

**SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT STUDY OF PRIVATE
LAND ACQUISITION FOR CONSTRUCTION OF
PARKING SPACE FOR NEW OFFICE BUILDING OF
ADVOCATE GENERAL, ODISHA FROM UNIT-14,
NAYASADAK, CUTTACK SAHAR UNDER CUTTACK
SADAR TAHASIL OF CUTTACK DISTRICT**



Submitted To:

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Executive Summary

1.1. Need of the Project

The new office building of the Advocate General of Odisha is about to be completed in front of the Hon'ble High Court of Odisha Cuttack. The new office building is well-equipped with IT infrastructure to maintain database and information of all legal cases before the Hon'ble Odisha High Court and Supreme Court of India in the greater interest of the State. Though the new office building has provision for all kind of modern amenities & technology including safety & security but there is lack of space for official vehicle parking. The office building is being located in a very crowded location with narrow/congested road connectivity adequate parking space is highly needed for the new AG office building.

1.2. Public Purpose

In the present case of land acquisition for "Construction of parking space for the new AG office building located in front of Hon'ble High Court of Odisha Cuttack. After construction of a spacious parking space under the office building it will definitely decongest the vehicular as well as pedestrian movement in the main road in front of the High Court Odisha, Cuttack. Thus land acquisition in the present case is undoubtedly for public purpose and for the general benefits of the public. Taking into account the totality of the present case of land acquisition for the said purpose, we come to the considered and informed conclusion that the purpose is for public benefit and there can be no hesitation to declare the purpose as public purpose.

1.3. Project Location

The proposed project (newly constructed office building of the Advocate General of Odisha) is located in front of the Hon'ble High Court of Odisha Cuttack comes under Unit number-14, Nayasadak & Tahasil Cuttack Sadar of Cuttack District. The project location is lies between 20.4650 at North latitude and 85.8589 at East longitude.

1.4. Project Description

The newly constructed AG office building is under construction in front of the Hon'ble High Court of Odisha Cuttack. The new office building is well-equipped with IT infrastructure to maintain database and information of all legal cases before the Hon'ble Odisha High Court and Supreme Court of India in the greater interest of the State. Though the new office building has provision for all kind of modern amenities & technology including safety & security but there is lack of vehicle parking space for officials. The office building is being located in a very crowded location with narrow/congested road connectivity adequate parking space is required for the new AG office building. After

construction of a spacious parking space under the office building it will definitely decongest the vehicular as well as pedestrian movement in the main road in front of the High Court of Odisha, Cuttack.

1.5. Alternatives Consideration

Before considering the proposed land acquisition various other options with respect to design and project site etc. were explored with the philosophy that land has to be acquired for “construction of a parking space for AG office” should be the bare minimum, with least displacement and there should be minimal interference in residential areas. The site is considered to be the only possible alignment since there is no suitable alternative to this.

1.6. Social Impacts

- ❖ 03 families will lose 0.119 acres of private land from 03 plots because of a vehicle parking space for AG office new building.
- ❖ All most all the affected land owners of the project belong to General category
- ❖ Present occupant of the land is going to be displaced by the proposed project.
- ❖ No impoverishment risk is found because of this project

The above analysis evidences that overall impact of the project is positive.

1.7. Mitigation Measures

- ❖ Fair, transparent and timely disbursement of compensation is needed (as per provision)
- ❖ Dust proofing measures and open area plantation activities may be taken at the project site as an environment conservation measure

1.8. Assessment of Social Costs and Benefits

Costs

- ❖ 03 families will lose their 0.119 acres of private land along with an old double stored building including 2 shops
- ❖ No common properties resources are going to be affected by the proposed project.

Benefits

- ❖ Provide space for official vehicle parking under new building of AG office and reduce traffic congestion.
- ❖ Decongest vehicular movement in front of Odisha High Court gate for general public.

CHAPTER- 2

Detailed Description of the Project

2.1. Background of the Project

The Advocate General safeguards legality, represents the state and uphold the public interest by strengthening constitutional governance. Ensures executive actions align with the constitution and law. As the legal advisor to the state Government he guides policy, drafting and constitutional compliance. He also represents the state in High Courts and some times in the Supreme Court. Realising the importance of the office of the Advocate General (AG) Odisha a new office building has been sanctioned by Law Department Government of Odisha to deliver high quality legal services in more efficiently & effectively for the best interest of general public.

2.2. About the Project

The newly constructed AG office building is under construction in front of the Hon'ble High Court of Odisha Cuttack. The new office building is well-equipped with IT infrastructure to maintain database and information of all legal cases before the Hon'ble Odisha High Court and Supreme Court of India in the greater interest of the State. Though the new office building has provision for all kind of modern amenities & technology including safety & security but there is lack of vehicle parking space for officials. The office building is being located in a very crowded location with narrow/congested road connectivity adequate parking space is required for the new AG office building. After construction of a spacious parking space under the office building it will definitely decongest the vehicular as well as pedestrian movement in the main road in front of the High Court of Odisha, Cuttack.

2.3. Need & rationale of the Project

The new office building of the Advocate General of Odisha is about to be completed in front of the Hon'ble High Court of Odisha Cuttack. The new office building is well-equipped with IT infrastructure to maintain database and information of all legal cases before the Hon'ble Odisha High Court and Supreme Court of India in the greater interest of the State. Though the new office building has provision for all kind of modern amenities & technology including safety & security but there is lack of space for official vehicle parking. The office building is being located in a very crowded location with narrow/congested road connectivity adequate parking space is highly needed for the new AG office building.

2.4. Public Purpose

The theory behind the land acquisition is based on the principle of eminent domain which connotes the legal capacity of the state to take the private property of individuals for

public purposes. The doctrine is based on the following two Latin maxims, (1) *Salus populi suprema lex* (Welfare of the people is the paramount in law) and (2) *Necessitas publica major est quam* (Public necessity is greater than private necessity). In the context of takeover of land by the state with or without the owner's consent, there is a distinct difference between public use and public purpose. In India the Constitutional and statutory provisions adopt the principle of 'public purpose', which means acquisition of land by the state 'for the development of the country'. Thus, it is clear indication that the legislative intent is to give wide interpretation to the phrase public purpose. The clauses (1) and (2) of the Article 31 lay down three limitations subject to which state may exercise its eminent domain power. Article 31 guarantees that a person cannot be deprived of his property by an executive order. Secondly, such deprivation can only be for public purpose and thirdly, compensation for deprived property must be equivalent to the market value of the property acquired.

Even after independence and the Constitution coming into existence, the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 continued to be in force till 31st December 2013, when it was repealed and replaced by the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013. This Act, 2013, is using particular phrase such as 'accruing general benefits to the public', 'public interest', which retains the legally uncontested and undisputed public purpose i.e., only for strategic interests, national security, infrastructure projects, and so on. The Act 2013 stipulates eight types of land acquisitions as public purpose one of which is roadways, which reads as "Acquisition of land for railways, highways, ports, power and irrigation purposes for use by government or by government-controlled corporations"

In the present case of land acquisition for "Construction of parking space" for the new AG office building located in front of Hon'ble High Court of Odisha Cuttack. After construction of a spacious parking space under the office building it will definitely decongest the vehicular as well as pedestrian movement in the main road in front of the High Court Odisha, Cuttack. Thus land acquisition in the present case is undoubtedly for public purpose and for the general benefits of the public. Taking into account the totality of the present case of land acquisition for the said purpose, we come to the considered and informed conclusion that the purpose is for public benefit and there can be no hesitation to declare the purpose as public purpose.

2.5. Examination of Alternatives

Since land is the basic capital for the establishment of the Parking Space construction project, the criteria and basic considerations to select the site for the project and to undertake land acquisition should have been the following points:

1. Geography of the land (terrain, number of rivers, nallas, roads etc.)
2. Accessibility for transport of the construction and other accessories and materials.

3. Environmental consideration.
4. Forest cover and number of trees to be removed.
5. Rehabilitation and Resettlement issues needing resolution.
6. Social and economic benefits versus costs

Before considering the proposed land acquisition various other options with respect to design and project site etc. were explored with the philosophy that land has to be acquired for “construction of Parking Space” should be the bare minimum, with least displacement and there should be minimal interference in residential areas. The site is considered to be the only possible alignment since there is no suitable alternative to this.

2.6. Applicable Legislation and Policies

The proposed Parking Space construction project requires no resettlement and rehabilitation except mitigation of likely adversely impacted areas and the environment. In order to protect and promote the ecology and environment of the affected area environment related legislation and policies need to be specified in this SIA study. During the construction stage, some of the key statutory clearances that need to be obtained by the agency as a part of mobilization (pre-construction).

Thus, the applicable legislative framework aims at protecting and improving the overall socio-economic and environment status of the project affected households of the present study are mentioned here.

- **Article 40 of the Constitution**, which enshrines one of the **Directive Principles of State Policy**, lays down that the State shall take steps to organize village Panchayats and endow them with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as units of self-government.
- **The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013** (Table.1.1) was enacted to ensure, in consultation with institutions of local self-government and Gram Sabhas established under the Constitution, a humane, participative, informed and transparent process for land acquisition for industrialisation, development of essential infrastructural facilities and urbanisation with the least disturbance to the owners of the land and other affected families and provide just and fair compensation to the affected families whose land has been acquired or proposed to be acquired or are affected by such acquisition and make adequate provisions for such affected persons for their rehabilitation and resettlement and for ensuring that the cumulative outcome of compulsory acquisition should be that affected persons become partners in development leading to an improvement in their post-acquisition social and economic status and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

Table-2.1. A snapshot of the RFCTLARR Act 2013 as applicable.

