

Social Impact Assessment Study of Private Land Acquisition for Hadua Irrigation Project under Narasinghpur Tehsil of Cuttack District

January, 2022

Study Assigned by:



State SIA Unit

Nabakrushna Choudhury Centre for Development Studies

(An ICSSR Institute in Collaboration with Govt. of Odisha)

Bhubaneswar, Odisha

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Acknowledgement

The Social Impact Assessment Study on Land Acquisition for Hadua Irrigation Project under Narsinghpur Tehsil of Cuttack District, Odisha is a challenging assignment conferred to Research & Analysis Consultants (RAC), Bhubaneswar by Nabakrushna Chaudhury Centre for Development Studies (NCDS) Bhubaneswar. The study emphasizes on collecting relevant information from the affected families and the local public as well those would be directly and indirectly affected due to the improvement process of the proposed irrigation project.

For the purpose of this study, field operation has been carried out in the allocated four villages i.e. Olaba, Similibola, Guptamanika and Burush situated in Narsinghpur Tehsil of Cuttack district and the study aimed at assessing the impact of the project on the affected families. Besides, the entitlement matrix has been prepared as per the terms. During the course of the field work, FGDs have also been conducted in the surveyed locality.

Here we record our gratitude to NCDS Bhubaneswar, for assigning this project to our organization and also convey our sincere thanks to Prof. Shibalal Meher, State Coordinator SIA unit and his team for their timely guidance and support. We are also indebted to our consultants for extending valuable inputs for preparing the report of the study.

We do further note our thanks to all the stakeholders at different levels for their timely contribution and cooperation during the field operation and also acknowledge the candid endeavour of the field staff & our desk staff members for extending necessary support to complete the assignment timely.

Finally, we are hopeful that the SIA study would be useful for achieving the objectives of this programme.

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Contents

Chapters	Titles	Page Nos
	Acknowledgement	1
	Table of Contents	2
	List of Tables	3
	List of Figures	3
	Acronyms	4
	Executive Summary	5-11
Chapter-I	Introduction & Description of the Project	12-23
Chapter-II	Study Team, Approach & Methodology	24-29
Chapter-III	Socio-Economic Profile of Study Area & Affected Families	30-46
Chapter-IV	Land Assessment	47-49
Chapter-V	Assessment of Project Impact & SIMP	50-64
Chapter-VI	Public Hearing Report	65-70
Chapter-VII	Social Cost Benefits & Recommendations	71-73

List of Tables

Tables	Titles
Table-2.1:	Study Team
Table-3.1:	Key Indicators District Cuttack
Table-3.2:	Demography of Narsinghpur Block
Table-3.3:	Available General Infrastructures in the affected area (in nos.)
Table-3.4:	Available Socio-cultural Infrastructures in affected area (in nos)
Table-3.5:	Gender- wise Distribution of Affected Households & Population
Table-3.6:	Age wise Distribution of Affected Persons
Table-3.7:	Ethnic distribution of Affected Households
Table-3.8:	Education level of affected persons
Table-3.9:	Occupation wise Distribution of Affected Persons
Table-3.10:	Income range of affected families
Table-3.11:	Monthly expenditure on Food and Non-food items (In Rs.)
Table-3.12:	Indebtedness Status of the Affected Households
Table-3.13:	Household's Movable assets
Table-3.14:	Decision making at HH level
Table-3.15:	Caste wise Distribution of Non Affected Households
Table-3.16:	Age wise Distribution of Non Affected Persons
Table-3.17:	Education Level of Non-Affected Persons
Table-3.18:	Education wise Distribution of Non Affected Persons
Table-3.29:	Occupation wise Distribution of Non Affected Persons
Table-3.20:	Annual Income of Non Affected Households
Table-4.1:	Use of land owned with the affected families
Table-4.2:	Loss of Structures / Constructions in the project area
Table-4.3:	Percentage of loss from affected & total land
Table-5.1:	Households' positive attitude towards the project
Table-5.2:	Households' adverse perception towards the project

List of Figures

Figures	Titles
Fig.-1	Study approach & methods in different phases
Fig.-2	Map of Cuttack District
Fig.-3	Age distribution of affected families
Fig.-4	Occupation of the affected families
Fig.-5	Land use pattern
Fig.-6	Preference towards compensation

Acronyms

APL	: Above Poverty Line
AWC	: Anganwadi Centre
BPL	: Below Poverty Line
CHC	: Community Health Center
CPR	: Common Property Resources
Dept.	: Department
DPR	: Detail Project Report
EIA	: Environmental Impact Assessment
EMP	: Environmental Management Plan
FGD	: Focused Group Discussions
GOI	: Government of India
Govt.	: Government
GP	: Gram Panchayat
HH	: House Hold
IRR	: Impoverishment Risk & Reconstruction
RAC	: Research & Analysis Consultants
Km	: Kilometers
LAO	: Land Acquisition Officer
MCI	: Medical Council of India
NAC	: Notified Area Council
NCDS	: Nabakrushna Choudhury Centre for Development Studies
NH	: National High Way
NHDP	: National Highway Development Plan
OBC	: Other Backward Communities
PAF	: Project Affected Family
PAP	: Project Affected Persons
PHC	: Public Health Centre
PRA	: Participatory Rural Appraisal
PRI	: Panchayat Raj Institution
PSU	: Public Sector Undertaking
PWD	: Person with Disability
RAC	: Research & Analysis Consultants
R & R	: Rehabilitation & Resettlement
RoR	: Record of Rights
ROW	: Right of Way
RFCTLARRA	: Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act
SC	: Scheduled Caste
SH	: State Highway
SHG	: Self Help Group.
SIA	: Social Impact Assessment
SIMP	: Social Impact Management Plan
ST	: Scheduled Tribe
ULB	: Urban Local Bodies

Executive Summary

Odisha is an agrarian state. Here almost 70 percent people dependent on agriculture but this sector contributes only about 26 per cent of the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) resulting in low per capita income in the farm sector. Further, due to inadequate, uncertain and uneven rainfall irrigation corroborates as a crucial component for sustained agricultural practices. It has been observed that the intensity of irrigation is a vital determinant of the cropping pattern and agricultural productivity. Here the discussed project area comes under Baramba Block of Cuttack district, which is a draught prone region. The agricultural practice of this area is completely dependent on rainfall, which is erratic due to wide temporal & spatial distribution. This situation affects the agricultural production of the area very severely for which the per capita income of the people in this region is quite low as they live on the agricultural produce as their main source of income. As a result of which, the inhabitants of this area persist with modest education, mal-nutrition and poverty. Hence, the construction of a dam across the River Hadua is absolutely necessary for ensuring possible irrigation support to improve their agricultural productivity and economy of the region to mitigate the miseries of the local populace, mostly belonging to the Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and backward class communities.

Thus Government of Odisha has planned to set up a medium irrigation project i.e. Hadua Irrigation Project across the river Hadua, a tributary of river Mahanadi at Narsinghpur Tahasil of Cuttack district. This Project envisages for the construction of a reservoir across river Hadua near village Kharod in Cuttack district. As per the planning, the proposed irrigation project looks to hold out consistent irrigation support to the draught prone upland areas of Baramba and Narsinghpur apart from Tigriria block of Cuttack district. For the said irrigation project, it has been proposed that total 168.29 acres of private land would be acquired which comes under the Narasinghpur Tehsil of Cuttack district.

Narsinghpur is one of the 15 Tahasils of Cuttack, district which is considered as the most prominent district of the state on various counts. This Tahasil is situated at a distance of about 100 km from the state capital Bhubaneswar and at a distance of 120 km from the district headquarters Cuttack. The geographical situation of the area depicts the flow of the River Mahanadi in its one side and the other side is escorted by a vast forest range alongside several mountains called Satakosia Wildlife Sanctuary. Further Deojhar waterfall, a beautiful touring spot of the state is located in Olaba Panchayat under Narsinghpur Block of Cuttack District. The population of the Narsinghpur block is 97624 those abode in 22487 households. Out of its total population, 80.43% are literate. The scheduled caste population of the block is 22922 (23.47%) and that of the Scheduled Tribes is 6053 (6%).

The study

With regard to the perpetual planning of Government of Odisha (GoO), pertaining to ensure irrigation facilities in the drought prone area of Baramba and Narsinghpur block of Cuttack district, the department of Irrigation Govt. of Odisha planned to construct the proposed Hadua Irrigation Project, a Dam spillway and Head regulator over river Hadua 3.5 Km upstream of village Kharod. There is a canal system of nearly 20.00 Km proposed to be created to provide annual irrigation support to 5501Ha ayacut area in Kharif and 2957Ha in Rabi season. For the purpose of construction of this Medium Irrigation Project, total 168.29 acres of private land would be acquired which comes under four villages viz. Olaba, Similibola, Guptamanika and Burusha under Olaba Panchayat of Narsinghpur Tehsil in Cuttack district

As per section 4(1) of Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation & Resettlement (RFCTLARR) Act 2013, Social Impact Assessment study for the said project should be done before the acquisition. Looking into this, Nabakrushna Choudhury Centre for Development Studies (NCDS) Bhubaneswar, the State SIA Unit, has assigned RAC, Bhubaneswar one of its empanelled agencies to conduct the provisioned Social Impact Assessment study for the proposed project. To undertake this study, preliminary notification has been issued by the Revenue & Disaster Management Department, Government of Odisha, vide letter No: *RDM-LAA-CTC-0004-2021/28090 R&DM dated 16 Sept. 2021*. As per the notification, the agency RAC, Bhubaneswar has undertaken the Social Impact Assessment study for 168.29 acres of private land. As per the RoR furnished by the State SIA Unit there are 115 recorded tenants in village Guptamanika, 53 in Burusha, 35 in Similibola and only 4 recorded tenants in the village Olaba. However, during the course of survey the team found 179 nos. of households (PAFs) (including extended families) and accordingly the survey has been carried out in 98 HHs in village Guptamanika, 32 in Burusha, 43 in Similibola and 6 HHs at village Olaba. However, it may be reported that during the course of field operation some HHs remained uncovered as some HHs found locked, a number of HHs not staying in this area, few RoR holders found dead and several RoR holders found multiple plots in the given RoR list.

Study Findings:

Socio-economic Profile of affected families

It is a blatant fact that demographic profile plays a crucial role in any type of development study. However, during the course of the HH survey it is found that out of the total 179 households, a larger quantity i.e. 136 (75.98%) families are headed by male members which implies that male members are the primary decision makers in case of most of the surveyed families. These families are likely to be affected in shape of some landed property, houses and other assets in different enormities due to acquisition of land for the proposed Project. Further, the gender distribution of the affected family members shows that there are total 791 members in 179 PAFs of which 414 (52.34%) are male persons and the remaining 377 (47.66%) are females.

The age composition of affected people is vital as it gives an idea about the proportion of productive age group in the total population. According to Census, people in the age group of 18-60 constitute the productive category of population and others, like children and elderly persons are considered as dependants. In this context, it is observed that in the affected four villages 61.56% people are coming under the age bracket of 18-60 years which is progressive reflection.

Concerning to the ethnic classification of the affected families in the four allotted villages, it is revealed that the PAFs constitute four categories i.e. SC, ST, OBC and General caste. In this regard, it is noticed across the villages that out of the total 179 PAFs, 77 (43.02%) are coming under OBC Category, 23 (12.85%) from General category, 20 (11.17%) from SC Category and the rest 59 families (32.96%) are coming under ST category. As regards the religion of the affected families is concerned it is reported that 100% surveyed families are Hindus. Thus, the overall demographic scenario depicts that a prominent segment of the affected families i.e. around 33% are STs.

With regards the educational status of the 791 PAPs in the four allocated villages, 660 (83.44%) are found to be literates and rest 131 (16.56%) are uneducated. Further, from among the literates, 38.43% have attended elementary level of education, about 25% are found to have gone up to High School/matriculation level, little more than 6% stated to have gone up to the intermediate level and the remaining very few have achieved graduation and some technical qualifications etc.

Concerning to the occupations of the PAPs from the 179 surveyed families across the villages, it is revealed that total 320 persons (40.45%) out 791 are engaged in various economic activities for the purpose of their livelihood. Further, out of the total earning population, the highest percentage (41.87%) depend on cultivation, next in order i.e. 29.69% PAPs work as daily wage labours, 17.80% are salaried employee working in either government or private sectors and 16% pursue some business for their livelihood. In addition to this a few PAPs depend on pension. Thus, it is evident from the primary information that 71.56% of the total work force is engaged in cultivation and daily wage earning for their livelihood which indicates that the overall economic conditions of the affected families is not alluring.

As regards the annual income of the affected families is concerned it is revealed that out of 179 surveyed HHs in the four allocated villages, 6 project affected families income is more than Rs.300000/- and the same numbers of families also report to have their income in the range of Rs. 200000-Rs.300000. These 12 families are located in two villages out of the four those may be called as relatively well off. As regards to other income ranges, it is revealed that 66 families are found to be in the range of Rs.100000-Rs200000, 46 families in the range of Rs.58000-Rs100000 and rest 55 families are reported to be below the range of Rs 58000. Thus, it indicates that 124 PAFs are placed above the level of economically backward category/ (APL) and 55 PAFs are positioned below the economically backward category/ (BPL) range as per the Rangarajan Committee report.

The analysis of housing structures of the PAFs indicates that all the 179 surveyed families residing in their own houses across the four villages are going to be affected in varied enormities by the proposed project. It is observed that the housing structure of the said PAFs are having different structural constructions like; bricks and cement wall having concrete roof, cement wall having asbestos roof, thatched roof having cemented walls and thatched roof having mud wall etc. However, the floors are mostly made of mud & cement. Further, while analyzing the basic amenities it was noticed that in all most all the houses the necessary civic facilities i.e. bathroom, toilet and washing places are found outside the house. Moreover, all most all the houses are having electricity connections. Hence, it may be recorded that the affected families are residing in the houses mostly having electricity but they lack to have the structured basic facilities like bath room and toilet etc.

With regard to the possession of movable assets in the affected households across the allotted villages, it is found that about 38% families possess Television sets, 35% possess Gas stoves, more than 84% HHs have electric Fans, slightly more than 26% HHs have two wheelers, 77% HHs have mobile phones and about 18% HHs have reported to have possessed pressure Cookers. Besides, four HHs of Guptamanika village reported to have possessed four wheelers and eight HHs in two villages out of the four have computers. Furthermore, it is revealed that about 42.5% HHs across the villages have cows, about 32% have goats and little more than 22% have poultry. Besides, few affected households have also stated to have possessed buffaloes and sheep.

As regards to the health seeking behaviour, it was revealed that out of the total 179 households, 127 families (70.95%) were affected by different health related problems during the past 12 months and for its treatment almost all of them articulated that they preferred the allopathic treatment in Government health centers. Nevertheless, few also stated to have visited to private allopathic centers for their health problems.

Pertaining to decision making at household level, it is revealed from the survey that women members have influence over the domestic level decisions and the male members do have a major role in deciding issues relating to finance, land and other outside matters. In addition to this, in all other matters the decisions are taken mutually.

Land Assessment

The primary data shows that there are total of 344.73 acres of land available with affected households under their possession. Looking at the types of their land, it is found that about 249.3 acres (72.32%) are cultivable lands, 16.85 (4.89%) acres are residential land, 59.05 (17.13%) acres are barren land, 12.52 (3.63%) acres used for forestation and 7.02 acres are orchards available under the possession of affected families. Further, it is assessed that out of the total land holding of 344.73 acres by the PAFs, 185.69 (53.86%) acres are going to be affected and from which 168.29 (90.63%) acres land is proposed to be acquired for the project. Apart from this, if one analyzes the portion of the land proposed to be acquired out of the total land holding by the PAFs

then it comes to 48.82% only. As Land is a scarce and a precious resource for the sustenance of life and livelihood of rural community, the affected families should be properly compensated by the project authority as per the Act.

Project Impact

As per the primary information collected during the course of the survey, all the surveyed households are going to be affected in safe of their land, building and livelihood in different enormities due to proposed land acquisition. It is also observed that different types of structures of the project area may be affected due to its acquisition. Concerning to the affected residential structures, it has been found that 17 residential houses of the village Burush and 12 houses of Mahulamada (hamlet of village Guptamanika) may be submerged owing to the proposed dam. Beside, 6 cattle sheds are expected to be affected due to construction of the proposed irrigation project. These structural losses may affect them financially and mentally as well. In this regard, while conducting the survey and group discussion (FGD) the PAFs articulated that they should be provided with well constructed houses along with cash compensation as they are subject to lose their traditional residential houses and other assets of their native land.

To address these issues, required measures as per the norms should be taken which will compensate the losses incurred by the PAFs with regard to their assets and livelihood. Further, the project authority should take necessary steps to restore the livelihoods of the PAFs so as to better their standard of living by focusing on their specific needs. Thus, after proper verification by the concerned authorities loses should be identified and all sorts of losses should be properly compensated as per the Act.

Awareness & perception

During the course of survey and discussion with different stakeholders it is well understood that the people of the affected four villages are quite aware about the proposed construction of Hadua Irrigation Project across the river Hadua. However, the people are hopeful to get their dues by way of compensation, engagement, irrigation support for agricultural activities and scope for fishing facility etc. Moreover, all the affected families look for proper compensation and rehabilitation for loss of their land, house & livelihood etc.

As per the information gathered from different stakeholders and sources it is assumed that the proposed irrigation project will have varied benefits to the local inhabitants. Considering the financial benefits, 70% of the surveyed families are hopeful that the proposed irrigation project would provide permanent housing structures to the displaced families, facilitate for regular farming activities and fetching more produce from different crops and ensure water for their livestock etc. In addition to these, small business units can be set up in the nearby places expecting the flow of more people to the area due to the proposed project. Thus, they have someway an optimistic outlook

that the project may pave the way for their social benefit and economic opportunities too.

Concerning to project assistance 147 (82.12%) affected households opted for cash compensation as per the prevailing market price for the loss of their property and the remaining 32 (17.88%) households opined that government should provide project assistance in the vicinity for the loss of the land and houses. Apart from these, a few affected families expected some support to pursue certain locally feasible business activities for generating sustained income for their family. Moreover, the affect is not symmetrical for all the PAFs since some are going to lose their native places along with the landed property but others may lose only land but no residential house due to the proposed irrigation project.

Recommendations

In the light of the findings the following steps may be taken for successful implementation of the project. However, these recommendations are neither static nor binding upon the affected families which can further be improved after intense engagement with affected families by the implementing agencies.

- It seems that many houses/structures would be affected due to construction of Hadua Irrigation Project. Thus, it is suggested that proper verification and demarcation of the Aaycut area may be done by the concerned authorities and possible loss of structures should be properly compensated as per the Act.
- These affected families have been staying in their villages since ages. Hence, a sudden decision for permanent displacement from the native soil is of course an emotionally disturbing and psychologically shocking situation. This requires lot of empathy while handling the process of shifting and relocation.
- The project authority should evaluate the possible loss of income from these properties and compensation should be made in accordance with the loss of income associated with these properties.
- People considered land very vital not only for their livelihood, but also for its permanent value as an asset. Therefore, they look for more compensation for land and other assets so that they can create an alternative benefit to sustain their source of income.
- It is suggested that there must be a hassle free payment procedure, because many of them are apprehending that government system is very much cumbersome so they should not be subject to this but get their compensation without any hindrance. Hence, government should frame a strategy so as to reduce if not eradicate the hardships of those displaced as a result of development projects

In conclusion, it may be avowed that though the proposed project has some adverse impact on the affected families; hopefully the project authorities shall undertake suitable measures to minimize the effects on them. Never the less, the construction of proposed irrigation project envisages lasting benefits not only to the affected families of the locality but to the people of the Tahasil and state at large.

CHAPTER-I

INTRODUCTION & DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

1.1 Introduction

Water is one of the most precious natural resources on earth that plays an instrumental role in the existence of all living beings since time immemorial. Annals of history unfolds that the early civilizations developed and flourished on the banks of major rivers like Tigris and the Euphrates in Mesopotamia, the Nile in Egypt, the Huang-Ho in China and Indus River in India. Besides, many such evidences reveal during excavations about the existence of large water bodies in numerous prosperous kingdoms of the earlier times. As per the Greek terms, for all sorts of agricultural practices like; geponic, aeroponic and hydroponic water is a basic component. Thus, water plays a pivotal role in determining the survival of the living beings. However, it is a blatant fact that though about three fourth of the earth's surface is covered by water still only three percent are fresh and normally useful. Further, owing to uneven availability of water and irregular rainfall people in different parts confront with draught due to its scarcity and flood due its excessive flow. Therefore, irrigation has acquired an increasing importance in agriculture all over the world. Incidentally, India has four percent of the world's water availability but one sixth of world's population to sustain. Hence, to with stand the situation of highly uneven distribution of water resources, called for to store water in various types of storages, small, medium and large to fulfill country's requirement for sustaining a hefty population of over 135 crores. Agriculture is the main occupation of rural India as it contributes about 17% of the total Gross Domestic Product and provides engagement to about 60% of the population. During 1950-51 the irrigation potential of the country was 22.6 million hectares but it has increased to around 140 million hectares by now. Food production correspondingly increased mainly due to irrigation from 50.8 million tons in the year 1950-51 to over 292 million tons by the year 2019-2020. Thus, Irrigation support plays a vital role in increasing the agricultural produce and augmenting the economy. However, it is an artificial process of applying controlled amounts of water to land to assist in the production of crops. Thus, irrigation is basically an agricultural operation and it facilitates the process of supplying the needs of water for plants. Hence, expansion of irrigation has been a key strategy in the development of agriculture in the country.

Odisha is an agrarian state. Here almost 70 people out of every hundred dependent on agriculture but this sector contributes only about 26 per cent of the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) resulting in low per capita income in the farm sector. Further, due to inadequate, uncertain and uneven rainfall irrigation corroborates as a crucial component for sustained agricultural practices. It has been observed that the intensity of irrigation is an important determinant of the cropping pattern and agricultural productivity. The relationship between irrigation intensity and agricultural productivity establishes that irrigation plays a significant role in enhancing the productivity. Odisha

is endowed with rich surface and ground water resources. The importance of agriculture in Odisha can hardly be undermined despite the fact of its contribution to the state GDP. The agriculture sector provides employment to about 65% of the total workforce of the state. The majority of the total population in rural Odisha pursues agriculture as their prime source of livelihood. In this state, about 40% of the population belongs to traditionally back word schedule caste and schedule tribe communities. Furthermore, a progressive outlook depicts that about one forth population of the state are tribals and they fail to get the expected level of agricultural outputs due to various factors but scarcity of water to their land is a major component in that bracket. Thus, any such scope of water resources development in the tribal areas would be enormously beneficial for their socio-economic improvement. Consequently, Government of Odisha has planned to set up a medium irrigation project i.e. Hadua Irrigation Project across the river Hadua, a tributary of river Mahanadi at Narsinghpur Tahasil of Cuttack district. This Project envisages for the construction of a reservoir across river Hadua near village Kharod in Cuttack district. As per the planning, the proposed irrigation project looks to extend regular irrigation support to the draught prone upland areas of Baramba and Narsinghpur apart from Tigiria block of Cuttack district. In addition to this, the project foresees to cater the domestic water supply requirements of the rural inhabitants residing around the project site apart from the normal advantages of fishing.

1.2 Project Description

Name of the Work:

The proposed Hadua Project is one of the medium irrigation projects considered for extending irrigation support to the draught prone areas of Narsinghpur, Baramba apart from Tigiria block of Cuttack district. This is a reservoir project planned across the River Hadua, a tributary of River Mahanadi. As per the planning, the construction of the concrete dam would be 387m. long and 43.825m. height apart from a central Ogee crested spillway in the dam across the river.

Location and accessibility:

The project is located in Baramba Block of Cuttack district near village Kharod at Latitude 20° 27' 50"N and Longitude 85° -15' -30" E vide Toposheet No. 73 H/2, H/2 H/6 & H/7. The index map depicting location of the project is enclosed for reference. The proposed dam site is situated at a distance of 100kms, from Cuttack, the district head-quarter. The nearest railway station of east coast Railways is Athagarh which is 55kms away. The dam site is located at a distance of 130 kms from the state capital and nearest airport, Bhubaneswar.

Necessity of Project:

As stated beforehand, the project area comes under Baramba Block of Cuttack district, which is a draught prone region. The agricultural practice of this area is completely

dependent on the rainfall, which is erratic due to wide temporal & spatial distribution. This situation affects the agricultural production of the area very severely for which the per capita income of the people in this area is quite low as they live on the agriculture produce as their main source of income. As a result of which, the inhabitants of the locality continue with poor education, mal-nutrition and poverty. Hence, the construction of a dam across the River Hadua is absolutely necessary for ensuring possible irrigation support to improve their agricultural productivity and economy of the region to mitigate the miseries of the local populace, mostly belonging to the Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and backward class communities. Thus, the proposed provision of creating irrigation support in this drought prone area is absolutely necessary and justified.

Project planning in brief:

The project envisages construction of a 387m long concrete dam with an Ogee Crested spillway of 60m in length across river Hadua, a tributary of river Mahanadi near village Kharod in Cuttack district of Odisha. The catchment area intercepted by the Dam is 170Sq km. It creates a reservoir having gross storage capacity of 3314.66 Ham. The total inflow in to the reservoir is 5685.95 Ham corresponding to a 75% dependable year after deducting 20% utilization by the upstream and downstream stake holders. The project has an average water utilization of 78.05%.

The central spillway is ogee crested type gated spillway is of 61.0m length. The crest level of the spillway is RL.118.00 M with 5 nos. of 11m × 8.0m size radial gates. The spillway is planned to pass a intended flood of 2033cumecs.

The project will provide irrigation facility to 6205 ha of GCA and 3641 ha of CCA with annual irrigation of 6598 ha. One main canal naming as Right Main Canal, off takes from the head regular located on the Right side of dam axis. The length of Right and Left Main Canal is 9.500 km and 37.0 Km respectively. The ayacut of the project is located on the either side of the river. The canal is planned to be designed with Under Group Pipe Line (UGPL).

The annual irrigation of the area is 6598 ha with an intensity of 1.8% irrigation. The salient features of the project are given separately for ready reference.

Conclusion:

The Hadua Irrigation Project is located in Baramba block of Cuttack district near village Kharod. This tributary converges with the river Mahanadi near village Gobardhanpur which is situated at a distance of 10.7 km from project site. This project has been designed largely for irrigation purposes. Its detail project report was submitted to the Central Water Commission, Bhubaneswar in 1999 and the same got approved by the Commission, Ministry of Water Resources and Government of India in the 76th TAC meeting held on 29th March 2001, with an estimated cost of Rs 62.48 crores at 1999 price level. Thereafter, the Ministry of Environment and Forest, Government of India,

has granted approval for Stage-II forest clearance and diversion of 202.155 ha land for Hadua Irrigation Project on 16th August 2007. Then the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India has accorded the approval for clearance of R.R. of Hadua Irrigation Project on 16th January 2004. Moreover, for the proposed project four villages are going to be affected of which one village will be fully affected (submerged) and the remaining three villages would be partially affected. For construction of this Project, total 168.29 acres of private land would be acquired that comes under the Narsinghpur Tahasil of Cuttack district. To learn the impact of this project upon the people residing in/near the reservoir area and for finalization of the R & R action plan, the Social Impact Assessment has been conducted.

Examination of Alternatives

To inspect about the scope of any other option, a High Level Technical Committee constituted for this purpose visited the project site on 17th June 2015 and suggested for the construction of concrete gravity dam instead of earthen dam apart from keeping provisions for a Mini Hydro Power Station of 1.00 MW. Accordingly, the project parameters for a concrete gravity Dam of 387m long along with centrally located spillway with a revised estimated cost of Rs 323.38Cr was accepted at the 87th state TAC held on 4th December 2015 and the same was forwarded to the Department of Water Resources (DoWR), Government of Odisha for approval. Here the ayacut of the proposed project has been considered to be 5501 Ha for Khariff and 2957 Ha for Rabi cultivations.

However, the approved Ayacut area of 5501 Ha of the proposed Hadua Irrigation Project is found to be almost overlapping the ongoing projects i.e. Ghoradiha-I&II and Padmamala-I & II under cluster VI of the Mega Lift Irrigation project, in Narsinghpur and Baramba block of the state. This matter was discussed two times in the High Level Technical Committee meetings held under the chairmanship of the Engineer-in Chief, water resource, Odisha, on 30th October 2017 and 27th November 2017. The High Level Technical Committee directed to take up extensive survey for assessing whether more ayacut area can be covered by the available water of the proposed reservoir of the project for the maximum utilization. Thereafter, the project proposal was placed before 95th TAC for irrigation project held on 12th June 2018 where the TAC suggested for the UGPL system of supplying irrigation water that may enhance the ayacut for the project. The committee finally observed that Hadua Irrigation Project seems feasible considering the availability of Khariff and more Rabi ayacut. As per the suggestions of the 95th TAC the detail survey work has been carried out to explore possible new ayacut in left side of the project. Furthermore, a revised DPR has been prepared for an ayacut area of 3641 Ha for Khariff and 2957 Ha for Rabi, based upon the ayacut areas verified by the ORSAC. Finally this has been approved on 102th TAC held on 30th December 2020. Here the cost of the project is Rs 673.96 crores.

Workforce Requirement:

For construction of the proposed MIP project, a good number of workforces would be required but all of them would be engaged on temporary basis. However, the local inhabitants of the region may partly be engaged to meet the requirements of unskilled labour, but the skilled and semi-skilled workforce would be brought from outside to the work site for the purpose of the project construction.

1.3 Social Impact Assessment (SIA)

Under the Right to Fair compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 there is a provision when the appropriate Government acquires land for its own use, hold and control, including for public sector undertakings (PSUs) and for public purpose relating to land acquisition, compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement a Social Impact Assessment study would be done. Section 4 (1) of this act states whenever the Government intends to acquire land for a public purposes, it shall consult the concerned Gram Panchayat (GP), NAC, Municipality or Municipal Corporation, as the case may be, at village level or ward level, in the affected area and carry out a Social Impact Assessment study in consultation with them. The Social Impact Assessment study will include:

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

The Government shall take into consideration while undertaking a Social Impact Assessment study the impact that the project is likely to have on various components such as livelihood of affected families, public and community properties, assets and infrastructure particularly roads, public transport, drainage, sanitation, sources of drinking water, sources of water for cattle, community ponds, grazing land, plantations, public utilities such as post offices, fair price shops, food storage godowns, electricity supply, health care facilities, schools and educational or training facilities, Anganwadi, places of worship, land for traditional tribal institutions and burial and cremation grounds etc.

As per the act, the SIA study team shall collect and analyze a range of quantitative and qualitative data, by undertaking detailed site visits. A thorough analysis of all relevant land records and data, field verification, review and comparison with similar projects shall be conducted by the SIA team. Based on the land assessment, land records and field verification, the SIA shall provide an accurate estimate of the number of affected families and the number of displaced families among them and ensure that the SIA team

shall enumerate all the affected families. Socio-economic and cultural profile of the affected area must be prepared, based on available data and statistics, field visits and consultations. Basing on the data collected the SIA team shall identify and assess the nature, extent and intensity of the positive and negative social impacts associated with the proposed project and land acquisition

1.4 Applicable policies & Legal framework

For conducting the SIA study it is imperative to analyze the Acts to understand the legal procedures in implementing project and identifying the gaps and areas where there is a need for strengthening to comply with policy on resettlement and rehabilitation of project affected persons and indigenous population development plan. The following subsections summarized the legislative framework in which the projects will be implemented with respect to the social issues. The Project Authority will ensure that project activities implemented are consistent with the national, state, local and legal framework.

1.4.1 Constitutional provisions:

The constitution of India originally provided the right to property under Articles 19 and 31. Article 19 guaranteed that all citizens have the right to acquire, held and dispose of property. Article 31 stated that “no person shall be deprived of his property save by authority of law”. It also provided that compensation would be paid to person whose property has been acquired for public purpose. The right to property was deleted from the list of fundamental rights in the 44th Amendment of Indian Constitution in 1978. Instead of this right, a new legal provision was introduced in Article 300A which states “No persons shall be deprived of his property save by authority of law”. However, to identify the Schedule area for resettlement and rehabilitation of the displaced families and provide proper compensation to the land loser families, their socio economic status is required to be assessed and the present study has been conducted for the said purpose.

1.4.2 Right to Fair Compensation & Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013

This Act came into force on 1st January 2014 replacing the Land Acquisition Act, 1894. The new RFLARR 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 provides for enhanced compensation to land owners in cases of land acquisition by the government for public purposes or for Public Private Partnership (PPP), and other private sector projects. The Act has been hailed as beneficial and necessary to protect the interest of land holders and other affected persons.

Key Features of RFCTLARR Act

- i. Public purpose:** Land may be acquired only for public purpose i.e. defense and national security; roads, railways, highways, and ports built by government and public sector enterprises; planned development and improvement of village or urban sites and residential purposes for the poor and landless, government administered schemes or institutions, etc. In certain cases such as in the case of private sectors consent of 80 per cent of the project affected people is required to be obtained.
- ii. Process of Land Acquisition:** As per the Act the government shall conduct a Social Impact Assessment (SIA) study, in consultation with the Gram Sabha in rural areas and with equivalent bodies in case of urban areas. Before acquisition of land a preliminary notification indicating the intent to acquire land must be issued within 12 months from the date of evaluation of the SIA. Subsequently, the government shall conduct a survey to determine the extent of land to be acquired. If the government is satisfied that a particular piece of land must be acquired for public purpose, a declaration to acquire the land is made. Once this declaration is published, the government shall acquire the land. No transactions shall be permitted for the specified land from the date of the preliminary notification until the process of acquisition is completed. For the purpose of construction of proposed Hadua Irrigation Project in Narsinghpur Tahasil of Cuttack district, the public notification for SIA Study was issued by Revenue & Disaster Management Department, Government of Odisha vide letter No-RDM-LAA-CTC-0004-2021/28090 R&DM dated 16 Sept. 2021, prior to the acquisition of land.
- iii. Compensation of Land Owners:** The compensation for land acquisition is determined by the Collector and awarded by him to the land owner within two years from the date of publication of the declaration of acquisition.

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

The average sale price referred to in clause (ii) shall be determined taking into account the sale deeds or the agreements to sell registered for similar type of

area in the nearer villages or nearer to the vicinity area where acquisition of land is proposed to be made.

For determining the average sale price one-half of the total number of sale deeds or the agreements to sell in which the highest sale price has been mentioned shall be taken into account.

Rehabilitation & Resettlement: Provisions made in the Act for R&R to be applicable to every affected family. Once the preliminary notification for acquisition is published, an Administrator shall be appointed and he/she shall conduct a survey and prepare the R&R scheme. This scheme shall then be discussed in the local Panchayat, NAC, Municipality and Municipal Corporation where land is acquired. 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. Once the Collector 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. As per the *Rule 8*, the Government of Odisha shall issue notification within 30 days from the date of the SIA study. In this light, notification has been issued by Revenue & Disaster Management Department, Government of Odisha, vide letter No- *RDM-LAA-CTC-0004-2021/28090 R&DM dated 16 Sept. 2021* for conducting the SIA study in Narsinghpur Tahasil of Cuttack district .

Provisions for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes:

Under the Section 41 and Section 42 of the RFCTLARR Act, the Provisions and Reservation & other benefits made for Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribe peoples are described below.

Section - 41 (Provisions)

- (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 Panchayat 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 of 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 Panchayats or the Autonomous Districts 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 involuntary displacement of the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes 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 Scheduled Tribes as well as the Scheduled Castes on the alienated land by undertaking a special drive together with land acquisition.

(5) The Development Plan shall also contain a programme for development of alternate fuel, fodder and non-timber forest produce resources on non-forest lands within a 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 least 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 of the possession of the land.

(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 the 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 the 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 a 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 the Scheduled Tribes are relocated outside of the district, then, they shall be paid an additional twenty-five per cent rehabilitation and resettlement benefits to which they are entitled in monetary terms along with a one-time entitlement of fifty thousand rupees.

Section – 42 (Reservation & other benefits)

(1) All benefits, including the reservation benefits available to the Scheduled Tribes and the Scheduled Castes 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 to in the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution are relocated outside those areas, then, 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 area is a Scheduled Area referred to in the said Fifth Schedule, or a tribal area referred to in the said Sixth Schedule, or not.

(3) Where the community rights have been settled under the provisions 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.

1.4.3 Odisha Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules, 2016

These Rules have been framed by the Government of Odisha as per the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 109 of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 (30 of 2013). This rule has been followed during the SIA study for the proposed Hadua Irrigation Project as applicable.

As per the *Rule 6*, Government of Odisha has selected NCDS as an independent organization for State SIA Unit to conduct the social impact assessment study in the state and to facilitate the SIA unit the secretary R & R will be acting as the State Level Nodal Officer.

Rule 9, says the SIA study shall be conducted in consultation with concerned Panchayat/ULB and the study report will be submitted in the specific format along with the SIMP. In this connection, the SIA team of Research and Analysis Consultants (RAC) has visited the target sites and consulted the inhabitants/local people/ward representatives prior to the SIA study. Further, the SIA report has been prepared as per the *Form-D* along with the SIMP in *Form-E*.

The *Rule 11* reflects the process of conducting the social Impact Assessment which has been followed by the SIA team of RAC during the process of study work. The SIA team has visited the affected areas, discussed at length with the affected families and have observed the socio-economic situation of these families.

As per the *Rule 12*, the SIMP shall provide the detail Rehabilitation & Resettlement Entitlement Matrix of each enumerated and displaced family and that has been prepared by and incorporated in the report.

Rule 14 indicates that the public hearing shall be held in the affected areas seeking feedback on the findings of SIA and shall seek additional information/left out information for incorporation in the final report. As per the guidelines, the public hearings would be conducted after submission of the draft report and getting intimation from the concerned authorities for the purpose.

1.4.4 Orissa Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy, 2006

In pursuance to the provisions in Para 13 of the R & R Policy of 2006, 4th revised rates have been issued by the Government of Odisha vide Resolution dated 28.7.2014 and fresh rates have been fixed for assistance for self-relocation; house building assistance and one time assistance in lieu of employment; assistance for agricultural land, temporary shed, transport allowance, etc. The intention of the policy is to provide support to the PAFs and award compensation using the stakeholders' concepts.

Odisha Government has issued directive guidelines which may be followed for conducting the socio-economic survey, socio-cultural survey and infrastructural survey for all projects involving acquisition of lands. In the present context, for conducting this SIA study all the guidelines have been followed.

1.4.5 Land Acquisition Act 1894

The most relevant Act effective in India for facilitating resettlement and rehabilitation process is the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 which was amended in 1984. This Act is relevant for acquisition of private land by the Government for public purposes and determining compensation. The Act ensures that no person is deprived of land. It gives opportunity to the PAPs for a hearing before the actual acquisition.

The main elements of the LAA are: Land identified for the purpose is placed under Section 4 of the LAA for notification. Once the land has been placed under Section 4, no further sale or transfer is allowed. The land is then placed under Section 6 of the LAA. This is a declaration that the Government intends to acquire the land. The District Collector is directed to take steps for the acquisition, and the land is placed under Section 9. Interested parties are then invited to state their interest in the land and the price. Under Section 11, the DC will make an award within two years of the date of publication of the declaration. Otherwise, the acquisition proceedings shall lapse. In case of disagreement on the price awarded, within 6 weeks of the award, the parties (under Section 18) can request the DC to refer the matter to the Courts to make a final ruling on the amount of compensation. Compensation for land and structures (such as houses, wells, trees, etc.) is paid by the project authorities to the State Government, which in turn compensates the landowners. This act was effective in our country for a long period. Looking at the lapses existing in the said Act, Government of India came up with a very progressive law named as The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2013, (RFCTLARR Act) that replaced the old LAA 1894. But the overall procedure for land acquisition and compensation are drawn from the original Land Acquisition Act, 1894.

1.4.6 Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights & Full Participation) Act, 1995

The Act is guided by the philosophy of empowering persons with disabilities. The Act endeavors to introduce an instrument for promoting equality and participation of persons with disability on the one hand, and eliminating discriminations of all kinds, on the other. This act pertaining to Person with disability (PWD) has also been followed during the process of this SIA study.

CHAPTER-II

STUDY TEAM, APPROACH & METHODOLOGY

2.1 The Study

With regard to the perpetual planning of Government of Odisha (GoO), pertaining to irrigation in the drought prone area of Baramba and Narsinghpur block of Cuttack district, the Department of Irrigation Govt. of Odisha planned to construct the Hadua Irrigation Project, a Dam spillway and Head regulator over river Hadua 3.5 Km upstream of village Kharod. There is a canal system of nearly 20.00 Km proposed to be created to provide annual irrigation support to 5501Ha ayacut area in Kharif and 2957Ha in Rabi season. For the purpose of construction of this Medium Irrigation Project, total 168.29 acres of private land would be acquired which comes under four villages viz. Olaba, Similibola, Guptamanika and Burusha under Olaba Panchayat of Narsinghpur Tehsil in Cuttack district.

