

SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (SIA)

REPORT FOR

ACQUISITION OF PRIVATE LAND (LEFT OUT) FOR CONSTRUCTION RAILWAY LINE BY NTPC, DARLIPALLI AT- CHUABHAL, BLOCK-HEMGIR DIST-SUNDARGARH, ODISHA

Submitted to:

**STATE SIA UNIT
Nabakrushna Choudhury Center for
Development Studies (NCDS)
Bhubaneswar, Odisha**

Prepared By:



Ardra Consulting Services (P) Ltd
An ISO 9001 Certified Company
A/79, Sahid Nagar, Bhubaneswar, Orissa
Fax / Phone: 0674-2546346
Email-ardraconsulting09@gmail.com

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER-1	4
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	4
INTRODUCTION.....	4
DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT	4
DEMOGRAPHY OF THE VILLAGE	5
INFRASTRUCTURE OF THE AREA.....	5
JUSTIFICATION OF THE PROJECT	5
INTERPRETATION OF RTFCTLARR ACT IN LIEU OF THE PROJECT.....	6
PROVISIONS OF REHABILITATION AND RESETTLEMENT	7
ENGAGEMENT OF CONSULTANT FOR SIA STUDY	7
DETAILS OF THE LAND UNDER ACQUISITION	8
LAND HOLDINGS.....	8
COMPENSATION ASSESSMENT	9
CONSENSUS	9
CHAPTER-2	11
DETAIL DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT	11
INTRODUCTION.....	11
DISTRICT ADMINISTRATIVE PROFILE	12
Table 2.1 Demographic Details of Sundargarh District.....	13
<i>ROAD NETWORK OF THE DISTRICT</i>	14
Table 2.2 Road Facilities of Sundargarh District	14
Table 2.3 Rural Road Non -Connectivity.....	15
ABOUT NTPC.....	15
DEMOGRAPHY OF HEMGIR BLOCK	16
Table No. 2.4 Chuabahal Demographic Profile.....	17
Table No. 2.5 Chuabahal Boundary Conditions	17
LOCATION OF THE PROJECT AREA	17
HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF CHUABAHAL	19
Railway Station.....	19
Bus Stand	19
Figure No. 2.2: Project Location Derivation Map	20
BACKGROUND OF THE PROJECT	20
DETAILED DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE AREA	20
Table No. 2.6 Demography.....	21
Figure No. 2.3: Male-Female Distribution Details	22
Figure No. 2.4: Caste-wise Population Distribution Details.....	22
Figure No. 2.5: Literacy Details.....	22
Figure No. 2.6: Work Force Details.....	23
INFRASTRUCTURE OF THE AREA.....	23
Table No 2.7 Infrastructure Matrix of Chuabahal Village	23
<i>HOUSING PATTERN</i>	24
<i>HEALTH CARE FACILITIES</i>	24
<i>ELECTRICITY</i>	25
<i>WATER SUPPLY & SANITATION</i>	25
ENGAGEMENT OF SIA CONSULTANT	26
CHAPTER-3	27
PROJECT RATIONAL WITH LEGISLATION AND POLICIES	27
RATIONAL OF THE PROJECT	27

Table 3.1: Acquisition Land Details.....	31
APPLICATION OF REHABILITATION AND RESETTLEMENT ACT 2013.....	31
KEY FEATURES OF RTFCTLARR ACT	32
PUBLIC PURPOSE	33
PROCESS OF LAND ACQUISITION	33
COMPENSATION TO LAND OWNERS.....	34
PROCESS OF REHABILITATION & RESETTLEMENT	34
REHABILITATION AND RESETTLEMENT ENTITLEMENTS.....	35
ASSESSMENT OF THE MARKET VALUE.....	36
CHAPTER-4.....	38
APPROACH & METHODOLOGY.....	38
Table No. 4.1: SIA Survey Team Members	38
THE METHODOLOGY AND TOOLS USED.....	38
ASSUMPTIONS & LIMITATIONS	41
CHAPTER-5.....	42
LAND ASSESSMENT.....	42
EXTENT AND LOCATION OF THE LAND PROPOSED TO BE ACQUIRED	42
Table No. 5.1: RoR details for Land under Acquisition	42
LAND ALREADY ACQUIRED	42
Table No. 5.2: Already Acquired Land	42
NECESSITY OF ACQUISITION	43
LAND HOLDINGS AND DISTRIBUTION	43
5.3 Sketch map of the Plot	45
PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURES AVAILABLE	45
Figure No.5.1: Cadastral Map of the area with plot under acquisition	46
CHAPTER-6.....	47
ESTIMATION OF PAF (PROJECT AFFECTED FAMILIES).....	47
AFFECTED FAMILIES AND THEIR DETAILS	47
Table No. 6.1: Beneficiary Details.....	50
LOSS OF PROPERTIES BY LAND OUSTEE	51
Table No. 6.2: Other Asset Matrix of PAFs	51
CHAPTER-7.....	52
SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACT ASSESSMENT.....	52
SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE AREA.....	52
<i>OCCUPATIONAL PROFILE</i>	53
Table No. 7.1: Distribution of Household Occupation in Project Area	54
Figure No. 7.1: Project area Occupational Distribution.....	54
SOCIAL COMPOSITIONS	54
ECONOMIC COMPOSITIONS	55
DIRECTLY AFFECTED FAMILIES	55
INDIRECTLY AFFECTED FAMILIES	55
PRA EXERCISE	56
<i>TOOLS USED FOR PRA</i>	56
<i>THE PRA PROCESS</i>	57
<i>PRA RESULT AND SOCIAL MAPPING</i>	57
Table No. 7.2: Infrastructure Available for PAFs	57
OBSERVATION OF THE FIELD VISIT	58
FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION (FGD) AND ITS FINDINGS	58

DISCUSSION POINTS AND RESULTS.....	59
FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION (FGD) SIGNATURE SHEET.....	61
FIGURE NO. 7.2: SOCIAL MAP.....	63
FIGURE NO. 7.3: RESOURCE MAP.....	64
CHAPTER-8.....	65
SOCIAL IMPACT MANAGEMENT PLAN.....	65
FRAMEWORK AND APPROACH TO IDENTIFY IMPACTS.....	65
PROJECT CYCLE AND IMPACT ASSESSMENT.....	67
DEVELOPMENT OF IMPACT MANAGEMENT PLAN.....	68
Table No. 8.1: Identification of Impact Areas.....	69
INSTITUTIONAL SET UP FOR THE PROJECT.....	70
CHAPTER-9.....	71
COST BENEFIT ANALYSIS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....	71
BENCHMARK VALUE OF STUDY VILLAGES (RUPEES IN ACRE).....	71
BENCH MARK VALUATION STATEMENT.....	71
Table No. 9.1: Category-wise Govt. Valuation of NTPC- Chuabahal.....	71
Table No. 9.2: Reference valuations and comparison of compensation.....	72
ENTITLEMENT MATRIX.....	73
Table No. 9.3: R&R Entitlement Framework.....	73
CHAPTER-10.....	75
PUBLIC HEARING.....	75
PUBLIC HEARING OUTCOMES.....	76
RESOLUTION OF 2 ND PUBLIC HEARING.....	77
FIRST PUBLIC HEARING NOTICE.....	78
SECOND PUBLIC HEARING NOTICE.....	79
FIRST PUBLIC HEARING SIGNATURE SHEET.....	80
SECOND PUBLIC HEARING SIGNATURE SHEET.....	82
PHOTOGRAPH OF PUBLIC HEARING.....	83
CHAPTER-11.....	86
CONCLUSION.....	86
ANNEXURE - I PHOTOGRAPHS.....	89
ANNEXURE - II BASELINE DATA.....	91
ANNEXURE- III STATEMENT OF SARPANCH AND VILLAGERS.....	92
ANNEXURE- IV BENEFICIARIES WRITTEN STATEMENT.....	95
ANNEXURE- V SIA NOTIFICATION.....	105
BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	109

CHAPTER-1

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

After the merger of two princely state named Gangpur and Bonai, the Sundargarh district came into existence from 1st January 1948. Total geographical area of the district is 9712 sq.kms which is second largest district of the state Odisha (6.23 % of total area). Out of this total area, forests cover 4232.57 sq km (43.58%), which is second largest in the state. The district is surrounded by Ranchi (Jharkhand) on the North side, Raigarh (Chhatisgarh) on the West side, Jharsuguda, Sambalpur North West side, Angul districts on the South side, Keonjhar on the East side and Singhbhum (Jharkhand) South East side. Topographically, this district is located between latitude 21°36'N to 22°32'N and longitude 83°32'E to 85°22'E.

According to 2011 census the total population of the Sundargada district is 2,093,437, which being the fifth most populous district of the state. The total rural population is about fourteen lakhs and the urban population is more than seven lakhs. The literacy rate of the district is 64.12%, out of which male literacy rate is 82.13% and female literacy rate is 65.93%. NTPC project area comes under Hemgir Block of Kanaktura Panchayat of Chuabahal Village.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

The NTPC SIA Project area is bounded by co-ordinates i.e. 85° 50' 52" East and 20° 19' 27" North under Mouza- Chuabahal, Village- Chuabahal, R. I. Circle- Sanaghumuda, PS/ Tehsil – Hemgir, GP- Kanaktura, District- Sundargarh and comes under Ward No-03. The west side boundary of the village is Hemgir Tehsil, in the east side is Jharsuguda Tehsil, in the north side is Tangarpali Tehsil and in the east side is Sundargarh Tehsil. Brajrajnagar, Belpahar, Jharsuguda & Sundargarh are the nearby cities with respect to Chuabahal Village. Chuabahala village is 28 km away from sub-district headquarter at Hemgir and 38km away from district

headquarter Sundargarh. The area comes under the scheduled area occupied by schedule caste family.

DEMOGRAPHY OF THE VILLAGE

AS per 2011 census Ward No-03 of Chuabahal village of Kanakatura GPs. The total geographical area of Chuabahal village is 1121 hectares. The project area comprises 278 HHs with total population of 1092 from which male population is 554(51%) and female population is 538(49%). The SC population is 88 (8%) from which male population is 49 and female population is 39 and ST population is 766 (70%), out of which the male population is 383 and female population is 383. OC population is 238 (22%), out of which the male population is 122 and female population is 166. The SC and ST population constitutes about 78.20% of the total population. The total literacy rate is 65.10%, out which male literacy is 58.08% and female literacy is 41.91%. The children below 6 years constitute less than 10 % of the total population and they needs to be given proper care for their well being. The male population dominates over the female population in this area.

INFRASTRUCTURE OF THE AREA

The infrastructure in and around Chuabahal village area has a typical rural foot print throughout the Ward no 03. All other basic amenities like medicine, grocery, building materials, housing equipments etc are available within 20km radius of the area. Due to the distribution of population and demand, the mentioned amenities are distributed across the peripheral villages.

JUSTIFICATION OF THE PROJECT

The total area of NTPC Railway Siding at Darlipalli is about 149 acres with a road stretch of 12km extending from Laikera to Keshubahal to Basundhara coal mines. For supply of electricity from Keshubahal to Darlipalli as well as for oil transportation to Darlipalli project, the need of this railway line is essential. NTPC project for laying the railway line at Darlipalli requires 60.84 acre of land distributed in the villages of

Chuabahal, Laikera, Kalamegha, and Kanaktura of Hemagiri Blocks of Sundergarh District. For this purpose 59.34 acre land has already been acquired out of which 45.05 acres is private land and 14.29 acres is Government land.

During previous land acquisition process, NTPC had left out 2 ac of land in Chauabahal village in the assumption of this land being Govt. Land. However on detail verification of the total stretch of land, it was identified that this 2 ac land in Chuabahal Village belongs Mr. Brundaban Majhi S/o Late. Mr. Sovaran Majhi and is a private land. Therefore in lieu of the contiguous land for the Railway Line extension project, 1.5 Ac out of this 2 Ac is essential to be acquired by NTPC. The rest of the earlier acquired private land has already undergone the land acquisition process as per Section 7 of Land Act.

As NTPC is a Public Sector Enterprise and this project is a today's demand for the need of electricity for the states of Odisha, Jharkhand and Bihar, hence the completion of this project is of highest interest of the State and People of Odisha. Therefore in the public interest, this acquisition of 1.5 Ac of land is highly essential for completion of the project. Thereby an expedited acquisition vide Section 2(1) of the R & R Act 2013 is been initiated to complete the project. As per the provisions of RTFCTLARR Act, it is a mandate to conduct a SIA Study with fare and transparent method for rightful compensation to the land oustee/s and PAFs.

INTERPRETATION OF RTFCTLARR ACT IN LIEU OF THE PROJECT

The new land acquisition law came into force on 1st January, 2014. The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013, (RTFCTLARR Act) replaces the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, which existed from colonial times. The new RTFCTLARR Act is an attempt to revamp and make the land acquisition process more effective by addressing the major lacunae in the old Land Acquisition Act.

The Act seeks to harmonize the interests of land owners, industrialization/ growth of real estate and infrastructure industries and bring in transparency in the process of land acquisition. The objective of the Act is thus in line with the requirements of modern times. The Act, inter alia, contains provisions pertaining to mandatory rehabilitation and resettlement of those whose lands are acquired and payment of fair compensation to them. Significantly, the Act provides for enhanced compensation to land owners in cases of land acquisition by the government for public purposes or for Public Private Partnership (PPP) projects that may aggregate to up to four times the market value in rural areas and up to twice the market value in urban areas. The Act has been hailed as beneficial and necessary to protect the interest of land holders and other affected persons.

PROVISIONS OF REHABILITATION AND RESETTLEMENT

The RTFCTLARR Act requires R&R to be undertaken in case of every acquisition. Once the preliminary notification for acquisition is published, an Administrator shall be appointed. The Administrator shall conduct a survey and prepare the R&R scheme. This scheme shall then be discussed in the local bodies in case of urban areas. Any objections to the R&R scheme shall be heard by the Administrator. Subsequently, the Administrator shall prepare a report and submit it to the Collector. The Collector shall review the scheme and submit it to the Commissioner appointed for R&R. Once the Commissioner approves the R&R scheme, the government shall issue a declaration identifying the areas required for the purpose of R&R. The Administrator shall then be responsible for the execution of the scheme. The Commissioner shall supervise the implementation of the scheme.

ENGAGEMENT OF CONSULTANT FOR SIA STUDY

M/s Ardra Consulting Services (P) Ltd. as the empanelled organization for Social Impact Assessment (SIA) study was assigned the task for "Social Impact Assessment" for the Acquisition of private land (Left Out) in Chuabahal village of Hemgiri Tahasil of Sundargarh District for construction

of Railway line by NTPC, at Darlipali" vide Letter No. 104 /NCDS; Dt: 02.05.2018 of Nabakrushna Chowdhury Development Study. As per the Terms of Reference (ToR), the research team comprising of one Team leader, one Research Supervisor, and one field investigator was engaged for the study. Considering the field situation and stipulated time frame, two more field investigators were added in the field team to expedite the survey work. The tools used for the study purposes include (a) Coordination & consultation with various stake holders; (b) Assessment of the Study area; (c) Orientation and Training for the research Team; (d) Collection of Information/ facts /data pertaining to the project; (e) Collection of Primary data through questionnaire, interview schedules, personal interview of PAPs and FGD; (f) Computation and Statistical Analysis of Data and (g) Data Representation and Report preparation.

DETAILS OF THE LAND UNDER ACQUISITION

The total land is 2.00 Ac owned by Late Mr. Brundaban Majhi S/o. Late Mr.Sovran Majhi out of this 1.50Ac is proposed to be acquired, the plot no-983/2646, Khata no- 145/39 categorized as "Goda-2" land classification.

LAND HOLDINGS

The khata145/39, plot no 983/2646 is owned by Late Mr. Brundaban Majhi, S/o Late Mr.Sovran Majhi of Mouza- Chuabahal, Block/ PS- Hemgir, District- Sundargarh. The total area is 2.00 Ac of land out of which 1.5 Ac. of land to be acquired. Late Brundaban Majhi has one son named Mr. Deabarchan Majhi of 60 years old and four daughters name are Sushma Dhurua, Dusila Bhoi, Sukanti Bhue and Sauki Majhi all are married. Mr. Deabarchan Majhi's wife name is Jayamani Majhi who is a house wife and both are having three sons all of them are married. Elder son of Mr. Deabarchan Majhi is Mr Chetanan Majhi (9th pass) and his wife is Chhaya Majhi (7th pass) , both of them have one son name Deepak studying in 9th class and one daughter name Ashrita Majhi studying in 4th class. Whose occupation is daily labourer. The Second son of Mr. Deabarchan Majhi's is Kailash Majhi (12th Pass) who is residing with his wife Kaushaliya Majhi and two daughters in Chhattisgarh in his In Law's house whose livelihood depends upon daily wages. The youngest son name is Mr. Ashwini Majhi

(10th Pass) who is married and have two daughter living in Ratanpur with his father Mr. Deabarchan Majhi

COMPENSATION ASSESSMENT

Market value of land will be as mentioned in the Official Sales Statistics maintained as per registration of sale deeds under Indian Stamp Act-1899, in the area where the land is situated or market value of land as per approved Bench Mark Valuation (BMV) whichever is higher. Again the average of highest sale price of 50% of sale deeds for similar type of land in vicinity immediately preceding 3 years. In such assessment whichever is higher will be considered as the base price of the land under acquisition. As this area is under village area. Therefore a factor of two may be multiplied as per the first schedule of the Act (Sec-30(2)).

Based on the public enquiry and local verifications the asking rate of land in Chuabahal area nearer to road, stations or market area is around to be Rs. 6.00 Lakhs per acre. This seems to be too high in comparison to the deduced price of land as transacted in the recent years by the govt. As per Section-26, the market value of the land, estimated by the Chuabahal, Sanaghumuda RI Office under the GSR Hemgir (4.5Lakhs)). In case of determination of the market value, the last three years' average selling or acquiring price may be considered with a calculated additional market value @ 12% per annum as per the provisions u/s 30(3) of the act. On and above of which the additional Assets may be included in the compensation and solatium shall be calculated as per the statute to derive the final compensatory amount for each land loser. However, no evidence was collected for the aforesaid market valuation for the said area.

CONSENSUS

- Vocational or skill training of the affected family.
- To engage the vocationally trained affected family members in the project or other ancillary units for earning income. More focus may be given to engage the BPL families.
- Training and market linkage support to the women affected family members through Self Help Groups (SHGs).

- The revolving fund supports to the WSHGs or link them with the financial institutions for availing loan to start individual or group income generating activities.
- Facilitate or provide agriculture extension services for adoption of improved agriculture practices, which would increase the productivity and income from agriculture. It will help agriculture carried out by the affected families more remunerative.
- The fruit or non-fruit bearing trees may be provided to the affected families for plantation to compensate the loss of trees owned by the families. Community plantation drive may be initiated in the affected villages.
- The training on NTFPs product processing and value addition of products may be provided to sell and earn income. Market linkage support for selling forest produces may be provided.
- Effort may be made to link the **Madhu Babu Pension Yojana** (MBPY) providing financial assistance to the destitute elderly and destitute differently disabled persons and widows.
- Awareness generation program may be conducted in the affected villages to improve maternal and child health & nutrition status, on construction of toilets and stopping open defecation and on appropriate hand washing & hygiene practices.
- Efforts must be taken not only to create adequate water sources, but also for the maintenance and upkeep of the water sources created in the project villages.
- Attempts must be made to provide better facilities for education and health care. Health care delivery through the ICDS schemes, which has gained acceptance by the community, should be strengthened. Along with it, better diagnostic and treatment facilities must be provided.

CHAPTER-2

DETAIL DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

INTRODUCTION

After the merger of two princely state named Gangpur and Bonai, the Sundargarh district came into existence from 1st January 1948. Total geographical area of the district is 9712 sq.kms which is second largest district of the state Odisha (6.23 % of total area). Out of this total area, forests cover 4232.57 sq km (43.58%), which is second largest in the state. The district is surrounded by Ranchi (Jharkhand) on the North, Raigarh (Chhatisgarh) on the West, Jharsuguda, Sambalpur South West side, Deogarh districts on the South, Keonjhar on the East. Topographically, this district is located between latitude 21°36'N to 22°32'N and longitude 83°32'E to 85°22'E.

According to 2011 census the total population of the Sundargada district is 2,093,437, which being the fifth most populous district of the state. The total rural population is about fourteen lakhs and the urban population is more than seven lakhs. The literacy rate of the district is 64.12% out of which is male literacy rate is 82.13% and female literacy rate is 65.93%.

Sundargarh is recognized as an industrial district, Steel Plant, Fertilizer Plant, Cement factory, Ferro Alloys' Plant, Machine building factory, Glass and China Clay factory and Spinning Mills are some of the major industries of this District. Sundargarh is rich in iron ore, limestone, manganese, dolomite, and fire clay.

Climatic condition of this district is characterized by extremely hot summers and cool winters. Climate is hot & moist of sub humid type. Average annual rainfall in the District is approximately 1230 mm. Geographically Sundargarh comes under the North Western Plateau as per the agro climatic zone of Odisha. The soil of this area is characterized by mixture of red and yellow lateritic soil type. There are 3,13,000 hectares of cultivated land, out of which 52 % is upland, 30 % is medium land and 18 % is low land. More than 50% of the people here earn their livelihood

from agriculture and allied sectors. Out of the rest 50%, majority depend upon various mining & industrial work force. Main crop of the land is paddy. The total district has limited irrigation facilities.

There are several educational institutions in this district with reputed institutions like National Institute of Technology (NIT) at Rourkela, Government College, Rourkela, S.G. Women's College Rourkela, Sundergarh College as a hub for educational excellence in the State. Important festivals of the district are Nuakhai, Rath Yatra, Ramanavami, celebrated district-wise in great festivity. Culturally this state has certain influence of adjacent states of Bihar and MP.

However in order to minimize the land acquisition-linked people's misery and for greater acceptance of developmental initiatives, the Government of India has recently enacted Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act (RFCTLARR Act) in the year 2013. This new act has been duly aligned with the existing policies of state government in Resettlement & Rehabilitation (R&R) 2016 policy of Govt. of Odisha.

