

***DRAFT REPORT***

**SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT STUDY OF LAND ACQUISITION  
FOR CONSTRUCTION OF BYE-PASS ROAD TO ANGUL TOWN IN  
MAJHIKA VILLAGE OF BANRAPAL TAHSIL IN ANGUL DISTRICT**



**SUBMITTED TO:-**



**STATE SIA UNIT**

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

**SUBMITTED BY:-**

**AIRA**

An ISO-9001-2008 Certified Organisation

**ARUN INSTITUTE OF RURAL AFFAIR**

**DHENKANAL, ODISHA**

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## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

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**Director  
Arun Institute of Rural Affairs  
Dhenkanal**

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## **ABBREVIATIONS**

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AIRA	: Arun Institute of Rural Affair
CHC	: Community Health Center
CPR	: Common Property Resources
CSG	: Consultancy Services Group
CSR	: Corporate Social Responsibility
Dept.	: Department
DPR	: Detail Project Report
EIA	: Environmental Impact Assessment
EMP	: Environmental Management Plan
FGD	: Focused Group Discussions
FRA	: Forest Right Act
GoI	: Government of India
Govt.	: Government
GP	: Gram Panchayat
Km	: Kilometre
LAO	: Land Acquisition Officer
NCDS	: Nabakrushna Choudhury Centre for Development Studies
NTFP	: Non Timber Forest Produce
OBC	: Other Backward Communities
PAF	: Project Affected Family
PAP	: Project Affected Persons
PHC	: Primary Health Centre
PMGSY	: Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana
PRA	: Participatory Rural Appraisal
PRI	: Panchayat Raj Institution
PSU	: Public Sector Undertaking
PwD	: Person with Disability
R & R	: Rehabilitation & Resettlement
RTFCTLARRA	: Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act
SC	: Scheduled Caste
SH	: State Highway
SHG	: Self Help Group.
SIA	: Social Impact Assessment
SIMP	: Social Impact Management Plan
ST	: Scheduled Tribe

# **CHAPTER - I**

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

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**1.1. Name of the Project :-** Construction of bye-pass road to Angul Town in Majhika Village of Banarpal Tahsil of Angul District.

### **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 the proposed construction of bye-pass road to Angul Town in Majhika Village under Banarpal Tahsil of Angul District. This is undoubtedly for public purpose as the construction of bye-pass road project is for the general benefits of the public. This project is deemed as Public Purpose under section-2, (b) (iv) and (v) . Hence the land to be acquired serves a public purpose.

### **1.3. Location**

The project “Construction of bye-pass road” is located at Majhika Village of Benagadia Grampanchayat under Banarpal Tahsil of Angul District. Due to the proposed project One village will be affected.

### **1.4. Area of the Project**

It has been proposed to acquire 6.2554 acres of private land from Majhika Village of Banarpal Tahsil of Angul District.

### **1.5. Alternatives considered**

Regarding analysis of alternative to minimize land acquisition, the study reveals that proposed construction of Bye-pass road is planned so as 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 for Construction of bye-pass road with villagers, so as to minimize tenancy land acquisition. But this was not possible because it has been proposed for construction of a Bye-pass road and the objective of the proposed project is to divert the heavy vehicles coming on National High Way -55 to SH -63 i-e Angul, Chhendipada- Sarapal - Budhapala road at a shortest distance. 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.

After a detailed discussion with the different authorities, the criteria and basic considerations adopted for comparative assessment of few alternatives to finally select the route for the project and to undertake land acquisition are the following ,

- (i) The proposed construction of bye-pass road is for diverting the heavy vehicles coming on National High Way -55 to SH -63 i-e Angul, Chhendipada- Sarapal - Budhapala road, therefore the existing alignment can not be changed. Geographical condition of the land along the side of the road is also able to full fill the criteria for construction ;
- (ii) Easy accessibility for transport of the construction and other accessories and material;
- (iii) There is no forest cover and no trees are going to be removed;
- (iv) There is no Rehabilitation and Resettlement issues needing resolution and
- (v) Social and economic benefits versus total costs.

Under such a situation, it is concluded that site selected for the project is justified and in the present stage ensures bare minimum requirement. So 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 ROR provided by land requiring body 82 nos of ROR holders of 37 plots of 24 Khatas are going to be affected by the proposed land acquisition for Construction of Bye-pass Road to Angul Town in Majhika Village of Banarapal Tahsil of Angul District , but during the survey it was found that 14 nos household names are repeated and 8 nos of households are not found/ households are staying outside. During genology analysis of rest 60 household another 65 extended families were identified . Finally for the purpose, 125 affected households have been covered Socio Economic Profile of these households have been presented. All the affected land is vacant land and being used by their respective owners including their family members for the purpose of cultivation. Data analysis was done using simple and relevant statistical methods like average, and percentages.

Among the 125 households surveyed under the SIA Study, all are Hindu households. Out of 125 household all are OBC Household No other caste like SC, ST and General Caste households are remaining among affected household. Since most of the affected households are socio-economically backward class, land acquisition will have an adverse effect on them.

The study has covered 125 affected households of Majhika village. The gender classifications of the head of the households shows that, out of 125 affected household 97 (77.60%) households are headed by males and 28(22.40%) households are headed by females.

It was revealed from the gender classification of the population that the total population of the affected household is estimated to be 585. Out of them, 311(53.16%) Male and 274(46.84%) are female. The average family size is 4.68 and the sex ratio is 881

The age distribution of population shows the population distribution of the affected population. The age groups of 19-45 and 46-60 years are supposed to be economically productive and people in these age groups usually earn to contribute to the society, family and surroundings. Majority 296(50.60%) persons belongs to productive age group (19-45Yrs) and the second productive age group 46-60 Years constitutes 170 (29.06%) persons of the total affected population. Among other age groups 22 (3.76%) persons are found in 0 to 6 years of age group, 54 (9.23%) persons are found in 6 plus to 18 years of age, 43(7.35%) persons are found in 60 and above age group. It was found from the analysis that the working age population that is 19-60 years of age accounts for nearly 75% of population suggesting a dependency load of 25% which is low. Given low dependency burden on the working age group of population, land acquisition will not put the affected households in a difficult situation.

Among the total population numbering 585 in affected population 13 male & 9 female totaling to 22 are of non-school going age (0-6 years). Rest 298 male and 265 female totaling to 563 are adult and has been considered to be assessed to determine the status of education. In affected category the highest number of persons have education up to Primary Level 179(31.79%) followed by 130(23.09%) passed up to High Schhol level, 74 (13.14%) have passed HSC Exam, 46 (10.53%) completed Plus two and 81 (14.39%) have completed plus 3. The illiteracy level among the affected population is found to be 74 (6.18%) and just literate are 59 (4.93%). Genderwise classification of level of education shows that among the male members highest i.e 15.63% (88 persons) have Passed Primary Exam followed by 10.48% (59 persons) are educated up to Plus 3 Standard and 9.59% (54 persons) are educated up to Highschool standard. Among the female members highest i.e 16.16% (91 persons) are educated up to primary level only followed by 13.50% (76 persons) up to high school and 5.68% (32 persons) have Passed HSC Exam. Out of 585 population 42.05% of total population are engaged in some employment activities lies in productive population group, i.e. 18 to 60 years. Absolute unemployment among the affected population is 9.06%. apart from that 22.56% people are house wife and 15.21% are Student.

Who are involved in economic activities' and contributing to the income of the household there number is 246 (42.05%). While analyzing the pattern of employment it was revealed that out of the

economically active population of affected category, highest number that is 95(38.62%) persons are engaged in cultivation, 8 (3.25%) engaged in allied activities and 26 (10.57%) as agriculture labour. That means more than 50% households are engaged in agricultural activities. The details in this regard are given in Table above .

The distribution of family income of the affected families shows that the highest i.e. 38(30.40%) families have income range of Rs. 1,51,000 to Rs.2,50,000 per annum. The second highest is 28(22.40%) families having an earning of Rs. 61,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 followed by 23(18.40%) within the range of Rs. 1,01,000 to Rs. 1,50,000, 19 (15.20%) household have an income of Rs.2,51,000 to Rs.5,00,000 per annum and only 2 (1.60%) household have an income of more than 5,00,000. 15 (12%) families have an income Up to Rs.60,000.

It may be estimated from the household level income of the affected households of the village that around 15 (12.00%) households are of below the poverty line.

### **1.7. Mitigation Measures**

- The affected community are unaware of the project, its purpose and benefit to local community and also about what are the new provisions, entitlements under new LA act etc. As a result, there is spread of wrong and biased information and consequent resistance
- The project authorities need to have proper engagement with the affected families so as to effectively communicate with them the appropriate package of assistance.
- A Social management Team may be in place to communication in a regular basic with the community people.
- The study tells that all the families are loosing their land and their crop production resulting to loss of income. To mitigate this undesirable impact improved agricultural practices with provision of irrigation for multi cropping, inputs and mechanization for higher productivity may be promoted.
- Skill training may be imparted to the unemployed youths and SHGs to promote income generation.
- Farmers should be motivated to take up cultivation of vegetables, pulses, cash crops for better return.
- Experts from KVK (Krishi Vigyan Kendra) and line departments will be hired to provide training to the farmers.
- The Social Management Team needs to motivate the women members of the affected families to form SHGs.

- Nurtured them to get grade two status and get linked with the bank for financial support to start IGP activities.
- Micro Entrepreneurial activities could be backyard poultry, kitchen gardening, and collective marketing.
- Female members may be encouraged for active participation and make meaningful contribution to their family.
- Linking youth with Deendayal Upadhaya Grameen Kaushala Yojana programme of Govt. of India of Ministry of Rural Development, Govt. of India.
- In the construction work of the project, priority in wage work, sub contract jobs need to be given to affected community.
  - It is suggested to plant more trees on the open lands as well as road side so as to create a healthy environment. It also keep the villages safe from pollution and also provide them fruit .
  - As per the villager due to the Construction of the Bye-pass road the traditional drainage system will get disrupted. Therefore it is suggested to make proper drainage system in the agriculture fields so that water does not get stagnated on in the agriculture fields.
  - Due to construction of Bye-pass road there will be more traffic near the village which will be threat for villager, small children and live stock. Therefore regular awareness among the villager specially to children on traffic rules.
  - There is a possibility of accident due to heavy traffic near the village there fore there is a need to take preventive measures like speed breakers, adequate number of Road signs, Solar Signal lights in the road.
- Preference may be given to the women in all income generation programmes to enable women to achieve economic independence.
- New SHGs may be promoted and defunct ones may be revived.
- Administrator, R&R has been appointed in each district to look after R&R interventions of the development projects. As per R&DM Department notification RDM-RRC-Policy-0014-2014/34160 Dated 17/11/14, sub-collector working in the district have been assigned the duty of Administrator, R&R of all project located within their area of jurisdiction.
- In addition, Social Management Team may be in place for a period of minimum three years to implement the SIMP. The salary and contingency of the Social Management Team (SMT) should be included in the SIMP budget.

## **1.8. Assessment of Social costs and benefits**

In view of above, attempt has been made to undertake cost benefit analysis of Construction of Bye-pass road. 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. These structures have the purpose to avoid the traffic loads of Angul town by diverting the heavy vehicles coming on National High Way -55 to SH -63 i-e Angul, Chhendipada-Sarapal - Budhapala road. There are lots of industries growing along the Chhendipada road due to open cast coal mines and connectivity with other NH. This road will be used for transportation of industrial goods to and from the industries like NALCO, NTPC (Kanihan), MCL at Talcher, Bhusan Steel Ltd, Shree Metalics, Zindal Steel & Strips Ltd, Monet Ispat, Utkal Coal ltd and Kalinga Coal mines at Chhendipada . The proposal for construction of Bye-pass road from RTO Office to Majhika Village will be used for diversion of heavy vehicles coming inside Angul Town , This road will be a vital link between Angul town and industrial area without making traffic congestion inside Angul town..Thus, augmenting the economic development of the area.

In the current project, the eviction of land due to land acquisition, air-dust-noise pollution during construction and operation phase of the project. Construction of Bypass road could increase the speed and volume of human and vehicular traffic, speeding vehicles and reckless driving could increase the risk of accidents or endanger people's health. Most of the affected families opined that the above social value would be too high due to the project, as the loss of the land of the ancestors property could not be compensated for any amount of financial loss.

The financial costs of the proposed project for Construction of bye-pass road , acquisition of land, cost of road construction and all types of administrative expenses. Similarly, the economic benefits are the direct and indirect benefits of the project. It is not possible to accurately assess these benefits and profit. The cost of land and other property will be assessed under the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation Act 2013 and the Odisha Rule 2016 and the cost of construction work will be taken into account by the Department of Roads and Buildings of the Government of Odisha. The district collector will assess the cost of housing, construction, and property with the help of qualified officials.

## **1.9. Conclusion and Recommendations**

The Construction of bye-pass road to Angul Town in Majhika Village under Banarapal Tahsil of Angul District would certainly be beneficial for the people staying at Angul District as well as out

siders and visitors coming to Angul. Implementing agency has to prepare their plan of action according to their needs and desire expressed by the affected people. Since the study was conducted in census mode, there was opportunity to understand and capture the feeling and perception of the affected families as well as the communities. Apart from individual opinion regarding the overall benefit and loss due to implementation of the project; the research team also collected information from different sections of people through FGD which is reflected in the report. The major loss due to the project and the ameliorative measures to arrest the negative impact are mentioned in the SIMP. So the loss is in the form of landed property only which is mostly used for agriculture purpose. In the light of the findings the following steps may be taken for successful implementation of the project.

- Prior to the Social Impact Assessment survey for the proposed project, a discussion was held with the villagers of Majhika. The villagers welcomed the project. But they complained that before 40/42 years, the government had conducted a Consolation Settlement (Chakbandi) and had changed the land records. But the matter to be regret that neither the new land owners were identified nor possession has been given to the new land owner after the consolation settlement and formation of new. As a result the possession of land is remain with the old land owner but the document or land owners name in govt record changed to new land owner. Therefore the landlords who were already in possession (according to Shabak) hold their possession. Now if the land is proposed to be acquired, then the villagers asked to know which land owner would get the compensation.
- The villagers demanded iron fences on both sides of the road to protect them from accidents or to prevent cattle from crossing the road.
- Due to the construction of the bypass road, the road will be elevated above the adjacent land and rural road, so it may obstruct the natural drainage of the land and the road to the farm. Therefore, the necessary number of drainage ways and underpass roads should be constructed on this road.
- The affected villagers expect more compensation for land which may be considered. Compensation should be properly planned and implemented for the loss of land and other assets .
- 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
- The people wants demarcation of land before land acquisition.

- An Effective decentralized Grievances Redressal Mechanism should be made available for prompt and faster settlement.
- Before completion of the road, awareness should be created at all levels on how to move on highway. Required Speed breakers and traffic signals should be provided at different area.

During Focus group discussion it was convinced that people of this area are optimistic for the project and looking forward for the Construction of bye-pass road. However, the project has some undesirable impacts on the affected families; but the people have the belief that the Government will take care of their loss and compensate proportionately for the land and other assets.

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 loosing families should be recognized by the district and state as a whole.

## **CHAPTER - II**

# **DETAIL DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT**

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

No doubt, Odisha has made praiseworthy improvements in various sectors of the economy, but infrastructure, which provides the foundation for growth has not been developed to a desired extent. If the economy aims at faster and inclusive development, there is need to focus further on the development of infrastructure. Transport is one of the key economic infrastructures essential for economic growth and development. But, the present state of this infrastructure grossly lags behind the desired parameters in fulfilling the requirements of freight and passenger traffic in the industrial, agricultural, institutional and other sectors. Odisha, one of the backward states of India, also lacks adequate road infrastructure to cater to the development requirements of the State.

There are three modes of transport – air, water and land. Of the three, land transport, and roads in particular, are the most accessible and popular because of its requirement of land, lower construction cost. can traverse hilly terrains and undulating topography, provide door-to-door service etc, Road infrastructure provides the crucial last mile connectivity to human settlements, commercial, industrial and cultural establishments. The spread, speed and quality of service of road travel have been fast improving; and the pace and ease of freight movement have been rapidly enhancing. Further widening of roads and an improved and efficient road infrastructure will ensure faster movement of vehicle. Well-designed roads can enhance the quality of life of people in various ways. They can reduce travel times, improve access to essential services, and promote economic development. Moreover, well-constructed roads can reduce congestion and air pollution, which can have a positive impact on public health. It provide greater relief for road users. It will enhance socio-economic conditions of the people. It reduces fuel consumption, wear and tear of vehicles, travel time, accidents etc.

Connecting different cities and towns and even villages, roads serve a very important means for vehicles and people to travel from one place to another. Among the most common examples of land transport through roads are buses, trucks, motorcycles, rickshaws, and scooters. Road connectivity is particularly crucial in remote areas where other modes of transport may not be available or practical. Better road connectivity, education, and job opportunities, and can also spur tourism and above all can lead to improved access to healthcare.

Communication facility is one of the index of development and a major determinant of the socio-economic development of citizens of a country. Accessibility of communication facility especially in the rural areas would improve the lives of dwellers and increase their life expectancy. The road infrastructure enhanced easy access to education, employment services and improved health care delivery. Lack of sufficient road infrastructure to accommodate the growing number of vehicles, leading to traffic congestion. Addressing congestion and pollution in our cities is an urgent need. It is therefore recommended that governments should make efforts to construct more roads or widen the existing roads and create bypass road. A congestion-free transport system is needed to reduce traffic congestion, improve the environment, and make transportation more accessible and affordable.

The industrial scenario of Angul, Odisha is marked by the presence of several public and private sector industries. The important PSUs of the district are NALCO, NTPC and MCL. Besides this many Private Industries in the sector of Steel and power have also been setup in the district. Today, Angul is one of the top industrially developed district in the State. The important industries at Angul are;

- **Coal mines:** Angul is India's third largest coal producing district, with nine operational coal mines, most of which are open cast. The Talcher coal area is the largest coal field in Asia.
- **Power plants:** The district has four thermal power plants, including the Talcher Thermal Power Station (TTPS).
- **Steel and aluminum plants:** The district has an integrated steel plant and an aluminum smelter.
- **Other industries:** The district also has a heavy water plant and a fertilizer plant.
- **Public sector undertakings:** The district is home to several public sector undertakings, including the National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO), Mahanadi Coal Fields Limited (MCL), and National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC).
- **Private sector industries:** Many private sector industries have also been established in the district, including steel and power plants.

Angul's industrial development has been aided by its location, abundant manpower, and raw materials. The district's economy is also supported by agriculture and rural handicrafts. Besides Industries the district is bestowed with natural beauty, historical importance, and of cultural and religious importance are major tourist destinations. These include Satkoshia gorge with its crocodiles and other wildlife, sleeping image of Lord Vishnu at Bhimkand, the temple of goddess Hingula at Gopalprasad, pre-historic sites at Kaliakata, etc. NH55 connecting Sambalpur, Redhakhol, Boinda,

Dhenkanal passes through Angul town. SH -63 joins Angul with Chhendipada, Sarapal Budhapala . Both the road joins near RTO squire.. There are lots of industries growing along the Chhedndipada road due to open cast coal mines and connectivity with other NH. On account of increased activities in Commercial, industrial and tourist sectors SH 63 (Angul – Chhendipada road ) remain congested all through the year. Due to these reasons there is always vehicular movement in these road of the district. Under such circumstances, a Bye-pass Road would have helped ease traffic congestion and ensure better connectivity, In this context Government of Odisha has planned for Construction of a bye-pass road near Majhika village to provide congestion free movement in SH63 of Angul District and for this purpose 6.25540 acres of private land will be acquired from Majhika Village under Banarapal Tahsil of Angul District. The bye-pass road would be able to handle substantial additional volume of traffic generated near RTO chouk of Angul town.

There is a proposal to construct a bye-pass Road to Angul town for diverting the heavy vehicles coming on National High Way -55 to SH -63 i-e Angul, Chhendipada- Sarapal - Budhapala road. This road will be used for transportation of industrial goods to and from the industries like NALCO, NTPC (Kanihan), MCL at Talcher, Bhusan Steel Ltd, Shree Metalics, Zindal Steel & Strips Ltd, Monet Ispat, Utkal Coal ltd and Kalinga Coal mines at Chhendipada . The proposal for construction of Bye-pass road from RTO Office to Majhika Village will be used for diversion of heavy vehicles coming inside Angul Town , This road will be a vital link between Angul town and industrial area without making traffic congestion inside Angul town.

### **Developers background**

The proposed Bye-pass road will be developed by Executive Engineer R & B Division, Angul . Road & Building Division, Angul was started functioning w.e.f. 12th November 1981. The division plays a vital role in development progress of Angul district by providing basic infrastructures like Road network & Building. This Division plays an important role for providing connection between Districts through State Highways (S.H.), Block Head Quarters with District Head Quarters through Major District Road (M.D.R), Other District Road (O.D.R.) and sustainable quality infrastructures of Non-Residential & Residential buildings of different departments. This Division shoulders important responsibilities on behalf of Government of Odisha to monitor expenditure under different schemes of State Government as well as Central government for provision and maintenance of major infrastructure of the district. It deals with Health, Education, Agriculture, revenue, Tourism, Judicial, home and many other important Departments.