Sl. No.	Section	Thematic Directive
1.	Section 4(1) - SIA notification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social Impact Assessment Study • Total duration 6 months
2.	Section 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public Hearing for SIA final report
3.	Section 6 (1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Publication of SIA Report including SIMP
4.	Section 7(1) - SIA Report for evaluation by expert group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SIA by Expert Group • 2 non official social scientist, 2 representatives of Panchayat, Gram Sabha, 2 experts on rehabilitation and 1 technical expert in subject area • Publication of recommendation • Total duration 2 months
5.	Section 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examination of proposals for land acquisition and SIA report by appropriate Government
6.	Section 11 (1) - Notice to acquire land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Publication of preliminary notification for land acquisition
7.	Section 11 (5) – Land record updating	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Updating land records duration 2 months
8.	Section 14 – Action to be taken on SIA lapse period	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If section 11 (1) not published within 12 months (18 months from the date of 4 (1) notification) after the submission of SIA report under section 7, such report will lapse. Then fresh SIA to be done before acquisition under section 11. • Appropriate government shall have the power to extend the period of 12 months.
9.	Section 15(1) – Hearing of objections.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within 60 days from the date of 11(1) notification.
10.	Section 16(1) – Preparation of R&R Scheme.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After the publication of 11(1) notification by collector, Administrator for R&R shall conduct census survey of affected families. • Administrator (appointed by Government of Odisha) will be not below rank of Deputy Collector or equivalent official of Revenue Department.
11.	Section 16(5)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public hearing of R&R Scheme.
12.	Section 16(6)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Submission of draft R&R scheme to Collector
13.	Section 17(1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of R&R Scheme by Collector with R&R committee.
14.	Section 18 – Approval of R&R scheme by Commissioner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Officer of the rank of Commissioner or Secretary to the Government of Odisha.
15.	Section 19(1) – Publication of declaration and summary of R&R	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To be published within a period of 12 months from the notification under section 11(1) excluding stay or court order.
16.	Section 19(7) – Lapse of notification under section 11(1).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If no declaration is made within 12 months from the notification under section 11(1) excluding stay or court order.

17.	Section 21(1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notice to person interested for taking possession.
18.	Section 23	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land Acquisition Award by Collector.
19.	Section 25 - Lapse of entire proceeding for acquisition.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Award to be made within 12 months from the date of declaration under section 19. Government of Odisha shall have the power to extend the period with justification.
20.	Section 26	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determination of the market value land by Collector.
21.	Section 27	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collector will determine the work of compensation to the land owner.
22.	Section 29	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determination of value of things attached to land or building.
23.	Section 31(1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • R&R award by Collector. • Collector shall take possession after ensuring 100% compensation payment and R&R entitlement or • Tendered within a period of 3 months for Compensation and 6 months for R&R entitlements.
24.	Section 38(1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Power to take possession of land to be acquired by Collector.
25.	Section 38(2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • R&R process to be completed in all respect before displacing the PAFs.
26.	Section 43(3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formulation, Execution and monitoring of R&R schemes shall vest in the administrator under the direction and control of government of Odisha and Commissioner R&R
27.	Section 44 (1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appointment of R&R Commissioner
28.	Section 44 (2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commissioner will be responsible for supervising the formulation of R & R schemes or Plans and proper implementation of such schemes or Plans
29.	Section 44 (3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commissioner shall be responsible for post-implementation social audit in consultation with Gram Sabha in Rural areas
30.	Section 45 (1) – composition of R & R committee (acquisition of equal to or more than 100 acres of land)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chairman (Collector) • Women representative residing in affected area • Representative of ST & SC residing in the affected area • Representative of NGO working in the area • Representative of national bank • Land Acquisition Officer of the project • Chairpersons of the Panchayats or Municipalities located in the affected area or their nominees • Chairperson of the district planning committee or his nominee • MP and MLA of the concerned area or their nominees • Representative of the requiring body • Administrator for R & R as member-convenor

Further the provision of entitlement under the act mentioned below in the table below:

Table -2.2: Entitlement matrix under RFCTLA R&R

S.No.	Nature of Loss	Entitlement unit	Provisions in the Act
1	Loss of multi-cropped land	Owner of the house	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A multi-cropped land cannot be acquired except under exceptional circumstances. • In the event of acquisition, an equivalent area of waste land shall be developed or equivalent amount shall be deposited with state government for enhancing food security. • This provision is not applicable in case of acquisitions which are linear in nature like railways, electric lines, water canals etc.
2	Loss of agricultural land	Owner of the house	<p>a) The market value specified in the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 for the registration of sale deeds or agreements to sell in the area where the land is situated or</p> <p>The average sale price for similar type of land situated in the nearest vicinity area, ascertained from the highest 50% of sale deeds of the proceeding 3 years.</p> <p>Plus a Solatium amount which is equivalent to 100% of market value</p> <p>Multiplier factor as decided by appropriate government Plus an interest of 12% per annum on market value for the period commencing on and from the date of the publication of notification of the SIA study till date of the award of the Collector or the date of taking possession of the land, whichever is earlier</p> <p>b) Where jobs are created through the project, after providing suitable training and skills development in the required field, make provision of employment at a rate not lower than minimum wages; Or Onetime payment of Rs.50,000/- per affected household Or annuity policy that shall pay Rs.2000/- per month for 20 months with appropriate indexation to consumer price index for agricultural labourers</p>
3	Loss of dwelling in case of displacement	Owner of the house	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If a house is lost in rural areas, a constructed house shall be provided as per the Indira Awas Yojana specifications. • Each affected family which is displaced from the land acquired shall be given a monthly subsistence allowance equivalent to 3000/- per month for a period of one year from the date of award. • Each affected family which is displaced shall get a one-time financial assistance of 50, 000/- as transportation cost

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Each affected family shall be given a one-time Resettlement Allowance of 50, 000/- only or • Rs.2000/- per month for continuous 20 months from the date of displacement • The stamp duty and other fees payable for registration of the land or house allotted to the affected families shall be borne by the requiring body
4	Loss of dwelling of tenants in case of displacement	Tenant	The benefit of housing shall be extended to any affected family which is without homestead land and which has been residing in the area continuously for a period of not less than three years preceding the date of notification of the affected area
5	Loss of cattle shed and other farm assets	Owner of the structure	Each affected family who are losing their cattle sheds shall get one-time financial assistance a minimum of 25,000/- or as specified by Govt. Value of standing crops, farm assets will be estimated by competent authority and shall be paid along with compensation
6	Relocation of displaced families	Displaced families	Infrastructural facilities and basic minimum amenities as mentioned in the Third Schedule of RFCTLAR&R Act, 2013 should be provided by the project authority to ensure a reasonable standard of community life to the displaced people in the proposed resettlement site.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub- section (1) of Section 109 of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 the Government of Odisha has framed "The Odisha Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules, 2016" (Table-2.3). The State Government has established NCDS an independent organization as the State SIA Unit which is responsible for ensuring that the SIA study is conducted as per the provisions of the Act. The SIA Unit has to engage an agency or individual to conduct the study. For the purpose NCDS has engaged the **AGRANEE** to conduct the said SIA and submit SIMP in consultation with Gram Sabha. The said rules provide details about the SIA process, and associated matters.

Table-2.3: Rules applicable for SIA Study

Sl. No.	Rule	Description of the Rule
1	Rule- 6	Constitution of the State Social Impact Assessment (SIA) unit
2	Rule- 8	State Government to rectify for carrying out SIA Study
3	Rule- 9	Conducting of the SIA study in consultation with the concerned Panchayats

4	Rule- 10	Selection of SIA Team
5	Rule- 11	Process of conducting SIA
6	Rule- 12	SIMP including R & R Entitlement Matrix
7	Rule- 17	SIMP to include development plan in case of acquisition in scheduled areas
8	Rule- 14	Process of conducting public hearing in gram sabhas in the findings of SIA
9	Rule- 15	Publication of SIA Report and SIMP

The Policy Guidelines on conducting surveys, 2008 Odisha Government has ordered the guidelines which may be adopted for conducting socio-economic survey, socio-cultural survey and infrastructural survey for all projects involving acquisition of lands. The present SIA study also adhered to the guidelines.

CHAPTER- 3

Team Composition, Approach & Methodology of the SIA Study

3.1 Objective and Universe of the Study

Objective of the study

The major objectives of the present social impact assessment (SIA) study are:

- a) To assess whether the proposed land acquisition from Village Cuttack Sahara, Unit-14, Nayasadak under Cuttack Tahasil of Cuttack District serves public purpose.
- b) To estimate the number of affected families, magnitude of land & assets loss 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) To assess the extent of lands- public and private, houses settlements and other common properties likely to be affected by 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) To study the social impacts (socio-economic, cultural and environmental) of the project by covering both direct land loser households as well as the indirectly affected households due to loss of common property resources (CPRs), socio-economic infrastructures, etc and the impact of these costs on the overall costs of the project vis-à-vis the benefits of the project.
- g) To suggest remedial intervention measures by designing appropriate policies and programmes through designing of a social impact management plan or mitigation plan.

Scope of the study

- a) The team/organization consisting of at least one-woman member shall collect and analyse a range of both quantitative and qualitative data, undertake detailed site visit, use participatory methods such as social mapping, focused group discussions (FGDs), participatory rural appraisal (PRA) techniques and informant interviews by canvassing of a structured interview schedule at the family level to prepare the social impact assessment report.
- b) Involve and seek advice from the official functionaries of all affected Gram Panchayats and Municipalities relating to conduct of SIA.