As per section 4(1) of Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation & Resettlement (RFCTLARR) Act 2013, Social Impact Assessment study for the said project would be done before acquisition. Looking into this, Nabakrushna Choudhury Centre for Development Studies (NCDS) Bhubaneswar, the State SIA Unit, has assigned RAC, Bhubaneswar one of its empanelled agencies to conduct the Social Impact Assessment study for Acquisition of 168.29 acres of private land out of the total land to be acquired. This land would be acquired in Narsinghpur Tehsil of Cuttack district. For undertaking the study, preliminary notification has been issued by the Revenue & Disaster Management Department, Government of Odisha, vide letter No: *RDM-LAA-CTC-0004-2021/28090 R&DM dated 16 Sept. 2021*. As per the notification, the agency RAC, Bhubaneswar has undertaken the Social Impact Assessment study for 168.29 acres of private land. As per the RoR furnished by the State SIA Unit there are 115 recorded tenants at village Gupatamanika, 53 recorded tenants at Burusha, 35 recorded tenants at Similibola and 4 recorded tenants at Olaba village. However, during the course of survey the team found 179 nos. of households (including extended families) and accordingly survey has been carried out in 98 HHs at Guptamanika, 32 HHs at Burush, 43 HHs at Similibola and 6 Hhs at Olaba village. Further, it may be reported that during field operation some HHs could not surveyed since some HHs found locked, some HHs are staying outside, some RoR holders found dead and many RoR holders found multiple plots in the given RoR list. The details of these divergences have been enumerated beforehand.

Objectives of the study

The major objectives of this social impact study are as follows;

- a) To assess whether the proposed land acquisition would serve public purpose.

- b) To estimate the number of affected families, magnitude of loss of land assets based on the actual holdings of the families and the number of families among them likely to be displaced physically or occupationally due to acquisition of land.
- c) Extent of lands-public and private, houses, settlements and other common properties likely to be affected due to the proposed acquisition.
- d) To examine whether the extent of land proposed for acquisition is the bare minimum necessity for the commissioning of the proposed project.
- e) To find out whether an alternative site has been considered for the purpose where there is least displacement problem, but the site itself is not suitable for the project.
- f) Suggest remedial intervention measures by designing appropriate policies and programmes through social impact management plan or mitigation plan.

2.2 Study Approach

As per the section 4 (1) of Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 of Government of India, a Social Impact Assessment (SIA) Study is mandatory before starting the process of land acquisition for construction of any type of project. By keeping in with this, this SIA study has been carried out in four villages of Olaba Panchayat under Narsinghpur Tehsil of Cuttack district for the construction of the proposed Hadua Irrigation Project.

The SIA study requires to make out the present status as well as the changes to be brought about by the proposed policy initiative / project implementation. As per the law of the land, concurrence is given to the project only when it helps to improve the standard of living of the persons affected. Since implementation of a project involves land acquisition and displacement of people, a Resettlement Action Plan is required to be kept in order. The study is based on information collected from both the secondary and primary sources through census household survey, community level public survey, public participation techniques and desktop exercise. Secondary data would be helpful in validating the findings at the field level.

The study provides the information on;

- Social and economic conditions of the affected families in the project area
- Potential impact of the project and its characteristics & magnitude
- Ascertain about the groups going to be affected positively and negatively.
- Perceptions of the affected people about the project and its impact.
- Possible potential mitigation measures to minimize the distress.
- Institutional capacity to implement mitigation measures

2.3 Team Composition

To conduct the SIA study a research team of seven members' was formed. Different types of works were planned for different stages which were assigned to the concerned team members. The team collected the information in census mode by administering the questionnaire designed for the purpose. Besides, as per the guidelines FGDs, social and resource mappings were also conducted. In this regard, the following team members were engaged to conduct the present study.

Table-2.1: Study Team

SI No	Name	Designation	Qualification	Work Experience
1	Dr Saroj Ranjan Mania	Team Leader	PhD	26 Yrs
2	Deepak Kumar Dash	Co-ordinator	M.A	20 Yrs
3	Debadutta Sahoo	Supervisor	M.A	20 Yrs
4	Niranjana Sahoo	Investigator	B.Com	15 Yrs
5	Satyajeet Mohanty	Investigator	M.A	10 Yrs
6	Debasis Mishra	Investigator	B.A	5 Yrs
7	Anasuya Behera	Computer Operator	MCA	7 Yrs

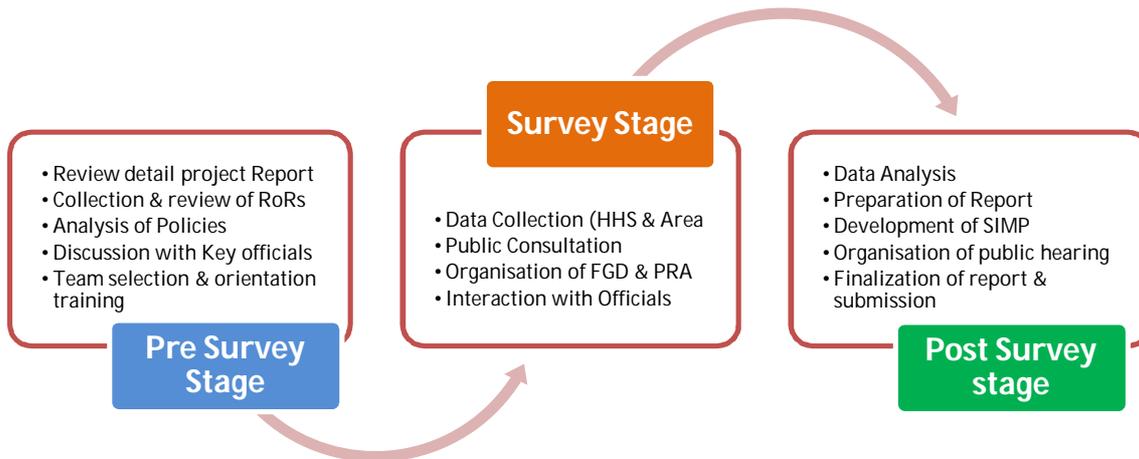
2.4 Methods of the Study

Keeping in view of the objectives and scope of the work, both 'census survey method' and 'sample survey method' have been followed. The 'census survey method' was used while collecting information from the directly affected families and the sample survey method was followed while canvassing the indirectly-affected households with a simple random sampling process. The purpose of the census survey was to prepare an inventory of all the affected persons and the impact on their properties and sources of income. The methods adopted for the study are as follows;

- a) Review of secondary documents, site visit and demarcation of area & PAFs
- b) Census survey and exploration of extended families
- c) Household data collection from affected families & 5% or minimum 10 nos. of non-affected families.
- d) Public consultation and Focus Group Discussion
- e) Collection of secondary Information from government departments
- f) Assessment of social impact of the project
- g) Preparation of SIA report and SIMP
- h) Organisation of Public Hearing to perceive views of affected families
- i) Finalization of report and submission

The survey was undertaken in the affected areas of Narsinghpur Tehsil by covering 179 PAFs from four villages of Olaba Panchayat i.e. Olaba, Similibola, Guptamanika and Burusha. Besides, 40 non-land losing HHs in project affected area were also surveyed as control sample to gather their views pertaining to the impact of the proposed irrigation project.

Fig.1: Study approach & methods in different phases



2.5 Activities Undertaken

- 2.5.1 **Review of relevant documents:** A comprehensive desk based research was carried out to understand the background information of the SIA. Accordingly a wide range of secondary literatures, study reports, relevant government Acts/policies, research publications were reviewed to understand the process of social impact assessment, management plan, public hearing, etc.
- 2.5.2 **Site visit & Information dissemination:** The team undertook initial field visits to explore the project area for an understanding of its geography, topography, social infrastructure, the affected people and their socio-cultural life. The team consulted different stakeholders in the project area and organized meetings with them to generate awareness about the project and shared information for the study.
- 2.5.3 **Household Data collection:** Door-to-door personal interviews were conducted for census survey by using well-structured questionnaires. The predesigned schedules were administered for collecting household data that encompasses different aspects such as the identification particulars of the PAFs/PAPs, their social profile, their family details, occupations, sources of income, family expenditure, household assets, information on affected structure, commercial/self-employment activities, employment pattern, and the opinions and views of the PAPs about the project and also their resettlement and rehabilitation needs.
- 2.5.4 **Public Consultation through FGD & PRA:** Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and series of interactions with the community members were undertaken to collect both quantitative and qualitative information from the primary sources. The FGD was conducted in the study area with specific sections of the project-affected people. Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) techniques such as Social mapping

and Resource mapping were applied in the affected area to gather knowledge and the opinion of the affected people about the planning for the proposed irrigation project.

2.5.5 Data Analysis & Report preparation: At the first stage secondary sources of information were analyzed and used as essential references throughout the SIA process. Then the primary data collected from the field undergone the processes of scrutiny, coding, data entry, cleaning as well as processing of quantitative data. Descriptive statistical methods were used to analyze the primary data which have been presented using tables and graphs. However, the SIA report has been developed based upon various information gathered from different sources.

2.5.6 Preparation of Social Impact management plan (SIMP): The SIA team prepared an SIMP, based on the impact identified in the assessment. The objective of SIMP is to minimise hardships of the households in the project affected area and compensate them for the adverse impacts dealt with due to the project. It includes the viability of impact mitigation and management strategies with clear indication of costs, timelines and capacities. The SIMP along with the report has also been prepared in the vernacular language i.e. 'Odia' for its circulation and easy understanding of the people in the affected area.

2.6 Public Hearing: As per *Section-5* of the RFCTLARR Act 2013, the two public hearing meeting was organized in the affected area after giving prior information about date, time and venue to ascertain the views of the affected families relating to land acquisition. The concerned LAO, ADM Cuttack, Sub-Collector Athagarh, Tahasildar Narasinghpur, Chief Engineer & BM Brahmani Basin Samal, Addl. Chief Engineer Angul Irri. Circle, ACF Athagarh, Sarpanch Olab and Secretary RAC facilitated the meetings and the SIA team members of RAC presented the draft SIA report in the presence of concerned officials of the district, land acquiring authority and the affected persons. After conclusion of the public hearings, the entire feedbacks from different quarters have been incorporated in the final SIA report.

2.7 Tools used

Four sets of tools were used for collection of information from the affected families in the surveyed area. These tools are as follows:

- Household Interview Schedule
- General, Social & Cultural Infrastructure Survey
- Guidelines for Focus Group Discussion
- Social Mapping & Resource Mapping

2.8 Limitations

While conducting the social impact assessment, the team faced some impediments but necessary measures were taken by the study team to overcome these problems. However, there still remained certain things to deal with. The following are the limitations faced by the study team during the process of the survey;

- Due to the prevailing COVID-19 situation followed by different restrictions necessary precautions were made by the visiting team with much difficulty to conduct the field work in the affected area by adhering the guidelines.
- The study limited to affected households residing within Olaba Panchayat.
- Incomplete documentation: Some affected families could not be surveyed due to different reasons as stated earlier.
- The actual impact may be at variance due to different reasons beyond the reach of the survey.
- All the comprehensive secondary data were not accessible to cross-check the primary data collected from the field. Hence, the possibility of marginal slip-up in analysis and interpretation may not be completely ruled out.

2.9 Chapterisation Design:

The SIA report is divided into seven chapters. First Chapter is Introduction covering project background and legal framework & policies. The chapter two includes scope, objectives, methodology, activities undertaken and limitations of the study. Profile of SIA study area & affected families are focused in the chapter three. Chapter four analyzes the assessment of Project land. Analysis of Project Impact and perception of the affected families including SIMP are presented in the fifth Chapter. Chapter Six incorporates the details of the two Public hearing meeting and the final chapter seven reflects cost benefit analysis and recommendations for necessary action.

CHAPTER-III

SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF STUDY AREA & AFFECTED FAMILIES

3.1 The Study district: Cuttack

In the state of Odisha, there are 30 districts of which Cuttack is the most prominent on various counts. Its administrative headquarter is the city of Cuttack. As per 2011 Census, it is the second most populous district of the state, i.e. next to Ganjam with a population of 2,624,470. As depicted in history, the name Cuttack is an anglicised form of 'Kataka' which literally means the fort with reference to the ancient 'Barabati Fort'. As regards to its geographical position the district is located in 20.517° N latitude and 85.726° E longitude having covered an area of 3932 sq.km.. From climatic point of view, the average annual rainfall over the district is about 1440 mm and most of which occurs during south-west monsoon period (June to September). The temperature seems moderate for the area throughout the year except for the summer season (March to mid-June), where the average maximum temperature remains 41 °C and the average minimum temperature over the district is stated to be 10 °C. Cuttack district consists of 15 tehsils and the same numbers of Revenue Blocks. It has a population density of 666 persons per square km and its decadal growth (2001-2011) rate is 11.86%. The sex ratio of the district is 955 females for every 1000 males, and the literacy rate is 84.2%. In this district, 91.36% of the population speak Odia, 4.66% Urdu, 1.39% Hindi, 0.86% Bengali and 0.78% also speak Telugu as their first language.

Fig.2: Map of Cuttack District

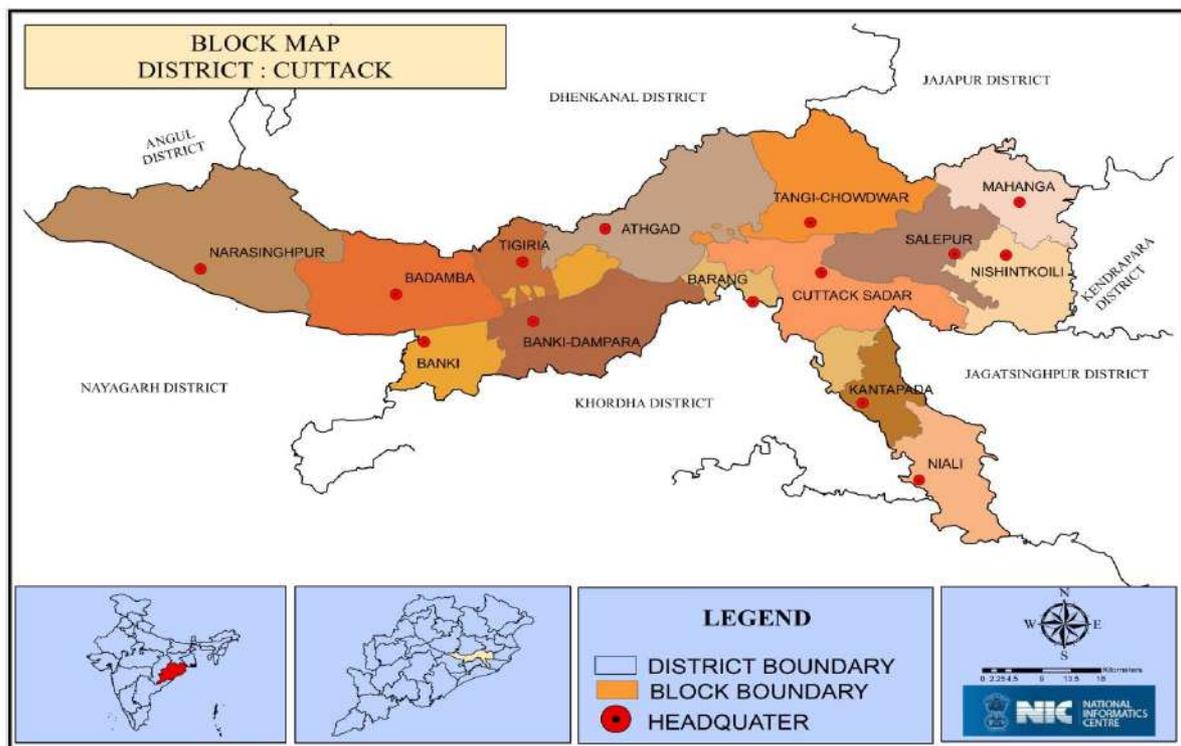


Table-3.1: Key Indicators District Cuttack

Indicators	Cuttack District	Odisha State
Geographical Area (sq km)	3932 sq.km.	155707 sq.km
No. of Sub-Divisions	03	58
No. of Tahasils	15	316
No. of CD Blocks	14	314
No. of ULB	04	68
No. of Gram Panchayats	373	6234
No of Villages	1950	51349
No of Households	5,79,170	9637820
Total Population	26,24,470	41974218
Density of Population per sq km	666	269
% of SC Population	19.00	16.53
% of ST Population	03.57	22.13
Sex Ratio (No. of females per 1000 male)	955	978
Literacy rate (%)	84.2	73.45

Source: Census 2011

3.2 Narsinghpur Block:

Narsinghpur is a block of Cuttack district and a part of Baramba Assembly Constituency of the state. It has been named after its founding ruler King Narasingh who was subsequently overthrown by Sri Mandardhar Harichandana Mohapatra. Narsinghpur town bears a glorious history. The local deity of this land is goddess "pragala". It is situated at a distance of 100 km from the state capital Bhubaneswar and at a distance of 120 km far from the district headquarters Cuttack. The scenic reflection of the place depicts the flow of the River Mahanadi in its one side and the other side is escorted by a vast forest area along with several mountains called Satakosia Wildlife Sanctuary. Further Deojhar waterfall, a beautiful touring spot of the state is located in Olaba Panchayat under Narsinghpur Block of Cuttack District. The population of the Narsinghpur block is 97624 those abode in 22487 households. Out of its total population, 80.43% are literate. The scheduled caste population of the block is 22922 and that of the Scheduled Tribes is 6053. In this regard, the detail demography of Narasinghpur Block has been furnished in Table-3.2

Table-3.2: Demography of Narsinghpur Block

Total No of HHs	22487	SC Population	22922
Total Population	97624	Literates	80.43%
Male Population	51055	Total Workers	38596
Female Population	46569	Main Worker	27299
ST Population	6053	Marginal Worker	11297

Source: Census 2011

3.3 General and Socio-cultural Infrastructures & Services in the affected villages:

As regards to the living conditions of the people in the allocated four villages pertaining to the availability of different infrastructural facilities like road connectivity, drinking water facility, electricity, market area, Anganwadi Centre (AWC), community hall, post office, police station, Banks, Schools, Colleges and Hospitals etc. it is reflected that, very few such conveniences are available in the affected villages. However, there are some other facilities accessible at a distance of 10-15 km away from the village. Moreover, the details about the availability of such infrastructural facilities are given in Table-3.3. Moreover, during the course of field operation it was observed that there would be some loss of socio-cultural infrastructures like; Community Halls, temples, Religious places, Jatra padia and cremation grounds etc. due to the acquisition. Further, there are apprehensions for some dislocations in the project affected area as revealed during the course of the field work.

Table-3.3: Availability of General Infrastructures in the affected 4 villages (in nos.)

Infrastructures	Numbers Available				Total
	Guptamanika	Burush	Similibola	Olaba	
Kuchha Road	1km	2km	2km	1km	6km
Pucca Road	1km	0	1km	3km	5km
Semi Pucca	2km	0.5km	1km	1km	4.5km
Dug well	3	2	1	3	9
Tube Well	10	1	3	9	23
Hand Pumps	0	0	0	0	0
Pipe connected	1km	0.5km	1km	1km	3.5km
Stand Post	3	2	2	4	11
Cremation ground	2	0	1	0	03
Market Area	0	0	0	0	0
Anganwadi Centre	1	0	0	1	2
Community Hall	3	1	1	3	8
Post Office	0	0	0	0	0
Police Station	0	0	0	0	0
Commercial Bank	0	0	0	0	0
Regional rural Bank	0	0	0	0	0
Prayer Hall/Bhagabat Tungi	0	0	0	1	1
Primary School	1	0	1	1	3
Secondary School	0	0	0	1	1
High School	0	0	0	1	1
College	0	0	0	0	0
Vulnerable Group Centre	0	0	0	0	0
Library/Study Centre	0	0	0	0	0
ANM Centre	0	0	0	0	0
Dispensary/Hospital	0	0	0	1	1
Veterinary Centre	0	0	0	0	0
Fair Price Shop	0	0	0	1	1

Textile Shop	0	0	0	0	0
Grocery Shop	2	0	0	2	4
Chemist/Pharmacy	0	0	0	0	0
Construction material Shop	0	0	0	0	0
Hotel	0	0	0	0	0
Flour Mill	0	0	0	1	1
Tractor repair shop	0	0	0	0	0
Cycle/Automobile repair	0	0	0	0	0
Barber	0	0	0	0	0
Carpenter	0	0	0	0	0
Black Smith	0	0	0	0	0
Gold Smith	0	0	0	0	0
Tailor	0	0	0	0	0
Cobbler	0	0	0	0	0
Mason	3	0	0	3	6
Washer Man	0	0	0	0	0
Uphol Steries	0	0	0	0	0
Clinics	0	0	0	0	0
Patho Labs	0	0	0	0	0
Nursing Home	0	0	0	0	0
Optical	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Primary data from field

As per the information gathered, very few institutions like AWCs, Fair Price shops and Primary schools etc. are available in project affected villages but these institutions will not be dislocated due to the proposed project. In addition to modest infrastructural aspects, there are not many single service providers available in the affected villages too. Besides, only two villages out of four are having few masons. Moreover, as reported the rest of the work force pursue farming activities either as cultivators or wage labourers for their living.

In addition to above, there are some socio-cultural and religious infrastructures available in the affected villages as reflected in the table-3.4

Table-3.4: Available Socio-cultural Infrastructures in affected 4 villages (in nos.)

Infrastructures	Numbers Available				Total
	Guptamanika	Burush	Similibola	Olaba	
Festival location	2	1	3	1	07
Local trade guilds	0	0	0	0	00
Trading spots	0	0	0	1	01
Bhajan Mandals	1	0	0	2	03
Sports Group	1	1	0	0	02
Musical group	1	0	0	1	02
Dance team	0	1	0	0	01
Drama group	0	0	0	1	01
Painting groups	0	0	0	0	00
Local band sets	0	0	0	0	00

Money lender	0	0	0	0	00
Local quack/doctors	0	0	0	0	00
Caste Panchayat/Elders	1	1	1	1	04
Maths	0	0	0	0	00
Jatra ground	0	0	0	0	00
Temple	1	1	2	1	05
Masjid	0	0	0	0	00
Rest Shed	0	0	0	1	01

Source: Primary data from field

The above information have been collected through structured questionnaires and those have also been indicated in the social maps of the area. The socio-cultural section of the tool is corroborated with the affected area profile where more information have been incorporated relating to the general and socio-cultural infrastructure aspects of the project affected area.

3.4 Socio-economic Profile of affected families

Usually, the infrastructure development projects contend with land acquisition for which it studies the impacts on the social and economic situations of the concerned families of the affected area. Hence, it is required to explore the socio-economic condition of the inhabitants before undertaking any such project, so that it will help the project authorities and policy makers to take necessary measures relating to rehabilitation/resettlement, compensation framework to mitigate the adverse impact of land acquisition on project-affected families. Keeping this in view, the present social impact assessment study has been undertaken to assess the impact on the affected families due to the proposed construction of Hadua Irrigation Project across Hadua River, a tributary of river Mahanadi, under Narasinghpur Tehsil of Cuttack District. However, in this chapter the socio-economic profile of the RoR holders and their extended families are elucidated. Moreover, the survey focused to cover the 207 affected families assigned from the four allocated villages of Narasinghpur Tehsil. As per the RoR furnished by the State SIA Unit there are 4 recorded tenants at Olaba, 35 at Similibola, 115 at Guptamaniaka and 53 recorded tenants at village Burusha. However, during the course of survey the team found that there are many multiple plots in the name of same family members in the given RoR list, some RoR holders are staying outside, some RoR holders found dead and some families could not participate in the process because their household heads were absent despite repeated attempts. Thus, it may be reported that finally 179 RoR holders were surveyed from the four allotted villages like; 6 HHs from Olaba, 43 from Similibola, 98 from Guptamanika and 32 HHs from Burush.

3.4.1 Demographic profile: Gender, population & age distribution in the Units

Demographic profile plays a crucial role for any type of development study. It is observed during the course of the HH survey that out of the total 179 households, 136 (75.98%) families are headed by male members which implies that male members are the primary decision makers in case of most of the surveyed families. These families are

likely to be affected in shape of some landed property, houses and other assets in different enormities due to acquisition of land for the proposed Hadua Irrigation Project. Further, the gender distribution of the affected family members shows that there are total 791 members in the 179 PAFs where 52.34% (414) are male persons and the rest 47.66% (377) are females. Table-3.5 indicates the detailed figures about the gender distribution of the PAPs in the PAFs.

Table-3.5: Gender- Wise Distribution of Affected Households & Population

Area	Total Surveyed PAFs	Total PAPs	Gender		Sex Ratio
			Male	Female	
Olaba	6	30	17	13	955
Similibola	43	173	93	80	
Guptamanika	98	444	231	213	
Burusha	32	144	73	71	
	179	791	414	377	

Source: Primary data from field

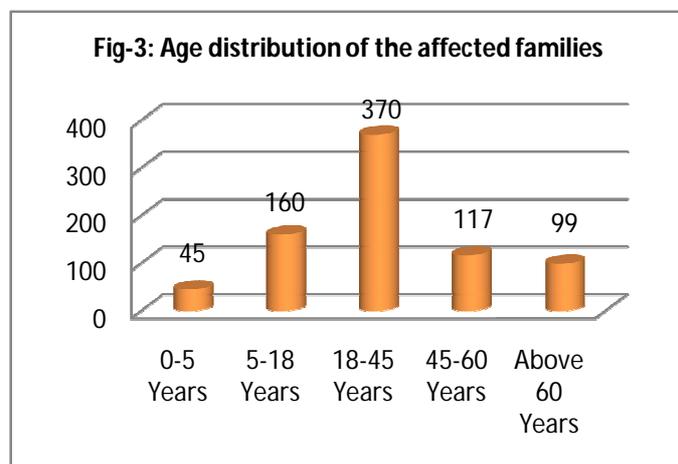
The age composition of affected people is vital as it gives an idea about the proportion of productive age group in the total population. According to Census, people in the age group of 18-60 constitute the productive category of population and others, like children and elderly persons are considered as dependants. Generally, the age group of 18-45 is considered as highly potential for the family as well as the society. Moreover, the age distribution of the affected population has been depicted in Table-3.6

Table-3.6: Age wise Distribution of Affected Persons

Age	Olaba	%	Similibola	%	Guptamanika	%	Burush	%	Total	%
0-5 Years	2	6.67	9	5.20	21	4.73	13	9.03	45	5.69
5-18 Years	5	16.67	43	24.86	84	18.92	28	19.44	160	20.23
18-45 Years	14	46.67	74	42.77	208	46.85	74	51.39	370	46.78
45-60 Years	4	13.33	22	12.72	73	16.44	18	12.50	117	14.79
Above 60 Y	5	16.67	25	14.45	58	13.06	11	7.64	99	12.52
Total	30	100	173	100	444	100	144	100	791	100

Source: Primary data from field

The aforesaid table indicates that highest ratio i.e. 46.78% population belong to the age group of 18-45 years which is presumed to be highly potential and most prolific group whereas 14.79% population belong to age group (45-60). Hence, it indicates that more than 60% PAPs area having the proficiency to contribute for any such earning for their families. Further, 20.23%



persons are in the age group of 5-18 and 5.69% persons are the age group below 5 years those are usually dependant on the earning members of their families where as the remaining 12.52% of the population are found to be more than 60 years old.

3.4.2 Social Profile: Caste & Education

a) Caste

The caste and education of a person not only reflects his social status but also his economic conditions. Generally, the higher caste people are well off and have a wider inter-linked network and the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe people are relatively weak in that prospect for which they are normally vulnerable and remain deprived in many such aspects in the society. However, it is revealed from the Table-3.7 that the PAFs constitute four categories i.e. SC, ST, OBC and General caste. In this regard, it is revealed across the four villages that 77 (43.02%) affected families out of 179 come under OBC Category, 23 (12.85%) families constitute the General category, 20 (11.17%) families are coming under SC Category and the rest 59 households (32.96%) are under ST category. As regards the religion of the affected families is concerned it is reported that 100% surveyed families are Hindus.

Table-3.7: Ethnic distribution of Affected Households

Caste	Olaba	Similibola	Guptamanika	Burush	Total	%
SC	0	9	7	4	20	11.17
ST	0	24	19	16	59	32.96
OBC	6	10	50	11	77	43.02
GEN	0	0	22	1	23	12.85
Total	6	43	98	32	179	100

Source: Primary data from field

b) Education

Education has become a basic necessity in the modern day world which usually enables a person to participate in the process of economic development for empowerment. In this context, the study has analysed the literacy level of the project affected persons which shows that out of the total population of 791 persons in the four allocated villages, 660 (83.44%) are found to be literate and rest 131 (16.56%) are illiterate. The detail education level of the affected population is depicted in the table-3.8

Table-3.8: Education level of affected Persons

Education	Olaba	Similibola	Guptamanika	Burush	Total	%
Child	2	9	15	10	36	4.55
illiterate	1	30	28	36	95	12.01
Just literate	2	19	50	21	92	11.63
Elementary	14	61	172	57	304	38.43
High School	5	17	44	7	73	9.23
Matriculate	3	23	85	10	121	15.30
Intermediate	2	10	35	2	49	6.19

Education	Olaba	Similibola	Guptamanika	Burush	Total	%
Graduate	0	2	14	0	16	2.02
Post Graduate	0	1	1	0	2	0.25
Tech. Diploma	0	0	0	1	1	0.13
ITI/CT etc	1	1	0	0	2	0.25
Total	30	173	444	144	791	100

Source: Primary data from field

Further, as regards the educational attainment of the surveyed persons is concerned, table-3.8 indicates that out of the total literates, 2.02% are graduates, 38.43% have attended elementary level of education i.e. 8th standard, 15.30% are found to be matriculates and 0.25% or only 2 persons out of the total 791 are revealed to have done post graduation and 0.25% are found to have acquired ITI/CT training etc. So far as technical qualification is concerned only three PAPs have acquired different technical degrees. Further, the analytical comparison of the educational attainments between the two genders in the PAFs indicate that the males have better reflection than the females. Moreover, the overall reflection of educational attainments of the PAPs manifests that 24.14% of the PAPs are having matriculation and above level of attainment.

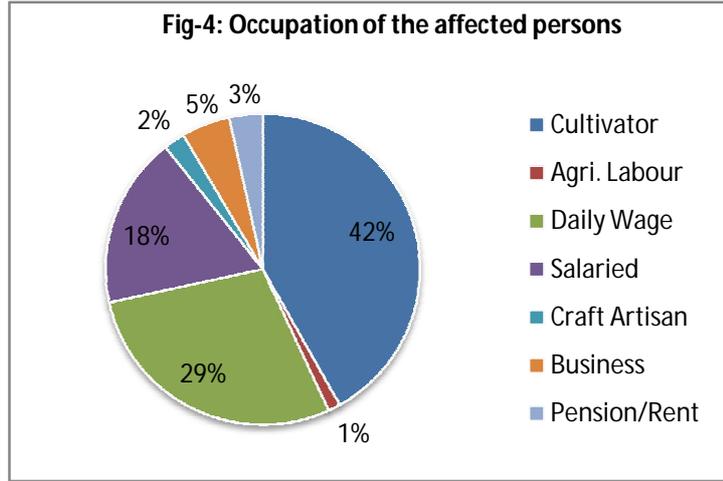
3.4.3 Affected Vulnerable Families

The vulnerable groups are economically weaker and culturally subjugated to the upper class people in the society. These groups include scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, women headed family and PWDs (Persons with deficiency). Normally, they fail to assert their dues and benefits from government / society and whenever any government benefit reaches them, it comes by way of seepage only. However, the study attempts to identify the vulnerable families during the field visit and it was noticed that 79 (44.13%) affected families are coming under the scheduled caste and scheduled tribe communities in the four allocated villages of this project. In this regard, out of 179 families 43 are women headed households and out of 791 PAPs, 12 persons are found disable from the affected villages and 55 PAFs are coming under BPL category (economically weaker section as per Rangarajan Committee Report as stated below) The land acquisition of these households may affect their livelihood seriously if they are not trained properly to earn their living by some other non-agricultural activities apart from ensuring adequate compensation for the loss of their properties. Hence, these affected PAPs needs special assistance as per the RFCTLARR Act-2013.

3.4.4 Households' Economic activities & livelihood

The economic activities of the households determine its income level, nature of employment as well as financial position and standard of living of household members. As per the Census-2011 the workers population of the Narsinghpur Tehsil area is 36.45 % and the remaining are non-workers. Main workers constitute 70.72% of the total workers in the Tehsil.

Considering the above facts, the present study tries to find out occupational pattern of people in the affected area. As revealed in table-3.9, out of the total population 791 persons in the four allocated villages, 320 (40.45%) are engaged in some economic activities for the purpose of their livelihood. Further, out of the total earning population, the highest



percentage (41.87%) depend on cultivation, 17.80% are salaried employee working in either government or private sectors and 16.00% pursue business for their livelihood. Besides, about 3.44% of the PAPs depend on pension and the remaining 29.69% PAPs depend on daily wage labour. Thus, it is evident from the primary information that more than 71.56% of the total work force is engaged in cultivation and daily wage earning for their livelihood.

Table – 3.9: Occupation wise Distribution of Affected Persons

Occupation	Olaba		Similibola		Guptamanika		Burush		Total	%
	Nos	%	Nos	%	Nos	%	Nos	%		
Cultivator	8	26.67	33	19.08	64	14.41	29	20.14	134	16.94
Agri. Labour	0	0.00	1	0.58	1	0.23	2	1.39	4	0.51
Daily Wage	4	13.33	11	6.36	53	11.94	23	15.97	91	11.50
Salaried	2	6.67	13	7.51	40	9.01	2	1.39	57	7.21
Craft Artisan	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	0.68	4	2.78	7	0.88
Business	0	0.00	1	0.58	15	3.38	0	0.00	16	2.02
Pension/Rent	1	3.33	1	0.58	9	2.38	0	0.00	11	1.39
Unemployed	1	3.33	11	6.36	39	8.78	8	5.56	59	7.46
Housewife	6	20.00	34	19.65	92	20.72	25	17.36	157	19.85
Student	4	13.33	35	20.23	81	18.24	27	18.75	147	18.58
Child	3	10.00	11	6.36	22	4.95	14	9.72	50	6.32
Others	1	3.33	22	12.72	25	5.63	10	6.94	58	7.33
Total	30	100	173	100	444	100	144	100	791	100

Source: Primary data from field

It is observed that the affected areas are not having any such scope of business opportunities due to numerous deficiencies like situation of forest and mountainous locations, presence of elephant corridor, distance from market places and low level of educational attainments by the inhabitants etc. In this context, it is presumed that collection of minor forest produces, practicing relevant agricultural activities, pursuing some non-farm sector activities like apiculture, poultry, goatery, piggery etc. may be encouraged for ensuring some sustainable income sources for their living.

3.4.5 Household's Income, Expenditure & Indebtedness

Income level of the house hold is one of the key indicators for assessing their socio-economic status which influences the expenditure pattern of their households. Thus, due emphasis is given on the income level of the affected families of the project area. Table-3.10 shows the percentage distribution of different income ranges of the PAFs.

Table-3.10: Income range of affected families

Annual Income (In Rs)	Olaba	Similibola	Guptamanika	Burush	Total	%
Below-58000	0	19	20	16	55	30.73
58000-100000	1	4	31	10	46	25.70
100000-200000	5	14	41	6	66	36.87
200000-300000	0	3	3	0	6	3.35
300000 & Above	0	3	3	0	6	3.35
Total	6	43	98	32	179	100

Source: Primary data from field

Aforesaid table indicates that out of 179 surveyed HHs in the four allocated villages, 6 project affected families income is more than Rs.300000/- per annum and the same numbers of families also report to have their income in the range of Rs. 200000-Rs.300000. These 12 families located in two villages out of the four may be called as relatively well off. As regards to other income ranges, it is revealed that 66 families are found to be in the range of Rs.100000-Rs200000, 46 families in the range of Rs.58000-Rs100000 and rest 55 families are reported to be below the range of Rs 58000. Thus, it indicates that 124 PAFs are placed above the level of economically backward category (APL) and 55 PAFs are positioned below the economically backward category (BPL) range as per the Rangarajan Committee report.

Referring to the estimate of C. Rangarajan Committee report, a family having annual expenditure below the threshold limit of Rs. 58,320 at present may be considered as BPL category family in case of rural areas. Taking into account the average annual household expenditure of Rs. 58,320 and equating with the income level, with an assumption that a family having average annual income of the threshold expenditure limits Rs. 58,320 may be categorized as BPL category household. Moreover, the above discussion on income status reveals that 55 surveyed families are placed under BPL/economically backward category with an average annual income within Rs.58,000/-. Thus, land acquisition for construction of Hadua Irrigation Project across Hadua River, under Narasinghpur Tehsil of Cuttack District; project may look for taking appropriate measures for providing proper compensation to the affected families as per the prevailing norms while going ahead for the execution of the proposed project.

Expenditure

The average monthly consumption pattern of the surveyed households in the four allocated villages during the previous year on food & non-food items was analyzed to establish a correlation between the income and expenditure. The information collected

from the surveyed households indicates that only two (1.12%) surveyed families spend more than Rs. 10000/- per month on their food items whereas 11(6.15%) families spend between Rs. 5000/- to Rs.10000/- per month on their food items and 75 (41.90%) families monthly expenditure on food items is within Rs.5000/-. The detailed ranges of amount spent by the affected families on food items are shown in Table-3.11.

Table-3.11: Monthly expenditure on Food and Non-food items (In Rs.)

Expenditure (In Rs)	Olaba		Similibola		Guptamanika		Burush		Total			
	Food	Non Food	Food	Non Food	Food	Non Food	Food	Non Food	Food	%	Non Food	%
Below 2500	0	0	25	19	43	44	23	22	91	50.84	85	47.49
2500-5000	6	5	13	16	49	42	7	9	75	41.90	72	40.22
5000-10000	0	1	5	6	6	10	0	0	11	6.15	17	9.50
10000 & Above	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	1	2	1.12	5	2.79
Total	6	6	43	43	98	98	32	32	179	100	179	100

Source: Primary data from field

However, in case of non-food items only five (2.79%) spent more than Rs. 10000/- per month where as 17 (9.50%) families spent between Rs 5000/- to Rs 10000/- per month and 72 (40.22%) families spent less than Rs 5000/- per month during last calendar year. It infers that expenditure on non-food items is relatively less in the affected areas and it might be due to less expenditure on housing, education, health, transportation and communication etc.

Indebtedness

Credit is an important aspect to deal with the socio-economic requirements of people for any such duty or responsibility or commitment relating to either domestic or outward activity or for addressing the requirements of both the spheres. In this regard, the information pertaining to households' indebtedness of the affected families across the four villages was gathered and it has been revealed that 81 families (45.25%) in the four allocated villages out of 179 have taken institutional credit from different banks, Pvt. Finances and other sources for their productive investments, performing marriages of their children and other purposes. When asked to learn the reasons of preferring the source of loan they articulated that bank is preferred for taking loan due to relatively low rate of interest as compared to other lenders and often it is also made available under some government schemes without collateral. Next to Bank, SHGs are also preferred since they are involved in its process and are having less formality and more on local understanding and fellow feeling.

Table –3.12: Indebtedness Status of the Affected Households

Particulars		Olaba	Similibola	Guptamanika	Burush	Total	%
Loan	Yes	2	16	58	5	81	45.25
	No	4	27	40	27	98	54.75
Source	Bank	0	5	27	3	35	43.21
	NGO	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
	Money Lender	0	0	2	0	2	2.47
	Relatives	0	3	0	1	4	4.94
	SHG	0	4	24	0	28	34.57
	Pvt. Finance	2	4	5	1	12	14.81
	Total	2	16	58	5	81	100
	Purpose	Productive investment	1	2	10	1	14
	Purchasing durables	0	0	2	0	2	2.47
	Meeting emergency needs	0	1	1	0	2	2.47
	Performing children's marriages	0	1	10	0	11	13.58
	Paying up of past loan	0	0	0	1	1	1.23
	others	1	12	35	3	51	62.96
	Total	2	16	58	5	81	100

Source: Primary data from field

3.4.6 Dwelling conditions, Basic amenities & Assets

Assessment of the prevailing housing structures and the basic amenities of the affected households is one of the vital components of the socio-economic study for land acquisition. Thus, under the purview of this study sincere attempts have been made to observe about the structures of the affected households, its use, various aspects of housing condition and the availability of basic amenities etc. adeptly by the Field Investigators. In this regard, it is observed across the four villages that all the 179 surveyed families going to be affected by the proposed project are residing in their own houses. The housing structure of the said PAFs are having different structural constructions like; bricks and cement wall having concrete roof, cement wall having asbestos roof, thatched roof having cemented walls and thatched roof having mud wall etc. However, the floors are mostly made with mud & cement. Further, while analyzing the basic amenities it was observed that in all most all the houses the necessary civic facilities i.e. bathroom, toilet and washing place are outside the house. However, all most all the houses are having electricity connections. Hence, it is observed that the affected families are residing in the houses mostly having electricity but they lack to have the structured basic facilities like bath room and toilet etc.

With regard to the availability of sources of drinking water, it is revealed that the affected families normally depend on tube well/hand pumps for the purpose but some families reported to have used piped water for drinking purposes.