Provision of the State Highway (S.H.), Major District Road (M.D.R) and Other District Road (O.D.R.) by this Department facilitates smooth & safe travel by people to Block & District Head Quarters, development of Tourism Industry, movement of Mineral products like Coal from Mineral rich areas of District to other part of the State for development of economical & social status of the district. The Division keeps connecting between different Districts such as Angul, Boudh&Dhenkanal, Deogarh&keonjhar. The jurisdiction of R&B, Angul covers 5 Assembly Constituencies namely Athamallik, Angul, Chhendipada, Talcher & Pallahara and 8 nos. of Blocks namely Athamallik, Angul, Banarapal, Chhendipada, Kaniha, Kishorenagar, Talcher & Pallahara.

Major activities of this Division are Improvement, Widening as well as Repair, maintenance of entire road network comprising SHs, MDRs and ODRs spread across the district. The Division is also constructing Government buildings (both Residential & Non-Residential) and keep dogwatch towards repair & maintenance of the newly constructed or handed over buildings. The coverage of this Division includes 55nos. of roads with total length of 885km comprising of 174.30km SH, 29.7km MDR and 680.64 km ODR. This Division maintains 1,26,971sqm of Non-Residential building and 44,938 sqm of residential building including Civil, Internal Electrical & PH works.

## **2.2. Management Structure**

The proposed Construction of bye-pass road to Angul Town in Majhika Village under Banarapal Tahsil of Angul District is a Government funded project and will be managed by the Government of Odisha under the Department of Roads and Buildings (R&B), Angul. The work will be carried out by the Executive Engineer, R & B Division, Angul. The government will establish robust short-term and long-term management and governance structures and processes to ensure that budget provision is made for the governance and management of the project throughout its term. The traffic forecasts, assessment of current and future demand for road services, planning, timing, objectives, and implementation of the project as also the technical designs are to be decided and commissioned by competent authorities in the government with clear and objective approval processes at key stages in the development of the project.

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

### **2.3.1. Rationale for project**

Construction of Bye-pass road is required to keep up with the phenomenal increase in number of vehicles. It will also help in reducing traffic congestion, as well as achieve fast movement of traffic and thereby reduce pollution. There is a proposal to construct a bye-pass Road to Angul town for

diverting the heavy vehicles coming on National High Way -55 to SH -63 i-e Angul, Chhendipada-Sarapal - Budhapala road. There are lots of industries growing along the Chhendipada road due to open cast coal mines and connectivity with other NH. This road will be used for transportation of industrial goods to and from the industries like NALCO, NTPC (Kanihan), MCL at Talcher, Bhusan Steel Ltd, Shree Metalics, Zindal Steel & Strips Ltd, Monet Ispat, Utkal Coal ltd and Kalinga Coal mines at Chhendipada . The proposal for construction of Bye-pass road from RTO Office to Majhika Village will be used for diversion of heavy vehicles coming inside Angul Town , This road will be a vital link between Angul town and industrial area without making traffic congestion inside Angul town.

### **2.3.2. How the project fits the public purpose criteria**

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 the following purposes, namely:—

*(a) for strategic purposes relating to naval, military, air force, and armed forces of the Union, including central paramilitary forces or any work vital to national security or defense of India or State police, safety of the people; or*

*(b) for infrastructure projects, which includes the following, namely:—*

*(i) 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

- Education Institutes,

- Hospitals (Includes Medical College ( Para medical training institutes and Diagnostics Centres),
- Three Star or higher category classified hotels located outside cities with population more than 1 million,
- Common infrastructure for industrial park, SEZ, tourism facilities and Agricultural Market,
- Fertiliser (Capital Investments)
- Post Harvest storage infrastructure for agriculture and horticultural produce including cold storage ,
- Terminal markets ,
- Soil testing laboratories,
- Cold chain.

*(ii) projects involving agro-processing, supply of inputs to agriculture, warehousing, cold storage facilities, marketing infrastructure for agriculture and allied activities such as dairy, fisheries, and meat processing, set up or owned by the appropriate Government or by a farmers' cooperative or by an institution set up under a statute;*

*(iii) project for industrial corridors or mining activities, national investment and manufacturing zones, as designated in the National Manufacturing Policy;*

*(iv) project for water harvesting and water conservation structures, sanitation;*

*(v) project for Government administered, Government aided educational and research schemes or institutions;*

*(vi) project for sports, health care, tourism, transportation or space programme;*

*(vii) any infrastructure facility as may be notified in this regard by the Central Government and after tabling of such notification in Parliament;*

*(c) project for project affected families;*

*(d) project for housing for such income groups, as may be specified from time to time by the appropriate Government;*

*(e) project for planned development or the improvement of village sites or any site in the urban areas or provision of land for residential purposes for the weaker sections in rural and urban areas;*

*(f) project for residential purposes to the poor or landless or to persons residing in areas affected by natural calamities, or to persons displaced or affected by reason of the implementation of any scheme undertaken by the Government, any local authority or a corporation owned or controlled by the State.*

This project serves public purpose as a mandatory provision for land acquisition and it's redundant for an assessment under section 4(i) under Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2013. In the present case land acquisition is for the proposed construction of bye-pass road to Angul Town in Majhika Village under Banarapal Tahsil of

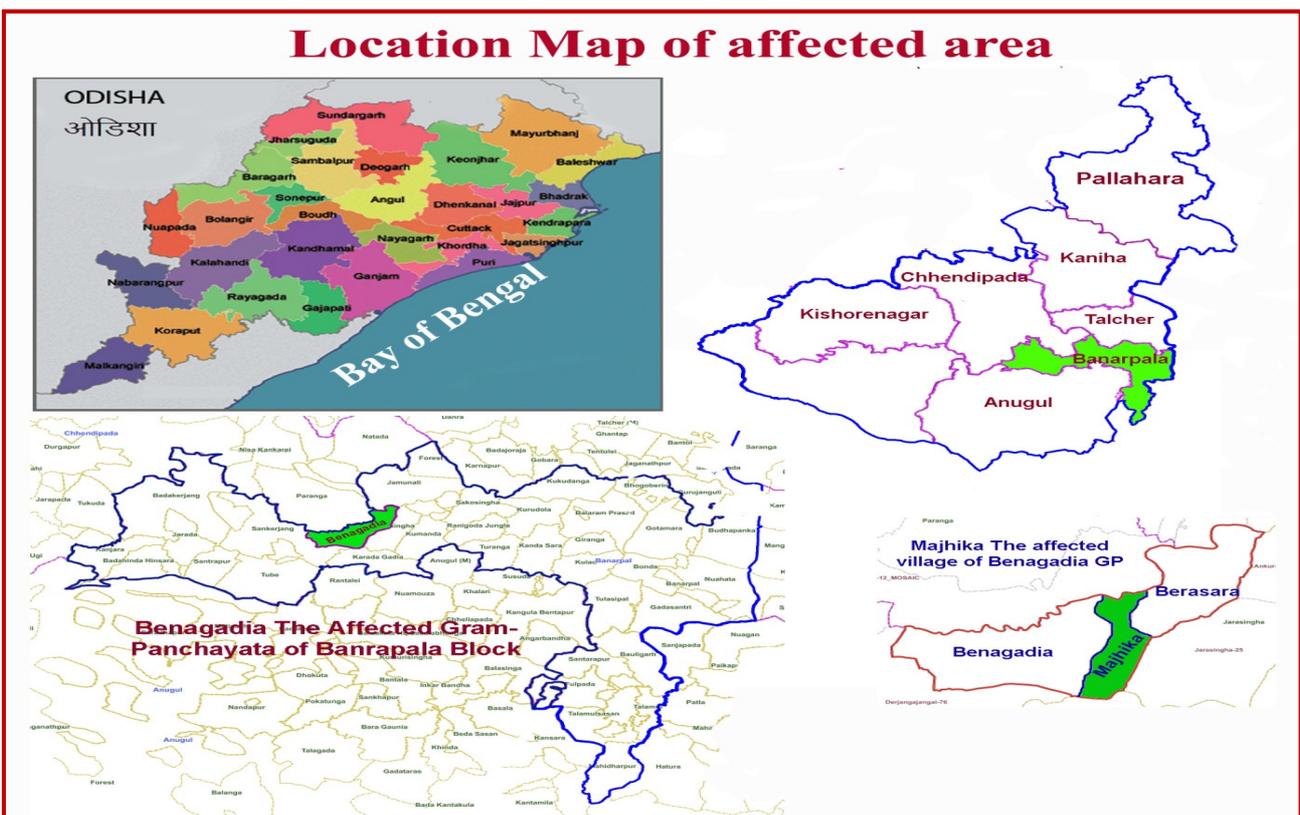
Angul District. This is undoubtedly for public purpose as the construction of bye-pass road project is for the general benefits of the public. This project is deemed as Public Purpose under section-2, (b) (iv) and (v) . Hence the land to be acquired serves a public purpose.

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

**Map 2.1. Proposed location of the Project.**



**Location of the Project.**



The project “Construction of bye-pass road is located at Majhika Village of Benagadia Grampanchayat under Banarapal Tahsil of Angul District. Due to the project 1 village will be affected.

## **2.5. Examination of alternatives**

Regarding analysis of alternative to minimize land acquisition, the study reveals that proposed construction of Bye-pass road is planned so as 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 for Construction of bye-pass road with villagers, so as to minimize tenancy land acquisition. But this was not possible because it has been proposed for construction of a Bye-pass road and the objective of the proposed project is to divert the heavy vehicles coming on National High Way -55 to SH -63 i-e Angul, Chhendipada- Sarapal - Budhapala road at a shortest distance and avoid traffic conjunctions in township area. However, 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.

After a detailed discussion with the different authorities, the criteria and basic considerations adopted for comparative assessment of few alternatives to finally select the route for the project and to undertake land acquisition are the following ,

- (i) The proposed construction of bye-pass road is for diverting the heavy vehicles coming on National High Way -55 to SH -63 i-e Angul, Chhendipada- Sarapal - Budhapala road, therefore the existing alignment can not be changed. Geographical condition of the land along the side of the road is also able to full fill the criteria for construction ;
- (ii) Easy accessibility for transport of the construction and other accessories and material;
- (iii) There is no forest cover and no trees are going to be removed;
- (iv) There is no need of Rehabilitation and Resettlement issues and
- (v) Social and economic benefits versus total costs.

Under such a situation, it is concluded that site selected for the project is justified and in the present stage ensures bare minimum requirement. So 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 .

## **2.6. Phases of Project Construction**

The different phases of construction will be undertaken as per the statutory provision of Govt of Odisha. Preconstruction phase activities like designing, Preparation of estimate and administrative

approval has been done. 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 road has been designed by R & B Division Angul. Govt of Odisha . Width of the road (carriageway + Shoulder) – 10+1 = 11 meters. The height of the road is 1070 mm. The starting point of the road is at National Highway-55 near RTO office chainage 0.0 km and will end at Majhika Village Chainage 4.50 km. The total length of the road is 4.50 km.

## **2.8. Need for ancillary infrastructure facilities**

As per the discussion with the project implementing agency there is no need for ancillary infrastructure facilities .

## **2.9. Work force requirement**

**2.9.1. Temporary** - In order to reduce the labor cost and complete the work in a stipulated time most of the work in a road construction has been mechanized. The time and amount taken to construct or repair roads has drastically come down. It is cost-effective because the volume of road construction has gone up. There is a need for suitable mechanised / semi-mechanised/ manual methods for different stages of road construction. Advantages of mechanised methods for compaction of earth work and laying top surfaces on heavy traffic routes are highlighted. Governing factors such as techno-economic feasibility, employment potential, situation of the site, construction schedule etc induce the contractor to carry out mechanical means of road construction. Therefore, project authorities may recruit 5 to 10 villagers temporarily, which may provide income to villagers.

**2.9.2. Permanent** - As the work is a short term project and the work is managed by R & B Department of Govt of Odisha and contractors appointed by the department through a statutory process . Therefore there less possibility of permanent employment .

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

It is proposed for Construction of bye-pass road on SH 63 at Majhika Village under Banarpal Tahsil of Angul District. The proposed bye-pass road will be constructed on the basis of some technical norms. In the present case 6.2554 acres of private land will be acquired. Previously no such SIA or EIA has been conducted for this particular project.

## **2.11. Applicable legislations and Policies**

The entitlements of the households are based on these rules and policies. Following these rules and policies, entitlement benefits for the affected families have been analyzed along with their impoverishment risks. The following section deals with these policies with a comparison and subsequently deals with the entitlements and eligibility for compensation and households' preference on resettlement entitlements.

### **2.11.1. Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Right) Act 2006**

This Act enables recognizing and vesting the Forest Rights and occupation in forest land of forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers who have been residing in such forests for generations but whose rights could not be recorded. The act address the long standing insecurity of tenurial and access rights of forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and other traditional dwellers including those who were forced to relocate their dwelling due to State development interventions.

This act has relevance in any SIA study of this nature as definition of land owners in RFCTLAR&R Act, 2013 (U/s 3 (r) (ii)) include among others, any person who is granted forest rights under the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 or any other law for the time being in force.

The RFCTLAR&R Act, 2013 u/s 42 (3) also specifies that where the community rights have been settled under the provision of Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 the same shall be quantified in monetary amount and paid to the concerned individual who has been displaced due to the acquisition of land in proportion with his share in such community rights.

In consonance with the above mentioned provisions in RFCTLAR&R Act, 2013, the Odisha RFCTLAR&R Rules, 2016 also specifies u/s 5 that the concerned Tahasildar shall complete the process of recognition and vesting of Forest Rights under the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 within 3 months of submission of land acquisition proposal by Requiring Body. In all cases, the process of settlement of tights and records are to be completed within a period of two months from notification issued u/s 11 (1) and sub-section (4) of section 19 RFCTLAR&R Act, 2013. In the case of acquisition of land for "Construction of bye-pass road to Angul Town in Majhika Village under Banarpal Tahsil of Angul District' no such issue has surfaced during the field study in the said area. But if any such case will appear in the later stage of actual land demarcation and acquisition, such households would be eligible to get their compensation as per the law.

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

The Land Acquisition Act, 1894 was repealed and replaced by the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RFCTLAR&R) 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

Mandatory consent of at least 70% of affected people for acquiring land for public-private partnership projects and 80% for acquiring land for private companies..

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: 209, 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"> <li>▪ Social Impact Assessment Study</li> <li>▪ Total duration 6 months</li> </ul>
2	Section 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Public Hearing for SIA Final Report</li> </ul>
3	Section 6(1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Publication of SIA Study Report including SIMP</li> </ul>
4	Section 7(1)- SIA Report for evaluation by expert group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ SIA by Expert Group</li> <li>▪ 2 non official social scientist, 2 representatives of Panchayat, Gram Sabha, 2 experts on rehabilitation and 1 technical expert in subject area</li> <li>▪ Publication of recommendation</li> <li>▪ Total duration 2 months</li> </ul>
5	Section 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Examination of proposals for land acquisition and Social Impact Assessment Report by appropriate Government</li> </ul>
6	Section 11(1)- Notice to acquire land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Publication of Preliminary Notification for land acquisition</li> </ul>
7	Section 11(5)- Land record updation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Updating Land records duration 2 months</li> </ul>
8	Section 14 – Action to be taken on SIA lapse period	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ If Section 11(1) not published within 12 months (18 months from the date of 4(1) notification) after the submission of SIA report under section 7, such report will lapse. Then fresh SIA to be done before acquisition under section 11.</li> <li>▪ Appropriate government shall have the power to extend the period of 12 months</li> </ul>
9	Section 15(1)- Hearing of objections	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Within 60 days from the date of 11(1) notification</li> </ul>
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 Administrator for R&R)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ After the publication of 11(1) notification by collector, Administrator for R&amp;R shall conduct census survey of affected families.</li> </ul>
11	Section 16(5)- SIA notification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Public hearing of R&amp;R Scheme</li> </ul>
12	Section 16(6)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Submission of draft R&amp;R scheme to Collector</li> </ul>
13	Section 17(1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Review of R&amp;R scheme by Collector with R&amp;R committee</li> </ul>

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

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Representative of NGO working in the area</li> <li>▪ Representative of Nationalized Bank</li> <li>▪ Land Acquisition Officer of the project.</li> <li>▪ Chairpersons of the Panchayats or municipalities located in the affected area or their nominees.</li> <li>▪ Chairperson of the District Planning Committee or his/her nominee.</li> <li>▪ MP and MLA of the concerned area or their nominees.</li> <li>▪ Representative of the requiring body</li> <li>▪ Administrator for R&amp;R as member-convener</li> </ul>
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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 19<sup>th</sup> October, 2016. The rule extends to whole of the state of Odisha from 8<sup>th</sup> 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 Construction of bye-pass road to Angul Town in Majhika Village under Banarapal Tahsil of Angul 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 '*AIRA, Dhenkanal*' 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-LAC-ANG-0001-2022-16400/RDM Dated 20.05.2022 for conducting the SIA study for Construction of bye-pass road to Angul Town in Majhika Village under Banaropal Tahsil of Angul 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 “*AIRA, Dhenkanal*” 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 “*AIRA, Dhenkanal*” during the process of study work. In the case of acquisition of homestead land and displacement of families, the SIA team has visited the affected family’s option for alternative site and observed the socio-economic situation.

As per the **Rule 12**, the SIMP shall provide the detail Rehabilitation & Resettlement Entitlement Matrix of each enumerated and displaced 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. In certain cases such as in the case of private sector consent of 80 per cent of the project affected people is required to be obtained.
- 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 by the expert of the final SIA report. 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. For the Construction of bye-pass road to Angul Town in Majhika Village under Banaropal Tahsil of Angul District the public notification for SIA was issued by Revenue & Disaster Management Department, Government of Odisha vide No. RDM-LAC-ANG-0001-2022-16400/RDM Dated 20.05.2022 prior to the acquisition of land.

- iii. Compensation:** The compensation for land acquisition is determined by the 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	To be determined as provided under section 29.

Sl No	Component of compensation package in respect of land acquired under the Act	Manner of determination of value
	land or building	
5.	Solatum	Equivalent to one hundred per cent. of the market value of 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	

## 2.12. Structure of the Report

The draft SIA Report consists of Eight chapters. Chapter-I being the Executive summary content the summary of the report. Detailed Description of the Project, 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 in Chapter 2. Team composition, approach, tools, methods, processes, limitations of the study and Schedule of the SIA are presented in Chapter- 3, A detailed picture of Land Assessment has been given in Chapter - 4. Estimation and enumeration of affected families and assets has been discussed in Chapter - 5. Socio economic and cultural profile (affected area and resettlement sites) has been provided in Chapter – 6. Social Impacts, Frame work and approach to identify impacts has been given in Chapter – 7. Analysis of costs and benefits and recommendation on acquisition has been vividly discussed in Chapter – 8.

## **CHAPTER - III**

# **TEAM COMPOSITION, APPROACH, METHODOLOGY AND SCHEDULE OF THE SIA**

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### **3.1. Introduction**

The State SIA Unit, NCDS has assigned the Social Impact Assessment study to *AIRA, Dhenkanal* for Acquisition of Private Land of 6.2554Acres from one village i.e at Majhika Village under Banarapal Tahsil of Angul District for “ Construction of bye-pass road ” after receiving the proposal from concerned district collector with specific ToRs. After receiving all land particulars of the affected villages the empanelled agency *AIRA, Dhenkanal* started conducting the study process starting from the activities like identification of the study team and imparted training for them in regards to the purpose of the study and techniques of data collection. The team was assigned to identify the households as per Khata number and title holders including entitled households. The data has been collected and conducted the FGDs in the respective villages. Social and resource mapping was done through PRA exercise. Prior to starting of the SIA study, a notification was published through Government of Odisha Gazette by the Revenue and Disaster Management Department, Government of Odisha vide Notification No. RDM-LAC-ANG-0001-2022-16400/RDM Dated 20.05.2022 (**Annexure-A**) to undertake the study. The team members of *AIRA, Dhenkanal* visited the project area along with the concerned officials of R & B Division, Angul to verify the location and to identify the affected areas. After identifying the affected areas, the research team of *AIRA, Dhenkanal* organized a consultation meetings with different stakeholders including villagers at the project area and enquired about people’s apprehension, their level of awareness about the project and its potential impact on the people residing in the project area.

### **3.2. List of all team members with qualification.**

Under the leadership of Mr. Suresh Chandra Panda, Team Leader AIRA, Dhenkanal, the SIA study process was initiated. To carry out the whole study, a three members dedicated team was constituted with specific responsibilities assigned by the Team Leader. 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	Project Designation	Qualification	Work Experience	Responsibility Undertaken
1	Mr. Suresh Chandra Panda	Team Leader	Master degree in Social Work	23 years of experience on rural development, social research, report writing	Overall responsibility, guidance for the study and finalization of report.
2	Mr. Ramakanta Mishra	Field Investigator	MA in History	18 years of experience on rural development, Primary Data Collection	Community mobilisation and Data collection for SIA Study
3	Mrs. Mamata Padhi	Computer Operator	PGDCA	12 years of experience in data entry and computer work	Data entry and tabulation

### 3.3. 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 affected Gram Panchayat 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 getting 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 the affected village and Gram Panchayat office prior to Two weeks of public hearing
  10. Organization 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 revised SIA report accordingly.

### **3.4. 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 villages 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.