DISTRICT ADMINISTRATIVE PROFILE

The Collector cum District Magistrate is the head of the administration of the district. He also supervises all the developmental work of the district. He is assisted by A.D.M, Deputy Collectors, Sub Collectors, B.D.Os and Tahasildars for effective administration in the district. The administrative setup of district has 3 sub divisions i.e. Bonai, Panposh and Sundargarh. A Sub Collector has been kept in-charge of each Subdivision. There are 18 Tehsils i.e. Biramitrapur, Balisankara, Bargaon, Bisra, Bonai, Gurundia, Hemgir, Koida, Kutra, Lahunipada, Lathikata, Lephripara, Panposh Rajgangpur, Rourkela, Subdega, Sundargarh & Tangarpalli. There are 17 Blocks i.e. Balisankara, Bargaon, Bisra, Bonaigarh, Gurundia, Hemgir, Koida, Kuanramunda, Kutra, Lahunipada, Lathikata, Lephripara, Nuagaon, Rajgangpur, Subdega, Sundargarh, Tangarpalli and 262 Gram panchayats. This district contains 3 Municipalities i.e. Biramitrapur, Rajgangapur & Sundargarh along with one Municipal Corporation i.e.

Rourkela. The NTPC project area comes under Hemgir Block, at Kanaktura Panchayat in Chuabahal Village.

Table 2.1 Demographic Details of Sundargarh District

GEOGRAPHICAL AND POPULATION DETAILS				
Geographical Area :	9712 sq.km	Area under Forest :	4232.57 sq.km	43.58 %
			District	Block
			Sundargada	Hemgir-
Population (2011Census)	Total :		2093437	84559
	Male :		1061147	42670
	Female :		1032290	41889
	Rural :		1355340	84559
	Urban :		738093	-
	Scheduled Caste :		191660	12258
	Scheduled Caste Male :		96465	6191
	Scheduled Caste Female :		95195	6067
	Scheduled Tribe :		1062349	38312
	Scheduled Tribe Male :		526856	19115
	Scheduled Tribe Female :		535493	19197
Population Density :	(Per sq.km)-	215		
Literacy	Total Literate :		1342322	55691
	Literate Male :		750147	31218
	Literate Female :		592175	24473
	Total Illiterate :		751115	28868
	Illiterate Male :		311000	11452
	Illiterate Female :		440115	17416
Households	Total Households :		479109	20953
	Rural Households :		312497	20953
	Urban Households :		166612	
	BPL Households (2001 Census) :		245	--
	SC/ST Households (2001 Census) :		658	--

Source: Census of India 2011

No. of Sub-Divisions :	3	No. of Tehsils :	18
R. I. Circle	102	Fire Station	5
No. of Municipalities :	3	No. of Corporation	1
No. of Blocks :	17	No. of Police Stations :	37
No. of Gram Panchayats :	262	No. of Inhabited Villages :	1723
Mahila Police Station	10	Assembly Constituencies	7
No. of Uninhabited Villages :	41	No. of villages :	1764

Name of the Subdivision	
Sundargarh	1. Sundargarh, 2. Hemgir, 3. Lephripada, 4. Tangarpali, 5. Subdega, 6. Balisankara, 7. Bargaon, 8. Kutra, 9. Rajgangpur
Panposh	1. Nuagaon, 2. Kuarmunda, 3. Lathikata, 4. Bisra
Bonai	1. Banai, 2. Koida, 3. Lahunipada, 4. Gurundia

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Odisha, 2014; * Census of India 2011; ** District Administration, Sundargarh, March 2011.

ROAD NETWORK OF THE DISTRICT

Good roads and transport networks are considered essential to accelerate the pace of development of any region. The total road length of different types of roads in Sundargarh and other districts is in a better situation in comparison to many other districts of the State. The district has 168 kms of national highway, 218 kms of state highways and 297 kms of major district roads, 516 kms of other district roads and 688 km of forest roads. The total length of Gram Panchayat roads is 7,682 kms and that of Panchayat Samiti roads is 3,067 kms. All blocks of Sundargarh district except Gurundia and Koida blocks are well connected by roads. Rourkela is the main town of the district. NH-23 and NH-215 pass through the district and connect the district to Jharkhand State and Angul district of Odisha.

Table 2.2 Road Facilities of Sundargarh District

SI No	Type Of Road	Road Length(Kms)
1	National Highways	168.01
2	State Highways	217.78
3	Major District Roads	296.74
4	Other District Roads	516.16
5	Rural Roads	1244.70
6	Gram Panchyat Roads	7682.21
7	Panchyat Samiti Roads	3066.93
8	Forest Roads	687.55
9	Railway Length	262.00
10	Number of Railways & PH Numbers	30.00

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics Odisha, 2015

The rural connectivity in the district has improved substantially. Many Grampanchayats and villages, which did not have connectivity, have since been connected with gram panchayat and panchayat samiti roads. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) has played a significant role in providing connectivity to different villages in the district. However, 287 number of villages belongs to 96 Gram Panchayats are yet to be connected effectively.

Table 2.3 Rural Road Non -Connectivity

SL. No	Name of Block	Number Of GPs.	Numbers of Village
1	Balisankara	3	9
2	Baragaon	-	-
3	Bishra	12	33
4	Bonigarh	-	-
5	Gurundia	2	5
6	Hemgir	14	22
7	Koida	4	13
8	Kuanrmunda	20	103
9	Kutura	16	60
10	Lahunipada	5	12
11	Lathikata	4	8
12	Lepharipada	6	11
13	Nuagaon	5	5
14	Rajgangapur	2	3
15	Subdega	-	-
16	Sundargarh Sadar	-	-
17	Tangarpali	3	3
	Total	96	287

DRDA, Sundargarh as per the information of GPs, 2013

The road within the Chuabahal Village is about 5kms, out of which 2km road is Kacha, 2km road is semi pucca and rest of the Pucca road.

ABOUT NTPC

Darlipali Super Thermal Power Station at village Darlipali in Sundargarh District of the State of Odisha, has geographical coordinates of latitude 21°52'N and longitude 83°57'E. This power plant is coal based thermal power plant of NTPC Limited. Coal will be obtained from Dulinga and Pakri Barwadih Coal Block and water supply will be sourced from the Hirakud reservoir on the Mahanadi river through a pipeline at over a distance of about 30.0 km from project site. Plant is under construction by Bharat Heavy Electrical Limited (BHEL).

NTPC Ltd. is an Indian Public Sector Undertaking, engaged in the business of generation of electricity and allied activities. It is a company incorporated under the Companies Act 1956 and a "Government Company" within the meaning of the act. The headquarters of the company is situated at New Delhi. NTPC's core business is generation and sale of electricity to state-owned power distribution companies and State Electricity Boards in India. The company also undertakes consultancy and turnkey project contracts that involve engineering, project management,

construction management and operation and management of power plants.

The company has also ventured into oil and gas exploration and coal mining activities. It is the largest power company in India with an electric power generating capacity of 53,651 MW. Although the company has approx. 16% of the total national capacity contributing to over 25% of total power generation due to its focus on operation of its power plants at higher efficiency levels (approx. 80.2% against the national PLF rate of 64.5%). NTPC currently produces 25 billion units of electricity per month.

As per the national statistics, NTPC now holds 64.74% of its equity shares as on 30.06.2016 (after divestment of its stake in 2004, 2010, 2013, 2014, 2016, & 2017). In May 2010, NTPC was conferred "Maharatna" status by the Union Government of India. It is ranked at 300 in the Forbes Global 2000 companied in the Year 2016.

The total installed capacity of the company is 47,178 MW (including the joint ventures) with 18 coal-based, 7 gas based power stations and 1 Hydro based power station. The company has set a target to have an installed power generating capacity of 1, 28,000 MW by the year 2032. In order to augment its power generating capacity, NTPC is setting up a "Super Thermal" Power Plant Project with a capacity of 2 x 800 MW at Darlipali village of Lefripada Tahasil in Sundargarh district of Odisha. For this project at Darlipali, NTPC has coal linkage of 7.0 MTPA from Dulinga and balance 1.0 MTPA from Pakri Barwadih coal blocks, which had been allotted to it. The estimated project cost is around Rs.12, 850.07 crores.

DEMOGRAPHY OF HEMGIR BLOCK

According to 2011 Census the Hemgir Block has 153 villages and there are 20953 households with the population of 84,559 Out of which 42,670 are males and 41,889 are females. Schedule Caste (SC) constitutes 14.5% while Schedule Tribe (ST) was 45.3% of total population in Hemgir Block. The total literacy rate of Block is 74.55%. The male literacy rate is 73.16% and the female literacy rate is 58.42%. It is located at 43 km west from the district head quarter at Sundargarh and is 344 km away from the State Capital at Bhubaneswar in East. The project is located at

275 mt AMSL. Belpahar, Brajrajnagar, Raigarh and Jharsuguda cities are adjacent settlements. Hemgir. Raigarh , Hirakud , Sambalpur , Simdega & Jashpur are the nearby important tourist destinations.

The assigned NTPC project area comes under Chuabahal village of Kanaktura GPs and the demographic distribution is as follows:

Table No. 2.4 Chuabahal Demographic Profile

Total HH	Total Population			ST			SC			OC		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
278	554	538	1092	383	383	766	49	39	88	122	116	238

Source: Census2011

Table No. 2.5 Chuabahal Boundary Conditions

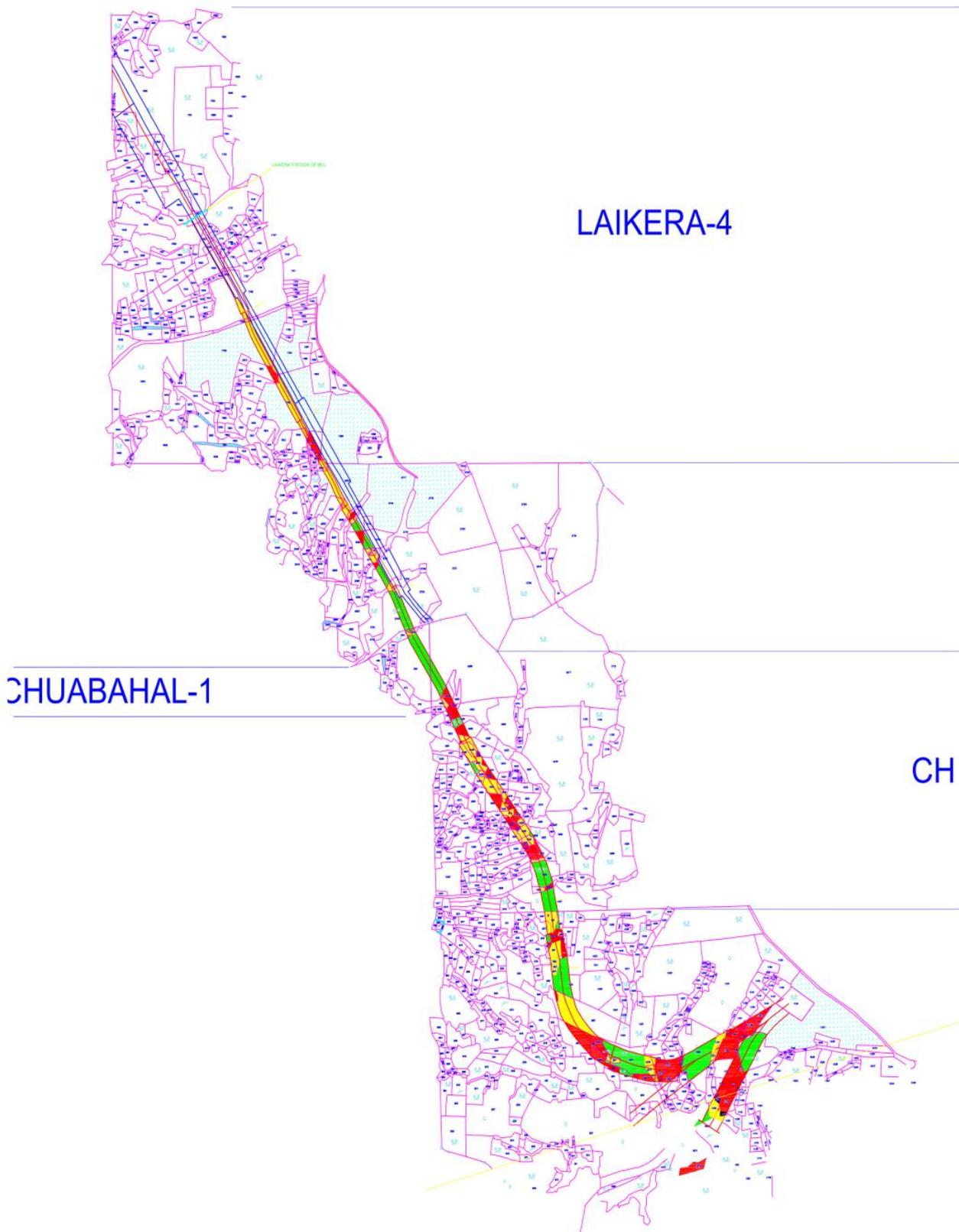
Ward No	Boundary of the Village
03	Raidihi (5 Km), Raibaga (9 Km), Duduka (12 Km), Jhurimal (11Km) & Durubaga (11KM) are the nearby Villages to Chuabahal. Chuabahal is surrounded by Hemgir Tehsil West, Sundargarh Tehsil East, Tangarpali Tehsil North and Jharsuguda Tehsil South. Brajrajnagar, Belpahar, Jharsuguda & Sundargarh are the nearby cities to Chuabahal Village.

Source: Baseline Survey

LOCATION OF THE PROJECT AREA

The SIA Project area is bounded by co-ordinates i.e. 85° 50' 52" East and 20° 19' 27" North under Mouza- Chuabahal, Village- Chuabahal, R. I. circle- Sanaghumuda, PS/ Tehsil – Hemgir, GP- Kanaktura of District- Sundargarh and comes under Ward No-03. Brajrajnagar, Belpahar, Jharsuguda & Sundargarh are the nearby cities to Chuabahal Village. Chuabahala village is 28km away from sub-district headquarter Hemgir and 38km away from district headquarter Sundargarh. For the transportation of raw material of super thermal power plant of NTPC, at Darlipalli a railway siding is construct going through Chuabahal, Laikera, Kalamegha & Kanaktora villages of Hemagiri Block of Sundargarh . To complete the railway siding project, it will require another 1.5 acre private

land from Chuabahal village which has been notified for SIA by district administration. The location Map is given in **Figure No. 2.1**.



HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF CHUABAHAL

Chuabahal village has two hamlets named Chuabahal and Mahisina with its own historical background of establishment.

Many years ago the then king of this area identifies the village and appointed a Gauntia named Rajendra Patel with his family to settle in the village for tax collection from the villagers. After settling down in the village that Gauntia brought some more families of different caste groups to the village for taking their support to undertake daily household chores and other economic activities. Gradually, the number of households in the villages increased and settled in hamlets of the village. Due to the orthodox activity, they dug their self chuan (pond) in their own house premises for their fulfillment of daily water requirement. Due to village has more numbers of Chuan (pond) so people called the village as Chuanbahal and gradually it has changed to the Chuabahal till now.

The village has consists another hamlet named Mahisina with its own historical background of establishment. Earlier, this hamlet was full of Beruha grass, a typical grass which is used to prepare mat locally called as Masina. Perhaps for this reason this hamlet was called as Mahisina.

Railway Station

There is no railway station to Chuabahal village. The Jharsuguda railway station 34km from Village. Belpahar railway station 20km, Ib railway station 30km, Brajarajngar railway station, Brundamal railway station 34km away from project areas.

Bus Stand

There is no bus stand in Chuabahal village, Sundargarh bus stand is major bus stands connecting different parts of the district and state.

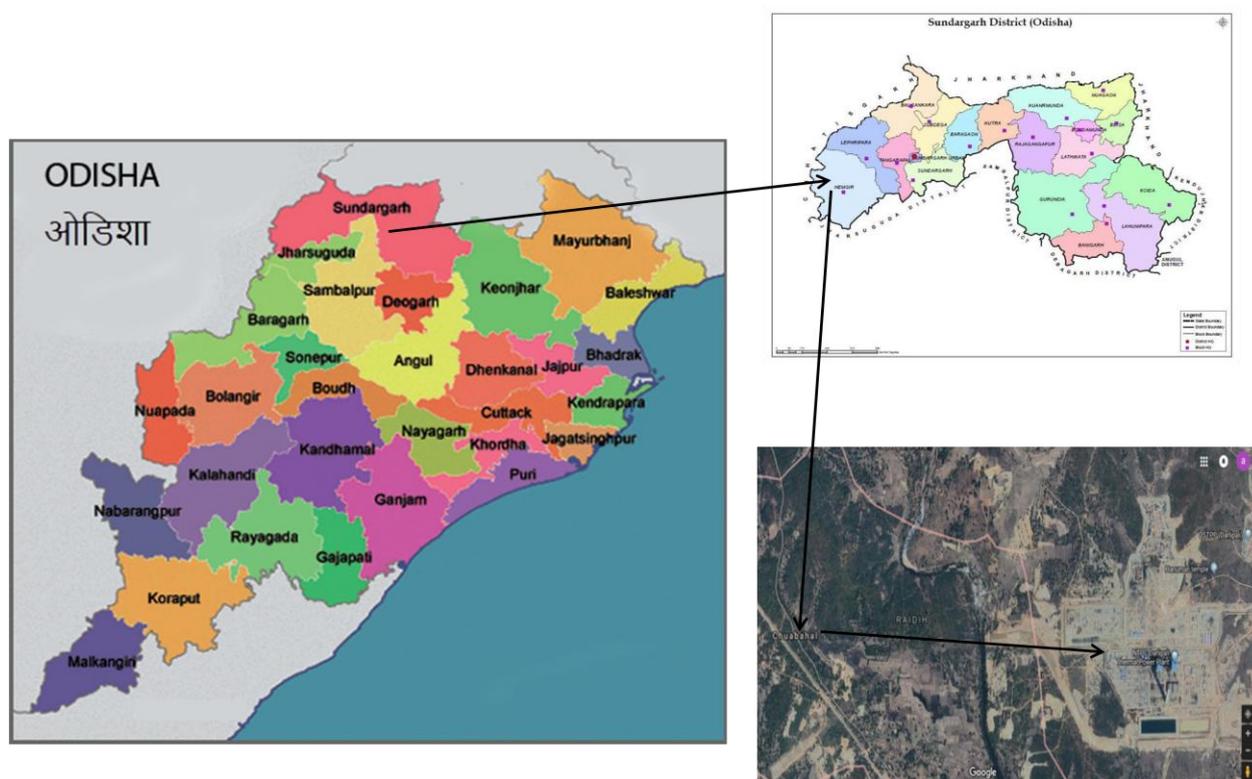


Figure No. 2.2: Project Location Derivation Map

BACKGROUND OF THE PROJECT

Therefore the project area is been identified for necessary acquisition as per the GoO Notification No **RDM-LAC-SUN-0010-2016/24133 RDM Dt.: 04.07.2018** and requires a SIA for the area as per the guidelines of Odisha R & R Act. There is one numbers of private plots with the total land demarcated for acquisition is 1.5 Ac.

DETAILED DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE AREA

The Project area is comes under Village-Chuabahal, Panchayat-Kanaktura, Tehsil-Hemgir in Sundargarh District of Odisha State. Chuabahal is a small Village/hamlet in Hemgir Tehsil in Sundargarh District.

The total geographical area of the Chuabahal village is 1121 hectares. The project area comprises 278 HHs with total population of 1092 from which male population is 554(51%) and female population is 538(49%). The SC population is 88 (8%) from which male population is 49 and female population is 39 and ST population is 766 (70%) out of which the male

population is 383 and female population is 383. OC population is 238 (22%) out of which the male population is 122 and female population is 116. The SC and ST population constitutes about 78.20% of the total population, the total literacy rate is 65% out which male literacy 58% and female literacy is 42%. The children below 6 years constitutes less than 10 % of the total population they needs to given proper care for their well being up. The male population dominates over the female. The total worker population 524 from which male is 334 and female are 190, the total service holder population are 10 from which male is 5 and female 5 and the total Cultivators population are 40 from which male is 25 and female is 15. While 42 were Agricultural labourers male is 26 and female is 16 of the area.