- c) A detailed assessment based on a thorough analysis of all relevant land records and data, field verification, review and comparison with similar projects shall be conducted by the SIA organization. The assessment shall include the followings:
- i. Area of impact under the proposed project, land to be acquired and the social, economic, cultural, environmental and other impacts of the project,
 - ii. Quantity and location of land proposed to be acquired for the project and whether it is the bare minimum requirement for the project,
 - iii. Possible alternative sites and their feasibility,
 - iv. Whether the land to be acquired is in scheduled area and it is demonstrable last resort, Land if any already purchased, alienated, leased or acquired, and the intended use for each plot of land required for the project,
 - v. The scope for use of any public, unutilized land and whether any of such land is under occupation,
 - vi. Nature of the land, present use and classification of land and if it is an agricultural land, its irrigation coverage and cropping pattern,
 - vii. Impact of the land acquisition on food security of the affected families,
 - viii. Size of holdings, ownership patterns, land distribution, number of residential houses, public and private infrastructure and assets, and
 - ix. Land prices and recent changes in ownership, transfer and use of lands over the last three years.
- d) Accurate estimation of number of affected families and displaced families basing on land assessment, land records and field verification by following census enumeration method for all affected families.
- e) Socio-economic and cultural profile of the affected area. (as per Form-F)
- f) Basing upon data collected from the field and in consultation with public representatives, the affected communities and the key stakeholders, the SIA team/organization shall make identification and assessment of the nature, extent and intensity of the positive and negative social impacts associated with the proposed project by using cost-benefit analysis method. (as per Form-G)
- g) Preparation of a social impact management plan (SIMP) (as per Form-E) containing ameliorative measures and detail rehabilitation and resettlement matrix of each of the enumerated affected and displaced families to address the negative social impacts of the project identified in the course of SIA study.
- h) The SIA must provide a comprehensive analysis of social costs and benefits to be accrued from the project and the impoverishment risk of the families losing land and getting displaced and the mitigation plan for resettlement and rehabilitation of such displaced and project affected families.
- i) SIMP must include development plan in case of acquisition in scheduled areas in accordance with the provisions under section- 41
- j) Preparation of draft SIA report and SIMP (as per Form-D) in the local language (Odia) and their distribution in all affected GPs and municipal offices as well as to the concerned Collector, Sub-Collector, LAO, Tahasildar, NCDS and Implementing agency

prior to two weeks of public hearing. Additionally, draft SIA Report in English (3nos) will be submitted to the concerned Collector, NCDS & Implementing Agency.

- k) Organization of public hearings through the local administration and land requiring body to disseminate the main findings of the SIA in the affected areas in the local language and to seek feedback on findings, additional information and views for incorporating the same in the final SIA report.
- l) Video recording and transcribing of the public hearings, which are to be submitted along with their analysis in the revised SIA report and SIMP accordingly.
- m) The final SIA report will be prepared both in English and Odia language for distribution to concerned officials as per the stipulation such as, 04 copies in English for the concerned Collector, Government, Project Implementing Authority and NCDS and 10 copies in Odia for LAO, Tahasildar & Expert Committee members (2 non-official Social Scientists, 2 representatives of local bodies, 2 experts on rehabilitation and a technical expert on the subject relating to project).

The Study Universe

The studied village Cuttack Sahara, Unit-14, Nayasadak coming under Cuttack Tahasil of Cuttack District. There are a total of 2145 HHs having population of 9820. The detail is given in the below table-3.1.

Table-3.1: Profile of the SIA study village

Village Name	No of House Hold	Total Population(As per census-2011)			SC Population			ST population		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Cuttack Sahara (Unit-14) CMC-13	2145	4830	4990	9820	622	642	1264	89	80	169

3.2 Team Composition & Team Structure

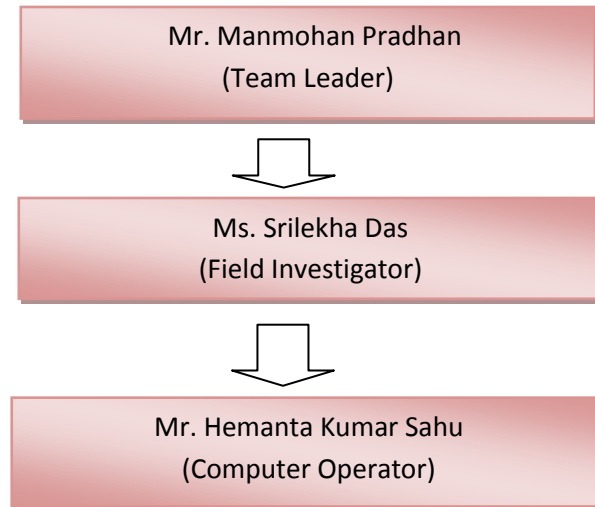
The present SIA study team comprises of 03 members (including one female) as one Team Leader, one Field Investigator and one Computer Operator. The detail about the team is given below in Table -3.2.

Table -3.2. List of the members engaged in SIA Study

SI No	Name	Qualification	Experience in years	Designation
1	Manmohan Pradhan	MSW,LLB	25	Team Leader
2	Srilekha Das	MA	15	Field Investigator
3	Hemanta Ku. Sahu	BA, PGDCA	10	Computer Operator

Team Structure of the SIA study is represented in the diagram 3.1

Diagram 3.1. -Team Structure



3.3. Study Approach

The objective of the SIA study is to have a complete understanding of socio-economic conditions of the land losing families, displaced families, inventory of public assets, to identify social costs involved and to prepare social impact management plan (SIMP). Both qualitative and quantitative approaches were followed in the study. Various tools of data collection like interview schedule, focus group discussions, in-depth interviews, and transect walks were used during the survey.

An initial launch meeting was conducted with all the stakeholders to understand the scope of the project. A survey schedule was prepared to capture socio-economic status of affected families as per the guidelines mentioned of RFCTLA R & R (Social Impact Assessment) rules. Following the timelines mentioned in the act, a notification was issued by the state government with notification number **RDM- LAA- CTC- 0001-2026- 5218/R&DM** dated **04.02.2026**. The notification, provided in the **annexure-1**, clearly states that the list of possible affected families and AGRANEE will be conducting SIA study in the affected villages. Data collection was started immediately after signing the contract with the NCDS. A draft report was prepared based on a detailed analysis of socio-economic data. A public hearing will be conducted to present the findings from the draft report.

3.4. Sources of data Used

Both primary and secondary sources of data were used in the preparation of this report. The data collected during the household survey is used in building the socio-economic profile of the affected families. Secondary data sources like village revenue records, census data, project maps, the project report prepared by AG Office, Cuttack, previous SIA studies conducted by the various agencies were considered during the survey. The secondary data thus collected complemented the primary data and field observations while compiling the report.

3.5. Methodology Adopted

The methodology has been outlined keeping in view the objectives and scope of the study and provisions of law. The following steps have been followed.

- i. Demarcating the area (Unit-14, Cuttack Sahara) impacted by the project.
- ii. Specifying the data requirements along with their sources.
- iii. Identification of all stakeholders and their involvement.
- iv. Scoping study in the field.
- v. Conduct baseline survey through census survey method.
- vi. Assessment of the social impact of the project and informal discussion on compensation, assistance and income restoration program.
- vii. Development of a social impact management/mitigation plan indicating the likely entitlements to be provided to the affected c families/ persons.
- viii. Organization of public consultations/public hearings to obtain reactions and views of the people for incorporation in the final SIA report.
- ix. Publication of final SIA report.

3.6. Data Collection Process

- ❖ Selection and orientation training of the survey team
- ❖ Desk review of the relevant documents, RoR, Project report, Baseline information about the studied area etc.
- ❖ Identification of the affected families as well as sample non-affected families and collection of data through structured interview schedule.
- ❖ Discussion with the key informants like PRI members, field level government functionaries etc.
- ❖ Organizing focus group discussion to capture the responses of all stake holders regarding possible impact of the project, loss of assets, infrastructures etc and their expectation about the compensation packages.
- ❖ Data cleaning, coding and synthesis.
- ❖ Compilation of data and report writing.

3.7. Schedule of the Study

The study was carried out in three phases as mentioned below:

Phage-I- Pre-Survey activities

- ❖ Launching meeting with the Officials and other stakeholders
- ❖ Studying the project documents and RFCTLARR act 2013 and rules 2016
- ❖ Printing of the survey schedule
- ❖ Training to the field staff
- ❖ Notification of SIA Study 4 (1) notification)

Phage-II -Survey activities

- ❖ Household Survey following census method
- ❖ Consultation with stakeholders
- ❖ Focus group discussion

Phage-III -Post-Survey activities

- ❖ Data cleaning and data analysis
- ❖ Preparation of draft SIA Report
- ❖ Translating the document into Odia
- ❖ Organization of public hearing
- ❖ Incorporation of the feedback received from the public hearing and preparation in final report
- ❖ Submission of final report

3.8. Public Consultations

Public consultation is a continuous process followed throughout the duration of SIA study. The project team strongly believed that the voluntary participation of affected people is important to understand their needs. It was also ensured that all the information regarding SIA study was disseminated to the affected families to make them informed. A prior intimation helped in the active participation of the people during the study. Engagement of the affected people in the project from the beginning is essential to avoid friction at later stages of the project.

To understand the local dynamics and various developmental problems present in the affected area, various stakeholders were consulted during the study. The participatory meetings were also used to educate the affected people on the proposed project and to consider their views regarding the same.

The main purpose of the consultation process is to educate the project affected people regarding construction of the parking space (ToR1-00001) and regarding importance of the SIA study.

Following are the objectives of public consultation:

- ❖ To disseminate information on the scope and activities of the project and to ascertain the perceptions of the project affected and displaced households with respect to loss of their property and livelihoods.
- ❖ To understand the expected demands of the affected and displaced families in terms of resettlement and compensation.
- ❖ To understand the larger social and cultural conditions prevailed in the project affected area which will help in effective resettlement and implementation of impact management plan.
- ❖ To identify contentious local issues, which might risk the implementation of the project?
- ❖ To understand the presence of any common property resources and their role in the livelihoods of affected families
- ❖ To understand the economic characteristics of the affected area to prepare an effective mitigation plan
- ❖ To educate the people from the affected area regarding overall development goals and benefits of the project.

Focus Group Discussion

Focus group discussions was organized in the studied area involving both the directly and indirectly affected families. During the discussion it was found out that the people are aware about the construction of the parking space for the new office building of AG Cuttack. The major findings of the discussions are placed below:

- ❖ The affected area Cuttack Sahara, Unit-14 coming under Cuttack Tahasil of Cuttack District.
- ❖ The project is required to provide a spacious parking space for newly constructed AG office building and decongest present traffic/vehicular movement in front of the Hon'ble High Court gate, Cuttack, Odisha.
- ❖ No major public property is going to be affected by the proposed land acquisition process. The proposed land acquisition is belonging to private owned land.
- ❖ The project affected families are belonging to well-to-do categories and interested to handover their land to Government with appropriate compensation packages.