### **3.5. Description and rationale for the methodology and tools used to collect information for the project**

#### **3.5.1. Description and Rationale for the Methodology used**

The methodology for the present SIA study was designed based on the objectives and scope of the study enlisted above. Accordingly, the exercise was based both on use of secondary information and primary data collection through door to door household survey were by used of structured questionnaires and community level information gathering by FGD. The primary data collection exercise was supported by careful examination of land records, and other official documents to validate the field findings.

#### **3.5.2. SIA Study Approach and Methodology:**

As per the requirement of the study the project affected households of Majhika Village of Banarapal Tahsil in the district of Angul were covered under SIA study. All the affected households of the villages were covered under the survey for obtaining quantitative and qualitative information as per

the objectives of the study. The households were classified in two parts one is Project Affected Households and another is Non-affected Households.

Nabakrushna Choudhury Center for Development Studies (NCDS) has assigned SIA study for Construction of bye-pass road to Angul Town in Majhika Village under Banarapal Tahsil of Angul District, to *AIRA, Dhenkanal* . After receiving the said proposal from concerned District Collector with specific ToR listing all the activities to be undertaken during the study process. After receiving all land particulars of affected village . The team members of AIRA, Dhenkanal started conducting the study process starting from the activities like selection of field investigators and supervisors and conduct their training in regards to the purpose of the study and technique of data collection. Investigators were assigned to identify households as per khata number and title holders including entitled households. Team Leader took the responsibility of monitoring and supervision of data collection and conducted FGDs in the village. Social and resource mapping was done through PRA exercise. All these activities were done under the guidance of Team Leader. Before starting SIA study for the proposed project, a notification in public for undertaking SIA study was published through Odisha Government Gazette by Department of Revenue and Disaster Management, Government of Odisha Notification No- RDM-LAC-ANG-0001-2022-16400/RDM Dated 20.05.2022 (Annexure-1), *AIRA, Dhenkanal* research team members visited the project area along with the concerned official to verify the location and to identify the affected areas. After identifying the affected areas, the research team of *AIRA, Dhenkanal* organized number of consultation meetings with different stakeholders including villagers at the project area and enquired about people's apprehension, their level of awareness about the project and its potential impact on the project corridor. Information about the location of the project and the survey procedure was shared with the community.

### **3.5.3. Tools used to collect information for the project**

The study was based on both quantitative and qualitative data covering household survey, intensive field visits including Focused Group Discussions (FGDs), use participatory methods such as social mapping, Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) techniques and Key Informant Interviews through administering structured interview schedule to the concerned persons and door to door administration of structured schedule at household level. The following research methods/tools were adopted during study process.

#### **3.5.3.1 Review of Secondary Data**

A review of different reports, development plans and policy, R and R policy both state and central Act, LARR Act-2013 and Odisha Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition,

Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules 2016, related research publications was done. The sources from which the indirect data were collected were (1) details of the project and the areas affected by the project (2) census report (3) documents of the Government of Odisha. The collection of indirect data is based on the schedule of land, the population of the affected village, the map of the project area and the detailed description of the project, the documents of the rules and regulations, the policy director, the district statistics booklet and other details.

### 3.5.4. Sampling methodology used

Collector and District Magistrate, Angul District gave a proposal for acquisition of **6.2554 acre** of private land from Majhika Village of Banarapal Tahsil in the district of Angul for Construction of bye-pass road . As per the ROR provided by land requiring body 82 nos of ROR holders of 37 plots of 24 Khatas are going to be affected by the proposed land acquisition for Construction of Bye-pass Road to Angul Town in Majhika Village of Banarapal Tahsil of Angul District , but during the survey it was found that 14 nos household names are repeated and 8 nos of households are not found/ households are staying outside. During genology analysis of rest 60 household another 65 extended families were identified . Finally for the purpose, 125 affected households have been covered and to find a comparative impact assessment of the proposed project, 10 numbers of Non affected household from the village were also covered. Data analysis was done using simple and relevant statistical methods like average, and percentages.

**Table 3.2 Details of number of household surveyed**

Sl. No	village	HHs as per RoR List	No repeated HH	of HH not found / Staying outside	Balance	Total extended affected Family	Total Surveyed	Non affected HH surveyed
1	Majhika	82	14	8	60	65	125	10
	<b>Total</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>10</b>

Social impact assessment and resettlement action plan is required when the project results people's original livelihood disturbed. Resettlement plan must ensure that the livelihoods of people affected by the project are restored to levels prevailing before inception of the project. While preparing an effective SIA and RAP, the study followed some essential components and steps which are:

- Identification of socio-economic impacts of the project;
- Public/community consultation;
- Legal framework for land acquisition and compensation;
- Entitlement policy and matrix;

The SIA which includes RAP has been prepared with special reference to the guidelines of Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RTFCTLARR) Act 2013 (Rule 2016).

### **3.5.5. Overview of information or data source used. Detailed reference must be included separately in the forms)**

The sources from which secondary data were obtained have been (a) Reports about the Project and the area to be affected by it, (b) District Statistical hand book (c) District Census reports, and (d) Records of Government of Odisha. (e) Maps of ORSAC . Land schedule, demography of affected villages, map of the project area and project details, Records of Acts and Rules, Policy Guidelines, District Statistical Handbook, and other Reports have been the main documents used for garnering required secondary data.

### **3.5.6. Schedule of consultations with public representatives and key stakeholders**

PRA is a set of tools designed to encourage the involvement and participation by the respondents, in this case the affected community. The purpose is to use creative and interactive tools in order to enable the participants to share all the necessary details and information about the social pattern, resource use pattern, the availability and accessibility to various social infrastructures and so on. Among various tools of PRA, the focus was primarily on social mapping and resource mapping. Mapping exercises as used in a PRA activity not only provide the evaluator with information about the physical characteristics of the community, but can also reveal much about the socio-economic conditions and how the participants perceive their community. The maps are usually drawn by a group of villagers either on the ground using chalk or on a large sheet of paper. The final map is then recorded by the PRA team to use in subsequent discussion.

#### **3.5.6.1 Focus Group Discussion**

In a focus group discussion, people from similar backgrounds or experiences are brought together to discuss a specific topic of interest to the investigators. The purpose of the FGD is to explore the range of opinions/views on a topic of interest, in this case on land acquisition for Construction of bye-pass road to Angul Town in Majhika Village under Banaropal Tahsil of Angul District and to explore the information in order to substantiate the survey findings.

In this study, besides participatory rural appraisal, focus group discussions were held with the villagers more specifically the affected families in order to obtain their collective views on various aspects pertaining to their lives and livelihood and to get their suggestions and recommendations for

improvement of their living conditions and in turn, the quality of life. A checklist of issue was prepared, to aid in conducting the focus group discussions, which included the following:

- Identification of affected families on the basis of various social categories.
- Major sources of employment and livelihood
- Status of agriculture
- Status of health, education etc
- Infrastructural facilities such as roads, electricity and other public utilities
- Mechanism for grievance handling
- Community initiatives if any, to solve problems in the villages
- Expectations, suggestions etc.

The views and opinions that emerged during the FGDs have been used in order to substantiate the findings of the study, as and when appropriate.

### **3.5.6.2 Village Meeting**

The main objectives of conducting the village meetings were to build instant rapport with the villagers, explain to them the purpose of socio-economic survey in the village, get a bird's eye view on the various aspects of the village and to know from the villagers their problems, needs, the views, opinions and suggestions on not only matters pertaining to their lives but also on the issue of land acquisition for this project. The profile of each of the affected villages has been collected not only in the preliminary meetings held in the villages, but also through Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) techniques.

By conducting meetings in each of the affected villages, data on the complete profile of affected villages were collected through a well-designed pre-tested schedule. The village profile covered aspects such as:

- Background information about the village in terms of facilities and institutions
- Village establishment or historical transect
- Demographic profile
- Occupational status
- Resource Availability in the village such as:
  - Drinking water,
  - Irrigation,
  - Land and other natural resources
- Socio-cultural institutions
- Developmental activities undertaken in the village by:

- Govt. by means of various schemes
- Project authorities due to which the villages are affected
- Non-governmental organizations
- Peoples' own initiatives
- People's views on various facilities and support services in terms of :
  - Benefits that they have attained
  - Problems that they face
  - Suggestions for improvement of quality of facilities and support services
- Specific assistance required by the villagers for their betterment

Such information was collected from the village level meetings held in above mentioned project affected villages.

### **3.5.6.3 Personal Interview with affected and Non affected household**

Pre-tested schedules/ questionnaires for household survey, all affected households and a sample size of non-affected households was designed to secure information on their socio-economic conditions including income and expenditure, land holding pattern, details about land particulars including land to be acquired, possession of assets, access to basic infrastructure and Institution facilities, their expectations (land or cash) for the loss, social and economic benefits and consequences, Field testing was done prior to the finalization of the schedules. Most part of the questionnaire was pre-coded except those reflecting the opinion and views of affected persons, which were left open-ended. Before administering the questionnaires, the affected families were asked to provide a copy of the necessary documents they need to produce as proof of their existence in that particular structure and place. So documents like-ration card, land RoR, voter card etc were verified. As a part of the survey exercise, extensive consultation has been carried out by the SIA team with local champions including PRI members for identification of land losing families, livelihood loosing families followed by validation of the primary data. Moreover, the Government Officials were also consulted seeking their suggestions.

### **3.5.7. Brief description of public hearings conducted.**

As per the mandate of Section 5 of "The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013" Public Hearing Meetings will be organized. In this meeting the findings of the SIA will be discussed and the opinion and suggestions of the public and stake holders will be taken in to consideration. Views on the project impact and additional suggestions for amelioration of negative impacts will be collected and recorded. Issues relating to land acquisition, compensation, employment generation, grievance

redressal, role of administration etc. will be discussed in the public hearing meetings. The views of women, the under privileged and vulnerable persons will be given due weightage. Video recording and transcribing of the public hearings will be done. The final report will be prepared by incorporating feedback on findings, and additional information including suggestions as received in the Public Hearing.

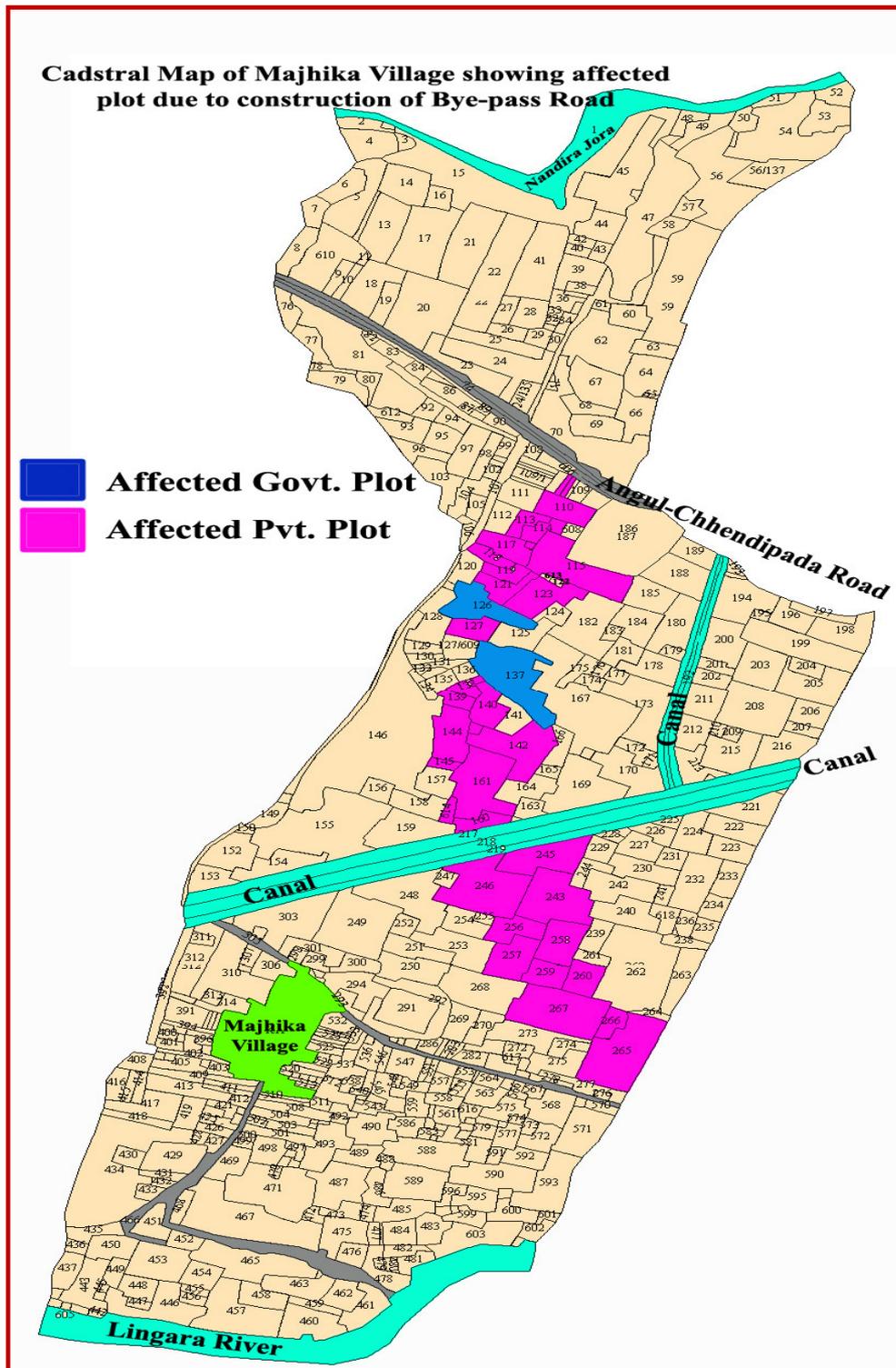
### **3.5.8. Specific feedback incorporated in the report.**

1. It has been an old practice that the married girl child, invariably never get any portion of the ancestral property. But presently the law is clear and hence, she is entitled to proportionate compensation.
2. The impact of the project is yet to be experience by the community as the project is in the proposal stage. The respondents in some cases failed to inform specific impact(s) on their socio-economic and cultural life. The potential impact expressed by the affected community may vary a little during actual execution of the project.
3. The study was done with minimum information, timeframes and budget lines available to the consultants at the time of the study.

## CHAPTER - IV LAND ASSESSMENT

### 4.1. Maps showing area of impact under the project

#### Cadastral Map of Majhika Village showing land to be acquired



#### **4.2. 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.**

It has been already indicated earlier that, this is the only alternative having no other alternative sites. The area of impact would be on 01 village from which land will be acquired. State Government of Odisha intends to improve the communication infrastructure at Angul. According to the Collector and District Magistrate, Angul District a total of **6.2554 acre** of private land is to be acquired from Majhika Village of Banarpal Tahsil in the district of Angul for “Construction of bye-pass road”. In order to give fair compensation and transparency in land acquisition and to find out the likely social impact of such land acquisition in said villages, it is necessary to conduct a SIA Study covering both the direct and indirectly affected families. The detail of impact has been discussed in Chapter 7.

#### **4.3. Extent and location of land proposed to be acquired for the project**

A total of **6.2554 acres** of private land will be acquired from Majhika Village of Banarpal Tahsil in the district of Angul for “Construction of bye-pass road”.

#### **4.4. if the land proposed for acquisition is bare minimum requirement**

The present SIA study is limited to site for Construction of bye-pass road the design and location of proposed project has been finalized by competent authority. The land proposed for acquisition is bare minimum requirements.

#### **4.5 Possible 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 for Construction of bye-pass road with villagers, so as to minimize tenancy land acquisition. But this was not possible because it has been proposed for construction of bye-pass road and many plots among these plots are Govt land which is available easily. and the objective of the proposed project is to connect National High Way -55 to SH -63 i-e Angul, Chhendipada- Sarapal - Budhapala road at a shortest distance. 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. Regarding analysis of alternative to minimize land acquisition, the study reveals that proposed construction of Bye-pass road is planned so as 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 for Construction of bye-pass road with villagers, so as to minimize tenancy land acquisition. But this was not possible because it has been proposed for construction of a Bye-pass road and the objective of the proposed project is to

divert the heavy vehicles coming on National High Way -55 to SH -63 i-e Angul, Chhendipada-Sarapal - Budhapala road at a shortest distance. 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.

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

The proposed land to be acquired does not exist in a scheduled area.. Only a strip of land will be acquired and attempt has been made to accommodate the project in government land so that acquisition of private land will be the minimum. State Government of Odisha intends to improve the communication infrastructure at Angul. therefore the acquisition can not be changed.

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

No land has been purchased alienated leased or acquired previously for this project.

**4.8. The possibility of use of any public Unutilised land for the project and whether any of such land is under occupation.**

2 plots in between these plots are government land which is Gochar kisam land in the ROR and is used by the villagers as Gochar and will be utilized for proposed project purpose.

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

The entire 6.2554 acres of land proposed for acquisition for Construction of bye-pass road is Chaka land. . The land is used for agriculture purpose. After Construction of the bypass road the rest of the land can be used for business purpose.

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

The entire 6.2554 acres of land proposed for acquisition for Construction of bye-pass road has available irrigation facilities. 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 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. Proposed Bye-pass

road is a linear project and only a strip of land will be acquired. The rest of plot after acquisition can be used for opening of shop, Dhaba, Tea stall, Motor garage etc and may give livelihood support to the affected families .

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

Size of land holdings, ownership patterns, Land distribution, Number of residential houses and public and private infrastructure and assets has been discussed below;

**4.11.1 Size of land holdings, ownership patterns, Land distribution**

Collector and District Magistrate, Angul District gave a proposal for acquisition of **6.2554 acre** of private land from Majhika Village of Banarapal Tahsil in the district of Angul for “Construction of bye-pass road ”. As per the ROR provided by land requiring body 82 nos of ROR holders of 37 plots of 24 Khatas are going to be affected by the proposed land acquisition for Construction of Bye-pass Road to Angul Town in Majhika Village of Banarapal Tahsil of Angul District , but during the survey it was found that 14 nos households names are repeated and 8 nos of households are not found/ households are staying outside. During genology analysis of rest 60 household another 65 extended families were identified . Finally for the purpose, 125 affected households have been covered Out of that 6.2554 acres will be acquired . Hence, it is assumed that the loss of land may affect significantly to the family owned the share. The total cultivated land and the land acquired and their percentage is presented in Table below .

**Table 4.2: Type of Land to be Affected and Acquired for the Proposed Project**  
*(Land in acre)*

<b>Name of the RoR holder</b>	<b>Khata No</b>	<b>Plot No</b>	<b>Affected Area</b>	<b>Acquired Area</b>	<b>Kisam</b>
Anithu Sahu S/o. Madhab Sahu Trinatha Sahu S/o. Madhab Sahu Lokanath Sahu S/o. Madhab Sahu Raibari Sahu W/o. Madhab Sahu Banchha Sahu S/o. Bhuban Sahu	6	123	0.9	0.1	
Arjun Sahu S/o. Natia Sahu	7	243	1.43	0.14	
Uchhei Pradhan S/o. Nakhia Pradhan Baguli Pradhan S/o. Nakhia Pradhan Chaguli Pradhan S/o. Nakhia Pradhan Palau Pradhan S/o. Khetra Pradhan Banshidhar Pradhan S/o. Mahan Pradhan	18	140 246	0.57 1.81	0.47 0.5	
Gunjar Mohapatra S/o. Madana Mohapatra	38	259	0.48	0.16	
		113	0.28	0.04	
		114	0.3	0.26	

*AIRA/NCDS-SIA Study of land acquisition for construction of Bye-pass road to  
Angul town at Majhika Village of Banarapal Tahsil of Angul District*

<b>Name of the RoR holder</b>	<b>Khata No</b>	<b>Plot No</b>	<b>Affected Area</b>	<b>Acquired Area</b>	<b>Kisam</b>
Gobinda Pradhan S/o. Kalia Pradhan	42	143	0.07	0.07	
Golekha Prasad Singhsamata S/o. Udayanat Singsamant	44	110	0.65	0.24	
Chandala Dehuri S/o. Sirei Dehuri	49	121	0.44	0.14	
Jogia Sahu S/o. Ananda Sahu	57	160	0.36	0.18	
Jagei Sahu S/o. Ananda Sahu		161	1.57	0.77	
		161/014	0.13	0.01	
Tava Pradhan D/o. Panu Pradhan Rodana Pradhan D/o. Panu Pradhan Nabana Pradhan D/o. Panu Pradhan China Pradhan D/o. Panu Pradhan Panchali Pradhan D/o. Panu Pradhan Sachi Pradhan D/o. Panu Pradhan Nidira Pradhan D/o. Panu Pradhan Aasili Pradhan D/o. Panu Pradhan Asaitana Pradhan D/o. Panu Pradhan	58	127	0.45	0.04	
Swari Pradhan D/o. Adhikari Pradhan Kalia Pradhan D/o. Purusottama Pradhan Tava Pradhan D/o. Panu Pradhan Rodana Pradhan D/o. Panu Pradhan Nabana Pradhan D/o. Panu Pradhan China Pradhan D/o. Panu Pradhan Panchali Pradhan D/o. Panu Pradhan Sachi Pradhan D/o. Panu Pradhan Nidira Pradhan D/o. Panu Pradhan Aasili Pradhan D/o. Panu Pradhan Asaitana Pradhan D/o. Panu Pradhan Dukhia Pradhan D/o. Shikar Pradhan	65	144	0.89	0.07	
Nilamani Sahu S/o. Balakrushna Sahu	78	139	0.22	0.01	
Beda Pradhan S/o. Goutama Pradhan	117	125	0.63	0.19	
Baidyanath Pradhan S/o. Mahi Pradhan Ahankar Pradhan S/o. Mahi Pradhan	120	116	0.03	0.03	
		117	0.56	0.17	
		118	0.25	0.03	
		119	0.33	0.14	
		120	1.87	0.52	
Bhikari Dehuri S/o. Shirei Dehuri	129	258	0.74	0.32	
Maharaga Barik S/o. Khaga Barik Mukunda Barik S/o. Khaga Barik Mahendra Barik S/o. Khaga Barik	134	260	0.57	0.16	
Bhikari Dehuri S/o. Shirei Dehuri Chandala Dehuri S/o. Sirei Dehuri	130	257	0.82	0.04	
Shashikala Sahu W/o. Hrushikesha Sahu	153	245	1.1	0.03	