TOTAL PROJECT AREAS HOUSEHOLDS-278

Table No. 2.6 Demography

1	2	3	4	5
Sl.No	Feature	Male	Female	Total
1	Population	554	538	1092
	SC	49	39	88
	ST	383	383	766
	OC	122	116	238
2	Children (0-6 years)	67	42	109
3	Literacy			
	Literates	413	298	711
	Illiterates	141	240	381
4	Total Worker	334	190	524
	Business	20	5	25
	Cultivators	25	15	40
	Service	5	5	10
	Agricultural Labor	26	16	42

Source: Census 2011

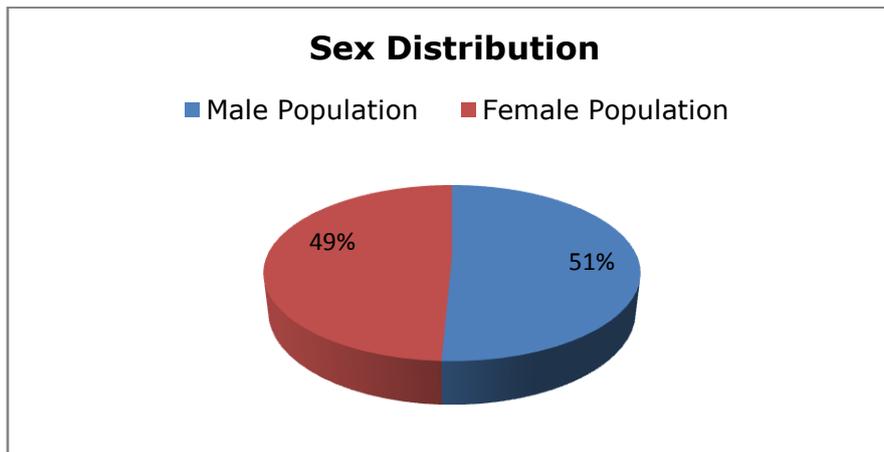


Figure No. 2.3: Male-Female Distribution Details

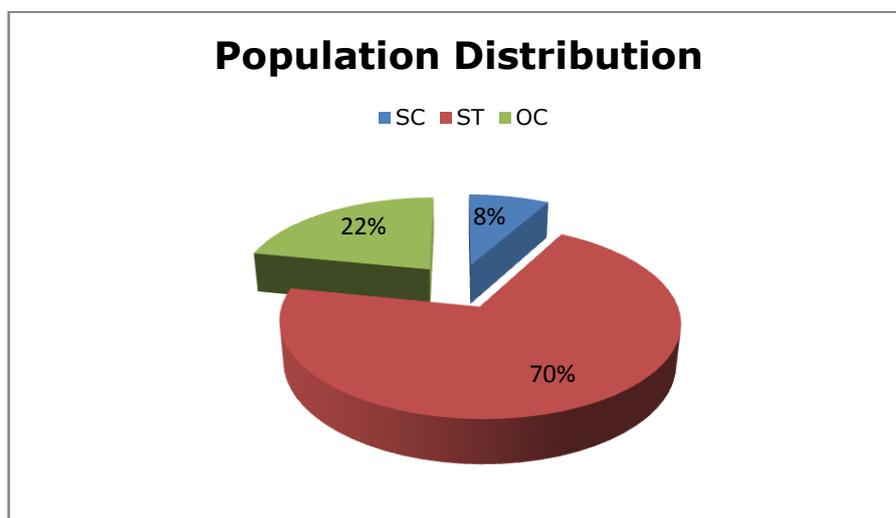


Figure No. 2.4: Caste-wise Population Distribution Details

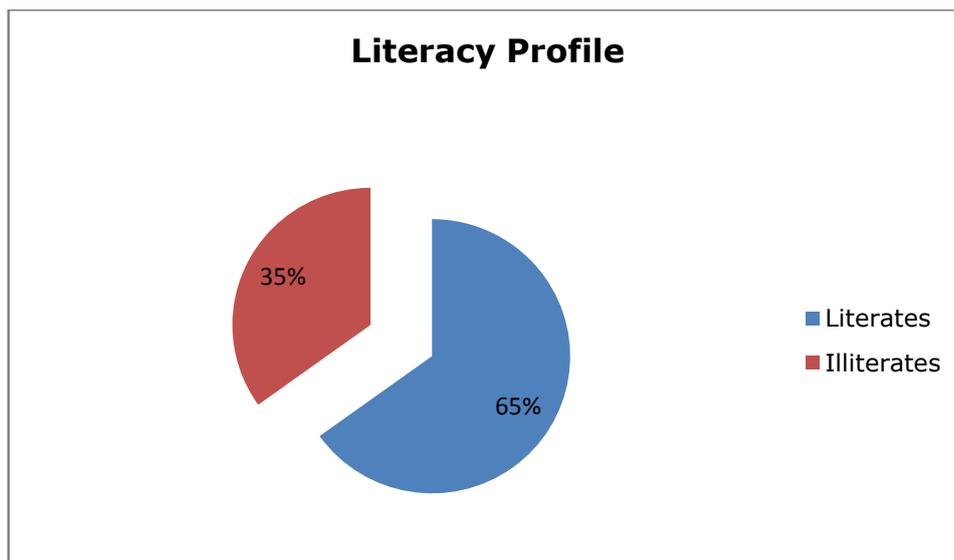


Figure No. 2.5: Literacy Details

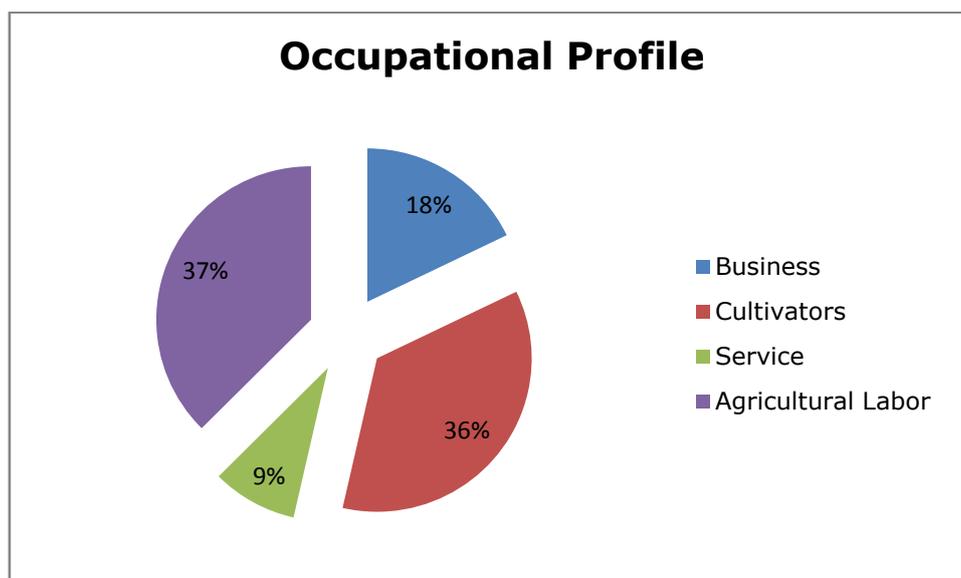


Figure No. 2.6: Work Force Details

INFRASTRUCTURE OF THE AREA

The infrastructure in and around Chuabahal village area has a typical rural infrastructure area in Ward no 03. All other basic amenities including medicine, grocery, building materials, housing equipments etc are available within 20km radius of the area. As per our field survey, the observed infrastructural matrix of this village is given in the table below.

Table No 2.7 Infrastructure Matrix of Chuabahal Village

1	2	3
Infrastructure type	No./Quantity	Distance(Km)
Service Institutions		
Post Office	1	Kalamegha- 2Km
Police Station	1	Hemgir 15km
GPs	1	Kanaktura
Bank	4	Darlipali10Km (SBI, Central,Canara, ICICI)
ATM	3	Darlipali10Km (SBI, Central & ICICI)
Hospital	2 (Govt) +1	Laikera- 6Km , Raihidhi 2km & Kalamegha- 2Km by NTPC
ANM	3	Kanaktura, Laikara, Sanaghungra
Veterinary Center	1	Laikara(Govt) 6km
Vegetable Market	2	Laikara, Kanaktura
Fair Price Shops	1	Kanaktura
Textile Shop	5	1Gandhi Chak(18km), 4 weakly market (Laikara, Rahidhi, Sanaghumara, Kanaktura)
Grocery Shop	7	5 in GP, Kanaktura, Laikara
Medicine Store	2	Kanaktura
Construction Material Shop	4	Raidhi, Khutlapali, Darlipali, Kanaktura
Hotel	1	Gandhi Chak

Educational Institutions		
Anganwadi	2	Within village
Primary School	2	Chuabhal upto Class 5 th Maishina upto Class- 8 th
Secondary school	0	Nil
High School	5	Kanaktura, Darlipali, Raidhi, Laikara, Sanaghumura
Kendriya Vidyalaya	0	Nil
College	2	Darlipali 10Km & Duduka 12Km
Road Connectivity (Yes)	Yes	Pucca Road
Water Facilities		
No. of Tube well / Ponds	12/8	Tube well(4Govt & 4 NTPC)
Electricity	100%	BPL line
Cremation Ground		Nil
Community Hall	1	One club in the village
Other Facilities		
Garage	1	Gandhi Chhak (18km)
Saloon / Beauty Parlor	2	Kanaktura (Gents), Gandhi Chhak(Ladies Parlour)
Carpenter	1	Kanaktura
Blacksmith	1	Kanaktura
Goldsmith	1	Kanaktura
Tailor	1	Kanaktura
Cobbler	1	Kanaktura
Mason	1	Kanaktura
Washer man	1	Kanaktura
Kalyan Mandap		Nil
Club	1	Kanaktura
Temples	2	Kanaktura

Source: Baseline Data

HOUSING PATTERN

The village is very old and congested residential areas where most of the houses are either in the state of dilapidation with congested roads. The general housing pattern of the village is "Kucha" wall with "Khapar" tiles. This locality is considered to be below average in the livelihood category. Further it is to note that there are barely any "Pucca" houses within the village area.

HEALTH CARE FACILITIES

The healthcare system in the district was highly unorganised and dependent upon traditional and cultural belief systems. The tribals, who formed the majority of the district population, had little knowledge on the modern healthcare practices. Their knowledge on healthcare was, and in some cases still is, inextricably linked to their religious faiths and belief systems.

The people of the Chuabahal village depended on Primary Health Centre at Laikera 6km away from the village, Raidhi 2km away from the area and NTPC hospital construction is going on at Kalamegha and ANM located at Laikera, Kanaktura and Sanaghungra to avail various health services. The people of the village depend on Community Health Center (CHC) located in Hemgir and District Headquarter Hospital (DHH) located at Sundargarh. The veterinary centre located in Laikera.

ELECTRICITY

Western Electricity Supply Company of Odisha Limited (WESCO) was incorporated as a Public Limited Company on November 19, 1997 to carry out the distribution and retail supply business of electricity in the entire western region of Orissa and covers nine revenue districts of Western Odisha namely, Sundargarh, Jharsuguda, Sambalpur, Deogarh, Bargarh, Sonepur, Bolangir, Nuapada and Kalahandi. During baseline survey it is observed that 100% of the households of Chuabahal area have electricity (BPL) supply and/or connection.

WATER SUPPLY & SANITATION

Sanitation is a basic necessity that affects everyone's life. Proper disposal of household waste is important to prevent feco-oral and vector borne diseases. The Odisha State Water and Sanitation Mission (OSWSM) took a number of initiatives and planned out a series of programmes and events for observation of the Swachha Bharat Mission throughout the state. All the districts were directed to observe the campaign with dedication and enthusiasm at Block and Gram Panchayat level. Districts prepared their action plans as per the guidance of the State and took actions accordingly. To observe the Swachha Bharat Campaign, the State Government also developed its plan of action and in this process, the SANJOG Depts. like Rural Development (RD), Health & Family Welfare (H&FW), School & Mass Education (S&ME), Women & Child Development (W&CD), Panchayati Raj (PR) along with the Dept. of Culture and agencies like UNICEF, DFID TMST, Water Aid were also involved.

Vision-2020: Drinking Water and Sanitation for the Sundargarh District

- Provide safe drinking water to all habitations.
- Provide all schools with safe drinking water.
- Ensure proper maintenance of existing sources.
- To promote low cost water filtration techniques using locally available materials.
- All schools should have drinking water facilities.

The villagers mainly depend for drinking and other domestic uses by the village residents. Mainly depend upon the 15 Dug well, 12 Tube well (8 Govt +4 NTPC), 5 Hand Pump, 8 Ponds, 1 river and 1 stream cater to their daily requirement.

ENGAGEMENT OF SIA CONSULTANT

Ardra Consulting services (P) Limited as the empanelled organization for SIA study was assigned the study of land Acquisition of private land of (left Out) Chuabahal village of Hemgiri Tahasil of Sundargarh District for construction of Railway line by NTPC, at Darlipali Corridor vide **Letter No. 104 /NCDS; Dt: 02.05.18 of NCDS.**

CHAPTER-3

PROJECT RATIONAL WITH LEGISLATION AND POLICIES

RATIONAL OF THE PROJECT

Railway siding is one of the essential infrastructure requirements in any industrial set-up. Railways are an important service provider to the industry set-ups which helps to transport huge amount of raw materials and fuels to the industries with minimal pollution. Not only this, railways also provide smooth conveyance for the local people to move to and fro. In addition to this, it also helps to reduce the heavy road traffic. For transportation of raw materials, fuels of Darlipali STPP, one railway siding is proposed to be constructed through Chuabahal, Laikera, Kalamegha & Kanaktura villages of Hemgiri Tahashil in Sundargarh District. The construction of this railway siding will result in acquisition of private land and other immovable properties.

NTPC Railway siding project total area is 60.84 Ac. Out of which 59.34 Ac. already acquired. The land Acquisition for (left out) plot in Chuabahal village of Hemgiri Tahasil of Sundargarh District for construction of Railway line by NTPC at Darlipali. Previously 45.05 Ac. of private land acquired from Chuabahal, Laikera, and Kalamegh and Kanaktura villages of Hemgiri Tahasil in Sundargarh District. In Chuabahal village 18.56Ac of land has been already acquired. The plot no- 983/2646 of khata no-145/39 belongs to Late Brundaban Majhi S/o- Late Sovran Majhi area is about 2.00Ac out of which 1.5Ac is to be acquired for railway siding of NTPC for transportation of coal and oil. This area comes under the Schedule area, the new R&R Act for the Schedule area given below-

As per the Right to Fair compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, Special provision for SC & ST u/s 41 & 42, 2013 Act.

Sec-41

1. As far as possible, no acquisition of land shall be made in the Scheduled areas.
2. Where such acquisition does take place it shall be done only as a demonstrable last resort.
3. In case of acquisition or alienation of any land in the Scheduled areas, the prior consent of the concerned Gram Sabha or the Panchyats or the autonomous District Councils, at the appropriate level in Scheduled areas under the fifth schedule to the constitution, as the case may be, shall be obtained, in all cases of land acquisition in such areas, including acquisition in case of urgency , before issue a notification under this Act, or any other Central Act or a State Act for the time being in force:

Provided that the consent of the Panchyats or the autonomous District Councils shall be obtained in cases where the Gram Sabha does not exist or has not been constituted.

4. In case of a project involving land acquisition on behalf of a requiring body which involves in voluntary displacement of the Schedule Tribes or Schedule castes families, a development plan shall be prepared , in such form as may be prescribed , laying down the details of procedure for settling land rights due, but not settled and restoring titles of the Schedule Tribes as well as Schedule on the alienated land by undertaking a special drive together with land acquisition.
5. The Development Plan shall also contain a programe for development of alternate fuel, fodder and non –timber forest produce resources on non- forest lands within period of five years, sufficient to meet the requirements of tribal communities as well as the Scheduled Castes.
6. In case of land being acquired from members of the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes, at last one-third of the compensation amount due shall be paid to the affected families initially as first installment and the rest shall be paid after taking over the possession of the end.

7. The affected families of the Scheduled Tribes shall be resettled preferably in the same Scheduled area in a compact block so that they can retain their ethnic, linguistic and cultural identity.
8. The resettlement areas predominantly inhabited by the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes shall get land, to such extent as may be decided by the appropriate Government free of cost for community and social gatherings.
9. Any alienation of tribal lands or lands belonging to members of Scheduled Castes in disregard of the laws and regulations for the time being in force shall be treated as *null* and *void* and in the case of acquisition of such lands, the rehabilitation and resettlement benefits shall be made available to the original tribal land owners or land owners belonging to the Scheduled Castes.
10. The affected Scheduled Tribes, other traditional forest dwellers and the Scheduled Castes having fishing rights in river or pond or dam in the affected area shall be given fishing rights in the reservoir area of the irrigation or hydel projects.
11. Where the affected families belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are relocated of the district, then, they shall be paid an additional 25% rehabilitation and resettlement benefits to which they are entitled in monetary terms along with a onetime entitlement of 50,000 rupees.

Reservation and other Benefits Sec-42

1. All benefits, including the reservation benefits available to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the affected areas shall continue in the resettlement area.
2. Whenever the affected families belonging to the Scheduled Tribes who are residing in the Scheduled areas referred to in the fifth Schedule or the tribal areas referred in the Sixth Schedule to the constitution are relocated outside those areas, than all the statutory safeguards, entitlements and benefits being enjoyed by them under this Act shall be extended to the area to which they are resettled regardless of whether the resettlement the resettlement area is to which Scheduled area referred to in

the said fifth Schedule or tribal area referred to in the said Sixth Schedule or not.

3. Where the community rights have been settled under the provision of the Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 (2 of 2007), the same shall be quantified in monetary amount and be paid to the individual concerned who has been displaced due to the acquisition of land in proportion with his share in such community rights.

As per the Odisha Right to fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and resettlement Rules 2016.

Section-41 Prior Consent of Gram Sabha

1. In all Cases of acquisition or alienation of land in Scheduled areas, consent of the concerned Gram Sabha and the Panchyats shall be obtained in form-M before publication of notification under sub-section (1) of Section 11.

Section- 42 formation of Land Bank

1. The State Government may, by notification, from a land bank (a Government entity) in charge of local Tahsildar that focuses on the conversion of the Government owned waste land, vacant, abandoned, unutilized acquired lands and tax- delinquent properties into productive use.
2. To ensure acquisition of minimum amount of land and to facilitate utilization of unutilized public lands including land acquired earlier not utilized and to ensure food security, the Tahsildar shall maintain a village wise Land Bank of all Government waste land, unutilized acquired land and land to be deposited by the requiring body in case of acquired irrigated double -cropped land, which shall be made available to the SIA team and expert group as per their requirement.

In the public interest, the acquisition of the aforesaid land is essential vide Section 2(1) of the RTFCTLARR Act 2013 to complete the project. In lieu of this land acquisition process, a SIA Study is been mandated as per the

provisions of RTFCTLARR Act with a fare and transparent method to access the compensation.

The land details under acquisition are as per the table below:

Table 3.1: Acquisition Land Details

SL	District	Tehsil	Village	Khata No.	Plot No.	Total Area AC.	Area to be Acquired AC.	Name of Recorded Raiyat	Address of Raiyat
1	Sundargarh	Hemgir	Chuabahal	145/39	983/2646	2.00	1.5	Late-Brundaban Majhi	C/o- Late-Sovaran Majhi, Mouza- Chuabhal, Block- Hemgir, District- Sundargarh

Source: RoR and Govt Data

APPLICATION OF REHABILITATION AND RESETTLEMENT ACT 2013.

The new land acquisition law came into force on 1st January, 2014. The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013, (RTFCTLARR Act) replaces the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, which existed from colonial times. The new RTFCTLARR Act is an attempt to revamp and make the land acquisition process more effective by addressing the major lacunae in the old Land Acquisition Act.

The Act seeks to harmonize the interests of land owners, industrialization/ growth of real estate and infrastructure industries and bring in transparency in the process of land acquisition. The objective of the Act is thus in line with the requirements of modern times. The Act, inter alia, contains provisions pertaining to mandatory rehabilitation and resettlement of those whose lands are acquired and payment of fair compensation to them. Significantly, the Act provides for enhanced compensation to land owners in cases of land acquisition by the government for public purposes or for Public Private Partnership (PPP) projects that may aggregate to up to four times the market value in rural areas and up to twice the market value in urban areas. The Act has been hailed as beneficial and necessary to protect the interest of land holders and other affected persons.

The Act is applicable when:

- Government acquires land for its own use, hold and control, including land for Public sector undertakings.
- Government acquires land with the ultimate purpose to transfer it for the use of private companies for stated public purpose. The purpose of LARR 2011 includes public-private-partnership projects, but excludes land acquired for state or national highway projects.
- Government acquires land for immediate and declared use by private companies for public purpose.
- Section 2(1) of the Act defines the following as public purpose for land acquisition within India.
- When government declares public purpose and shall control the land directly, consent of the land owner shall not be required. However, when the government acquires the land for private companies, the consent of at least 80% of the project affected families shall be obtained through a prior informed process before government uses its power under the Act to acquire the remaining land for public good, and in case of a public-private project at least 70% of the affected families should consent to the acquisition process.
- The Act includes an urgency clause for expedited land acquisition. The urgency clause may only be invoked for national defense, security and in the event of rehabilitation of affected people from natural disasters or emergencies.

KEY FEATURES OF RTFCTLARR ACT

The Act specifies provisions for land acquisition as well as R&R. Some of the major Changes from the current provisions are related to (a) the process of land acquisition;(b) Rights of the people displaced by the acquisition; (c) method of calculating Compensation; and (d) requirement of R&R for all acquisitions.

PUBLIC PURPOSE

Land may be acquired only for public purpose. The Act defines public Purpose to include: defence and national security; roads, railways, highways, and Ports built by government and public sector enterprises; land for the project affected people; planned development; and improvement of village or urban sites and residential purposes for the poor and landless, government administered Schemes or institutions, etc. This is broadly similar to the provisions of the LA 1894 Act.

In certain cases consent of 80 per cent of the project affected people is required to be obtained. These include acquisition of land for (i) use by the government for purposes other than those mentioned above, and (ii) use by public-private partnerships, and (iii) use by private companies. In general, a common consensus from the locals including the land oustees is mandated for necessitating the desired acquisition process. Other than this on mutual consent of the land oustees and the acquirer, a compensation amount may be settled for acquiring the land without going through the acquisition process under RTFCTLARR Act.

PROCESS OF LAND ACQUISITION

The government shall conduct a Social Impact Assessment (SIA) study, in Consultation with the Gram Sabha in rural areas (and equivalently with local people including the public representatives in Case of urban areas). After this, the SIA report shall be evaluated by an expert Group. The expert group shall comprise two non-official social scientists, two experts on rehabilitation, and a technical expert on the subject relating to the Project. The SIA report will be examined further by a committee to ensure that the Proposal for land acquisition meets certain specified conditions.

A preliminary notification indicating the intent to acquire land must be issued within 12 months from the date of evaluation of the SIA Report. Subsequently, the Government shall conduct a survey to determine the extent of land to be acquired. Any objections to this process shall be heard by the collector. Following this, 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.

COMPENSATION TO LAND OWNERS

The compensation for land acquisition is determined by the District 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 given below:

- First, the market value of the acquired land is computed as the higher of (i) the land value specified in the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 for the registration of sale deeds; or (ii) the average of the top 50 per cent of all sale deeds in the previous three years for similar type of land situated in the vicinity.
- Once the market value is calculated, it is doubled for land in urban areas. Then, the value of all assets attached to the land (trees, buildings, etc) is added to this amount. On this amount, a 100 per cent solatium, (i.e., extra compensation for the forcible nature of acquisition), shall be given to arrive at the final compensation figure.
- Land owners whose property is acquired using the urgency provisions shall be given an additional 75 per cent of the market value of the land.

PROCESS OF REHABILITATION & RESETLEMENT

The RTFCTLARR Act requires R&R to be undertaken in case of every acquisition. Once the preliminary notification for acquisition is published, an Administrator shall be appointed. The Administrator shall conduct a survey and prepare the R&R scheme. This scheme shall then be discussed in the local bodies in case of urban areas. Any objections to the R&R scheme shall be heard by the Administrator. Subsequently, the Administrator shall prepare a report and submit it to the Collector. The

Collector shall review the scheme and submit it to the Commissioner appointed for R&R. Once the Commissioner approves the R&R scheme, the government shall issue a declaration identifying the areas required for the purpose of R&R. The Administrator shall then be responsible for the execution of the scheme. The Commissioner shall supervise the implementation of the scheme.

REHABILITATION AND RESETTLEMENT ENTITLEMENTS

The Act also provides the displaced families with certain R&R entitlements. These include, among other things,

- (i) land for a house as per the Indira Awas Yojana in rural areas or a constructed house of at least 50 square meters plinth area in/ 1.5 lakhs rupees (Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana) in urban areas;
- (ii) a one-time allowance of Rs 50,000 for affected families; and
- (iii) the option of choosing either mandatory employment in projects where jobs are being created or a one-time payment of Rs 5 lakh or an inflation adjusted annuity of Rs 2,000 per month per family for 20 years,
- (iv) subsistence grant of Rs.3000/- for one year, (additional Rs-50,000 for SCs and STs)
- (v) Transportation cost of Rs.50,000/- for shifting,
- (vi) one-time assistance of Rs.25,000/-for cattle-shed/petty shop,
- (vii) One-time Grant of Rs.25,000/- to artisan, small traders & others,(viii)one-time resettlement Allowance of Rs. 50,000/- to PAF.
- (viii) Land for land- Irrigation projects (As far as possible) 1acre of land (2.5 Ac. for SCs & STs) in command area.
- (ix) Every resettled area (rehabilitation area) is to be provided with certain infrastructural facilities. These Facilities include roads, drainage, and provision for drinking water, grazing land, banks, post offices, public distribution outlets, etc.