Name of the Village	Problems/Issues	Suggestions
Cuttack Sahara (Unit-14)	Present land value in the locality is many more fold than government price.	Land compensation should be provided as per the local market price instead of government price.
	Almost all the project affected families are interested to handover their land to government with appropriate compensation packages except the present occupant, who is claiming as the 2 nd wife of Late. Durgamadhaha Mishara.	Government should pay our proper dues prior to acquisition of the said land.

Brief of the public hearing conducted

As part of the process, public hearing will be conducted on the findings of the study after submission of the draft report. The feedback of the stakeholders will be incorporated in the final report.

3.9. Challenges faced during data collection & limitations

During the survey the team encountered a number of problems which are as follows:

- As the project area is located in the Cuttack city and in front of the High Court of Odisha gate there are full of business houses mostly run by outsiders on rental basis. Hence it was very difficult for our team to collect primary information and conduct FGD.
- It was also very difficult for our team to conduct village meeting and PRA exercises as the residents of the area are unknown to each other and have poor social relation.
- No one was residing there except the occupant during our survey period so it was very difficult for our survey team to collect information.

CHAPTER- 4

Assessment of Land, Estimation and Enumeration of Affected Families and Assets

Land always holds very important places as an immovable property and land ownership is the determining factor of one's socioeconomic status in the rural community. Though land itself is non-elastic in nature, it becomes a perpetual and endless source of an individual's income, livelihood and social attraction. It is because of the above reasons; loss of land by acquisition for any development project invites Social Impact Assessment of land losers. In the context of land acquisition for "construction of a parking space" project proponent will acquire 0.119 acres of private land from village Unit-14, Nayasadak coming under Cuttack Tahasil of Cuttack District. Thus, the study team tried to capture the information on land details of the affected families and loss of assets attached to it.

4.1. Extent of land to be acquired

As per the information total of 0.119 acres of private land proposed to be acquired for the parking space project. In the process land will be acquired from one village coming under Cuttack Tahasil. Detail is given in the table 4.1.

Table 4.1: Land requirement for the project (in acres)

Village	Private land	Govt. Land	Religious Land	Community Land	Forest Land	Others	Total
Cuttack Sahara (Unit-14)	0.119	-	-	-	-	-	0.119
Total	0.119	-	-	-	-	-	0.119

Table.4.2: Type of ownership over the land

Name of the Village	Private Ownership		Religious & Customary Rights		Encroacher		Total	
	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%
Cuttack Sahara (Unit-14)	0.119	100	-		-		0.119	100
Total	0.119	100	-		-		0.119	100

Table-4.3. Details of land to be acquired

Name of the Village	No of PAFs	No of Plots	Total Area	Affected Area
Cuttack Sahara (Unit-14)	03	03	0.119	0.119
Total	03	03	0.119	0.119

Further, information on plot wise land status shows that there are 03 project affected families poses 03 numbers of plots going to be acquired having total area of 0.119acres of private land under the occupancy of affected families. The total 0.119 acres has to be acquired for the project purpose. Details given in the table 4.2. & 4.3.

4.2. Land types

Assessment on land type under the private ownership shows that the lands are basically belong to homestead type. The detail of the same is shown in the table 4.4.

Table-4.4. Details of affected land types (Kisam)

Name of the Village	Agricultural Land	Affected land	Jalasya	Affected land	Orchard	Affected land	Home Stead	Affected land	Total	Total Affected land
Cuttack Sahara (Unit-14)	-		-		-		0.119	0.119	0.119	0.119
Total	-		-		-		0.119	0.119	0.119	0.119

4.3. Land Holding Pattern and Available Irrigation Facility

The primary information as well as secondary information collected by the survey team on land holding pattern and available irrigation facility shows that the affected families don't have any cultivated land, so analysis of irrigation facility may not be applicable here.

4.4. Claimant over the Affected Land

Primary information as well as secondary information collected by the survey team on the claimant of affected land shows that there is one claimant other than family members which need further interrogation during working out the compensation package. The said information is shown in the table 4.5.

Table.4.5: Claimant for Affected Land other than Family Members

Village	Yes	%	No	%	Total	%
Cuttack Sahara (Unit-14)	01	33.33	02	66.66	03	100
Total	01	33.33	02	66.66	100	100

4.5. Utilization Pattern of Affected Land

Land use of the surveyed village reveals that the total 0.119 acres of privateland is home stead and an old building stood on the land in a very miserable condition. The village detail is given in the table 4.6.

Table.4.6: Utilization Pattern of Affected Land (in acres)

Village	Total amount of affected land	Agriculture	Residential	Others
Cuttack Sahara (Unit-14)	0.119	-	0.119	-
Total	0.119	-	0.119	-

4.6. Cropping Pattern Adopted by Affected Families

Primary information as well as secondary information collected by the survey team on cropping pattern of the affected families shows that the affected families don't have any cultivated land, so analysis of cropping pattern may not be applicable here.

4.7. Loss of Structures and Assets in the Affected Land

Information on extent of loss in private property as well as common property is going to be affected by the proposed parking space project is minimal.

Table.4.7: Individual assets to be affected

Name of the village/ cost of the assets	Trees			Well	Tube -well	Pond	Any other built on structure	Total
	Fruit bearing	Non-fruit bearing	Total					
Cuttack Sahara (Unit-14)	-	-	-	-	-	-	An old double stored building with 2 shop on the front side	-
Cost in Rs.	-	-	-	-	-	-	15-20 Lakhs	

4.8. Dependency on Affected Land

Information gathered during the field study on dependency of agricultural labourers and share croppers on the affected land shows that the affected families don't have any cultivated land, but there are two shops found on the affected land given on rent.

Socio-economic and Cultural Profile of the Studied Area

Documenting relevant information about the studied human habitation-demographic, social, cultural and economic conditions etc. of people along with bio-physical situation of the project affected areas has a logical necessity in a Social Impact Assessment (SIA) study. The present SIA study has been carried out in Unit Number-14, Nayasadak, comes under Cuttack Sadar Tahasil of Cuttack District. In the present chapter the Socioeconomic profile of the surveyed families has been discussed.

5.1. About the Studied District: Cuttack

Cuttack is the former capital and the second largest city of Odisha. It is the headquarters of the Cuttack district. Cuttack is known as the Millennium City as well as the Silver City due to its history of 1000 years and famous silver filigree works. It is considered as the judicial capital of Odisha as the Orissa High Court is located here. It is also the commercial capital of Odisha which hosts many trading and business houses in and around the city.

On the administrative point of view, the district has 3 sub-divisions namely- Cuttack, Athagarh and Banki and 14 blocks namely- Athagarh, Banki, Baramba, Baranga, Dampara, Kantapara, Mahanga, Narasinghpur, Niali, Nischintakoili, Salipur, Tangi-Choudwar and Tigrira including 4 ULBs like- Athagarh NAC, Banki NAC, Choudwar Municipality & Cuttack Municipal Corporation. Also, there are 377 GPs and 1952 villages in the district.

As per 2011 census the total population of the district is 26,24,470 out of which 12,71,710 (48.45%) are female. Similarly, density of population per square km is 667 against state average 270. SC population of the district is 4,98,633 (18.99%) and ST population is 93,745 (3.56%) whereas state average is SC- 17.13% and ST-22.85%. Similarly, sex ratio of the district is 940/1000 comparison to state average 979/1000. Average literacy rate of the district is 85.5% and women literacy is 79.6% in comparison to state average 72.87% and 64.01%.

Table-5.1 Profile of the district at a glance

Indicators	District (Cuttack)	State (Odisha)
Geographical Area (Sq km)	3932	155707
No. of Subdivision	03	58
No. of Blocks/Tahasil	14	314
No. of ULB	04	115
No. of Gram Panchayat	377	6794
No. of Villages	1952	51311
No. of Households	579170	9605629
Population	2624470	41974218
Male	1352760 (51.55%)	21212136

Female	1271710 (48.45%)	20762082
Rural Population	1692095	34970562
Urban Population	135097	7003656
SC Population	498633 (18.99%)	7188463
ST Population	93745 (3.56%)	9590756
Population growth	12.1%	14.05%
Density of population /Km ²	667	270
Sex ratio (per 1000 males)	940	979
Average literacy	85.5%	72.87%
Male literacy	91.1%	81.59%
Female literacy	79.6%	64.01%
Total Workforce	936365	17541589
Main Workforce	696274	10707543

Source- Census-2011

5.2. About the Studied Tahasil: Cuttack Sadar

The studied Cuttack Sadar Tahasil comes under Cuttack district is located in the district headquarters Cuttack which is 25 km away from the State headquarters Bhubaneswar. The block is covered by Nischintakoili in the east, Cuttack City in the west, Athagarh in the north and Barang block in the north. The tahasil has 17 GP and 118 villages covering a geographical area of 175.93sq km. The total population of Cuttack Tahasil is 141693 reside in 30668 households.

Table-5.2. Profile of the Tahasil at a glance

Indicators	Block/Tahasil (Cuttack Sadar)
Geographical Area (Sq km)	175.93
Number of Gram Panchayat	17
Number Of Village	118
Number of Household	30668
Number of Population	141693
Male Population	72409
Female Population	69284
Scheduled Caste Population	41352
Scheduled Tribe Population	2895
Average Literacy Rate	82.39
Male Literacy Rate	89.12
Female Literacy Rate	75.13
Total workforce	51084
Main workforce	36863
Cultivatorr	7547
Agricultural Labour	14671

Source- Census-2011

5.3. About the Studied Village

The study was carried out in the Unit-14, Nayasadak area (ward no-13) under Cuttack Municipal Corporation of Cuttack district. There are 2326 HHs in the ward having total population of 10254. The detail is given in the table 5.3.