<b>Name of the RoR holder</b>	<b>Khata No</b>	<b>Plot No</b>	<b>Affected Area</b>	<b>Acquired Area</b>	<b>Kisam</b>
Sahadeba Sahu ;Mantri Sahu ; Suresha Sahu ; Sankara Sahu S/o. Maheswar Sahu Rambha Sahu W/o. Maheswar Sahu	157	115	1.57	0.14	
Saheba Sahu,Sada Sahu S/o. Banchhanidhi Sahu Kousalya Sahu W/o. Banchhanidhi Sahu	163	265	1.87	0.64	
		266	0.32	0.1	
Shrinibas Sahu ,Kulamani Sahu, Nilamani Sahu S/o. Balakrushna Sahu	166	142	1.31	0.1	
Somabari Sahu W/o. Punia Sahu	179	138	0.23	0.04	
Sumanta Behera S/o. Hrudananda Behera	194/27	109/634	0.0711	0.0711	
Babula Behera S/o. Akhaya Behera	194/24	109/640	0.0632	0.0632	
Anili Behera S/o. Kuna Behera Sunili Behera S/o. Kuna Behera	194/33	109/649	0.0711	0.0711	
Bilanda Behera S/o. Pranabandhu Behera	194/23	109/639	0.0578	0.03	
Hrushikeshha Sahu S/o. Mahi Sahu; Anithu Sahu S/o. Madhab Sahu; Trinatha Sahu S/o. Madhab Sahu;Lokanath Sahu S/o. Madhab Sahu; Banchha Sahu S/o. Bhobana Sahu Purandar Sahu S/o. Bhaji Sahu ; Gabha Sahu W/o. Bhaji Sahu; Narasingha Sahu S/o. Bidei Sahu; Balakrushna Sahu S/o. Bidei Sahu; Sabitri Sahu W/o. Bidei Sahu ; Banshidhar Sahu S/o. Madan Sahu; Phiringi Sahu S/o. Madan Sahu; Baidhar Sahu S/o. Madan Sahu; Shibrum Sahu S/o. Madan Sahu; Dhadia Sahu S/o. Madan Sahu;Bhaskar Sahu S/o. Madan Sahu	193	145	0.14	0.01	
Banshidhar Pradhan S/o. Mahan Pradhan	101	256	0.56	0.16	
				<b>6.2554</b>	

*Source: RoR Records and Field Survey*

In the process of land acquisition, Government land (Gochara Land) will be affected in the village. The proposed land to be acquired does not belong to the scheduled area.

#### **4.11.2. 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 project.

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

As has been already indicated earlier that, the proposed site is the only alternative having no other alternative sites. All the households going to be affected by the project are of Marginal /Small farmer

Each household have less than 1 acre to 3 acres each. As per the findings of FGDs conducted in Majhika Village, no sale transaction of land is reported in the village during the last three years. However, data collected by study team on sale rate of this type of land, villagers opined that as the land is situated near to Angul Town the land has a commercial value. It will cost around 5 Lakhs to 10 lakhs per acre (As SH- 64 Angul-Chhendipada Road Passes through the village) .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 Table 3.3.

**Table 3.3: 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.*

In the context of Land Acquisition for Construction of bye-pass road to Angul Town in Majhika Village under Banarapal Tahsil of Angul 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 .

#### 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 are 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 as per 3.7.1 above is given below in Table 3.7 for illustration and better appreciation.

**Table 4.4: 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
	<b>Grand Total (5 + 6 + 7)</b>	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 AN ENUMERATION OF AFFECTED FAMILIES AND ASSETS

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

As per the ROR provided by land requiring body 82 nos of ROR holders of 37 plots of 24 Khatas are going to be affected by the proposed land acquisition for Construction of Bye-pass Road to Angul Town in Majhika Village of Banarapal Tahsil of Angul District , but during the survey it was found that 14 nos household names are repeated and 8 nos of households are not found/ households are staying outside. During genology analysis of rest 60 household another 65 extended families were identified . Finally for the purpose, 125 affected households have been covered Socio Economic Profile of these households have been presented. All the affected land is vacant land and being used by their respective owners including their family members for the purpose of cultivation. Data analysis was done using simple and relevant statistical methods like average, and percentages. List of enumerated land loosing families is presented in *Annexure II*.

#### 5.1.1 Demographic Profile of Affected Households

The demographic and socio-economic peculiarities of the affected households in the Majhika village under the project area are presented in this section. Historically, religion and caste of a household are reflected on its social and economic status. Only Hindu households will be directly affected by land acquisition for the project. The details are given in Table below.

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

Sl. No.	Village		Social Group					Muslim	Total
			Hindus						
			SC	ST	OBC	GEN	All		
1	Majhika	N	0	0	125	0	<b>125</b>	0	125
		%	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	0	0

*Source: Field Study*

Among the 125 households surveyed under the SIA Study, all are Hindu households. Out of 125 household all are OBC Household No other caste like SC, ST and General Caste households are remaining among affected household. Since most of the affected households are socio-economically backward class, land acquisition will have an adverse effect on them.

### 5.1.2 Gender Profile

Gender aspects are an important dimension of development and have been studied in the affected village. The study has covered 125 affected households of Majhika village. The gender classifications of the head of the households shows that, out of 125 affected household 97 (77.60%) households are headed by males and 28(22.40%) households are headed by females. This indicates that majority of the affected households are male-headed households in the study area. But in case of respondent only 9.6% (12 numbers) of Female talked to the survey team members and participated in the survey. A summary picture is given in the table below.

**Table 5.2. Gender Composition of Heads of Affected Households**

Village	Unit	Respondent		Head of the Household		Total
		Male	Female	Male	Female	
Majhika	N	113	12	97	28	125
	%	90.4	9.6	77.6	22.4	100.00

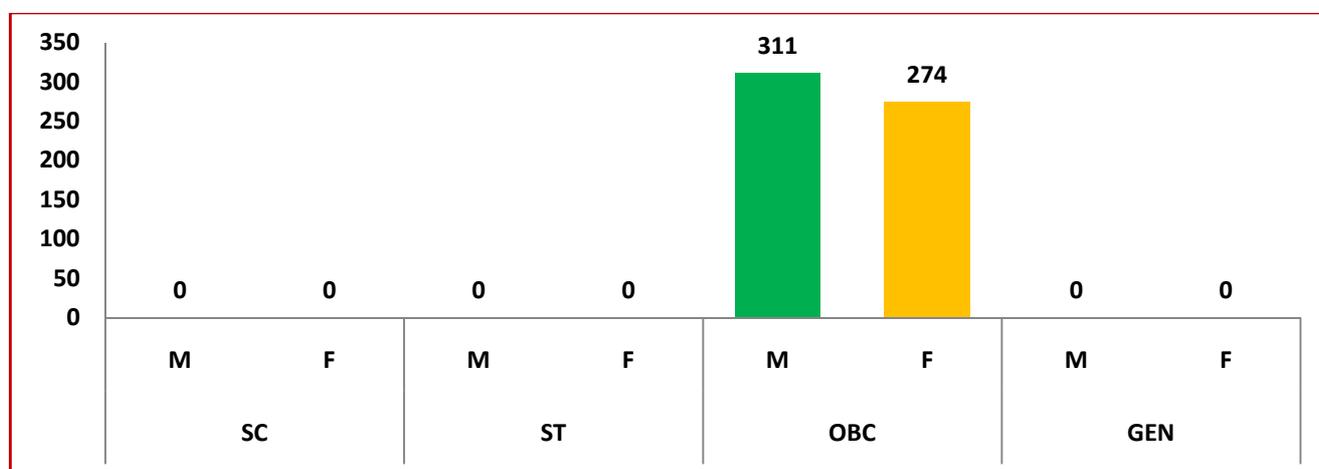
Source: Field Study

It was revealed from the gender classification of the population that the total population of the affected household is estimated to be 585. Out of them, 311(53.16%) Male and 274(46.84%) are female. The average family size is 4.68 and the sex ratio is 881 presented in Table below. Caste wise and gender-wise details have been given in the table below.

**Table 5.3: Gender distribution of population of Affected Households**

Sl. No	Village	Unit	SC		ST		OBC		GEN		Total	Average Family Size	Sex Ratio
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
1	Majhika	N	0	0	0	0	311	274	0	0	585	4.68	881
		%	0	0	0	0	53.16	46.84	0	0	125	4.68	881

**Fig 5.1 Genderwise distribution of affected population %**



### 5.1.3 Age Composition

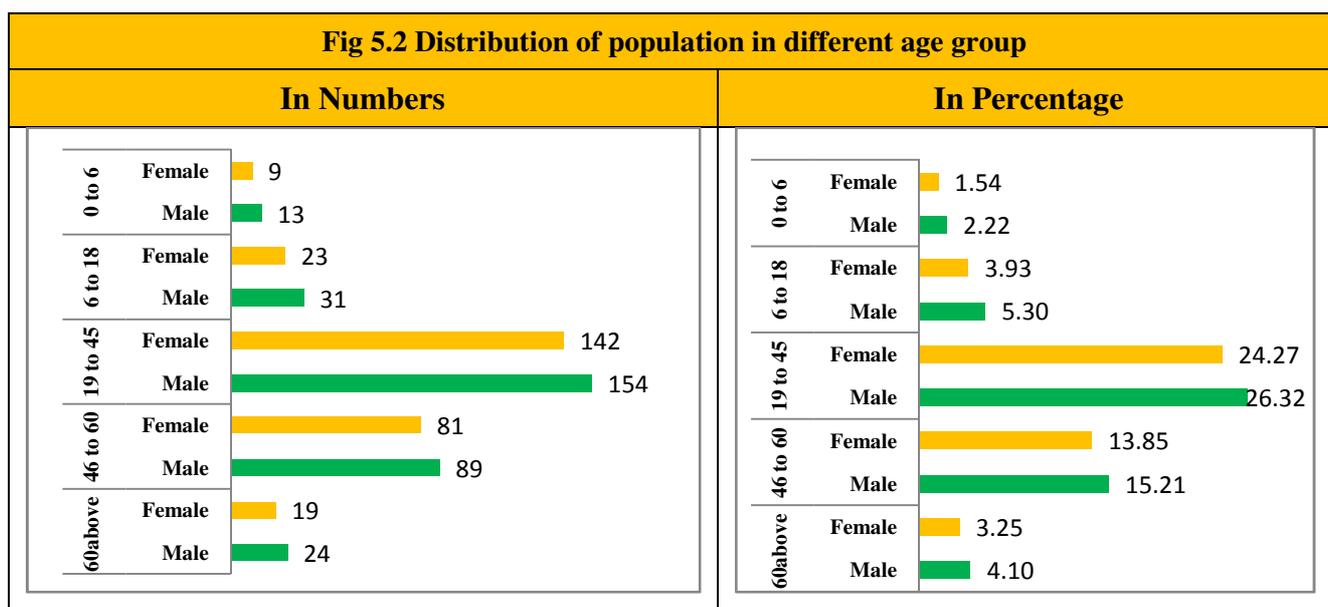
The age distribution of population is an important dimension of the demographic profile because it reveals the proportion of productive population and the dependency burden. The details of age distribution among affected has been discussed below. Age structure refers to the contribution of population as well as dependence of population on various economic and social activities. Table below shows the population distribution of the affected population. The age groups of 19-45 and 46-60 years are supposed to be economically productive and people in these age groups usually earn to contribute to the society, family and surroundings. It is evident from the table that majority 296(50.60%) persons belongs to productive age group (19-45Yrs) and the second productive age group 46-60 Years constitutes 170 (29.06%) persons of the total affected population. Among other age groups 22 (3.76%) persons are found in 0 to 6 years of age group, 54 (9.23%)

Table 5.4 Age group wise Distribution of population of affected household				
Age group	Unit	Affected (125 HH)		
		Male	Female	Total
0-6	N	13	9	22
	%	2.22	1.54	3.76
6 to 18	N	31	23	54
	%	5.30	3.93	9.23
19 to 45	N	154	142	296
	%	26.32	24.27	50.60
46 to 60	N	89	81	170
	%	15.21	13.85	29.06
60 above	N	24	19	43
	%	4.10	3.25	7.35
Total	N	311	274	585
	%	53.16	46.84	100.00

Source: Field Study

persons are found in 6 plus to 18 years of age, 43(7.35%) persons are found in 60 and above age group. It was found from the analysis that the working age population that is 19-60 years of age accounts for nearly 75% of population suggesting a dependency load of 25% which is low. Given low dependency burden on the working age group of population, land acquisition will not put the affected households in a difficult situation.

Fig 5.2 Distribution of population in different age group



### 5.1.4 Literacy and Educational Status

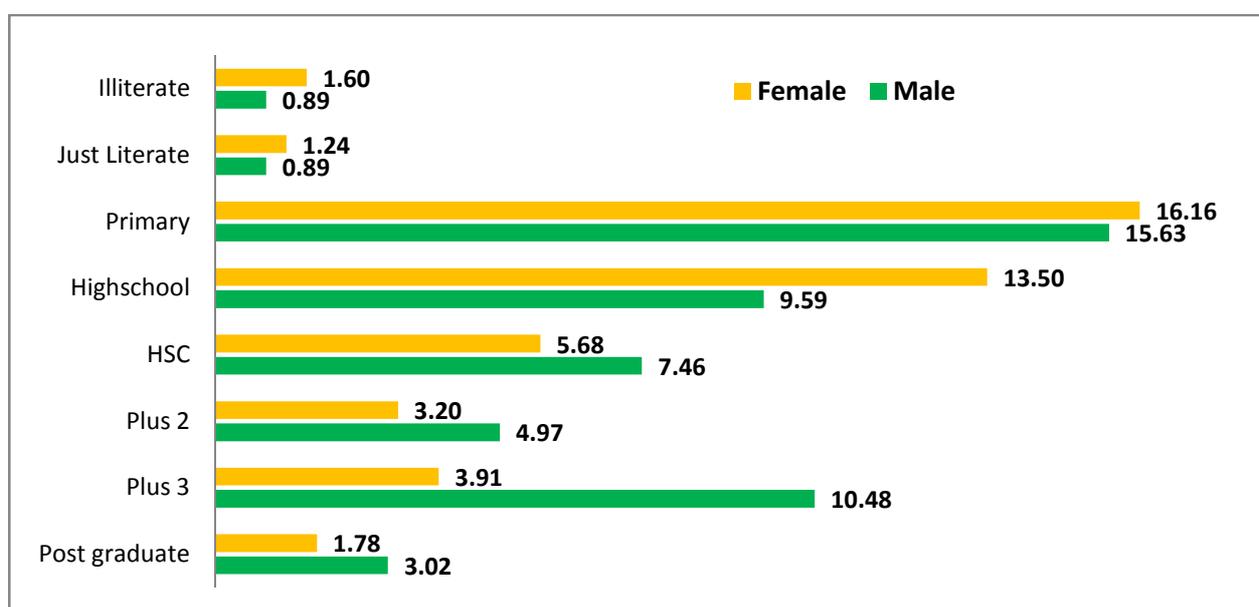
Among the total population numbering 585 in affected population 13 male & 9 female totaling to 22 are of non-school going age (0-6 years). Rest 298 male and 265 female totaling to 563 are adult and has been considered to be assessed to determine the status of education. In affected category the highest number of persons have education up to Primary Level

Level of Education	Male		Female		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Illiterate	5	0.89	9	1.60	14	2.49
Just Literate	5	0.89	7	1.24	12	2.13
Primary	88	15.63	91	16.16	179	31.79
Highschool	54	9.59	76	13.50	130	23.09
HSC	42	7.46	32	5.68	74	13.14
Plus 2	28	4.97	18	3.20	46	8.17
Plus 3	59	10.48	22	3.91	81	14.39
Post graduate	17	3.02	10	1.78	27	4.80
<b>Total</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>52.93</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>47.07</b>	<b>563</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field Study

179(31.79%) followed by 130(23.09%) passed up to High School level, 74 (13.14%) have passed HSC Exam, 46 (10.53%) completed Plus two and 81 (14.39%) have completed plus 3. The illiteracy level among the affected population is found to be 14 (2.49%) and just literate are 12(2.13%).

**Figure -5.3 Distribution of population as per their level of educational ( numbers are in %)**



Genderwise classification of level of education shows that among the male members highest i.e 15.63% (88 persons) have Passed Primary Exam followed by 10.48% (59 persons) are educated up to Plus 3 Standard and 9.59% (54 persons) are educated up to Highschool standard. Among the female members highest i.e 16.16% (91 persons) are educated up to primary level only followed by 13.50% (76 persons) up to high school and 5.68% (32 persons) have Passed HSC Exam. The details of literacy and education level of the affected population is depicted in the table and Graph above.

### 5.1.5 Occupational Distribution of Population

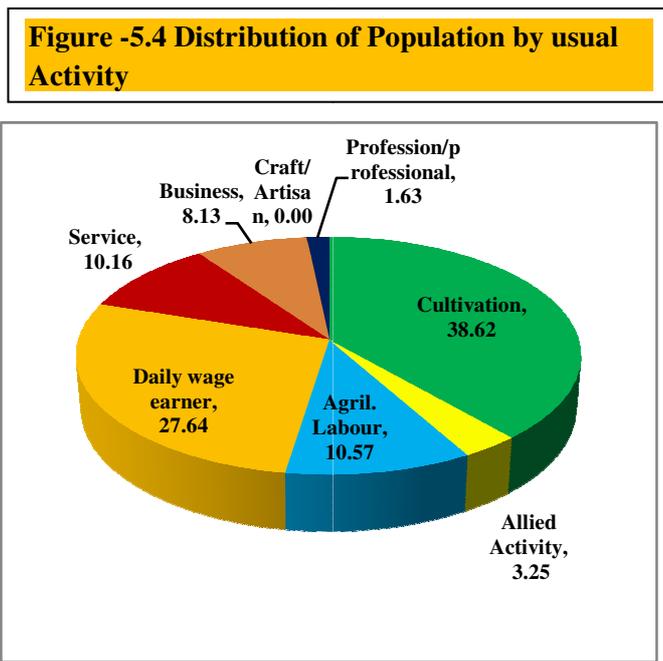
There is a need to discuss usual activity status and participation in economic activities, which gives clear picture about work force participation rate and status of employment before discussing livelihood. It is revealed from the survey that usual activity status and participation in economic activities shows that out of 585 population 42.05% of total population are engaged in some employment activities lies in productive population group, i.e. 18 to 60 years. Absolute unemployment among the affected population is 9.06%. apart from that 22.56% people are house wife and 15.21% are Student.

Usual Activities	No	%
Non school age	22	3.76
Student	89	15.21
Housewife	132	22.56
Unemployed	53	9.06
old	26	4.44
Retaired	17	2.91
Employed	246	42.05
Others	0	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>585</b>	<b>100.00</b>

*Source: Field Study*

Sl. No	Occupation	Nos	%
1	Cultivation	95	38.62
2	Allied Activity	8	3.25
3	Agril. Labour	26	10.57
4	Daily wage earner	68	27.64
5	Service	25	10.16
6	Business	20	8.13
7	Craft/Artisan	0	0.00
8	Profession/professional	4	1.63
	<b>Total</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>100.00</b>

*Source: Field Study*



Who are involved in economic activities' and contributing to the income of the household there number is 246 (42.05%). While analyzing the pattern of employment it was revealed that out of the economically active population of affected category, highest number that is 95(38.62%) persons are engaged in cultivation, 8 (3.25%) engaged in allied activities and 26 (10.57%) as agriculture labour. That means more than 50% households are engaged in agricultural activities. The details in this regard are given in Table above .

### 5.1.6 Income, Poverty and Indebtedness

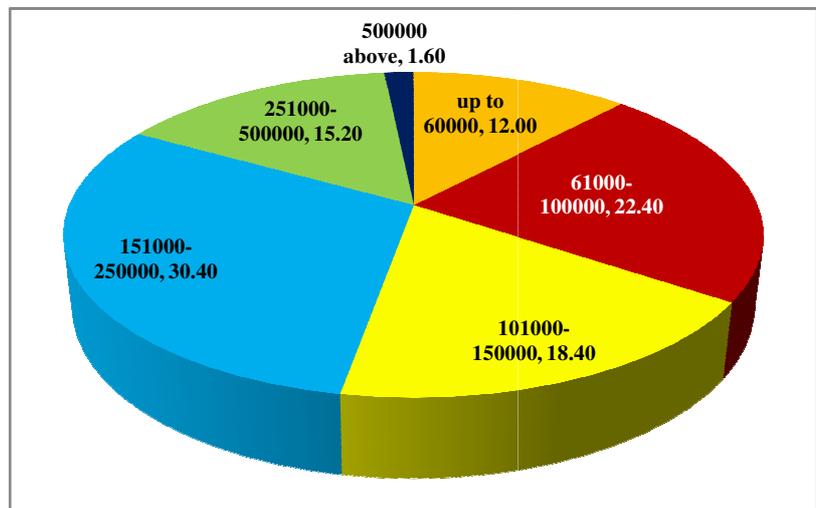
Household income, poverty and loan position is an important indication of economic condition of a household. Information on occupation, income, poverty and indebtedness are helpful in preparing Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP) for the affected households. The details in this regard are given in Table.