While determining the amount of compensation under section 27 of the RFCTLARR Act-2013 & Amendment in 2016, Section 26 of the same Act is referenced for evaluation of market value of land with which value of all

assets attach to the land is added vide Section-27. On an above as per provision under Section-30(3), 12% interest on the market valuation shall be added from the date of preliminary notification under Land Acquisition Act. With reference to Section 24(1) (A) of RFCTLARR Act, in any case of land acquisition proceeding initiated under the land acquisition act & where no award under section-11 of the said land acquisition act has been made, than all provisions of the act related to the determination of compensation shall apply. Under Section 30 of the same act the collector shall give award of solatium maximum up to 100% of the total compensation amount. This act has been in enforcement since 01-01-2014. The market value evaluation is meant to ensure the land owner/ affected families to get an enhanced compensation under the provisions of this act for better compensatory practice.

The other legislations also guide the project to help avoid, mitigate and manage risks and impacts as a way of planning the project in a business in a sustainable way. This includes stakeholder engagement and disclosure obligations of project level activities, performance standards on labour and work conditions; community health, safety and security; land acquisition and involuntary resettlement; indigenous people and cultural heritage. Importantly the above legislations help in mitigating the adverse impact.

ASSESSMENT OF THE MARKET VALUE

- i) Market value of land as mentioned in the Official Sales Statistics maintained as per registration of sale deeds under Indian Stamp Act-1899, in the area where the land is situated or market value of land as per approved **Bench Mark Valuation** (BMV) whichever is higher.
- ii) Average of highest sale price of 50% of sale deeds for similar type of land in vicinity immediately preceding 3 years;
- iii) Consented amount of compensation as agreed upon in case of acquisition for Private Companies or PPP Projects as per Sec-26(1)(c) of the Act.

NB: - Out of the above three rates whichever is higher is multiplied by the factor specified in First Schedule of the Act (Sec-30(2)).

- a) 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
- b) Factor by which the market value is to be multiplied in the case of urban areas. ↔ 1(One)

Illustrative Siding Scale

The multiplier factor will gradually rise from 1 to 2 as we move away from urban locations to rural areas

Radial Distance from Urban area (Kms)	Multiplier Factor
0-10	1.00
11-20	1.20
21-30	1.40
31-40	1.80
Above 40	2.00

CHAPTER-4

APPROACH & METHODOLOGY

M/s Ardra Consulting Services (P) Ltd. as the empanelled organization for Social Impact Assessment (SIA) study was assigned the task for "Social Impact Assessment Study of Acquisition of private land (**Left Out**) in **Chuabhal village of Hemgir Tahasil of Sundargarh District for construction of Railway line by NTPC, at Darlipali**" vide Letter No. 104 /NCDS; Dt: 02.05.2018 of Nabakrushna Chowdhury Development Study. As per the Terms of Reference (ToR), the research team comprising of one Team leader, one Research Supervisor, and one field investigator was engaged for the study. Considering the field situation and stipulated time frame, two more field investigators were added in the field team to expedite the survey work. Apart from the field team, one research executive, one MIS, and one office assistant were also assigned the task to complete the assignment. The details about the team are as follows:

Table No. 4.1: SIA Survey Team Members

SI	Name	Position	Degree / Qualification
1	Mr. Ratikanta Mohanty	Team Lead	MBA; ME (Env. Engr);LLb, MSc (Geology)
2	Mr. Akbar Ali Khan	Research Supervisor	MSW, BA, LLB
3	Miss Sabnam Bano	Field Investigator	BA
4	Mr. Kedar Charan Mohapatra	Field Investigator	BA, Survey Certification
5	Miss Bandana Samal	Field Investigator	MBA, PGDRD, LLB
6	Mr. Surat Kumar	MIS Personnel	BA, PGDCA, Hardware Certification
7	Miss Annapurna Mohapatra	Field Investigator	BA
8	Mr. Niranjan Naik	Office Assistant / Driver	10+

Source: SIA team

THE METHODOLOGY AND TOOLS USED

Social Impact assessment (SIA): the beginning of SIA, under the broad canvas of the EIA could be traced to developments as recent as those during the 1970s. By this time development agencies began to use impact assessment-which were all about prediction before the start of a project, it is

likely that the environmental, social, and economic conditions are to be evaluated in order to approve, adjust, or reject certain predictions.

As a tool, the decision makers initiate steps necessary to prevent/contain harmful potential impacts made under sub-section (I) of section 4 of Odisha RECTILARR Rule-2016. Therefore SIA process in the project cycle is to assess in advance project impacts with quantification and affected KPIs for the local people.

Social impacts are the interventions on human environment, its assessments and meant to enhance positive and sustainable outcomes associated with project implementation. Social impacts include changes in people's way of life, their culture, community, political systems, environment, health and wellbeing along with their personal and property rights as well as their fears and aspirations. Social Impact Assessment (SIA) supports the integration of social and environmental aspects associated with the numerous subprojects into the decision making process before implementation. It facilitates in enhancing positive social and environmental outcomes and in minimizing social and environmental adverse impacts as a result of either individuals or their cumulative effects. SIA also finds ways to protect human health and minimize impacts on cultural property. It helps and alerts planners in planning mitigation measures against any adverse impacts to make a project more beneficial and to make PAPs as project partners than beneficiaries.

The following strategies were adopted for undertaking the study:

a) Coordination and Consultation

Close coordination was maintained with concerned Tahasil Office, NTPC office, Collectrortae office and State SIA Unit NCDS. Assessment of area was made in joint visit of Coordinator, State SIA Unit NCDS and professional of ACS (P) Ltd.

b) Assessment of studied area

Pre-contract field visit was conducted with assessment of the area and few opinion leaders of the area including the local Sarapanch. This visit facilitated the strategic plan to complete the study in stipulated time.

c) Orientation training:

A Two-days training cum orientation of the SIA study team from was conducted at the Ardra Consulting Services Pvt. Ltd Bhubaneswar. The head of the SIA unit imparted the training to the study team on the objectives of SIA, scope of works, methodology and study tools.

d) Collection of Information

Three-stage process informed consultation and participation were adopted:

- i. **Informing:** This phase included transact walk through the undergoing (Left Out) plot in Chuabahal village NTPC sections to have a physical characterization of the socio- economic aspects and informal introductory meetings with various households within the proposed route.
- ii. **Counseling:** People at large were consulted formally and informally before enumeration of interview schedule. The communities were educated on risks impacts and opportunities the project provides.
- iii. **Questionnaire:** Sample populations adjacent to the Project Area were interviewed through a standard questionnaire for their assessment and opinion regarding the project including the PAPs.

e) Collection of information on different aspects including adverse impacts such as acquisition of land, loss of immovable property, loss of income, loss of resources, perception of people, and impact of new project. The primary and secondary information were collected through;

- i. **Questionnaire/Interview Schedule:** The questionnaire covering the identification of household, impact on land and immovable properties, possession of assets, indebtedness, land particulars, participation of women, and perception of potential land losers was developed and enumerated in the villages under study. This facilitated the field investigators in collection of different information from individual land losers and also non-affected people of the study area.
- ii. **Focus Group Discussion:** A guiding principle was developed to conduct focused group discussion with different categories of people of the studied villages.

iii. The secondary information was also collected from concerned Government offices like LAO Office, Tahasil Office, GPs and NTPC Office etc.

f) Computation of Data and Analysis: The data collected from primary sources through individual schedule was validated with cross tabulation and computerized using MS Excel and SPSS packages. Both tabular and pictorial information were generated using SPSS package.

g) Submission of Report: The report of the study was completed after analysis of the information collected from the potential affected and indirectly affected people.

ASSUMPTIONS & LIMITATIONS

In any Social Impact Assessment (SIA) Study, there will always be gaps in knowledge or uncertainties encountered. For the proposed project, the following assumptions were made in undertaking the Social Impact Assessment (SIA) Study as listed below.

- a) People's actions can never be predicted with 100% accuracy, even when circumstances are similar and predictions are based on rigorous research results. Few households resisted and did not support the study;
- b) The SIA team found one land losing family is staying outside the area. The information about the demographics and social status of communities living elsewhere but losing property along the road of ways collected from other co-titleholders is considered accurate;
- c) Most of the statistics obtained from secondary data sources were on a district level and not constituency or project specific level. Some statistics were validated through public/stakeholder consultation meetings and quantitative data specific to project areas;
- d) The study was done with minimum information, timeframes and budget lines available to the consultants at the time of the study.

CHAPTER-5

LAND ASSESSMENT

EXTENT AND LOCATION OF THE LAND PROPOSED TO BE ACQUIRED

Table No. 5.1: RoR details for Land under Acquisition

SL	District	Tehsil	Village	Khata No.	Plot No.	Total Area AC.	Area to be Acquired AC.	Name of Recorded Raiyat	Address of Raiyat
1	Sundargarh	Hemgir	Chuabahal	145/39	983/2646	2.00	1.5	Late-Brundaban Majhi	C/o- Late-Sovaran Majhi, Mouza- Chuabahal, Block- Hemgir, District- Sundargarh

Source: RoR and Govt.

The plot no 983/2646 of khata no 145/39 belongs to Late. Mr. Brundaban Majhi, S/o Late. Mr. Sovaran Majhi whose area is 2.00 Ac out of which 1.5 Ac. is to be acquired.

LAND ALREADY ACQUIRED

Table No. 5.2: Already Acquired Land

SL No	Name of Village	Land in Acres			(%)land lost
		Total Land holding	Land Acquired	Balance land	
1	Chuabahal	43.69	18.56	25.13	0.42
2	Kanaktura	50.2	20.17	30.03	0.40
3	Laikera	17.54	2.37	15.17	0.14
4	Kalamegha	6.42	3.95	2.47	0.62
	TOTAL	117.85	45.05	72.8	

Source: LAO Office Sundargarh

NTPC Railway Siding at Darlipali already acquired 45.05 acres land out of total land holding is 117.85 acres of land. From Chuabahal village 18.56 acres land acquired out of total holding 43.69 acres of land, in Kankatura village 20.17 acres land acquired out of total holding 50.20 acres of land, in Laikera village 2.37 acres land acquired out of total holding 17.54 acres of land and in Kalamegha village 3.95 acres land acquired out of total holding 6.42 acres of land.

NECESSITY OF ACQUISITION

The total area of NTPC Railway Siding at Darlipalli is about 149 acres with a road stretch of 12km extending from Laikera to Keshubahal to Basundhara coal mines. For supply of electricity from Keshubahal to Darlipalli as well as for oil transportation to Darlipalli project, the need of this railway line is essential. NTPC project for laying the railway line at Darlipalli requires 60.84 acre of land distributed in the villages of Chuabahal, Laikera, Kalamegha, Kanaktura of Hemagiri Blocks of Sundergarh District. For this purpose 59.34 acre land has already been acquired out of which 45.05 acres is private land and 14.29acres is Government land.

During previous land acquisition process, NTPC had left out 2 ac of land in Chauabahal village in the assumption of this land being Govt. Land. However on detail verification of the total stretch of land, it was identified that this 2 ac land in Chuabahal Village belongs Mr. Brundaban Majhi S/o Late. Mr. Sovaran Majhi and is a private land. Therefore in lieu of the contiguous land for the Railway Line extention project, 1.5 Ac out of this 2 Ac is essential to be acquired by NTPC. The rest of the earlier acquired private land has already undergone the land acquisition process as per Section 7 of Land Act.

As NTPC is a Public Sector Enterprise and this project is a today's demand for the need of electricity for the states of Odisha, Jharkhand and Bihar, hence the completion of this project is of highest interest of the State and People of Odisha. Therefore in the public interest, this acquisition of 1.5 Ac of land is highly essential for completion of the project. Thereby an expedited acquisition vide Section 2(1) of the R & R Act 2013 is been initiated to complete the project. As per the provisions of RTFCTLARR Act, it is a mandate to conduct a SIA Study with fare and transparent method for rightful compensation to the land oustee/s and PAFs

LAND HOLDINGS AND DISTRIBUTION

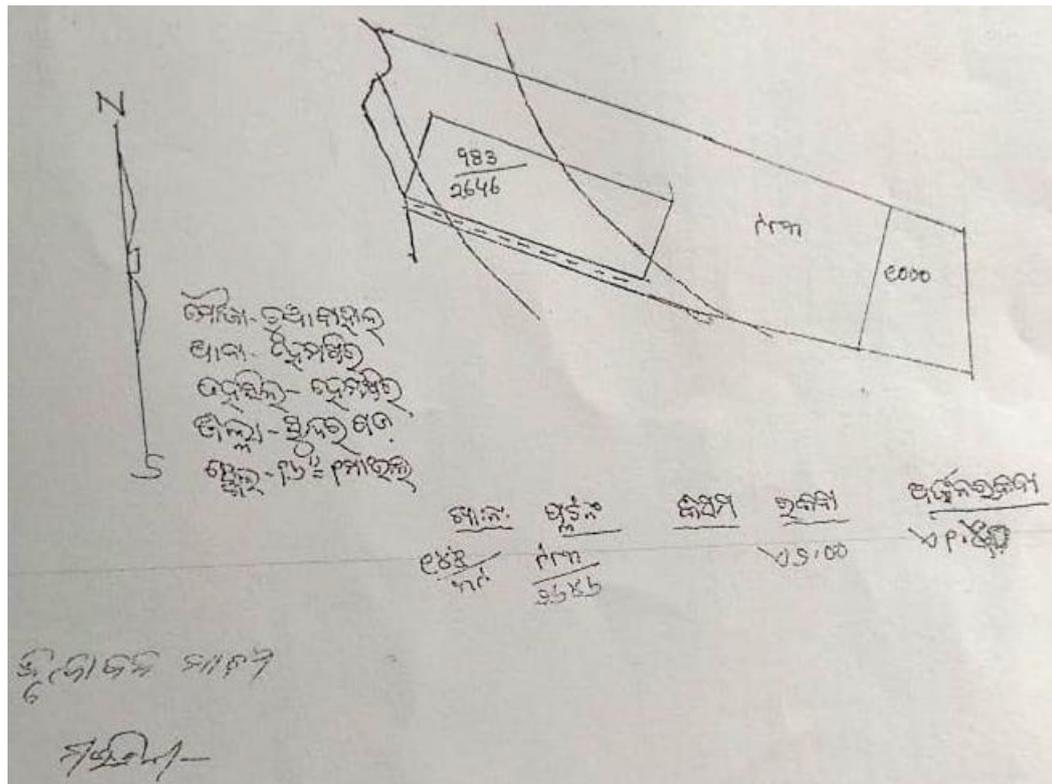
The total land is 2.00 Ac. Out of this 1.50Ac. Of land is proposed to be acquired, the plot no-983/2646, Khata no- 145/39 categorized as "Goda-

2" land classification. In this land there are 76 trees in plot, in some parts of the land PAFs doing agriculture and around 2500sqft of area semi construction of building and a well is situated. The land belongs to Scheduled Tribe (Gond), there is no grazing land in the acquisition process.

Construction on Plot No- 983/2646



5.3 Sketch map of the Plot



Source: PAFs

PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURES AVAILABLE

Access to the Health care facilities, Police Station, Daily market, Weekly market, Medicine shops, Banking and Grocery shops are within two – twenty kilometer radius distance from these plots. In an overall sense, these lands are ready to be developed for inhabitation and have commercial advantage. Further with the development of this railway Siding project, the commercial valuation of these lands will be increase to multi-folds.

Figure No.5.1: Cadastral Map of the area with plot under acquisition



Source: LAO Sundargarh

CHAPTER-6

ESTIMATION OF PAF (PROJECT AFFECTED FAMILIES)

AFFECTED FAMILIES AND THEIR DETAILS

As per the scope of study, part of land of a single family is losing for the completion of this project, whose details are in SIA Survey Matrix in **Annexure II**. The khata no 145/39, plot no 983/2646 is owned by Late Mr. Brundaban Majhi, S/o Late Mr. Sovran Majhi of Mouza- Chuabahal, Block/ PS- Hemgir, District- Sundargarh. The total area is 2.00 Ac of land out of which 1.5 Ac. of land is to be acquired. Late Brundaban Majhi has one son named Mr. Deabarchan Majhi of 60 years old and four daughters Sushma Dhurua, Dusila Bhoi, Sukanti Bhue and Sauki Majhi, who are already married.

Mr. Deabarchan Majhi has educational qualification of 10th pass and his wife is Jayamani Majhi who is a house wife having three sons. All the sons are married. Mr. Deabarchan Majhi is a daily labor and cultivates his own land.

Elder son of Mr. Deabarchan Majhi is Mr Chetanan Majhi (qualification wise Under Matric) and his wife is Chhaya Majhi (qualification wise 7th pass). Both of them have one son named Deepak Majhi studying in 9th class and one daughter named Ashrita Majhi studying in 4th class. Mr Chetanan Majhi's occupation is daily labor.

The Second son of Mr. Deabarchan Majhi's is Kailash Majhi (qualification wise 12th Pass) who is residing with his wife Kaushaliya Majhi and two daughters in Chattishgarh in his In-Law's house with a livelihood of daily wage labor.

The youngest son of Mr. Deabarchan Majhi is Mr. Ashwini Majhi (qualification wise 10th Pass) who is married and have two daughter living in Ratanpur with his father Mr. Deabarchan Majhi. All members of Majhi family have own house in Maishina hamlet with kuchha house and

“Khapar” tile roof. Their livelihood is based on rain-fed agriculture in their own land and forest product sale.

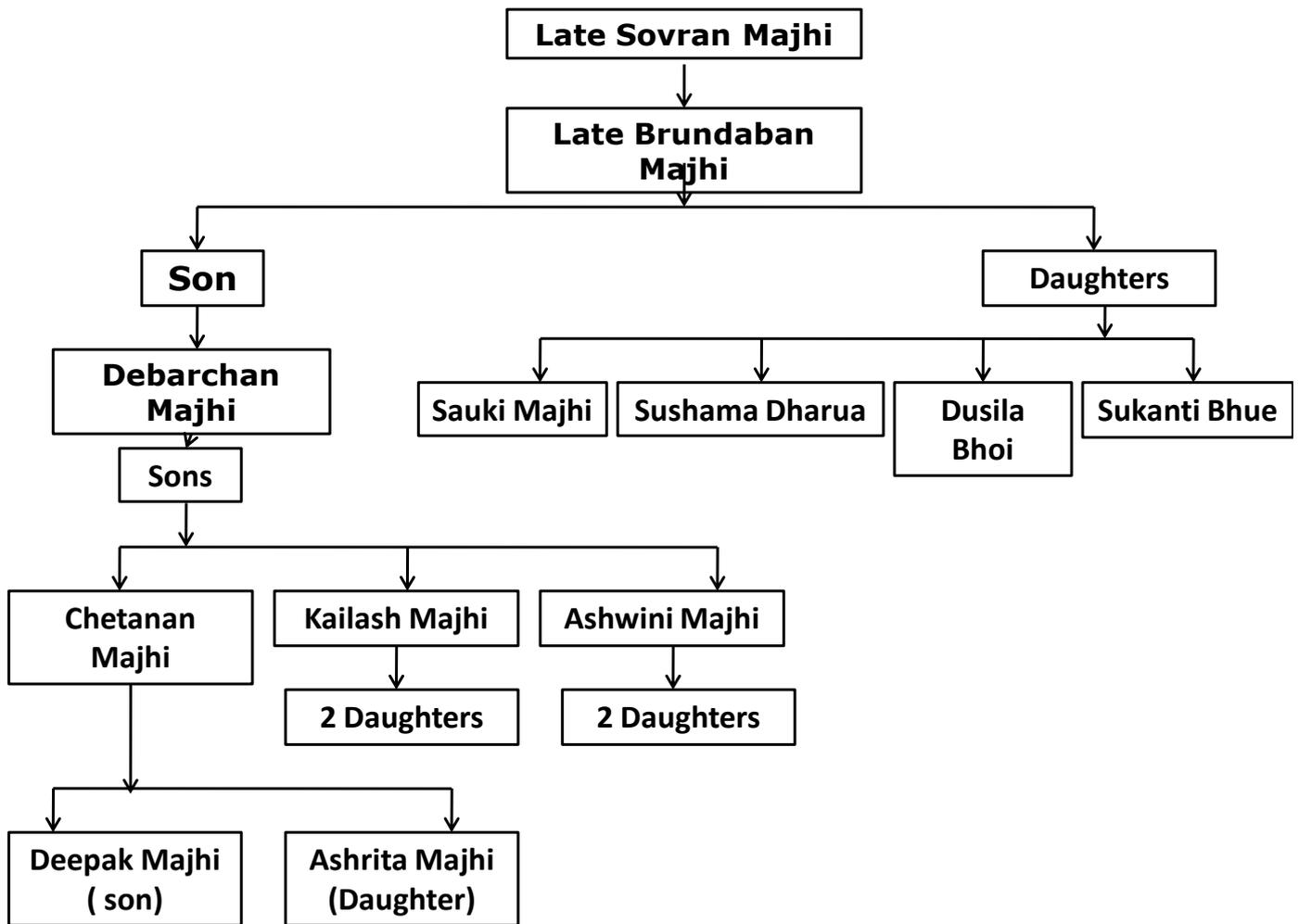
Opinion of Affected Family

The affected Majhi family has given their opinion regarding agreement on the proposed compensation. Mr Debarchan Majhi and his three sons named Chetanan Majhi, Kailash Majhi and Aswini Majhi have given their own hand written consent in this matter (As attached in Annexure). The demands of Majhi Family are:-

- The land is from their ancestors having a great emotional value.
- According to Mr Debarchan Majhi & his three sons, they have constructed their own infrastructure in their land separately and therefore have demanded separate compensation for each house.
- The Majhi family urged to get proper compensation as per the market value for land, structure, trees and dug well within their land.
- They also demanded for job for at least one member from each family.

The hand written consent of Mr Debarchan Majhi and his three sons named Chetanan Majhi, Kailash Majhi & Aswini Majhi through SIA team to the authority in **Annexure – IV**.