Household's Asset:

To assess the socio-economic status of the affected families, their possession of movable assets has also been taken into consideration during the course of field survey. In this regard it is observed that the affected households across the four villages are having different types of assets as depicted in Table-3.13.

Table-3.13: Household's Movable assets

Asset	Olaba	Similibola	Guptamanika	Burush	Total	%
Refrigerator	2	5	14	0	21	11.73
Television	5	17	42	4	68	37.99
Washing Machine	0	1	1	0	2	1.12
Gas Stove	6	12	40	5	63	35.20
Fan	6	34	89	22	151	84.36
Two Wheeler	3	7	30	7	47	26.26
Car/Jeep	0	0	4	0	4	2.23
Air Conditioner	0	0	1	0	1	0.56
Telephone/ Mobile	6	32	75	25	138	77.09
Computer	0	0	6	2	8	4.47
Water Heater	0	1	2	0	3	1.68
Pressure cooker	4	7	20	1	32	17.88
Grinder	1	5	5	0	11	6.15
Cows	4	24	36	12	76	42.46
Buffaloes	2	0	6	4	12	6.70
Sheeps	0	1	6	0	7	3.91
Goats	2	12	18	15	57	31.84
Poultry	1	14	17	8	40	22.35
Others	3	6	25	5	39	21.79

Source: Primary data from field

With regard to the possession of movable assets in the affected households across the allotted villages, it is found that about 38% families possess Television sets, 35% possess Gas stoves, more than 84% HHs have electric Fans, slightly more than 26% HHs have two wheelers, 77% HHs have mobile phones and about 18% HHs have reported to have possessed pressure Cookers. Besides, four HHs of Guptamanika village reported to have possessed four wheelers and eight HHs in two villages out of the four have computers. Furthermore, it is also reported about the prevalence of live stocks in the affected villages. In this regard, it is revealed that about 42.5% HHs across the villages have cows, about 32% have goats and little more than 22% affected HHs have poultry. Besides, few affected households have also stated to have possessed buffaloes and sheep as indicated in Table-3.13.

3.4.7 Health seeking behavior

As regards to the health seeking behaviour, the affected families were asked about the accessibility of nearest medical facilities, type of facilities available at the centre and about the amounts spent on treatment of common diseases during last one year. In response, it was understood that the surveyed household members visited the health facilities for various health issues. It was revealed that out of the total 179 households, 127 families (70.95%) were affected by different health related problems during the past 12 months i.e. prior to the date of survey. For treatment of their health problems almost all of them articulated that they preferred the allopathic treatment in Govt. institutions. Moreover, few people also stated to have preferred the private allopathic treatment for their health problems. This preference itself indicates about their economic conditions.

Furthermore, the perceptions were drawn from households regarding chronic disease that required treatment. Out of the total affected households across the four villages, 20 (11.17%) stated that they require regular treatment for chronic diseases like Diabetes, blood pressure and problems relating to kidney and gastric etc. It is further reported during the course of the survey that the amounts of expenditure on account of medical treatment by the PAFs vary and in this regard 24 households reported to have spent more than Rs.500 per month.

3.4.8 Decision making & participation

Gender-based decision making and participation of women in resolving the issues relating to household level activities have been assessed to ascertain the level of empowerment of women in the affected families. In this regard respondents were asked about the role of female members in the process of decision making in community level activities and in household level affairs.

Table – 3.14: Decision Making at HH level

Decision	Olaba			Similibola			Guptamanika			Burush			Total		
	M	F	B	M	F	B	M	F	B	M	F	B	M	F	B
Financial Matter	2	0	4	15	13	15	37	10	51	4	6	22	58	29	92
													32.40	16.20	51.40
Education of Child	0	2	2	5	10	23	9	13	66	2	2	21	16	27	112
													8.94	15.08	62.57
Health care of Child	0	2	3	3	15	22	12	17	51	1	8	21	16	42	97
													8.94	23.46	54.19
Purchase of Assets	2	0	4	4	17	22	13	25	60	5	7	20	24	49	106
													13.41	27.37	59.22
Day to day Household Activity	1	2	3	1	19	23	4	36	0	1	8	23	7	65	107
													3.91	36.31	59.78
Social function & Marriages	0	0	6	1	14	28	3	27	68	1	9	22	5	50	124
													2.79	27.93	69.27

Women to earn for Family	0	3	3	4	12	27	6	33	59	5	12	15	15	60	104
													8.38	33.52	58.10
Land and Property	3	0	3	6	8	29	27	15	56	7	7	18	43	30	106
													24.02	16.76	59.22
Others	0	0	6	2	9	32	23	9	66	2	8	22	27	26	126
													15.08	14.53	70.39

Source: Primary data from field (M-male, F-Female, B-Both)

It is revealed from the survey across the surveyed villages that women do participate in decision-making process at household level matters and in domestic affairs their proportion is more than their male counterparts. However, the women have an upper hand in making decisions pertaining to the health care issues of the children, day to day household activities, Social function & Marriages, issues relating to women's earning for family, purchase of assets and matters relating to education of children. However, in taking decisions relating to financial matters and land issues the male members have a distinct edge over the females. Thus, it indicates that normally women members have a control over the domestic level decisions and the male members do have a major role in deciding issues relating to finance, land and other outside matters. In addition to this, in all other matters the decisions are taken mutually. The details about the aforesaid information are reflected in Table -3.14.

3.5 Profile of indirectly affected families

As per the norms, during the course of the study 40 numbers of indirectly affected households' from the project affected area i.e.10 nos. from each of the allocated village were surveyed by adopting random sampling method. It is found from the survey that in the said 40 families consist of 163 members, out of which 79 are males and 84 are females. The caste-wise distributions of the families reveal that 24 households are found to be from the OBC category and the remaining 16 households are from Scheduled Tribe community as given in Table 3.15. Further, it is observed that there are 21 vulnerable families like women headed HHs, HHs headed by Physically/Mentally challenged persons and families below the poverty line as per the Rangarajan Committee benchmark. The age distribution of indirectly affected family members depicts a healthy reflection as 73 persons (44.79%) are in the productive age group of 18-45 years. Among other age groups 26 persons (15.95%) are in the age group of 45-60 years, 36 persons (22.09%) are 5-18 years, 11 (6.75%) are child and the rest 17 persons (10.43%) are in the age group of above 60 years as given in Table 3.16.

Tab le 3.15: Caste wise Distribution of Non Affected Households

Caste	Number	%
SC	0	0.00
ST	16	40.00
OBC	24	60.00
GEN	0	0.00
Total	40	100

Source: Primary data from field

Table-3.16: Age wise Distribution of Non Affected Persons

Age	Male	%	Female	%	Total	%
0-5 Years	3	3.80	8	9.52	11	6.75
5--18 Years	19	24.05	17	20.24	36	22.09
18-45 Years	34	43.04	39	46.43	73	44.79
45-60 Years	15	18.99	11	13.10	26	15.95
60 Years & Above	8	10.13	9	10.71	17	10.43
Total	79	100	84	100	163	100

Source: Primary data from field

The literacy levels of the indirectly affected population shows that out of 163 people 130(79.75%) are literate and only 25(15.34%) persons are illiterates. Further, from among the literates, one person is revealed to be a graduate and 15 persons have attained intermediate. However, from among the others, 23 persons are matriculates, 28 persons are educated up to high school level 49 persons attended elementary standard and 14 persons are reported to be just literates as given in Table 3.17 and 3.18.

Table 3.17: Education Level of Non-Affected Persons

Education	Male	%	Female	%	Total	%
Child	2	2.53	6	7.14	8	4.91
Literate	68	86.08	62	73.81	130	79.75
Illiterate	9	11.39	16	19.05	25	15.34
Total	79	100	84	100	163	100

Source: Primary data from field

Table 3.18: Education wise Distribution of Non Affected Persons

Education	Male	%	Female	%	Total	%
Child	2	2.53	6	7.14	8	4.91
Illiterate	9	11.39	16	19.05	25	15.34
Just Literate	5	6.33	9	10.71	14	8.59
Elementary	28	35.44	21	25.00	49	30.06
High School	14	17.72	14	16.67	28	17.18
Matriculate	14	17.72	9	10.71	23	14.11
Intermediate	7	8.86	8	9.52	15	9.20
Graduate	0	0.00	1	1.19	1	0.61
Total	79	100	84	100	163	100

Source: Primary data from field

The occupational status of the people of the indirectly affected families show that out of the total 163 family members 65 persons are engaged in different economic activities

for sustenance of their family. From among the earning lot majority individuals' i.e.40 nos. are cultivators, three nos. pursuing some business activities, 12 nos. are salaried job holders in either govt. or private sectors as reflected in Table 3.19. Besides, nine persons are pursuing daily wage labour as their occupation and one person is reported to be a crafts artisan. The data interpretation on annual income of the studied indirectly affected families shows that three families out of 40 have the annual income of more than Rs. 3,00,000/-, two families earning is between Rs. 200000/- to 300000/-, 11 families income is reported to be in a range of Rs 100000/- to Rs 200000/-, 8 families' income lies between Rs 58000/- to Rs 100000/- and 16 family reported to have a meager earning of within Rs 58000/- per year. This shows that the overall economic conditions of the indirectly affected households in the affected area reflects that majority HHs are found below the average level as depicted in table 3.20.

Table 3.19- Occupation wise Distribution of Non Affected Persons

Occupation	Male	%	Female	%	Total	%
Cultivator	28	35.44	12	14.29	40	24.54
Agri. Labour	0	0.00	2	2.38	2	1.23
Daily Wage Earner	5	6.33	2	2.38	7	4.29
Salaried	8	10.13	4	4.76	12	7.36
Crafts Artisan	1	1.27	0	0.00	1	0.61
Business	3	3.80	0	0.00	3	1.84
Pension	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Unemployed	8	10.13	15	17.86	23	14.11
Housewife	1	1.27	29	34.52	30	18.40
Student	21	26.58	11	13.10	32	19.63
Child	1	1.27	6	7.14	7	4.29
Others	3	3.80	3	3.57	6	3.68
Total	79	100	84	100	163	100

Source: Primary data from field

Table 3.20: Annual Income of Non Affected Persons

Annual Income (In Rs)	Number	%
Below-58000	16	40.00
58000-100000	8	20.00
100000-200000	11	27.50
200000-300000	2	5.00
300000 & Above	3	7.50
Total	40	100

Source: Primary data from field

CHAPTER-IV LAND ASSESSMENT

Land is considered as a valuable asset and its owners usually possess some emotional attachment for these unmovable resources. It provides a major livelihood opportunity especially in the rural areas and in case of urban it fetches an exuberantly high price in the present day scenario. The land ownership is viewed as a symbol of social status in the societies. However, in the present context of land acquisition for construction of the Hadua Irrigation Project across the river Hadua, 168.29 acres of land will be acquired as proposed from the catchment area of the reservoir. To provide justice to the displaced and land loser families, this SIA study has been carried out as per the RFCTLARR Act 2013 to assess the extent of its impact on the affected families, with regard to various components like on their livelihood, public property, assets, and infrastructures etc due to the acquisition of proposed land. As mentioned in the RoR, the survey has been done for 168.29 acres of private land that is proposed to be acquired out of the total affected land of 185.69 acre in Narsinghpur Tehsil.

4.1 Land holding of affected families

The primary data shows that there are total of 344.73 acres of land available with affected households under their possession. Looking at the types of their land, it is found that about 249.3 acres (72.32%) are cultivable lands. Apart from this, 16.85 (4.89%) acres are residential land, 59.05 (17.13%) acres are barren land, 12.52 (3.63%) acres used for forestation and 7.02 acres are orchards available under the possession of affected families.

4.2 Land use & classification

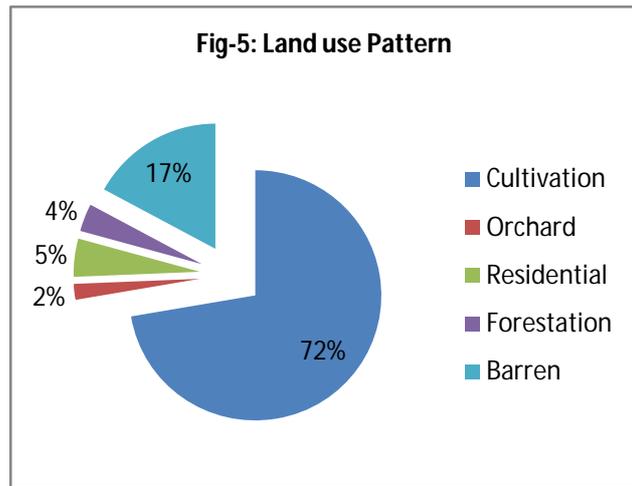
Normally, possession of land is a major determinant to assess the economic status of households. As mentioned beforehand, there are 344.73 acres of private land under the possession of the affected families in different areas which also includes 185.69 acres in the affected area.

Table-4.1: Use of land owned by the affected families

Use of Land	Olaba	Similibola	Guptamaika	Burush	Total	%
Cultivation	17.12	62.22	102.29	67.67	249.3	72.32
Orchard	0	7	0.02	0	7.02	2.04
Residential	0.96	2.69	5.93	7.27	16.85	4.89
Forestation	1	1.6	9.42	0.5	12.52	3.63
Barren	0	8.87	40.42	9.75	59.05	17.13
Total Land Owned	19.08	82.38	158.08	85.19	344.73	100

Source: Primary data from field

The table depicts that out of the total land, highest 249.32 acres (72.32%) are cultivable land and 59.05 acres (17.13%) are barren lands which are lying vacant and people have kept is unused. Apart from these, they are using 16.85 acres (4.89%) of land for residential purposes, 12.52 acres (3.63%) for forestation and 7.02 acres (2.04%) land for orchard. Thus, it is revealed that the major portions of land owned are cultivable land. Table-4.1 and Fig-5 depict the percentage distribution of type of land available with the affected families.



4.3 Structures of the affected households in the Project Land

The status of the house in which a family lives is also an indicator to ascertain the overall socio-economic situation of the family. This is particularly important for the project proponent to keep an account while preparing the housing plan for resettlement of affected families. In the present SIA study of Narasinghpur Tehsil area it has been observed that there are different types of structures in the affected area those seem to be affected due to the proposed irrigation project. These structures have been categorized into two broad categories i.e. structures used for residential purposes and non-residential structures used for cattle shed etc. Table-4.2 shows the type of structures likely to be affected by the proposed project.

Table – 4.2: Loss of Structures / Constructions in the project area

Structure	Olaba	Similibola	Guptamanika	Burush	Total
PUCCA HOUSE	0	0	1	8	9
SEMI PUCCA HOUSE	0	0	5	3	8
KUTCHA HOUSE	0	0	6	6	12
COMMUNITY HALL	0	0	1	1	2
CATTLE SHED	0	0	2	4	6

Source: Primary data from field

As regards the details of the residential structures going to be affected, it is anticipated that total 37 houses may be affected due to the proposed construction of Hadua Irrigation project of which 29 are being used for residential purposes, 6 houses for Cattle sheds and the remaining two houses are being used for Community hall purposes. However, from among the 29 residential households going to be affected, 9 HHs are Pucca, 8 are semi Pucca and the rest 12 are Kutcha houses as indicated in Table-4.2.

Further, the comparative reflection pertaining to the structural losses across the four villages depict that Burush village has reflected to have utmost loss among the four. From the FGD it has been revealed that people are insisting for well constructed houses

in lieu of their affected residential houses apart from cash compensation. It was also observed that there are 2285 numbers of fruit bearing and 9703 numbers of non fruit bearing trees in the project area which would be affected due to the proposed irrigation project and people are expecting cash compensation for loss of their trees. However, after proper verification by the concerned authorities, the losers would be identified and compensated as per the Act.

4.4 Project land: affected & to be acquired

The land required for construction of Hadua Irrigation Project across the river Hadua, at Narsinghpur Tehsil of Cuttack district, is a necessity for irrigation and it constitutes a smaller portion of the total land holdings of the PAFs. Further, it is assessed that the total land holding by the PAFs is 344.73 acres of which 185.69 (53.86%) acres are the affected land and from the affected land 168.29 (90.63%) acres land is proposed to be acquired. Apart from this, if one analyzes the portion of the land proposed to be acquired out of the total land holding by the PAFs then it comes to 48.82% only. However, despite the statistical depiction that near about 50% of land is required to be acquired under the project still it should be kept in mind about the location and importance of the left out portion of the patch of land for PAFs. It is because, land is a scarce and a precious resource and so it matters much to those whose life and livelihood is basically dependant on this land. Thus, these families should be properly compensated by the project authority as per the Act.

Table-4.3: Percentage of loss from affected & total land

Area	Total Land holding of affected families	Affected Land (in acres)	Land to be acquired (in acres)	% of loss from the affected land	% of loss from the total land owned
Olaba	19.08	3.21	2.81	87.54	14.73
Similibola	82.38	39.81	27.56	69.23	33.44
Guptamanika	158.08	94.48	89.73	94.97	56.75
Burush	85.19	48.19	48.19	100.00	56.56
Total	344.73	185.69	168.29	90.63	48.82

Source: Primary data from field

During the study, it was further found that some families are not going to be affected directly due to the acquisition of land but are staying around the land proposed to be acquired and pursuing some activities like collection of minor forest produce, fuel wood and also doing some fishing activities etc. Besides, some were doing wage-labour activities in the land proposed to be acquired. Hence, as revealed during the FGD (Focus Group Discussion) that these types of families are going to be affected indirectly of their income due to the proposed land acquisition.

CHAPTER-V

ASSESSMENT OF PROJECT IMPACT & SIMP

The assessment of social impact of a project is one of the major components of the SIA study. Eventually, this appraisal explores how the available resources, services, living conditions, quality of life and environment of the project area are going to be affected by the implementation of the project. Hence, under the purview of this study, different methods like; the household interviews, focus group discussions and PRA techniques were used to gather responses from the affected families and those were analyzed to find out the impact of the project. Furthermore, to gather pertinent information individual stakeholders were contacted and the area specific details were collected during the course of the field work to make out the project impact. Moreover, this chapter enumerates the details about the social impact of the proposed project.

5.1 Impact on Loss of land

As discussed beforehand, the project will affect 185.69 acres of private land owned by the affected families and 168.29 acres (90.63%) of the affected land is proposed to be acquired. It is asserted that the proposed acquisition of land may affect their income source and livelihood of the affected families.

To address these issues necessary measures need to be taken which will enable the land losers to restore their livelihood. Further, the project authority should take necessary steps to restore the livelihoods of the PAFs in order to improve their standard of living by focusing on their specific needs. Thus, after proper verification by the concerned authorities loses should be identified and the land losers should be properly compensated as per the Act.

5.2 Impact on livelihood

It is revealed that the proposed land acquisition may have some adverse impact on the livelihood of the affected population. However, while conducting the focus group discussion (FGD) it is believed that during the execution of the project lot many workforce may be engaged and this requirement may be accomplished by the affected natives. This may somehow contribute in providing some economic opportunities for the locals. By this, several direct wage employment prospects may be created for the affected people as it is evident from their prevailing occupations. Besides, the status of the local youth of the affected families and their skills seem to be suitable for such work. In addition to this, the findings of the study reveal that the affected families are pursuing some agricultural activities in the land proposed to be acquired to sustain their livelihood. These people may be deprived of their usual agro-based activities which may affect their livelihood and create an adverse impact on them. To withstand these losses due to the acquisition, these people need to be compensated appropriately apart from getting remunerated for the loss of their time and payments for shifting as per the Act.

5.3 Impact on Loss of houses/Structures

It has been observed that there are different types of structures in the concerned area which may be affected by the proposed Project. Concerning to the details of the affected residential structures it has been found that 17 houses of village Burush and 12 houses of Mahulamada (a hamlet of village Guptamanika) which are being used for residential purposes may be submerged owing to the proposed dam. With regard to the nature of these 29 affected houses, it is found that 9 houses are pucca, 8 eight houses are semi Pucca and 12 are Kutcha houses. Moreover, all these houses are being used for residential purposes. Beside, 10 cattle sheds are expected to be affected due to construction of the proposed irrigation project. Apart from these, two community halls of the project area are going to be affected due to the project. These structural losses may affect them financially and mentally as well. In this regard, while conducting the survey and group discussion (FGD) the PAFs articulated that they should be provided with well constructed houses along with cash compensation as they are subject to lose their traditional residential houses in their native land.

5.4 Impact on common property resources

As revealed during the field work, some common property resources and religious sites like temple, festival location, jatra padia, community hall, cremation ground, pond and tube wells are going to be affected in the desired area for the proposed irrigation project. Further, it is apprehended that during the construction phase of the project, the commuters of the prevailing passage may confront with unusual rush as the normal traffic in this road is quite narrow and the project related heavy vehicles, equipments and items may further block a major portion of the village road. Of course, it is expected that this inconvenience to the commuters will be for a certain period of time since after completion, the quality of the village road will improve which will be subsequently advantageous. Despite these deficiencies, if materialized the project may have a long term lasting benefit to the local populace. Hence, it is assumed that the impact on common property resources would be transitory and minor in nature as compared to the envisaged lasting benefits due to the project.

5.5 Impact on Transportation and Traffic

It is apprehended that during the implementation phase of the project, the movement of vehicles to the work place may increase significantly for the purpose of transporting equipments, materials and workers to the site. This increasing movement of heavy vehicles may be a potential safety threat to local people. Therefore, movement of traffic near the project site needs to be properly managed to avoid any such of unwanted situation either for the local people or to the project associates. These aspects were apprehended by both the project affected and non-affected families during the course of household survey and Focus Group Discussion.

5.6 HHs Awareness & Perception about the project

During the course of survey and discussion with the different stakeholders it is well understood that the people of the allocated four villages are quite aware about the proposed construction of Hadua Irrigation Project across the river Hadua, a tributary of river Mahanadi in Narsinghpur Tahasil of Cuttack district. Regarding this project, people are of the opinion that they would be benefited from this by way of compensation, engagement, irrigation support for agricultural activities and scope for fishing facility etc. But all the affected families look for proper compensation and rehabilitation for loss of their land, house & livelihood etc.

5.7 Project Benefits: Social & Economical

As per the information gathered from different stakeholders and sources it is assumed that the proposed irrigation project will have various benefits to the local inhabitants. During the course of the field operation both social and economic benefits of the project have been assessed and it was observed from the point of views of the direct and indirect stakeholders of the project that the proposed project would be beneficial on both social and economic fronts. Considering the financial benefits, 70% of the surveyed families stated that the proposed irrigation project would provide permanent housing to the displaced families, scope of regular farming activities, scope of more produce of different crops and water for livestock etc. In addition, small business units can be set up near expecting more population flow to the area. Thus, it can be said that the project may pave the way for both social benefits and economic opportunities to the local people.

5.8 Households' attitude towards project

a) Perception about some Positive impacts:

During the process of field operation attempts were made to capture the perception and observe the attitude of the affected families towards the proposed irrigation project. Thus, numbers of questions were asked to them on different aspects to record their perception pertaining to the proposed project. However, the optimistic statements and responses of the affected households have been depicted in a tabular format as reflected below.

Table-5.1: Affected Households' positive attitude towards the project

Positive Impact	Strongly Agree				Agree				No Opinion				Disagree				Strongly Disagree			
	O	S	G	B	O	S	G	B	O	S	G	B	O	S	G	B	O	S	G	B
Project will affect family positively	3	32	70	21	3	7	15	5	0	1	1	4	4	4	5	1	0	1	7	1
Create numerous agricultural opportunities	3	17	34	18	3	19	43	4	0	3	5	1	1	1	14	4	0	1	2	5

Good for development of the locality	4	26	58	16	2	13	36	5	0	3	4	4	4	4	0	7	0	0	0	0
Increase crop productivity	5	28	53	14	1	13	37	11	0	1	4	3	3	3	4	3	0	0	0	1
Enhance local economy	5	19	41	20	1	18	51	6		6	4	3	3	3	2	2	0	0	0	1
Employment opportunity for the local	1	19	51	18	4	16	42	5	1	7	5	4	4	4	0	4	0	0	0	1
Increase local property value	3	24	49	12	2	10	38	9	1	7	11	9	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	2
Create numerous self-owned business opportunities	1	17	32	15	3	14	46	6	1	8	10	6	6	6	10	4	0	1	0	1

Source: Primary data from field (O-Olaba, S-Similibola, G-Guptamanika, B-Burush)

While observing their attitude, it came to fore that majority of respondents anticipated that the project would be beneficial to the local people and it may contribute in improving the agricultural opportunities and increasing crop productivity. Furthermore, project affected respondents also expected that the proposed irrigation project would contribute in enhancing the local economy and in improving their employment/engagement opportunities as well. Apart from this all the respondents presumed that after the completion of this project the property value of this area will augment due to the project.

b) Notion about some adverse impact:

It has been noticed that the perceptions of the affected households were affirmative to many such negative statements but stoic in nature to some of the statements as reflected in the following table. In this regard their observations relating to some specific statements are; it may incur loss of house and also ruin sustainable livelihood due to the project. Further, all of them considered that due to this project they would incur personal loss apart from upsetting their kinship.

Table-5.2: Affected Households' adverse perception towards the project

Adverse Impact	Strongly Agree				Agree				No Opinion				Disagree				Strongly Disagree			
	O	S	G	B	O	S	G	B	O	S	G	B	O	S	G	B	O	S	G	B
Incur loss of house due to project	0	13	27	18	0	10	9	10	0	5	10	2	1	7	21	1	5	8	31	1
project will ruin sustainable livelihood	0	22	31	19	0	6	14	6	3	3	14	5	2	9	33	2	1	3	6	0
Create unforeseen health risks	0	0	5	4	0	1	8	2	0	35	54	22	6	6	25	2	0	1	6	2

Ruin local forest on which we subsist	1	10	10	7	2	20	36	14	0	2	11	6	1	9	33	5	2	2	8	0
Ruin common property resources	2	26	32	20	1	7	14	9	0	1	8	2	2	8	36	0	1	1	8	1
Breakdown our kinship structure	1	23	28	17	2	9	20	9	0	3	7	3	0	5	34	3	3	3	9	0
Short term effect to local business	0	2	11	0	3	5	26	3	1	6	18	7	1	30	40	22	1	0	3	0
Long term effect to local business	0	0	10	1	3	9	24	4	0	5	20	6	2	29	39	21	1	0	5	0

Source: Primary data from field (O-Olaba, S-Similibola, G-Guptamanika, B-Burush)

Moreover, their perceptions towards the adverse impact of the project as depicted in the Table-5.2 indicates that majority of the affected households are having no such vociferous reflection pertaining to few statements like; the project would destroy the common property resources and ruin local forest on which they subsist.

Apart from the affected families, some families not directly affected due to said land acquisition were also the participants in the focus group discussion and their views were also captured during process of the assembled conversation. In this regard, their positive reflections towards the project are; it may create scope for numerous business opportunities, enhance the local economy, improve wage opportunities and augment the property value. On the contrary, they do also have some apprehensions pertaining to the project, like; the loss of valuable trees will result in loss of livelihood for the locals and their connection to the forest may be severed due to water logging.

5.9 Perceived Social Impact of the Project

The perceptions relating to the positive and adverse social impacts of the project were also collected separately from the four villages allocated under the purview of the study. In this regard, the information from the households and focused groups were gathered through the personal interviews and FGDs respectively conducted during course of the field operation. In this regard, the perceptions pertaining to both the notions from the two separate sources have been elaborated village wise hereunder.

a) Olaba:

As stated beforehand, in Olaba village of Narsinghpur Tehsil six PAFs were surveyed apart from 10nos. of control samples of non-affected families residing in the same area. Besides, one FGD was also conducted to record the views of the group about the proposed project.

Households' perceptions on Positive impacts:

- Irrigation support to our agricultural land will increase.
- We will have opportunities to look for different crops feasible in our agricultural land.

- It may contribute in enhancing our local economic conditions.
- We can provide drinking water to our domestic animals.
- The compensation package may contribute in improving our economic standard.
- Due to the project, the value of nearby land would increase.

Households' perceptions on adverse impacts:

- The existing agricultural fields may be affected due to acquisition proposed irrigation project. As a result, the livelihood of the inhabitants will be affected.
- Due to this project a big portion of the forest land will be submerged in the reservoir which will adversely affects the collection of minor forest produce and fuel wood.
- More traffic on the road may increase the number of casualties to human beings and local and domestic animals as well.
- The loss of land and other cultural structures may give emotional trauma to people. In this regard PAFs articulated that the implementing agency should arrange the alternative land for their cultural and religious activities.
- Loss of lot of fruit bearing and non fruit bearing trees due to the project will affect the sustained ecology in the area.
- Due to the construction of dam there will be fear of wild animal like; elephant, tiger, bear and snakes etc. at the proximity.
- Any irregularity in distribution of compensation may lead to local disturbances.

General Perceptions of local community:

- Almost all the participants are well aware of the proposed Project and they have their affirmative opinion towards it.
- The group pointed out that those who are going to lose their personal land & other assets due to the project, they need to be compensated properly as per the Act and the families those livelihoods are going to be affected due to this, they should be extended with possible handholding support to withstand the loss.
- Some villagers pointed out that they may not get more water as their land is situated at a higher altitude than the proposed reservoir.
- The group viewed that due to the proposed project they may lose some agricultural land but there is no such apprehension regarding the residential household structures.
- With regard to the availability of health facilities in the vicinity, they mentioned that Govt. Hospital is located at a distance of 15 km from their village.
- The literacy rate of the area is around 80-90%.
- There is no need of any displacement due to the proposed project as no such residential house is going to be affected.
- As regards the presence of any active social organization in the area, the participants recollected about one/two such organization.
- Eventually, they stated that the affected families due to the project need to be properly compensated.

It seems that the non-affected families of Olaba village are interested for grounding of the project, of course they stress upon delivering the due compensations to the affected families.

b) Similibola:

As elaborated earlier, in Similibola village of Narsinghpur Tehsil 43 PAFs were surveyed apart from 10nos. of control sample of non-affected families residing in the same locality. Besides, one FGD was also conducted to observe the outlooks of local people towards the proposed irrigation project.

Households' perceptions on Positive impacts:

- More job opportunities may arise for the local People due to the proposed irrigation project.
- Irrigation to agricultural land will increase.
- More crops will be harvested in the low land areas of the village due to ensured irrigation facility.
- Due to the reservoir the domestic animals may not be provided with water for drinking purposes at home.
- Road connectivity will better which may help in setting-up business.
- The value of local land price will increase.

Households' perceptions on adverse impacts:

- The agricultural land will be submerged due to the construction of the proposed dam which will affect the income of the villagers.
- The access to forest will cut off due to the proposed reservoir which may affect the collection of non timber products and fuel wood.
- Many wild animals may come near the village and destroy the crops.
- In the rainy season the reservoir water may come inside the village which may create flood like situation.
- Many religious and cultural places will be sub merged in the proposed reservoir which will affect emotionally to the villagers.
- It may increase the number of accident in the locality at the time of construction of the proposed dam project.
- The grazing land will be lost which may pose problem for the domestic animals.

General Perceptions of local community:

- Members of the local community appear to be well aware of the project, but they apprehend about the fear of flood during the rainy season.
- The villagers indicated that the reservoir would be behind our village so that the elephants would come to drink water and bathe regularly.

- The group viewed that many religious and cultural places are going to be affected due to the proposed land acquisition.
- Concerning to the availability of health facilities in the vicinity, they stated that Govt. Hospital is located at a distance of 15-16 km from their village.
- The literacy rate of the area would be around 30%.
- There is no need of any displacement due to the proposed project as no such residential house is going to be affected.
- As regards the presence of any active social organization in the area, the participants remembered about one organization operating in the area 10 years back.
- Eventually, they stated that the affected families due to the project need to be properly compensated.
- The group viewed that a tourist spot will develop due to the proposed reservoir.

c) Guptamanika:

As per the RoR furnished, there are 115 recorded tenants in the village Guptamanika. Out of these RoR holders the household survey has been carried out in 98 PAFs (including extended families) apart from 10 non-lands losing HHs in the affected area as control samples to gather their views pertaining to the impact of the project. Moreover, during the course of the field operation, the visiting team came across an adjoining habitation called Mahulamada. After detail interaction with the local villagers it was found that this habitation is a hamlet village of Guptamanika and it is going to be submerged in the proposed reservoir. As a result, the 11 household inhabiting in this hamlet of the village Guptamanika will be displaced. Furthermore, the survey team found one PAF, whose name is not there in the RoR list but it will be displaced as the family has been staying in the affected hamlet. However, as usual after the household survey the FGD was also conducted for the local community members to record their general perception relating to the proposed irrigation project.

Households' perceptions on Positive impacts:

- Irrigation facility to the agricultural land will increase.
- They will have opportunities to start more crops in our agricultural land.
- Communication facility will increase.
- The domestic animals may not require water at home due to the availability of reservoir water at close proximity.
- The compensation package may contribute in improving their economic condition.
- Due to the project, the value of nearby land would increase.
- The families supposed to be displaced asserted that they should be re-located in a safe place where there will be no fear of elephants and wild animals.

Households' perceptions on adverse impacts:

- The agricultural land will be submerged due to the construction of the proposed dam which will affect the income source of the villagers.

- The access to forest will cut off due to the proposed reservoir which may affect their collection of non timber products and collection of fuel wood.
- Many wild animals will come nearer to the village and may destroy their crops.
- In the rainy season the reservoir water may come inside the village which may create flood like situation.
- Many religious and cultural places will be submerged in the proposed reservoir which affects the kinship structure of the village.
- It may increase the number of accident in the locality at the time of implementation of the project.
- The grazing land will be lost which may create problem for the domestic animals.
- The kinship structure may be lost.

General Perceptions of local community:

- Regarding general perception and awareness about the project almost all the participants were found well aware of the proposed irrigation Project.
- About support of the local people for the proposed project it has been observed that some of them are extending support as the project is meant for their development.
- The villagers indicated that the reservoir would be located behind their village so that the elephants would come to drink water and bathe regularly.
- The group viewed that many religious and cultural places are going to be affected due to the proposed land acquisition.
- Concerning to the availability of health facilities in the vicinity, they stated that Govt. Hospital is located at a distance of 15-17 km from their village.
- The group viewed that a tourist spot will develop due to the proposed reservoir.
- There is possibility of displacement due to the proposed project as 11 residential houses are going to be affected.
- The Mahulamada hamlet of their village is going to be submerged totally in the proposed reservoir.
- All the PAFs of Mahulamada asserted that they should be relocated at Godibandha near the main road since in that place they will have no fear for the elephants.
- Eventually, they stated that the affected families due to the project need to be properly relocated and compensated as per the provisions.

d) Burush:

As stated beforehand, in village Burush 32 PAFs were surveyed apart from 10nos. of non-affected families (control sample) residing in the same locality. Besides, the FGD was also conducted to record the point of view of local people about the proposed irrigation project. As revealed, the village Burush is going to be submerged fully and all the inhabitants of the village would require to be relocated. However, during the course of the field operation it came to fore that out of 32 PAFs 17 families are residing in the village but the rest 15 affected families are staying outside the village but they possess some landed property in the village.

Households' perceptions on Positive impacts:

- Due to the proposed displacement, the villagers would lose their landed property and residential houses. However, despite this loss they expect to be relocated in a better place nearer to the market area.
- They expect to get pucca houses with civic amenities at the relocated centre.
- They will get better health facilities.
- Students can easily access the schools and colleges.
- There will be no fear of elephants and other wild animals.
- More wage opportunities will be available which would improve their economic conditions.
- They may get opportunities to start some business.

Households' perceptions on adverse impacts:

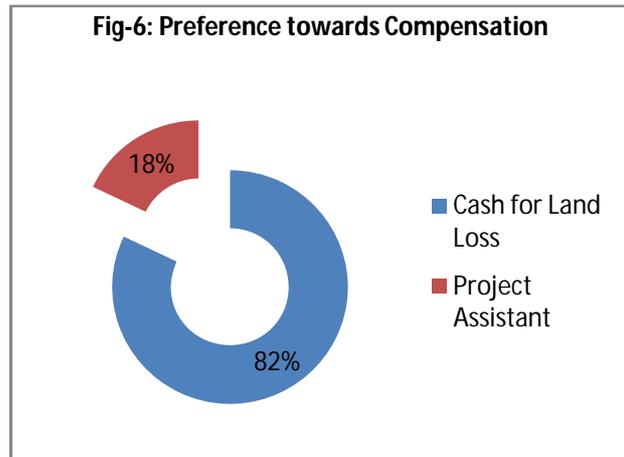
- The agricultural land will be submerged due to the proposed project by which they will have immediate loss of income.
- Their usual access to nearby forest will be cut off as a result they would be deprived of collecting the non timber products and fuel wood.
- The displaced from their native area may have some adverse impact on their existing livelihood.
- The loss of residential houses and other religious and cultural structures will create an emotional setback to people.

General Perceptions of local community:

- As regards the general perception and awareness, it has been observed that almost all the participants are well aware of the proposed irrigation Project.
- About the support of the local people for the project it has been observed that all most all have defended the project as they say it is meant for the public purposes.
- However, the group remarked that many religious and cultural places are going to be affected due to the proposed land acquisition.
- Concerning to the availability of health facilities in the vicinity, they stated that Govt. Hospital is located at a distance of 15 km from their village.
- Moreover, all the villagers of Burush mentioned that they should be relocated at Talapadia/Jenapala which is nearer to Godibandha.
- Eventually, they stressed upon the fact that the affected families need to be properly relocated and compensated as per the law.
- Villagers articulated that they should provide well constructed pucca houses with all basic amenities.
- Finally, they opined that Proper compensation should be provided for the loss of their house, land, trees and livelihood etc.

5.10 Expectation & preference of affected families for compensation

It is observed that the project affected families are somehow willing to receive assistance for the loss of their houses, land and livelihood. In this regard, they were asked to furnish their opinion pertaining to the type of compensation they expect in lieu of their loss. In this regard, their responses are reflected in Fig-6.



Concerning to project assistance 147 (82.12%) affected households opted for cash compensation as per the prevailing market price for the loss of their property and the remaining 32 (17.88%) households opined that government should provide project assistance in the vicinity for the loss of the land and houses. Apart from these, a few affected families expected some support to pursue some locally feasible business activities for generating sustainable income for their family. Moreover, the affect is not symmetrical for all the PAFs since some are going to lose their native places along with the landed property but others may lose only land but no residential house due to the proposed irrigation project.

5.11 Social Impact Management Plan

The sub-section 5 of Section 4 of the RFCTLARR Act 2013 (RIGHT TO FAIR COMPENSATION AND TRANSPARENCY IN LAND ACQUISITION, REHABILITATION AND RESETTLEMENT ACT, 2013) specifically asks for preparation of a Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP) by listing some ameliorative measures, which are required to be undertaken for mitigating adverse impacts of a project. Social Impact Assessment Study is conducted to identify factors those are likely to influence the life and livelihood of the people living in and around the proposed project area due to its intervention. SIMP is an important component of SIA study which seeks to address the adverse impacts of a project through appropriate preventive and protective mechanisms along with necessary budgetary provisions and institutional arrangement for implementing these in a time bound manner. For the present SIA Study in Narsinghpur Tahasil of Cuttack district relating to acquisition of land for construction Hadua Irrigation Project across the river Hadua, a tributary of river Mahanadi, the SIMP has been prepared as per the rules of the RFCTLARR Act 2013 and guidelines of the Odisha Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules, 2016. The followings are analysis of activity wise impact and proposed measures of mitigation.

Project Activity-1: Land Acquisition

Impact: Loss of income from the land and assets in the land

Proposed Mitigation measures:

- Fair and transparent compensation for the acquired land.
- Immediate payment of compensation with proper verification.
- Restore the left out portion of the construction site suitable for irrigation purposes by removing earth, debris and gravel, etc.
- Provide assistance to the indirectly affected families to restore their livelihood.

Responsibility: Project management team of the irrigation project

Project Activity-2: Loss of houses

Impact: Loss of house causes displacement of family

Proposed Mitigation measures:

- Select the place of resettlement with the appropriate advice from the displaced families
- Provide well constructed Pucca houses with basic amenities
- Provide fair and transparent compensation for the loss of houses and other assets
- Immediate payment of compensation with proper verification.
- Restore the left out portion of the construction site clean for suitable for irrigation purposes by removing earth, debris, gravel, etc.

Responsibility: Project management team of the irrigation project

Project Activity-3: Construction work

Impact: Agricultural opportunities and livelihood for local people

Proposed Mitigation measures:

- Develop and implement a local content plan. As part of this, establish a local recruitment and procurement management plan. Development of the plan should involve consultation with relevant stakeholders, including government authorities and local inhabitants. Look for increasing agricultural productivity to ensure sustained livelihood as far as practicable.
- Inform people of both directly and indirectly affected households about agricultural opportunities in a timely manner. Inform local agricultural officials for extending necessary support to avail relevant opportunities in a timely manner.