The distribution of family income of the affected families shows that the highest i.e. 38(30.40%) families have income range of Rs. 1,51,000 to Rs.2,50,000 per annum. The second highest is 28(22.40%) families having an earning of Rs. 61,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 followed by 23(18.40%) within the range of Rs. 1,01,000 to Rs. 1,50,000, 19 (15.20%) household have an income of Rs.2,51,000 to Rs.5,00,000 per annum and only 2 (1.60%) household have an income of more than 5,00,000. 15 (12%) families have an income Up to Rs.60,000.

Income in Rs	No	%
up to 60000	15	12.00
61000-100000	28	22.40
101000-150000	23	18.40
151000-250000	38	30.40
251000-500000	19	15.20
500000 above	2	1.60
<b>Total</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field Study

**Figure 5.5 Distribution of household as per their range of income (number in %)**



The families earning an annual income of below Rs.60,000 may be identified as poor category families living below the poverty line as per the latest poverty estimate made by Rangarajan Committee in the year 2016. According to Rangarajan Committee 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 2016 was identified as BPL category household. That means in rural area an average family in Odisha comparing 5 persons and spending less than Rs.160 per day or say Rs.4800 per month or 57600 was listed as BPL category household.

It may be estimated from the household level income of the affected households of the village that around 15 (12.00%) households are of below the poverty line. Needless to say that, these families may become the worst victims of landlessness and food insecurity if adequate policy intervention measures are not taken by the project authority to improve their living standard. Land acquisition may put them in to Vulnerability. Special attention should be given on them while preparing the SIMP.

### 5.1.7 Indebtedness

It is seen from the table that out of 125 households' in affected category 92 (73.60%) have made loan for their requirements and 33(26.40%) have not made any loan. From the income and expenditure pattern as has been shown in the table above, it can be noticed that almost all the households are not in the category of consumption deficit households, yet they are indebted. This phenomenon can be explained through some reasons behind it. First, the income and expenditure data has been given for one year proceeding to the interview date, but the indebted data are for the loans accumulated over the years.

Sources	No. HH	%
Bank	12	9.60
Cooperative Society	14	11.20
Friends & Reletives	7	5.60
SHG	59	47.20
Avail no loan	33	26.40
<b>Total</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>100.00</b>

*Source : Field study*

Secondly, households having higher income have more repaying capacity. Hence, easy loans are

	No. HH	%
Head of the HH	17	18.48
Spouse	28	30.43
Son	12	13.04
Daughter-in-law	35	38.04
<b>Total</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>100.00</b>

*Source : Field study*

available to these households from both formal as well as informal sources. it was also found that in majority case either head of the household or his spouse have received the loan .

It has been found from the survey that the households have taken loan for different sources like Bank, NGO, Money lender and SHG. Highest number of household i.e 59 (47.20%) household have made loan from SHG followed by 14 (11.20%) from Cooperative Society. Only 12 (9.60%) households have taken loan from bank. Besides all these 7 (5.60%) households have borrowed from their friends and relatives.

It was revealed from the survey that the households have taken loan for different purposes. It is evident from the data that majority i.e. 71 (77.17%) households have taken loan for productive investment in Agriculture and small business, 3(3.26%) households have taken loan for meeting emergency needs. In order to carry out social function like conducting of marriage and Thread ceremony 7 (7.61%) household have made loan. The details of household made loan and their purpose have been given in the Table above.

Purpose	No. HH	%
Productive Investment	71	77.17
Purchasing Durables	5	5.43
Meeting Emergency needs	3	3.26
Marriage & Thread ceremony	7	7.61
Clearing of old debt	6	6.52
<b>Total</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>100.00</b>

*Source : Field study*

### 5.1.8. Marital Status

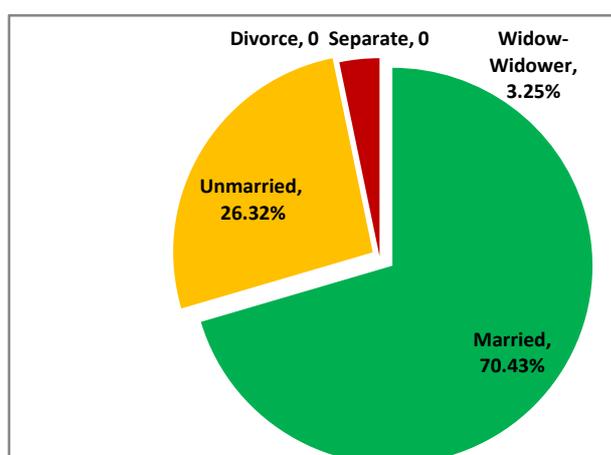
It is revealed from the marital status of the surveyed population that out of the total population more than half are married. Among the total 585 affected population married person account for 412(70.43%). Unmarried, that also includes persons below the marriageable age, constitute 154 (26.32%) in affected category. Those staying separately from their spouse without formal divorce is not found among the affected population and Widow and widower comprise of 19(3.25%) of total population in affected

**Fig - 5.6 Distribution of Population by their Marital status (in %)**

<b>Table 5.12 : Distribution of Population by their Marital status</b>		
Marital Status	Number	%
Married	412	70.43
Unmarried	154	26.32
Divorce	0	0.00
Separate	0	0.00
Widow-Widower	19	3.25
	585	100.00

*Source: Field Study*

category.



### 5.1.9 Vulnerability Position

The vulnerability status among the household was also analysed it was found that out of 125 household 22.40% (28HH) the project affected households are headed by women and 12% (15) households belong to BPL having an income of less than 60,000 category. No Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribe (ST) Households were found among the affected household. These families may be more susceptible to economic shocks in the event of land acquisition and they need special treatment within the frameworks of provisions of law. Fortunately, none of the households belong to poor migrants or people living with HIV/AIDS etc.

<b>Table 5.13: Vulnerability Position of Affected Households</b>		
	N	%
Total HH	125	100%
Women-headed HH	28	22.40
ST HH	0	0.00
SC HH	0	0.00
PWD	0	0.00
BPL Card Holder	15	12.00
Total	43	34.40

### 5.2. Quality of living environment.

Quality of life (QOL), which is entirely dependent on 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 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.

A detailed discussion of quality of life pursued by affected families based on

Type of Construction (125 Household)		Total Household 125	
		N	%
<b>Roof</b>	<b>Concrete</b>	117	93.60
	<b>Asbestos</b>	3	2.40
	<b>Tile</b>	5	4.00
<b>Floor</b>	<b>Tile /mosaic</b>	5	4.00
	<b>cement</b>	119	95.20
	<b>Earthen floor</b>	1	0.80
<b>Wall</b>	<b>Bricks</b>	105	84.00
	<b>Stone Slab</b>	20	16.00

*Source: Field Study*

Type of Facilities (125 Household)	No	%	
<b>Electricity Connection</b>	123	98.40	
<b>Drinking Water Source</b>	Piped	106	84.80
	Open Well	0	0.00
	Tubewell	19	15.20
<b>Bath Room</b>	Within House	52	41.60
	Open Space	43	34.40
	Within Premises	30	24.00
<b>Toilet</b>	Within House	39	31.20
	Open Space	86	68.80
<b>Livestock Shed</b>	Sharing Common Wall	13	10.40
	Fully Separated	15	12.00

indicators mentioned above is presented in paragraphs below. The study findings indicate that all the project affected households have their own houses which are of different types and used for different purposes. Table below shows the construction details of these houses owned by the affected families. It indicates that out of

125 affected households majority 117(93.60%) household are having concrete roofing, followed by 5 (4.00%) handmade tile roofing and 3(2.40%) Asbestos roofing. Similarly, regarding the floor condition most of the houses i.e 119 (95.20%) households are having cemented floor followed by 5 (4.00%) Mosaic Floor and only 1(0.80%) household have Earthen floor. Regarding wall condition it was found that 84.00% (105) house walls are made of bricks and cement. and rest 20(16%) House walls are made of Stone slabs. It indicates that most of the houses are in good condition.

It was observed from the survey that most of the household's 98.40% that is 123 out of 125 household have electricity connection which is the most important requirement of the modern life. Bathrooms within the house is available in 52 (41.60%) and within the premises is available in 30 (24%) household and Toilet within the premises is available in 39(31.20%) household . It is convenced from the data that many people used to have their daily sanitation activities near village pond or Tube well and open defecation is still prevalent in the area. All the house hold don't have Livestock only 28 households have livestock (cows, goats, poultry) for which they have sheds in their premises. In 13 houses the cavity is attached to the wall of the house

and in 15 houses they have separate shade for animal.

**Assets Position:**

Possession of household assets is also an indicator of quality of life of affected families. Keeping this in view, in the present study an attempt was made to collect data on assets possessed by affected families and the analyzed data is presented in table 5.16. The data reveals that majority families, own modern gadgets like television, fan, two wheeler required to maintain a minimum degree of standard of living. Other families lack such modern gadgets. Interestingly, cycle, Two wheeler, cell phone, is possessed by majority of families irrespective of economic status. Only 5 (4.00%) household poses luxurious items like four wheler and 36(28.80%) household owns Refrigerator.

SI No	Assets	No. of HH owned	% to total HH
1	TV	103	82.40
2	Tape Recorder	0	0.00
3	Radio	12	9.60
4	Refrigerator	36	28.80
5	Cell Phone	119	95.20
6	Cycle	68	54.40
7	Three-Wheeler	11	8.80
8	Two-Wheeler	84	67.20
9	Four-Wheeler	5	4.00
10	Utensils	125	100.00
11	Ornament	117	93.60

**5.2.2 Health Status and Health Seeking behavior**

Health is vital for both human capital formation and a fair living standard. Information on health status and health seeking behaviour of the affected households is given in Table 5.17 .

**Table 5.17: Family Members reported to have suffered From Illness during last 12 Months prior to Survey**

Village	Number of Households -125				
	Reported Illness	Reported Chronic Disease	Suffering from	Treatment Aailed	
				Type	Institution
Majhika	56 (44.80%)	5 (4.00%)	Asthma , Cold/ Feaver , Skin, Diobetis, Heart & Kidney	Allopathy	Community Health Centre and Pvt allopathic Hospital

*Source: Field Study*

The table indicates that occasional illness was reported by 56 (51.91%) household of affected communities while there are cases of chronic diseases suffered by 5 (4.00%) household some of the

Type of Health Institution	N	%
PHC	10	<b>16.39</b>
CHC	7	<b>11.48</b>
District Hospital	28	<b>45.90</b>
Pvt. Clinic	16	<b>26.23</b>
	61	<b>100.00</b>

members in the affected households. Most of them have used the District hospital and PHC and CHC for their treatment . and have availed of the public health facility in the Government hospital. Besides govt elopathic treatment some household

also have used Private health facility. This means that the Community Health Centre is the sole or main health facility providing institution for the people, in the affected village. It suggests the need of Improvement and strengthening the Community Health centre.

### **5.3. 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.

### **5.4. 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, PRI members and even with Tahasildar, supported by site visit of study team, no such type of family will be affected due to the proposed project.

### **5.5. Enumeration of families losing land assigned under different schemes:**

Government has allotted land to landless families of Majhika Village under Ceiling surplus scheme, Mo Jami Mo Diha programme. 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.

### **5.6. 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 usufructory 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.

### **5.7. 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.

### **5.8. 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.

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

Hunting, fishing and boating is not a practice in the affected area at present. Though some families depend on NTFP, 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

**Table 5.19: Gender Composition of Head of Non Affected Households.**

Sl.No	Village	Male	Female	Total
1	Majhika	8	2	10
		80.00	20.00	100.00

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 8 (80.00%) household are of Male headed household and 2 (20.00%) households are women headed household.

It is found from the survey that among indirectly affected 10 families there are 1 (10.00%) numbers of Scheduled Caste family, 2 (20.00%) Schedule Tribe Families, 5 nos (50.00%) OBC families and 2 (20.00%) numbers of General Caste families were found in non-affected household. The details of HH has been given in table number 5.2 below.

**Table 5.20: Caste-wise distribution of non-affected household**

Sl. No	Village Name	SC		ST		OBC		GEN		Total
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
1	Majhika	1	10.00	2	20.00	5	50.00	2	20.00	<b>10</b>

*Source: Field Survey*

The Gender distribution among the members of Non affected families shows that out of total 38 Persons Male members consists of 20 (52.63%) and Female members consists of 18(47.37%). Sex ratio is 900. Number of male and female members in the village has been given in following Table .

**Table 5.21: Gender-wise distribution of population of Non-affected HH**

Sl. No	Household		Population			Average Family Size	Sex Ratio
			Male	Female	Persons		
1	Majhika	Number	20	18	38	3.80	900
		%	52.63	47.37	100.00		

*Source: Field Survey*

The age wise distribution among the members of Non affected families shows that out of total 38 Persons highest number (28.95%) of people lies in between (19-45) year followed by the 46 to 60 age group with 23.68% share. which is considered as productive age group, It implies that the working age population 19-60 accounts for more than 52% of population suggesting a dependency load of 48% which is very high. Age group-wise distribution has been given in the following table.

**Table 5.22: Age wise distribution of non-affected household**

Age group	0 to 6	7 to 14	15 to 18	19 to 45	46 to 60	60 and above	Total
Male	2	2	3	6	5	2	20
Female	1	2	4	5	4	2	18
Total	3	4	7	11	9	4	38
% to total Population	7.89	10.53	18.42	28.95	23.68	10.53	100

Regarding the “Construction of bye-pass road to Angul Town in Majhika Village under Banarapal Tahsil of Angul District”. They gave their opinion that the project would be beneficial to the local people by providing congestion free communication facilities.

### **5.10. Inventory of productive assets and significant lands**

Except 6.2554 acres of agricultural land no other asset like house, Tree, tank, pond etc. will be acquired for the proposed project.

## **CHAPTER – VI**

# **PROFILE OF THE STUDY AREA, SOCIO ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL PROFILE**

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### **6.1. Introduction**

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 km<sup>2</sup>, 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**

**Angul District** is one of the 30 districts in the Odisha state of eastern India. Angul district was a separate administrative unit during the British period, but became a part of Dhenkanal district after independence. For better administration, a new district of Angul was created on 27th March, 1993. This had four subdivisions at Pallahara, Athamallik and Talcher apart from the Sadar subdivision at Angul town. Today the district occupies an area of 6232 sq km in the centre of Odisha. It is bounded by Cuttack, Sundargarh, Kendujhar, Sambalpur, Deogarh and Dhenkanal districts apart from Nayagarh and Boudh across the Mahanadi River. The highest point is Malayagiri at 1187 m above MSL. It has 8 blocks, the same number of Tahsils and 23 police stations. There are 1930 villages in 225 Gram Panchayats, 2 Municipalities and one NAC. The population as per the Census of 2011 is 12.73 lakhs with about a sixth of it being urban. SCs and STs number around 2.39 and 1.79 lakhs respectively.

Angul today is the industrial hub of Odisha. The Talcher and Brahmani valley coalfields are India's largest by gross production. Numerous PSUs like MCL, NTPC, NALCO and FCI are based here apart from large private enterprises like JSPL and JITPL. State level training institutes like Police Training College and Forest Rangers College are also located here. There are a number of small ancillary industrial units spread throughout the district. The Athamallik and Pallahara subdivisions are rich in forest wealth and the Satkosia Tiger Reserve along with other reserve forests occupy a large part of the district. The district headquarters is 125 km from Bhubaneswar. National and State highways connect it to all major cities of Odisha. Talcher and Angul are major railway stations on the Sambalpur-Bhubaneswar railway line.

Angul district was a separate administrative unit during the British period, but became a part of Dhenkanal district after independence. Angul district came into existence as a separate district consequent upon reorganization of districts in Odisha on 1st April 1993, clothed with lush green forests. The district is rich in wildlife. The River Mahanadi passes through the district forming a 22 km long narrow gorge, one of the mistiest gorges in India, popularly known as Satkosia. Angul is a land-locked district, Angul District is located in the heart of the state, it lies between 84° 16' to 85° 23' East



**Map – 6.1 Odisha Map Highlighting Angul District**

longitude and 20° 31' to 21° 41' North latitude. The total area of the district is 6,375 sq. kms and it ranks 11th place in the state in terms of area. The district is surrounded by Sundargarh district in its North, Boudh and Nayagarh districts in its South, Kendujhar, Cuttack and Dhenkanal districts in its Eastern side and Debagarh and Sambalpur districts on its Western direction. Mahanadi and Brahmani, the two main rivers of the state are flowing as boundary. River Brahmani makes the boundary with Dhenkanal district while Mahanadi stands as boundary between this district and Boudh as well as with Nayagarh district.. The district lies between 20° 31' N to 21° 41' 'North latitude and 84° 16' E to 85° 23' East longitudes. It has 1871 villages (including 217 un-inhabited villages) covering 8 blocks. 8 Tahasils and 4 Subdivisions.

**Table:-6.1 Basic Information about the District**

1.	Date of formation	: 1 <sup>st</sup> April 1993
3.	Geographical Area	: 6375 Sq Kilometer
4.	Geographical Location	: Latitudes 20° 31' N to 21° 41' N Longitudes 84° 16' E to 85° 23' E
5.	Geographical Boundary	: North - Sundergarh and Keonjhar South - Baudh and Nayagarh districts West – Sambalpur and Deogarh East – Kendujhar ,Cuttack and Dhenkanal

**Table:-6.2 Demography of Angul District**

Particulars		Angul District	Banarpal Block
Geographical Area:		6375 sq.km	338.51sq.km
Number of Villages		1871	151
Uninhabited Villages		217	19
Inhabited Villages		1654	132
Population ( 2011 Census )	Total :	1273821	209465
	Male :	655718	108550
	Female :	618103	100915
	Rural :	1067275	159428
	Urban :	206546	50037
	Scheduled Caste :	239552	43346
	Scheduled Caste Male :	121459	22054
	Scheduled Caste Female :	118093	21292
	Scheduled Tribe :	179603	15345
	Scheduled Tribe Male :	89980	7673
Scheduled Tribe Female :	89623	7672	
Population Density :		200(Per sq.km)	
Literacy	Total Literate :	869456	149853
	Literate Male :	494425	84575
	Literate Female :	375031	65278
	Total Illiterate :	404365	35511
Households	Total Households :	297050	47818
	Rural Households :	249733	36157
	Urban Households :	47317	11661

*(Source – District Census Report and Statistical Handbook 2020)*

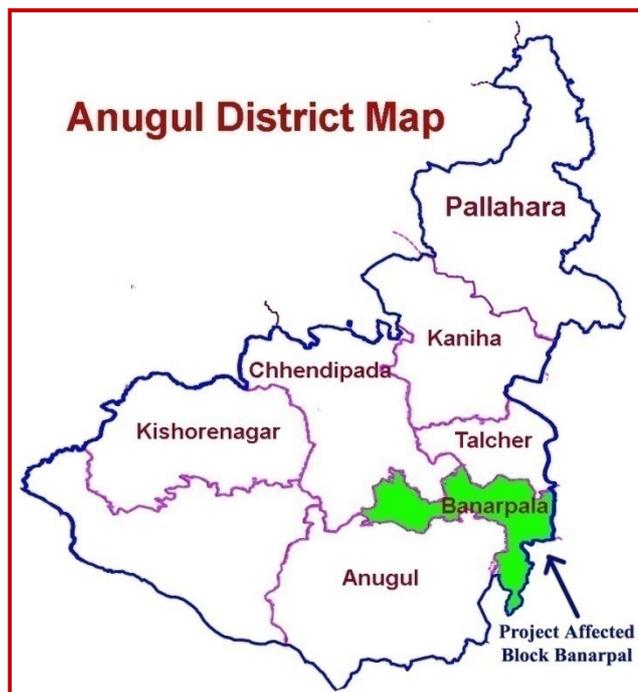
**Table:-6.3. Administrative Setup of the District**

No. of Sub-Divisions	4	No. of Municipalities/Corporation	2
No. of Blocks	8	No. of N.A.Cs	1
No. of Tahsils	8	No. of Police Stations	23
No. of Gram Panchayats :	225	Number of Assembly Constituency	5

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

### 6.2.1. Demography

The district has an area of 6375sq. kms and 1273821 numbers of population as per 2011 census. The district accounts for 4.09 percent of the states territory and shares 3.03 percent of the states population. The density of population of the district is 200 per sq. Kms. as against 270 person per sq.km of the state. As per 2011 census the schedule caste population is 239552 (18.8 %) and schedule tribe population 179603 (14.1 %). The literacy percentage of the district covers 77.5 against 72.9 of the state.