Hierarchy of Majhi Family



ENUMERATION OF AFFECTED FAMILIES

Table No. 6.1: Beneficiary Details

SL NO	District	Tehsil	Village	Khata No.	Plot No.	Total Area AC.	Area to be Acquired AC.	Kisam	Name of Recorded Raiyat	Relationship with Head of Household	Present Address of Raiyat
1	Sundargarh	Hemgir	Chuabahal	145/39	983/2646	2.00	1.5	Goda-2	Late- Brundaban Majhi	Son	C/o- Late- Sovaran Majhi, Mouza- Chuabahal, Block- Hemgir, District- Sundargarh. Mob- 7750811534

Source: RoR / LAO Sundargarh

LOSS OF PROPERTIES BY LAND OUSTEE

The land under acquisition have some social and emotional attachments due to the fact that they are ancestral properties of Brundaban Majhi family and are likely to be lost due to the recent acquisition process. This may be taken into consideration for necessary compensatory evaluations. Further, the plot has several trees of economic value as listed below. According the NTPC authority, there is 76 trees in the plot no 983/2646 and is given as below.

Table No. 6.2: Other Asset Matrix of PAFs

SI	Name	Plot No.	Trees				Other Structures	
			Local Species' Name	No. of Trees	Fruit Bearing /Commercial Value	Non Fruit Bearing	Type of Structure	Total Area of Plantation
1	Mr.Brundaban Majhi	983/2646	Chara	5	-	5	Within the boundary of the plot	Not accessed
			Kendu	10	10	0		
			Rengal (Shala)	7	-	7		
			Sahaj	11	-	11		
			Dhanula	6	-	6		
			Mahula	30	24	6		
			Muid	7	-	-		

Source: NTPC Darlipali/Field Survey

There are no secondary PAF within the same area. As this piece of land is isolated and is located at the outskirts of the village, hence either by usage or by resource linkage, there is no secondary dependency on this land and therefore is devoid of any secondary PAF.

CHAPTER-7

SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Social impact management plans are effective strategies to manage social issues. SIMP developed in partnership with regulatory agencies, investors and community. SIMP demonstrates a shift to include management as a core component of SIA practice.

The said area where the land is going to be acquired comes under rural segment, in which majority of the households are of joint family structure. The Inherent local's have been residing within the area by the process of inheritance of parental property. Most of the population belongs to daily labors and some are marginal farmers. Very few numbers of people depend on the pop-and-mom stores for their livelihood. Summarizing the village socio-economic status, the people belong to poor status. This is also been clear from signature housing patterns, road network and social status.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE AREA

Uniqueness was observed in the social segments of Chuabahal village where 100% of population is Hindu. People of other religions like Muslim, Christian, Sikhs and Buddhists are almost absent in the area.

Agriculture is the mainstream for more than 70 percent of the families in the project affected villages and the same proportion of the affected families pursued agriculture in some form or other. Agricultural products that the people get are not sufficient to meet their consumption requirements on day-to-day basis. Hardly a few families could manage to sell the products in the market to earn some cash as income. Due to subsistence agriculture, the people in the village had to depend on wage earning, collection & selling of the forest products and pursue other occupations like small scale business. It was evident in the affected villages that after the Industry started in the area, more and more people joined as daily wage laborers in the Industry. The people in the project

affected villages had no other option than entirely depending on the rain-fed cultivation due to the non-availability of any irrigation facility. The entire agriculture land in the project affected villages was un-irrigated. People depend on rain-water and the deposited water in some ponds (locally called as *Muda*) existing in the villages for local cultivation. The people in the affected villages practice mono cropping and paddy is the principal crop grown in the Kharif season. Majority of the family income depend upon sale of forestry products, such as Mahula, Chara, Brooms and Kendu leaf, etc. The average income earned by family from NTFPs comes around Rs.7000 per family per year with a maximum of Rs.20000 and a minimum of Rs.1000 per year. The collection and selling of NTFPs is a regular practice among a major proportion of the families. As a practice, the female members and children of the families go to forest usually for the collection of forest products, which are used for household consumption as well as for selling in the local market. As evident from the product selling, hardly any family has skills to prepare value added products from different forest products collected by them. Therefore, emphasis should be given to provide additional training to the local people on acquiring skills for preparing value added products from the forest products as a livelihood support.

OCCUPATIONAL PROFILE

As per the occupational distribution amongst the people of Chuabahal Village, indicates that Majority of population 57% are either main or marginal workers including the laborers. Approximately 28% of the population depends on the forest for their livelihood. 15% of the population earns their livelihood through livestock. The social structure within the village is been a reflection of their occupational pattern, as evidenced from their individual living status. Due to lack of education and training facilities, the number of workers and laborers are more in this area. Along with the primary occupation, every family has adopted a secondary livelihood means as farming or small scale business or livestock support. The main market place for the people is nearby weekly "hatas" (Weekly Market), where they transact their goods.

Household wise occupational categorization for Chuabahal area is illustrated in the table below.

Table No. 7.1: Distribution of Household Occupation in Project Area

Main Workers	60
Marginal Workers	40
Cultivators	40
Agricultural Labour	42
Livestock	60
Service Holders	10
Daily Labour	35
Trade and Commerce	15
NTFPs	80

Source: Baseline Data

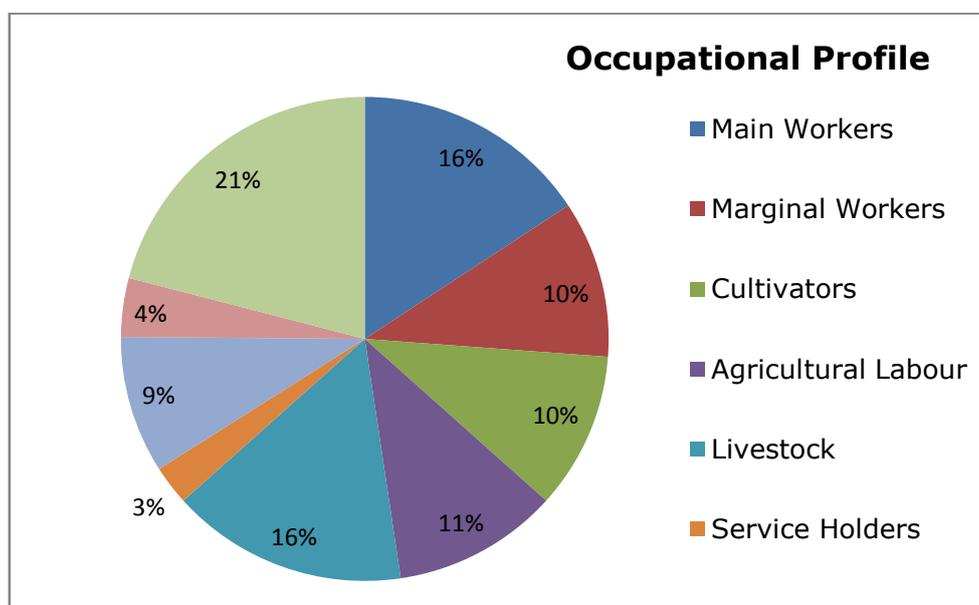


Figure No. 7.1: Project area Occupational Distribution

SOCIAL COMPOSITIONS

Chuabahal village is unique in its social compositions as is considered as a Hindus village dominated by SC & ST Population constituting 78% of the total population in this area. There are two distinctive hamlets or “Padas” Chuabahal and Mahisina in Ward No.03 of Kanakatura Grampanchayat, which are dominated by SC/ST population only. The OC people reside in separate hamlets within the village. Similarly there are multiple village ponds been used separately by the SC /ST/OC population. People

celebrate festivals in united form and share the festive occasion together. There is no distinctive political alignment amongst the people of this village. The village committee decides on any dispute or issues within the village and its decision is been universally obeyed by all.

ECONOMIC COMPOSITIONS

The major economic activities of the said area are divided into six categories. This is based on the occupational pattern of the people in Chuabahal area. The trade and commerce activities of this area are mostly un-organized in nature. The central business activities are concentrated along the access roads within this area with a daily market space adjacent to the project area. The economic segmentation within this area can be attributed to:

- Small Trade & Commerce
- Service in both Private & Govt. sectors
- Daily Labor
- NTFPs
- Cultivation
- Agricultural Labor

DIRECTLY AFFECTED FAMILIES

Out of total 278 numbers of households of Chuabahal village, out of which only one household is directly affected by this proposed acquisition. There is hardly any difference in segmentations between affected and non affected families as the social structure is composite and integrated in nature. Therefore the general pattern of socio-economic structure applies to both affected and non-affected families within the area.

INDIRECTLY AFFECTED FAMILIES

On the social front, the total community of Chuabahal and Adjacent Chuabahal Villages will be affected by the construction of the railway siding by NTPC Darlipali. As because the social framework of these villages

are integrated and well knit, they will have an impact on the social interactions and family communication practices as well. On the other hand, due to the development of the railway siding infrastructure, and better in & out flow of traffic, the avenues and intensity of business will increase. Further, the commercial value of adjacent lands will increase for a better return.

PRA EXERCISE

The area comes under Ward No - 03, Mauza- Chuabahal of Kanakatura Grampanchayat were selected for PRA Exercise in consultation with NCDS. The tools used in PRA exercise is laid out as below:

TOOLS USED FOR PRA

The following tools of PRA exercise were conducted at Chuabahal, Ward No 03 to identify the area as conceived by the local people through graphical interpretation in an indigenous manner.

- Rapport building process was conducted where the concept of Project was discussed and shared with the locals.
- Through group discussion with different people and individual entities from shops and households, their issues were identified and laid out in the field visit observation section in this report.
- Social Mapping: With the help of local people a social map of the village was prepared to reveal the social and physical structure like house structure, village infrastructure etc. to analyze the opportunity which can be derived for impact assessment study after discussion with different groups of people.
- Resource Map: With the help of locals people a resource sketch was prepared indicating different land types like up, medium, low land, forestland, water bodies etc, and this resource map is used to prepared plan for livelihood assessment of the local people.

Participants:

- Sarapanch- Kalabati Majhi
- Ward Member- Gomati Majhi
- Panchyati Samiti Member- Sundar Lal Lohan
- PAFs
- Ardra Consulting Services (P) Ltd survey team
- 15 No. of Local People

THE PRA PROCESS

The acronym, PRA (Participatory Rural Appraisal/ Assessment), may look misleading with its nomenclature, but it can be applied to any Urban Neighborhood for necessary action planning. The process adopted was, a group of people (around 8-10, including women) gathered to participate in this PRA process. First the people were appraised on the objective of the project and the purpose of this PRA exercise. Then the process of doing PRA was presented in brief. The people involved in the process were from different age groups & gender. Around 10 people were engaged to draw the SOCIAL MAP & RESOURCE MAP. Rest of the people was engaged in GD, where the discussion took place serially starting from history of the village to problems and issues of the village. Below are the findings of GD with villagers.

PRA RESULT AND SOCIAL MAPPING

Festivals & Practices:

The major festivals observed in Chuabahal area are Nuakhai, Holi, Dushera & Diwali.

Village Level Institutions:

There are more than 12 SHGs in the village.

Distance of different Facilities:

Table No. 7.2: Infrastructure Available for PAFs

Sl. No	Facilities	Distance (Kms)
1	District HQ	35km
2	Block HQ	15km
3	Hospital	Within 3km

4	Post Office	2km
5	GP Office	3km
6	Primary School	Within area
7	Anganwadi Center	Within area
8	High School	Within 3km – 15km
9	College	Within 12km
10	ANM Center	Within area
11	Temple	Within area
12	Fire Brigade	35km
13	Bank	10km
14	Police Station	15km

Source: Baseline Data

OBSERVATION OF THE FIELD VISIT

- SIA team while interaction with local people in village & PAFs noticed that they all are dissatisfied with NTPC regarding their compensation process with respect to their Railway Siding Project.
- While conducting the survey by SIA team it was observed that the beneficiary is residing in a Kuchha house and the house with dilapidated housing condition. But a semi constructed house approx (1500 sqft to 2500 sqft) is been built by the beneficiary on the Plot. No. 983/2646 subjected for acquisition.
- Although the structures are contiguous, but is been claimed by individual households occupying the land for separate compensations.
- The claimants for compensation spans two generations of the family.
- The said land has not gone through any mutation and is still in the name of their father / grandfather.
- Therefore, rightful compensation for these structures will be considered as per R & R policy after due evaluation of the assets.

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION (FGD) AND ITS FINDINGS

After due evaluation of the area with personal and group interactions with local people through interview process, a focus group discussion was conducted at Mahisina Club Campus. The local Sarapanch Mrs. Kalabati

Majhi, Ward Member Mrs.Gomati Majhi, Panchyat Samiti Member Sundarlal Lohan, representatives of land losing families, prominent personalities from the local area, and SIA team members of Ardra Consulting Services Pvt. Ltd., and some local people were present in the meeting. The participants present in the FGD have signed in the circulated signature sheet as attached below.

DISCUSSION POINTS AND RESULTS

- The gathered mass was appraised of the SIA process in transparent way to decide on land and asset evaluation for rightful compensation for land and property. All the legal provisions under the act were illustrated for taking a decision on agreeability of acquisition process.
- Locals of that area are totally disappointed with NTPC as because due to Railway siding construction by NTPC they loss their land, forest, source of income and Environment pollution caused by the project execution.
- NTPC is been using the internal village road of Mahisina but have not considered for renovation of this road irrespective of several requests.
- Locals are demanding proper Electrification and water supply in the village as the project township is developed, when they are in darkness.
- NTPC is planning to dump coal in a dumping yard at Champada which is near to Chuabahal. Locals are opposing for dumping yard because down towards Champada there is a local Nallah connect to the main pond and water of the pond is used by them for fulfillment of daily water requirement. The pond will be polluted by rain water using this contaminated pond water people may suffer from hazardous diseases.
- Although the land owner absent in the meeting personally they gave their consent for the acquisition.

- As they have 2 acre land out of which 1.5 acre is going to be acquired by NTPC at Darlipalli for Railway Siding, only 0.5acre land left for them as a parental property.
- Their daily livelihood depends upon farming and business by selling leaves of fruit-bearing trees (Kendu, Char & Mahula) which are grown in this land.
- The beneficiary is ready to give their land to NTPC for Railway Siding but they want Right compensation such as,
 - a) Job for any single person from their family as their source of income was from that land only.
 - b) Individual house for each Son of Mr. Debarchan Majhi.
 - c) Proper compensation based on latest market price for their land and trees.
- With a common consensus a resolution was done at the end of the meeting as attached below.
- The Local Sarpanch and villagers also had provided written acknowledgement with their opinion regarding the said proposed acquisition process, which is given in **Annexure- III**.

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION (FGD) SIGNATURE SHEET.

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

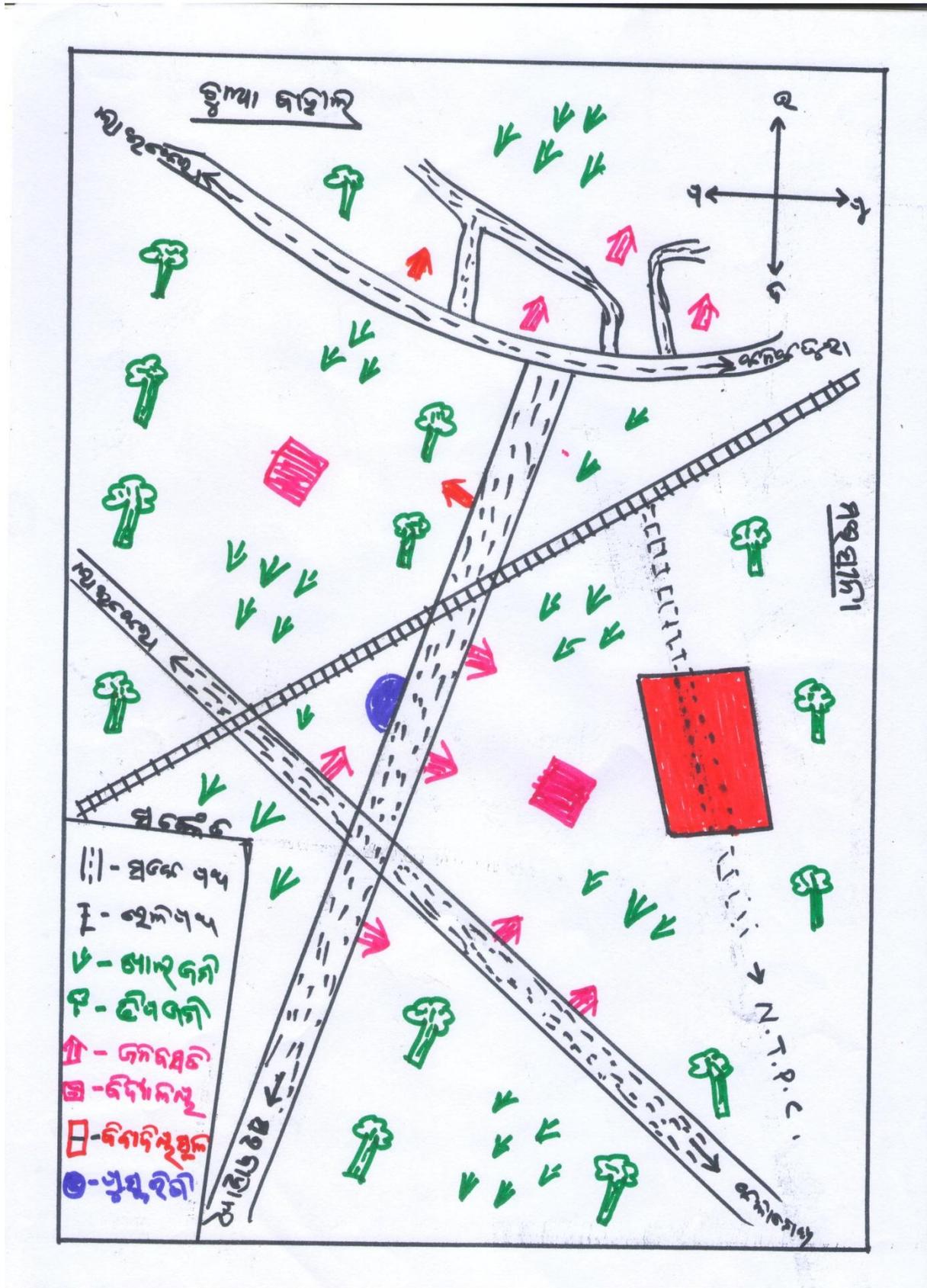
Sl.	Name	Occupation	Sex	Age	Social Category	Phone Number	Signature
1	Kalabati Majhi	Sarpanch	F	26	Housewife	9938024653	Kalabati Majhi
2	Jyoti Majhi	Ward Member	F	50	"		ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ଜ୍ୟୋତି ମାଝି
3	Bindini Majhi	Housewife	F	40	house wife	8328896985	Bindini Majhi
4	Pamini Mohan Sharma		M	32	Farmer	8895942443	Pamini Mohan Sharma
5	Sankaran Kumar		M	42	Farmer		Sankaran Kumar
6	Chaitanya Majhi		M	35	Farmer		ଚୈତନ୍ୟ ମାଝି
7	Ketananda Majhi		M	58	Farmer		କେତନାନ୍ଦ ମାଝି
8	Kam Kisan		M	28	Farmer		କାମ କିଶାନ
9	Parvati Bandalana		M	46	Business	7077620085	ପାର୍ବତୀ ବାନ୍ଦଲାନା

10	Kulawari Kishan		M	50	Farmer		Kula manni Kishan
11.	Banwarasa Majhi		M	30	Farmer		91269 812 9128
12	Tejraj Majhi	Business	M	30		9938024653	Tejraj Majhi
13	Sahantol Panty		M	33	Service	9778614413	Sahantol Panty
14	Arti Sahoo	SIA Team	F	29	Service	8249070166	Arti Sahoo
15	Sabnam Bano	SIA Team	F	35	Service	9937509279	S.
16	Suresh Kumar	SIA Team	M	35	Service	7978854922	S.

FIGURE NO. 7.2: SOCIAL MAP



FIGURE NO. 7.3: RESOURCE MAP



CHAPTER-8

SOCIAL IMPACT MANAGEMENT PLAN

FRAMEWORK AND APPROACH TO IDENTIFY IMPACTS

Railway siding facilitate the movement of people and goods, establishing a direct linkage between two ends (starting and destination) with a single mode and with varied means and thus has become an integral element of modern life. On the other hand, it causes minor to serious damage to land, water and air. The impacts on people, their community and way of life can occur during project planning, construction, and the "operational" phase when the siding is in use depending on project characteristics and situations because each situation has its own unique potential impacts. Impacts involve both direct and indirect impacts.

The direct impacts are visible and measurable such as

- Habitat interruption
- Horticulture / plantation
- Disturbance to economic activities
- Disturbance to human settlements
- Disturbance to residences and workplaces
- Business patterns

The indirect impacts found to be slow and not visible such

- Contamination of flora and fauna
- Adverse effects on human health
- Adverse effects on safety
- Impact on social security
- Impairment of aesthetics

A mitigation measure of these adverse impacts due to any development project is found to be an important objective of the planning. Planning and implementation of proper safeguard instruments need to be implemented since inception of the project. In this project, strategic approach may be helpful in identifying the adverse impacts and hence to prepare the

mitigation plan. The broad approaches may include the following for identifying the impacts:

- (i) **Understand the Project:** During planning the project must clearly state the road & railway alignment with engineering specifications.
- (ii) **Understand the Public Issues and Positions:** The concern of the potentially affected people should be implicit and addressed as public concern in routing, design, construction and operation of the project for coherence.
- (iii) **Understand the Community:** Mechanism need to be typically prepared to describe the social, demographic, and economic characteristics of potential residents and the community, including community structures, organizations and activities, the service areas for businesses and community services.
- (iv) **Understand the Bio-Physical Impacts:** The bio-physical impacts of a project can have social consequences. The components like noise, biology, and fugitive dust emissions need to be properly identified and appropriate mitigation measures to be taken.
- (v) **Identify the Socio-economic Impacts:** The impact on community during planning (psychological), design (fear of loss of livelihood), construction (bio-physical impacts with hazards) and operational phases (safety/ social security) need to be evaluated and addressed.
- (vi) **Identify Mitigation and Enhancement Measures:** By determining how the potential impacts can be avoided, mitigated or reduced, the alternative compensation for the loss could be determined for individuals and community at large.
- (vii) **Develop an Impact Management Program:** The program ideally would be designed and implemented jointly by the implementing agency and representatives of the communities impacted by the project. This would determine and address impact on natural non-living environment, damage of landscape, water bodies, tree cutting, debris and waste management, drainage and landscaping during implementation of the project.

PROJECT CYCLE AND IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Planning, construction, and the Operational phases are three phases for completion of any project when the railway facility is in use. The impact may be assessed in two phases like preconstruction and construction phases where the various indicators have been identified from best practices. These impacts may be direct or indirect in character and nature.