Table-5.3. Information about the affected village

Village Name	No of House Hold	Total Population(As per census-2011)			SC Population			ST population		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Cuttack Sahara (Unit-14) CMC-13	2145	4830	4990	9820	622	642	1264	89	80	169

5.4. About the Project Affected Families

Analysis of social and economic phenomena is vital to understand the quality of life of any human habitat for acquisition of land. On the other hand, understanding the socioeconomic life in the project area requires comprehensive analytical treatment of elements and facts of the social and economic structure which constitute the framework of social life. In the present SIA study on proposed private land acquisition for construction of a parking space for the newly constructed office building of the Advocate General of Odisha in front of the gate of the High Court of Odisha. As per the RoR it was estimated that 03 families will be affected by the proposed 0.119 acres of land acquisition. The detail of the ward/village given in the table 5.4.

Table-5.4. Information about the affected Families& Land

Name of the Village	Ward No. (CMC)	Tahasil Name	Families to be Affected	Total Land (in acres)	Land to be Acquired (in acres)
Cuttack Sahara (Unit-14)	Ward no-13	Cuttack Sadar	03	0.119	0.119

The survey team has covered 02 project affected families by adopting household census method and 01 left out because of their non-availability in the area/location.

5.4.1. Overview of the Surveyed Families

There were 02 directly affected families surveyed out of total 03. Total population of the surveyed families is 07 out of which 01 male and 06 females. The detail is given in the table 5.5.

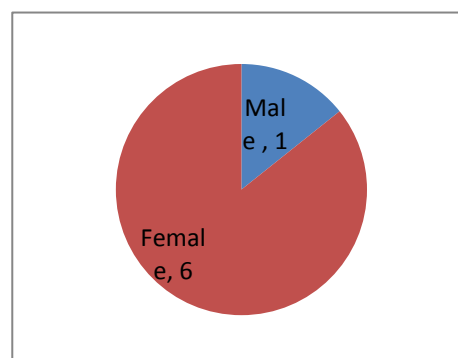


Table -5.5. Demographic Information of the Surveyed Families

Village Name	Families Surveyed	Total Population	Sex	
			Male	Female
Cuttack Sahara (Unit-14)	02	07	06	01

5.4.2. Distribution of Affected Population by Age and Sex

When sex ratio plays a vital role for differential approach in development process, age classification helps in determining the productive group with reciprocation to the dependency pattern in the society influencing the socio-economic condition. It is seen in the studied village that across the village and age groups male population is found more than the female. Besides majority of the population falls in the age category of 18-45 yrs (04nos) followed by above 60 (03 nos) years of age group among the affected family's population. The details are given in the below table 5.6.

Table -5.6. Distribution of affected population by age and sex

Village	Sex	0-6 years	6-14 years	14-18 years	18-45 years	45-60 years	60 above	Total
Cuttack Sahara (Unit-14)	M	00	00	00	00	00	01	01
	%	-	-	-	-	-	100	100
	F	00	00	00	04	00	02	06
	%	-	-	-	66.66	-	33.33	100
	T	00	00	00	04	00	03	07
	%	-	-	-	57.14	-	42.86	100

5.4.3. Distribution of affected families according to their category

Since family structure is usually considered as an indicator of social and economic circumstances of the family, hence the SIA team made an attempt to analyse the same for affected families. The data collected on the type of families shows that 01 studied families is nuclear type and 01 is women headed type family. It evidences that nuclear family concept is the most preferred among the affected families. The village data is depicted in the below table 5.7.

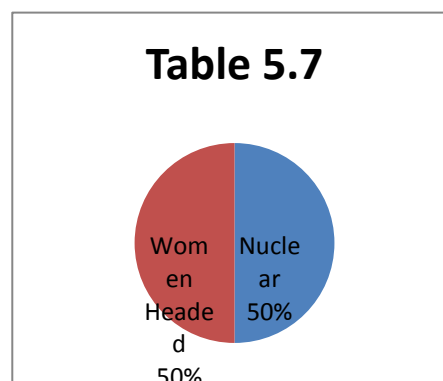


Table -5.7. Distribution of Family Type

Name of the Village	Nuclear	Joint	Single	Women headed	Total
Cuttack Sahara (Unit-14)	01	00	00	01	02
%	50	-	-	50	100

5.4.4. Distribution of affected families according to their caste & religion

The Indian society is still highly affected by caste, class and gender issues. The social configuration of the affected families shows that 100% affected surveyed families belong to Hindu religion & general category. The details of the surveyed families are presented in the table 5.8.

Table -5.8. Religious and Social Composition

Name of the Village	Caste				Religion			
	SC	ST	OBC	General	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Others
Cuttack Sahara (Unit-14)	00	00-	00	02	02	00	00	00
%	-	-	-	100	100	-	-	-

5.4.5. Distribution of affected population according to their marital status

As in the society, the daily habits, behavioural pattern and reaction to the social issues are also influenced by the marital status of a person, so the study team made an attempt to understand the marital status of the affected population in the project area. As per the study findings 28.57% of the studied affected adult population are married, 57.14% un-married and remaining 14.28% are found widow. The village marital data depicted in the table 5.9.

Table -5.9. Distribution of marital status among the studied population

Surveyed Families	Married	Un-married	Divorce	Separated	Widow	Widower	Total
Cuttack Sahara (Unit-14)	02	04	-	-	01	00	07
%	28.57	57.14	-	-	14.28	-	100

5.4.6. Distribution of Affected population according to educational status

The data collected on educational status of the affected population shows that 100% of the studied population are literate and found no one below 6 years of age group. Village detail is given in the table 5.10 (a)

Table -5.10. (a) Distribution of Educational Status

Name of the Village	Literate		Illiterate		Children <6 yrs		Total
	M	F	M	F	B	G	
Cuttack Sahara (Unit-14)	01	06	00	00	00	00	07
%	14.28	85.72	-	-	-	-	100

Further analysis of the data on education of the affected population shows that 33.33% are middle, 50% are graduate and remaining 16.66% have completed some professional qualifications. Village detail is given in the table 5.10 (b).

Table -5.10. (b) Distribution of Educational Status

Name of the village	Gender	Just Literate	Primary	Middle	Matric	+2	Graduate	Professional Qualification	Total
Cuttack Sahara (Unit-14)	Male	00	00	00	00	00	01	00	01
	%	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	100
	Femal	00	00	02	00	00	03	01	06
	%	-	-	33.33	-	-	50.00	16.66	100
Total		00	00	02	00	00	04	01	07
%		-	-	28.57	-	-	57.14	14.28	100

5.4.7. Occupation of affected families

To analyse the impact of the project and develop an appropriate income generation plan, the study team tried to capture and assess the livelihood of the affected members basing on their occupation. Table 5.11 depicts the occupations of the main bread earner of the families. The data shows that out of the 02 surveyed families one family depend on service and one on other sources.

Table- 5.11. Village wise distribution of Occupation

Name of the Village	Service	Business	Wage	Agri Culture	Retired person	Others	Total
Cuttack Sahara (Unit-14)	01	00	00	00	00	01	02
%	50	-	-	-	-	50	100

5.4.8. Distribution of Affected families according to Family Income

The economic status of a person can be measured from the access to employment and income. Assessing family income also helps to understand the living standard, expenditure pattern, capacity of savings, etc., which helps to quantify the economic status of the families. Distribution of annual income of the surveyed families from primary sources depicts that out of 02 surveyed families' annual income of salaried families' income varies from Rs 600,000/- to Rs. 800,000/- and income from other income sources varies from Rs. 200,000/. To 300,000/-. Data reveals that most of the affected families belong to well-to-do category. The detail information about the same is presented in the table 5.12.

Table- 5.12. Village wise distribution of total annual income of the affected families from primary sources

Name of the Village	Agri-culture	Live stock	Fish ery	Service/ Salary	Daily Wage	Busi-ness	Others (pension, rent, interest etc)
Cuttack Sahara (Unit-14)	00	00	00	00	00	00	01
Income	-	-	-	6.0 -8.0 Lakh	-	-	2.0-3.0 Lakh

5.4.9. Distribution of Affected Families according to Expenditure Pattern

As a part of the socioeconomic analysis, family's expenditure on different items were collected during the study process for assessment of their standard of living. Thus, previous year's average monthly expenditure pattern on food and non-food items have been analysed to establish co-relation between the income and expenditure. The table 5.13. depicts the monthly expenditure of affected families.

Table- 5.13. Village wise distribution of Monthly Expenditure of Affected Families

Village Name	Number & %	Below 1000	1000-2000	2000-3000	3000-5000	5000-10000	Above 10000	Total
Cuttack Sahara	Number	00	00	00	00	01	01	02

(Unit-14)	%	-	-	-	-	50	50	100
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Table- 5.14. Village wise distribution Average Food Expenditure of Affected Families

Village Name	Number & %	Below 1000	1000-2000	2000-3000	3000-5000	5000-10000	Above 10000	Total
Cuttack Sahara (Unit-14)	Number	00	00	00	01	01	00	02
	%	-	-	-	50	50	-	100

The average monthly expenditure of surveyed families shows that one families monthly food expenditure is between Rs.5000-10000 and other one is between Rs.3000-5000. The information in details is given in the above table 5.14.

5.4.10. Housing Condition of Affected Families

Assessment of housing condition is vital for land acquisition related impact studies. Housing structure of the affected families was personally observed and verified by the field investigators during survey and revealed data indicates that affected families are residing in rented houses and 100% are made of brick and cemented walls with concrete roof. Detail are given in the bellow Table 5.15(a) and (b).

Table- 5.15. Housing Condition

a) Pattern of House Construction (Wall)

Village Name	Number & %	Only Mud	Mud with Bamboo	Brick & Mud	Brick & Cement	Total
Cuttack Sahara (Unit-14)	Number	00	00	00	02	02
	%	-	-	-	100	100

b) Pattern of House Construction (Roof)

Village Name	Number & %	Thatched	Asbestos	Tile/ Khapar	Concrete	Total
Cuttack Sahara (Unit-14)	Number	00	00	00	02	02
	%	-	-	-	100	100

5.4.11. Possession of Assets

Possession of assets also adds value to economic condition of a family. Durable assets possessed by the surveyed families have been taken into account during the study as it supplements the well-being ranking. It has been observed that one surveyed family has minimum assets like- TV, mobile, cycle, LPG and other has two wheelers & freeze etc. This

shows that the surveyed families are living a basic standard of life. Listed below in table 5.16.