Responsibility: Project management team & hired Agencies

Project Activity-4: Construction activities & transportation of construction materials

Impact: Traffic problem and increase in accidents and injuries to the human beings and animals

Proposed Mitigation measures:

- Develop and implement a traffic management plan. This should set out the measures that will be implemented to minimize the risks associated with transporting materials and workers to and fro from the site.
- Ensure complete training to all employees prior to driving any project vehicle.
- Explore opportunities to work with local stakeholders to make the local inhabitants aware about the hazards associated with traffic.
- Provide appropriate training for security personnel and monitor the implementation of the training process over time.
- Develop and implement waste management plan. This should set out the procedures for managing and disposing the waste materials.

Responsibility: appointed Company for construction & the onsite Project team

Project Activity-5: Operation of heavy machineries for construction works

Impact: Disrupt community activities leading to depression and anxiety

Proposed Mitigation measures:

- Install portable barriers to shield compressors and other small stationary equipments where necessary
- Use the equipments designed with noise control mechanism
- Limit pickup trucks and other small equipments to a minimum idling time and observe a sensible approach to vehicle use, and encourage workers to shut off the vehicle engines wherever possible
- Ensure the provision of appropriate personnel protective equipments
- Construct mainly during the day time
- Consider labour based construction approach.

Responsibility: Land acquiring body, appointed construction Company and the Project team

Project Activity-6: Construction activities

Impact: Due to less availability of local skills pool and increasing consumption of intoxicating items by the outside workforce might influence social life of local dwellers.

Proposed Mitigation measures:

- Develop and implement a workforce code of conduct that would address issues such as anti-social behavior and drug & alcohol consumption.
- An effective implementation plan should be made for the development and creating opportunities for local employment.

Responsibility: Land acquiring Body and also Appointed Company for construction & onsite Project team

5.12 Institutional Arrangement for Implementation of SIMP:

Social Impact Management Plan is basically done to mitigate adverse impacts through suitable ameliorative plans. In order to look after the welfare of the affected families and the community as a whole institutional arrangements at various levels are made in the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 as well as in the Government of Odisha Rules, 2016. The District Collector as the head of the R&R, District Administration including Additional District Magistrate, Sub-Collector, Land Acquisition Officer, Administrator of the Project, Project level Rehabilitation and Resettlement Committee, State level R&R monitoring committee should look for the proper implementation of the project including payment of compensation, facilitation for disbursement of Rehabilitation and Resettlement entitlements, speedy disposal of disputes of the affected families and grievances *redressal*. Apart from these supports, NGOs, Independent Evaluation Agency, Implementing Support Consultants are required to be involved in the process for proper monitoring of the project in order to ascertain that the progress of activities are being made as per recommendations of the R&R Committees set up at the district level. Monitoring and Evaluation of the SIMP implementation will provide opportunities to assess the success of the implementation of the ameliorative measures as recommended in the report.

5.13 Proposed Rehabilitation and Resettlement Plan:

As revealed, for construction of the Hadua Irrigation Project total 260ha. of land will be submerged in the reservoir. Total two nos. of villages will be submerged by reservoir submergence. Out of these two villages, one named Burush, will be fully affected and the other habitation named Mahulamada (a hamlet village of village Guptamanika) will also be fully affected.

Total affected population belongs to Schedule Tribe communities. The rehabilitation and resettlement of the said affected families is proposed to be implemented as per Orissa Resettlement and Rehabilitation of Project Affected Persons Policy, 1994.

As informed, all the displaced families will be settled in a compact patch of home-stead land having an area 15.98 acre in the villages named Kansailo and each family will be

provided with 0.2 acre of homestead land. Besides, they will avail suitable community facilities such as School, Health Center, Play ground, in the resettled village Kansailo. The project authority will make necessary arrangements for improvement of the existing community facilities at the project cost.

Moreover, all the displaced families will be provided with non-irrigated agricultural lands in different patches located in nearby villages like; 171.07 acres in village Kansailo, 11.62 acres in village Olab and 17.38 acres in village Talapunji. Thus, a total 200.07 acres of land will be provided to the displaced families at the rate of 4.00 acres per family. However, cash in lieu of land will be paid for remaining one acre of land if not available.

As per the norms of the Orissa Rehabilitation and Resettlement of project affected persons policy, 1994, the displaced families of the Hadua Irrigation Project are entitled to all the prescribed benefits.

All compensation money to the displaced families/persons will be kept on joint account of the oustees (in the name of the entitled person & his/her spouse if any) well before the date of his/her shifting in order to ensure that there is no misuse or abuse of the said money by the awardees. Govt. may also prescribe withdrawal of money on the recommendation of the Rehabilitation & Resettlement Officer. As regards the public properties like school buildings, club houses, hospitals, electrical installations etc., the depreciated value of the property submerged/affected will be deposited with the Department/Agencies owning them for substitution at appropriate place as would be determined by them. Differential cost of any for such substitution will be borne by the concerned Department/Agencies.

CHAPTER-VI PUBLIC HEARING REPORTS-I

Place: Similibola Primary School, GP-Olaba, Dist.-Cuttack

Date: 15th Dec.2021

Time: 1.00 PM

As per the letter No. 87 Dated 06.12.2021 from the office of the Special Land Acquisition & Rehabilitation Officer, Hadua Irrigation Project, Narsinghpur, Cuttack a public hearing meeting was convened on dated 15.12.2021 at Similibola Primary School of Olab Panchayat in Narsinghpur Tahasil of Cuttack district by the agency the RAC(Research and Analysis Consultants) Bhubaneswar that has been assigned with the task of conducting the **“Social Impact Assessment study of Land Acquisition of 168.29 Acres of Private Land from four villages i.e. Olaba, Similibola, Gupta Manika & Burush under Narsinghpur Tahasil of Cuttack District for Hadua Irrigation Project”** by the State SIA Unit, Nabakrushna Choudhury Centre for Development Studies, Bhubaneswar. The said public hearing meeting was held in presence of the concerned Government officials, the Sarpanch of the Gram Panchayat, the legal title holders of the land/their representatives and also some non affected households. (The scanned copy of the letter from the Spl. L.A & R.O of the project and the list of participants is attached in the annexure). In this meeting the following officials, participated.

List of officials present in the meeting

SI No	Name of Official	Designation
1	Purna Chandra Mishra	ADM, Cuttack
2	Hemanta Kumar Swain	Sub-Collector, Athagarh
3	Smt. Sangita Behera	Spl LAO & RO, Cuttack
4	Alok Kumar Dehury	Tahasildar, Narsinghpur
5	Pravakar Behera	Chief Engineer & BM Brahmani Basin, Samal
6	Bipin Bihari Sahoo	Addl. Chief Engineer, Angul Irrigation Circle
7	Harekrushna Mallick	Asst. Conservator of Forest, Athagarh Forest Div.
8	Milu Prusty	AEE, HID, Narsinghpur
9	Gangadhara Behera	Sarpanch, Olaba Panchayat
10	Anuradha Sahoo	R.I. Champeswar
11	Dr. Saroj Ranjan Mania	Secretary , RAC, Bhubaneswar
12	Hrushikesh Dash	Coordinator, RAC, Bhubaneswar
13	Deepak Kumar Dash	Programme Coordinator, RAC, Bhubaneswar
14	Niranjan Sahoo	Supervisor, RAC, Bhubaneswar

At the outset, Dr. Saroj Ranjan Mania, Secretary, RAC welcomed all the participants and briefly presented the detail process of the activities undertaken till date i.e. from the date of commencement of the survey and subsequently requested everybody to be attentive in the meeting and to furnish their views if any to be recorded as per the terms of the programme. Then, he requested to Mr. Hrushikesh Dash, the coordinator of RAC to present the findings of the survey before the gathering for their information and comments.

Thereafter, Mr. Dash presented the draft SIA Report prepared for the purpose of the study before all the participants and also highlighted the opinions of the participants from both the affected and non affected households during the process of conducting Focus group Discussions while doing the survey. He stated that, all the information have been collected by conducting personal interviews to the RoR holders/family members of the affected households and few non-affected households residing the proposed area. He further articulated that a RoR list of 35 households of Similibola and 4 of Olaba, was provided whose land would be acquired as per the provision but while conducting the survey, 43 households of Similibola and 6 of Olaba (including extended families) were covered. Mr. Dash further stated that the objective of this meeting is to give an opportunity to the affected persons to present their opinion which they might have thought after the survey or there might have been some untold opinion which can be presented here and it also provided the scope to learn about any such unknown information relating to the project and for getting their doubts cleared from the concerned officials present in the meeting.

After the completion of the draft presentation the Sub-Collector, Athagarh and then Tahasildar Narsinghpur, highlighted the benefits of the proposed Hadua Irrigation Project and urged the people to submit their grievances if any. Then the Additional Chief Engineer, Angul Irrigation Circle, described about the Hadua Irrigation Project in detail and said everything will be taken into account in accordance with the law and compensation will be paid accordingly. He also clarified the ambiguity of the villagers' by stating that the proposed dam would have no such threat of flood likely to be affected since the planning has been made by going through a long range of information. In this regard, he also mentioned that when there will be flow of more water in to the reservoir, the required amount will be kept inside and the additional water would be drained out through the dam gates.

Thereafter, one participant named Sura Pradhan and another person said that due to the proposed project their entire agricultural land would be submerged so how they would manage their livelihood? Thus, they requested for their relocation in a nearby village named Godibandha. Further, another project-affected person named Gaurang Sahoo said that their agricultural produces are normally being affected by the elephants and due to the project many of their farmland would be submerged. So he requested that his entire agricultural land may be acquired and he may be provided with the same area of land elsewhere. Thereafter, the President Olaba village and 4 to 5 project

affected persons of village Similibola viewed that due to the project the water of the reservoir may reach nearer to their habitations and the wild animals may come there for taking water which is a pertinent threat to their life and dependence on their nearby agro-based livelihood. So they requested that the government should take care of their livelihood and provide adequate compensation. Then, the Sarpanch, Olab, stated that the displaced families should be re settled in the same Panchayat and the compensation packages may be clarified beforehand.

With regard to these view points, the Chief Engineer & BM, Brahmani Basin, Samal, first expressed his gratitude to the villagers for expressing their consent for the proposed Hadua Irrigation Project and then pertaining to compensation part he said that appropriate compensation would be provided to the affected families. After him, the Spl LAO, Cuttack, said as per the law all things will be taken into consideration and accordingly compensation will be awarded. Besides, she further told that all these activities will be done in transparent manner.

Finally, the ADM, Cuttack expressed his pleasure for the peaceful progress of the public hearing meeting and then articulated the prospective benefits of the Hadua Irrigation Project in terms of income, livelihood, and employment. He also articulated that the affected people would be provided adequate package of compensation as per the provision.

After this discussion and clarifications from different quarters the Secretary, RAC, asked if anybody has any other doubt then they can raise it for further discussion and clarification. However, as there was no further query by any participant the meeting ended with a vote of thanks. The whole process of the public hearing was video recorded and the prepared CD of the Video along with the still photo graphs taken have been submitted for information.

PUBLIC HEARING REPORTS-II

Place: Guptamanika Upper Primary School, GP-Olaba, Dist.-Cuttack

Date: 22th Dec.2021

Time: 1.00 PM

As per the aforesaid letter of the Special Land Acquisition & Rehabilitation Officer, of the Hadua Irrigation Project another public hearing meeting under the same project was organized at Guptamanika UP School of Olab Panchayat in Narsinghpur Tahasil of Cuttack district on dated 22.12.2021 at 1 P.M. Like the previous programme, in this public hearing meeting, the concerned Government Officials, the Sarpanch of Olaba Panchayat, Legal title holders of the land/their representatives and some local villagers

and representatives from media participated. (The scanned copy of the letter of from the Spl. L.A & R.O of the project and the list of participants is attached in the annexure). In this meeting the following officials, participated.

List of officials present in the meeting

SI No	Name of Official	Designation
1	Purna Chandra Mishra	ADM, Cuttack
2	Hemanta Kumar Swain	Sub-Collector, Athagarh
3	Smt. Sangita Behera	Spl LAO & RO, Cuttack
4	Alok Kumar Dehury	Tahasildar, Narsinghpur
5	Pravakar Behera	Chief Engineer & BM Brahmani Basin, Samal
6	Bipin Bihari Sahoo	Addl. Chief Engineer, Angul Irrigation Circle
7	Ghanashyama Malick	Asst. Conservator of Forest, Athagarh Forest Div.
8	Gangadhara Behera	Sarpanch, Olaba Panchayat
9	Milu Prusty	AEE, HID, Narsinghpur
10	Dr. Saroj Ranjan Mania	Secretary , RAC, Bhubaneswar
11	Hrushikesh Dash	Coordinator, RAC, Bhubaneswar
12	Deepak Kumar Dash	Programme Coordinator, RAC, Bhubaneswar
13	Niranjan Sahoo	Supervisor, RAC, Bhubaneswar

At the outset, Dr. Saroj Mania, Secretary, RAC, Bhubaneswar welcomed all the participants and briefly described the detail process of the activities till date from the date of survey and requested everybody to remain attentive in the meeting and to deliver their views those would be recorded as per the terms of the study. Then he requested Sri Hrushikesh Dash to present the findings of the survey report before the gathering for their information and comments if any.

Thereafter, Mr. Dash, Coordinator, RAC presented the findings of the draft SIA Report prepared for the purpose before all the participants and also highlighted the views of both the affected and non-affected households gathered by conducting personal interviews during the process of the survey and the FGD as well. He mentioned that for the purpose of the survey a list of 115 RoR holders of the village Guptamanika and 53 of village Burush was provided but as per their availability, 98 households in Guptamanika and 32 households in Burush were surveyed. Moreover, some household remained uncovered as some those were found locked, a number of HHs were reported to be not staying in this area, few RoR holders reported to be dead and several RoR holders were found to have multiple plots in the given RoR list. However, Mr. Dash further stated that 'the objective of this meeting is to give an opportunity to the affected persons/ HHs to present their opinion which might have been changed after the survey or there might

have been some untold opinion which can be presented here and it also provides the scope to listen and record about any such unknown information relating to the project and by this their doubts would be cleared by the participant officials.

After the completion of the draft presentation Tahasildar Narsinghpur, thanked the people of Burush and Guptamanika to be present here and asked them to participate in the public hearing process. Then the Sub-Collector, Athagarh also thanked the gathering for the upcoming new-year and said the benefits of the project and asked the people to participate in the public hearing with peace. Thereafter, the Spl LAO, Cuttack, asked the people to raise their grievances regarding construction of the proposed Hadua Irrigation Project and informed the people regarding compensation package as per the RAFTLARR Act-2013 Act and said as per the law compensation would be awarded to all affected/displaced people of Burush and Guptamanika village.

Then the Sarpanch, Olab, said that the left out portion of the land of the displaced families may be acquired fully and they may be compensated as per the loss and rehabilitated properly. He also expressed that if works relating to tourism can be initiated in this place then it would be beneficial for the development of local people. Then from among the participants, one Jugola kishore Pradhan said that many valuable trees would be submerged due to this project and those should be compensated. He also requested that some income earning opportunities may be considered for the local educated unemployed tribal youths. Afterwards, some participants like Bhasa Jani, Amaresh pradhan and few other project affected persons raised the issue of the place of re-settlement. They said that they should be relocated near the Godibandha area and government should provide adequate compensation for the loss of their land, building and livelihood. Another person, Gaurang Sahoo, said that after the acquisition of the land, the left out portion of their land would be on the opposite side of the reservoir, which would create problem for any such cultivation so their entire land should be acquired.

In the response to their grievances, the Addl. Chief Engineer, Angul Irrigation Circle, briefed about the Hadua Irrigation Project and stated that everything will be taken into account in accordance with the law and compensation will be paid to the land losers and displaced families accordingly.

Chief Engineer & BM, Brahmani Basin, Samal, thanked villagers for the upcoming new-year and said that as per the law appropriate compensation would be provided to the affected families. He also told that proper R&R packages would be given to the displaced families of village Burush and Mahulamada (Hamlet village of Gupatamaniak).

Finally, the ADM, Cuttack expressed his gratitude for peaceful progress of the public hearing meeting and then articulated the possible benefits of the Hadua Irrigation Project in terms of income, livelihood, and employment. He also told the people that

suitable packages of compensation would be given to the affected families as per the provision.

Finally, the Secretary, RAC, asked if anybody has any other doubt then they can raise it for further discussion and clarification. However, as there was no further query from any quarter the meeting ended with a vote of thanks. The whole process of the public hearing was video recorded and the prepared CD of the Video along with the still photo graphs taken have been submitted for information.

CHAPTER-VII

SOCIAL COST BENEFITS & RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Analysis of Social Costs and Benefits:

Cost Benefit analysis is a useful instrument for decision making on a project. The accuracy of the analysis depends on how correctly costs and benefits are estimated. Compared to private costs the social costs are different as the former includes many such elements including the environmental loss where as the later takes into account the benefits of the future generations and non-human stakeholders. Hence, social benefit is not the sum total of individual interests, but more than that. Moreover, there are many problems in correctly measuring the social costs and benefits. Some costs are easy to estimate while other costs like impact on environment, dislocation, etc. require correct valuation for the estimation. However, for the construction of proposed Hadua Irrigation Project across the river Hadua, the project costs are known at the macro level. Proper estimation of benefits is quite challenging and lengthy.

Concerning to above aspects, attempt has been made to undertake cost benefit analysis of the irrigation project in Olaba Pnchayat area under Narsinghpur Tehsil of Cuttack district. The present SIA study data reveal that out of 344.73 acres of available land by the PAFs; 168.29 acres (48.82%) is planned to be acquired from the affected families. Therefore the adverse impact on the affected families would be comparatively at a lower side as against the benefits they would accrue from the project. Other losses would be compensated by the project authority. Therefore, the proposed irrigation project is very much essential for the agricultural development of this area and it is a viable project which should be implemented by the government on priority basis.

6.2 Recommendations

In the light of the findings the following steps may be taken for successful implementation of the project. These recommendations are mostly drawn from the focus group discussion. However, these recommendations are neither static nor binding upon the affected families which can further be improved after intense engagement with affected families by the implementing agencies.

- It seems that many houses/structures would be affected due to construction of Hadua Irrigation Project across the river Hadua, at Narsinghpur Tahasil of Cuttack district. Thus, it is suggested that proper verification for demarcation of the Aaycut area should be done by the concerned authorities and possible loss of structures should be properly compensated as per the Act.
- The project authority should evaluate the losses of all the houses/structures etc. and calculate the possible loss of income from these properties and compensations should be made on the basis of the loss of income associated with these properties.

- These affected families have been staying in their villages since ages. Hence, a sudden decision for permanent displacement from the native soil is of course an emotionally disturbing and psychologically shocking situation. This requires lot of empathy while handling the process of shifting and relocation.
- People considered land very vital not only for their livelihood, but also for its permanent value as an asset. Acquisition of land would adversely affect their confidence. Therefore, they look for more compensation for the loss of their land and other assets so that they can utilise those resources for creating an alternative sustainable source of income.
- As per the opinion of affected persons there must be a hassle free payment procedure, because many of them apprehend that government system is very much cumbersome; for which it may not be easy for the affected families to get their compensations timely.
- Payment procedure of compensation should be smooth and made after preliminary notification U/s-11 (1) and completion of RoR authentication process. Thereafter, compensation for the loss of any other resources may be made after due consultation with the affected families. However, in case of any legal complication or family level litigation the compensation may be made as per the final decision.
- The process of land settlement and mutation is quite long cumbersome. Therefore, at times the real owners of land are different from the names found in land records. This has led to disputes over land ownership and such types of cases are pending in Tehsil offices for years together. This needs to be settled before disbursement of compensation to the actual owners.

In India, investments have been made for different types of developmental projects to achieve prompt economic growth. Normally, green field areas are preferred for the establishment of industrial projects owing to low impact of pollution and availability of land at low costs. However, in case of irrigation projects, the displacement of local inhabitants and their relocation is a major component that needs to be dealt with appropriately. By and large; the irrigation projects relating to dam building causes displacement of mostly the backward and tribal populace. In this regard, the available reports indicate that more than 21 million people are internally displaced populations (IDPs) due to different development projects in India of which 40 percent are tribal peoples although the tribal population constitutes slightly more than eight percent of the total population of the country. Consequences of these development induced displacement are numerous but distinct. Their quality of life and potential for physical and emotional growth is dormant; family and community life is almost totally

destroyed; the opportunity for cultural activity hardly exists and the right of movement is highly restricted. Thus, the affected populations should benefit directly and sustainably from the project forcing them off their land. The displaced population should be actively involved while framing the rehabilitation packages. Provision of new land should be the cornerstone of the rehabilitation policy. In Odisha, development projects will continue in the years to come. Hence, government should frame a strategy so as to reduce if not eradicate the hardships of those displaced as a result of development projects

In conclusion, it may be avowed that though the proposed project has some adverse impact on the affected families; hopefully the project authorities shall undertake suitable measures to minimize the effects on the affected families. Never the less, the construction of proposed irrigation project envisages lasting benefits not only to the affected families of the locality but to the people of the Tahasil and state at large.

ANNEXURE

ଓଡ଼ିଶା ସରକାର

ରାଜସ୍ୱ ଓ ବିପର୍ଯ୍ୟୟ ପରିଚାଳନା ବିଭାଗ

No RDM-LAA-CTC-0004-2021/

28090

R&DM, Dated 16 SEP 2021

ସାମାଜିକ ପ୍ରଭାବ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଧାରଣ ନିମନ୍ତେ ଅଧିବୃତ୍ତନା

ରାଜ୍ୟ ସରକାର, ପ୍ରଭାବିତ କ୍ଷେତ୍ର ଜିଲ୍ଲାପାଳ, କଟକ କ' ଅନୁରୋଧକ୍ରମେ ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ଭୂମି ଅଧିଗ୍ରହଣ କରିବାକୁ ଚାହୁଁଛନ୍ତି ଏବଂ ସେଥି ନିମନ୍ତେ ସର୍ବସାଧାରଣ ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟରେ ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ଅଞ୍ଚଳରେ ସାମାଜିକ ପ୍ରଭାବ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଧାରଣ (Social Impact Assessment) ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ କରିବାକୁ ଚାହୁଁଛନ୍ତି । ଭୂମି ଅର୍ଜନ, ପୁନର୍ବାସ ଓ ଅଇଥାନରେ ଉଚିତ ମୂଲ୍ୟ ଏବଂ ସ୍ୱଚ୍ଛତା ଅଧିକାର ଆଇନ -୨୦୧୩ ର ଧାରା ୪ ଅନୁଯାୟୀ ଉକ୍ତ ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ କରାଯିବ ।

୧. ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ବିକାଶକାରୀ କ' ନାମ :- ନିର୍ବାହୀ ଯନ୍ତ୍ରୀ, ହାତୁଆ ଜଳସେଚନ ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ, ନରସିଂହପୁର, କଟକ ।

୨. ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ଭୂମି ଅଧିଗ୍ରହଣ ର ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟ- ହାତୁଆ ଜଳସେଚନ ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ (ଜଳ ଭଣ୍ଡାର) ନିର୍ମାଣ ନିମନ୍ତେ ।

୩. SIA ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନ : Research and Analysis Consultants, Bhubaneswar an empanelled agency under Nabakrushna Choudhury Centre for Development Studies, Bhubaneswar

୪. SIA study କରୁଥିବା ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନର ଯୋଗାଯୋଗ ସୂଚନା :- Nabakrushna Choudhury Centre for Development Studies, Bhubaneswar, Phone No. 0674,2300471, 2301094

୫. ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ପାଇଁ କଟକ ଜିଲ୍ଲା ରେ ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ଭୂମି ଅଧିଗ୍ରହଣର ବିବରଣୀ/ ତପସିଲ

କ୍ରମିକ ନଂ	ତହସିଲ	ଗ୍ରାମ	ବେସରକାରୀ ଜମି	ମନ୍ତବ୍ୟ (ସରକାରୀ ଜମି)
୧	ନରସିଂହପୁର	ବୁରୁଷ	ଏ ୪୮.୧୯୦	-
୨	ନରସିଂହପୁର	ସିମିଲିବୋଳ	ଏ.୨୭.୫୭୦	-
୩	ନରସିଂହପୁର	ଗୁପ୍ତମାଣିକ	ଏ. ୮୯.୭୩୦	-
	ନରସିଂହପୁର	ଓଲବ	ଏ.୨.୮୧୦	-

ଏଥି ସହିତ ଭୂମି ଅନୁସୂଚି ସଂଲଗ୍ନ କରାଯାଇଛି ।

- a. ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବିତ ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ର ସଂକ୍ଷିପ୍ତ ବିବରଣୀ :- କଟକ ଜିଲ୍ଲା ନରସିଂହପୁର ଡିଭିସନ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗତ ୪ ଗୋଟି ମୌଜା ରେ ଏ. ୧୭୮.୨୯ ପରିସୀମାରେ ହାତୁଆ ଜଳସେଚନ ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ (ଜଳ ଭଣ୍ଡାର) ନିର୍ମାଣ ନିମନ୍ତେ ନିର୍ବାହୀ ଯନ୍ତ୍ରୀ, ହାତୁଆ ଜଳସେଚନ ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ, ନରସିଂହପୁର, କଟକ ଙ୍କ ଦ୍ୱାରା ଭୂମି ଅଧିଗ୍ରହଣ ଆବଶ୍ୟକ ହେଉଅଛି ।
- b. SIA ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣରେ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଭୁକ୍ତ ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ଅଞ୍ଚଳ ଏବଂ ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ଅଞ୍ଚଳ :- କଟକ ଜିଲ୍ଲା ରେ ଉପରୋକ୍ତ ୪ ଗୋଟି ମୌଜା ରେ ଏକର ୧୭୮.୨୯ ଘରୋଇ ଜମି ଅନ୍ତର୍ଭୁକ୍ତ । ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ଜମିର ବିସ୍ତୃତ ତାଲିକା/ତପସିଲ SIA ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ ଅନ୍ତେ ମିଳି ପାରିବ ।
- c. SIA ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣର ପ୍ରାଥମିକ ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟ ଏବଂ ମୁଖ୍ୟ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାବଳୀ :- ସର୍ବସାଧାରଣ ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଧାରଣ ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ଅଞ୍ଚଳରେ ଥିବା ସମସ୍ତ ଗ୍ରାମବାସୀ ଙ୍କ ପରାମର୍ଶ କ୍ରମେ SIA ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ କରାଯିବ । SIA ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ କ୍ଷେତ୍ର ପରିଦର୍ଶନ, ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିଙ୍କ ସାମୁହିକ ଆଲୋଚନା ଏବଂ ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିଙ୍କ ମତାମତ ରୂପାନ୍ତ ରିପୋର୍ଟ ରେ ସ୍ଥାନିତ ହେବ । ଭୂମି ଅଧିଗ୍ରହଣ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟକ୍ଷ ଅଥବା ପରୋକ୍ଷ ଶତକଡ଼ା ୨୫ ଭାଗ ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ସମସ୍ତ ଗ୍ରାମସଭା ମାନଙ୍କରେ ଜନଶୁଣାଣି କରାଯିବ ।
- d. ଗ୍ରାମସଭା / ଭୂମି ମାଲିକଙ୍କ ସହମତି ଆବଶ୍ୟକ କି ? ସହମତି ଆବଶ୍ୟକ ।
- e. SIA ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ ଆରମ୍ଭ ଏବଂ ସମାପନ ରିପୋର୍ଟ ପ୍ରଦାନ ଏବଂ ତାହାର ପ୍ରକାଶନ ସରକାରୀ ବିଜ୍ଞପ୍ତି ପ୍ରକାଶିତ ଦିବସଠାରୁ ୬ ମାସ ମଧ୍ୟରେ SIA ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ ସମାପନ କରାଯିବ । SIA ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ ରିପୋର୍ଟ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ପଞ୍ଚାୟତ /ଗ୍ରାମ/ଖାର୍ଡ ସ୍ତରରେ ସ୍ଥାନୀୟ ଭାଷାରେ ପ୍ରକାଶନ କରାହେବ । ତତସହିତ ଜିଲ୍ଲାପାଳ, ଉପଜିଲ୍ଲାପାଳ ଏବଂ ବ୍ଲକ ମହକୁମାରେ ପ୍ରକାଶନ କରାଯିବ ଏବଂ ସର୍ବସାଧାରଣଙ୍କ ଗୋଚରୀୟେ ସରକାରଙ୍କ ୱେବ ସାଇଟ ରେ ସୂଚିତ ହେବ ।

ରାଜ୍ୟପାଳଙ୍କ ଆଦେଶାନୁସାରେ



ଅଭୟ କୁମାର ନାୟକ

ଅତିରିକ୍ତ ଶାସନ ସଚିବ

Memo No. 28091

/RDM Dated 16 SEP 2021

Copy along with the land schedule 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.

[Signature]
16/09/2021

Joint Secretary to Government

Memo No. 28092

/RDM Dated 16 SEP 2021

Copy forwarded to Water Resource Department / Executive Engineer, Hadua Irrigation Project, Narasinghpur, Cuttack for information and necessary action.

[Signature]
16/09/2021

Joint Secretary to Government

Memo No. 28093

/RDM Dated 16 SEP 2021

Copy forwarded to RDC(CD), Cuttack /Collector, Cuttack / Spl. LA & RO, Hadua Irrigation Project, Narasinghpur, Cuttack for information and necessary action.

[Signature]
16/09/2021

Joint Secretary to Government

Memo No. 28094

/RDM Dated 16 SEP 2021

Copy forwarded to the State Co-ordinator, Nabakrushna Choudhury Centre for Development Studies, Bhubaneswar for information and necessary action.

[Signature]
16/09/2021

Joint Secretary to Government

Memo No. 28095

/RDM Dated 16 SEP 2021

Copy forwarded to the E Governance Branch with a request to upload the Notification in the website.

[Signature]
16/09/2021

Joint Secretary to Government

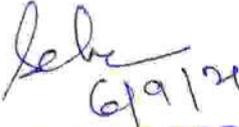
ବେସରକାରୀ ଜମି ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧୀୟ ବିବରଣୀ

ଫୌଜୀ : ଓଲବ

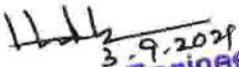
ଥାନା - କାନପୁର- ନଂ -୩୩

କ୍ରମିକ ନମ୍ବର	ଖାତା ନମ୍ବର	ପୁର ନମ୍ବର	ମୋଟ ଖତିୟାନ	ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବିତ ପାଇଁ ରକବା	କିସମ	ଜମି ରେକର୍ଡ ଧାରୀ କ ନାମ ଓ ଠିକଣା
୧	୧୨(ରୟତି)	୧୦୭୩	୨.୦୨୦	୨.୦୨୦	ତଜଲା	ଖଲେଶ୍ୱର ଦେହୁରି, ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ଦେହୁରି, ମନ୍ଦର ଦେହୁରି, ଆର୍ତ୍ତ ଦେହୁରି ପି: ଅରକ୍ଷିତ ଦେହୁରି, ଅମ୍ବୀକା ଦେହୁରି ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ: ଅରକ୍ଷିତ ଦେହୁରି ଜା: ସୁଦ ବା: ନିଜଗାଁ
୨	୪୩(ରୟତି)	୧୦୭୨	୦.୪୩୦	୦.୪୩୦	ତଜଲା	ପ୍ରଫୁଲ ଦେହୁରି, ଦେବାକାନ୍ତ ଦେହୁରି ପି: ଅନନ୍ତ ଦେହୁରି, ତାଳିମ୍ବ ଦେହୁରି ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ: ଅନନ୍ତ ଦେହୁରି, ନିତ୍ୟାନନ୍ଦ ଦେହୁରି ପି: କାଳନ୍ଦି ଦେହୁରି ଜା: ଶୁଦ ବା: ନିଜଗାଁ
୩	୧୬(ରୟତି)	୧୦୭୫(P)	୦.୫୮୦	୦.୩୦୦	ତଜଲା	ଘନଶ୍ୟାମ ସାମଲ ପି: ପ୍ରାଣବନ୍ଧୁ ସାମଲ, ପ୍ରଦିପ କୁମାର ସାମଲ, ଲିଳି ସାମଲ ପି: ଦିନବନ୍ଧୁ ସାମଲ, ନିଳ ସାମଲ ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ: ଦିନବନ୍ଧୁ ସାମଲ ଜା: ଶୁଦ ବା: ନିଜଗାଁ
୪	୫୬(ରୟତି)	୧୦୭୦	୦.୧୮୦	୦.୦୭୦	ତଜଲା	ମାଧବ ଦେହୁରୀ, ସୁରୁଜ ଦେହୁରୀ ପି: ଅକର୍ମ୍ୟାମି ଦେହୁରୀ, ପାଦର ଦେହୁରୀ ପି: ସପନି ଦେହୁରୀ, ଅଗାଧୁ ଦେହୁରୀ, ଲୋଚନ ଦେହୁରୀ, ଜୟ ଦେହୁରୀ ପି: ମହରଗା ଦେହୁରୀ, ମାଟିଆଣି ଦେହୁରୀ ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ: ମହରଗା ଦେହୁରୀ ଜା. ଶୁଦ ବା: ନିଜଗାଁ

ମୋଟ ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବିତ ପାଇଁ ରକବା = ୪. ୨.୮୧


 6/9/21
SPL LA & RRO
HADUA IRRIGATION PROJECT
NARASINGHPUR


 03.09.2021
Asst. Executive Engineer
Hadua Irrigation Sub-Div. (S.C. II)
Narasingshpur


 3.9.2021
Superintending Engineer
Hadua Irrigation Division
Narasingshpur


 06/09/21

ବେସରକାରୀ ଜମି ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧୀୟ ବିବରଣୀ

ମୌଜା : ସିମିଳିବୋଳ

ଥାନା - କାନପୁର- ନଂ -୩୪

କ୍ରମିକ ନମ୍ବର	ଖାତା ନମ୍ବର	ପୁଟ ନମ୍ବର	ମୋଟ ଖତିୟାନ	ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବିତ ପାଇଁ ରକବା	କିସମ	ଜମି ରେକର୍ଡ ଧାରୀ କ ନାମ ଓ ଠିକଣା
୧	୨(ରଘଡ଼ି)	୧୩୩	୦.୪୯୦	୦.୪୯୦	ତଳଳା	ଉଦୟ ନାଥ ବେହେରା, ଶୁକଦେବ ବେହେରା, ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ବେହେରା, ଲବଣି ବେହେରା ପି: ସମ୍ପୁ ବେହେରା, ରମେଶ ବେହେରା ପି: ପଦ୍ମ ଚରଣ ବେହେରା, ଯମୁନା ବେହେରା ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ: ପଦ୍ମ ଚରଣ ବେହେରା ଜା: କନ୍ଧ ବା: ନିଜଗାଁ
		୧୬୧	୦.୦୫୦୦	୦.୦୫୦	ଶାରଦ ଦୁଇ	
		୨୫୯	୦.୬୦୦	୦.୬୦୦	ଶାରଦ ଡିନି	
		୭୩	୦.୦୬୦	୦.୦୬୦	ତଳଳା	
		୭୪	୦.୧୦୦	୦.୧୦୦	ତଳଳା	
		୭୬	୦.୦୨୦	୦.୦୨୦	ତଳଳା	
୨	୩(ରଘଡ଼ି)	୭୫	୦.୦୪୦	୦.୦୪୦	ତଳଳା	କାଶି ନାଥ ପ୍ରଧାନ, ମାଟିଆ ପ୍ରଧାନ, ସନାତନ ପ୍ରଧାନ, ଶୁଭ ପ୍ରଧାନ ପି: ବଞ୍ଚୟର ପ୍ରଧାନ ଜା: କନ୍ଧ ବା: ନିଜଗାଁ
		୮୨	୦.୦୯୦	୦.୦୯୦	ତଳଳା	
		୮୩	୦.୦୮୦	୦.୦୮୦	ତଳଳା	
		୮୪	୦.୦୬୦	୦.୦୬୦	ବିଆଳି	
		୯୯	୦.୨୭୦	୦.୨୭୦	ତଳଳା	
		୧୦୦	୦.୨୨୦	୦.୨୨୦	ଶାରଦ ଦୁଇ	
		୧୦୧	୦.୧୦୦	୦.୧୦୦	ଦେବପଲ୍ଲୀ	
		୧୧୯	୦.୦୪୦	୦.୦୪୦	ଶାରଦ ଡିନି	
		୧୨୦	୦.୦୮୦	୦.୦୮୦	ଶାରଦ ଡିନି	
		୧୩୭	୦.୧୦୦	୦.୧୦୦	ତଳଳା	
		୧୪୪	୦.୩୮୦	୦.୩୮୦	ଶାରଦ ଦୁଇ	
		୧୪୯	୦.୨୪୦	୦.୨୪୦	ଶାରଦ ଦୁଇ	
		୧୬୫(P)	୦.୩୦୦	୦.୦୩୦	ଶାରଦ ଦୁଇ	
୧୧୨	୦.୧୬୦୦	୦.୧୬୦	ଶାରଦ ଦୁଇ			

କ୍ରମିକ ନମ୍ବର	ଖାତା ନମ୍ବର	ପୁଟ ନମ୍ବର	ମୋଟ ଖତିୟାନ	ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବିତ ପାଇଁ ରକବା	କିସମ	ଜମି ରେକର୍ଡ ଧାରୀ କ ନାମ ଓ ଠିକଣା
୩	୫(ରକ୍ଷିତ)	୯୮	୨.୪୯୦	୨.୪୯୦	ତଳଳା	ଶ୍ରୀ ବ୍ରାହ୍ମଣୀ ଦେବୀ ଠାକୁରାଣୀ ; ବିଜେ ନିଜଗାଁ ମାରପଡ଼ ସମସ୍ତ ଗ୍ରାମବାସୀଙ୍କପକ୍ଷେ ବା; କୃଷକମ୍ବ ପ୍ରଧାନ, ବସନ୍ତ ପ୍ରଧାନ ପି: ପଲବ ପ୍ରଧାନ, ବଳଭଦ୍ର ପ୍ରଧାନ ପି: କହ୍ନେଇ ପ୍ରଧାନ, ନିରାସ ପ୍ରଧାନ ପି: ଇନ୍ଦ୍ରମଣି ପ୍ରଧାନ, ଲିଙ୍ଗା ପ୍ରଧାନ ପି: ଭିମ ପ୍ରଧାନ, କାଶିନାଥ ପ୍ରଧାନ, ମାଟିଆ ପ୍ରଧାନ, ସନାତନ ପ୍ରଧାନ, ସୁର ପ୍ରଧାନ ପି: ବଣ୍ଡାଧର ପ୍ରଧାନ, ଉଦୟନାଥ ବେହେରା, ଶୁକ ଦେବ ବେହେରା, ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ବେହେରା ପି: ସମ୍ବୁ ବେହେରା, ରମେଶ ବେହେରା ପି: ପଦ୍ମ ଚରଣ ବେହେରା, ଯମୁନା ବେହେରା ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ: ପଦ୍ମ ଚରଣ ବେହେରା, ଶୁଦର୍ଶନ ବେହେରା ପି: ରାମ ବେହେରା ଜା: କନ୍ଧ ବା: ନିଜଗାଁ
		୧୦୩	୦.୯୯୦	୦.୯୯୦	ତଳଳା	
୪	୬(ରକ୍ଷିତ)	୩୧୪(P)	୪.୩୧୦	୧.୪୦୦	ତଳଳା	କୃଷକମ୍ବ ପ୍ରଧାନ, ବସନ୍ତ ପ୍ରଧାନ ପି: ପଲବ ପ୍ରଧାନ, ବଳଭଦ୍ର ପ୍ରଧାନ ପି: କହ୍ନେଇ ପ୍ରଧାନ, ଲିଙ୍ଗା ପ୍ରଧାନ ପି: ଭିମ ପ୍ରଧାନ, କାଶିନାଥ ପ୍ରଧାନ, ମାଟିଆ ପ୍ରଧାନ, ସନାତନ ପ୍ରଧାନ, ଶୁର ପ୍ରଧାନ ପି: ବଣ୍ଡାଧର ପ୍ରଧାନ, ଉଦୟନାଥ ବେହେରା, ଶୁକଦେବ ବେହେରା, ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ବେହେରା ପି: ସମ୍ବୁ ବେହେରା, ସୁଦର୍ଶନ ବେହେରା ପି: ରାମ ବେହେରା, ନିରାସ ପ୍ରଧାନ ପି: ଇନ୍ଦ୍ରମଣି ପ୍ରଧାନ, ରମେଶ ବେହେରା ପି: ପଦ୍ମଚରଣ ବେହେରା, ଯମୁନା ବେହେରା ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ: ପଦ୍ମଚରଣ ବେହେରା ଜା: କନ୍ଧ ବା: ନିଜଗାଁ
		୩୧୬	୫.୭୫୦	୫.୭୫୦	ତଳଳା	
		୩୧୮	୩.୩୬୦	୩.୩୬୦	ତଳଳା	
୫	୭(ରକ୍ଷିତ)	୬୫	୦.୪୪୦	୦.୪୪୦	ଶାରଦ ଦୁଇ	କୃଷକମ୍ବ ପ୍ରଧାନ, ବସନ୍ତ ପ୍ରଧାନ ପି: ପଲବ ପ୍ରଧାନ, ବଳଭଦ୍ର ପ୍ରଧାନ ପି: କହ୍ନେଇ ପ୍ରଧାନ, ନିରାସ ପ୍ରଧାନ ପି: ଇନ୍ଦ୍ରମଣି ପ୍ରଧାନ ଜା: କନ୍ଧ ବା: ନିଜଗାଁ
		୬୬	୦.୧୮୦	୦.୧୮୦	ଶାରଦ ଦୁଇ	
		୭୨	୦.୧୦୦	୦.୧୦୦	ତଳଳା	
		୮୧	୦.୦୬୦	୦.୦୬୦	ତଳଳା	
		୮୫	୦.୩୬୦	୦.୩୬୦	ଶାରଦ ଦୁଇ	
		୮୬	୦.୦୮୦	୦.୦୮୦	ଶାରଦ ଦୁଇ	
		୮୯	୦.୦୬୦	୦.୦୬୦	ଶାରଦ ଦୁଇ	
		୧୦୯	୦.୨୯୦	୦.୨୯୦	ତଳଳା	
		୧୧୦	୦.୧୦୦	୦.୧୦୦	ଶାରଦ ଦୁଇ	
		୧୧୫	୦.୨୬୦	୦.୨୬୦	ଶାରଦ ଦୁଇ	
		୧୧୭	୦.୦୬୦	୦.୦୬୦	ଶାରଦତିନି	