Impact during pre-construction phase:

Shifting of structures, trees, and public utility services are found to be removed for road construction. The broad impacts are as follows:

1. Loss of Community activities
 - a. Split community
 - b. Disintegration of social activities
 - c. Disruption of traditional modes of transport / Commerce
 - d. Problem with basic utilities in displaced and resettlement areas

During Construction Phase:

The impact during construction phase may be counted as follows:

1. Soil
 - a. Slope failure and mass movements
 - b. Soil erosion and modification of surface relief
 - c. Sedimentation of construction site water bodies and drains
 - d. Loss of productive topsoil in borrow areas
 - e. Soil contamination & disposal
2. Ecosystem
 - a. Damage, fragmentation or loss of habitat and biodiversity
 - b. Destruction of vegetation
 - c. Contamination of biota
3. Human health and safety
 - a. Impact on disease vectors
 - b. Contamination of local water bodies
 - c. Air pollution due to traffic & construction activities
 - d. Noise disturbances
 - e. Disturbance by vibration due to heavy vehicles' operation

- f. Obstructions/unsafe conditions owing to presence of road side poles, ditches, trees, steep slopes and barriers

For this project the impact found to be limited as measure habitations will not be affected.

DEVELOPMENT OF IMPACT MANAGEMENT PLAN

A management plan has to be outlined at this stage based on the information collected or generated so far out of SIA. This facilitates the formulation of a people oriented '**resettlement (and rehabilitation) action plan**' (RAP) for the project affected people in the project area. The plan should find ways to avoid displacement, to minimize the extent of displacement, and to adequately compensate for the unavoidable adverse impacts that cannot be avoided by any means. Compensation does not mean only cash for land or for other kinds of property or for certain form of livelihood practice rather it should be understood by means of similar kind of resources, properties, infrastructures, institutions and livelihoods to the extent possible. This SIA study should be judged by its ability to successfully identify all the negative impacts of a project and finding out ways of mitigating the same.

The main objective of the SIA is to find out the alternative to mitigate the adverse impact of the project on individuals as well as on community. The basic objective is to mainstream the displaced people with the general community. In this context the SIA study reveals that some immovable properties would be affected causing physical displacement of the households covered under study.

Project affected people were divided into four categories.

1. Marginally Affected : less than 25% of total land owned
 2. Moderately Affected : 25% to 50% of total land owned
 3. Adversely Affected : 50% to 75% of total land owned
 4. Most Adversely Affected : 1HH losing more 75% to 50% of total land owned
-

Mitigation measures required to be undertaken for addressing the impact of the project on

Table No. 8.1: Identification of Impact Areas

Sl. No	Impact Risk	Ameliorative measures	Responsibility
Adversely and Most Adversely Affected PAPs			
1.	Economic:		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Absolute Loss of food security: As per the personal interview and FGD the land owner of plot. ▪ As it is a agricultural land (goda-2) the agri- based production and income may hamper. ▪ Accumulation of forest products & its related business will be declined. ▪ Due to growing urbanization, price of all necessary commodities will get higher. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Making provision of matching grant for establishment of self-employed income generation units. ▪ Provision of supplementing land under Government scheme as applicable. ▪ Due to project, Job opportunities may increase & unemployment will be gradually decreased. ▪ PAPs will be self dependant and it also changes their economic standard. 	Project Implementing Authority
2.	Social		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Interpersonal relationship may hamper within their family. ▪ Anti-social activities will be self dependent and it also change their economic standard. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Making compensation at par with the market price for the said loss as agreed by the land owners. ▪ Infrastructural facility will be increased. 	Project Implementing Authority
3.	Educational		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ As compensation amount will increase their standard, they can provide better & higher education to their children. 	Project Implementing Authority
Some of the mitigation plan may be undertaken for PAP in general			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Accumulation of water when the road embankment raised at places 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Development of waste and rain water drainage system. ▪ Construction of rain water harvesting structures 	Project Implementing Authority and corresponding departments of

			Govt. of Odisha
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Loss of public and community properties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reconstruction of public and community facilities which get affected. ▪ Leaving a right of way for safe traffic movement. 	Project Implementing Authority and corresponding departments of Govt. of Odisha
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ecological loss and environmental degradation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Intensive plantation of the trees of commercial importance, as the locals depends on the forest products. ▪ The Species to be selected based on soil type and weather condition on advice of the local DFO. 	Project Implementing Authority and Odisha Forest Development Corporation.

Source: R & R Act 2013 & SIA Survey outcomes

Due to only one project affected family and their respective land under acquisition, they can have one-time settlement based on the determination of compensation under section 27 of RFCTLARR Act. Hence there will be no Resettlement Planning for any of the PAP.

INSTITUTIONAL SET UP FOR THE PROJECT

Implementation of the project requires well-coordinated efforts by the project management unit i.e. the implementing agency. An institutional set up is required to implement the social impact management plan in close coordination with all stake holders involved in completion of the project in stipulated time frame. As the post project management will be coordinated by NTPC and District Administration hence involvement of the local representative is essential for the supervision of the work and achievement of the target as desired. Services of local Non-governmental organization (NGO) may be hired for the completion of the project as NGOs are having local base and rapport with the impacted community. This essentially means understanding the institutional relationship and the responsibilities of other Government Departments.

CHAPTER-9

COST BENEFIT ANALYSIS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

BENCHMARK VALUE OF STUDY VILLAGES (RUPEES IN ACRE)

As per the benchmark valuation statement obtained from the Govt. Website, the plot valuations for Chuabahal area are as per the table given below.

BENCH MARK VALUATION STATEMENT

Name of the Tahasil : Hemgir
 Name of the Registration Office : S R O Hemgir
 Name of the R. I. Office : Sanaghumuda
 Name of the Village : Chuabahal

Table No. 9.1: Category-wise Govt. Valuation of NTPC- Chuabahal

BENCH MARK VALUATION
COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

Name of Tahasil:- Hemgir
 Name of Registration office:- S.R.O.Hemgir

Category	Name of the Village	Pre BMV	Highest tranjection of last two years	Value proposed by DVC	% proposed for enhancement for next rivision	Remarks If increase is less than 10% or less that Col. 5	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I	Irigatted	Chuabahal	-	-	-	-	-
II	Class-I, Bahal & Berna		200,000.00	450,000.00	450,000.00	125.00	
III	Class-II, Mal & Goda		220,000.00	450,000.00	450,000.00	104.55	
IV	Others		200,000.00	-	220,000.00	10.00	
V	Gharbari		330,000.00	-	363,000.00	10.00	
VI	Bari		-	-	-	-	

Page 36

Hemgir BMV 2015

Source: Hemgir Tahasil

ACS/ NCDS/ Social Impact Assessment Study for Land Acquisition (left Out) in Chuabahal village of Hemgiri Tahasil of Sundargarh District for construction of Railway line by NTPC, Darlipali.

Table No. 9.2: Reference valuations and comparison of compensation

SL No	Khata No	Mouza/ PS	Category	Plot No	Name of RoR	Land in Acres		Land Compensation on Cost as per Bench Mark Valuation	Land Compensation on Cost as per Asked Rate	Other asset evaluation	Remarks
						Total Land holding	Land to be Acquired				
1	145/39	Hemgir	Goda-II	983/2646	Brundaban Majhi S/o-Sovaran Majhi	2.00	1.5	6.75 lakh	9.00 lakh	Under construction building & Tress with in plot	Govt/Horticulture/NTPC

Source: Hemgir Tahasil/Field Data

Based on the public enquiry and local verifications the asking rate of land in Chuabahal area nearer to railway siding area is Rs. 6 lakhs per acre. This seems to be too high in comparison to the deducted price of land as per the Bench mark valuation by the govt. the bench mark valuation is Rs. 4.50 lakhs per acre (Four lakhs Fifty thousand only). However, no evidence was collected for the aforesaid market valuation for the said area. Other than this the existing structures within the property shall be duly evaluated and its cost shall be added to the land cost. The Outstee will get 12% of interest on the total evaluated composite compensation price along with a discretionary 100% solatium as mandated by the collector as per the provisions in the act.

ENTITLEMENT MATRIX

An Entitlement Matrix has been developed in compliance with Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and resettlement Act, 2013. The RFCTLARR Act 2013 has extended the scope for the displaced people either to opt for higher compensation and better R&R assistance made provision under State Government Act or Policy (U/s 108). The Odisha Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy 2006 and the 4th Biennial Resolution regarding the R&R benefit also have been referred for the R&R Entitlement Matrix. Considering the said land as scheduled land, the necessary compensations shall be according to the guidelines of this act.

Table No. 9.3: R&R Entitlement Framework

SI No	Type of Loss	Unit of Entitlement	R&R Entitlement Framework
1	Loss of land (agricultural/	Title holder family	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Compensation as per RFCTLARR Act.2013 ➤ A rehabilitation grant at Rs 85,000 per acre of un-irrigated and Rs 170,000 per acre of irrigated land with a minimum of Rs 2,500 per affected family irrespective of the loss.
2	Loss of Residential Structure	Titleholder family	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Compensation as per RFCTLARR Act 2013 for the loss of homestead land and assets

			<p>attached to land</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ It more than one third of the structure is lost, such as affected people will be categorized as “displaced”. ➤ Those affected but not displaced will get compensation for the portion of homestead land and structure affected by the project and 25% of the compensation received for the structure only, as assistance, for repairs along with permission to salvage construction material. ➤ Those displaced will get <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permission to salvage construction material • Alternate house site or cash equivalent of Rs. 85,000/- • A house construction assistance of Rs. 2,55,000/- ➤ Other Assistance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Subsistence (maintenance) allowance of Rs. 3400/- per month for a period of one year from the date of vacation. • An assistance of Rs. 17,000/- towards temporary shed • A transportation allowance of Rs. 50,000/-
3	Common Infrastructure and Common Property Resources	Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Community properties will be replaced in consultation with the community. ➤ Civic infrastructure would be replaced in consultation with the affected community and the District/Urban/Rural administration
4	Any Unforeseen Impact	Affected community/persons	Any unforeseen impact would be mitigated/enhanced as per the RTFCLARR Act 2013.

Source: R & R Act 2013

CHAPTER-10

PUBLIC HEARING

The public hearing meeting for the SIA Study conducted for the “Acquisition of (Left Out) plot in Chuabahal village of Hemgir Thasil of Sundargarh District for construction of railway line by NTPC at-Darlipali” was held on 24.08.2018 at 11 am at Kutelpada in Chuabahal village of Kanaktura Gram Panchayat Of Hemgir Thasil.

The dignitaries who present in the public hearing meeting were LAO Sundargarh Mr.Chintamani Patra & team, The Group General Manager of NTPC Mr.Subrat Kumar Paul and his team, The Sarpanch of Kanakatura Grampanchyat Mrs.Kalabati Majhi and Ward member Mrs. Rima Majhi and official staff of GPs and SIA study conducted by Mr.Ratikanta Mohanty,Team Leader, ACS and staff.

The public hearing meeting was postponed to another date because the affected families member nobody attained meeting due to medical emergency admitted in hospital and villagers opposed the Railway Siding project, during previous land acquisition process the authority was not fulfill their requirement. As per the new law public hearings shall be conducted in Gram Sabha, in the affected areas where more than twenty-five percent of the members will be directly or indirectly affected by the land acquisition. At least twenty-five percent of adult members of the affected families in the Gram Sabha shall constitute the quorum for the meeting. As the quorum was not formed so the LAO dissolved the meeting.

The District Administration issued a further notice for public hearing on 14.11.2018, at Kanakatura Grampanchyat office at 11.30 am. As per the new R& R law, if quorum was not possible in the first meeting, then the quorum is not mandatory for the second meeting.

The meeting was conducted by under the Chairmanship of Mrs. Kalabati Majhi Sarapanch of Kankatura, Mr. Rajkumar Nayak & Mr. Manoj Kumar Ray staff of LAO sundaragrh office. Mr. Jiterndiya Gadnayak of NTPC Darlipali and staff, Mr.Daityaram kardi (Gram Rojgar Sewak) of Kanakatura, the land losing family member Mr. Chetananda Majhi and SIA team mebers of ACS.

Meeting started with the inaugural speech by Mrs.Kalabati Majhi, Sarpanch, Kankatura Grampanchyat. She told the SIA study, which was conducted by the agency named "Aradra Consulting Services Pvt. Ltd." She also clarified the cause of the SIA study conducted for 1.5 acre of land out of 2 acre of land plot no-983/2646, khatano-145/39, for the purpose of R & R as per the new R & R Policy 2013. The Sarpanch requested to Mr Chetanada Majhi about his opinion, Mr. Majhi told that, the hand written consent of the whole family was already through SIA team to the authority and requested authority to fulfill demand as quickly as possible.

PUBLIC HEARING OUTCOMES

- The Mr.Majhi requested for compensation as per the market value for land, structure, trees and dug well within their land.
- Mr. Majhi told that job for his son in NTPC and Mr. Gadanayak assured Mr. Majhi after completion of study of his son will consider.
- NTPC supply solar light to the villagers and the villagers demand previously NTPC authority constructed pucca road Kanaktura-Tikiripada Chowk to High school was not completed, they requested NTPC authority to complete the road.

On the concluding remarks, Mr. Akbar Ali Khan (ACS) assured the audience that fair and transparent compensation for the land would be taken up by the Govt. under the provision of R & R policy of state Govt. Afterwards; he gave a vote of thanks to the Chair along with other authorities for conducting the meeting. He also thanked the outstees along with local people for their presence and support.

FIRST PUBLIC HEARING NOTICE

ଜିଲ୍ଲାପାଳଙ୍କ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାଳୟ, ପୁରୀରଗଡ଼

(ଭୂ-ଅର୍ଜନ ବିଭାଗ)

ବିଜ୍ଞପ୍ତି ସଂଖ୍ୟା: 1131 / ତା: 03.08.2017

ଏତଦ୍ ଦ୍ୱାରା ତୁଆବାହାଲ ଗ୍ରାମବାସୀଙ୍କ ଅବଗତ ନିମନ୍ତେ ଜଣାଇ ଦିଆଯାଉଅଛିଯେ, ଏନ୍.ଟି.ପି.ସି ବର୍ଲିପାଲି ର ରେଳପଥ ନିର୍ମାଣ ନିମନ୍ତେ ଭୂମି ଅଧିଗ୍ରହଣ ପାଇଁ ଓଡ଼ିଶା ରାଜ୍ୟ ସାମାଜିକ ପ୍ରଭାବ ଆକଳନ ପୁନିତର (Odisha State SIA Unit, NCDS, Bhubaneswar) ଏକ ପ୍ରାରୂପି ସାମାଜିକ ପ୍ରଭାବ ଆକଳନ ବିବରଣୀ (Draft SIA Report) ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତ କରିଛନ୍ତି । ଉକ୍ତ ବିବରଣୀ ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧରେ ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ଗ୍ରାମବାସୀ ମାନଙ୍କ ମତାମତ ନେବା ପାଇଁ ଆସନ୍ତା ତା: ୨୪.୦୮.୨୦୧୮ ରିଖ, ଦିବା ୧୧ ଘଟିକା ସମୟରେ କନକତୁର ଗ୍ରାମପଞ୍ଚାୟତ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାଳୟରେ ସରପଞ୍ଚ କନକତୁର ଙ୍କ ସଭାପତିତ୍ୱରେ ଜନଶୁଣାଣୀ ସଭା ଆୟୋଜିତ ହେବାର ସ୍ଥିରକୃତ ହୋଇଛି । ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ଗ୍ରାମବାସୀମାନେ ଉକ୍ତ ଜନଶୁଣାଣୀ ସଭାରେ ଉପସ୍ଥିତ ରହି ସାମାଜିକ ପ୍ରଭାବ ଉପରେ ନିଜ ନିଜର ମତାମତ ଉପସ୍ଥାପନା କରିପାରିବେ । ସାମାଜିକ ଆକଳନ ବିବରଣୀ (SIA Report) ଜିଲ୍ଲାପାଳଙ୍କ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାଳୟ, ଉପ-ଜିଲ୍ଲାପାଳଙ୍କ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାଳୟ, ତହସିଲ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାଳୟ ଏବଂ କନକତୁର ଗ୍ରାମପଞ୍ଚାୟତ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାଳୟରେ ଜନସାଧାରଣଙ୍କ ଅବଗତ ନିମନ୍ତେ ଉପଲବ୍ଧ ହେବ ।

[Signature]
ଭୂ-ଅର୍ଜନ ଅଧିକାରୀ,
ପୁରୀରଗଡ଼

ଜାପକ ସଂଖ୍ୟା 1132 / ତା: 03.08.2017

ଏହାର ଏକକିତା ନକଲ Draft SIA Report ସହିତ ଉପ-ଜିଲ୍ଲାପାଳ, ସଦର, ପୁରୀରଗଡ଼, ତହସିଲଦାର ହେମଗିରି, ସରପଞ୍ଚ କନକତୁର ଗ୍ରାମପଞ୍ଚାୟତଙ୍କ ଅବଗତ ଓ ବିହିତ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାନୁଷ୍ଠାନ ନିମନ୍ତେ ପ୍ରେରଣ କରାଗଲା ଏବଂ ଜନଶୁଣାଣୀ ସଭାରେ ଯୋଗଦେବା ପାଇଁ ଅନୁରୋଧ କରାଗଲା । ସରପଞ୍ଚ କନକତୁରଙ୍କୁ ସଂପୃକ୍ତ ଗ୍ରାମରେ ଜନସାଧାରଣଙ୍କ ଅବଗତ ଓ ବହୁଳ ପ୍ରସାରଣ ନିମନ୍ତେ ଅନୁରୋଧ କରାଗଲା ।

[Signature]
ଭୂ-ଅର୍ଜନ ଅଧିକାରୀ,
ପୁରୀରଗଡ଼

ଜାପକ ସଂଖ୍ୟା 1133 / ତା: 03.08.2017

ଏହାର ଏକକିତା ନକଲ ସଂଯୋଜକ ସମନ୍ୱୟକାରୀ ସଂସ୍ଥା, ନବକୃଷ୍ଣ କୌଧୁରୀ ସେଣ୍ଟର୍ ଫର୍ ଡେଭଲପମେଣ୍ଟ ଷ୍ଟଡିଜ୍, ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱରଙ୍କ ଅବଗତ ଓ ବିହିତ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାନୁଷ୍ଠାନ ନିମନ୍ତେ ପ୍ରେରଣ କରାଗଲା ।

[Signature]
ଭୂ-ଅର୍ଜନ ଅଧିକାରୀ,
ପୁରୀରଗଡ଼

ଜାପକ ସଂଖ୍ୟା 1134 / ତା: 03.08.2018

ସମୁଦ୍ର ମହାପ୍ରବନ୍ଧକ, ଏନ୍.ଟି.ପି.ସି ବର୍ଲିପାଲି ଙ୍କ ଅବଗତ ଓ ବିହିତ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାନୁଷ୍ଠାନ ନିମନ୍ତେ ପ୍ରେରଣ କରାଗଲା । ଏହାର ଏକକିତା ନକଲ ଧାନା ଭାରପ୍ରାପ୍ତ ଅଧିକାରୀ, ହେମଗିରିଙ୍କ ଅବଗତ ଓ ବିହିତ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାନୁଷ୍ଠାନ ନିମନ୍ତେ ପ୍ରେରଣ କରାଗଲା । ଏହାର ଏକକିତା ନକଲ ଆର୍ଡ଼ା ଜନ ସର୍ଭିସ୍ ପ୍ରର୍ଡ଼ିମେସ୍ ପ୍ରାଜେକ୍ଟ୍ ଡିପାର୍ଟମେଣ୍ଟ୍, ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱର ଙ୍କ ଅବଗତ ଓ ବିହିତ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାନୁଷ୍ଠାନ ନିମନ୍ତେ ପ୍ରେରଣ କରାଗଲା ।

[Signature]
ଭୂ-ଅର୍ଜନ ଅଧିକାରୀ,
ପୁରୀରଗଡ଼

SECOND PUBLIC HEARING NOTICE

ଜିଲ୍ଲାପାଳଙ୍କ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାଳୟ, ସୁନ୍ଦରଗଡ଼

(ଭୂ-ଅର୍ଜନ ଉପ-ବିଭାଗ)

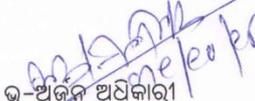
ବିଜ୍ଞପ୍ତି ସଂଖ୍ୟା 1447 /ତା 31.10.2018

ଏତଦ୍ୱାରା ରୁଆବାହଲ ଗ୍ରାମବାସୀଙ୍କ ଅବଗତ ନିମନ୍ତେ ଜଣାଇ ଦିଆଯାଉଅଛି ଯେ, ଏନ.ଟି.ପି.ସି, ଦଲିପାଲିର ରେଳପଥ ନିର୍ମାଣ ନିମନ୍ତେ ଏକ ୧.୫୦ଜମି ଅଧିଗ୍ରହଣ ପାଇଁ ଓଡ଼ିଶା ରାଜ୍ୟ ସାମାଜିକ ପ୍ରଭାବ ଆକଳନ ଯୁନିଟର (Odisha State SIA Unit, NCDS, Bhubaneswar) ଏକ ପ୍ରାରୂପି ସାମାଜିକ ପ୍ରଭାବ ଆକଳନ ବିବରଣୀ (Draft SIA Report) ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତ କରିଛନ୍ତି । ଉକ୍ତ ବିବରଣୀ ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧରେ ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ଗ୍ରାମବାସୀ ମାନଙ୍କ ମତାମତ ନେବାପାଇଁ ଆସନ୍ତା ତା ୧୪.୧୧.୨୦୧୮ ରିଖ ଦିବା ୧୧.୩୦ ଘଟିକା ସମୟରେ କନକତୁର ଗ୍ରାମପଞ୍ଚାୟତ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାଳୟରେ ସରପଞ୍ଚ କନକତୁରଙ୍କ ସଭାପତିତ୍ୱରେ ଜନଶୁଣାଣି ସଭା ଆୟୋଜିତ ହେବାର ସ୍ଥିରକୃତ ହୋଇଅଛି । ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ଗ୍ରାମବାସୀମାନେ ଉକ୍ତ ଜନଶୁଣାଣି ସଭାରେ ଉପସ୍ଥିତ ରହି ସାମାଜିକ ପ୍ରଭାବ ଉପରେ ନଜ ନଜର ମତାମତ ଉପସ୍ଥାପନ କରିପାରିବେ । ସାମାଜିକ ପ୍ରଭାବ ଆକଳନ ବିବରଣୀ (SIA Report) ଜିଲ୍ଲାପାଳଙ୍କ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାଳୟ, ଉପ-ଜିଲ୍ଲାପାଳଙ୍କ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାଳୟ, ତହସିଲ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାଳୟ ଏବଂ କନକତୁର ଗ୍ରାମପଞ୍ଚାୟତ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାଳୟରେ ଜନସାଧାରଣଙ୍କ ଅବଗତ ନିମନ୍ତେ ଉପଲବ୍ଧ ହେବ ।