Table- 5.16. Household Assets

Materials	Cuttack Sahara (Unit-14)	
	Number	%
Television	02	100
Freeze	01	50
Mobile Phone	02	100
Cycle	01	50
M. Bike	01	50
Four-wheeler	00	-
LPG	02	100
Kitchen Appliances	02	100
Ornaments	02	100
Other Assets	-	-

5.4.12. Health Seeking Behaviour of Affected families

Health status of the surveyed families is examined by looking into the illness patterns among them as well as treatment behaviour undertaken whereas Illness Pattern is examined on the basis of extent of illness and type of illness. The treatment behaviour is assessed on the basis of their access to different health services. The studied villages situated at the district headquarter hospital (SCBMCH) so the villagers prefer to go there when & where ever is required to have better treatment rather than other health facilities. Probing on the health seeking behaviour shows that all the affected families are accessing to government health institutions. Details given in the below table 5.17.

Table- 5.17. Accessibility of Health Facilities

Village Name	PHC	CHC	Dist. Hospital	Private hospital/ clinic	Others	Total
Cuttack Sahara (Unit-14)	00	00	02	00	00	02
%	-	-	100	-	-	100

5.4.13. Vulnerability status of the affected families

During the study, vulnerability status of the households was also determined on the basis of the social status such as SC/ST households, women headed households, households having PWD dependents. The study finding shows that out of 02 affected surveyed families only one women headed family found from the affected families. Details listed below in table 5.18.

Table- 5.18. Vulnerability status of the affected families

Name of the Village	SC	ST	Women Headed	PWD family			Old age/ elderly person
				Physical	Visual	Mental	
Cuttack Sahara (Unit-14)	00	00	01	00	00	00	00

5.4.14. Land Assets

Land is associated with the social status of the rural society whereas it is considered as bread and butter for an agrarian family. Hence not only economy but emotional attachment also associated with the land when the talk goes on for land acquisition the affected families come to stake. When the study looked at the land holding pattern of the affected families it is found that they have possessed only 0.119 acres of private land. The land detail is shown in the bellow table 5.19.

Table- 5.19. Land holding Pattern

Village Name	Total amount of land owned (in acre)	Private land (in acre)	Govt. Land(in acre)	Religious Land (in acre)	Commun ity Land (in acre)	Forest Land (in acre)	Others (in acre)
Cuttack Sahara (Unit-14)	0.119	0.119	-	-	-	-	-

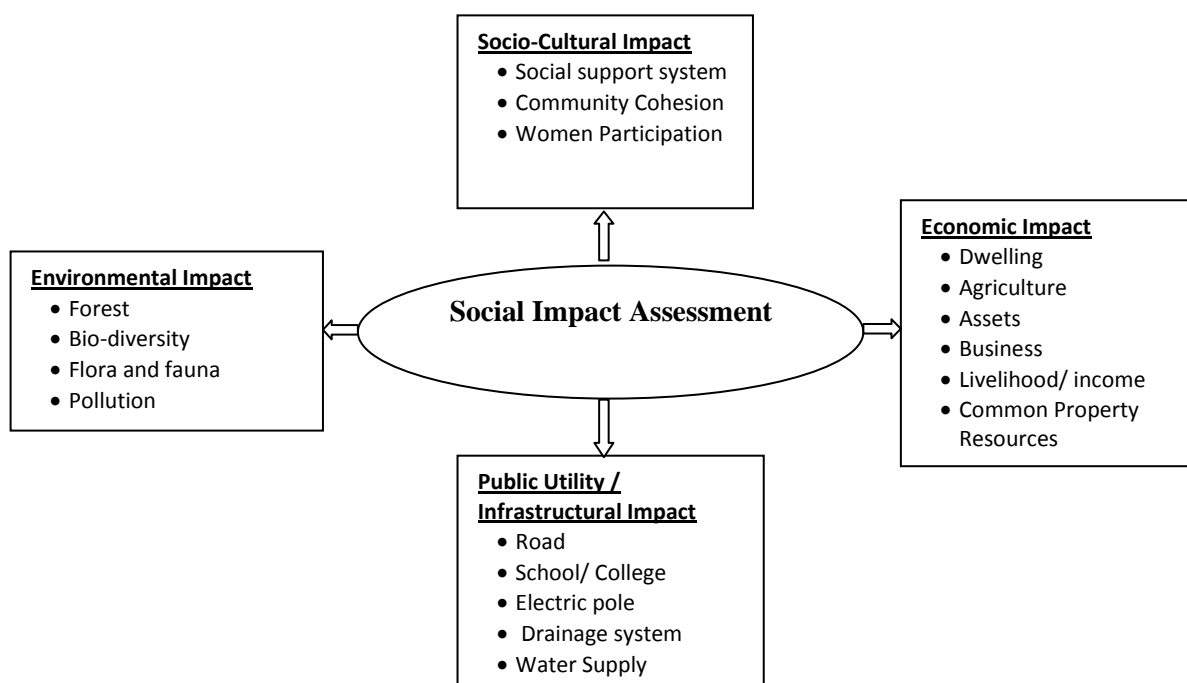
Table- 5.20. Land use pattern of affected land

Village Name	Total amount of private land owned	Culti Vation	Orch Ard	Resi Dential	Comm ercial	Forest	Barren	Others (Chaka)
Cuttack Sahara (Unit-14)	0.119	-	-	0.119	-	-	-	-

Further, information gathered on land use pattern shows that 100% of private land is homestead type that to be fully affected by the project. The villagers land use pattern detail is given in the above table 5.20.

Social Impact and Household Perception

The impacts of development projects occur in different forms. Hence, it is need to understand beforehand the implications of adverse impacts so that mitigation plans could be put in place in advance. In this connection the impact of land acquisition for construction of the parking space for the newly constructed office building of the Advocate General of Odisha located in front of the High Court of Odisha has been assessed through different PRA techniques. Though, various measures have been taken by the implementing agency to ensure minimum impacts on the surrounding communities, it is required to identify the project impact on the affected families on the basis of which a comprehensive mitigation strategy can be designed. Basically dimensions of social impact analysis are:



6.1. Approaches for Identifying the Impacts

Social impact of a project explores how availability of resources, services, living condition, quality of life and environment in the project area are affected by implementation of the project. These effects have been captured through survey among both directly and indirectly affected families and through stakeholder consultations. The following steps were followed for the purpose:

- (i) Conduct of census survey among the project affected families
- (ii) Discussion with indirectly affected families and local communities.
- (iii) Consultation with local PRI/ULB representatives and local elites.
- (iv) Interaction with government officials, in-charge of the project implementing agency and opinion of the local leaders.

Acquisition of land by a project usually causes loss of land and displacement of habitations warranting rehabilitation of people. But in the current project i.e. approach road construction, the project causes complete acquisition of 03 plots only. The data also reveals that only 0.119 acres of private land will be acquired for the said purpose where as there is no other assets except one single stored old building with two shops located on the front side of the building is going to be affected by the proposed project. The impacts that are likely to occur in the different phases of the project are mentioned in the table below:

Table-6.1. Impact of the project to be happened at different phases

Impact on	Project Phase	Nature of Impact	Significance of Impact
Land and land based livelihood	All phases	Positive	Negligible
Employment & Economy	All phases	Negative	Negligible
Loss of residential structure	All phases	Positive	High
Community infrastructure & services	Construction	Negative	Nil
Community safety & security	Construction	Negative	Negligible
Community health	Construction	Negative	Negligible
Environment	Construction	Negative	Negligible
Migration	Construction	Negative	Negligible

6.2. Impoverishment Risks Assessment

The impoverishment risks analysis adds substantially to the tools used for explaining, diagnosing, predicting, and planning for development. The most relevant impoverishment risks to the present project affected people are as follows:

- **Landlessness:** 02 families may be landless by the proposed land acquisition.
- **Joblessness:** There is no such impact found in the present study.
- **Homelessness:** There is possibility of homelessness of the present occupant.
- **Loss of access to CPRs (Common Property Resources):** There is no such impact found in the present study.
- **Marginalization:** There is no possibilities of marginalization of any affected families.

The risk analysis also helps the implementing authority to take action in terms of predicting, explaining, diagnosing, designing and planning. In the present studied project on construction of the parking space for the newly constructed office building of the Advocate General of Odisha project, the impoverishment risk is negligible.

Social Impact Management Plan

Social Impact Assessment (SIA) involves the processes of assessing, analyzing and managing the intended and unintended positive and negative social consequences of projects and other planned interventions for development. It alerts the project planners and helps to design a people-centric mitigation plan.

The sub-section 6 of the section 4 of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (RFCTLARR, 2013) specifically asks for preparation of a social impact management plan (SIMP) by listing out the ameliorative measures, which are required to be undertaken for mitigating adverse impacts of a project. In the previous chapter the various impacts social, economic, environmental and cultural benefits and costs associated with the project are summarized. On the basis of the areas of concern and the opinion of the respondents the SIMP has been prepared. Besides, implementation of SIMP also requires the involvement of various agencies/ key players.

7.1. Approach for SIMP

The framework of SIMP based on the following approaches:

- Understanding the issues and opportunities through stakeholder’s consultation.
- Predicting the likely impacts/ benefits.
- Developing mitigation strategy in a collaborative way by engaging the stakeholders.
- Applying adaptive management practice and establishment of proper monitoring and evaluation system.