କ୍ରମିକ ନମ୍ବର	ଖାତା ନମ୍ବର	ପୁଟ ନମ୍ବର	ମୋଟ ଖତିୟାନ	ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବିତ ପାଇଁ ରକବା	କିସମ	ଜମି ରେକର୍ଡ ଧାରୀ କ ନାମ ଓ ଠିକଣା
୫	୭(ରୟତି)	୧୨୧	୦.୨୨୦	୦.୨୨୦	ତଳଳା	କୃଷ୍ଣ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ପ୍ରଧାନ, ବସନ୍ତ ପ୍ରଧାନ ପି: ପଲବ ପ୍ରଧାନ, ବଳଭଦ୍ର ପ୍ରଧାନ ପି: କହ୍ନେଇ ପ୍ରଧାନ, ନିରାସ ପ୍ରଧାନ ପି: ଇନ୍ଦ୍ରମଣି ପ୍ରଧାନ ଜା: କନ୍ଧ ବା: ନିଜଗାଁ
		୧୨୩	୦.୦୭୦	୦.୦୭୦	ଶାରଦ ଡିନି	
		୧୩୪	୦.୫୦୦	୦.୫୦୦	ତଳଳା	
		୧୩୫	୦.୨୫୦	୦.୨୫୦	ତଳଳା	
		୧୪୧	୦.୧୧୦	୦.୧୧୦	ଶାରଦ ଦୁଇ	
		୧୪୩	୦.୧୮୦	୦.୧୮୦	ଶାରଦ ଦୁଇ	
		୧୪୬	୦.୨୩୦	୦.୨୩୦	ଶାରଦ ଦୁଇ	
		୧୪୮	୦.୨୧୦	୦.୨୧୦	ତଳଳା	
		୧୫୧	୦.୦୯୦	୦.୦୯୦	ତଳଳା	
		୧୫୪	୦.୧୪୦	୦.୧୪୦	ଶାରଦ ଦୁଇ	
		୧୫୫	୦.୧୪୦	୦.୧୪୦	ଶାରଦ ଦୁଇ	
		୧୫୬	୦.୦୭୦	୦.୦୭୦	ଶାରଦ ଦୁଇ	
		୧୫୯	୦.୧୮୦	୦.୧୮୦	ଶାରଦ ଦୁଇ	
		୧୬୩	୦.୨୦୦	୦.୨୦୦	ତଳଳା	
		୧୬୪	୦.୧୯୦	୦.୧୯୦	ତଳଳା	
		୨୫୦	୦.୯୦୦	୦.୯୦୦	ତଳଳା	
		୧୩୮	୦.୦୮୦	୦.୦୮୦	ତଳଳା	
୬	୯(ରୟତି)	୬(P)	୫.୩୬୦	୦.୧୪୦	ତଳଳା	ଗୌରାଙ୍ଗ ସାହୁ ପି:ଲିଙ୍ଗରାଜ ସାହୁ ଜା: ତେଲି ବା: ଗୋଡ଼ିବନ୍ଧ
୭	୧୧(ରୟତି)	୩୨୦/୩୨୪(P)	୩.୪୮	୦.୨୨	ତଳଳା	ଦୈତାରୀ ବେହେରା ପି: ରଘୁ ବେହେରା, ଫଗୁ ବେହେରା ପି: ବରଜୁ ନିଶିଙ୍କ, ସ୍ୱାରି ମହାଭୋଇ ପି: ଉତ୍ତେଇ ମହାଭୋଇ ଜା: ଗୋପାଳ, ପଙ୍କଜ ଚରଣ ସ୍ୱାଇଁ ପି: ଦିନବନ୍ଧୁ ସ୍ୱାଇଁ ଜା: ଦଳୁଆ ପାଇକ ବା: କଳା ମାଟିଆ
୮	୧୨(ରୟତି)	୧୩୬	୦.୧୮୦	୦.୧୮୦	ତଳଳା	ଧର୍ତ୍ତି ସେଠି ପି:ରାହାସ ସେଠି ଜା: ଧୋବା ବା: ଗୋଡ଼ିବନ୍ଧ
		୧୪୨	୦.୦୮୦	୦.୦୮୦	ଶାରଦ ଦୁଇ	

କ୍ରମିକ ନମ୍ବର	ଖାତା ନମ୍ବର	ପୁଟ ନମ୍ବର	ମୋଟ ଖତିୟାନ	ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବିତ ପାଇଁ ରକବା	କିସମ	ଜମି ରେକର୍ଡ ଧାରୀ କ ନାମ ଓ ଠିକଣା
୯	୧୬(ରକ୍ଷିତ)	୧୦୫	୦.୩୨୦	୦.୩୨୦	ନାଳ (ପାଣିନାଳ)	ମଙ୍ଗୁଳୁ ବେହେରା ପି:ନରସିଂହ ବେହେରା ଜା: ତଅଁଳା ବା: ଗୋଡ଼ିବନ୍ଧ
		୧୨୫	୦.୩୨୦	୦.୩୨୦	ତଇଳା	
		୧୨୭	୦.୪୫୦	୦.୪୫୦	ତଇଳା	
		୧୨୦	୦.୦୯୦	୦.୦୯୦	ଶାରଦ ଦୁଇ	
୧୦	୧୭(ରକ୍ଷିତ)	୮୦	୦.୦୪୦	୦.୦୪୦	ତଇଳା	ମଦନ ନାୟକ, ଯଦୁ ନାୟକ, ଫଉଦ ନାୟକ, ଶୁକାନ୍ତି ନାୟକ, ଗୋଲାପି ନାୟକ ପି: ଶବର ନାୟକ ଜା: ପାଣ ବା: ଗୋଡ଼ିବନ୍ଧ
		୮୭	୦.୨୫୦	୦.୨୫୦	ତଇଳା	
		୧୧୬	୦.୧୦୦	୦.୧୦୦	ଶାରଦ ଡିନି	
		୧୫୭	୦.୦୬୦	୦.୦୬୦	ଶାରଦ ଦୁଇ	
		୧୫୮	୦.୧୮୦	୦.୧୮୦	ଶାରଦ ଦୁଇ	
୧୧	୧୮(ରକ୍ଷିତ)	୬୭	୦.୪୮୦	୦.୪୮୦	ଶାରଦ ଦୁଇ	ଲିଙ୍ଗା ପ୍ରଧାନ ପି:ଭିମ ପ୍ରଧାନ ଜା: କନ୍ଧ ବା: ନିଜଗାଁ
		୭୧	୦.୧୮୦	୦.୧୮୦	ତଇଳା	
		୭୭	୦.୦୩୦	୦.୦୩୦	ତଇଳା	
		୧୧୩	୦.୦୬୦	୦.୦୬୦	ଶାରଦ ଦୁଇ	
		୧୧୪	୦.୦୩୦	୦.୦୩୦	ଶାରଦ ଦୁଇ	
		୧୩୯	୦.୧୦୦	୦.୧୦୦	ତଇଳା	
		୧୪୭	୦.୧୦୦	୦.୧୦୦	ଶାରଦ ଦୁଇ	
		୧୬୨	୦.୧୦୦	୦.୧୦୦	ତଇଳା	
୧୨	୧୯(ରକ୍ଷିତ)	୯୩/୩୨୧(P)	୧.୨୦୦	୦.୬୦୦	ତଇଳା	ସାବିତ୍ରୀ ସାହୁ ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ:ଲିଙ୍ଗରାଜ ସାହୁ ଜା: ତେଲି ବା: ଗୋଡ଼ିବନ୍ଧ
୧୩	୧୯/୨ (ରକ୍ଷିତ)	୧୧୮	୦.୦୮୦	୦.୦୮୦	ଶାରଦ ଡିନି	ମାଧବ ପ୍ରଧାନ ପି:ଶତୁରା ପ୍ରଧାନ ଜା: କନ୍ଧ ବା: କଂସାଇଲୋ
		୧୨୨	୦.୪୦୦	୦.୪୦୦	ଶାରଦ ଡିନି	

ମୋଟ ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବିତ ପାଇଁ ରକବା = ୩. ୨୭.୫୬

[Signature]
3.7.2021
Superintending Engineer
Hadua Irrigation Division
Narasingshpur

[Signature]
06-09-21

[Signature]
03.09.2021
SPL LA & RRO
HADUA IRRIGATION PROJECT
NARASINGHPUR
Asst. Executive Engineer
Hadua Irrigation Sub-Div. No.- 18
Champsapur

ବେସରକାରୀ ଜମି ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧୀୟ ବିବରଣୀ

ମୌଜା : ଗୁପ୍ତମାଣିକ

ଥାନା - କାନପୁର- ନଂ - ୩୭

କ୍ରମିକ ନମ୍ବର	ଖାତା ନମ୍ବର	ପୂର୍ବନମ୍ବର	ମୋଟ ଖଡ଼ିଆନ	ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବିତ ପାଇଁ ରକବା	କିସମ	ଜମି ରେକର୍ଡ ଧାରୀ କ ନାମ ଓ ଠିକଣା
୧	୧	୪୭	୧.୦୨୦	1.020	ଶାରଦ ବୁଢ଼	ଅନନ୍ତ ପାଇକ ପି.ମଦନ ପାଇକ ଜା: ସୁଦ ପାଇକ ବା: ନିଜଗାଁ
		୪୮	୦.୩୫୦	0.350	ଘରବାରୀ	
		୭୭	୦.୨୪	୦.୨୪	ଶାରଦ ବୁଢ଼	
		୭୭	୦.୦୫	୦.୦୫	ଶାରଦ ବୁଢ଼	
		୭୮	୦.୦୬	୦.୦୬	ଶାରଦ ବୁଢ଼	
୨	୨	୧୨/୧୨୭୧	୨.୨୫	୦.୧୫	ଶାରଦ ବୁଢ଼	ଇନ୍ଦ୍ରମଣି ପଧାନ ପି: ଇଶ୍ଵର ପଧାନ, ଯୁଗଳ କିଶୋର ପଧାନ ପି: ଇନ୍ଦ୍ରମଣି ପଧାନ ଜା: କନ୍ଧ ବା: ନିଜଗାଁ
୩	୫	୪	୪.୯୬	୪.୯୬	ତଲକା	କୁତଳା ପାଇକ ପି: କପିଳ ପାଇକ, ପରମାନନ୍ଦ ପାଇକ, ଭ୍ରମରବର ପାଇକ, ଯଜ୍ଞେଶ୍ଵର ପାଇକ ପି: ବିଛେଇ ପାଇକ, ନେପାଳ ପାଇକ ପି: ଚିନ୍ତାମଣି ପାଇକ, ସଂସାରି ସାମଲ, ଚନ୍ଦ୍ରମଣି ସାମଲ, ନରେଶ ସାମଲ, ସୁରେଶ ସାମଲ ପି: ଲୋକେଇ ସାମଲ, ଫକିର ସାମଲ, ସଙ୍ଗାଳି ସାମଲ ପି: ଚିନ୍ତାମଣି ସାମଲ, ଅଲେଖ ଖଟୁଆ ପି: ଧରମୁ ଖଟୁଆ, ମେଘ ଖଟୁଆ, ପହଲି ଖଟୁଆ, ରବି ଖଟୁଆ ପି: ଭାବ ଖଟୁଆ, କଣ୍ଠୁରି ବିଶୋଇ ପି: ପଦନ ବିଶୋଇ, ପ୍ରେମ ଆମାତ, ହେମ ଆମାତ, କୁମ ଆମାତ ପି: କାଳିଆ ଆମାତ, ଆଶେଲି ଗଡନାୟକ ପି: ସମ୍ବୁ ଗଡନାୟକ, ଶ୍ୟାମ ଗଡନାୟକ, ରାଜ ଗଡନାୟକ, ଶରତ ଗଡନାୟକ ପି: ହଟ ଗଡନାୟକ, ଅମ୍ବୁଲି ଗଡନାୟକ ପି: ଗଡୁଆ ଗଡନାୟକ, ରବି ଗଡନାୟକ ପି: ମୋହନ ଗଡନାୟକ, ବାସୁଦେବ ଗଡନାୟକ ପି: ପୁନିଆ ଗଡନାୟକ, ଚୈତନ୍ୟ ଗଡନାୟକ, କିର୍ତ୍ତନ ଗଡନାୟକ ପି: ପରିକ୍ଷିତ ଗଡନାୟକ, ବସନ୍ତ ଗଡନାୟକ ପି: ଲିଙ୍ଗରାଜ ଗଡନାୟକ, ବିର ଗଡନାୟକ ପି: ମନ୍ଦର ଗଡନାୟକ, ମୂରଲି ଗଡନାୟକ ପି: ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ଗଡନାୟକ, କୈଳାସ ଗଡନାୟକ ପି: ଭ୍ରମର ଗଡନାୟକ, କମଳା ପ୍ରଧାନ ପି: ଅମିନ ପ୍ରଧାନ, ଶିବ ପ୍ରଧାନ ପି: ଗାଣ୍ଡୁ ପ୍ରଧାନ ଜା: ସୁଦ ପାଇକ, ବଳଭଦ୍ର ପ୍ରଧାନ ପି: ହୃଷି ପ୍ରଧାନ, ମଧୁ ପ୍ରଧାନ ପି: ହାଡୁ ପ୍ରଧାନ, ଦୁର୍ଯ୍ୟୋଧନ ପ୍ରଧାନ ପି: ଗୁରୁବାରୀ ପ୍ରଧାନ, ଲିଙ୍ଗରାଜ ପ୍ରଧାନ, ସଦାନନ୍ଦ ପ୍ରଧାନ ପି: ବୈତାଳୀ ପ୍ରଧାନ, ଅଧିକ ପ୍ରଧାନ ପି: ଭୋଳି ପ୍ରଧାନ, ଧିବ ବିଶ୍ଵାଳ ପି: ମହାଦେବ ବିଶ୍ଵାଳ, ଲୋଚନ ଜାନି, ଚୈତନ୍ୟ ଜାନି ପି: ଦଣ୍ଡୁଆ ଜାନି ଜା: କନ୍ଧ ବା: ନିଜଗାଁ, ଚୈତନ୍ୟ ସାହୁ ପି: ଗୋପି ସାହୁ, ଦୁଆରି ସାହୁ ପି: ହୃଷି ସାହୁ ଜା: ଗୁଡ଼ିଆ ବା: ବିଚଣାବାଟି, ନିଳମଣି ସାହୁ ପି: ମଦନ ସାହୁ, କାଶି ସାହୁ ପି: ଭିମ ସାହୁ ଜା: ତେଲି ବା: ଭାଲୁବେରଣି ଥା-ବଡ଼ମ୍ବା
		୧୦	୧୫.୫୮	୧୫.୫୮	ତଲକା	
		୧୧	୧.୭୮	୧.୭୮	ତଲକା	
		୧୫	୩.୩୮	୩.୩୮	ତଲକା	
		୧୬	୦.୯୬	୦.୯୬	ତଲକା	

କ୍ରମିକ ନମ୍ବର	ଖାତା ନମ୍ବର	ପୁରୁଷନମ୍ବର	ମୋଟ ଖତିୟାନ	ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବିତ ପାଇଁ ରକବା	କିସମ	ଜମି ରେକର୍ଡ ଧାରୀ କ ନାମ ଓ ଠିକଣା
୪	୬	୫/୧୨୭୨	୧.୮୮	୧.୮୮	ତଲଲା	କୁମର ଜାନି ପି:ପଞ୍ଚୁ ଜାନି ଜା: କନ୍ଧ ବା: ନିଜଗାଁ
୫	୯	୧୨/୧୨୬୮	୧.୦୦୦	୧.୦୦୦	ତଲଲା	ଗୋବିନ୍ଦ ଜାନି ପି:ପତର ଜାନି ଜା: କନ୍ଧ ବା: ନିଜଗାଁ
୬	୧୨	୧୨/୧୨୬୬	୧.୦୦୦	୧.୦୦୦	ତଲଲା	ଚନ୍ଦ୍ରମଣି ସାମଲ ପି:ଲୋକନାଥ ସାମଲ ଜା: ସୁଦ ପାଇକ ବା: ନିଜଗାଁ
୭	୧୩	୧୨/୧୨୬୫	୧.୫୦୦	୧.୫୦୦	ତଲଲା	ଚୈତନ୍ୟ ଜାନି ପି:ଦଣ୍ଡଧର ଜାନି ଜା: କନ୍ଧ ବା: ନିଜଗାଁ
୮	୧୫	୧୨୭	୦.୫୧୦	୦.୫୧୦	ନାଳ	ଜୟଦେବ ପାଇକ, ଗୋକୁଳ ପାଇକ ପି: ହରି ପାଇକ ଜା: ସୁଦ ବା: ନିଜଗାଁ
		୧୩୯	୦.୫୦୦	୦.୫୦୦	ବିଆଳି	
୯	୧୬	୧୧୯	୦.୩୯୦	୦.୩୯୦	ଶାରଦ ଦୁଇ	ଜୟଦେବ ପାଇକ, ଗୋକୁଳ ପାଇକ ପି: ହରି ପାଇକ, କୁନ୍ତଳା କୁମାରୀ ପାଇକ ପି: କପିଳ ପାଇକ, ରବିନ୍ଦ୍ର ପାଇକ, ଶେଷଦେବ ପାଇକ ପି: ବଂଶୀ ପାଇକ, କଇଟା ପାଇକ ସ୍ତା: ବଂଶୀ ପାଇକ, ସାଇବ ପାଇକ ପି: ଚିତ୍ରା ପାଇକ, ପରମାନନ୍ଦ ପାଇକ, ଭ୍ରମର ପାଇକ, ଗୁଣ୍ଡିରି ପାଇକ, ନେପାଳ ପାଇକ ପି: ବଛେଇ ପାଇକ ଜା: ସୁଦ ପାଇକ ବା: ନିଜଗାଁ
		୧୨୨	୦.୦୮୦	୦.୦୮୦	ଶାରଦ ଏକ	
		୧୨୩	୧.୩୪୦	୧.୩୪୦	ଶାରଦ ଏକ	
		୧୨୯	୦.୧୦୦	୦.୧୦୦	ଶାରଦ ଦୁଇ	
୧୦	୧୭	୧୨୫	୦.୮୦୦	୦.୮୦୦	ଶାରଦ ଦୁଇ	ଯଜ୍ଞେଶ୍ଵର ପାଇକ ପି:ବଛେଇ ପାଇକ ଜା: ସୁଦ ପାଇକ ବା: ନିଜଗାଁ
୧୧	୨୩	୧୧୭	୦.୧୦୦	୦.୧୦୦	ଶାରଦ ତିନି	ଦିନବନ୍ଧୁ ପାଇକ ପି:ବିଶ୍ଵନାଥ ପାଇକ ଜା: ସୁଦ ବା: ନିଜଗାଁ
		୧୧୭/୧୧୫୦	୦.୯୦୦	୦.୯୦୦	ତଲଲା	
୧୨	୨୪	୧୨/୧୨୬୭	୨.୦୦୦	୨.୦୦୦	ତଲଲା	ଦୁର୍ଯ୍ୟୋଧନ ପ୍ରଧାନ ପି:ଗୁରୁବୀରି ପ୍ରଧାନ ଜା: କନ୍ଧ ବା: ନିଜଗାଁ
୧୩	୨୯	୧୨/୧୨୬୯	୧.୫୦୦	୧.୫୦୦	ତଲଲା	ନିଳକଣ୍ଠ ଜାନି ପି:ପରିକ୍ଷିତ ଜାନି ଜା: କନ୍ଧ ବା: ନିଜଗାଁ
୧୪	୩୦	୧୧୫	୦.୫୦୦	୦.୫୦୦	ଶାରଦ ଦୁଇ	ପଙ୍କଜ ପାଇକ ପି:ଲିଙ୍ଗରାଜ ପାଇକ ଜା: ଶୁଦ ବା: ନିଜଗାଁ
		୧୧୬	୦.୫୦୦	୦.୫୦୦	ଶାରଦ ତିନି	
୧୫	୩୨	୫୨	୦.୧୨୦	୦.୧୨୦	ଘରବୀରି (ବୀରି)	ପଙ୍କଜ ପାଇକ, ବ୍ରଜବନ୍ଧୁ ପାଇକ ପି: ଲିଙ୍ଗରାଜ ପାଇକ, ବ୍ରାଲୋଚନ ପାଇକ, ଗୋବର୍ଦ୍ଧନ ପାଇକ, ଦିନବଂଧୁ ପାଇକ ପି: ବିଶ୍ଵନ ପାଇକ ଜା: ଶୁଦ ପାଇକ ବା: ନିଜଗାଁ
		୫୩	୦.୦୩୦	୦.୦୩୦	ଘରବୀରି (ବୀରି)	
		୫୪	୦.୦୬୦	୦.୦୬୦	ଘରବୀରି (ବୀରି)	
		୫୫	୦.୦୪୦	୦.୦୪୦	ଘରବୀରି (ବୀରି)	
୧୬	୪୨	୮୫	୧.୫୦୦	୧.୫୦୦	ଶାରଦ ଦୁଇ	ଭ୍ରମର ଜାନି ପି:ହଟ ଜାନି ଜା: କନ୍ଧ ବା: ନିଜଗାଁ
୧୭	୫୧	୭୧	୦.୧୨୦	୦.୧୨୦	ଘରବୀରି (ବୀରି)	ମାଧବ ନାୟକ ପି:ଦୁଶାସନ ନାୟକ ଜା: ଦଳଖଣ୍ଡାୟତ ବା: ଶ୍ୟାମସୁନ୍ଦର ପୁର
		୭୨	୦.୧୦୦	୦.୧୦୦	ରାସ୍ତା (ଉଗୋଇରା ସ୍ତା)	
		୭୩	୦.୨୧୦	୦.୨୧୦	ଶାରଦ ଦୁଇ	
		୧୧୨	୦.୧୨୦	୦.୧୨୦	ଶାରଦ ଦୁଇ	
		୧୧୩	୦.୦୫୦	୦.୦୫୦	ଶାରଦ ଦୁଇ	
		୧୨୦	୦.୧୨୦	୦.୧୨୦	ଶାରଦ ଦୁଇ	
		୧୨୧	୦.୨୪୦	୦.୨୪୦	ପତିତ	



କ୍ରମିକ ନମ୍ବର	ଖାତା ନମ୍ବର	ପୁନର୍ନମ୍ବର	ମୋଟ ଖର୍ଚ୍ଚ	ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବିତ ପାଇଁ ରକ୍ଷା	କ୍ଷେପ	କ୍ରମିକ ରେକର୍ଡ୍ ଧାରୀ କ ନାମ ଓ ଠିକଣା
୧୮	୫୨	୮୭	୧.୮୦୦	୧.୮୦୦	ତତ୍ତ୍ୱ	ମିଟୁ ଜାନି ପି.ଦିନା ଜାନି ଜା: କନ୍ଧ ବା: ନିଜଗାଁ
୧୯	୫୩	୩୪	୦.୧୩୦	୦.୧୩୦	ଶାରଦ ତିନି	ମିଟୁ ଜାନି, ଦେବ ଜାନି ପି: ଦିନା ଜାନି, ଲୋଚନ ଜାନି, ଝେତନ ଜାନି ପି: ଦଶଧର ଜାନି, ଗୋବିନ୍ଦ ଜାନି ପି: ପତର ଜାନି, କନ୍ଧ ଜାନି ପି: ପରିକ୍ଷିତ ଜାନି, ଖରିକା ପଧାନ ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ: ସଙ୍ଗାଳି ପଧାନ, ଯୁଗଳ ପଧାନ, କମଳା ପଧାନ ପି: ସଙ୍ଗାଳି ପଧାନ, ଇନ୍ଦ୍ରମଣି ପଧାନ ପି: ଲକ୍ଷ୍ମଣ ପଧାନ ଜା: କନ୍ଧ ବା: ନିଜଗାଁ
		୩୭	୦.୨୩୦	୦.୨୩୦	ଶାରଦ ତିନି	
		୩୮	୦.୦୭	୦.୦୭	ଶାରଦ ଦୁଇ	
		୩୯	୦.୦୯	୦.୦୯	ଶାରଦ ତିନି	
		୪୦	୦.୩୩	୦.୩୩	ଶାରଦ ତିନି	
		୪୧	୦.୦୭	୦.୦୭	ଶାରଦ ତିନି	
		୪୨	୦.୧୧	୦.୧୧	ଶାରଦ ଦୁଇ	
		୪୩	୩.୨୧	୧.୧୫	ତତ୍ତ୍ୱ	
		୮୧	୦.୩୯	୦.୩୯	ଶାରଦ ଦୁଇ	
		୮୩	୦.୦୫	୦.୦୫	ଶାରଦ ଦୁଇ	
		୮୪	୦.୦୯	୦.୦୯	ଶାରଦ ତିନି	
		୮୨/୧୨୧୭	୦.୨୫	୦.୨୫	ଶାରଦ ଦୁଇ	
୨୦	୫୯	୧୨୭	୦.୧୮	୦.୧୮	ଶାରଦ ଦୁଇ	ରବିନ୍ଦ୍ର ପାଇକ, ଶେଷଦେବ ପାଇକ ପି: ବଂଶୀ ପାଇକ, କଲତ୍ରା ପାଇକ ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ: ବଂଶୀ ପାଇକ ଜା: ସୁଦ ବା: ନିଜଗାଁ
୨୧	୬୦	୧	୬.୫୮୦	୬.୫୮୦	ତତ୍ତ୍ୱ	ରବିନ୍ଦ୍ର ନାଥ ଦଲେଇ, ଅନନ୍ତ ଚରଣ ଦଲେଇ, ରୋହିତ ଦଲେଇ ପି: ଗୁଣ୍ଡିଚା ଦଲେଇ, ଶତ୍ରୁଘ୍ନ ଦଲେଇ ପି: ରଘୁନାଥ ଦଲେଇ, ନାରାୟଣ ଦାସ ପି: ଫକିର ମହାପାତ୍ର, ଲକ୍ଷ୍ମଣ ହାତୀ ପି: ରଘୁ ହାତୀ ଜା: କୈବର୍ତ୍ତ, ବିଶ୍ୱନାଥ ମହାରଣା ପି: ନିଳମଣି ମହାରଣା ଜା: ବଡ଼େଇ, ରମେସ ବାରିକ ପି: ଦୁଆରି ବାରିକ ଜା: ଭଣ୍ଡାରି, ବିଶ୍ୱନାଥ ରାଉତ ପି: ଗୋବିନ୍ଦ ରାଉତ, ଦୁଆରି ରାଉତ, ଅଲୋଖ ରାଉତ ପି: ପରେଇ ରାଉତ, ଲକ୍ଷ୍ମଣ ରାଉତ ପି: ମାଧବ ରାଉତ, ପ୍ରହଲାଦ ନାୟକ ପି: ଭରତ ନାୟକ, ଫକିର ନାୟକ ପି: ସମାନ୍ତ ନାୟକ, ଉଦ ନାୟକ, ମାନ ନାୟକ ପି: ଖଲେଶ୍ୱର ନାୟକ, ନରସିଂହ ରାଉତ ପି: ଧର୍ମା ରାଉତ, ସୁଦର୍ଶନ ରାଉତ ପି: ନରସିଂହ ରାଉତ, ଶିବଦାନନ୍ଦ ନାୟକ ପି: ଉଦ୍ଧବ ନାୟକ, ମଥୁରା ନାୟକ ପି: ଦିନବନ୍ଧୁ ନାୟକ, କବିର ନାୟକ ପି: ଦାମ ନାୟକ, ଶେଷଦେବ ନାୟକ ପି: ଆନନ୍ଦ ନାୟକ, ଦୁଃଖୀସନ ନାୟକ ପି: ପବନି ନାୟକ ଜା: ଖଣ୍ଡାୟତ ବା: ବାଲିଝରି
		୮	୦.୫୧୦	୦.୫୧୦	ତତ୍ତ୍ୱ	
		୧୩	୧୫.୯୧୦	୧୫.୯୧୦	ତତ୍ତ୍ୱ	
୨୨	୬୨	୧୨/୧୨୭୦	୧.୫୦୦	୧.୫୦୦	ତତ୍ତ୍ୱ	ଲିଙ୍ଗରାଜ ପଧାନ ପି: ବଇତାରୀ ପଧାନ ଜା: କନ୍ଧ ବା: ନିଜଗାଁ
୨୩	୬୩	୨୫	୦.୪୯୦	୦.୪୯୦	ଶାରଦ ଦୁଇ	ଲୋଚନ ଜାନି ପି: ଦଶଧର ଜାନି ଜା: କନ୍ଧ ବା: ନିଜଗାଁ
		୨୬	୧.୦୯୦	୦.୫୦୦	ଶାରଦ ଦୁଇ	
୨୪	୬୪	୨୧	୫.୦୨୦	୫.୦୨୦	ତତ୍ତ୍ୱ	ସ୍ୱପ୍ନେଶ୍ୱର ନାୟକ ପି: ଅନନ୍ତ ନାୟକ ଜା: ଖଣ୍ଡାୟତ ବା: କୁରାଞ୍ଜି
		୨୪	୦.୨୩୦	୦.୨୩୦	ତତ୍ତ୍ୱ	

କ୍ରମିକ ନମ୍ବର	ଖାତା ନମ୍ବର	ପୁନଃନମ୍ବର	ମୋଟ ଖତିୟାନ	ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବିତ ପାଇଁ ରକବା	କିସମ	ଜମି ରେକର୍ଡ ଧାରୀ କ ନାମ ଓ ଠିକଣା
୨୪	୭୪	୨୨	୭.୪୨୦	୭.୪୨୦	ତଜଲା	ସୌଦାମିନି ଦାଶ ସ୍ଵା.ସଦାନନ୍ଦ ଦାଶ ଜା: ବ୍ରାହ୍ମଣ ବା: ମୁକିଆପଡା ଶାସନ
		୨୩	୦.୩୬୦	୦.୩୬୦	ତଜଲା	
୨୬	୭୭	୭୪	୦.୩୩୦	୦.୩୩୦	ଶାରଦ ଦୁଇ	ହଳ ଜାନି, ବଳଭଦ୍ର ଜାନି, କୃଷ୍ଣ ଜାନି ପି: କପିଳ ଜାନି ଜା: କନ୍ଧ ବା: ନିଜଗାଁ

ମୋଟ ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବିତ ପାଇଁ ରକବା = ୪. ୮୯.୭୩

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06-09-21

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6/9/21

**SPL LA & RRO
HADUA IRRIGATION PROJECT
NARASINGHPUR**

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03.09.2021
**Asst. Executive Engineer
Hadua Irrigation Sub-Divn. No: 11
Bargarh**

[Handwritten signature]
3-9-2021
**Superintending Engineer
Hadua Irrigation Division
Narasinghpur**

ବେସରକାରୀ ଜମି ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧୀୟ ବିବରଣୀ

ମୌଜା : ବୁରୁଷ

ଥାନା - କାନପୁର- ନଂ - ୩୭

କ୍ରମିକ ନମ୍ବର	ଖାତା ନମ୍ବର	ଘଟ ନମ୍ବର	ମୋଟ ଖଡ଼ିଆନ	ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବିତ ପାଇଁ ରକ୍ଷା	କିସମ	ଜମି ରେକର୍ଡ ଧାରୀ କ ନାମ ଓ ଠିକଣା
୧	୧(ରକ୍ଷିତ)	୨	୨.୧୪୦	୨.୧୪୦	ବିଆଳି	କବିର ପଧାନ, ଫକିର ପଧାନ ପି: ଯୋଗି ପଧାନ, ବଚନା ପଧାନ ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ: ଯୋଗି ପଧାନ ଜା: କନ୍ଧ ବା: ନିଜଗାଁ
		୫	୧.୧୪୦	୧.୧୪୦	ବିଆଳି	
		୧୨୦	୦.୦୩୦	୦.୦୩୦	ଶାରଦ ତିନି	
		୧୨୩	୦.୨୭୦	୦.୨୭୦	ଶାରଦ ତିନି	
		୧୨୪	୦.୦୧୦	୦.୦୧୦	ମାହାରା (ପାଣି ମାହାରା)	
		୧୨୯	୦.୦୩୦	୦.୦୩୦	ଶାରଦ ତିନି	
		୧୩୧	୦.୦୨୦	୦.୦୨୦	ଶାରଦ ତିନି	
		୧୩୨	୦.୦୯୦	୦.୦୯୦	ଶାରଦ ତିନି	
		୧୩୬	୦.୧୫୦	୦.୧୫୦	ଶାରଦ ତିନି	
		୧୫୧	୦.୦୯୦	୦.୦୯୦	ଶାରଦ ତିନି	
		୧୫୯	୦.୨୯୦	୦.୨୯୦	ଶାରଦ ଦୁଇ	
		୧୬୩	୦.୦୩୦	୦.୦୩୦	ଘରବାରୀ(ବାରୀ)	
		୧୬୫	୦.୧୨୦	୦.୧୨୦	ଘରବାରୀ(ବାରୀ)	
		୧୬୯	୦.୦୬୦	୦.୦୬୦	ଘରବାରୀ(ବାରୀ)	
		୧୮୫	୦.୧୮୦	୦.୧୮୦	ତଳକା	
		୨୫	୦.୬୫୦	୦.୬୫୦	ଶାରଦ ଦୁଇ	
		୩୨	୦.୦୬୦	୦.୦୬୦	ଶାରଦ ତିନି	
		୩୫	୦.୦୨୦	୦.୦୨୦	ଶାରଦ ତିନି	
		୪୦	୦.୦୮୦	୦.୦୮୦	ଶାରଦ ତିନି	
		୪୩	୦.୦୩୦	୦.୦୩୦	ଶାରଦ ତିନି	
		୪୫	୦.୦୯୦	୦.୦୯୦	ଶାରଦ ତିନି	
		୪୯	୦.୧୩୦	୦.୧୩୦	ଶାରଦ ତିନି	
		୫୩	୦.୧୨୦	୦.୧୨୦	ଶାରଦ ତିନି	
		୬୫	୦.୦୬୦	୦.୦୬୦	ଶାରଦ ତିନି	
		୬୮	୦.୦୫୦	୦.୦୫୦	ଶାରଦ ତିନି	
		୭୩	୦.୦୨୦	୦.୦୨୦	ଶାରଦ ତିନି	
		୭୬	୦.୦୩୦	୦.୦୩୦	ଶାରଦ ତିନି	
		୮୧	୦.୦୬୦	୦.୦୬୦	ଶାରଦ ତିନି	

କ୍ରମ ନମ୍ବର	ଖାତା ନମ୍ବର	ପୁର ନମ୍ବର	ମୋଟ ଖତିୟାନ	ପ୍ରସାବିତ ପାଇଁ ରକବା	କ୍ଷେପ	ଜମି ରେକର୍ଡ ଧାରୀ କ ନାମ ଓ ଠିକଣା
୧	୧(ରକ୍ଷିତ)	୮୫	୦.୦୫୦	୦.୦୫୦	ଶାରଦ ତିନି	କବିର ପଧାନ, ଫକିର ପଧାନ ପି: ଯୋଗି ପଧାନ, ବଚନା ପଧାନ ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ: ଯୋଗି ପଧାନ ଜା: କନ୍ଧ ବା: ନିଜଗାଁ
		୮୯	୦.୧୫୦	୦.୧୫୦	ଶାରଦ ତିନି	
		୭୯	୦.୦୭୦	୦.୦୭୦	ଶାରଦ ତିନି	
		୮୭	୦.୦୫୦	୦.୦୫୦	ଶାରଦ ତିନି	
		୯୭	୦.୨୩୦	୦.୨୩୦	ଶାରଦ ତିନି	
		୯୭	୦.୦୨୦	୦.୦୨୦	ମାହାରା (ପାଣି ମାହାରା)	
		୧୦୨	୦.୦୭୦	୦.୦୭୦	ଶାରଦ ତିନି	
		୧୦୬	୦.୦୨୦	୦.୦୨୦	ଶାରଦ ତିନି	
		୧୦୯	୦.୦୯୦	୦.୦୯୦	ଶାରଦ ତିନି	
		୧୧୪	୦.୦୪୦	୦.୦୪୦	ଶାରଦ ତିନି	
		୧୧୮	୦.୦୪୦	୦.୦୪୦	ଶାରଦ ତିନି	
୨	୨(ରକ୍ଷିତ)	୧୧୯	୦.୦୨୦	୦.୦୨୦	ମାହାରା (ପାଣି ମାହାରା)	କାଠିଆ ନାଏକ, ଭିମ ନାଏକ, ପଙ୍କଜ ନାଏକ, ବାବନ ନାଏକ, ମାଧବ ନାଏକ ପି: ପଦାରୀ ନାଏକ, ଅଜି ନାଏକ ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ: ପଦାରୀ ନାଏକ ଜା: ହାଡ଼ି ବା: ବୋକଡ଼ା
		୧୨୨	୦.୪୫୦	୦.୪୫୦	ଶାରଦ ତିନି	
		୧୩୩	୦.୦୫୦	୦.୦୫୦	ଶାରଦ ତିନି	
୩	୩(ରକ୍ଷିତ)	୧୩	୦.୯୪୦	୦.୯୪୦	ବିଆଳି	କୃଷ୍ଣ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ପ୍ରଧାନ, ବସନ୍ତ ପ୍ରଧାନ ପି: ପଲ୍ଲଭ ପ୍ରଧାନ ଜା: କନ୍ଧ ବା: ସିମିଳିବେଲ
		୧୪	୧.୧୫୦	୧.୧୫୦	ବିଆଳି	
		୧୫	୦.୯୨୦	୦.୯୨୦	ବିଆଳି	
		୧୭	୦.୫୭୦	୦.୫୭୦	ବିଆଳି	
		୨୦	୦.୫୮୦	୦.୫୮୦	ବିଆଳି	
		୨୮	୦.୩୨୦	୦.୩୨୦	ଶାରଦ ଦୁଇ	
		୨୯	୦.୧୫୦	୦.୧୫୦	ଶାରଦ ଦୁଇ	
		୫୦	୦.୦୭୦	୦.୦୭୦	ଶାରଦ ତିନି	
		୬୨	୦.୨୭୦	୦.୨୭୦	ଶାରଦ ତିନି	
		୧୫୩	୦.୫୨୦	୦.୫୨୦	ଶାରଦ ଦୁଇ	
୪	୪(ରକ୍ଷିତ)	୬୧	୦.୦୯୦	୦.୦୯୦	ଶାରଦ ତିନି	କୃଷ୍ଣ ପଧାନ ପି: ସପନି ପଧାନ, ବୈଷ୍ଣବ ପଧାନ, ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ପଧାନ ପି: ହରି ପଧାନ ଜା: କନ୍ଧ ବା: ନିଜଗାଁ
		୩	୦.୬୫୦	୦.୬୫୦	ବିଆଳି	
		୧୧୩	୦.୦୩୦	୦.୦୩୦	ଶାରଦ ତିନି	
		୧୧୭	୦.୦୫୦	୦.୦୫୦	ଶାରଦ ତିନି	
		୧୩୮	୦.୧୦୦	୦.୧୦୦	ଶାରଦ ତିନି	
		୧୫୦	୦.୧୫୦	୦.୧୫୦	ଶାରଦ ତିନି	
		୧୫୨	୦.୦୩୦	୦.୦୩୦	ଶାରଦ ତିନି	