ଭୂ-ଅର୍ଜନ ଅଧିକାରୀ
ସୁନ୍ଦରଗଡ଼

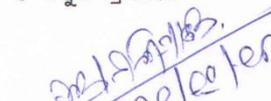
ଜ୍ଞାପକ ସଂଖ୍ୟା 1448 /ତା 31.10.2018

ଏହାର ଏକକିତା ନକଲ ଗୋଷ୍ଠି ଉନ୍ନୟନ ଅଧିକାରୀ, ହେମଗିରିଙ୍କ ଅବଗତ ଓ ବିହିତ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାନୁଷ୍ଠାନ ନିମନ୍ତେ ପ୍ରେରଣ କରାଗଲା ।


ଭୂ-ଅର୍ଜନ ଅଧିକାରୀ
ସୁନ୍ଦରଗଡ଼

ଜ୍ଞାପକ ସଂଖ୍ୟା 1449 /ତା 31.10.2018

ଏହାର ଏକକିତା ନକଲ ସରପଞ୍ଚ, କନକତୁର ଗ୍ରାମପଞ୍ଚାୟତଙ୍କ ଅବଗତ ଓ ବିହିତ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାନୁଷ୍ଠାନ ନିମନ୍ତେ ପ୍ରେରଣ କରାଗଲା । ସରପଞ୍ଚ, କନକତୁରଙ୍କୁ ସଂପୃକ୍ତ ଗ୍ରାମରେ ଗନସାଧାରଣଙ୍କ ଅବଗତ ଓ ବହୁଳ ପ୍ରସାରଣ ନିମନ୍ତେ ଅନୁରୋଧ କରାଗଲା ।


ଭୂ-ଅର୍ଜନ ଅଧିକାରୀ
ସୁନ୍ଦରଗଡ଼

ଜ୍ଞାପକ ସଂଖ୍ୟା 1450 /ତା 31.10.2018

ଏହାର ଏକକିତା ନକଲ ସଂଯୋଜକ ସମନ୍ୱୟକାରୀ ସଂସ୍ଥା, ନବକୃଷ୍ଣ କୌଧୁରୀ ସେଣ୍ଟର ଫର୍ ଡେଭଲପମେଣ୍ଟ ଷ୍ଟଡିଜ, ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱର/ ଆର୍ଡ୍ରା କନସଲଟିଂ ସର୍ଭିସେସ ପ୍ରାଇଭେଟ ଲିମିଟେଡ, ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱରଙ୍କ ଅବଗତ ଓ ବିହିତ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାନୁଷ୍ଠାନ ନିମନ୍ତେ ପ୍ରେରଣ କରାଗଲା ।

ଏହାର ଏକକିତା ନକଲ ସମୂହ ମହାପ୍ରବନ୍ଧକ, ଏନ.ଟି.ପି.ସି, ଦଲିପାଲିଙ୍କ ଅବଗତ ଓ ବିହିତ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାନୁଷ୍ଠାନ ନିମନ୍ତେ ପ୍ରେରଣ କରାଗଲା ।

ଏହାର ଏକକିତା ନକଲ ଧାନା ଭାରପ୍ରାପ୍ତ ଅଧିକାରୀ, ହେମଗିରିଙ୍କ ଅବଗତ ଓ ବିହିତ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାନୁଷ୍ଠାନ ନିମନ୍ତେ ପ୍ରେରଣ କରାଗଲା ।


ଭୂ-ଅର୍ଜନ ଅଧିକାରୀ
ସୁନ୍ଦରଗଡ଼

FIRST PUBLIC HEARING SIGNATURE SHEET

“ଏ. ସି. ଏସ /ଏନ. ସି. ଡି .ଏସ /ସୁନ୍ଦରଗଡ଼ ଜିଲ୍ଲାର ହେମଗିରି ତହସିଲ ର ତୁଆବାହାଲ ଗ୍ରାମରେ ଏନ. ଡି. ସି, ଦର୍ଲିପାଲି ତରଫରୁ ରେଳପଥ ନିର୍ମାଣ ପାଇଁ ସାମାଜିକ ପ୍ରଭାବ ଆକଳନ ଅଧ୍ୟୟନ ର ଜନ ଶୁଣାଣୀ-୨୦୧୮”

ସ୍ଥାନ: କୁଚେଲ ପଡ଼ା, ତୁଆବାହାଲ; ତା: ୨୪.୦୮.୨୦୧୮ (ଶୁକ୍ରବାର); ସମୟ: ପୂର୍ବାହ୍ନ ୧୧ ଘଟିକା

ଗ୍ରାମ ର ନାମ : ତୁଆବାହାଲ
 ଗ୍ରାମ ପଞ୍ଚାୟତ : କନକପୁରା
 ରାଜସ୍ୱ ନିରୀକ୍ଷକ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାଳୟ : ସାନ ଗୁମୁଡ଼ା
 ବ୍ଲକ : ହେମଗିରି
 ତହସିଲ : ହେମଗିରି
 ଜିଲ୍ଲା : ସୁନ୍ଦରଗଡ଼

କ୍ର. ସଂ.	ନାମ	ଜାତି	ଲିଙ୍ଗ	ବୟସ	ମୋବାଇଲ ନମ୍ବର	ସ୍ୱତ୍ୱସ୍ୱତ
୧.	Kalabati Majhi	Sarpanch	F	26	9938024083	Kmajhi
୨.	Chintamani Patra	OSDE CAO Sundargarh	M	62	9556276415	Chintamani Patra 24/8/18
୩.	Ratikanta Mohanty	SIA Consultant	M	52	9937910105	Ratikanta Mohanty 24/8/18
୪.	Rima Majhi	W.M	F	25	8895047432	Rima Majhi

କ୍ର. ସଂ.	ନାମ	ଜାତି	ଲିଙ୍ଗ	ବୟସ	ମୋବାଇଲ ନମ୍ବର	ସ୍ୱତ୍ୱସ୍ୱତ
୫.	Himansu Kr behera	Govt Service	Male	35	9437175908	Himansu
୬.	Subrata Paul	- do -	- do -	53	9437499327	Subrata Paul
୭.	Sanjit Kumar Senapati	- do -	Male	45	9457147029	Sanjit Kumar Senapati 24/8/18
୮.	Madhusmita Naik	Govt. Service.	Female	31	768488288	Madhusmita Naik
୯.	Karanakar Pradhan	- do -	M	27	9178570523	Karanakar Pradhan
୧୦.	Kiran Ku Naik	- do -	M	31	9178285718	Kiran Ku Naik
୧୧.	Tejraj Majhi	Agriculture	M	35	9938024653	Tejraj Majhi
୧୨.	Bholanath Majhi					
୧୩.	Tejraj Majhi	P.O. Khabala S.P.	M	32	977626026	Tejraj Majhi
୧୪.	Suryoday Kaul.	GRS Khabala S.P.	M	37	9438074828	Suryoday Kaul.

ACS/ NCDS/ Social Impact Assessment Study for Land Acquisition (left Out) in Chuabahal village of Hemgiri Tahasil of Sundargarh District for construction of Railway line by NTPC, Darlipali.

କ୍ର. ସଂ.	ନାମ	ଜାତିକା	ଲିଙ୍ଗ	ବୟସ	ମୋବାଇଲ ନମ୍ବର	ଦସ୍ତଖତ
୧୫.	papum sa	C.M.	M	20	76୫299୫୫୫3	P. Sa
୧୬.	Jitendra Ganayak	Employee	M	31	9437067372	Jitendra
୧୭.	Kedar Mohapatra	A.C.S.	M	52	8895550347	Kedar
୧୮.	Sabnam Bano	ACS	F	37	9931509279	Sabnam
୧୯.	Biswanandana Samal	ACS	F	30	9504585552	Biswanandana
୨୦.	Hiti Sahoo	ACS	F	30	8249010166	Hiti
୨୧.	Surat Kumar	ACS	M	32	7978854922	Surat
୨୨.						

SECOND PUBLIC HEARING SIGNATURE SHEET

“ଏ. ପି. ଏସ /ଏନ. ପି. ଡି .ଏସ /ସୁନ୍ଦରଗଡ଼ ଜିଲ୍ଲାର ହେମଗିରି ତହସିଲ ର ତୁଆବାହାଲ ଗ୍ରାମରେ ଏନ. ଟି. ପି. ସି. ଦର୍ଲିପାଲି ତରଫରୁ ରେଳ ପଥ ନିର୍ମାଣ ପାଇଁ ସାମାଜିକ ପ୍ରଭାବ ଆକଳନ ଅଧିକାର କର ଶୁଣାଣୀ-୨୦୧୮”

ସ୍ଥାନ: କନକଚୁରା ଗ୍ରାମ ପଞ୍ଚାୟତ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାଳୟ, କନକଚୁରା ; ଡା : ୧୪.୧୧.୨୦୧୮ (ବୁଧବାର) ; ସମୟ : ପୂର୍ବାହ୍ନ ୧୧.୩୦ ଘଟିକା

ଗ୍ରାମ ର ନାମ : ତୁଆବାହାଲ
 ଗ୍ରାମ ପଞ୍ଚାୟତ : କନକଚୁରା
 ରାଜସ୍ୱ ନିରୀକ୍ଷକ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାଳୟ : ସାନ ଗୁମୁଡ଼ା
 ବ୍ଲକ : ହେମଗିରି
 ତହସିଲ : ହେମଗିରି
 ଜିଲ୍ଲା : ସୁନ୍ଦରଗଡ଼

କ୍ର. ସଂ.	ନାମ	ଜାତିକା	ଲିଙ୍ଗ	ବୟସ	ମୋବାଇଲ ନମ୍ବର	ଦସ୍ତଖତ
୧	ଶ୍ରୀକୃଷ୍ଣା ସାହି	ଶ୍ରୀ:ମି: ଶ୍ରୀ. ଅନିଲ ସାହି	ଫୁ	୩୩	୯୪୩୭୨୪୦୨୭୪	ଶ୍ରୀକୃଷ୍ଣା ସାହି 14/11/18
୨	କାହାଳୀ ସାହି	ସୁଧାକର	ଶ୍ରୀ	୨୭	୯୮୩୨୦୨୪୫୫୩	କାହାଳୀ ସାହି 14/11/18
୩	ଚିତ୍ରାମଣି ସାହି	ଶ୍ରୀ/ମି: ସାହି	ଫୁ	୪୮	୭୭୫୦୮୧୫୩୪	ଚିତ୍ରାମଣି ସାହି 14/11/18
୪	ସୁମିତ୍ରା ସୁମାର ବେହେରା	ସୁଧାକର	ଫୁ	୩୫	୯୫୩୭୧୭୫୨୦୫	ସୁମିତ୍ରା 14/11/18

କ୍ର. ସଂ.	ନାମ	ଜାତିକା	ଲିଙ୍ଗ	ବୟସ	ମୋବାଇଲ ନମ୍ବର	ଦସ୍ତଖତ
୫	ସୁଧାକର ସୁଧାକର	ସୁଧାକର	ଫୁ	୩୨	୯୭୭୭୨୨୨୫୨୪	Sudha
୬	ମନୋଜ କୁମାର ସାହି	ମି. ଶ୍ରୀ. ଅନିଲ କୁମାର	ଫୁ	୩୭	୯୮୩୨୦୨୪୫୫୩	Manoj
୭	ବିଜୟକାନ୍ତ ସାହି	ବିଜୟକାନ୍ତ	ଫୁ	୩୭	୯୫୫୬୬୬୧୧୧୮	Bijay
୮	ଦେବୀକାନ୍ତ କୁମାର	ଶ୍ରୀ/ମି: ଦେବୀକାନ୍ତ	ଫୁ	୩୮	୯୫୩୮୦୭୫୫୫୫	Devi
୯	Deepak Kumar Nayak	service	M	୩୯	୯୯୩୮୦୨୫୫୫୫	Deepak
୧୧	Kedar Mohapatra	A.C.S.	M	୫୨	୮୮୯୫୫୫୦୩୪୭	Kedar
୧୨	Suresh Kumar	A.C.S.	M	୪୦	୭୭୭୮୮୮୫୫୫୫	S.Kumar
୧୩	Akbar Khan	A.C.S.	M	୫୨	୮୮୯୫୫୫୦୩୪୭	Akbar
୧୪	Bandana Samal	A.C.S.	F	୩୦	୮୨୫୫୫୫୫୫୫୫	Bandana

ACS/ NCDS/ Social Impact Assessment Study for Land Acquisition (left Out) in Chuabahal village of Hemgiri Tahasil of Sundargarh District for construction of Railway line by NTPC, Darlipali.

PHOTOGRAPH OF PUBLIC HERAING



ACS/ NCDS/ Social Impact Assessment Study for Land Acquisition (left Out) in Chuabahal village of Hemgiri Tahasil of Sundargarh District for construction of Railway line by NTPC, Darlipali.



ACS/ NCDS/ Social Impact Assessment Study for Land Acquisition (left Out) in Chuabahal village of Hemgiri Tahasil of Sundargarh District for construction of Railway line by NTPC, Darlipali.



CHAPTER-11

CONCLUSION

Keeping the adverse impact of infrastructural projects especially the widening and strengthening of railway siding project, the assessment of the impact of both good and adverse, the SIA study was carried out with the following objectives. The acquisition of land adversely affects the very socio-economic and political fabric of the people residing in the affected area and leads to loss of house and livelihood, etc. In a state like Odisha, where more than three-fourth of the population make out their living from the agriculture and other land-based activities, dispossession of people from their land leads to multidimensional impoverishments of families viz. landlessness, joblessness, homelessness, marginalization, food insecurity, loss of common lands and resources, increased health risks, and social disarticulation.

The loss of income due to acquisition of agriculture land is minimal; the project proponent may take following initiatives to provide alternative income earning opportunities to the affected families. Land will be acquired for the construction of railway line but railway siding will be at Darlipali village near the NTPC plant area. The adverse effects of the land acquisition and enhance their income earning skills and employability, it is necessary that the authorities conduct various vocational training programs like ITI, Diploma, Computer, Driving, Tailoring training etc. for the villagers. Specifically for the women, and those men having low education, it is necessary to enhance their livelihood skills by providing them training on agriculture and allied activities. Apart from these, it is also required to generate awareness among them on education, health, sanitation, and hygiene and tree plantation. If all the above measures are taken by the project authorities, there is a possibility that the income of the affected families will increase on a continuous basis.

- Vocational or skill training of the affected family.

- To engage the vocationally trained affected family members in the project or other ancillary units for earning income. More focus may be given to engage the BPL families.
- Training and market linkage support to the women affected family members through Self Help Groups (SHGs).
- The revolving fund supports to the WSHGs or link them with the financial institutions for availing loan to start individual or group income generating activities.
- Facilitate or provide agriculture extension services for adoption of improved agriculture practices, which would increase the productivity and income from agriculture. It will help agriculture carried out by the affected families more remunerative.
- The fruit or non-fruit bearing trees may be provided to the affected families for plantation to compensate the loss of trees owned by the families. Community plantation drive may be initiated in the affected villages.
- The training on NTFPs product processing and value addition of products may be provided to sell and earn income. Market linkage support for selling forest produces may be provided.
- Effort may be made to link the **Madhu Babu Pension Yojana** (MBPY) providing financial assistance to the destitute elderly and destitute differently and widows.
- Awareness generation program may be conducted in the affected villages to improve maternal and child health & nutrition status, on construction of toilets and stopping open defecation and on appropriate hand washing & hygiene practices.
- Efforts must be taken not only to create adequate water sources, but also for the maintenance and upkeep of the water sources created in the project villages.
- Attempts must be made to provide better facilities for education and health care. Health care delivery through the ICDS schemes, which has gained acceptance by the community, should be strengthened. Along with it, better diagnostic and treatment facilities must be provided.

The major advantages of undertaking a systematic SIA include:

- Identifying project/ program stakeholders
- Identifying and prioritizing social issues associated with project
- Mitigating negative impact on communities or individuals
- Enhanced benefits to those affected
- Avoids delays and obstruction in gaining development approval
- Acts as a precautionary measure and avoids costly errors in the future
- Builds the trust and cooperation between community and stakeholders that is necessary for successful implementation of the project.

Based on the interview of local public, Public representative, Social Activists, educated public, and senior citizens of the area, few of their comments may be noted for appropriate project management planning for successful completion of the project.

ANNEXURE - I PHOTOGRAPHS

Meeting with NTPC Officers



Focus Group Discussion



ACS/ NCDS/ Social Impact Assessment Study for Land Acquisition (left Out) in Chuabahal village of Hemgiri Tahasil of Sundargarh District for construction of Railway line by NTPC, Darlipali.

Existing Railway Siding



Proposed Railway Siding



Residence of PAF's



ACS/ NCDS/ Social Impact Assessment Study for Land Acquisition (left Out) in Chuabahal village of Hemgiri Tahasil of Sundargarh District for construction of Railway line by NTPC, Darlipali.

ANNEXURE - II BASELINE DATA

SL	Name	Father/Spouse name	Age	Gender	Marital Status	Minimum Educational Qualification	PAP	Caste	Residential Status	Plot No.	Type of the House	Toilet Facility	Drinking Water Facility	Drinking Water Source	Electricity Availability	Occupation	Total Monthly Family Income	HH Status	Dependants	Food Security	Total members
1	Mr. Chetananda Majhi	Mr. Debarchan Majhi	45	M	Married	9 th Pass	Y	ST	Homestead	145/39	Kutcha House	Yes	Yes	Tube Well	Y	Labour	4000-5000/-	Grand Son	2	Y	4
2	Mr. Kailash Majhi	Mr. Debarchan Majhi	43	M	Married	12 th Pass		Homestead	4000-5000/-								Grand Son	2		4	
3	Mr. Ashwani Majhi	Mr. Debarchan Majhi	41	M	Married	10 th Pass		Homestead	4000-5000/-								Grand Son	2		4	
4	Kalabati Majhi	SHibaram Majhi	26	F	Married	10 th Pass	N	ST	Homestead		Kutcha House	Yes	Yes	Tube Well	Y	Sarpanch	8000-10,000/-	Wife	1	Y	3
5	Gomati Majhi	Jitendra Majhi	50	F	Married	7 th pass	N	ST	Homestead		Kutcha House	Yes	Yes	Tube Well	Y	Ward Member	7500-8500/-	Wife	6	Y	8
6	Binodini Majhi	Sanjay Majhi	40	F	Married	8 th Pass	N	ST	Homestead		Kutcha House	Yes	Yes	Tube Well	Y	Farmer	3000-4500/-	Head of Family	4	Y	6
7	Pyari Mohan Dharua		32	M	Married	7 th pass	N	ST	Homestead		Kutcha House	Yes	Yes	Tube Well	Y	Farmer	4000-5500/-	Head of Family	3	Y	5
8	Sankirtana Kumar	Bimbadhar Kumar	42	M	Married	6 th pass	N	ST	Homestead		Kutcha House	Yes	Yes	Tube Well	Y	Farmer	3000-5600/-	Head of Family	4	Y	6
9	Chaitanya Majhi	Shridhar Majhi	35	M	Married	5 th pass	N	ST	Homestead		Kutcha House	Yes	Yes	Tube Well	Y	Farmer	3000-5000/-	Head of Family	3	Y	5
10	Khetrananda Majhi	Jaldhar Majhi	58	M	Married	7 th Pass	N	ST	Homestead		Kutcha House	Yes	Yes	Tube Well	Y	Farmer	4500-6000/-	Head of Family	4	Y	6
11	Kharu Kissan	Bimbadhar Majhi	28	M	Married	6 th pass	N	ST	Homestead		Kutcha House	Yes	Yes	Tube Well	Y	Farmer	3000-5000/-	Head of Family	7	Y	9
12	Basanta Dandashena	Ratnakar Dandashena	46	M	Married	12 th pass	N	ST	Homestead		Kutcha House	Yes	Yes	Tube Well	Y	Business	15,000-20,000/-	Head of Family	4	Y	6
13	Khulamani Kisan	Bishnu Kisan	50	M	Married	7 th Pass	N	ST	Homestead		Kutcha House	Yes	Yes	Tube Well	Y	Farmer	4500-6000/-	Head of Family	4	Y	6
14	Parmeshwar Majhi	Gunamani Majhi	30	M	Married	5 th Pass	N	ST	Homestead		Kutcha House	Yes	Yes	Tube Well	Y	Farmer	3000-4500/-	Head of Family	4	Y	6
15	Tejraj Majhi	Ramacharan Majhi	30	M	Married	10 th Pass	N	ST	Homestead		Kutcha House	Yes	Yes	Tube Well	Y	Business	10,000-18,000/-	Head of Family	3	Y	5
16	Sohanlal Tantu	Sabita Tantu	33	M	Married	10 th Pass	N	ST	Homestead		Kutcha House	Yes	Yes	Tube Well	Y	Service	7500-9000/-	Head of Family	4	Y	6

Source: Baseline Data

ଆଜି ତା: ୨୨-୧-୨୦୧୮ ମୁଖ୍ୟମନ୍ତ୍ରୀ ଗୃହ ଉପର ଦିନ
 ଉପର ଦିନ ଗୃହ ଉପର ଦିନ ଗୃହ ଉପର ଦିନ ଗୃହ ଉପର ଦିନ
 ଗୃହ ଉପର ଦିନ ଗୃହ ଉପର ଦିନ ଗୃହ ଉପର ଦିନ ଗୃହ ଉପର ଦିନ
 ଗୃହ ଉପର ଦିନ ଗୃହ ଉପର ଦିନ ଗୃହ ଉପର ଦିନ ଗୃହ ଉପର ଦିନ

- Name:
- 1- NTPC ଉପର ଦିନ ଗୃହ ଉପର ଦିନ
 - 2- ଉପର ଦିନ, ଉପର ଦିନ, ଉପର ଦିନ, ଉପର ଦିନ, ଉପର ଦିନ
 - 3- ଉପର ଦିନ ଉପର ଦିନ ଉପର ଦିନ ଉପର ଦିନ
 - 4- ଉପର ଦିନ, ଉପର ଦିନ, ଉପର ଦିନ ଉପର ଦିନ ଉପର ଦିନ
 - 5- ଉପର ଦିନ ଉପର ଦିନ ଉପର ଦିନ ଉପର ଦିନ ଉପର ଦିନ

<u>Sl. Name</u>	<u>Signature</u>	<u>Mob. No.</u>
1- Pyasi Mohan Dhaa	Pyasimohan Dhaa	8895942443
2- Sankirtan Kuar	Sankirtan Kuar	
3- Chaetanya Majhi	Chaetanya Majhi	
4- Khetrananda Majhi	Khetrananda Majhi	
5- Kharu Kishan	Kharu Kishan	
6- Basanta Dandana	Basanta Dandana	7077620085

7- Ra Kulamani Kishan kulamani Kishan
8- Pameswar Majhi Pameswar Majhi
9- Kalabati Majhi Kalabati Majhi
10- Tejsaj Majhi Tejsaj Majhi
11- Sohanlal Tejs Sohanlal Tejs
12- Sohanlal Tejs Sohanlal Tejs

ACS/ NCDS/ Social Impact Assessment Study for Land Acquisition (left Out) in Chuabahal village of Hemgiri Tahasil of Sundargarh District for construction of Railway line by NTPC, Darlipali.