7.2. Social Impact Management Plan

Sl. No.	Identified Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Unit	Cost in Rs.	Responsible Authority
1	Loss of land & an old double stored building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Fair and transparent compensation of acquired land (as per provision). ● Immediate payment of compensation. 	03 PAFs	As per provision spelled out in RFCTLARR Act, 2013 and Rule 2016	LAO Cuttack and EE (R & B) Division-1 Cuttack
2	Loss of environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Adequate dust proofing measures may be taken to control dust during demolition & construction period. ● Also necessary 	As per requirement	As per requirement	Executive Engineer (R & B) Division-1 Cuttack

		plantation in vacant places may be undertaken as an environment conservation measure.			
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7.3. Monitoring Mechanism and Institutional Arrangement

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 arrangement at various levels are outlined in the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 as well as in the Government of Odisha Rules, 2016. The District Collector as the head of 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 after for the proper implementation of the project including payment of compensation, facilitation of disbursement of Rehabilitation and Resettlement entitlement, speedy disposal of disputes for the affected families and grievances redressal etc. Monitoring and Evaluation of SIMP implementation will provide opportunity to assess the success of the implementation of ameliorative measures recommended in the report. But broadly for the first-hand services the following framework has been developed for implementation and monitoring of the proposed project work.

Sl. No.	Activities	Implementation	Monitoring Authority
1	Finalization of RoR	Tahasildar, & Sub-Collector, Cuttack Sadar	District Collector, Cuttack
2	Calculation of Compensation Package	Committee chaired by District Collector	R & DM Department
3	Payment of Compensation	LAO Cuttack & R & BDivision-1, Cuttack	Sub-Collector & District Collector, Cuttack
4	Grievance Redressal	LAO & District Collector, Cuttack	Competent authority

CHAPTER- 8

Analysis of Costs & Benefits and Recommendations

Cost Benefit Analysis (CBA) techniques are being widely used to underpin and assist the decision-making process in determining the justification for a development project by evaluating its potential opportunities and benefits for people, as well as its negative effects. Thus, CBA aims to evaluate a set of direct and indirect impacts of a project, its financial and non-financial effects on a set of economic agents, quantifying them in terms of money, synthesizing them, and taking a final decision as to whether the project is worth having.

The use of CBA can be traced back to flood control projects implemented in America in the 1930s. The accuracy of CBA techniques has been improved over the years with the development and incorporation of new evaluation criteria and become the most universally accepted and applied method in Social Impact Assessment.

In a CBA, both the costs and benefits have monetary and non-monetary elements have reference to directly impacted stakeholders. Social benefits also relate to posterity and non-human stakeholders. Thus, it is always a highly complex and challenging exercise.

In the present SIA study on Land Acquisition for construction of the approach road project cost & benefit of the project can be compared as follows:

Area of Concern	Costs	Benefits
Economic	Loss of homestead land with an old double stored residential building including 2 shops on the front side of the house.	Provide space for official vehicle parking under new building of AG office and reduce traffic congestion.
Social	Loss of existing neighbourhood and social relationship.	Decongest vehicular movement in front of Odisha High Court gate for general public.
Cultural	Nothing	Observe cultural activities as usual
Environmental	Pollution level may increase during construction period	Degraded ecosystem can be restored by adopting appropriate environment protection measures.

Hence, inference can be drawn that the benefits from the project will outweigh its costs and would make worthwhile contribution to the traffic decongestion of the locality.

Recommendation

Based on the findings the following steps may be taken for successful implementation of the construction of parking space for AG office new building in front of High Court of Odisha, Cuttack. These recommendations are mostly drawn from the opinions of the project affected family members. However, these recommendations are neither static not binding upon the affected families. Hence, it can further be improved and modified basing on the PAFs demand or situational need.

- Affected families should be properly compensated for the loss of their land & old building.
- Land compensation money should be calculated & disbursed as per the present/ revised government rate & norm.
- All most all the project affected families are agreed to handover their land to government with appropriate compensation package except the present occupant. So, overall impact of the project is considered as positive.
- The proposed land is a joint property of 03 owners and disputed one. The present occupant Mrs. Kshirabditanaya Udgata claiming as the wife of Late. Durgamadhaba Mishra residing in the affected building. So proper enquiry and appropriate legal measures need to be taken prior to disbursement of compensation.

Conclusion

Though project affected families lose their paternal property but definitely decongest the road in front of the High Court gate and reduce the vehicular and pedestrian traffic. So the project authority has the responsibility to take appropriate steps towards minimizing and mitigating the negative impacts of the project as much as possible. No doubt they will be remembered for ever for their contribution.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE PUBLIC HEARING ON SIA STUDY REPORT

Venue: Old Conference Hall Collectorate, Cuttack

Date: 22.04.2026

A total of 30 participants from village Cuttack Sahara, Unit Number-14, Nayasadak under Cuttack Tahasil of Cuttack District participated in the public hearing programme along with government officials like- ADM (Revenue) Cuttack, Tahasildar Cuttack Sadar, LAO Cuttack, Dy-Collector Sub-Collector office Cuttack, officials from CMC, AG office, R&B Cuttack and representatives from the SIA Study agency-AGRANEE.

The public hearing programme was presided by the Additional District Magistrate (ADM), Revenue, Cuttack in the presence of all concerns and proceeded as per the fixed agenda.

It is a well-known fact that public hearing is considered as one of the effective tools of transparency and accountability. Further according to the section 5 of RFCTLARR Act-2013 and Rule 14 of RFCTLARR rule-2015, public hearing will be organized after completion of the SIA study and preparation of SIMP.



The objective of this public hearing was to

- Maintain transparency and keep the concerned informed about the proposed project.
- Disseminate the findings of the draft SIA report of the project namely “Social Impact Assessment Study for Acquisition of 0.119 acres of private land from village Cuttack Sahara, Unit Number-14, Nayasadak under Cuttack Sadar Tahasil of Cuttack District for construction of a parking space for providing parking space for the new office building of the Advocate General Odisha Cuttack.
- Educate the affected families about post-acquisition matters connected therewith
- Seek feedback on findings, collect additional information and opinion from affected masses
- Incorporate the suggestions and feed backs received from the public hearing in the final SIA report.

Proceeding

At the outset ADM Revenue, Cuttack welcome all the participants and explained the reason & process of the present land acquisition for providing a parking space for the newly constructed Advocate General Office in front of the Honorable High Court of Odisha, Cuttack. Then he asked the study agency AGRANEE to present the methodology adopted for the SIA study and key findings mentioned in the draft SIA study report before the participants. The highlights of the report are as follows:



- So far methodology of the study is concerned both census and sampling methods were adopted keeping the objectives of the study in view.
- All required information collected from the families by adopting census method for directly affected families and sampling method for indirectly affected families. Various study methodologies were followed like PRA, social mapping, FGD, one to one discussion, field visit, collection of information from both primary & secondary sources and review of previous studies etc. Four type of questionnaires were prepared as well as utilized for collection of information from project affected families such as house hold scheduled, general information, sociocultural information, focused group discussion schedule and social resource mapping etc.
- Generally, land compensation and displacement are two major issues for land acquisition in any development project. Though there is possibility of displacement in the proposed Parking Space Project but all the affected families have already left the house about three years ago and the house is in abandoned condition. It is understood from the study that there will be negligible impact on the affected families.
- It was learnt that people of the locality were aware about the parking space project where a total of 0.119 acres of private land from Cuttack Sahara, Unit Number-14, Nayasadak is proposed to be acquired by R & B Cuttack.
- It was revealed from the opinion of the project affected families that almost all the three affected families are agreed to give their land to Government with appropriate compensation as they are not residing in the house.

ISSUES RAISED BY THE PARTICIPANTS & RESPONSE FROM PANEL

(Public Hearing for Cuttack Sahara, Unit Number-14, Nayasadak, Cuttack)

Sl.No	Participants	Issues raised by the participants	Response from the Chair/Panel
1	Mr. Damodar Mishra	<p>I would like to know about the present compensation package, particularly present rate of land and how much total estimated cost of our property going to be acquired by Government.</p> <p>I also urge Government not to consider our married sister Mrs. Gajalaxmi Mishra as an owner of the property as she has already given her written unwillingness not to claim any share from the said property. So her claim may not be considered.</p>	<p>So far we have received 02 written and 01 verbal grievances from the affected families who are going to lose 0.119 acres of private land for the construction of Parking Space for AG office new building at Cuttack. Our responses to the queries/grievances are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Valuation of affected Land and assets will be considered following the provision laid down in RFCTLARR Act, 2013 and Rule 2016. • The present Government land value in the locality is Rs. 13.50 crores per acre. • The estimated approximate cost of the said land & property is 3.76 crores. That includes the structures & assets on the said land plus 100% solatium on land value. • No Government job and rehabilitation package i.e. land & building is applicable for this project. Full value of the landed property with 100% extra monetary benefit as solatium will be paid in term of money only and you can buy your own properties as per your choice out of that compensation money. • So far your family disputes relating to share distribution among family members and dispossession from the land issues are concerned either you resolve the issues cordially among yourself or you can go to the court of laws for justice.
2	Ms. Harapriya Mishra, D/o- Late. Durgamadhaba Mishra.	<p>I would like to know about the present compensation and rehabilitation package, particularly present rate of land and how much total estimated cost of our property going to be acquired. Also I would like to know is there any provision of job against our land under R & R scheme.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Also the ADM directed the concerned officials i.e. Tahasildar Cuttack Sadar and officials of R & B Division to re-valuate the landed property again in the
3	Mr. Dullava Mishra	<p>I Dullava Mishra S/o- Late. Durgamadhav Mishra and my mother Mrs. Kshirabdhi Tanaya Udgata presently residing in the house on the affected land. If you acquire the land & building where will we go? So I request Government to take care of our rehabilitation.</p>	
4	Gajalaxmi Mishra	<p>I being an owner of the joint property, demand a share (1/3) from the compensation money. So I request Government to consider my case.</p>	

			presence of the land owners and submit the final report to the LAO at the earliest for further processing.
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At last the ADM, Cuttack reiterated that the prime motto of conducting such a SIA study & organizing public hearing that how the land loser families will be properly and adequately compensated without facing much of difficulties. Further he assured all the project affected families (PAFs) that all the grievances received will be put forth before the appropriate authority and provide necessary support and co-operation from administration for the betterment of the people within the framework of law. Finally, the public hearing was ended with a thanks by the LAO Cuttack to all the participants gathered and shared their valuable suggestions.