କ୍ର. ନମ୍ବର	ଖାତା ନମ୍ବର	ପୁଟ ନମ୍ବର	ମୋଟ ଖତିୟାନ	ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବିତ ପାଇଁ ରକବା	କ୍ଷମା	ଜମି ରେକର୍ଡ ଧାରୀ କ ନାମ ଓ ଠିକଣା
୪	୪(ରଘଡ଼ି)	୧୬୪	୦.୦୩୦	୦.୦୩୦	ଘରବାରି(ବାରି)	କୃଷ୍ଣ ପଧାନ ପି: ସପନି ପଧାନ, ବୈଷ୍ଣବ ପଧାନ, ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ପଧାନ ପି: ହରି ପଧାନ ଜା: କନ୍ଧ ବା: ନିଜଗାଁ
		୧୬୮	୦.୦୮୦	୦.୦୮୦	ଘରବାରି(ବାରି)	
		୧୭୧	୦.୦୫୦	୦.୦୫୦	ଘରବାରି(ବାରି)	
		୧୮୪	୦.୧୮୦	୦.୧୮୦	ତଳଳା	
		୧୮୬	୦.୧୫୦	୦.୧୫୦	ତଳଳା	
		୧୦୫	୦.୦୨୦	୦.୦୨୦	ଶାରଦ ତିନି	
		୪	୦.୬୩୦	୦.୬୩୦	ବିଆଳି	
		୬	୦.୨୮୦	୦.୨୮୦	ଘରବାରି(ବାରି)	
		୭	୦.୩୫୦	୦.୩୫୦	ଘରବାରି(ବାରି)	
		୯	୦.୨୭୦	୦.୨୭୦	ଘରବାରି(ବାରି)	
		୧୮	୦.୧୮୦	୦.୧୮୦	ବିଆଳି	
		୧୯	୦.୨୮୦	୦.୨୮୦	ବିଆଳି	
		୩୦	୦.୧୬୦	୦.୧୬୦	ଶାରଦ ତିନି	
		୩୧	୦.୦୯୦	୦.୦୯୦	ଶାରଦ ତିନି	
		୩୮	୦.୦୬୦	୦.୦୬୦	ଶାରଦ ତିନି	
		୩୯	୦.୦୮୦	୦.୦୮୦	ଶାରଦ ତିନି	
		୫୪	୦.୦୬୦	୦.୦୬୦	ଶାରଦ ତିନି	
		୫୯	୦.୦୯୦	୦.୦୯୦	ଶାରଦ ତିନି	
		୬୯	୦.୪୩୦	୦.୪୩୦	ଶାରଦ ତିନି	
		୪୨	୦.୦୩୦	୦.୦୩୦	ଶାରଦ ତିନି	
		୭୪	୦.୩୦୦	୦.୩୦୦	ଶାରଦ ତିନି	
		୯୦	୦.୦୪୦	୦.୦୪୦	ଶାରଦ ତିନି	
		୯୧	୦.୦୪୦	୦.୦୪୦	ଶାରଦ ତିନି	
		୬୪	୦.୦୫୦	୦.୦୫୦	ଶାରଦ ତିନି	
		୭୧	୦.୨୪୦	୦.୨୪୦	ଶାରଦ ତିନି	
		୧୦୦	୦.୦୮୦	୦.୦୮୦	ଶାରଦ ତିନି	
		୭୫	୦.୦୨୦	୦.୦୨୦	ଶାରଦ ତିନି	
		୧୦୧	୦.୦୬୦	୦.୦୬୦	ଶାରଦ ତିନି	
		୧୦୮	୦.୦୩୦	୦.୦୩୦	ଶାରଦ ତିନି	
		୧୧୧	୦.୦୮୦	୦.୦୮୦	ଶାରଦ ତିନି	

କ୍ର. ନମ୍ବର	ଖାତା ନମ୍ବର	ପୁଟ ନମ୍ବର	ମୋଟ ଖତିୟାନ	ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବିତ ପାଇଁ ରକବା	କିସମ	ଜମି ରେକର୍ଡ ଧାରୀ କ ନାମ ଓ ଠିକଣା
୫	୫(ରଘଡ଼ି)	୧୩୭	୧.୮୩୦	୧.୮୩୦	ଶାରଦ ତିନି	କୃଷ୍ଣ ପ୍ରଧାନ ପି: ସପନି ପ୍ରଧାନ, ବୈଷ୍ଣବ ପ୍ରଧାନ, ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ପ୍ରଧାନ ପି: ହରି ପ୍ରଧାନ, ମଙ୍ଗୁଳୁ ପ୍ରଧାନ ପି: ପଞ୍ଚୁ ପ୍ରଧାନ, ଗୌତମ ପ୍ରଧାନ, ଡାକିମ୍ବ ପ୍ରଧାନ ପି: ବରଜୁ ପ୍ରଧାନ, କବିର ପ୍ରଧାନ, ଫକିର ପ୍ରଧାନ, କାଞ୍ଚନ ପ୍ରଧାନ, ରଂଜନା ପ୍ରଧାନ ପି: ଯୋଗି ପ୍ରଧାନ, ବଚନି ପ୍ରଧାନ ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ: ଯୋଗି ପ୍ରଧାନ, ରବିନ୍ଦ୍ର ପ୍ରଧାନ, ଛବିନ୍ଦ୍ର ପ୍ରଧାନ, ପ୍ରତାପ ପ୍ରଧାନ, ବେଲ ପ୍ରଧାନ, ଗୁଂଜର ପ୍ରଧାନ, କୁଞ୍ଜଳା ପ୍ରଧାନ ପି: ସଂସାରୀ ପ୍ରଧାନ, ଗରିଆ ପ୍ରଧାନ ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ: ସଂସାରୀ ପ୍ରଧାନ ଜା: କନ୍ଧ ବା: ନିଜଗାଁ
		୧୪୦	୦.୧୨୦	୦.୧୨୦	ଶାରଦ ତିନି	
		୧୪୧	୦.୦୮୦	୦.୦୮୦	ଶାରଦ ତିନି	
		୧୪୨	୦.୦୭୦	୦.୦୭୦	ଶାରଦ ତିନି	
		୧୪୩	୦.୨୧୦	୦.୨୧୦	ରାସ୍ତା (ଘରୋଇ ରାସ୍ତା)	
		୧୪୪	୦.୧୬୦	୦.୧୬୦	ଘରବାରୀ(ବାରୀ)	
		୧୪୬	୦.୧୯୦	୦.୧୯୦	ଘରବାରୀ(ବାରୀ)	
		୧୪୭	୦.୨୭୦	୦.୨୭୦	ଘରବାରୀ(ବାରୀ)	
		୧୪୯	୦.୯୦୦	୦.୯୦୦	ଘରବାରୀ(ବାରୀ)	
		୧୮୯	୨.୯୧୦୦	୨.୯୧୦୦	ତଲ୍ଲୀ	
		୧୪୫	୦.୧୫୦	୦.୧୫୦	ଘରବାରୀ(ଘର)	
୧୪୮	୦.୩୩୦	୦.୩୩୦	ଘରବାରୀ(ବାରୀ)			
୬	୬(ରଘଡ଼ି)	୨୨	୦.୩୦୦	୦.୩୦୦	ଶାରଦ ଦୁଇ	ଖଲେଶ୍ୱର ଦେହୁରୀ, ଚନ୍ଦ୍ରମଣି ଦେହୁରୀ, ମନ୍ଦର ଧର ଦେହୁରୀ, ଆର୍ତ୍ତତ୍ରାଣ ଦେହୁରୀ ପି: ଅରକ୍ଷିତ ଦେହୁରୀ ଜା: ସୁନ୍ଦ ବା: ଓଲବ
		୨୬	୦.୩୬୦	୦.୩୬୦	ଶାରଦ ଦୁଇ	
		୪୭	୦.୨୧୦	୦.୨୧୦	ଶାରଦ ତିନି	
		୮୦	୦.୦୬୦	୦.୦୬୦	ଶାରଦ ତିନି	
		୮୬	୦.୦୫୦	୦.୦୫୦	ଶାରଦ ତିନି	
		୮୮	୦.୦୫୦	୦.୦୫୦	ଶାରଦ ତିନି	
		୯୫	୦.୧୬୦	୦.୧୬୦	ଶାରଦ ତିନି	
		୧୩୫	୦.୧୨୦	୦.୧୨୦	ଶାରଦ ତିନି	
		୫୧	୦.୧୨୦	୦.୧୨୦	ଶାରଦ ତିନି	
		୫୭	୧.୦୨୦	୧.୦୨୦	ଶାରଦ ଦୁଇ	
୭	୭(ରଘଡ଼ି)	୮	୦.୧୬୦	୦.୧୬୦	ଘରବାରୀ(ଘର)	ଗୌତମ ପ୍ରଧାନ ପି:ବରଜା ପ୍ରଧାନ ଜା: କନ୍ଧ ବା: ନିଜଗାଁ
		୧୦	୦.୫୯୦	୦.୫୯୦	ଘରବାରୀ(ବାରୀ)	
		୧୩୪	୦.୧୬୦	୦.୧୬୦	ଶାରଦ ତିନି	
		୧୬୨	୦.୦୩୦	୦.୦୩୦	ଘରବାରୀ(ବାରୀ)	

କ୍ରମିକ ନମ୍ବର	ଖାତା ନମ୍ବର	ପୁଟ ନମ୍ବର	ମୋଟ ଖତିୟାନ	ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବିତ ପାଇଁ ରକ୍ଷା	କିସମ	ଜମି ରେକର୍ଡ ଧାରୀ କ ନାମ ଓ ଠିକଣା
୭	୭(ରଘତି)	୧୬୬	୦.୧୭୦	୦.୧୭୦	ଘରବାରି(ଘର)	ଗୌତମ ପଧାନ ପି:ବରଜା ପଧାନ ଜା: କନ୍ଧ ବା: ନିଜଗାଁ
		୧୮୭	୦.୧୭୦	୦.୧୭୦	ଚଳକା	
		୯୪/୨୦୪	୦.୨୦୦	୦.୨୦୦	ଶାରଦ ତିନି	
		୭୮	୦.୦୫୦	୦.୦୫୦	ଶାରଦ ତିନି	
		୧୪୯/୨୦୨	୦.୦୮୦	୦.୦୮୦	ଘରବାରି(ବାରି)	
		୨୩	୦.୬୨୦	୦.୬୨୦	ଶାରଦ ଦୁଇ	
		୧୧	୦.୩୧୦	୦.୩୧୦	ବଗାୟତ ଦୁଇ	
		୩୩	୦.୪୯୦	୦.୪୯୦	ଶାରଦ ତିନି	
		୩୬	୦.୦୩୦	୦.୦୩୦	ଶାରଦ ତିନି	
		୪୧	୦.୦୫୦	୦.୦୫୦	ଶାରଦ ତିନି	
		୫୫	୦.୧୧୦	୦.୧୧୦	ଶାରଦ ତିନି	
		୬୦	୦.୦୫୦	୦.୦୫୦	ଶାରଦ ତିନି	
		୬୩	୦.୩୪୦	୦.୩୪୦	ଶାରଦ ତିନି	
		୬୬	୦.୦୪୦	୦.୦୪୦	ଶାରଦ ତିନି	
		୭୨	୦.୧୩୦	୦.୧୩୦	ଶାରଦ ତିନି	
		୭୭	୦.୦୯୦	୦.୦୯୦	ଶାରଦ ତିନି	
		୮୩	୦.୦୫୦	୦.୦୫୦	ଶାରଦ ତିନି	
		୯୨	୦.୦୬୦	୦.୦୬୦	ଶାରଦ ତିନି	
		୯୪	୦.୩୬୦	୦.୩୬୦	ଶାରଦ ତିନି	
		୯୯	୦.୦୩୦	୦.୦୩୦	ଶାରଦ ତିନି	
		୧୦୪	୦.୦୨୦	୦.୦୨୦	ଶାରଦ ତିନି	
		୧୦୭	୦.୧୦୦	୦.୧୦୦	ଶାରଦ ତିନି	
		୧୧୦	୦.୦୭୦	୦.୦୭୦	ଶାରଦ ତିନି	
		୧୧୨	୦.୦୨୦	୦.୦୨୦	ଶାରଦ ତିନି	
		୧୧୫	୦.୦୩୦	୦.୦୩୦	ଶାରଦ ତିନି	
		୧୨୫	୦.୦୧୦	୦.୦୧୦	ମାହାରା (ପାଣିମାହାରା)	
		୧୨୬	୦.୨୩୦	୦.୨୩୦	ଶାରଦ ତିନି	
		୧୩୦	୦.୦୨୦	୦.୦୨୦	ଶାରଦ ତିନି	
		୯୩	୦.୦୫୦	୦.୦୫୦	ପଥର ଚାଙ୍ଗର	

କ୍ରମିକ ନମ୍ବର	ଖାତା ନମ୍ବର	ପୁର ନମ୍ବର	ମୋଟ ଖତିୟାନ	ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବିତ ପାଇଁ ରକ୍ଷା	କିସମ	ଜମି ରେକର୍ଡ ଧାରୀ କ ନାମ ଓ ଠିକଣା
୮	୮(ରକ୍ଷିତ)	୧୨୮	୦.୩୪୦	୦.୩୪୦	ଶାରଦ ତିନି	ପହଲି ବେହେରା, କାଶିନାଥ ବେହେରା, ଦୁଃଶାସନ ବେହେରା, ଜାନକି ବେହେରା ପି: ବିଶ୍ଵନାଥ ବେହେରା ଜା: କନ୍ଧ ବା: ନିଜଗାଁ
୯	୯(ରକ୍ଷିତ)	୧୭୩	୨.୫୦	୨.୫୦	ତଲଲା	ମାନ ଗୋବିନ୍ଦ ସାହୁ ପି:ମାଧବ ସାହୁ ଜା: ତେଲି ବା: ସିଆରିଆ ତଲଲା
୧୦	୧୦(ରକ୍ଷିତ)	୩୪	୦.୦୧୦	୦.୦୧୦	ଶାରଦ ତିନି	ରବିନ୍ଦ୍ର ପ୍ରଧାନ, ଛବିନ୍ଦ୍ର ପ୍ରଧାନ, ପ୍ରତାପ ପ୍ରଧାନ ପି: ସଂସାରୀ ପ୍ରଧାନ, ଗରିଆ ପ୍ରଧାନ ସ୍ଵା: ସଂସାରୀ ପ୍ରଧାନ ଜା: କନ୍ଧ ବା: ନିଜଗାଁ
		୩୭	୦.୦୧୦	୦.୦୧୦	ଶାରଦ ତିନି	
		୫୨	୦.୨୧୦	୦.୨୧୦	ଶାରଦ ତିନି	
		୫୬	୦.୦୬୦	୦.୦୬୦	ଶାରଦ ତିନି	
		୫୮	୦.୦୮୦	୦.୦୮୦	ଶାରଦ ତିନି	
		୬୭	୦.୦୪୦	୦.୦୪୦	ଶାରଦ ତିନି	
		୮୨	୦.୧୧୦	୦.୧୧୦	ଶାରଦ ତିନି	
		୮୪	୦.୦୫୦	୦.୦୫୦	ଶାରଦ ତିନି	
		୯୮	୦.୦୯୦	୦.୦୯୦	ଶାରଦ ତିନି	
		୧୦୩	୦.୧୨୦	୦.୧୨୦	ଶାରଦ ତିନି	
		୧୧୬	୦.୦୫୦	୦.୦୫୦	ଶାରଦ ତିନି	
		୧୨୧	୦.୧୮୦	୦.୧୮୦	ଶାରଦ ତିନି	
		୧୨୭	୦.୨୮୦	୦.୨୮୦	ଶାରଦ ତିନି	
		୧୩୯	୦.୨୪୦	୦.୨୪୦	ଶାରଦ ତିନି	
		୧୫୪	୦.୩୦୦	୦.୩୦୦	ଶାରଦ ଦୁଇ	
		୧୫୫	୦.୨୩୦	୦.୨୩୦	ଶାରଦ ଦୁଇ	
		୧୫୬	୦.୦୮୦	୦.୦୮୦	ଶାରଦ ତିନି	
		୧୬୭	୦.୧୮୦	୦.୧୮୦	ଘରବାରି(ଘର)	
		୧୭୦	୦.୦୫୦	୦.୦୫୦	ଘରବାରି(ବାରି)	
		୧୭୪	୦.୬୭୦	୦.୬୭୦	ତଲଲା	
		୧୭୫	୦.୯୬୦	୦.୯୬୦	ଘରବାରି(ବାରି)	
		୧୭୭	୦.୧୮୦	୦.୧୮୦	ତଲଲା	
		୧୭୮	୦.୯୫୦	୦.୯୫୦	ତଲଲା	
		୧୮୨	୦.୮୩୦	୦.୮୩୦	ତଲଲା	
		୧୮୩	୨.୦୧୦	୨.୦୧୦	ତଲଲା	
		୧୮୮	୦.୬୮୦	୦.୬୮୦	ତଲଲା	
୧୫୭	୦.୨୭୦	୦.୨୭୦	ଶାରଦ ଦୁଇ			
୧୫୮	୦.୪୫୦	୦.୪୫୦	ଶାରଦ ଦୁଇ			
୧୬୧	୧.୨୫୦	୧.୨୫୦	ଶାରଦ ତିନି			

କ୍ରମି ନମ୍ବର	ଖାତା ନମ୍ବର	ପୁଟ ନମ୍ବର	ମୋଟ ଖଡ଼ିଆନ	ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବିତ ପାଇଁ ରକବା	କିସମ	ଜମି ରେକର୍ଡ ଧାରୀ କ ନାମ ଓ ଠିକଣା
୧୦	୧୦(ରଘଡି)	୧୭୭	୦.୪୪୦	୦.୪୪୦	ଘରବାରି(ବାରି)	ରବିନ୍ଦ୍ର ପ୍ରଧାନ, ଛବିନ୍ଦ୍ର ପ୍ରଧାନ, ପ୍ରତାପ ପ୍ରଧାନ ପି: ସଂସାରୀ ପ୍ରଧାନ, ଗରିଆ ପ୍ରଧାନ ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ: ସଂସାରୀ ପ୍ରଧାନ ଜା: କନ୍ଧ ବା: ନିଜଗାଁ
		୧୭୨	୧.୦୯୦	୧.୦୯୦	ଘରବାରି(ବାରି)	
୧୧	୧୦/୨(ରଘଡି)	୧/୨୧୩	୦.୦୪୦	୦.୦୪୦	ଘରବାରି	ଉତ୍ସବ ଦେହୁରି ପି:ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ଦେହୁରି ଜା: ସୁଦ ବା: ନିଜଗାଁ
୧୨	୧୦/୩(ରଘଡି)	୧/୨୧୪	୦.୦୪୦	୦.୦୪୦	ଘରବାରି	ପ୍ରହଲାଦ ବେହେରା ପି:ବିଶ୍ଵନାଥ ବେହେରା ଜା: କନ୍ଧ ବା: ନିଜଗାଁ
୧୩	୧୦/୪(ରଘଡି)	୧/୨୧୫	୦.୦୪୦	୦.୦୪୦	ଘରବାରି	ନିବାସ ଦେହୁରି ପି: ରାଜନ ଦେହୁରି, କୁନ୍ତ ଦେହୁରି ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ: ନିବାସ ଦେହୁରି ଜା: କନ୍ଧ ବା: ନିଜଗାଁ
୧୪	୧୦/୫(ରଘଡି)	୧/୨୧୬	୦.୦୪୦	୦.୦୪୦	ଘରବାରି	ନିରଞ୍ଜନ ବେହେରା ପି: ବିଶ୍ଵନାଥ ବେହେରା, ପୁଲ ବେହେରା ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ: ନିରଞ୍ଜନ ବେହେରା ଜା: କନ୍ଧ ବା: ନିଜଗାଁ
୧୫	୧୦/୬(ରଘଡି)	୧/୨୧୭	୦.୦୪୦	୦.୦୪୦	ଘରବାରି	ଚୈତନ୍ୟ ଦେହୁରି ପି: ରାଜନ ଦେହୁରି, ରୁମା ଦେହୁରି ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ: ଚୈତନ୍ୟ ଦେହୁରି ଜା: କନ୍ଧ ବା: ନିଜଗାଁ

ମୋଟ ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବିତ ପାଇଁ ରକବା = ୪. ୪୮. ୧୯୦

3.9.2021

Superintending Engineer
Hadua Irrigation Division
Narasingshpur

03.09.2021

Asst. Executive Engineer
Hadua Irrigation Sub-Divn. No.- II
Narasingshpur

SPL LA & RRO
HADUA IRRIGATION PROJECT
NARASINGHPUR

06.09.21

OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL LAND ACQUISITION & REHABILITATION
OFFICER, HADUA IRRIGATION PROJECT, NARSINGHPUR, CUTTACK

Lr. No. 87 / ***** Date 06.12.21

From

Smt. Sangita Behera, OAS. (S)
Spl. L.A. and R.O., Hadua Irrigation Project.
Narsinghpur, Cuttack.

To

The Sub-Collector, Athagarh
Tahasildar, Narsinghpur
Block Development Officer, Narsinghpur
Chairman, Panchayat Samiti, Narsinghpur
Sarpanch Olab, PS Member/Ward members of affected villages.

Sub:- To attend public hearing meeting on dtd. 15.12.2021 and 22.12.2021 relating to
Hadua Irrigation Project, Narsinghpur

Sir,

With reference to the subject cited above, I am to say that the Collector and District Magistrate, Cuttack has been pleased to fix-up date for public hearing meeting on 15.12.2021 and 22.12.2021 at 1.00 P.M at Similibola U.P. School in respect of affected persons of Similibola and Olab villages and Guptamanika U.P. School in respect of affected persons of Guptamanika and Borus villages respectively.

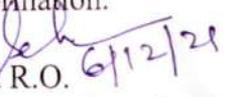
Hence, I would like to request you to please attend the aforesaid meeting on the date, time and venue fixed for smooth conduct of public hearing meeting for the interest of Govt.

Yours faithfully,


Spl. L.A. and R.O. 6/12/21
Hadua Irr. Project, Narsinghpur, Cuttack

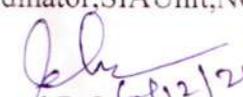
Memo No. 88 (3) / Dtd. 06.12.21

Copy submitted to the Director (R&R) and Ex-Officio, Special Secretary to Govt. Water Resources Department, Odisha, Bhubaneswar / Addl. Secretary to Govt. R and D.M. Deptt. Odisha, Bhubaneswar / Addl. Secretary to RDC (CD) Cuttack for kind information.


Spl. L.A. and R.O. 6/12/21
Hadua Irr. Project, Narsinghpur, Cuttack

Memo No. 89 (7) / Dtd. 06.12.21

Copy submitted to the Collector and District Magistrate, Cuttack / Addl. District Magistrate, (Rev), Cuttack / Sub-Collector, Athagarh / C.E. and B.M., Brahmani Basin, Samal, Angul / Suprintending Engineer, Hadua Irr. Division, Narsinghpur / State Co-Ordinator, SIA Unit, NCDS Bhubaneswar / DIPRO, Cuttack for information.


Spl. L.A. and R.O. 6/12/21
Hadua Irr. Project, Narsinghpur, Cuttack

ସ୍ୱତନ୍ତ୍ର ଭୂ ଅର୍ଜନ ଓ ଥଇଥାନ ଅଧିକାରୀ କ' କାନ୍ୟାଳୟ
ହାଡୁଆ ଜଳସେଚନ ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ, ନରସିଂହପୁର, କଟକ

ପତ୍ରାଙ୍କ ନଂ- ୦୨.୧୧୦
ତାରିଖ- ୦୨.୧୨.୨୧

ସର୍ବସାଧାରଣ ନୋଟିସ

ଏତଦ୍ୱାରା ମୌଜାଖିଲାବ ଓ ସିମିଲିବୋଲ ଗ୍ରାମର ସର୍ବସାଧାରଣଙ୍କ ଅବଗତ ନିମନ୍ତେ ଜଣାଇଦିଆଯାଉଅଛି ଯେ, ହାଡୁଆ ଜଳସେଚନ ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପର ଜଳଭଣ୍ଡାର ନିମନ୍ତେ ଓଲବ ଗ୍ରାମର ଏ.୨.୮୧ ଏବଂ ସିମିଲିବୋଲ ଗ୍ରାମର ଏ.୨୭.୫୬ ଜମିର ଆବଶ୍ୟକ ପତ୍ରଅଛି । ଉକ୍ତ ଜମି ରାଜ୍ୟ ସରକାରଙ୍କ ଦ୍ୱାରା ଅଧିଗ୍ରହଣ କରାଯାଉଛି ଭୂମି ମାଲିକ ମାନଙ୍କୁ ଭୂମି ଅର୍ଜନ, ପୁନର୍ବାସ ଓ ଥଇଥାନ ଯୋଜନାରେ ଉନ୍ନତ ମୂଲ୍ୟ ଓ ସ୍ୱଚ୍ଛତା ଅଧିକାର ଆଇନ, ୨୦୧୩ ଅନୁଯାୟୀ କ୍ଷତିପୂରଣ ପ୍ରଦାନ କରାଯିବ । ଏଥିପାଇଁ ଏକ ଜନ ଶୁଣାଣୀର ଆବଶ୍ୟକ ଥିବାରୁ ଅତିରିକ୍ତ ଜିଲ୍ଲାପାଳ (ରାଜସ୍ୱ) କଟକ ତା.୧୫.୧୨.୨୦୨୧ ରିଖ ଦିବା ୧.୧୫.୧୫.୨୦୨୧ ସମୟରେ ସିମିଲିବୋଲ ବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟ ଠାରେ ଶୁଣାଣୀ ପାଇଁ ଦିନ ଧାୟ୍ୟ କରିଛନ୍ତି ।

ଏଣୁ ଆପଣ ମାନେ ଉକ୍ତ ଦିନ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଧାରିତ ସମୟରେ ସିମିଲିବୋଲ ବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟ ଠାରେ ଉପସ୍ଥିତ ରହି ଜନଶୁଣାଣୀରେ ଅଂଶଗ୍ରହଣ କରିବା ହେବେ ।

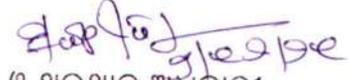
ଏଥି ସହିତ ଭୂମି ଅନୁସୂଚି ସଂଲଗ୍ନ କରାଗଲା ।

ସ୍ୱତନ୍ତ୍ର ଭୂ ଅର୍ଜନ ଓ ଥଇଥାନ ଅଧିକାରୀ
ହାଡୁଆ ଜଳସେଚନ ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ, ନରସିଂହପୁର, କଟକ

ପତ୍ର ସଂଖ୍ୟା- ୦୩

ତାରିଖ- ୦୨.୧୨.୨୧

ଏହାର ଏକକିତା ନକଲ ଜିଲ୍ଲାପାଳ, କଟକ/ଅତିରିକ୍ତ ଜିଲ୍ଲାପାଳ (ରାଜସ୍ୱ) କଟକ । ଉପଜିଲ୍ଲାପାଳ, ଆଠଗଡ଼, ମୁଖ୍ୟ ଯନ୍ତ୍ରୀ ଓ ଅବବାହିକା ପରିଚାଳକ, ବ୍ରାହ୍ମଣୀ ଅବବାହିକା, ସମଲ, ଅଧିକ୍ଷଣ ଯନ୍ତ୍ରୀ ହାଡୁଆ ଜଳସେଚନ ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ, ନରସିଂହପୁର, ତହସିଲଦାର, ନରସିଂହପୁର, ରାଜ୍ୟ ସଂଯୋଜକ, ନବକୃଷ୍ଣ ଚୌଧୁରୀ ଉନ୍ନୟନ ଗବେଷଣା କାରୀ କେନ୍ଦ୍ର, ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱର, ଗୋଷ୍ଠୀ ଉନ୍ନୟନ ଅଧିକାରୀ, ନରସିଂହପୁର, ସରପଞ୍ଚ, ଓଲବ ଅବଗତ ନିମନ୍ତେ ଜଣାଇଦିଆଗଲା ।


ସ୍ୱତନ୍ତ୍ର ଭୂ-ଅର୍ଜନ ଓ ଥଇଥାନ ଅଧିକାରୀ,
ହାଡୁଆ ଜଳସେଚନ ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ, ନରସିଂହପୁର, କଟକ

ସ୍ୱତନ୍ତ୍ର ଭୂ ଅର୍ଜନ ଓ ଅଇଥାନ ଅଧିକାରୀ କାନ୍ୟାଳୟ
ହାଡୁଆ ଜଳସେଚନ ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ, ନରସିଂହପୁର, କଟକ

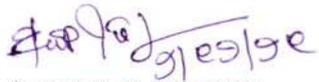
ପତ୍ରାଙ୍କ ନଂ- 21
ତାରିଖ- 02.12.21

ସର୍ବସାଧାରଣ ନୋଟିସ

ଏଡ଼ିସ୍ତ୍ରା ମୌଜା- ଗୁପ୍ତମାଣିକ ଓ ବୋରସ ଗ୍ରାମର ସର୍ବସାଧାରଣଙ୍କ ଅବଗତି ନିମନ୍ତେ ଜଣାଇଦିଆଯାଉଅଛି ଯେ, ହାଡୁଆ ଜଳସେଚନ ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପର ଜଳଭଣ୍ଡାର ନିମନ୍ତେ ଗୁପ୍ତମାଣିକ ଗ୍ରାମର ଏ. ୮୯.୭୩ ଏବଂ ବୋରସ ଗ୍ରାମର ଏ. ୪୮.୧୯ ଜମିର ଆବଶ୍ୟକ ପତ୍ରଅଛି । ଉକ୍ତ ଜମି ରାଜ୍ୟ ସରକାରଙ୍କ ଦ୍ୱାରା ଅଧିଗ୍ରହଣ କରାଯାଇଥିବା ଭୂମି ମାଲିକ ମାନଙ୍କୁ ଭୂମି ଅର୍ଜନ, ପୁନର୍ବାସ ଓ ଅଇଥାନ ଯୋଜନାରେ ଉନ୍ନତ ମୂଲ୍ୟ ଓ ସ୍ୱଚ୍ଛତା ଅଧିକାର ଆଇନ, ୨୦୧୩ ଅନୁଯାୟୀ କ୍ଷତିପୂରଣ ପ୍ରଦାନ କରାଯିବ । ଏଥିପାଇଁ ଏକ ଜନ ଶୁଣାଣୀର ଆବଶ୍ୟକ ଥିବାରୁ ଅତିରିକ୍ତ ଜିଲ୍ଲାପାଳ (ରାଜସ୍ୱ) କଟକ ତା. ୨୨.୧୨.୨୦୨୧ ରିଖ ଦିବା ୧. ଘଣ୍ଟା ସମୟରେ ଗୁପ୍ତମାଣିକ ବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟଠାରେ ଶୁଣାଣି ପାଇଁ ଦିନ ଧାୟ୍ୟ କରିଛନ୍ତି ।

ଏଣୁ ଆପଣମାନେ ଉକ୍ତ ଦିନ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଧାରିତ ସମୟରେ ଗୁପ୍ତମାଣିକ ବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟ ଠାରେ ଉପସ୍ଥିତ ରହି ଜନଶୁଣାଣିରେ ଅଂଶଗ୍ରହଣ କରିବା ହେବେ ।

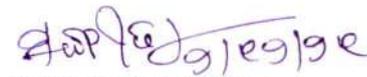
ଏଥି ସହିତ ଭୂମି ଅନୁସୂଚି ସଂଲଗ୍ନ କରାଗଲା ।


ସ୍ୱତନ୍ତ୍ର ଭୂ-ଅର୍ଜନ ଓ ଅଇଥାନ ଅଧିକାରୀ
ହାଡୁଆ ଜଳସେଚନ ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ, ନରସିଂହପୁର, କଟକ

ପତ୍ର ସଂଖ୍ୟା- 22

ତାରିଖ- 02.12.21

ଏହାର ଏକକିତା ନକଲ ଜିଲ୍ଲାପାଳ, କଟକ/ଅତିରିକ୍ତ ଜିଲ୍ଲାପାଳ (ରାଜସ୍ୱ) କଟକ/ ଉପଜିଲ୍ଲାପାଳ, ଆଠଗଡ଼, ମୁଖ୍ୟ ଯନ୍ତ୍ରୀ ଓ ଅବବାହିକା ପରିଚାଳକ, ବ୍ରାହ୍ମଣୀ ଅବବାହିକା, ସମଲ, ଅଧିକ୍ଷଣ ଯନ୍ତ୍ରୀ, ହାଡୁଆ ଜଳସେଚନ ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ, ନରସିଂହପୁର, ତହସିଲଦାର, ନରସିଂହପୁର, ରାଜ୍ୟ ସଂଯୋଜକ, ନବକୃଷ୍ଣ ଚୌଧୁରୀ ଉନ୍ନୟନ ଗବେଷଣା କେନ୍ଦ୍ର, ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱର, ଗୋଷ୍ଠୀ ଉନ୍ନୟନ ଅଧିକାରୀ, ନରସିଂହପୁର, ସରପଞ୍ଚ, ଓଲବ ଅବଗତି ନିମନ୍ତେ ଜଣାଇଦିଆଗଲା ।


ସ୍ୱତନ୍ତ୍ର ଭୂ-ଅର୍ଜନ ଓ ଅଇଥାନ ଅଧିକାରୀ
ହାଡୁଆ ଜଳସେଚନ ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ, ନରସିଂହପୁର, କଟକ

**PROCEEDING OF THE PUBLIC HEARING MEETING HELD ON
15.12.2021 AT-SIMILIBOLA PRIMARY SCHOOL UNDER OLAB G.P.OF
NARSINGHPUR BLOCK FOR ACQUISITION OF PRIVATE LAND FOR
HADUA IRRIGATION PROJECT,NARSINGHPUR,DIST-CUTTACK.**

The Public Hearing meeting was conducted by the ADM(Rev),Cuttack on 15.12.2021 at 1.00 P.M.at Similibola Primary School under Olab G.P of Narsinghpur Block for acquisition of private land to the extent of Ac.30.37 in respect of two villages i.e.Olab and Similibola under Narsinghpur block for Hadua Irrigation Project,Narsinghpur relating to Social Impact Assessment Study.

During the public hearing meeting, all land losers and designated officials alongwith people representatives were present whose signature annexed at Annexure-I

At the outset, Dr. Saroj Ranjan Mania, Secretary, RAC, Bhubaneswar welcomed all the participants and briefly described the detail process of the activities till date from the date of survey.

Thereafter, Sri Dash, Coordinator, RAC presented the findings of the draft SIA Report prepared for the purpose of the study before all the participants and also highlighted the opinions of both the affected and non-affected households.

After completion of the draft presentation,the Sub-Collector, Athagarh and the Tahasildar Narsinghpur, highlighted the benefits of the proposed Hadua Irrigation Project and urged the people to ask their grievances if any.

Then the Additional Chief Engineer, Angul Irrigation Circle,who is I/C S.E of Hadua Irrigation Division,Narssinghpur described about the Hadua Irrigation Project in detail and said that everything will be taken into account in accordance with the law and compensation will be paid accordingly.

Thereafter, some participants, like Sura Pradhan and another person said that their entire agricultural land would be submerged so how to manage their livelihood? Thus, they requested for their relocation in the nearby village of Godibandha.

Further, another project-affected person named Gaurang Sahoo, said that their agricultural produce are being affected by the elephants and due to the project many of their farmland would be submerged. So he requested to acquire his entire agricultural land and provide the same elsewhere.

President Olaba village and 4-5 project affected persons of village Similibola raised the issue of wildlife approach near the village due to the proposed water body. By which, they may lose their income due to the loss of agricultural land. So the government should take care of their livelihood and provide adequate compensation.

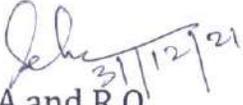
Chief Engineer & BM, Brahmani Basin, Samal, expressed his thanks to the villagers for expressing their consent for the proposed Hadua Irrigation Project and said that appropriate compensation would be provided to the affected families.

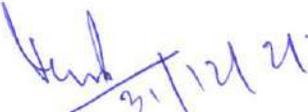
Then, the Sarpanch, Olab, stated that the displaced families should be re settled in the same Panchayat, and compensation package may be clarified beforehand.

Then the Spl LA and RO, Hadua Irrigation Project, Narsinghpur, Cuttack said as per the law all things will be taken into consideration and accordingly compensation will be disbursed.

Finally, the ADM, Cuttack expressed his happiness for peaceful progress of the public hearing meeting and then articulated the prospective benefits of the Hadua Irrigation Project in terms of income, livelihood, and employment. He also stated to the project affected people that adequate package of compensation will be provided as per the provision..

After this discussion and clarifications from different quarters the Secretary, RAC, asked if anybody has any other doubt then they can raise it for further discussion and clarification. However, as there was no further query by any participant the meeting ended with a vote of thanks to the chair.


Spl.L.A. and R.O.,
H.I.P. Narsinghpur, Cuttack.


ADM, (Rev), Cuttack.

**PROCEEDING OF THE PUBLIC HEARING MEETING HELD ON
22.12.2021 AT-GUPTAMANIKA UPPER PRIMARY SCHOOL UNDER
OLAB G.P.OF NARSINGHPUR BLOCK FOR ACQUISITION OF
PRIVATE LAND FOR HADUA IRRIGATION PROJECT,NARSINGHPUR,
CUTTACK.**

The Public Hearing meeting was conducted by the ADM(Rev),Cuttack on 22.12.2021 at 1.00 P.M.at Guptamanika Upper Primary School under Olab G.P of Narsinghpur Block for acquisition of private land to the extent of Ac.137.92 in respect of two villages i.e.Guptamanika and Borus under Narsinghpur block for Hadua Irrigation Project,Narsinghpur relating to Social Impact Assessment Study.

During the public hearing meeting, all land losers and designated officials alongwith people representatives were present whose signature is annexed at Annexure-I

At the outset, Dr. Saroj Mania, Secretary, RAC, Bhubaneswar welcomed all the participants and briefly described the detail process of the activities till date from the date of survey.

Thereafter, Sri Dash, Coordinator, RAC presented the findings of the draft SIA Report prepared for the purpose of the study before all the participants and also highlighted the opinions of both the affected and non-affected households.

After completion of the draft presentation the Tahasildar Narsinghpur, thanked all the people of Borus and Guptamanika to remain in the meeting present here and asked them to participate in the public hearing process.

Then the Sub-Collector, Athagarh also thanked and wished the gathering for the upcoming new-year and said the benefits of the project and asked the people to participate in the public hearing with peace.

Thereafter, the Spl LA and RO, Hadua Irrigation Project,Narsinghpur,Cuttack asked the people to raise their grievances regarding construction of the proposed Hadua Irrigation Project and informed the people regarding compensation package as per the RFCTLAR&R Act-2013 and said as per the law compensation would be disbursed to all affected/displaced people of Borus and Guptamanika village.

Then the Sarpanch, Olab, said that the left out portion of the land of the displaced families may be acquired fully and they may be compensated as per the loss and rehabilitated properly. He also expressed that if works relating to tourism can be initiated in this place then it would be beneficial for the development of local people.

Then from among the participants, one Jugola kishore Pradhan said that many valuable trees would be submerged due to this DAM and those should be compensated. He also requested that some income earning opportunities may be planned for the local educated unemployed tribal youths.

Afterwards, some participants like Bhasa Jani, Amaresh pradhan and few other project affected persons raised the issue of place of re-settlement. They said that they should be relocated near the Godibandha area and Govt. should provide adequate compensation for the loss of their land, building and livelihood.

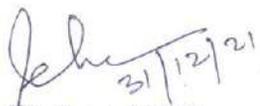
Another person, Gaurang Sahoo, said that after the acquisition of the land, the left out portion of their land would be on the opposite side of the reservoir, which would create problems for cultivation. So their whole land should be acquired.

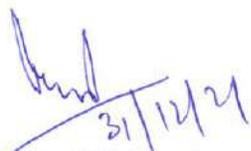
Then the Addl. Chief Engineer, Angul Irrigation Circle, briefed about the Hadua Irrigation Project and said everything will be taken into account in accordance with the law and compensation will be paid to the land losers and displaced families accordingly.

Chief Engineer & BM, Brahmani Basin, Samal, thanked villagers for the upcoming new-year and said that as per the law appropriate compensation would be provided to the affected families.

Finally, the ADM, Cuttack express^{ed} his happiness for peaceful progress of the public hearing meeting and then articulated the[^] possible benefits of the Hadua Irrigation Project in terms of income, livelihood, and employment. He also told the people that suitable package of compensation would be given to the affected families as per the provision.

Finally, the Secretary, RAC, asked if anybody has any other doubt then they can raise it for further discussion and clarification. However, as there was no further query by any participant the meeting ended with a vote of thanks to the chair.


31/12/21
Spl.L.A.and R.O.,
H.I.P.Narsinghpur,Cuttack.


31/12/21
ADM,(Rev),Cuttack.