Baseline Data		
Sl	Name	
		Debaschan majhi
1	Fathers/Spouse Name	✓ Brundaban majhi
2	Age	60 above
3	Gender	Male
4	Marital Status	Married.
5	Minimum Educational Qualification	Matric
6	Caste	ST
7	Residential Status	Permanent
8	Plot No	983/2646
9	Type of the House	Ac sheet pakka
10	Built up Area Sq. ft.	7000
11	Toilet Facility	Yes
12	Drinking water Facility	Yes
13	Drinking water Source	Dug Well
14	Electricity Availability	N.A.
15	Occupations	cultivation
16	Total Monthly Family Income	38000
17	HH Status	-
18	Dependants	1
19	Food Security	Yes.
20	Total Members	2

ଗେଣ୍ଟରାମିଆ

ACS/ NCDS/ Social Impact Assessment Study for Land Acquisition (left Out) in Chuabahal village of Hemgiri Tahasil of Sundargarh District for construction of Railway line by NTPC, Darlipali.

Baseline Data		
Sl	Name	
1	Fathers/Spouse Name	Chetananda Majhi Debarchan Majhi
2	Age	43
3	Gender	MALE
4	Marital Status	Married
5	Minimum Educational Qualification	Non Matric
6	Caste	ST
7	Residential Status	Permanent
8	Plot No	983/2646
9	Type of the House	AC sheet, Panna
10	Built up Area Sq. ft.	6000
11	Toilet Facility	Yes
12	Drinking water Facility	Yes
13	Drinking water Source	Dug well 2
14	Electricity Availability	N.A.
15	Occupations	Cultivations
16	Total Monthly Family Income	35000/-
17	HH Status	.
18	Dependants	3 + 1 (Himself)
19	Food Security	Yes
20	Total Members	4 members

S. Kumar
Sudat Kumar
Ardra Consulting Services Pvt. Ltd.
Bhubaneswar

ଫୋନ୍ ନମ୍ବର ୯୮୧୨
mob: 77 50811534

To Ardra Consulting Services Pvt. Ltd
Bhubaneswar

ସ୍ୱଂ ଜ୍ୟୋତ୍ସ୍ନାସାଧୀ ବିଦେଶୀୟ ନାଦୀ ଗ୍ରାମ - ଚୁଆବାହାଲ ଗୋଟା ମଞ୍ଜୁସିତା, ବାହ୍ୟାଧିକାରୀ -
ଜନକଚନ୍ଦ୍ର । କୁଳ/ଧାନା - ଗୁମରୀର ଶକ୍ତି ସ୍ୱାମୀର ଗୃହ କାସିନା ଧର୍ମ । ସ୍ୱଂ ଜାତକେ ଶକ୍ତି
ବିଧା ଆଦିକାରୀ ସମ୍ପ୍ରଦାୟ ତରଫରୁ ପଢ଼ିବା ଉପରେ । ସ୍ୱଂ ନିଜାନ୍ତରାୟ ମହାତ୍ମାଙ୍କର
କାମ କରୁନାହିଁ ବାହାରି ପ୍ରତି ପୋଷଣ କରି ଆସୁଅଛନ୍ତି । ମୋଜା - ଚୁଆବାହାଲ ହାଲ ଧାନ
ନଂ - ୧୪୫/୩୩ ଜୁନାଜନ ନାଦୀ ବି - ଶୋଭାହାର ନାଦୀ କାଳି - ବଳି ଜା ନିଜ ଗାଁ
ଏ ୨.୦୦ କମି ହାଲି ସ୍ୱତନ୍ତ୍ର ଭେକ୍ଟର ଅଛି । ହାଲିକାର ନୂନାଜନ ନାଦୀ ମୃତ୍ୟୁକେ
କ୍ରାନ୍ତ ସ୍ୱତନ୍ତ୍ର କାଳି ଏକ ସ୍ୱାଧୀନ ଗୃହି ବିଧି ଧର୍ମ ଧର୍ମ ଦେବାଜନ ନାଦୀ, ସୁଗମା
ସୁଗୁଆ, ଦୁର୍ଗା, ଦୋହ, ସୁକାନ୍ତ ଉପ ଶରଣ ନାଦୀ ଅଛନ୍ତି । ଦେବାଜନ ନାଦୀ ଧର୍ମ ପ୍ରମୁଖ
ଧର୍ମ - ବେଦାଜନ ନାଦୀ, ଜ୍ୟୋତ୍ସ୍ନାସାଧୀ ବି ଅଧିକାରୀ ନାଦୀ ଅଛି । ଆମର ହାଲି ଧାନ
୧୪୫/୩୩ ରୁ ପ୍ଲଟ ନଂ ୩୮୩/୨୫୫୫ ଗୋଟା ଜାମିନ ଏହିଆ ୨୮୦୦ ବର୍ଗ ଏକରୁ ଏ ୧.୫୦ କେ
ଉପରେ NTPC Rail way ଡାମ୍ପିଂ ଥକ୍ସ ଅଧିକାରୀ କରିବାକୁ ଯାଉଅଛନ୍ତି । ଉକ୍ତ
କାମରେ ଆମର ସ୍ୱର୍ଗ ପୁରୁଷ ରୁ ଧର୍ମ ତଥା କରି ଉକ୍ତ ଗୁଣ କରି ଆସୁ ଧର୍ମ
ଏକ ଜଣାଣ ରୁକ୍ତ ଜଣାଣ ଉପରେ ଦେବାଜନ ନାଦୀ ବି: ଶୋଭାସାଧୀ, ବେଦାଜନ
ନାଦୀ, ଜ୍ୟୋତ୍ସ୍ନାସାଧୀ ବି ଅଧିକାରୀ ନାଦୀ ବି: ଦେବାଜନ ନାଦୀ ପୁଧକ ପୁଧକ ଉପରେ
କାର ନିର୍ମାଣ କରି ଗୁଣ କରି ଆମର ପ୍ରତି ପଢ଼ିବା ପ୍ରତି ପୋଷଣ କରି ଆସୁଅଛନ୍ତି ।
ଏକ ଜଣାଣ ଆମ ସମସ୍ତଙ୍କ କାର କଥା ଗୁଣ କରି NTPC Rail way ଡାମ୍ପିଂ ଥକ୍ସ
ରେ ଶକ୍ତି ସ୍ୱତନ୍ତ୍ର ଲାଗାଣ ସମ୍ପ୍ରଦାୟ ନିଜର ଉପ ପ୍ରକାଶ ଅଛି । ଆମ ସମସ୍ତଙ୍କର
ପଢ଼ିବା ଏହି ନିଜ ଉପରେ ନିଜର ନିଜ ଅଛି । ଧର୍ମ ଏହି କାମକୁ NTPC ମାନ୍
ଅଧିକାରୀ କଲେ ଆମେ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ରୂପେ ଦୁର୍ଗାସି ହୋଇଯିବୁ ଧର୍ମ ଏହି କାମକୁ
NTPC ମାନ୍ ଅଧିକାରୀ କଲେ ତାହାକି ଆମ ମାନଙ୍କର ନିଜର ନିଜର ନିଜର
ପୁରୁଣ କରାଯାଉ ।
ନାମ ଉପସ୍ଥାପନ ।

- ୧ - ଆମ ମାନଙ୍କର ପ୍ରତିପକ୍ଷ ପଢ଼ିବାକୁ ପୁଧକ ପୁଧକ ଉପରେ କାର ବିଧା ଧର୍ମ
- ୨ - ଅଧିକାରୀ ହୋଇଯିବାକରି କଥା ବକ୍ତି, କାର, କୁଧ, ନିଜକୁଧ କିମ୍ବଦନ୍ତୀର ଉପାଧିକୁ
ସ୍ୱୀକୃତ କରାଯାଉ
- ୩ - ପ୍ରତିପକ୍ଷ ପଢ଼ିବାକୁ ଅଧିକାରୀ କାମକୁ ଗୁଣ କରି ବିଧା ଧର୍ମ

ଆପଣଙ୍କ କୃତଜ୍ଞ
Kailash majhi
ନାମ - ଚୁଆବାହାଲ
(ମସିହା)

ACS/ NCDS/ Social Impact Assessment Study for Land Acquisition (left Out) in Chuabahal village of Hemgiri Tahasil of Sundargarh District for construction of Railway line by NTPC, Darlipali.

Baseline Data		
Sl	Name	Kailash Majhi
1	Fathers/Spouse Name	Debarchan Majhi
2	Age	40
3	Gender	Male
4	Marital Status	Married
5	Minimum Educational Qualification	+2
6	Caste	ST
7	Residential Status	Permanent.
8	Plot No	983/2646
9	Type of the House	AS sheet peera
10	Built up Area Sq. ft.	6500
11	Toilet Facility	Yes
12	Drinking water Facility	Yes
13	Drinking water Source	Dug well
14	Electricity Availability	N.A.
15	Occupations	Cultivation
16	Total Monthly Family Income	40,000/-
17	HH Status	.
18	Dependants	3
19	Food Security	Yes
20	Total Members	4

Kailash Majhi

ACS/ NCDS/ Social Impact Assessment Study for Land Acquisition (left Out) in Chuabahal village of Hemgiri Tahasil of Sundargarh District for construction of Railway line by NTPC, Darlipali.

Baseline Data		
Sl	Name	
1	Fathers/Spouse Name	Debarchan majhi
2	Age	38
3	Gender	Male
4	Marital Status	Married
5	Minimum Educational Qualification	Matric
6	Caste	ST
7	Residential Status	Permanent
8	Plot No	983/2646
9	Type of the House	AC sheet, panka
10	Built up Area Sq. ft.	6300
11	Toilet Facility	Yes
12	Drinking water Facility	Yes
13	Drinking water Source	Dug well
14	Electricity Availability	N/A
15	Occupations	Cultivation
16	Total Monthly Family Income	38,000/-
17	HH Status	
18	Dependants	3
19	Food Security	Yes
20	Total Members	4

Aswini Majhi

ACS/ NCDS/ Social Impact Assessment Study for Land Acquisition (left Out) in Chuabahal village of Hemgiri Tahasil of Sundargarh District for construction of Railway line by NTPC, Darlipali.

ପଞ୍ଜୀକୃତ ଓ ଚଳାଣି ନାମ	ବସନ୍ତ	ସମସ୍ତ ସ୍ତ୍ରୀମାନଙ୍କ ଓ ଶିଶୁମାନଙ୍କ	କ୍ଷେତ୍ର		ମୂଲ୍ୟ
			ଫା.	ସେଣ୍ଟିମିଟର	
୧	୨	୩	୪	୫	୬
ମୂଲ୍ୟ ୨୫୪୫ ଚାଣୁଆଁ	ଚାଣୁଆଁ	ଶ୍ରୀ. ପ୍ରତାପକାନ୍ତ ଶ୍ରୀ. ଶାନ୍ତିପ୍ରଭା	୨	୦.୦	ଖ.ନା.ନ. ୧୫୮ ଓ.ନା.ନ. ୨୫୮/୨
					Tahsildar, Hemgiri

Tahsildar, Hemgiri

Tahsil, Sundargarh

OSP (Forms) 2715 & 2550—11.00.000—11-2-1970—1

ANNEXURE- V SIA NOTIFICATION

ଓଡ଼ିଶା ସରକାର
 ରାଜସ୍ୱ ଓ ବିପର୍ଯ୍ୟୟ ପରିଚାଳନା ବିଭାଗ
 RDM-LAC-SUN-0010-2016-24133 /RDM dated 4 JUL 2018

ସାମାଜିକ ପ୍ରଭାବ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଧାରଣ ନିମନ୍ତେ ଅଧୂସୂଚନା

ରାଜ୍ୟ ସରକାର ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ଗ୍ରାମ / ଖର୍ଚ୍ଚ 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 ଅଇଆନରେ ଉଚିତ ମୂଲ୍ୟ ଏବଂ ସ୍ୱଚ୍ଛତା ଅଧିକାର ଆଇନ -୨୦୧୩ ର ଧାରା ୪ ଅନୁଯାୟୀ ଉକ୍ତ ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ କରାଯିବ ।

୧. ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ବିକାଶକାରୀ କି ନାମ :- ନିର୍ବାହୀ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶକ, ସୁପର ଅର୍ମାଲ ପାୱାର ପ୍ରୋଜେକ୍ଟ, ଦଲିପାଲି (NTPC) ।
 ୨. ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବିତ ଭୂମି ଅଧିଗ୍ରହଣ ର ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟ- ଏମ.ସି.ଏଲ ରେଳପଥ ସହ ଏନ.ଟି.ପି.ସି ରେଳପଥ ସଂଯୋଗୀକରଣ ନିମନ୍ତେ ।

୩. SIA study କରୁଥିବା ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନର ଯୋଗାଯୋଗ ସୂଚନା :- Ardra Consulting Services Pvt. Limited, Bhubaneswar.

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

୪. ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ପାଇଁ ସୁନ୍ଦରଗଡ଼ ଜିଲ୍ଲାରେ ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବିତ ଭୂ ଅଧିଗ୍ରହଣର ବିବରଣୀ/ ତଫସିଲ

କ୍ରମିକ ନଂ	ତହସିଲ	ଗ୍ରାମ ପଞ୍ଚାୟତ	ଗ୍ରାମ	ବେସରକାରୀ ଜମି	ମନ୍ତବ୍ୟ
୧.	ହେମଗିରି	କନକତୋରା	ଚୁଆବାହାଲ	୧.୫୦	
			ମୋଟ -	୧.୫୦	

ଭୂମି ଅଧିସୂଚି ଏଥି ସହିତ ସଲଂଗ୍ନ କରାଯାଇଛି ।

୫. ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବିତ ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ର ସଂକ୍ଷିପ୍ତ ବିବରଣୀ :- ସୁନ୍ଦରଗଡ଼ ଜିଲ୍ଲାର ହେମଗିରି ତହସିଲର ଉପୋରୋକ୍ତ ଗ୍ରାମରେ ନିର୍ବାହୀ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶକ ଦଲିପାଲି ସୁପର ଅର୍ମାଲ ପାୱାର ପ୍ଲାଣ୍ଟ ଲିମିଟେଡ଼ଙ୍କ ଦ୍ୱାରା ଏମ.ସି.ଏଲ ରେଳପଥ ସହ ଏନ.ଟି.ପି.ସି ରେଳପଥର ସଂଯୋଗୀକରଣ ନିମନ୍ତେ ଘରୋଇ ଜମି ଅଧିଗ୍ରହଣ କରାଯିବ ।

୬. SIA ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣରେ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଭୁକ୍ତ ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ଅଞ୍ଚଳ ଏବଂ ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ଅଂଚଳ :-

ସୁନ୍ଦରଗଡ଼ ଜିଲ୍ଲାରେ ଉପରୋକ୍ତ ଏକଗୋଟି ରାଜସ୍ୱ ଗ୍ରାମର ୧.୫୦ ଏକର ଘରୋଇ ଜମି ଏମ.ସି.ଏଲ ରେଳପଥ ସହ ଏନ.ଟି.ପି.ସି ରେଳପଥର ସଂଯୋଗୀକରଣ ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପର ଅନ୍ତର୍ଭୁକ୍ତ । ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ଜମିର ବିସ୍ତୃତ ତାଲିକା/ତଫସିଲ SIA ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ ଅକ୍ତେ ମିଳି ପାରିବ ।

୭. SIA ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣର ପ୍ରାଥମିକ ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟ ଏବଂ ମୁଖ୍ୟ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାବଳୀ :-

ସର୍ବସାଧାରଣ ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଧାରଣ

ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ଅଞ୍ଚଳରେ ଥିବା ସମସ୍ତ ଗ୍ରାମ ପଞ୍ଚାୟତ / ଗ୍ରାମ / ଖାର୍ତ୍ତ ର ପରାମର୍ଶ କ୍ରମେ SIA ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ କରାଯିବ । SIA ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ କ୍ଷେତ୍ର ପରିଦର୍ଶନ, ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିଙ୍କ ସାମୁହିକ ଆଲୋଚନା ଏବଂ ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିଙ୍କ ମତାମତ ଚୁଡ଼ାନ୍ତ ରିପୋର୍ଟ ରେ ସ୍ଥାନିତ ହେବ ।

ଭୂମି ଅଧିଗୃହିତ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟକ୍ଷ ଅଥବା ପରୋକ୍ଷ ଶତକଡ଼ା ୨୫ ଭାଗ ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ସମସ୍ତ ଗ୍ରାମସଭା ମାନଙ୍କରେ ଜନଶୁଣାଣି କରାଯିବ ।

୮. ଗ୍ରାମସଭା / ଭୂମି ମାଲିକଙ୍କ ସହମତି ଆବଶ୍ୟକ କି ?

ସହମତି ଆବଶ୍ୟକ ।

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

ସରକାରୀ ବିଜ୍ଞପ୍ତି ପ୍ରକାଶିତ ଦିବସଠାରୁ ୭ ମାସ ମଧ୍ୟରେ SIA ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ ସମାପନ କରାଯିବ ।

SIA ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ ରିପୋର୍ଟ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ପଞ୍ଚାୟତ / ଗ୍ରାମ/ଖାର୍ତ୍ତ ସ୍ତରରେ ସ୍ଥାନୀୟ ଭାଷାରେ ପ୍ରକାଶନ କରାହେବ । ତତସହିତ ଜିଲ୍ଲାପାଳ, ଉପଜିଲ୍ଲାପାଳ ଏବଂ ବ୍ଲକ ମହକୁମାରେ ପ୍ରକାଶନ କରାଯିବ ଏବଂ ସର୍ବସାଧାରଣଙ୍କ ଗୋଚରାର୍ଥେ ସରକାରଙ୍କ ୱେବ ସାଇଟ ରେ ସୁଚିତ ହେବ ।

ରାଜ୍ୟପାଳଙ୍କ ଆଦେଶାନୁସାରେ

କହ୍ନାମୟମହାପାତ୍ର
ପୁରୁ ଶାସନ ସଚିବ ୨୮/୭/୨୦୧୮

ACS/ NCDS/ Social Impact Assessment Study for Land Acquisition (left Out) in Chuabahal village of Hemgiri Tahasil of Sundargarh District for construction of Railway line by NTPC, Darlipali.

-९१-

Memo No. 24134 Dated =4 JUL 2018

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.

Hangr
2.07.18
Section Officer

Memo No. 24135 Dated =4 JUL 2018

Copy forwarded to Energy Department for information and necessary action.

Hangr
2.07.18
Section Officer

Memo No. 24136 Date =4 JUL 2018

Copy forwarded to RDC(N.D), Sambalpur /Collector, Sundargarh / GGM, Darlipali, Sundargarh for information and necessary action. Rules relating to ScheduleArea under RFCTLAR&R Act must be followed scrupulously. Besides that if required, Gram Sabha may be conducted prior to conduct of SIA Study in the matter.

Hangr
2.07.18
Section Officer

Memo No. 24137 Dated =4 JUL 2018

Copy forwarded to State, Coordinator, Nabakrushna Choudhury Centre for Development Studies ,Bhubaneswar-751013 for information and necessary action. Rules relating to ScheduleArea under RFCTLAR&R Act must be followed scrupulously. Besides that if required, Gram Sabha May be conducted prior to conduct of SIA Study in the matter.

Hangr
2.07.18
Section Officer

Memo No. 24138 Dated =4 JUL 2018

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

Hangr
2.07.18
Section Officer

ଗୋଲା ଚୁଆବାହାଲ ଥାନା:ହେମଗିରି
 ଲୋକସଭା ବିର୍ମାଣ
 ଚେସିଲ୍: ହେମଗିରି
 ଜିଲ୍ଲା:ସୁନ୍ଦରଗଡ଼

କ୍ର:ନ	ଖାତା ନଂ	ଉତ୍ପାଦକ ନାମ, ପିତାଙ୍କ ନାମ, ଜାତି ଓ ବାସସ୍ଥାନ	ପ୍ଲଟ ନଂ	କିସମ	ମୋଟ ରକବା (ଏକରରେ)	ଅର୍ଜନ ହେଉଥିବା ରକବା (ଏକରରେ)	ମିଶ୍ରଣ୍ୟ
୧	୨	୩	୪	୫	୬	୭.୦୦	୮
ମୋଟ							

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. ADB 2007 *Handbook on Poverty & Social Analysis in Project preparation: A Working Document*: Asian Development Bank;
2. Hota, L. B. and Suar, D (2008). *Involuntary Resettlement in Tribal and Non-tribal Dominated Dam Projects of Orissa: Risk and Reconstruction. The Eastern Anthropologist*, 61 (3), 347-385;
3. *PRICEWATERHOUSE COOPERS and LEAS ASSOCIATES 2008: Sambalpur-Rourkela Road (SH-10) SIA AND R&R ACTION PLAN*;
4. Economic and Social Commission for Asia and The Pacific (2001): *Multistage Environmental and Social Impact Assessment of Road Projects: Guidelines for a Comprehensive Process*;
5. *Odisha Economic Survey 2014-15*; Govt. of Odisha Publication;
6. *A Comprehensive Guide for Social Impact Assessment-2006*: Center for Good Governance;
7. Development -induced Displacement: A policy Study in the State of Odisha: Volume IV, Issue-10, Oct-2015: Research Paper by Abhumanyu Sethy & Dr. (Mrs.) Manoj Manjari Pattnaik: Berhampur University;
8. RFCTLR&R-Act-2013: The Gazette Notification of Govt. of India;
9. OECD Framework for Statistics on the Distribution of Household Income, Consumption and Wealth: OECD 2013;
10. Draft Report on Odisha Road Sector Policy and Requirements of its Implementation-March 2014: Odisha Works Department: A World Bank Report;
11. SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT: Report of a Research Project on Social Impact assessment of R&R Policies and Packages in India: Council for Social Development New Delhi, August 2010;
12. The Odisha Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules, 2016.
13. The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules, 2013.



Ardra Consulting Services (P) Ltd

An ISO 9001 Certified Company

A/79, Sahid Nagar, Bhubaneswar, Orissa

Fax / Phone: 0674-2546346

Email-ardraconsulting09@gmail.com