### Key Features of the District

- Angul is the 11th district in terms of size and 16th in terms of population.
- Angul is the 8th urbanised district in state having only 16.21 percent of its population live in urban areas as against 16.69 percent of state’s population living in urban areas.
- In terms of population per Sq. Km Angul is 20th densely populated district in the state.
- Angul has 27th rank in terms of sex ratio in the state.
- There are 217 uninhabited villages in the district whereas 8 villages are having a population of more than 5000 each.
- Balaramprasad (Part) is the most populated village having 8423 populations in the district.
- Kishorenagar police station is having highest number of villages (150) in the district and Bhusan Steel Limited police station is having the lowest number of villages (2) in the district.

Due to land acquisition for the proposed Construction of Bye-pass road to Angul Town, the following block, GP and villages are going to be affected. The details of which is presented in Table below

**Table:-6.4. Total Affected Blocks, GPs and Villages of Angul District**

District	Block	Tahasil	Name of Gram Panchayat /ULB	Total Village Affected	Name of the Village
Angul	Banarpal	Banarpal	Benagadia GP	01	Majhika

### 6.2.2. Agriculture

The district has a geographical area of 6.37 lakh ha, which is 4.09% of the total geographical area of the State. The district is gifted with abundant natural resources both forests and minerals. The total forest coverage of the district is 2716.82 sq km which is 42.62% of total geographical area. About 63% of people reside as forest dwellers and depend on NTFP for earning their livelihood. The highest peak of the district is Malyagiri of Pallahara sub-division which is 1186 meter above MSL. Banamadali peak in Angul sub-division is 790 meter in height. In Athamalik sub-division the main peaks are Panchadhara and Hingamandal hills. Due to its geographical location and vast stretches it provides a great advantage to agriculture. The district economy is mainly agrarian. The development of industries stated considerably in the recent years. The total cultivable area of this district is 2,16,403 ha covering 32.7% of the total geographical area of the district. The economy of the district is mainly agrarian. During 2011-12, the net area shown in the district was 1,71,000 ha as against 52,92,000 ha in the State i.e. is 3.23% of Odisha's net cultivable area. More than 70 per cent population directly or indirectly depend on agriculture. As per the district web site report, the total cultivable area of Angul is 2,16,000 ha covering 33.85% of the total geographical area of the district. Paddy is the main crop in the district. More than 90% of the area is being cultivated with early medium and late variety of paddy. Most of the cultivated area in the district is covered under groundnut, sugarcane, maize, kulthi, bengal gram, coriander, field pea and vegetables.

Angul district is situated under the agro-climatic zone of mid central table zone of Odisha which is generally flat with undulating hilly areas. The soil type varies from rich red loam to gravelly soil of hill slopes. However, the cropping intensity of the district is 181 per cent during 2011-2012. Presently, the percentage of irrigated land in the district is only 21% in *Kharif* season and 9% in *Rabi* season. Out of the total cultivated land of 2,16,403 ha of the district high land accounted for 1,19,433

<b>Table :-6.5. Geographical Area of Different blocks (in Sq Km)</b>		
Sl No	Block	Geographical area
1	Angul	471.33
2	Athamalik	674.75
3	Banarpal	338.51
4	Chhendipada	615.48
5	Kaniha	455.91
6	Kishornagar	602.09
7	Pallahara	810.90
8	Talcher	252.15
<b>Urban</b>		
1	Angul (M)	21.71
2	Athamalik(M)	29.01
3	Talcher (NAC)	25.46
<b>Total District</b>		<b>6375.00</b>
<i>The district total is not additive</i>		
<b>Source- District Statistical Handbook</b>		

ha (55.19%), medium land 62,698 ha (28.97%) and low land is only 34,272 ha (15.84%). Agriculture occupies a vital place in the economy of Angul district. It provides direct and indirect employment to around 70 percent of the total work force of the district (2001 Census). The total cultivable area of this district is 2,16,403 ha constituting 32.7 percent of the total geographical area of the district.

### 6.2.3. Land Use Pattern

The physiography of the district is marked by three major regions. The South and Western part comprises ranges of the Eastern Ghat Super group & the Older Metamorphic Group. The Central portion is represented by sediments deposited in the Satpura- Mahanadi graven defined by pronounced NW-SE trending lineaments on a Precambrian plat form, almost separating the Eastern ghat Mobile Belt and Orissa craton. The northern boundaries of Talcher Basin are faulted. On a regional scale, Talcher basin takes the shape of a north westerly plunging syncline with closure in the east & the younger horizon outcropping progressively towards west. On the other hand, the beds dip northerly & number of coal seams increases in that direction indicating a possible homoclinal structure. Three sets of intrabasinal faults trending EW-NE-SW-WNW-ESE have been recognized. The North & North East part is occupied by hill ranges of Iron Ore Super group. The elevation varies from 76 m. to 1186 m. The highest peak of the district is Malyagiri of Pallahara Sub-division which is 1186 meter above MSL. Banamadali peak in Angul Sub-division is 790 meter in height. In Athamallik Sub-division the main peaks are Panchadhara and Hingamandal hills. Agriculture occupies a vital place in the economy of Angul district. It provides direct and indirect employment to around 70 percent of the total work force of the district (2001 Census). The total cultivable area of this district is 2,16,403 ha constituting 32.7 percent of the total geographical area of the district.

**Table :-6.6. Land use pattern of the district (Area in 000 hector)**

Land Use Pattern	Angul District		Banarpala Block	
	Area in hec	% to net survey area	Area in hec	% to net survey area
Forest Area	132477	31.33	2127	6.34
Land put to Non agricultural Use	43957	10.39	7849	23.39
Barren & Non cultivable Land	12442	2.94	295	0.88
Permanent pasture & other grazing Land	20800	4.92	2796	8.33
Land under misc tree crop and groves not included net area sown	6039	1.43	338	1.01
Cultivable waste	26888	6.36	1779	5.30
Old Fallows	36354	8.60	3746	11.16
Current Fallows	70690	16.72	7147	21.29
Net Sown area	73259	17.32	7487	22.31
Total area under Survey	<b>422906</b>	100	<b>33564</b>	100

*Source: District Statistical Handbook 2011*

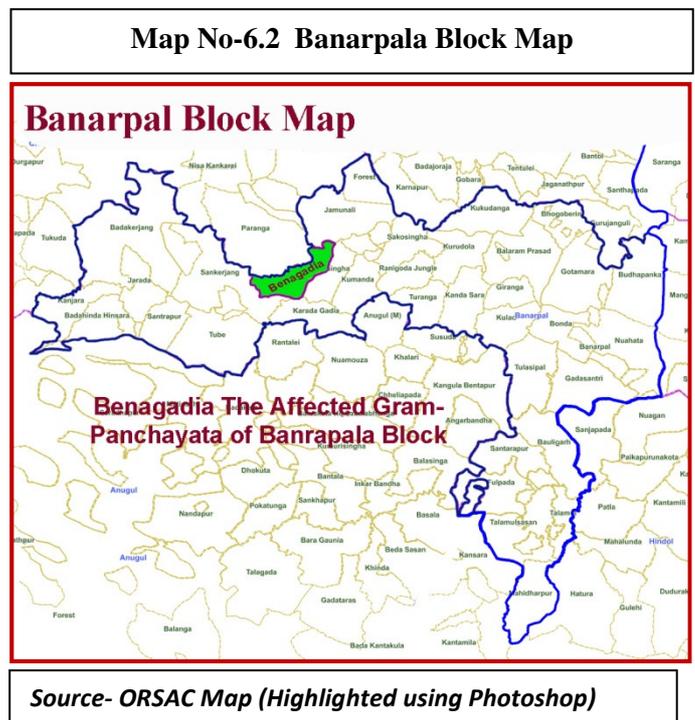
The land use pattern of Angul District and Banarपाल Block has been given in the above Table. The above Figure shows that land use has a more or less similar pattern in the district Angul as compared to the state. Major part of land in Angul District comes under Forest and District of Angul has abundant of Forest area that contributed 31.33% of the total geographical area of the district. The land use pattern of the district shows that, the forest area is maximum in the Pallahara block followed by Kaniha and Athamallik blocks. The 2003 statistics suggests that net area sown is maximum in the Chhendipada block followed by Athamallik, Angul and Pallahra. Area under current fallow is maximum in Chhendipada block followed by Athamallik and Kishorenagar. Whereas, area under the culturable waste is maximum in the Kishorenagar block followed by Kaniha, Chhendipada, and Angul blocks. This indicates that the scope of extension of agriculture is highest in Kishorenagar block.

### 6.3.About the Block

There are four territorial subdivisions of the district. Those are Angul (headquartered at Angul), Athamalik, Pallahara and Talcher. The present land acquisition will be at Banarपाल Block which is coming under Angul Sub-Division and is considered as one of the Developed area of the District. It is revealed from the 2018 statistical Hand book that total households in Banarपाल Block is 47818 and the geographical area is 338.51 Sq Km. The population figure of Banarपाल Block shows that there are 209465 numbers of people living in the block consisting of 108550(51.82%) male and 100915(48.18%) female. Interestingly it was found that the ratio of male & female in the block is 930 per Thosand which is very encouraging.

Further it was revealed from the census data that amongst of total 209465 people 43346 (20.69%) belongs to SC and 15345(7.33%)

belongs to ST and the rest 150774(71.98%) are from other caste categories. The total ST and SC composition in the block is less than 30%. which is Less than the state (39.90%) and the district (32.90%) average. The block is bounded by Talcher Block in the North, Chhendipada Block in North West, Angul block in South West and Dhenkanal District in its East.



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

In relation to the land acquisition for Construction of bye-pass road to Angul Town in Majhika Village under Banarapal Tahsil of Angul District is 1 village going to be affected. 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 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.

**Map 6.3 Benagadia GP map showing affected Majhika village**



As stated earlier Majhika is a small village of Benagadia GP near to District Head quarter. Villagers of Majhika is going to be affected directly as well as indirectly. 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 the previous chapter.

#### 6.5. Description of the Project Affected village

Majhika Village is located under Banarapal Block of Angul District. The SIA study on land acquisition for Construction of bye-pass road to Angul Town in Majhika Village under Banarapal Tahsil of Angul District is based mostly on primary data collected from the 125 directly affected and 10 indirectly affected/non-affected households .

<b>Table :-6.7 Demography of Majhika Village</b>	
Particulars	Number
No of Household	234
Total Population	1113
Total Male	614
Total Female	499
Population 0 to 6 year	108
0 to 6 year Male	60
0 to 6 year Female	48
SC Population	130
SC Male	76
SC Female	54
ST Population	0
ST Male	0
ST Female	0
Literate Population	764
Literate Male	468
Literate Female	296
<b>Source- Census 2011</b>	

The directly affected households will lose land, and will suffer the consequential loss of livelihood. The extent and severity of the impact will depend on the area of land, properties, assets and linked livelihood opportunities that will be lost due to land acquisition. It will also depend on who the losers are and what they will lose. These issues are important in a Social Impact Assessment study.

Majhika is a small village near to Angul town at a distance of 10 Km from Angul Town therefore all sorts of basic amenities required for a civil society is available in the area. Infrastructures like LP school, UP School, Boys' & Girls High School, College, Girls School and Hostel for SC & ST Student ANM centre, Aanganwadi centre, Community Hall, Post Office, Veterinary Centre, Fair Price Shop, College, Service providers like. Electrical Mechanic, Washer man, Potters are available in the village or at Angul town. Regarding Health infrastructure DHH is situated at Angul. Hotel & Lodging, Big Textile shop, General stores are available at Angul Town which is district Head quarter. The village is 100% electrified and most of the household have electric connection to their house.

## **6.6 Land use and livelihood**

The villagers earn their livelihood from Agriculture. During lean period people prefer to work as daily wage earner in Angul town .

## **6.7 Local economic activities**

Besides crop cultivation some villagers used to do daily wage activities in the nearest town area.

## **6.8 Shrines and sacred places**

As Majhika village is small village. Therefore no shrines or sacred places are not found in the village .

## **6.9 Decision Making & Women Participation:**

Gender roles are gaining prominence in quality of life considerations of people. Women's role in household decision-making and the freedom they enjoy in community participation are crucial in this regard. It surfaced during the survey that in all the cases in More than 60% household decisions are taken jointly by the Male and female members of the house. In the matters like "*Financial Matter*", "*Education of Child*", "*Purchase of Assets*", "*Land and Property*" case the household decision are taken by the male-headed of the families.

In the families where women are the heads, the eldest son is taken into confidence in making the decisions. The decisions taken by the head are usually discussed and accepted and no conflict of opinion has been reported. In the decision like "*Social function & Marriages*", "*Women to earn for Family*" more than 20% household the decisions are taken by the female members of the household . This shows the symbol of women empowerment in all the affected families Similarly, women are also permitted to attend social, cultural, and religious gatherings, Many households have

their women in the SHGs as members. This suggests that women’s participation in household decisions and at the community level is reasonably good.

**Table 6.7: Participation of women in household level decision making**

Decision on		Affected Household (N=125)				Non-affected Household (N=10)			
		Male	Female	Both	Total	Male	Female	Both	Total
<b>Financial Matter</b>	N	35	12	78	125	3	2	5	35
	%	28	9.6	62.4	100	30	20	50	28
<b>Education of Child</b>	N	36	18	71	125	2	2	6	36
	%	28.8	14.4	56.8	100	20	15	60	28.8
<b>Health care of Child</b>	N	25	16	84	125	2	3	5	25
	%	20	12.8	67.2	100	20	30	50	20
<b>Purchase of Assets</b>	N	30	16	79	125	3	3	4	30
	%	24	12.8	63.2	100	30	30	40	24
<b>Day to day Household Activity</b>	N	16	26	83	125	2	2	6	16
	%	12.8	20.8	66.4	100	20	20	60	12.8
<b>Social function &amp; Marriages</b>	N	22	23	80	125	2	3	5	22
	%	17.6	18.4	64	100	20	30	50	17.6
<b>Women to earn for Family</b>	N	15	26	84	125	2	3	5	15
	%	12	20.8	67.2	100	20	30	50	12
<b>Land and Property</b>	N	36	21	68	125	4	2	4	36
	%	28.8	16.8	54.4	100	40	20	40	28.8
<b>Others</b>	N	30	17	78	125	5	2	3	30
	%	24	13.6	62.4	100	50	20	30	24

**Source: Field Study**

Similarly women are rarely allowed to participate in decision-making process at community level. It is found that out of the total surveyed families female member have financial contribution to their family and women are associated with the self help groups’ in 70% families. Apart from these, women of affected families were not found working in Anganwadi centre and in some families women have direct financial contribution to their families i.e., they use to engaged as wage work as well as support household level agriculture activities like their male members and support their families financially. It is also found that no women from the affected families are office bearer of panchayat level organization. It may be said that due to low level of education among the affected people in the affected villages they have less exposed in the society. Thus, while providing compensation against their loss of land they should be properly oriented so that their compensation amount would be utilized appropriately.

## **CHAPTER - VII**

# **ANALYSIS OF HOUSEHOLD'S PERCEPTION & PROJECT IMPACT**

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### **7.1. Project Brief**

Government of Odisha has planned for “Construction of Bye-pass Road to Angul Town in Majhika Village over SH- 63. The road will pass through the villages like Karadagadia, Jarasingha, Paratara, Kusasingha and Majhika. There are lots of industries growing along the Chhedndipada road due to open cast coal mines. this road will be used for transportation of industrial goods to and from the industries like NALCO, NTPC (Kanihan), MCL at Talcher, Bhusan Steel Ltd, Shree Metalics, Zindal Steel & Strips Ltd, Monet Ispat, Utkal Coal ltd and Kalinga Coal mines at Chhendipada . The proposal for construction of Bye-pass road from RTO Office to Majhika Village will be used for diversion of heavy vehicles coming inside Angul Town , This road will be a vital link between Angul town and industrial area without making traffic congestion inside Angul town. Therefore an amount of 6.25540 acres of private land will be acquired from Majhika Village under Banarapal Tahsil of Angul District. The proposed project is a Govt funded project and will be managed by the by the Executive Engineer, R & B Division, Angul. The government will establish robust short-term and long-term management and governance structures and processes to ensure that budget provision is made for the governance and management of the project throughout its term. The traffic forecasts, assessment of current and future demand for road services, planning, timing, objectives, and implementation of the project as also the technical designs are to be decided and commissioned by competent authorities in the government with clear and objective approval processes at key stages in the development of the project.

Construction of Bye-pass Road is required to keep up with the phenomenal increase in number of vehicles increase to Angul town. . It will also help to improve facilities to pedestrians and cyclists, to achieve fast movement of traffic and thereby reduce pollution. Bye pass Road can increase the capacity of a traffic corridor by adding lanes for vehicles coming to Angul town. Therefore it can be said that there is a need of the proposed construction of bye-pass road to Angul Town in Majhika Village under Banarapal Tahsil of Angul District .

### **7.2.Framework/Approach to identify impacts:**

The key objective of the exercise is to make an assessment of impacts of proposed Construction of bye-pass road on social, economic and cultural life of the directly impacted land and livelihood

losers as well as other indirectly impacted population residing within the area of impact. Accordingly, primary survey covering door to door survey of entire directly impacted population and sample indirectly population was conducted. This was supplemented by focus group discussion and PRA exercises, interview of PRI member, community leaders of project area and secondary research of project documents and interview of project officials, revenue officials and officials of different line departments of government. A detailed discussion on scope of the exercise, approach and methodology is presented in section 3 of this report. Affected community's perception, views recorded either during face to face individual interviews or in groups during village meetings/FGDs is the key input for assessment of impacts. Veracity of the community perceptions/views was validated, wherever possible, through secondary data and interview of project/revenue/other government officials. While preparing the report, all attempts have been made at all stages to present the facts without any intentional biasness or favour to any one so as to improvise the possibility of executing this public purpose project with minimum adverse impact on the affected community.

### **7.3.Project Impact:**

Acquisition of land by a project usually causes loss of land and displacement of habitations warranting rehabilitation of people. But in the present case, there is no such dislocation or displacement of the affected families. However the loss of land and natural assets like trees are common as in this project. These impacts mainly include loss of land, shrinkage in employment opportunities due to loss of land, changes in local dynamics and environmental pollution. However, the nature and extent of impact of the project vary across groups of people.

#### **7.3.1. Impact on Land, Land Based Livelihood and income :**

In any land acquisition activity, the major impact is always on land of the families whose land is to be acquired for the proposed project. It has already been discussed that Total 6.2554 acres of land is required for Construction of bye-pass road to Angul Town in Majhika Village under Banarapal Tahsil of Angul District. This land will be acquired through SIA process. 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. All land are agriculture land therefore it is valuable, and 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 the project authority

should take steps to restore the livelihoods of the PAFs so as to better their standard of living by focusing on their specific needs. 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 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, so the impact on food security or livelihood of the land affected families shall be negligible.

### **7.3.2. Impacts on Employment and Income :**

Land acquisition will certainly have negative impact on income and livelihood of the project affected families. The response to perception based queries are recorded in terms of the local economy effect of the Improvement of road. It was revealed from the data that more than half of the surveyed households (about 60%) are there will be improvement in local economy.

But in the case of Construction of bye-pass road there will be impact Employment and Income As like uneconomic land holding, there is every possibility of creation of unviable land patches after land acquisition. This is usually happens in linear projects, where land acquisition is less but many land patches became unviable/not feasible for cultivation from intercultural operation point of view after acquisition of a part of it. The proposed Construction of bye-pass road being a linear type project, there is every possibility of such an impact and remedial measure like additional acquisition of leftover portion is required or damage compensation is to be paid.

### **7.3.3. Impact on Common Property Resource (CPR):**

During the field survey the proposed alignment was physically checked and discussion was made with the community about the issue. However it was found that 1.74 acres of Gochar land will be affected due to this proposed project. Very small portion of land will be acquired for the purpose. For these reasons, the effect was estimated as moderate.

### **7.3.4. Impact on Vulnerable groups**

In the present case weaker sections women, aged BPL card holder have been identified as vulnerable in the affected community (Chapter 5 ). Impact on these vulnerable groups is discussed in details in above sections of this impact assessment chapter. To summarise, major adverse impacts are loss of income from cultivation, family labour engagement pattern etc. Key issue is health impacts due to anticipated noise and air pollution.

#### **7.4. Awareness about the Project:**

Awareness about the project was ascertained it was found that the villagers of affected village are aware about the Construction of bye-pass road . But are not aware about which portion of land is going to be affected and which plots are proposed to be acquired. But overall, the people did not have any such hesitation about the land acquisition. People welcomed the project and presented some demands. They assure that they will support the project if government considers their demands. 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 R & B Division, Angul. Since R & B Division is a government of Odisha department and villagers will be benefited from the project by way of getting compensation, and better communication and transportation facilities.

#### **7.5. 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 and other properties. The idea behind the same was to make R&R 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 125 affected families opted cash for loss of their land. Besides cash compensation they have expected for employment opportunities in the project during construction and other support from on-going government schemes. The most preferred option for all the affected households is 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 2103.