Annexure-II

Entitlement Matrix of Village Olaba

Construction of Hadua Irrigation Project at Olaba Panchayat of Narsinghpur Tehsil

SL. No	Village	Name of the RoR Holder	Name of Entitled PAP	Age	Relation with RoR Holder	Caste	Total Land Owned	Khata No	Plot No	Kisam	Total Affected Land	Total Land Acquired	% of Loss from total acquired land to total land owned	% of Loss from total acquired land to total affected land
1	Oloba	Ghanashyam Samal	Ghanashyam Samal	116	Self	OBC	4.5	16	1065(p)	Taila	0.58	0.3	3.33	51.72
3	Oloba	Ghanashyam Samal	Manju Samal	50	D.I.L	OBC								
4	Oloba	Ghanashyam Samal	Jitendra Samal	21	G.Son	OBC								
5	Oloba	Ghanashyam Samal	Rojalini Samal	18	G.Daughter	OBC								
6	Oloba	Ghanashyam Samal	Sudhakar Samal	46	Self	OBC	4.5	16	1065(p)	Taila				
7	Oloba	Prafulla Dehuri	Suman Dehuri	29	Self	OBC	1	43	1062	Taila	0.43	0.43	8.46	100.00
8	Oloba	Prafulla Dehuri	Phula Dehuri	60	Self	OBC	1	43	1062	Taila				
9	Oloba	Prafulla Dehuri	Mohan Dehuri	27	Daughter	OBC								
10	Oloba	Prafulla Dehuri	Jagan Dehuri	24	Son	OBC								
11	Oloba	Prafulla Dehuri	Debarchana Dehuri	65	Self	OBC	3.08	43	1062	Taila				
12	Oloba	Prafulla Dehuri	Srikanta Dehuri	31	Son	OBC								
13	Oloba	Prafulla Dehuri	Bidulata Dehuri	28	D.I.L	OBC								
14	Oloba	Prafulla Dehuri	Bijaya Dehuri	26	Son	OBC								
15	Oloba	Madhab Dehuri	Madhab Dehuri	66	Self	OBC	5	56	1060	Taila	0.18	0.06	1.20	33.33
16	Oloba	Madhab Dehuri	Sushanata Dehuri	25	Son	OBC								
17	Oloba	Madhab Dehuri	Prasanta Dehuri	20	Son	OBC								
18	Oloba	Madhab Dehuri	Nanadini Dehuri	21	Daughter	OBC								
19	Oloba	Madhab Dehuri	Suraja Dehuri	35	Sister	OBC								

Entitlement Matrix of village Similibola

Construction of Hadua Irrigation Project at Olaba Panchayat of Narsinghpur Tehsil

SL. No	Village	Name of the RoR Holder	Name of Entitled PAP	Age	Relation with RoR Holder	Caste	Total Land Owned	Khata No	Plot No	Kisam	Total Affected Land	Total Land Acquired	% of Loss from total acquired land to total land owned	% of Loss from total acquired land to total affected land
1	Similibolo	Late Daitari Behera	Narayan Behera	43	Self	OBC	2.5	11	320/324(P)	Taila	3.48	0.22	1.47	6.32
2	Similibolo		Chaehaka	75	Mother	OBC								
3	Similibolo	Late Daitari Behera	Bikram Behera	38	Self	OBC	2.58							
4	Similibolo	Late Dwari Mahabhoi	Rabi Behera	50	Self	OBC	0.5							
5	Similibolo		Pranakrushna	22	Daughter	OBC								
6	Similibolo	Late Dwari Mahabhoi	Satyabhama Behera	72	Self	OBC	1.95							
7	Similibolo		Santosh Behera	51	Son	OBC								
8	Similibolo		Snehalata	42	DIL	OBC								
9	Similibolo	Late Fagu Behera	Gourahari Behera	62	Self	OBC	2							
10	Similibolo		Ajit	28	Son	OBC								
11	Similibolo		Rini	20	DIL	OBC								
12	Similibolo	Late Fagu Behera	Madhusudan Behera	50	Self	OBC	2.2							
13	Similibolo	Late Fagu Behera	Prahallad Behera	50	Self	OBC	2.2							
14	Similibolo		Pabitra	18	Son	OBC								
15	Similibolo	Late Pankaj Charan Swa	Pradipta Ku Swain	53	Self	OBC	1							
16	Similibolo		Sonali	23	Daughter	OBC								
17	Similibolo		Suraj	21	Son	OBC								
18	Similibolo	Dhadi Sethy	Mukunda Sethy	70	Self	SC	0.75	12	136	Taila	0.18	0.18	11.35	100.00
19	Similibolo		Manas Sethy	35	Son	SC								
20	Similibolo		Ranu Sethy	32	DIL	SC								
21	Similibolo		Prasant Sethy	33	Son	SC								
22	Similibolo		Sandhyarani Sethy	22	DIL	SC								
23	Similibolo	Dhadi Sethy	Gobinda Sethy	65	Self	SC	0.92							
24	Similibolo		Santosh Sethy	39	Son	SC								
25	Similibolo		Diptimayee Sethy	32	DIL	SC								
26	Similibolo	Dhadi Sethy	Pravat Kumar Sethy	53	Self	SC	0.62							
27	Similibolo		Durga Prasad Sethy	19	Son	SC			142	Sarada-2	0.08	0.08		

SL. No	Village	Name of the RoR Holder	Name of Entitled PAP	Age	Relation with RoR Holder	Caste	Total Land Owned	Khata No	Plot No	Kisam	Total Affected Land	Total Land Acquired	% of Loss from total acquired land to total land owned	% of Loss from total acquired land to total affected land		
28	Similibolo	Manguli Behera	Manguli Behera	71	Self	ST	1.24	16	105	Nala	0.32	0.32	95.16	100.00		
29	Similibolo		Tapaswini Behera	30	DIL	ST			125	Taila	0.32	0.32				
									127	Taila	0.45	0.45				
									160	Sarada-2	0.09	0.09				
30	Similibolo	Late Madan Naik	Sridhar Naik	50	Self	SC	1.54	17	80	Taila	0.04	0.04	6.82	100.00		
31	Similibolo		Sunia Naik	22	Son	SC			86	Taila	0.25	0.25				
32	Similibolo	Late Madan Naik	Binmadhar Naik	45	Self	SC	1.54		116	Sarada-3	0.1	0.1				
33	Similibolo	Jadu Naik	Sudhakar Naik	45	Self	SC	1.54		157	Sarada-2	0.06	0.06				
34	Similibolo		Jadu Naik	62	Father	SC			158	Sarada-2	0.18	0.18				
35	Similibolo	Faud Naik	Santosh Naik	42	Self	SC	1.54									
36	Similibolo		Faud Naik	68	Father	SC										
37	Similibolo	Faud Naik	Manas Naik	41	Self	SC	1.54									
38	Similibolo	Faud Naik	Naresh Naik	39	Self	SC	1.54									

SL. No	Village	Name of the RoR Holder	Name of Entitled PAP	Age	Relation with RoR Holder	Caste	Total Land Owned	Khata No	Plot No	Kisam	Total Affected Land	Total Land Acquired	% of Loss from total acquired land to total land owned	% of Loss from total acquired land to total affected land
39	Similibolo	Sura Pradhan	Sura Pradhan	50	Self	ST	1.4	2,3,6,7,18	59 multiple plots mentioned in 4(1) notification	Taila, Sarada-2, Sarada-3, Biali, Debasthali,	23.75	20.57	69.63	86.61
40	Similibolo		Samir Pradhan	24	Son	ST								
41	Similibolo	Kasinath Pradhan	Jemamani Pradhan	70	Self	ST	1.04							
42	Similibolo		Rasananda Pradhan	28	Son	ST								
43	Similibolo		Kuni Pradhan	23	DIL	ST								
44	Similibolo		Debraj Pradhan	38	Son	ST								
45	Similibolo		Seba Pradhan	30	DIL	ST								
46	Similibolo	Santosh Pradhan	Ali Pradhan	70	Self	ST	1.04							
47	Similibolo		Sabita Pradhan	18	Daughter	ST								
48	Similibolo		Santosh Pradhan	22	Son	ST								
49	Similibolo	Matia Pradhan	Matia Pradhan	70	Self	ST	1.08							
50	Similibolo	Basanta Pradhan	Sukanti Pradhan	65	Self	ST	2.08							
51	Similibolo		Rajani Pradhan	20	Daughter	ST								
52	Similibolo	Krushna Chandra Pradh	Jadumani Pradhan	45	Self	ST	1.04							
53	Similibolo	Krushna Chandra Pradh	Tilotama Pradhan	65	Self	ST	1.04							
54	Similibolo		Bipin Pradhan	30	Son	ST								
55	Similibolo		Pramila Pradhan	27	DIL	ST								
56	Similibolo		Bijay Pradhan	28	Son	ST								
57	Similibolo		Anadi Pradhan	25	Son	ST								
58	Similibolo		Sapani Pradhan	20	Son	ST								
59	Similibolo	Balabhadra Pradhan	Khulana Pradhan	28	Self	ST	1.04							
60	Similibolo		Bhola Pradhan	26	Brother	ST								
61	Similibolo		Kartika Pradhan	23	Brother	ST								
62	Similibolo	Balabhadra Pradhan	Kanak Pradhan	72	Self	ST	1.04							
63	Similibolo	Balabhadra Pradhan	Hadibandhu Pradhan	29	Self	ST	1.12							
64	Similibolo	Balabhadra Pradhan	Raju Pradhan	42	Self	ST	1.12							
65	Similibolo	Nirasa Pradhan	Sanjay Pradhan	28	Self	ST	4.06							
66	Similibolo		Somnath Pradhan	24	Brother	ST								
67	Similibolo		Deepak Pradhan	21	Brother	ST								
68	Similibolo	Ramesh Behera	Ramesh Behera	45	Self	ST	1.12							
69	Similibolo	Purna Chandra Behera	Rangabati Behera	72	Self	ST	1.04							
70	Similibolo	Purna Chandra Behera	Basudev Behera	30	Self	ST	1.04							
71	Similibolo	Purna Chandra Behera	Kailash Behera	37	Self	ST	0.5							
72	Similibolo	Udayanath Behera	Bhabin Behera	50	Self	ST	0.5							

SL. No	Village	Name of the RoR Holder	Name of Entitled PAP	Age	Relation with RoR Holder	Caste	Total Land Owned	Khata No	Plot No	Kisam	Total Affected Land	Total Land Acquired	% of Loss from total acquired land to total land owned	% of Loss from total acquired land to total affected land
73	Similibolo	Udayanath Behera	Manu Behera	51	Self	ST	0.5							
74	Similibolo	Sukadev Behera	Udari Behera	69	Self	ST	1.01							
75	Similibolo		Sarat Behera	23	Son	ST								
76	Similibolo		Santi Behera	21	DIL	ST								
77	Similibolo	Sudarshan Behera	Sudarshan Behera	60	Self	ST	1.04							
78	Similibolo	Late Linga Pradhan	Sourahari Pradhan	75	Self	ST	2.09							
79	Similibolo		Sumitra	40	Daughter	ST								
80	Similibolo	Late Linga Pradhan	Ramesh Pradhan	45	Self	ST	2							
81	Similibolo	Late Linga Pradhan	Bauribandhu Pradhan	71	Self	ST	1.6							
82	Similibolo		Birabara Pradhan	25	Son	ST								
83	Similibolo		Laxmipriya Behera	20	DIL	ST								
84	Similibolo	Late Sabitri Sahoo	Gouranga Chandra Sa	71	Self	OBC	14		6(P)	Taila				
85	Similibolo		Jyoti Prakash	41	Son	OBC			93/321	Taila				
86	Similibolo		Naliniprava	33	DIL	OBC			(P)	Taila	7.04	1.22	4.85	17.33
87	Similibolo	Late Sabitri Sahoo	Prafulla Sahoo	62	Self	OBC	11.14		118, 122	Sarada-3				
88	Similibolo		Manoranjan	31	Son	OBC								
89	Similibolo		Deepak	24	Son	OBC								
90	Similibolo	Madhaba Pradhan	Madhaba Pradhan		Self	OBC								
91	Similibolo	Brahmani Devi	Brahmani Devi		Self			5	98	Taila	3.48	3.48		100
									104	Taila				

Entitlement Matrix of village Guptamanika

Construction of Hadua Irrigation Project at Olaba Panchayat of Narsinghpur Tehsil

SL. No	Village	Name of the RoR Holder	Name of Entitled PAP	Age	Relation with RoR Holder	Caste	Total Land Owned	Khata No	Plot No	Kisam	Total Affected Land	Total Land Acquired	% of Loss from total acquired land to total land owned	% of Loss from total acquired land to total affected land
1	Guptamanika	Late Ananta paika	Chaitanya Paika	54	Self	OBC	6.02	1	47,48,76, 77,78	Sarada-2, Gharabari,	1.72	1.72	28.57	100
2	Guptamanika	Chandramani Samal	Chandramani samal	52	Self	OBC	1.54	12,5	Multiple plots mentioned in 4(1) notification	Taila, Sarada-2,	1.00	1.00	16.23	100
3	Guptamanika		Anjali Samal	21	Daughter	OBC								
4	Guptamanika		Trinath Samal	18	Son	OBC								
5	Guptamanika	Naresha Samal	Naresha Samal	30	Self	OBC	1.54							
6	Guptamanika	Sansari samal	Lata Samal	60	Self	OBC	1.54							
7	Guptamanika		Manas Samal	32	Son	OBC								
8	Guptamanika		Prakash Samal	24	Son	OBC								
9	Guptamanika		Ramesh Samal	19	Son	OBC								
10	Guptamanika		Nagari Samal	24	Daughter	OBC								
11	Guptamanika		Mali Samal	22	Daughter	OBC								
12	Guptamanika	Suresh Samal	Suresh Samal	43	Self	OBC	1.54							
13	Guptamanika	Chaitanya jani	Chaitanya Jani	60	Self	ST	5.27	13,5,53,63	Multiple plots	Taila, Sarada-2,	3.08	2.49	58.44	80.84
14	Guptamanika		Ruma Jena	61	SIL	ST								
15	Guptamanika		Bijaya Jena	33	Nephew	ST								
16	Guptamanika		Jully Jena	27	DIL	ST								

17	Guptamanika	Kuntala Kumari Khatua	Kuntala Kumari Khatua	68	Self	OBC	5.18	15,16,17,59	Multiple plots mentioned in 4(1) notification	Nala, Biali, Sarada-1, Sarada-2,	3.9	3.9	20.23	100
18	Guptamanika		Santosh Khatua	50	Son	OBC								
19	Guptamanika		Nirupama Khatua	47	DIL	OBC								
20	Guptamanika		Ramakrushna khatua	38	Son	OBC								
21	Guptamanika		Lily Khatua	30	DIL	OBC								
22	Guptamanika		Subash Khatua	30	Son	OBC								
23	Guptamanika		Rojalin Khatua	27	DIL	OBC								
24	Guptamanika	Jayadev paika	jayadev paika	64	Self	OBC	2.50							
25	Guptamanika		Akhi Paika	38	Son	OBC								
26	Guptamanika		Manasi Paika	24	DIL	OBC								
27	Guptamanika	Late Gokul Paika	Sita Paika	45	Self	OBC	2.50							
28	Guptamanika		Alok Paika	24	Son	OBC								
29	Guptamanika	Rabindra Paika	Rabindra paika	65	Self	OBC	2.05							
30	Guptamanika		Samira paika	40	Son	OBC								
31	Guptamanika		Namita paika	23	DIL	OBC								
32	Guptamanika	Seshadev Paika	Seshadev paika	45	Self	OBC	2.08							
33	Guptamanika	Gunduri Paika	Nayana Paika	40	Self	OBC	0.82							
34	Guptamanika		Sarbeswara Paika	20	Son	OBC								
35	Guptamanika	Pramananda paika	Pramila Paika	55	Self	OBC	1.04							
36	Guptamanika		Harekrushna Paika	27	Son	OBC								
37	Guptamanika	Bhramara Paika	Niasa Paika	46	Self	OBC	1.03							
38	Guptamanika		Bapi Paika	24	Son	OBC								
39	Guptamanika		Bhabani Paika	20	Daughter	OBC								
40	Guptamanika	Saiba Dehuri	Nupala Dehuri	45	Self	OBC	2.08							
41	Guptamanika		Ataldev Dehuri	22	Son	OBC								
42	Guptamanika		Mamali Dehuri	75	Daughter	OBC								

43	Guptamanika	Indramani Pradhan	Jugal Kishore Pradhan	55	Self	ST	3.72	2,53	12/1271, Multiple plots mentioned in 4(1) notification	sarada-2, Sarada-3, Taila	2.25	0.15	39.93	6.66
44	Guptamanika		Sakuntala Pradhan	21	Daughter	ST								
45	Guptamanika		Jaya Champaka	18	Son	ST								
46	Guptamanika	Pankaja paika	Nirmala paika	63	Self	OBC	2.06							
47	Guptamanika		Narendra paika	28	Son	OBC								
48	Guptamanika		Subhadra Paika	23	DIL	OBC								
49	Guptamanika		Jharana Paika	19	Daughter	OBC								
50	Guptamanika		Shanti Paika	45	Sister	OBC								
51	Guptamanika	Brajabandhu Paika	Rajkishore paika	60	Self	OBC	2.06	23,30,32	Multiple plots mentioned in 4(1) notification	Taila, Sarada-3, Sarada-2, Gharabari	2.25	2.25	43.35	100
52	Guptamanika	Trilochana Paika	Trilochana Paika	75	Self	OBC	1.00							
53	Guptamanika		Hadibandhu paika	22	Son	OBC								
54	Guptamanika		Namata paika	19	Daughter	OBC								
55	Guptamanika	Gobardhana Paika	Sulochana Paika	56	Self	OBC	1.03							
56	Guptamanika		Manmohan Paika	24	Son	OBC								
57	Guptamanika		Pravakara paika	19	Son	OBC								
58	Guptamanika	Dinabandhu Paika	Dinabandu Paika	48	Self	OBC	1.10							
59	Guptamanika		Deepak Paika	22	Son	OBC								
60	Guptamanika	Late Duryadhana pradh	Tila Pradhan	42	Self	ST	2.58	24	12/1267	Taila	2.00	2.00	77.52	100
61	Guptamanika		Sadananda pradhan	50	Other	ST								
62	Guptamanika		chari Pradhan	62	Mother	ST								
63	Guptamanika	late Nilakantha Jani	Manas Jani	45	Self	ST	3.51	29	12/1269	Taila	1.5	1.5	42.73	100
64	Guptamanika		Malati Jani	70	Mother	ST								

65	Guptamanika	Bhramarabara Jani	Bhramarabara Jani	60	Self	ST	4.00							
66	Guptamanika		Sushanta Jani	23	Son	ST								
67	Guptamanika		Jitu Jani	19	Son	ST								
68	Guptamanika	Late Hata jani	Bikram Jani	55	Self	ST	4.00							
69	Guptamanika		Rohit Jani	25	Son	ST								
70	Guptamanika		Ratnakar Jani	22	Son	ST								
71	Guptamanika		Pramodini Jani	19	Daughter	ST								
72	Guptamanika	Ashali Gadanayak	Sarat Ch Gadanayak	41	Self	Gen	2.18							
73	Guptamanika		Hemanta Gadanayak	38	Brother	Gen								
74	Guptamanika		Narmada Gadanayak	22	SIL	Gen								
75	Guptamanika	Adhikari Pradhan	Rabindra Pradhan	48	Self	ST	0.83							
76	Guptamanika		Ramesh Pradhan	25	Son	ST								
77	Guptamanika		Nuadei Pradhan	22	DIL	ST								
78	Guptamanika		Banamali Pradhan	20	Son	ST								
79	Guptamanika	Late Alekha Khatua	Susama paika	55	Self	Gen	2.38							
80	Guptamanika		Sisira Paika	24	Son	Gen								
81	Guptamanika		Chagam Paika	21	Son	Gen								
82	Guptamanika	Amuli Gadanayak	Amuli Gadanayak	63	Self	Gen	2.62							
83	Guptamanika		Chandramani Gadanay	70	Other	Gen								
84	Guptamanika		Niranjan Gadanayak	45	Son	Gen								
85	Guptamanika		Rebati Gadanayak	40	DIL	Gen								
86	Guptamanika		Ajit Gadanayak	37	Son	Gen								
87	Guptamanika		Rajani gadanayak	28	DIL	Gen								
88	Guptamanika	Late Baladhara Pradhan	Jasoda Pradhan	53	Self	ST	2.58							
89	Guptamanika		Sridhar Pradhan	25	Son	ST								
90	Guptamanika	Basudev Gadanayak	Veli Gadanayak	81	Self	Gen	1.04							
91	Guptamanika		Antaryami Gadanayak	53	Son	Gen								
92	Guptamanika		Duhita Gadanayak	40	DIL	Gen								
93	Guptamanika		Somanatha gadanayak	20	Daughter	Gen								
94	Guptamanika		Anita Gadanayak	18	G.Daughter	Gen								
95	Guptamanika		Kulamani Gadanayak	50	Son	Gen								
96	Guptamanika		pratima Gadanayak	40	DIL	Gen								
97	Guptamanika		Jyotshnarani gadanaya	18	G.Daughter	Gen								
98	Guptamanika	Birabara Gadanayak	Birabara Gadanya	76	Self	Gen	1.65							
99	Guptamanika	Chaitanya Gadanayak	Chaitanya Gadanayak	55	Self	Gen	0.08							

100	Guptamanika		Sanjita Gadanayak	23	Daughter	Gen	
101	Guptamanika		Sangram Gadanayak	21	Son	Gen	
102	Guptamanika	Kirtan Gadanayak	Kirtan Gadanayak	45	Self	Gen	0.08
103	Guptamanika		Balarama Gadanayak	18	Son	Gen	
104	Guptamanika	Chaitanya Sahu	Chaitanya Sahu	60	Self	OBC	0.95
105	Guptamanika		Manjulata Sahu	40	DIL	OBC	
106	Guptamanika		Jyoti Sahu	18	G.Son	OBC	
107	Guptamanika	Chaitanya Sahu	Bijaya Sahu	43	Self	OBC	0.92
108	Guptamanika	Dhruba Biswal	Satya Biswal	50	Self	ST	3.52
109	Guptamanika	Late Duari Sahoo	Ramachandra Sahoo	51	Self	OBC	0.34
110	Guptamanika		Balabhadra Sahoo	26	Son	OBC	
111	Guptamanika		Jagannatha Sahoo	23	Son	OBC	
112	Guptamanika		Sunil sahoo	18	Son	OBC	
113	Guptamanika	Late Duari Sahoo	Debraj Sahoo	53	Self	OBC	0.74
114	Guptamanika		sanatana sahoo	36	Son	OBC	
115	Guptamanika		Saroj Sahoo	32	Son	OBC	
116	Guptamanika		Dhirendra Sahoo	27	Son	OBC	
117	Guptamanika		Manorama sahoo	33	DIL	OBC	
118	Guptamanika		Parvati Sahoo	28	DIL	OBC	
119	Guptamanika	Late Duari Sahoo	Nabakishore Sahoo	43	Self	OBC	0.33
120	Guptamanika	kailash Gadanayak	Kailash Gadanayak	58	Self	Gen	1.12
121	Guptamanika		Krushna Gadanayak	35	Son	Gen	
122	Guptamanika		Renubala Gadanayak	28	DIL	Gen	
123	Guptamanika		Gopal Gadanayak	29	Son	Gen	
124	Guptamanika	kamal(saluri Pradhan)	Saluri Pradhan	60	Self	OBC	0.50
125	Guptamanika		Kailash Pradhan	32	Son	OBC	
126	Guptamanika		Rita Pradhan	25	DIL	OBC	
127	Guptamanika	Late Dutyadhana Pradh	Pala Pradhan	52	Self	ST	1.54
128	Guptamanika	Madhu Pradhan	Madhu Pradhan	65	Self	ST	1.54
129	Guptamanika		Jhili Pradhan	20	Daughter	ST	
130	Guptamanika		Mili Pradhan	18	Daughter	ST	
131	Guptamanika	late Megha Khatua	Rama Khatua	70	Self	OBC	0.82
132	Guptamanika		Kamadev Khatua	35	Son	OBC	
133	Guptamanika		Jhunu Khatua	30	DIL	OBC	
134	Guptamanika	late Megha Khatua	Paramanada Khatua	25	Self	OBC	0.02

5,42,77

Multiple plots mentioned in 4(1) notification

Taila, Sarada-2,

28.49

28.49

57.31

100

135	Guptamanika	late Megha Khatua	Dushashan Khatua	45	Self	OBC	1.20
136	Guptamanika	late Megha Khatua	Bamadev Khatua	36	Self	OBC	0.02
137	Guptamanika	late Megha Khatua	Chitrasena Khatua	51	Self	OBC	2.00
138	Guptamanika		Nirmala Khatua	22	Son	OBC	
139	Guptamanika		Gouranga Khatua	18	Son	OBC	
140	Guptamanika	Murali Gadanayak	Manoranjan Gadanaya	42	Self	Gen	1.12
141	Guptamanika		Sudhir Gadanayak	27	Brother	Gen	
142	Guptamanika	Pahali Khatua	Pahali Khatua	70	Self	Gen	0.88
143	Guptamanika		Hadibandhu Khatua	23	Son	Gen	
144	Guptamanika	Rabindra Gadanayak	Rabindra Gadanayak	62	Self	Gen	1.58
145	Guptamanika		Jitendra Gadanayak	28	Son	Gen	
146	Guptamanika		Lipi Gadanayak	20	DIL	Gen	
147	Guptamanika		Jayakrushna Nayak	25	Son	Gen	
148	Guptamanika		Ranjita Nayak	24	Son	Gen	
149	Guptamanika	Rajkishore Gadanayak	Rajkishore Gadanayak	46	Self	Gen	0.64
150	Guptamanika		Sapa Gadanayak	95	MIL	Gen	
151	Guptamanika		Chintamani Gadanayak	22	Son	Gen	
152	Guptamanika	Sarat Gadanayak	Sarata Gadanayak	49	Self	Gen	0.66
153	Guptamanika		Arakhita Gadanayak	20	Son	Gen	
154	Guptamanika	Shyama Gadanayak	Laxmi Gada Nayak	50	Self	Gen	0.66
155	Guptamanika		Soudamini Gadanayak	33	Daughter	Gen	
156	Guptamanika	Sadananda pradhan	Sanju Pradhan	32	Self	ST	0.54
157	Guptamanika		Sidhanta Pradhan	18	Son	ST	
158	Guptamanika	Sankhali Samal	Janardana Samal	60	Self	OBC	1.50
159	Guptamanika	Late Shiba Pradhan	Tulasi Pradhan	50	Self	OBC	1.50
160	Guptamanika		Brundaban Pradhan	30	Son	OBC	
161	Guptamanika		Trinatha Pradhan	23	Son	OBC	
162	Guptamanika	Late Fakir Samal	Binod Samal	68	Self	Gen	2.50
163	Guptamanika		Pratap Chandra Samal	38	Son	Gen	
164	Guptamanika		Binapani Samal	32	DIL	Gen	
165	Guptamanika		Pradipta Samal	33	Son	Gen	
166	Guptamanika		Sarmila Samal	22	DIL	Gen	
167	Guptamanika	late kanduri Bisoi	Maheswara Bisoi	45	Self	OBC	1.13
168	Guptamanika		Mamali Bisoi	18	Daughter	OBC	
169	Guptamanika		Sashika Bisoi	50	Sister	OBC	

170	Guptamanika	Madhab Nayak	Naresh Nayak	61	Self	OBC	3.00	51	Multiple plots mentioned in 4(1) notification	Gharabari, Rasta, Sarada-2, Patita	0.96	0.96	15.95	100
171	Guptamanika		Subhendra Nayak	29	Son	OBC								
172	Guptamanika		Nirmala chandra Naya	26	Son	OBC								
173	Guptamanika	Madhab Nayak	Diptiranjana Nayak	33	Self	OBC	0.02							
174	Guptamanika		Sabita Nayak	42	Sister	OBC								
175	Guptamanika		Bisakha Nayak	35	Sister	OBC								
176	Guptamanika	Late Madhaba Nayak	Birabara Nayak	74	Self	OBC	3.00							
177	Guptamanika		Biswaranjan Nayak	35	Son	OBC								
178	Guptamanika		Snehashree krishnapri	26	DIL	OBC								
179	Guptamanika	Late Mitu Jani	Bhagirathi Jani	42	Self	ST	4.52							
180	Guptamanika		Rojalini Jena	18	Daughter	ST		52,53	86	Taila, Sarada2&3	6.82	4.76	67.33	69.79
181	Guptamanika	Sukadev jani	Tulasi Pradhan	50	Self	ST	2.55							
182	Guptamanika		Jusala Pradhan	26	Son	ST								
183	Guptamanika		Kuni Pradhan	24	DIL	ST								
184	Guptamanika	Gobinda Jani	Gobinda Jani	62	Self	ST	1.54	9	12/1268	Taila	1.00	1.00	19.08	100
185	Guptamanika	Subala Pradhan	Subala Pradhan	54	Self	ST	3.70							
186	Guptamanika	Late Kumar Jani	Duryadhana jani	40	Self	ST	1.00	6	5/1272	Taila	1.88	1.88	75.2	100
187	Guptamanika	Late Kumar Jani	Ranjan Jani	38	Self	ST	1.00							
188	Guptamanika	Late Kumar Jani	Sudarsan Jani	40	Self	ST	0.50							
189	Guptamanika	Alekha Rout	Ramachandra Rout	50	Self	OBC	1.00							
190	Guptamanika		Aruna Kumar Rout	20	Son	OBC								
191	Guptamanika		Panchei Rout	78	Mother	OBC								
192	Guptamanika	late Ananta Dalei	Ashok Dalei	42	Self	SC	1.02							
193	Guptamanika		Kanchan Dalei	72	Mother	SC								
194	Guptamanika	Biswanatha Rout	Gopinatha Rout	45	Self	Gen	2.00							
195	Guptamanika	Biswanatha Rout	Ananada Rout	38	Self	OBC	1.00							
196	Guptamanika	Late Biswanatha Moha	Namita Moharana	41	Self	OBC	1.54							
197	Guptamanika	Dusashana Nayak	Dusashan Nayak	70	Self	OBC	1.04							
198	Guptamanika		Manoj Nayak	34	Son	OBC								
199	Guptamanika		Saroj Nayak	30	Son	OBC								
200	Guptamanika		Mamali Nayak	23	Daughter	OBC								
201	Guptamanika		Itishree Nayak	22	Daughter	OBC								
202	Guptamanika	Duari Rout	Ramakanta Rout	40	Self	Gen	1.33							
203	Guptamanika	Fakir Nayak	Fakir Nayak	62	Self	Gen	1.01							
204	Guptamanika		Trinath Nayak	23	Son	Gen								

205	Guptamanika		Suchismita Nayak	25	DIL	Gen	
206	Guptamanika		Laba Nayak	26	Son	Gen	
207	Guptamanika		Kusa Nayak	26	Son	Gen	
208	Guptamanika	Late Kabir Nayak	Sabi Nayak	77	Self	OBC	0.01
209	Guptamanika		Ajay Nayak	48	Son	OBC	
210	Guptamanika		Banita Nayak	40	DIL	OBC	
211	Guptamanika		Pravakara Nayak	40	Son	OBC	
212	Guptamanika		Jayanti Nayak	35	DIL	OBC	
213	Guptamanika		Kanha Nayak	20	G.Son	OBC	
214	Guptamanika		Puja Nayak	18	G.Daughter	OBC	
215	Guptamanika	Iaxman Hati	Pratima Dalai	45	Self	SC	1.01
216	Guptamanika		Sunat Dalai	25	Son	SC	
217	Guptamanika	Late Laxman Rout	Prakash Ch Rout	50	Self	OBC	1.02
218	Guptamanika		Kuna Rout	20	Son	OBC	
219	Guptamanika		Muna Rout	20	Son	OBC	
220	Guptamanika	Late Laxman Rout	Sisira Rout	35	Self	Gen	0.02
221	Guptamanika	late Mana Nyayak	Pankaj Nayak	46	Self	OBC	1.00
222	Guptamanika		Somya Nayak	22	Son	OBC	
223	Guptamanika	late Mana Nayak	Ranjit Nayak	31	Self	OBC	0.54
224	Guptamanika	late Mana Nayak	Santosh Nayak	49	Self	OBC	0.54
225	Guptamanika		Tapan Nayak	18	Son	OBC	
226	Guptamanika	Mathura Nayak	Mathura Nayak	65	Self	Gen	3.00
227	Guptamanika		Bharati Nayak	25	Son	Gen	
228	Guptamanika		Bipina Nayak	22	Son	Gen	
229	Guptamanika	Narasingha Rout	Udayanatha Rout	58	Self	OBC	0.51
230	Guptamanika		Ranjit Rout	28	Son	OBC	
231	Guptamanika		Dipak Rout	25	Son	OBC	
232	Guptamanika	Prahalada Nayak	Prahalada Nayak	70	Self	OBC	0.20
233	Guptamanika		Prakash Nayak	45	Son	OBC	
234	Guptamanika		Ranjan Rashmi Nayak	32	DIL	OBC	
235	Guptamanika		Prafulla Nayak	35	Son	OBC	
236	Guptamanika		Manorama Nayak	28	DIL	OBC	
237	Guptamanika	late Rabindranatha Dal	Rinarani Dalei	42	Self	SC	1.01
238	Guptamanika		Nirupama Dalei	20	Son	SC	
239	Guptamanika	late Rabindranatha Dal	Seemanchala Dalei	34	Self	SC	0.25

60

1,8,13

Taila

23

23

86.14

100

240	Guptamanika	late Rabindranatha Dal	Suresha Chandra Dalei	40	Self	SC	0.02							
241	Guptamanika		Jahaja Dalei	70	Father	SC								
242	Guptamanika	Rohit Dalei	Rohit Dalei	61	Self	SC	1.02							
243	Guptamanika		papuna Dalei	28	Son	SC								
244	Guptamanika		Payal Dalei	20	DIL	SC								
245	Guptamanika	Ramesh Barik	Ramesha Barik	63	Self	OBC	1.00							
246	Guptamanika		Laxmidhara Barik	31	Son	OBC								
247	Guptamanika		Pinky Barik	25	DIL	OBC								
248	Guptamanika		Sridhara Barik	27	Son	OBC								
249	Guptamanika	Sachidananda Nayak	Sachidananda Nayak	60	Self	Gen	0.50							
250	Guptamanika		Laxmidhara Nayak	35	Son	Gen								
251	Guptamanika		Bibhuti Nayak	29	Son	Gen								
252	Guptamanika	Late Satrugna Dalei	Rabindra Dalei	42	Self	SC	1.04							
253	Guptamanika		Rashmيرانjan Dalei	19	Son	SC								
254	Guptamanika		Dura Dalei	74	Mother	SC								
255	Guptamanika		Trinatha Dalei	28	Brother	SC								
256	Guptamanika	Sudarshan Rout	Sudhanshu Rout	62	Self	Gen	3.04							
257	Guptamanika	Udayanatha Nayak	Udayanatha Nayak	71	Self	OBC	1.03							
258	Guptamanika		Haras Nayak	38	Son	OBC								
259	Guptamanika		Jhili Nayak	34	DIL	OBC								
260	Guptamanika	Swapneswara Nayak	Swapneswara Nayak	73	Self	OBC	7.06							
261	Guptamanika		Saroj Nayak	43	Son	OBC		74	21,24	taila	5.25	5.25	74.36	100
262	Guptamanika		Manati Nayak	38	DIL	OBC								
263	Guptamanika		Ranjita Nayak	33	DIL	OBC								
264	Guptamanika	Lingaraj Pradhan	Lingaraj Pradhan		Self	OBC		62	12/1270	Taila	1.5	1.5		100
265	Guptamanika	Saudamini Dash	Saudamini Dash		Self	Gen		75	22,23	Taila	7.88	7.88		100

Entitlement Matrix of village Burush

Construction of Hadua Irrigation Project at Olaba Panchayat of Narsinghpur Tehsil

SL.No	Village	Name of the RoR Holder	Name of Entitled PAP	Age	Relation with RoR Holder	Caste	Total Land Owned	Khata No	Plot No	Kisam	Total Affected Land	Total Land Acquired	% of Loss from total acquired land to total land owned	% of Loss from total acquired land to total affected land
1	Burush	Jogi Pradhan	Kabir Pradhan	55	Self	ST	5.75	1,3	Multiple Plots mentioned in 4(1) Notification	Talla, Biali, Mahara, Gharabari, Sarada-2, Sarada-3,	12.35	12.35	85.53	100
3	Burush		Kapila Pradhan	27	Son	ST								
4	Burush		Rukuna Pradhan	23	Son	ST								
5	Burush		Mamata Pradhan	21	Daughter	ST								
6	Burush	Jogi Pradhan	Urmila Pradhan	45	Self	ST	5.35							
7	Burush	Pankaj Naik	Pramila Naik	59	Self	SC	3.34	2	119	Mahara	0.52	0.52	19.55	100
8	Burush	Baban Naik	Maheswar Naik	53	Self	SC	1.36							
9	Burush		Manmohan Naik	29	Son	SC								
10	Burush		Binod Naik	25	Son	SC		4,5,	Multiple Plots mentioned in 4(1) Notification	Talla, Biali, Mahara, Gharabari, Sarada-2, Sarada-3,	12.76	12.76	68.02	100
11	Burush	Baman Naik	Kumar Naik	44	Self	SC	1.30							
12	Burush	Bishanab Pradhan	Kanhu Pradhan	27	Self	ST	12.17							
13	Burush		Mukuda Pradhan	40	Sister	ST		10	Multiple Plots mentioned in 4(1) Notification	Talla, Biali, Mahara, Gharabari, Sarada-2, Sarada-3,	12.15	12.15	75.56	100
14	Burush	Purna Chandra pradhan	Purna Chandra Pradhan	70	Self	ST	2.03							
15	Burush		Niranjan Pradhan	40	Son	ST								
16	Burush		Binala pradhan	39	DIL	ST								
17	Burush	Krushna pradhan	Maya Pradhan	42	Self	ST	4.56							
18	Burush		Laban Pradhan	66	Mother	ST								
19	Burush		Mansuli Pradhan	69	Father	ST								
20	Burush	Chhabindra Pradhan	Pramila Pradhan	71	Self	ST	4.02							
21	Burush		Pratima Pradhan	32	Daughter	ST								
22	Burush	Kuntala Pradhan	kuntala Pradhan	50	Self	ST	4.02							
23	Burush		Nirosa Pradhan	20	Daughter	ST								
24	Burush	Rabindra Pradhan	Kumuduni pradhan	56	Self	ST	4.02							
25	Burush		Kalpana Pradhan	22	DIL	ST								
26	Burush		Sanju Pradhan	27	Daughter	ST								
27	Burush		Sabita Pradhan	25	Daughter	ST								
28	Burush		Gita Pradhan	22	Daughter	ST								
29	Burush		Sundari Pradhan	20	Daughter	ST								
30	Burush	Pratap Pradhan	Pratap Pradhan	47	Self	SC	4.02							
31	Burush		Jasannatha Pradhan	26	Son	SC								
32	Burush		Ashok Pradhan	25	Son	SC								

33	Burush	Dalimba Pradhan	Sadananda Pradhan	40	Self	ST	4.31	7,10/4, 10/6,	Multiple Plots mentioned in 4(1) Notification	Taila, Biali, Mahara, Gharabari, Sarada-2, Sarada-3,	5.00	5.00	20.09	100							
34	Burush		Muna Pradhan	25	Son	ST															
35	Burush		Kabita Pradhan	18	DIL	ST															
36	Burush		Kuna Pradhan	18	Son	ST															
37	Burush	Dalimba Pradhan	Parai Pradhan	40	Self	ST	4.31														
38	Burush		Suresh Pradhan	18	Son	ST															
39	Burush	Dalimba Pradhan	Surya Pradhan	35	Self	ST	4.31														
40	Burush	Chaitanya Dehuri	Chaitanya Dehuri	60	Self	ST	2.04														
41	Burush		Bijaya Dehuri	28	Son	ST															
42	Burush		Tuni Dehuri	25	DIL	ST															
43	Burush		Sanatana Dehuri	19	Son	ST															
44	Burush	Nibasha Dehuri	Nibash Dehuri	40	Self	ST	2.04														
45	Burush	Khaleswar Dehuri	Debraj Dehuri	51	Self	OBC	4.72														
46	Burush	Khaleswar Dehuri	Malati Dehuri	60	Self	OBC	1.05														
47	Burush		Banita Dehuri	25	Daughter	OBC															
48	Burush	Khaleswar Dehuri	Parbati Dehuri	70	Self	OBC	1.05														
49	Burush		Mati Dehuri	25	Son	OBC															
50	Burush		Raja Dehuri	23	Son	OBC															
51	Burush	Khaleswar Dehuri	Sura Dehuri	45	Self	OBC	1.05														
52	Burush		Manas Dehuri	22	Son	OBC															
53	Burush		Dipu Dehuri	21	Son	OBC															
54	Burush		Lipuna Dehuri	20	Son	OBC															
55	Burush		Sagari Dehuri	19	DIL	OBC															
56	Burush	Artatrana Dehuri	Gudi Dehuri	75	Self	OBC	0.55								6,10/2	Multiple Plots mentioned in 4(1) Notification	Taila, Biali, Mahara, Gharabari, Sarada-2, Sarada-3,	2.49	2.49	29.29	100
57	Burush		Kulamani Dehuri	25	Mother	OBC															
58	Burush	Artatrana Dehuri	Meghanada Dehuri	34	Self	OBC	1.05														
59	Burush	Artatrana Dehuri	Satrughna Dehuri	40	Self	OBC	1.05														
60	Burush	Artatrana Dehuri	Sesadeba Dehuri	37	Self	OBC	1.05														
61	Burush	Mandadhara Dehuri	Sadananda Dehuri	50	Self	OBC	1.25														
62	Burush		Sadananda Dehuri	70	Mother	OBC															
63	Burush	Mandadhara Dehuri	Pratap Dehuri	40	Self	OBC	1.25														
64	Burush		Chari Dehuri	25	Sister	OBC															
65	Burush	Utsav Dehuri	Utshav Dehuri	50	Self	OBC	1.05														
66	Burush		Hemanta Dehuri	18	Son	OBC															
67	Burush		Kainata Dehuri	70	Mother	OBC															
68	Burush	Chandrani Dehuri	Suryamani Dehuri	38	Self	Gen	1.25														