#### **7.6. Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP)**

A social impact management plan establishes the roles and responsibilities of proponents, government, stakeholders and communities throughout the life of a project in mitigating and managing social impacts and opportunities during construction, operation and the commissioning of major resource development projects. It also addresses medium to high impacts identified in the SIA. The SIMP is intended to support ongoing management of the potential social impacts of the Project. Development projects necessarily leave behind some impact on the stakeholders even though significant benefits accrue to the society. It is, therefore, necessary to understand beforehand the implication of adverse impact so that mitigation plans can be undertaken in advance. After identifying the social impacts, the Social Impact Mitigation and Management Plan (SIMP) have been

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

The objectives of the Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP) are as follows;

- Reduce and lessen the adverse impact as perceived by the families during FGD.
- Resettlement and Recapitalization of affected Households
- Socio-culture rehabilitation of the household and the community as a whole
- Better employment opportunity and employability

Since R & B Division, Angul; Govt. of Odisha, is acquiring only 6.2554 acres of agricultural land from the village, its effect on livelihood of affected people would be considerably less as the loss of land is less than 0.5 per cent of the total cultivated land. Nevertheless, some efforts by Govt. of Odisha should be taken by way of providing temporary jobs, either directly or through contractors, at the time of Construction of bye-pass road . This would considerably alleviate the present unemployment scenario which later may have multiplier effect.

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

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

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

Similarly, no community pond is affected by the project. No forest land is going to be affected.

Public utilities like post office, fair price shops, food storage godowns, electricity supply, health care facilities are not getting affected at all. Hence, no elaborate management plan is required. Such is the case with anganwadis, places of worship, etc. It is therefore, not necessary to draw any management plan to tackle social resource. However, few suggestions are given in this chapter for the betterment of the people of the affected villages and accordingly a brief SIMP has been prepared.

The study has elaborately discussed on the socio-economic profile of the area, land affected and acquisition status with its value, perceptions of the people towards the proposed project.

Based on individual and community level needs, it is point toward that there is a desire for improved living condition and better livelihood opportunities. In addition to compensation and R&R entitlements, there is also a demand for better amenities and livelihood and employment opportunities.

The Study Report reveals that all the households are not aware of the proposed “Construction of bye-pass road to Angul Town in Majhika Village under Banarapal Tahsil of Angul District.” project. However, all the affected people have anxiety about the compensation they will receive, its modalities of release, other R&R benefits, benefits to the village etc. RFCTLAR&R Act, 2013 is a variation from previous LA Act, 1894 as it ensures right of affected community for fair compensation and transparency at each and every stage of land acquisition and rehabilitation process. This is to be determined as per the provision illustrated in u/s 26 of RFCTLAR&R Act, 2013. Hence proposed interventions are:

**Table- 7.1: Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP)**

<b>Proposed Intervention</b>	<b>Action Plan</b>
<b>Communication and establish link with the households and the community</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ As discussed earlier in majority of the affected community are unaware of the project, its purpose and benefit to local community and also about what are the new provisions, entitlements under new LA act etc. As a result, there is spread of wrong and biased information and consequent resistance</li> <li>➤ The project authorities need to have proper engagement with the affected families so as to effectively communicate with them the appropriate package of assistance.</li> <li>➤ A Social management Team may be in place to communication in a regular basic with the community people.</li> </ul>
<b>Income Restoration, Mitigation measures for undesirable Impacts</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The study tells that all the families are loosing their land and their crop production resulting to loss of income. To mitigate this undesirable impact improved agricultural practices with provision of irrigation for multi cropping, inputs and mechanization for higher productivity may be promoted.</li> <li>➤ Skill training may be imparted to the unemployed youths and SHGs to promote income generation.</li> </ul>
<b>Training on Improved Agricultural Practices</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Farmers should be motivated to take up cultivation of vegetables, pulses, cash crops for better return.</li> <li>➤ Experts from KVK (Krishi Vigyan Kendra) and line departments will be hired to provide training to the farmers.</li> <li>➤ All assistance will be rendered by Social Management Team for</li> </ul>

	procurement of seeds, fertilizer, pesticides on payment of cost basis.
<b>Formation of SHGs and promotion of Income Generation Activities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The Social Management Team needs to motivate the women members of the affected families to form SHGs.</li> <li>➤ Nurtured them to get grade two status and get linked with the bank for financial support to start IGP activities.</li> <li>➤ Micro Entrepreneurial activities could be backyard poultry, kitchen gardening, and collective marketing.</li> <li>➤ Female members may be encouraged for active participation and make meaningful contribution to their family.</li> </ul>
<b>Skill Training for Youths</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Linking youth with Deendayal Upadhaya Grameen Kaushala Yojana programme of Govt. of India of Ministry of Rural Development, Govt. of India.</li> <li>➤ A Certificate may be provided to land losers for affected households. This will help them during interview they have to face in future.</li> </ul>
<b>Priority in wage, sub contract opportunities to affected community</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ In the construction work of the project, priority in wage work, sub contract jobs need to be given to affected community.</li> </ul>
<b>Plantation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ In view of the project passing through their village, some of the trees of the village as well as horticultural plants of the farmers will be lost. Therefore it is suggested to plant more trees on the open lands as well as road side so as to create a healthy environment. It also keep the villages safe from pollution and also provide them fruit .</li> </ul>
<b>Improvement of drainage system</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ As per the villager due to the Construction of the Bye-pass road the traditional drainage system will get disrupted. Therefore, it is suggested to make proper drainage system in the agriculture fields so that water is not stagnated on in the agriculture fields.</li> </ul>
<b>Awareness among villagers and children on traffic rules</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Due to construction of Bye-pass road there will be more traffic near the village, which will be threat for villager, small children and live stock. Therefore regular awareness among the villager specially to children on traffic rules.</li> </ul>
<b>Steps to avoid accidents</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ There is a possibility of accident due to heavy traffic near the village therefore there is a need to take preventive measures like speed breakers, adequate number of Road signs, Solar Signal lights in the road.</li> </ul>
<b>Intervention for Women and Adolescent Girls</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Preference may be given to the women in all income generation programmes to enable women to achieve economic</li> </ul>

	<p>independence.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ New SHGs may be promoted and defunct ones may be revived.</li></ul>
<b>Institutional Arrangement</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Administrator, R&amp;R has been appointed in each district to look after R&amp;R interventions of the development projects. As per R&amp;DM Department notification RDM-RRC-Policy-0014-2014/34160 Dated 17/11/14, sub-collector working in the district have been assigned the duty of Administrator, R&amp;R of all project located within their area of jurisdiction.</li><li>➤ In addition, Social Management Team may be in place for a period of minimum three years to implement the SIMP. The salary and contingency of the Social Management Team (SMT) should be included in the SIMP budget.</li></ul>

## **CHAPTER-VIII**

# **ANALYSIS OF COST & BENEFITS AND RECOMMENDATION**

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### **8.1. Analysis of cost and Benefits**

#### **8.1.1. 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. 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. The benefits are some 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. As a starting point towards evaluating the benefits and costs associated with the project, all the households were first asked two questions- (1) whether the project would be beneficial at their family level and (2) Whether the project would be beneficial at the village/community level?

#### **8.1.2. Cost benefit analysis**

In view of above, attempt has been made to undertake cost benefit analysis of Construction of Bye-pass road. 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. These structures have the purpose to avoid the traffic loads of Angul town by diverting the heavy vehicles coming on National High Way -55 to SH -63 i-e Angul, Chhendipada-Sarapal - Budhapala road. There are lots of industries growing along the Chhedndipada road due to open cast coal mines and connectivity with other NH. This road will be used for transportation of industrial goods to and from the industries like NALCO, NTPC (Kanihan), MCL at Talcher, Bhusan Steel Ltd, Shree Metalics, Zindal Steel & Strips Ltd, Monet Ispat, Utkal Coal ltd and Kalinga Coal

mines at Chhendipada . The proposal for construction of Bye-pass road from RTO Office to Majhika Village will be used for diversion of heavy vehicles coming inside Angul Town , This road will be a vital link between Angul town and industrial area without making traffic congestion inside Angul town..Thus, augmenting the economic development of the area.

### **8.1.3. Social Cost and Benefit**

In the current project, the eviction of land due to land acquisition, air-dust-noise pollution during construction and operation phase of the project. Construction of Bypass road could increase the speed and volume of human and vehicular traffic, speeding vehicles and reckless driving could increase the risk of accidents or endanger people's health.

Most of the affected families opined that the above social value would be too high due to the project, as the loss of the land of the ancestors property could not be compensated for any amount of financial loss.

### **8.1.4. Financial costs and benefits**

The financial costs of the proposed project for Construction of bye-pass road , acquisition of land, cost of road construction and all types of administrative expenses. Similarly, the economic benefits are the direct and indirect benefits of the project. It is not possible to accurately assess these benefits and profit. The cost of land and other property will be assessed under the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation Act 2013 and the Odisha Rule 2016 and the cost of construction work will be taken into account by the Department of Roads and Buildings of the Government of Odisha. The district collector will assess the cost of housing, construction, and property with the help of qualified officials.

## **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 the proposed construction of Bye-pass road to Angul Town in Majhika Village under Banaropal Tahsil of Angul District. This is undoubtedly for public purpose as the construction of Bye-pass road project is for the general benefits of the public. This project is deemed as Public Purpose under section-2, (b) (iv) ( and (v) . Hence the land to be acquired serves a public purpose.

### **8.3. Less displacing alternatives and minimum requirements of land.**

Regarding analysis of alternative to minimize land acquisition, the study reveals that proposed construction of Bye-pass road is planned so as 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 for Construction of bye-pass road with villagers, so as to minimize tenancy land acquisition. But this was not possible because it has been proposed for construction of a Bye-pass road and the objective of the proposed project is to divert the heavy vehicles coming on National High Way -55 to SH -63 i-e Angul, Chhendipada- Sarapal - Budhapala road at a shortest distance. 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.

After a detailed discussion with the different authorities, the criteria and basic considerations adopted for comparative assessment of few alternatives to finally select the route for the project and to undertake land acquisition are the following ,

(i) The proposed construction of bye-pass road is for diverting the heavy vehicles coming on National High Way -55 to SH -63 i-e Angul, Chhendipada- Sarapal - Budhapala road, therefore the existing

alignment can not be changed. Geographical condition of the land along the side of the road is also able to full fill the criteria for construction ;

- (ii) Easy accessibility for transport of the construction and other accessories and material;
- (iii) There is no forest cover and no trees are going to be removed;
- (iv) There is no Rehabilitation and Resettlement issues needing resolution and
- (v) Social and economic benefits versus total costs.

Under such a situation, it is concluded that site selected for the project is justified and in the present stage ensures bare minimum requirement. So 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.Nature and intensity of social impacts.**

Key social impacts, as identified and discussed in detail in section 7 indicate loss of income from cultivation due to acquisition of agricultural land. As the extent of land acquisition is less (average land loss per family is 0.050 acres), intensity of impact is assessed to be low. Intensity of impact in case of resource poor farmers comprising of OBC communities.

As like uneconomic land holding, there is every possibility of creation of unviable land patches after land acquisition. This is usually happens in linear projects, where land acquisition is less but many land patches became unviable/not feasible for cultivation from intercultural operation point of view after acquisition of a part of it.

In addition to adverse impacts, beneficial impacts were also identified during community consultation and these are better availability of public utilities/services, better wage opportunities, wage rate, value appreciation of land, opportunities in trade/business and service sector due to proposed investment in the area and consequent improvement in living condition.

#### **8.5.Viability of the mitigation measures and extent to which mitigation measures described in the SIMP shall address the full range of social impacts and adverse social cost**

At present, the affected families of Majhika Village have a poor living condition; lack of civic amenities, lack of irrigation to crop fields, lack of access to development opportunities etc. There is inequitable development and lack of all these shortcomings, the affected community was observed to have a positive perception and aspire to live a better life. In addition to compensation and R & R entitlements, there is a desire and demand for better amenities and livelihood opportunities.

Though the adverse impact of the present project is marginal due to less land acquisition, a full-fledged Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP) has been prepared. Objective is social and economic empowerment, so as to make the community resilient enough to cope up the anticipated losses of the

future projects. Hence, it can be safely anticipated that the present SIMP is viable enough to mitigate adverse impacts. The community will not only regain, but improve upon their standard of living in post project period.

## **8.6 Conclusion and Recommendations**

The Construction of bye-pass road to Angul Town in Majhika Village under Banaropal Tahsil of Angul District would certainly be beneficial for the people staying at Angul District as well as outsiders and visitors coming to Angul. Implementing agency has to prepare their plan of action according to their needs and desire expressed by the affected people. Since the study was conducted in census mode, there was opportunity to understand and capture the feeling and perception of the affected families as well as the communities. Apart from individual opinion regarding the overall benefit and loss due to implementation of the project; the research team also collected information from different sections of people through FGD which is reflected in the report. The major loss due to the project and the ameliorative measures to arrest the negative impact are mentioned in the SIMP. So the loss is in the form of landed property only which is mostly used for agriculture purpose. In the light of the findings the following steps may be taken for successful implementation of the project.

- Prior to the Social Impact Assessment survey for the proposed project, a discussion was held with the villagers of Majhika. The villagers welcomed the project. But they complained that before 40/42 years, the government had conducted a Consolation Settlement (Chakbandi) and had changed the land records. But the matter to be regret that neither the new land owners were identified nor possession has been given to the new land owner after the consolation settlement and formation of new. As a result the possession of land is remain with the old land owner but the document or land owners name in govt record changed to new land owner. Therefore the landlords who were already in possession (according to Shabak) hold their possession. Now if the land is proposed to be acquired, then the villagers asked to know which land owner would get the compensation.
- The villagers demanded iron fences on both sides of the road to protect them from accidents or to prevent cattle from crossing the road.
- Due to the construction of the bypass road, the road will be elevated above the adjacent land and rural road, so it may obstruct the natural drainage of the land and the road to the farm. Therefore, the necessary number of drainage ways and underpass roads should be constructed on this road.

- The affected villagers expect more compensation for land which may be considered. Compensation should be properly planned and implemented for the loss of land and other assets and Trees.
- 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
- The people wants to demarcation of land before land acquisition.
- An Effective decentralized Grievances Redressal Mechanism should be made available for prompt and faster settlement.
- Before completion of the road, awareness should be created at all levels on how to move on highway. Required Speed breakers and traffic signals should be provided at different area.

During Focus group discussion it was convinced that people of this area are optimistic for the project and looking forward for the Construction of bye-pass road . However, the project has some undesirable impacts on the affected families; but the people have the belief that the Government will take care of their loss and compensate proportionately for the land and other assets.

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 loosing families should be recognized by the district and state as a whole.

## **ANNEXURE**

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# ANNEXURE I NOTIFICATION FOR SIA STUDY & LAND SCHEDULE

## ଓଡ଼ିଶା ସରକାର ରାଜସ୍ୱଓଦିପର୍ଯ୍ୟୟପରିଚାଳନାବିଭାଗ

RDM-LAC-ANG-0001-2022- 16400

/RDM dated 20 MAY 2022

### ସାମାଜିକପ୍ରଭାବନିର୍ଦ୍ଧାରଣନିମନ୍ତେଅଧିସୂଚନା

ରାଜ୍ୟ ସରକାର ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ଗ୍ରାମ / ଖାର୍ତ୍ତ ସ୍ତରରେ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ଗ୍ରାମ-ପଞ୍ଚାୟତଙ୍କ ପରାମର୍ଶକ୍ରମେ 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 ଅଇଥାନରେ ଉଚିତ ମୂଲ୍ୟ ଏବଂ ସ୍ୱଚ୍ଛତା ଅଧିକାର ଆଇନ – ୨୦୧୩ ର ଧାରା ୪ ଅନୁଯାୟୀ ଉକ୍ତ ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ କରାଯିବ।

୧. ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ବିକାଶକାରୀଙ୍କ ନାମ:- କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ନିର୍ବାହୀ ଯନ୍ତ୍ରୀ, (ଆର ଏଣ୍ଡ ବି) ଡିଭିଜନ , ଅନୁଗୁଳ ।  
୨. ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବିତ ଭୂମି ଅଧିଗ୍ରହଣ ର ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟ- ଅନୁଗୁଳ ଚାଉଳକୁ ବାଇ ପାସ ନିର୍ମାଣ ନିମନ୍ତେ ।  
୩. SIA study କରୁଥିବା ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନର ଯୋଗାଯୋଗ ସୂଚନା :- Arun Institute of Rural Affairs (AIRA), Dhenkanal.

SIA ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନ: Nabakrushna Choudhury Centre for Development Studies, Bhubaneswar, Phone No. 0674-2300471/ 2301094

୪. ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ପାଇଁ ଅନୁଗୁଳ ଜିଲ୍ଲାରେ ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବିତ ଭୂଅଧିଗ୍ରହଣର ବିବରଣୀ/ ତଫସିଲ

କ୍ରମିକ ନଂ	ତହସିଲ	ସହରାଞ୍ଚଳ	ଗ୍ରାମ	ବେସରକାରୀ ଜମି	ମନ୍ତବ୍ୟ
୧	ବଅଁରପାଳ	ବେଶାଗାଡ଼ିଆ	ମଝିକା	୦୭.୨୫୫୪	
			ମୋଟ୍-	୦୭.୨୫୫୪	

ଭୂମି ଅନୁସୂଚିତ ନକଲ ଏଥି ସହିତ ସଲଗ୍ନ କରା ଯାଇଛି।

୫. ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବିତ ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ର ସଂକ୍ଷିପ୍ତ ବିବରଣୀ :- ଅନୁଗୁଳ ଜିଲ୍ଲାର ବଅଁରପାଳ ତହସିଲର ଉପରୋକ୍ତ ୦୧ ଟିଏ ରାଜସ୍ୱ ଗ୍ରାମରେ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ନିର୍ବାହୀ ଯନ୍ତ୍ରୀ, (ଆର ଏଣ୍ଡ ବି) ଡିଭିଜନ, ଅନୁଗୁଳ ଙ୍କ ଦ୍ୱାରା ଅନୁଗୁଳ ଚାଉଳକୁ ବାଇ ପାସ ନିର୍ମାଣ ନିମନ୍ତେ ଘରୋଇ ଜମି ଅଧିଗ୍ରହଣ କରାଯିବ ।

୭. SIA ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ ରେ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଭୁକ୍ତ ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ଅଞ୍ଚଳ ଏବଂ ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ଅଞ୍ଚଳ :-

ଅନୁଗୁଳ ଜିଲ୍ଲାରେ ଉପରୋକ୍ତ ୦୧ ଟିଏ ଗ୍ରାମର ୦୭.୨୫୫୪ ଏକର ଘରୋଇ ଜମି ଅନୁଗୁଳ ଟାଉନକୁ ବାଇ ପାସ ନିର୍ମାଣ ନିମନ୍ତେ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଭୁକ୍ତ । ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ଜମିର ବିସ୍ତୃତ ତାଲିକା/ ତପସିଲ SIA ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଭୁକ୍ତ ପାରିବ ।

୮. SIA ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ ର ପ୍ରାଥମିକ ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟ ଏବଂ ଯୁକ୍ତ୍ୟ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟା ବଳୀ :-

ସର୍ବସାଧାରଣ ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଧାରଣ

ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ଅଞ୍ଚଳରେ ଥିବା ସମସ୍ତ ଗ୍ରାମପଞ୍ଚାୟତ / ଗ୍ରାମ / ଖାର୍ଡର ପରାମର୍ଶକ୍ରମେ SIA ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ କରାଯିବ । SIA ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ କ୍ଷେତ୍ରପରିଦର୍ଶନ, ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିଙ୍କ ସାମୁହିକ ଆଲୋଚନା ଏବଂ ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିଙ୍କ ମତାମତ ଚୁଡ଼ାନ୍ତ ରିପୋର୍ଟ ରେ ସ୍ଥାନିତହେବ ।

ଭୂମି ଅଧିଗୃହୀତ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟକ୍ଷ ଅଥବା ପରୋକ୍ଷ ଶତକଡ଼ା ୨୫ ଭାଗ ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ସମସ୍ତ ଗ୍ରାମ ସଭାମାନଙ୍କ ରେ ଜନ ଶୁଣାଣି କରାଯିବ ।

୮. ଗ୍ରାମସଭା / ଭୂମିମାଲିକଙ୍କ ସହମତି ଆବଶ୍ୟକ କି?

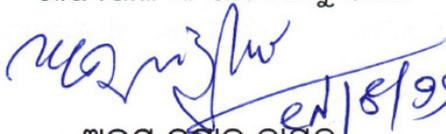
ସହମତି ଆବଶ୍ୟକ ।

୯. SIA ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ ଆରମ୍ଭ ଏବଂ ସମାପନ ରିପୋର୍ଟ ପ୍ରଦାନ ଏବଂ ତାହାର ପ୍ରକାଶନ

ସରକାରୀ ବିଜ୍ଞପ୍ତି ପ୍ରକାଶିତ ଦିବସ ଠାରୁ ୭ ମାସ ମଧ୍ୟରେ SIA ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ ସମାପନ କରାଯିବ ।

SIA ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ ରିପୋର୍ଟ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ପଞ୍ଚାୟତ/ ଗ୍ରାମ/ ଖାର୍ଡ ସ୍ତରରେ ସ୍ଥାନୀୟ ଭାଷାରେ ପ୍ରକାଶନ କରାହେବ । ତତସହିତ ଜିଲ୍ଲାପାଳ, ଉପଜିଲ୍ଲାପାଳ ଏବଂ କ୍ଲକ ମହକୁମାରେ ପ୍ରକାଶନ କରାଯିବ ଏବଂ ସର୍ବସାଧାରଣ କ୍ଷେତ୍ରରେ ସୂଚିତହେବ ।

ରାଜ୍ୟପାଳ କ୍ଷ ଆଦେଶାନୁସାରେ

  
ଅରୁଣ କୁମାର ନାୟକ  
ସ୍ୱତନ୍ତ୍ର ଶାସନ ସଚିବ

Memo No. 16401

Dated 20 MAY 2022

Copy forwarded to the Director, Printing Stationary, 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.

  
19/05/2022

Joint Secretary to Government

Memo No. 16402

Dated 20 MAY 2022

Copy forwarded to Works Department for information and necessary action.

*And*  
19/05/2022

Joint Secretary to Government

Memo No. 16403

Date 20 MAY 2022

Copy forwarded to RDC (N.D), Sambalpur/ Collector, Angul/ L.A.O, Angul for information and necessary action.

*And*  
19/05/2022

Joint Secretary to Government

Memo No. 16404

Dated 20 MAY 2022

Copy forwarded to State Coordinator, Nabakrushna Choudhury Centre for Development Studies, Bhubaneswar for information and necessary action..

*And*  
19/05/2022

Joint Secretary to Government

Memo No. 16405

Dated 20 MAY 2022

Copy forwarded to the e-governance Cell, R&DM Department for information and necessary action.

*And*  
19/05/2022

Joint Secretary to Government

**AIRA/NCDS-SIA Study of land acquisition for construction of Bye-pass road to Angul town at Majhika Village of Banarapal Tahsil of Angul District**

ଗ୍ରାମ -ମଝିକା  
ଥାନା- ଅନୁଗୋଳ  
ଜିଲ୍ଲା-ଅନୁଗୋଳ

କ୍ରମାଙ୍କ	ଖାତା ସଂଖ୍ୟା	ଚକ ସଂଖ୍ୟା	ସ୍ଵତ ସଂଖ୍ୟା	ମୋଟ ରକବୀ	ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବିତ ରକବୀ	କିସମ	ଭୟତ ନାମ
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	6	66	123	0.90	0.100		ଆଇଶୁ ସାହୁ ଏବଂ ଅନ୍ୟମାନେ
2	7	152	243	1.43	0.14		ଅର୍ଜୁନ ସାହୁ, ପିତା- ନାଥ ସାହୁ
3	18	78	140	0.57	0.47		ଉଲ୍ଲେଇ ପଧାନ ଏବଂ ଅନ୍ୟମାନେ
4	18	155	246	1.81	0.50		ଉଲ୍ଲେଇ ପଧାନ ଏବଂ ଅନ୍ୟମାନେ
5	38	168	259	0.48	0.16		ଗୁଙ୍ଗର ମହାପାତ୍ର, ପିତା- ମଦନ ମହାପାତ୍ର
6	38	62/285	113	0.28	0.04		ଗୁଙ୍ଗର ମହାପାତ୍ର ପିତା- ମଦନ ମହାପାତ୍ର
7	38	62/285	114	0.30	0.26		ଗୁଙ୍ଗର ମହାପାତ୍ର, ପିତା- ମଦନ ମହାପାତ୍ର
8	42	81	143	0.07	0.07		ଗୋବିନ୍ଦ ପ୍ରଧାନ, ପିତା- କାହା
9	44	59	110	0.65	0.24		ଗୋଲଖ ପ୍ରସାଦ ସିଂହ ସାମଲ ପିତା-ଉଦୟନାଥ ସିଂହ
10	49	65	121	0.44	0.14		ବନନ ଦେବୁରୀ ପିତା- ବିବେକ ଦେବୁରୀ
11	57	89	160	0.36	0.18		ଯୋଗିଆ ସାହୁ ଏବଂ ଅନ୍ୟମାନେ
12	57	89	161	1.57	0.77		ଯୋଗିଆ ସାହୁ ଏବଂ ଅନ୍ୟମାନେ
13	57	89	161/014	0.13	0.01		ଯୋଗିଆ ସାହୁ ଏବଂ ଅନ୍ୟମାନେ

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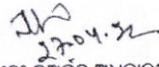
କ୍ରମାଙ୍କ	ଖାତା ସଂଖ୍ୟା	ଚକ ସଂଖ୍ୟା	ସ୍ଵତ ସଂଖ୍ୟା	ମୋଟ ରକବୀ	ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବିତ ରକବୀ	କିସମ	ଭୟତ ନାମ
14	58	69	127	0.45	0.04	-	ତାରା ପ୍ରଧାନ
15	65	82	144	0.89	0.07	-	ହାରି ପ୍ରଧାନ ଏବଂ ଅନ୍ୟମାନେ
16	78	77	139	0.22	0.01	-	ନିକମଣୀ ସାହୁ, ପିତା - ବାଲନ ସାହୁ
17	117	68	125	0.63	0.19	-	ବେଦ ପ୍ରଧାନ ପିତା- ଗୌତମ
18	120	63	116	0.03	0.03	-	ବୈଦ୍ୟନାଥ ପ୍ରଧାନ ଏବଂ ଅନ୍ୟମାନେ
19	120	63	117	0.56	0.17	-	ବୈଦ୍ୟନାଥ ପ୍ରଧାନ ଏବଂ ଅନ୍ୟମାନେ
20	120	63	118	0.25	0.03	-	ବୈଦ୍ୟନାଥ ପ୍ରଧାନ ଏବଂ ଅନ୍ୟମାନେ
21	120	63	119	0.33	0.14	-	ବୈଦ୍ୟନାଥ ପ୍ରଧାନ ଏବଂ ଅନ୍ୟମାନେ
22	120	63	267	1.87	0.52	-	ବୈଦ୍ୟନାଥ ପ୍ରଧାନ ଏବଂ ଅନ୍ୟମାନେ
23	129	167	258	0.74	0.32	-	ଭିକାରି ଦେବାରୀ, ପିତା- ଶିବେଇ ଦେବାରୀ
24	134	169	260	0.57	0.16	-	ମହରର ବାରିକ ଏବଂ ଅନ୍ୟମାନେ
25	130	166	257	0.82	0.04	-	ମୋହନ ବିଶ୍ଵାଳ, ପିତା- କଞ୍ଜୁପାଲ

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Tahsildar  
Banarapal

**AIRA/NCDS-SIA Study of land acquisition for construction of Bye-pass road to Angul town at Majhika Village of Banarapal Tahsil of Angul District**

- 3 -

କ୍ରମାଙ୍କ	ଖାତା	ତଳ ସଂଖ୍ୟା	ଘୁଟ ସଂଖ୍ୟା	ମୋଟ	ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବିତ ରକବା	କିସମ	ଉପର ନାମ
26	153	154	245	1.10	0.030	-	ଶିଶିକା ସାହୁ, ପିତା- କୃଷିକେଶ
27	157	62	115	1.57	0.140	-	ସହଦେବ ସାହୁ ଏବଂ ଅନ୍ୟମାନେ
28	163	172	265	1.87	0.640	-	ସହଦେବ ସାହୁ ଏବଂ ଅନ୍ୟମାନେ
29	163	172	266	0.32	0.100	-	ସହଦେବ ସାହୁ ଏବଂ ଅନ୍ୟମାନେ
30	166	80	142	1.31	0.100	-	ଶ୍ରୀନିବାସ ସାହୁ ଏବଂ ଅନ୍ୟମାନେ
31	179	76	138	0.23	0.040	-	ଶାମ୍ବରୀ ସାହୁ, ପିତା- ପୁନିୟା
32	194/27	58	109/643	0.0711	0.0711	ଘରବାର	ସୁମତ୍ତ ବେହେରା
33	194/24	58	109/640	0.0632	0.0632	ଘରବାର	କାବୁଳା ବେହେରା
34	194/33	58	109/649	0.0711	0.0711	ଘରବାର	ଅନିଲ ବେହେରା
35	194/23	58	109/639	0.0578	0.030	ଘରବାର	ବିଲାଲ ବେହେରା
36	193	58	145	0.14	0.010	ଜମାଣତ-II	ହୃଷୀକେଶ ସାହୁ ଏବଂ ଅନ୍ୟମାନେ
37	101	165	256	0.56	0.160	-	ବଂଶଧର ପ୍ରଧାନ, ପିତା- ମୋହନ
Total					6.255		

  
 ଚଳପତ୍ରଦାର ଏବଂ ଭୂଅବନ ଅଧିକାରୀ, ବନରପାଳ  
 Tahasil  
 Banarpal

## ANNEXURE II ENTITLEMENT MATRIX

### Village - Majhika

S.S. No.	Name Of House hold	Relation with HH	Sex	Total Area	Khata No	Plot No	Total area of the affected. Plot	Total area to be acquired	Affected Area to Total Area (%)	Acquired Area to Affected Area (%)
1	Basanta Sahu S/o.Late. Anithu Sahu	Self	M	0.9	6	123	0.9	0.1	100.00	11.11
2	Hemanta Sahu S/o.Late. Anithu Sahu	Self	M							
3	Tuna Sahu S/o.Late. Anithu Sahu	Self	M							
4	Suresa Sahu S/o. Late. Trinath Sahu	Self	M							
5	Narendra Sahu S/o. Late. Lokanatha Sahu	Self	M							
6	Nalini Sahu D/o. Late. Lokanatha Sahu	Self	F							
7	Sudarsana Sahu S/o. late. Sarbeswara Sahu	Self	M							
8	Brajamohan Sahu S/o. late. Sarbeswara Sahu	Self	M							
9	Bedi Sahu D/o. late. Sarbeswara Sahu	Self	F							
10	Bipini Bihari Sahu S/o. Late. Banchha Sahu	Self	M							
11	Mantu Sahu S/o. late. Pramoda Sahu	Self	M							
12	Litu Sahu S/o. late. Pramoda Sahu	Self	M							
13	Chatrubhuja Sahu S/o. Late. Arjuna Sahu	Self	M	1.43	7	243	1.43	0.14	100.00	9.79
14	Kalia Sahu S/o. Late.Purnna Ch. Sahu	Self	M							
15	Sabita Sahu D/o. Late.Purnna Ch. Sahu	Self	F							
16	Shashi Sahu D/o. Late.Purnna Ch. Sahu	Self	F							
17	Mami Sahu D/o. Late.Purnna Ch. Sahu	Self	F							
18	Banita Sahu D/o. Late.Purnna Ch. Sahu	Self	F							
19	Sujata Sahu D/o. Late.Purnna Ch. Sahu	Self	F							
20	Meghi Sahu S/o. Late. Arjuna Sahu	Self	F							
21	Nirakar Pradhan S/o. Late. Uchhei Pradhan	Self	M	2.38	18	140, 246	2.38	0.97	100.00	40.76

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S.S. No.	Name Of House hold	Relation with HH	Sex	Total Area	Khata No	Plot No	Total area of the affected. Plot	Total area to be acquired	Affected Area to Total Area (%)	Acquired Area to Affected Area (%)
22	Dibakar Pradhan S/o. Late. Uchhei Pradhan	Self	M							
23	Sridhar Pradhan S/o. Late. Uchhei Pradhan	Self	M							
24	Maya Pradhan D/o. Late. Uchhei Pradhan	Self	F							
25	Changuli Pradhan S/o. Nakhia Pradhan	Self	M							
26	Kastu Pradhan S/o. Late Banshidhar Pradhan	Self	M							
27	Raj Pradhan S/o. Late Banshidhar Pradhan	Self	M							
28	Deba Pradhan S/o. Late Banshidhar Pradhan	Self	M							
29	Bhama Pradhan D/o. Late Banshidhar Pradhan	Self	F							
30	Charu Pradhan D/o. Late Banshidhar Pradhan	Self	F							
31	Hrusikesha Mohapatra S/o. Gunjar Mahapatra	Self	M	1.06	38	#####	1.06	0.46	100.00	43.40
32	Amari Mohapatra D/o. Gunjar Mahapatra	Self	F							
33	Dwari Pradhan S/o. Late Govinda Pradhan	Self	M	0.07	42	143	0.07	0.07	100.00	100.00
34	Tiari Pradhan S/o. Late Govinda Pradhan	Self	M							
35	Satyanarayan Singhsamant S/o. Late. Golekhasprasad Singhsamant	Self	M	0.65	44	110	0.65	0.24	100.00	36.92
36	Akhila Singhsamant S/o. Late. Golekhasprasad Singhsamant	Self	M							
37	Amulya Dehuri S/o. Late. Chandala Dehuri	Self	M	0.44	49	121	0.44	0.14	100.00	31.82
38	Kamini Dehuri D/o. Late. Chandala Dehuri	Self	F							
39	Bhabani Dehuri D/o. Late. Chandala Dehuri	Self	F							
40	Kulamani Sahu S/o. Late. Jogia Sahu	Self	M	2.06	57	160,161,161/014	2.06	0.96	100.00	46.60
41	Kusha Sahu S/o. Late. Jogia Sahu	Self	M							
42	Deba Sahu S/o. Late. Jagei Sahu	Self	M							
43	Karuna Sahu S/o. Late. Jagei Sahu	Self	M							
44	Labanga Sahu D/o. Late. Jagei Sahu	Self	F							
45	Jhatak Sahu S/o. Late. Jagei Sahu	Self	F							
46	Binoda Bhutia S/o. Late.Aasili Pradhan	Self	M	0.45	58	127	0.45	0.04	100.00	8.89

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S.S. No.	Name Of House hold	Relation with HH	Sex	Total Area	Khata No	Plot No	Total area of the affected. Plot	Total area to be acquired	Affected Area to Total Area (%)	Acquired Area to Affected Area (%)
47	Angada Bhutia S/o. Late.Aasili Pradhan	Self	M							
48	Biranchi Bhutia S/o. Late.Aasili Pradhan	Self	M							
49	Dhiren Bhutia S/o. Late.Aasili Pradhan	Self	M							
50	Bilasa Bhutia D/o. Late.Aasili Pradhan	Self	F							
51	Nirasa Bhutia D/o. Late.Aasili Pradhan	Self	F							
52	Dwari Pradhan S/o. Late. Adhikari Pradhan	Self	M	0.89	65	144	0.89	0.07	100.00	7.87
53	Hatia Pradhan S/o. Late. Daya Pradhan	Self	M							
54	Jatia Pradhan S/o. Late. Daya Pradhan	Self	M							
55	Kathia Pradhan S/o. Late. Daya Pradhan	Self	M							
56	Natia Pradhan S/o. Late. Ghurudu Pradhan	Self	M							
57	Kanthia Pradhan S/o. Late. Ghurudu Pradhan	Self	M							
58	Nimei Sahu S/o. Late. Nilamani Sahu	Self	M	0.22	78	139	0.22	0.01	100.00	4.55
59	Nandu Sahu S/o. Late. Nilamani Sahu	Self	M							
60	Rabi Sahu S/o. Late. Nilamani Sahu	Self	M							
61	Dukha Pradhan S/o. Late. Beda Pradhan	Self	M	0.63	117	125	0.63	0.19	100.00	30.16
62	Basu Pradhan S/o. Late. Beda Pradhan	Self	M							
63	Aruna Pradhan S/o. Late. Baidyanath Pradhan	Self	M	3.04	120	116,117,118,119 & 267	3.04	0.89	100.00	29.28
64	Narana Pradhan S/o. Late. Baidyanath Pradhan	Self	M							
65	Charana Pradhan S/o. Late. Baidyanath Pradhan	Self	M							
66	Sanju Pradhan D/o. Late. Baidyanath Pradhan	Self	F							
67	Shankar Pradhan S/o. Late. Mahi Pradhan	Self	M							
68	Bharat Dehuri S/o. Late. Bhikari Dehuri	Self	M	1.56	1,29,130	258, 257	1.56	0.36	100.00	23.08
69	Ananta Dehuri S/o. Late. Bhikari Dehuri	Self	M							
70	Arata Dehuri S/o. Late. Bhikari Dehuri	Self	M							

*AIRA/NCDS-SIA Study of land acquisition for construction of Bye-pass road to Angul town at Majhika Village of Banarapal Tahsil of Angul District*

S.S. No.	Name Of House hold	Relation with HH	Sex	Total Area	Khata No	Plot No	Total area of the affected. Plot	Total area to be acquired	Affected Area to Total Area (%)	Acquired Area to Affected Area (%)
71	Sanju Dehuri D/o. Late. Bhikari Dehuri	Self	F							
72	Bikram Sahu S/o. Late. Shashika Sahu	Self	M	1.1	153	245	1.1	0.03	100.00	2.73
73	Tikan Sahu S/o. Late. Shashika Sahu	Self	M							
74	Lochan Sahu S/o. Late. Shashika Sahu	Self	M							
75	Mata Sahu D/o. Late. Shashika Sahu	Self	F							
76	Bhagabat Sahu S/o. Late. Saheb Sahu	Self	M	2.19	163	265, 266	2.19	0.74	100.00	33.79
77	Somanath Sahu S/o. Late. Saheb Sahu	Self	M							
78	Labanga Sahu D/o. Late. Saheb Sahu	Self	F							
79	Tankadhar Sahu S/o. Late. Tirthabasi Sahu	Self	M							
80	Prahallada Sahu S/o. Late. Tirthabasi Sahu	Self	M							
81	Pradeep Sahu S/o. Late. Tirthabasi Sahu	Self	M							
82	Tilotama Sahu D/o. Late. Tirthabasi Sahu	Self	F							
83	Jayadeva Sahu S/o. Late. Srinivasa Sahu	Self	M	1.31	166	142	1.31	0.1	100.00	7.63
84	Sahadeva Sahu S/o. Late. Srinivasa Sahu	Self	M							
85	Sarbeswar sahu S/o. Late. Kulamani Sahu	Self	M							
86	Pramoda Sahu S/o. Late. Kulamani Sahu	Self	M							
87	Prema Sahu D/o. Late. Kulamani Sahu	Self	F							
88	Nimei Sahu S/o. Late. Nilamani Sahu	Self	M							
89	Nandu Sahu S/o. Late. Nilamani Sahu	Self	M							
90	Rabi Sahu S/o. Late. Nilamani Sahu	Self	M							
91	Panchu Dhal S/o. Late. Baisnaba Dhal	Self	M	0.23	179	138	0.23	0.04	100.00	17.39
92	Bira Dhal S/o. Late. Baisnaba Dhal	Self	M							
93	Dhira Dhal S/o. Late. Baisnaba Dhal	Self	M							
94	Khira Dhal S/o. Late. Baisnaba Dhal	Self	M							
95	Chhaya Dhal D/o. Late. Baisnaba Dhal	Self	F							
96	Sumanta Behera S/o. Hrudananda Behera	Self	M	0.071	194/27	109/643	0.071	0.071	100.00	100.00
97	Babula Behera S/o. Akhaya Behera	Self	M	0.063 2	194/24	109/640	0.0632	0.0632	100.00	100.00

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S.S. No.	Name Of House hold	Relation with HH	Sex	Total Area	Khata No	Plot No	Total area of the affected. Plot	Total area to be acquired	Affected Area to Total Area (%)	Acquired Area to Affected Area (%)
98	Anil Behera S/o. Kuna Behera	Self	M	0.071	194/33	109/649	0.071	0.071	100.00	100.00
99	Sunil Behera S/o. Kuna Behera	Self	M							
100	Biland Behera S/o. Pranabandhu Behera	Self	M	0.058	194/23	109/639	0.058	0.03	100.00	51.72
101	Bikram Sahu S/o. Late. Hrushiksha Sahu	Self	M	0.14	193	145	0.14	0.01	100.00	7.14
102	Tikana Sahu S/o. Late. Hrushiksha Sahu	Self	M							
103	Lochana Sahu S/o. Late. Hrushiksha Sahu	Self	M							
104	Mata Sahu D/o. Late. Hrushiksha Sahu	Self	F							
105	Basanta Sahu S/o.Late. Anithu Sahu	Self	M							
106	Hemanta Sahu S/o.Late. Anithu Sahu	Self	M							
107	Tuna Sahu S/o.Late. Anithu Sahu	Self	M							
108	Suresha Sahu S/o. Late. Trinatha Sahu	Self	M							
109	Narendra Sahu S/o. Late. Lokanatha Sahu	Self	M							
110	Nalini Sahu S/o. Late. Lokanatha Sahu	Self	M							
111	Sarbeswara Sahu S/o. Late. Banchha Sahu	Self	M							
112	Ganeswara Sahu S/o. Late. Banchha Sahu	Self	M							
113	Bipin Sahu S/o. Late. Banchha Sahu	Self	M							
114	Pramoda Sahu S/o. Late. Banchha Sahu	Self	M							
115	Purandar Sahu S/o. Bhaji Sahu	Self	M							
116	Narasingha Sahu S/o. Bidei Sahu	Self	M							
117	Balakrushna Sahu S/o. Bidei Sahu	Self	M							
118	Lokanath Sahu S/o. Shibram sahu	Self	M							
119	Abhiram Sahu S/o. Shibram sahu	Self	M							
120	Pratap Sahu S/o. Shibram sahu	Self	M							
121	Kastu Pradhan S/o. Late Banshidhar Pradhan	Self	M	0.56	101	256	0.56	0.16	100.00	28.57
122	Raj Pradhan S/o. Late Banshidhar Pradhan	Self	M							
123	Deba Pradhan S/o. Late Banshidhar Pradhan	Self	M							
124	Bhama Pradhan D/o. Late Banshidhar Pradhan	Self	F							
125	Charu Pradhan D/o. Late Banshidhar Pradhan	Self	F							

## PHOTOGRAPHS

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*AIRA/NCDS-SIA Study of land acquisition for construction of Bye-pass road to Angul town at Majhika Village of Banarapal Tahsil of Angul District*