69	Burush	Dusashana Behera	Dusashana Behera	57	Self	ST	4.05	8,10/5	Multiple Plots mentioned in 4(1) Notification	Taila, Biali, Mahara, Gharabari, Sarada-2, Sarada-3,	0.04	0.04	0.98	0.98
70	Burush		Sudhir Behera	25	Son	ST								
71	Burush		Pravati Behera	22	DIL	ST								
72	Burush		Santilata Behera	18	Daughter	ST								
73	Burush	Pahali Behera	Pahali Behera	54	Self	ST	2.80	8,10/3	Multiple Plots mentioned in 4(1) Notification	Taila, Biali, Mahara, Gharabari, Sarada-2, Sarada-3,	0.38	0.38	7.13	100
74	Burush		Seta Behera	26	Son	ST								
75	Burush		Ritanjali Behera	23	DIL	ST								
76	Burush		Susa Behera	22	Son	ST								
77	Burush		Prakash Behera	20	Son	ST								
78	Burush		Rohit Behera	19	Son	ST								
79	Burush		Tilottama Behera	25	Daughter	ST								
80	Burush	Pahali Behera	Santosh Behera	31	Self	ST	2.53							
81	Burush	Manogovinda Sahoo	Manogovinda Sahoo		Self	OBC		9	173	Taila	2.5	2.5		100

PHOTOGRAPHS

Annexure-III



Agricultural Land of Village Burush beside the mountainous range



Hadua River & the bridge across it supposed to be affected



Approach road to village Burush & its location beside the mountains



Approach road to the Village Similibola



Approach road to Village Guptamanika/Mahulamada hamlet of Guptamanika likely to be submerged



Ayurvedic Hospital at Village Olaba



RAC Chief Dr Mania discussing with vill. Heads at Burush



Discussion with villagers of Guptamanika



Agricultural fields of Guptamanika likely to be affected



Conducting FGD at Mahulamada



Conducting FGD at Burush



FGD at Village Similibola



FGD at Village Olaba



Interview at Guptamanika



Interview with an old man at Olaba



Interview at village Similibola



Interview at village Burush



Caution board for elephant Corridor



Witnessed elephant on the way to Olaba from Burush

**PHOTOGRAPHS OF PUBLIC HEARING MEETING
HELD ON - 15.12.2021**



**PHOTOGRAPHS OF PUBLIC HEARING MEETING
HELD ON - 22.12.2021**



**SIA Study of Private Land Acquisition for Hadua Irrigation Project
under Narasinghpur Tehsil of Cuttack District**

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

1. Name of Village: OLAB
 2. Name of GP: OLAB
 3. Name of Block: NARASINGHPUR
 4. Name of Tehsil: NARASINGHPUR
 5. Name of District: CUTTACK

Sl. No.	Name	Occupation	Sex	Age	Social Category	Signature
1	Pradip Samal	Agricul.	M	44	OBC	Pradip Samal
2	Utsab Dehuri	Agricul.	M	46	OBC	Utsab Dehuri
3	Gangadhar Behera	Sarapanch. Agricul.	M	44	OBC	Gangadhar Behera
4	Debarchan Dehuri	Agricul.	M	58	OBC	ଦେବୀଚାନ୍ଦ୍ର ଦେହୁରି
5	Rabindra Kumar Behera	Agricul.	M	64	OBC	Rabindra Kumar Behera
6	Debraj Dehuri	Agricul.	M	46	OBC	ଦେବ୍ରାଜ ଦେହୁରି
7	Trilochan Behera	Agricul.	M	62	OBC	ତ୍ରିଲୋଚନ ବେହେରା
8	AKula Behera	Agricul.	M	55	OBC	ଆକୂଳା ବେହେରା
9	Scaryamaso Dehuri	Agricul.	M	40	OBC	ସ୍କାରିଆମାସୋ ଦେହୁରି
10	Fakira Dehuri	Agricul.	M	75	OBC	ଫାକିରା ଦେହୁରି
11	Pratap Dehuri	Agricul.	M	38	OBC	ପ୍ରତାପ ଦେହୁରି
12	Nagen Samal	Agricul.	M	35	OBC	Nagen Samal
13	Sarat Dehuri	Agricul.	M	42	OBC	ସାରାତ ଦେହୁରି
14	Udayanath Behera	Agricul.	M	64	OBC	ଉଦୟନାଥ ବେହେରା

**SIA Study of Private Land Acquisition for Hadua Irrigation Project
under Narasinghpur Tehsil of Cuttack District**

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

1. Name of Village: Sēmālebola
 2. Name of GP: Olab
 3. Name of Block: Narasinghpur
 4. Name of Tehsil: Narasinghpur
 5. Name of District: Cuttack

Sl. No.	Name	Occupation	Sex	Age	Social Category	Signature
1	Santosh Pradhan	cultivator	M	48	ST	ସନ୍ତୋଷ ପ୍ରଧାନ
2	Debraj Pradhan	wage earner	M	52	ST	ଦେବରାଜ ପ୍ରଧାନ
3	Raj Pradhan	cultivator	M	42	ST	ରାଜ ପ୍ରଧାନ
4	Samir Pradhan	wage earner	M	47	ST	ସମୀର ପ୍ରଧାନ
5	Kailash Behera	wage earner	M	44	ST	କୈଳାସ ବେହେରା
6	Jadumanj Pradhan	cultivator	M	32	ST	ଜୟମଣି ପ୍ରଧାନ
7	Birabar Pradhan	cultivator	M	38	ST	Birabar Pradhan
8	Satya Behera	Livestock & Agl.	M	41	ST	ସତ୍ୟ ବେହେରା
9	Sukanti Pradhan	cultivator	F	42	ST	ସୁକାନ୍ତି ପ୍ରଧାନ
10	Talatara Pradhan	wage earner	F	60	ST	ତାଳତାରା ପ୍ରଧାନ
11	Nisamani Pradhan	wage earner	F	35	ST	ନିସାମଣି ପ୍ରଧାନ
12	Jhulana Pradhan	cultivator	F	35	ST	ଜୁଲାନା ପ୍ରଧାନ
13	Sukanti Behera	cultivator	F	37	ST	ସୁକାନ୍ତି ବେହେରା
14	Gita Behera	wage earner	F	32	ST	ଗିତା ବେହେରା

**SIA Study of Private Land Acquisition for Hadua Irrigation Project
under Narasinghpur Tehsil of Cuttack District**

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

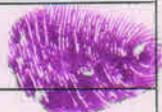
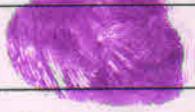
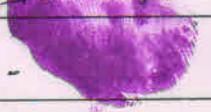
1. Name of Village: Guptanoriks
2. Name of GP: Olab
3. Name of Block: Narasinghpur
4. Name of Tehsil: Narasinghpur
5. Name of District: Cuttack

Sl. No.	Name	Occupation	Sex	Age	Social Category	Signature
1	Bhagirathi Jani	Agrit	M	42	ST	ଭଗିରଥୀ ଜାନି
	Ranjan Jani		M	35	ST	Ranjan Jani
	Bijay Ku Jani		M	33	ST	Bijay Kumar Jani
	Sarat Chandras Pradhan		M	65	ST	ସରତ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ପ୍ରଧାନ
	Bhramara Jani		M	55	ST	ଭ୍ରାମରୀ ଜାନି
	Ramesh Jani		M	37	ST	ରମେଶ ଜାନି
	Purans Ch Gudanayak		M	45	OBC	ପୁରାଣ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ଗୁଡ଼ାନାୟକ
	Jugal Kishore Nayak		M	48	ST	Jugal Ki Pradhan
	Harekrishna Paik		M	27	ST	Harekrishna Paik
	Lakshya Jani		F	28	ST	ଲକ୍ଷ୍ମୀ ଜାନି
	Bimala Jani		F	48	ST	ବିମଳା ଜାନି
	Tulasi Pradhan		F	38	ST	ତୁଳସୀ ପ୍ରଧାନ
	Shaila Jani		F	65	ST	ଶୈଳା ଜାନି
	Sasmita Jani		F	24	ST	Sasmita Jani

**SIA Study of Private Land Acquisition for Hadua Irrigation Project
under Narasinghpur Tehsil of Cuttack District**

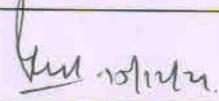
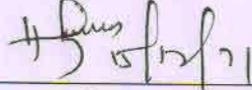
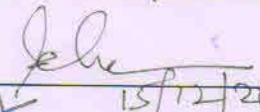
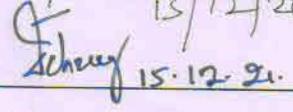
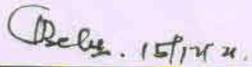
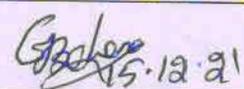
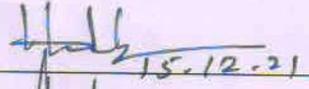
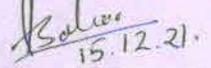
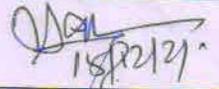
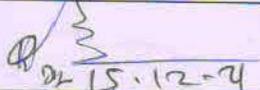
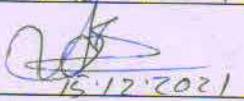
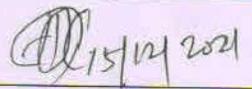
LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

1. Name of Village: BURUS
 2. Name of GP: OLAB
 3. Name of Block: NARASINGHPUR
 4. Name of Tehsil: NARASINGHPUR
 5. Name of District: CUTTACK

Sl. No.	Name	Occupation	Sex	Age	Social Category	Signature
1	Pratap Pradhan	Cultivator	M	56	ST	
2	Sadananda Pradhan	Cultivator	M	45	ST	ସନାନାନ୍ଦ ପ୍ରଧାନ
3	Chaitanya Dehuri	Cultivator goatery	M	60	ST	ଚିତ୍ରାଙ୍ଗୁଳ ଦେହୁରି
4	Nibhaga Dehuri	Cultivator	M	45	ST	
5	Surya Pradhan	Cultivator	M	35	ST	ସୂର୍ଯ୍ୟ ପ୍ରଧାନ
6	Pranali Pradhan	Cultivator Labour	F	60	ST	
7	Pranilal Behera	Cultivator	M	49	ST	
8	Parvi Pradhan	Cultivator	M	45	ST	ପରବି ପ୍ରଧାନ
9	Mangal Pradhan	goatery	M	70	ST	
10	Pradma Prad Jani	Housewife	F	30	ST	ପ୍ରଦମା ଜାନି
11	Suka Dehuri	Housewife	f	69	ST	
12	Jasannath Pradhan	Electri mechanic	M	22	ST	ଜସନ୍ନାଥ ପ୍ରଧାନ
13	Majadhar Pradhan	Labour	M	30	ST	ମାଜଧାର ପ୍ରଧାନ
14	Seta Behera	Cultivator	M	31	ST	ସେତା ବେହେରା

Public Hearing on "Social Impact Assessment Study of Land Acquisition for 168.29 Acres of Private Land from four villages i.e. Olaba, Similibola, GuptaManika & Burush under Narsinghpur Tahasil of Cuttack District for Hadua Irrigation Project".

Place-Similibola List of Official Participants Date-15.12.2021

Sl. No	Name	Designation	Signature
1	Purna U Mishra	ADM	
2	Hemanta Kumar Swain	Sub-Collector Atn.	
3	Smt. Sangita Behera	Spt. LA & RO	
4	Alok Kumar Schrey	Tdr, Narsinghpur	
5	Pravakar Behera	Chief Engineer & DM Brahmani Basin SdL	
6	Gangadhar Behera	Sarapanch Olaba G.P.	
7	Bipin Bihari Sahoo	addl. Chief Engineer Angul Irr. Circle	
8	Anuradha Sahoo	R.I. Champeswar	
9	Dr. Samit. Maiti	secy. IAE	
10	Robindra kv. Bhugabai	11c Kampur Rd	
11	Akrura Pradhan	H.M. Similibola P. School	
12	Harengushne Mallick	Asst. Conservator of Forest. Athsah Forest Div ⁿ	

Public Hearing on "Social Impact Assessment Study of Land Acquisition for 168.29 Acres of Private Land from four villages i.e. Olaba, Similibola, GuptaManika & Burush under Narsinghpur Tahasil of Cuttack District for Hadua Irrigation Project".

Place-Similibola

(List of Participants)

Date-15.12.2021

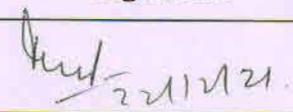
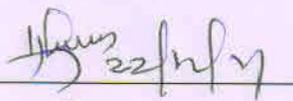
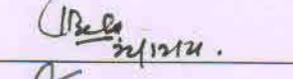
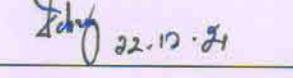
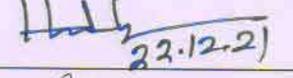
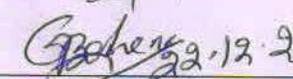
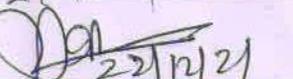
Sl. No	Participants Name	Occupation	Signature
1	Mangulce Beherra	Agri labour	
2	Shesadev Behera	Cultivator	ଶେଶାଦେବ ବେହେରା
3	Santosh Pradhan	Agri labour	ସନ୍ତୋଷ ପ୍ରଧାନ
4	Jyoti Prakash Sahoo	Cultivator	Jyoti Prakash Sahoo.
5	Romach Sahoo	Cultivator	ରମାଚ ସାହୁ
6	Sridharan Naik	Agri labour	Sridhar Naik
7	Nanesh Kumar Naik	Business	Nanesh Kumar Naik.
8	Sudhakar Naik	Cultivator	Sudhakar Naik
9		Business	Sudhakar Naik
10	Gobinda Sethi	Business	ଗୋବିନ୍ଦ ସେଥି
11	Lechon Dehuni	Labour	ଲେଚନ ଦେହୁନି
12	Sarat ch Pradhan	Business	Sarat chandran Pradhan
13	Gourang ch Sahoo	Business	Gourang ch Sahoo.
14	Debaraj Dehuni	Cultivator	ଦେବରାଜ ଦେହୁନି
15	Sudershan Beherra	Wage labour	
16	Sarat ch Khatua	Cultivator	ସରାଚ ଚାଟୁଆ
17	Jadumoni Pradhan	Wage labour	ଜାଦୁମଣି ପ୍ରଧାନ
18	Surea Pradhan	Ward Member Similibola	ସୁରା ପ୍ରଧାନ
19	Jugal Kishore Pradhan	Cultivator	Jugal Kishore Pradhan

20	Prafullaku Sahoo	Cultivator	Prafulla Ku Sahoo
21	Debaraj Pradhan	Agric labour	ଦେବ ରାଜ ପ୍ରଧାନ
22	Rajkshone Pradhan	Agric labour	ରାଜ କିଶୋର ପ୍ରଧାନ
23	Ramesh Pradhan	Labour	
24	Jadu Naik	Labour	ଜୀଉ ନାୟକ
25	Gouranga Pradhan	Labour	
26	Suresh Pradhan	Labour	ସୁରେଶ ପ୍ରଧାନ
27	Sonjaya Ku Pradhan	Business	Sonjaya Ku Pradhan
28	Deba Pradhan	Wage labour	ଦେବ ପ୍ରଧାନ
29	Kailesh Behera	Wage labour	କୈଳାସ ବେହେରା
30	Bholeswar Pradhan	Wage labour	ଭୋଲସ୍ୱର ପ୍ରଧାନ
31	Gadadhar Pradhan	Wage labour	ଗଦାଧର ପ୍ରଧାନ
32	Santosh Pradhan	Agric labour	ସାନ୍ତୋଷ ପ୍ରଧାନ
33	Heditorathu Pradhan	Agric labour	ହେଡିତରାଥୁ ପ୍ରଧାନ
34	Sochi Behera	Wage labour	ସୋଚି ବେହେରା
35	Bipini Pradhan	Cultivator	ବିପିନ ପ୍ରଧାନ
36	Baceria Pradhan	Wage labour	
37	Manju Behera	Agric worker	ମଞ୍ଜୁ ବେହେରା
38	Sulochana Pradhan	Agric worker	ସୁଲୋଚନା ପ୍ରଧାନ
39	Jenamani Pradhan	Wage labour	
40	Sunitra Pradhan	Agric Labour	ସୁନିତ୍ରା ପ୍ରଧାନ
41	Debaraj Dehuri	Agric labour	ଦେବ ରାଜ ଦେହୁରି
42	Basudev Behera	Agric labour	ବାସୁଦେବ ବେହେରା

43	Narayan Behera	Wage labour	ନାରାୟଣ ବେହେରା
44	Gita Behera	Agri labour	ଶ୍ରୀ ଗିତା ବେହେରା
45	Basanti Pradhan	Labour	
46	Kenaka Pradhan	Labour	
47	Nisemoni Pradhan	Wage labour	ନିଷେମଣି ପ୍ରଧାନ
48	Khulana Pradhan	Agri labour	ଖୁଲନା ପ୍ରଧାନ
49	Sulochana Pradhan	Agri labour	ସୁଲୋଚନା ପ୍ରଧାନ
50	Narendra Samal	Cultivator	Narendra Samal
51	Purnima Pradhan	Cultivator	
52	Rangabati Behera	Agri labour	
53	Udari Behera	Wage labour	
54	Cakanti Behera	Agri labour	
55	Tilotama Pradhan	Agri labour	ତିଳତାମା ପ୍ରଧାନ
56	Santi Behera	Agri Worker	ଶାନ୍ତି ବେହେରା
57	Bhabini Behera	Wage labour	
58	Ali Pradhan	Wage labour	
59	Minika Behera	Housewife	ମିନିକା ବେହେରା
60	Sabita Pradhan	Housewife	ସବିତା ପ୍ରଧାନ
61	Sukanti Pradhan	Wage worker	ସୁକାନ୍ତି ପ୍ରଧାନ
62	Seba Pradhan	Agri labour	
63	Budhee Behera	Agri labour	
64	Kuni Pradhan	Agri labour	କୁନି ପ୍ରଧାନ
65	Jharana Behera	Agri labour	Jharana Behera

Public Hearing on "Social Impact Assessment Study of Land Acquisition for 168.29 Acres of Private Land from four villages i.e. Olaba, Similibola, GuptaManika & Burush under Narsinghpur Tahasil of Cuttack District for Hadua Irrigation Project".

Place-Gupta Manika List of Official Participants Date-22.12.2021

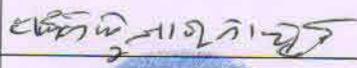
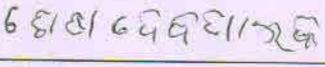
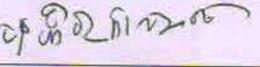
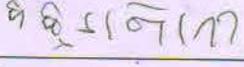
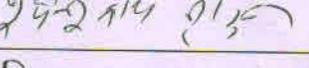
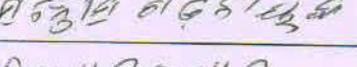
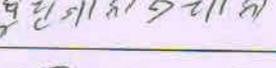
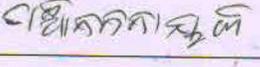
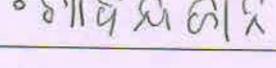
Sl. No	Name	Designation	Signature
1	Purna Kumar	ADM	 22/12/21
2	Hemanta Kumar Swain	Sub-Collector Atk	 22/12/21
3	Pravakar Behera	CE & RM, Borahmani Basin, Somd.	 22/12/21
4	Alok Kumar Jhury	TdR Narsinghpur	 22.12.21
5	Bipin Bihari Sahoo	Additional chief engineer, Angul Dist. Centre	 22.12.21
6	Smt. Sangita Behera	Spt. L.A. & R.O., HIP	 22/12/21
7	Ghanashyam Moha	A.C.F Attach Dist	 22/12/2021
8	Gangadhar Behera	Saxapanch Olaba-G.P	 22.12.21
9	Biranki Choudhary	PS, Moha	 B. Choudhary
10	Mit Prusty	AEE, HED, Narsinghpur	 22.12.21
11	Dr. SR Mani	Free. RAC	 22/12/21

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Place-Gupta Manika

(List of Participants)

Date-22.12.2021

Sl. No	Participants Name	Occupation	Signature
1	Ponkoj Kumar Naik	Agric labourer	
2	Udayanath Nayak	Wage labourer	
3	Ashok Kumar Dalei	Cultivator	Ashok Kumar Dalei
4	Chaitan Paik	Cultivator	Chaitan Paik
5	Shesadev Paik	Wage labourer	
6	Bijay Kumar Jani	Cultivator	Bijaya Kumar Jani
7	Satyabrata Sahoo	Cultivator	Satyabrata Sahoo
8	Mandaj Kumar Nayak	Cultivator	Mandaj Kumar Nayak
9	Fakira Naik	Wage labourer	
10	Prakash Ch Rout	Cultivator	
11		Wage labourer	
12	Ranjon Jani	Cultivator	Ranjon Jani
13	Udayanath Rout	Labourer	
14	Rama Ch Rout	Agric Worker	Rama Ch Rout
15	Santosh Godangyak	Labourer	
16	Budhiman Pradhan	Labourer	
17	Panchanan Naik	Labourer	
18	Pratap Khatua	Cultivator	Pratap Khatua
19	Gobinda Jani	Agric. Worker	

Sl. No	Participants Name	Occupation	Signature
20	Pareti Pradhan	Wage labour	ପରତୀ ପ୍ରଧାନ
21	Kabira Pradhan	Wage labour	
22	Mange Joni	Wage labour	ମାଙ୍ଗେ ଜୋନୀ
23	Nibash Dehena	Wage labour	
24	Serdanda Pradhan	Cultivator	ସର୍ଦାନ୍ଦା ପ୍ରଧାନ
25	Madhab Behera	Agri Labour	ମାଧବ ବେହେରା
26	Chaitan Joni	Labour	ଚୈତନ ଜୋନୀ
27	Rabindra Pradhan	Labour	ରବିନ୍ଦ୍ର ପ୍ରଧାନ
28	Deba Pradhan	Cultivator	ଦେବ ପ୍ରଧାନ
29	Rasananda Pradhan	Cultivator	Rasananda Pradhan
30	Santosh Pradhan	Cultivator	ସାନ୍ତୋଷ ପ୍ରଧାନ
31	Kohru Pradhan	Agri Labour	କୋରୁ ପ୍ରଧାନ
32	Bipin Pradhan	Agri Labour	ବିପିନ ପ୍ରଧାନ
33	Murali Godungyak	Labour	ମୂର୍ଲୀ ଗୋଦୁଙ୍ଗାକ
34	Bipini Pradhan	Cultivator	ବିପିନୀ ପ୍ରଧାନ
35	Prasant Godungyak	Cultivator	ପ୍ରସାନ୍ତ ଗୋଦୁଙ୍ଗାକ
36	Chandramani Samal	Labour	ଚନ୍ଦ୍ରାମଣି ସାମଲ
37	Sudanson Sani	Wage labour	ସୁଦାନ୍ସନ ସାନୀ
38	Purna ch Godungyak	Wage labour	ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣା ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ଗୋଦୁଙ୍ଗାକ
39	Jadumoni Pradhan	Labour	ଜାଦୁମଣି ପ୍ରଧାନ
40	Prachalad Behera	Labour	
41	Pratap Dehena	Cultivator	ପ୍ରତାପ ଦେହେନା

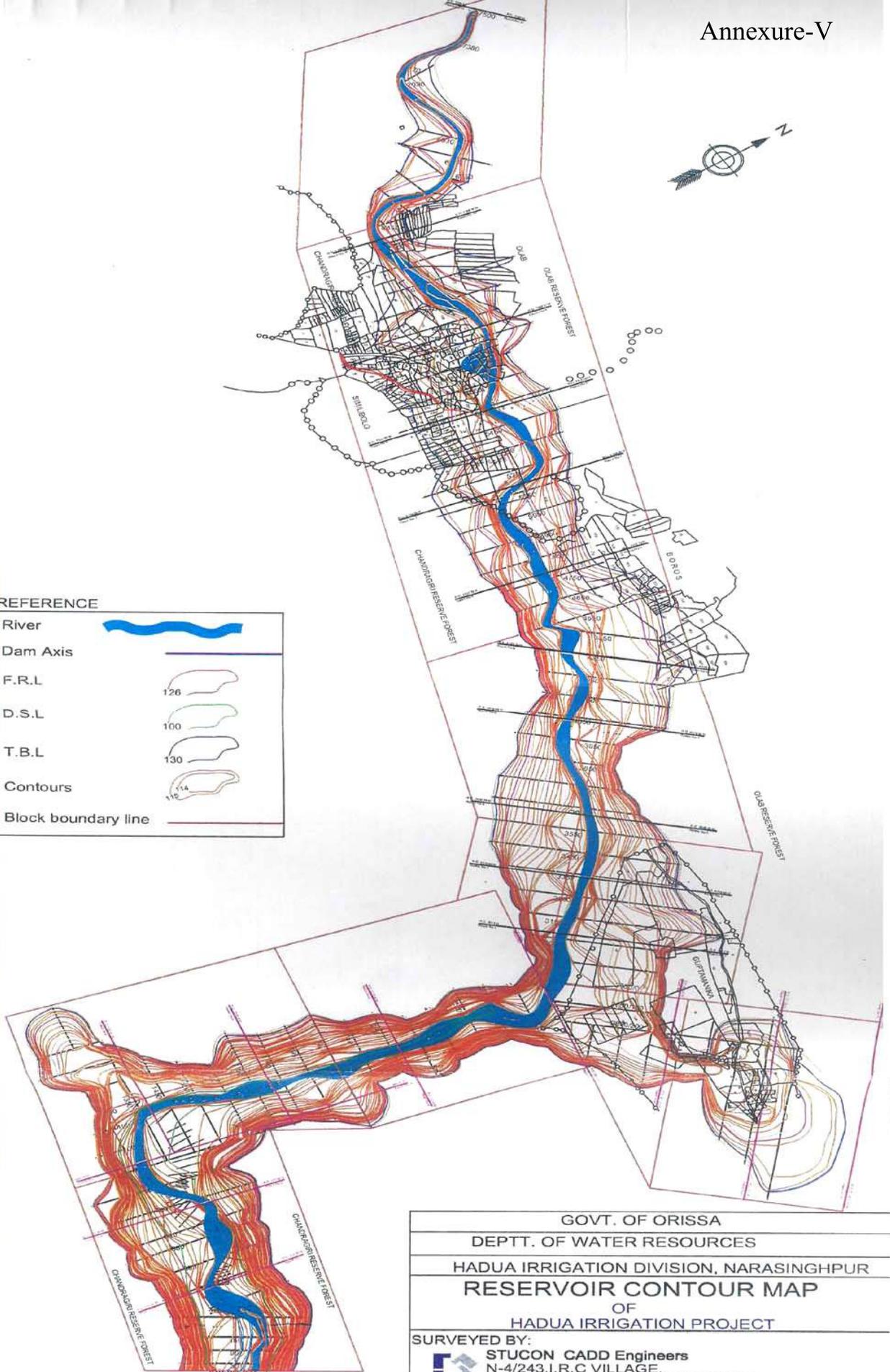
Sl. No	Participants Name	Occupation	Signature
42	Rohit Jani	Cultivator	Rohit Jani
43		Cultivator	Jayachampak Pradhan
44	Jitu Jani	Cultivator	Jitu Jani
45	Rohit Dalei	Agri Labour	ରୁନିତ ଦଳେଇ
46	Rajkishore Poik	Agri Labour	ହରି କିଶୋର ପାଠକ ସମ୍ପାଦକ ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ
47	Milamani Poik	Labour	ମିଳମଣି ପାଠକ
48	Pramila Pradhan	House wife	
49	Prabesini Dehuni	Wage Labour	ପ୍ରବୀଣି ଦେହୁନୀ
50	Miasa Poika	House wife	ମିଆସା ପାଠକ
51	Jasoda Pradhan	House wife	
52	Kamala Pradhan	House wife	
53	Subasini Noik	Agri Labour	ସୁବାସିନୀ ନୌକ
54	Anasua Dalei	Agri Labour	ଆନସୁଆ ଦଳେଇ
55	Manjulata Rowat	Agri Labour	
56	Ramanari Dalei	Agri Labour	ରାମନାରି ଦଳେଇ
57	Sebitri Nayak	Labour	
58	Jhanani Bahera	Labour	ଜହନୀ ବାହେରା
59	Ashakona Behera	Wage labour	ଆଶକୋନା ବେହେରା
60	Santosh Bahera	Wage labour	ସାନ୍ତୋଷ ବାହେରା
61	Sunya Pradhan	Wage labour	ସୁନିଧି ପ୍ରଧାନ
62	Rajkishore Pradhan	Cultivator	ରାଜ କିଶୋର ପ୍ରଧାନ
63	Niranjana Behera	Wage labour	

Sl. No	Participants Name	Occupation	Signature
64	Sonatona Dehuri	Wage Worker	ବିନୟ ନିରଞ୍ଜନ ଦୁରୁଣି
65	Moyodha Dehuri	Wage labourer	ମାଧବୀ ଚରଣ ଦୁରୁଣି
66	Kailesh Behera	Wage labourer	କାଶ୍ୟାପ କୁମାର ବେହେରା
67	Jugal Kishore Pradhan	Cultivator	Jugal Kishore Pradhan
68	Sura Pradhan	Ward member	ସୁରା ପ୍ରଧାନ
69	Jyoti Prakash Sahoo	Business	Jyoti Prakash Sahoo
70	Gourang Sahoo	Business	Gourang Sahoo
71	Utsab Dehuri	Cultivator	Utsab Dehuri
72	Sadananda Pradhan	Cultivator	ସଦାନନ୍ଦ ପ୍ରଧାନ
73	Rasmita Paik	Agri Labourer	Rasmita Paik
74	Tulasi Pradhan	Agri Labourer	ତୁଳସୀ ପ୍ରଧାନ
75	Duekhi Jani	Agri labourer	
76	Tillo Hans Jani	Agri Labourer	
77	Bimala Jani	Wage labourer	ବିମଳା ଜାନି
78	Lobogya Jani	Wage labourer	ଲୋଗ୍ୟା ଜାନି
79	Sobita Jani	Wage labourer	ସବିତା ଜାନି
80	Sulochana Paik	House wife	
81	Sailesh Jani	Agri labourer	
82	Pranila Pradhan	Agri labourer	
83	Samitra Jani	Agri labourer	
84	Sanju Pradhan	Agri labourer	
85	Basanti Pradhan	Agri labourer	

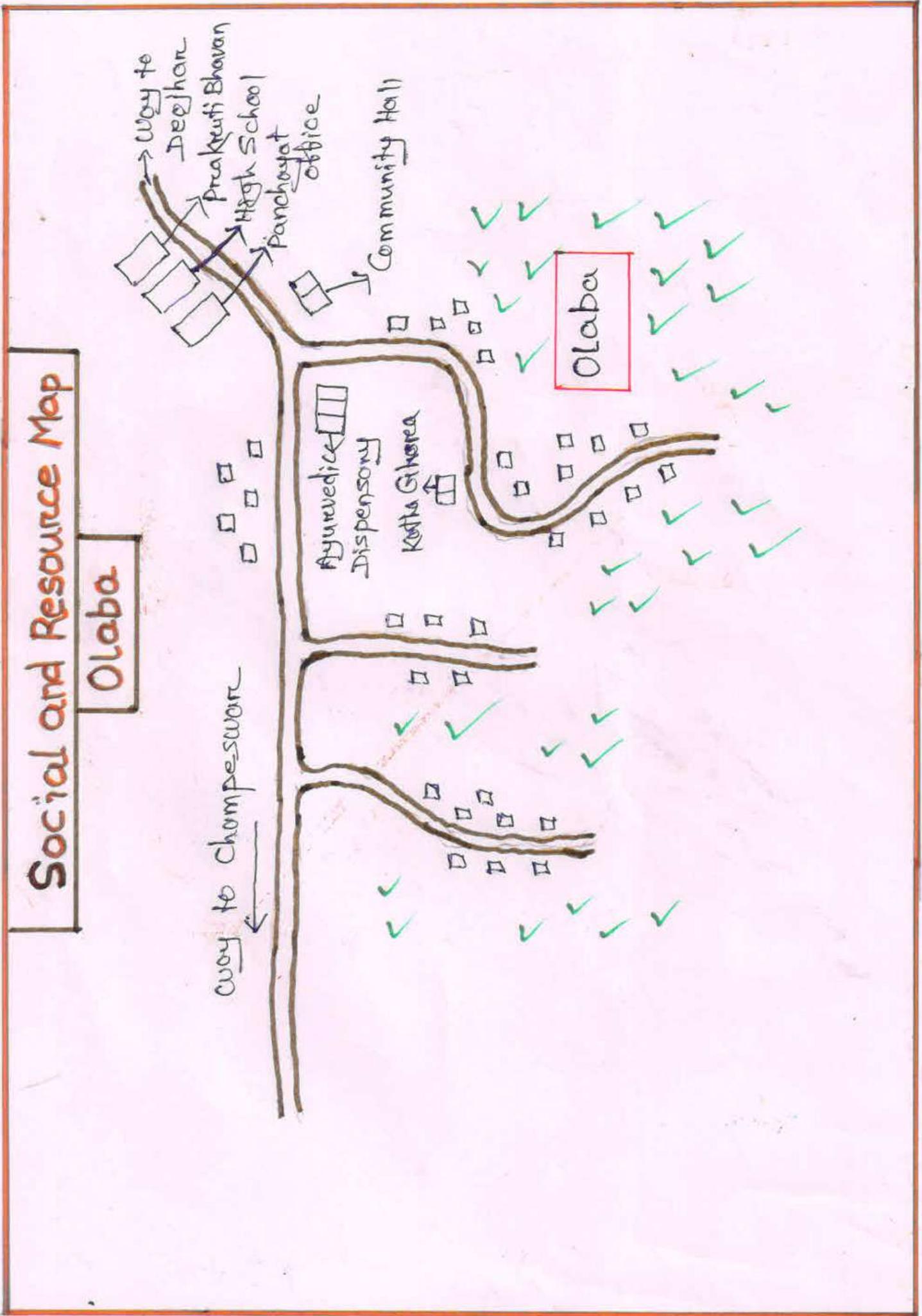
86	Premi Pradhan	Agri labour	ପ୍ରମି ପ୍ରଧାନ
87	Palla Pradhan	Wage labour	
88	Rama Jari	Wage labour	
89	Pabari Jari	Wage labour	
90	Nayana Paik	Wage labour	ନୟନା ପାଈକ
91	Lota Samal	Agri Labour	ଲଟା ସାମଲ
92	Promila Samal	Agri labour	ପ୍ରମିଳା ସାମଲ
93	Sita Paik	Agri Labour	ସିତା ପାଈକ
94	Kuntala Khatua	Agri Labour	କୂନ୍ତଳା କହତୁଆ
95	Tila Pradhan	Agri Labour	ତିଳା ପ୍ରଧାନ
96	Promila Pradhan	Agri Labour	ପ୍ରମିଳା ପ୍ରଧାନ
97	Shaca Jari	Wage labour	ଶାଚା ଜାରି
98	Nonesh Ku Noik	Wage labour	ନୌନେଶ କୁ ନୌକ
99	Hemakrushna Paik	Cultivation	Hemakrushna Paik
100	Joyadev Paik	Labour	ଜୟଦେବ ପାଈକ
101	Dukhishyam Dalei	Cultivation	Dukhishyam Dalei
102	Swapnawati Paik	Agri Labour	ସ୍ଵପ୍ନାବତୀ ପାଈକ
103	Fagenath Dehuni	H.M. Guptamoni K.	Fagenath Dehuni
104	Nepala Dehuni	Wage labour	ନେପାଳୀ ଦେହୁନି



REFERENCE	
River	
Dam Axis	
F.R.L.	
D.S.L.	
T.B.L.	
Contours	
Block boundary line	



GOVT. OF ORISSA	
DEPTT. OF WATER RESOURCES	
HADUA IRRIGATION DIVISION, NARASINGHPUR	
RESERVOIR CONTOUR MAP	
OF	
HADUA IRRIGATION PROJECT	
SURVEYED BY:	
 STUCON CADD Engineers N-4/243, I.R.C VILLAGE, Bhubaneswar-15, Ph. (0674)-2554373	
SCALE	DRG. NO.
1:3960 (16" = 1 mile)	SCE/HAD/SUR



Social and Resource Map

SIMILIBOLA

Way to Champeswar

Way to Olaba



Social and Resource Map

Guptamanika

way to Gopapur

Forest

Community Hall

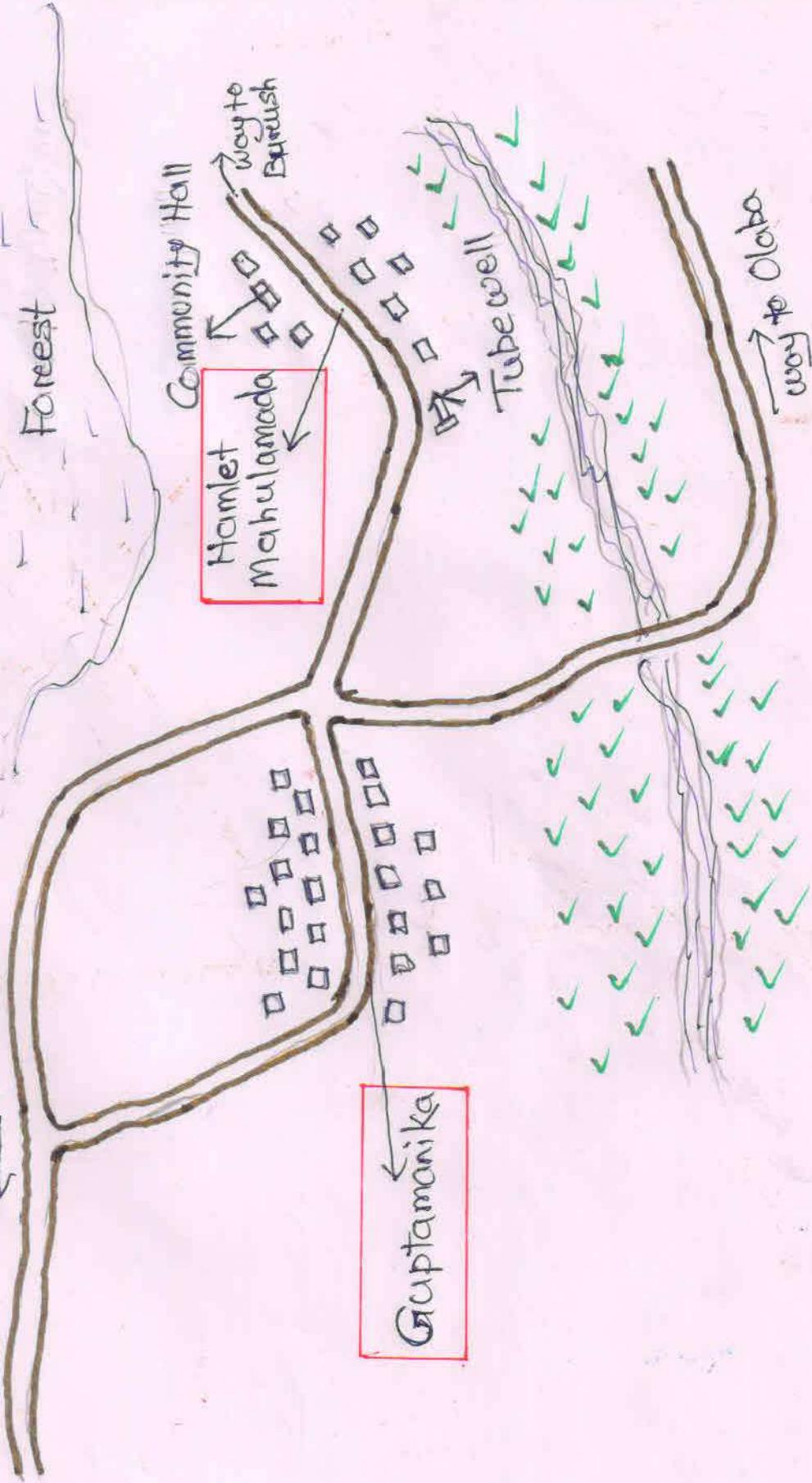
Hamlet Mahulamada

way to British

Tube well

way to Old Farm

Guptamanika



Social and Resource Map

BURUSH