ATTENDANCE SHEET




(PUBLIC HEARING FOR PROVIDING PARKING SPACE FOR THE NEW OFFICE BUILDING OF THE ADVOCATE GENERAL ODISHA CONSTRUCTED IN FRONT OF HON'BLE ORISSA HIGH COURT, CUTTACK)

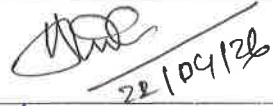


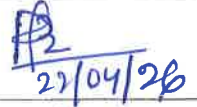
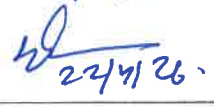
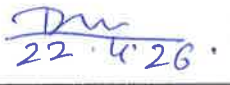

Venue: Old conference Hall, Collectorate, Cuttack

Date: 22.04.2026 Time: 11.00 AM

Organized by: District Administration Cuttack, NCDS & AGRANEE

Sl.no	Name	Designation & Address	Signature
1	Dibyasharan Mohanta	Asst. (Rev), Cte	 22/04/26
2	Manmohan Pradhan	Team Member Agraneer	 22/04/26
3	Hemanta K. Sahu	Agraneer	 22/04/26
4	Anubhadracharan Mishra	Dy. Collector Sub-Collector office, Cuttack Sadar	 22/4/26
5	Devdutt Pradhan	Tdr Gt Sadar	 22/04/26
6	Somya Sefarise	LAO (Civil), Cuttack	 22/4/26
7	Deepay Kumar Saha	Special Officer Asst. Secy, Cuth	 22/4/26
8	P. K. Muduli	Consultant o/o Advocate General Editor.	 22/4/26
9	Bhabani Shankar Mohanty	Asst. Section officer o/o the AG, Odisha	 22/4/26
10	Srikanta Dalai	Asst. Section officer o/o the AG, Odisha	 22/04/26

Sl.no	Name	Designation & Address	Signature
11	Chinmaya Satapathy	Sekhi Gopal Jaipur	
12	Monika Mishra	Chandini chowk, Near Lalbag Police station	
13	Swati Mishra	Chandini chowk Near Lalbag Police Station	Swati Mishra ✓
14	Gajalaxmi Satapathy	Sekhi Gopal, Jaipur	78377244 Gajalaxmi Satapathy
15	Harapriya Mishra	Chandini Chowk Near Lalbag P.S. Cuttack	Harapriya 7978523971 22/04/26
16	Geetanjali Mohr	Chandini Chowk Cuttack	Geetanjali 22.04.2026
17	Kshiroabdi Tarapata Udgate.	Chandini Chowk Near Lalbag P.S.	K.T. Udgate. 22/04/2026
18	Doordar Mishra	Chandini chowk Near Lalbag P.S Cuttack	Doordar Mishra. 22/04/26.
19	Arunya K. Behera	Bemibati Cuttack	Arunya K. Behera 22/4/2026
20	Supraja Kumari Udgate	Puri, Cuttack	Udgate/22.4.2026
21	Susobhanor. Sahoo	S.O. LA Cuttack	S 22.4.26
22.	Nandini K. M.	Udhampur	

Sl.No	Name	Designation & Address	Signature
24	Nikhilesh Pradhan	R.I. LA Section Collector's Office	 22/04/26
25	Biswanarayan Routray	RI, Cuttack Cuttack	 22/4/26
26	Dilipkanti Dasgupta	R.I. LA Section Collector's Office	 22/04/26
27	Prayadareshini Rout	JEO, CMC	 22/04/26
28	Dhendra Kumar Biswas	E.E RO-3	 22/4/26
29	Dandav Misra	M.S. Misra	 22.4.26
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ଓଡ଼ିଶା ସରକାର

ରାଜସ୍ୱ ଓ ବିପର୍ଯ୍ୟୟ ପରିଚାଳନା ବିଭାଗ

No.RDM-LAA-CTC-0001-2026- 5218 /R&DM, Dated 04 FEB 2026

ସାମାଜିକ ପ୍ରଭାବ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଧାରଣ ନିମନ୍ତେ ଅନୁସୂଚନା

ରାଜ୍ୟ ସରକାର ପ୍ରଭାବିତ କ୍ଷେତ୍ର ଜିଲ୍ଲାପାଳ, କଟକ ଙ୍କ ପରାମର୍ଶ କ୍ରମେ ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ଭୂମି ଅଧିଗ୍ରହଣ କରିବାକୁ ଚାହୁଁଛନ୍ତି ଏବଂ ସେଥି ନିମନ୍ତେ ସର୍ବ ସାଧାରଣ ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟରେ ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ଅଞ୍ଚଳରେ ସାମାଜିକ ପ୍ରଭାବ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଧାରଣ (Social Impact Assessment) ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ କରିବାକୁ ଚାହୁଁଛନ୍ତି । ଭୂମି ଅର୍ଜନ, ପୁନର୍ବାସ ଓ ଆଇଆନରେ ଉଚିତ ମୂଲ୍ୟ ଏବଂ ସୁଚ୍ଚତା ଅଧିକାର ଆଇନ ୨୦୧୩ ର ଧାରା ୪(୧) ଅନୁଯାୟୀ ଉକ୍ତ ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ କରାଯିବ ।

୧. ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ବିକାଶକାରୀଙ୍କ ନାମ:- ଅତିରିକ୍ତ ସ୍ୱତନ୍ତ୍ର ଅଧିକାରୀ, ମହାଧିବକ୍ତା ଙ୍କ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାଳୟ, ଓଡ଼ିଶା, କଟକ ।

୨. ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବିତ ଭୂମି ଅଧିଗ୍ରହଣ ର ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟ:- ମହାଧିବକ୍ତା, ଓଡ଼ିଶା, କଟକ ଙ୍କ ନୂତନ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାଳୟ ର ଯାନ ବାହନ ରଖିବା ସ୍ଥାନ ନିମନ୍ତେ ଭୂମି ଅଧିଗ୍ରହଣ, ମୌଜା- ମୁନିଟ ନଂ-୧୪, ନୟାସଡକ, ଆନା-ଲାଲବାଗ, ଜିଲ୍ଲା-କଟକ

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

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

୫. ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ପାଇଁ କଟକ ଜିଲ୍ଲାରେ ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବିତ ଭୂମି ଅଧିଗ୍ରହଣର ବିବରଣୀ/ତଥ୍ୟସିଲ

କ୍ରମିକ ନଂ	ତହସିଲ	ଗ୍ରାମ	ବେସରକାରୀ ଜମି	ମନ୍ତବ୍ୟ
୧	ସଦର କଟକ	ମୁନିଟ ନଂ-୧୪, ନୟାସଡକ	ଏ ୦.୧୧୯	
ମୋଟ			ଏ ୦.୧୧୯	

ଏଥି ସହିତ ଭୂମି ଅନୁସୂଚନା ସଂଲଗ୍ନ କରାଯାଇଅଛି ।

(କ) ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବିତ ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ର ସଂକ୍ଷିପ୍ତ ବିବରଣୀ:- ମାନ୍ୟବର ଉଚ୍ଚ ନ୍ୟାୟାଳୟ, ଓଡ଼ିଶା ସମ୍ମୁଖରେ ଅବସ୍ଥିତ କଟକ ସଦର ଡହସିଲ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗତ ୟୁନିଟ ନଂ-୧୪, ନୟାସଡକ ମୌଜା ରେ ଏ ୦.୧୧୯ ପରିସୀମାରେ ମହାଧିକାରୀ, ଓଡ଼ିଶା, କଟକ ଙ୍କ ନୂତନ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାଳୟ ର ଯାନ ବାହନ ରଖିବା ସ୍ଥାନ ନିମନ୍ତେ, ଅତିରିକ୍ତ ସ୍ୱତନ୍ତ୍ର ଅଧିକାରୀ, ମହାଧିକାରୀ ଙ୍କ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାଳୟ, ଓଡ଼ିଶା, କଟକ ଦ୍ୱାରା ଭୂମି ଅଧିଗ୍ରହଣର ଆବଶ୍ୟକ ହେଉଅଛି ।

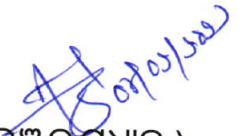
(ଖ) SIA ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣରେ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଭୁକ୍ତ ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ଅଞ୍ଚଳ ଏବଂ ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ଅଞ୍ଚଳ :- କଟକ ଜିଲ୍ଲା ରେ ଉପରୋକ୍ତ ୧ ଗୋଟି ମୌଜା ରେ ଏ ୦.୧୧୯ ଘରୋଇ ଜମି ଅନ୍ତର୍ଭୁକ୍ତ । ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ଜମିର ବିସ୍ତୃତ ତାଲିକା/ତଫସିଲ SIA ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ ଅନ୍ତେ ମିଳି ପାରିବ ।

(ଗ) ଗ୍ରାମସଭା / ଭୂମି ମାଲିକଙ୍କ ସହମତି ଆବଶ୍ୟକ କି ? ଯଦି ଏହି ଅଧିଗ୍ରହଣ ଘରୋଇ କମ୍ପାନୀଙ୍କ ପାଇଁ ହେଉଥାଏ ତେବେ ୮୦ ପ୍ରତିଶତ ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ପରିବାରଙ୍କ ପୂର୍ବସମ୍ମତି ଆବଶ୍ୟକ ପଡ଼ିବ ଏବଂ ଯଦି ସରକାରୀ ବେସରକାରୀ ଭାଗିଦାରୀ ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ନିମନ୍ତେ ଏହି ଅଧିଗ୍ରହଣ ହେଉଥାଏ ତେବେ ୭୦ ପ୍ରତିଶତ ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ପରିବାରଙ୍କ ପୂର୍ବସମ୍ମତି ଆବଶ୍ୟକ ପଡ଼ିବ ।

(ଘ) SIA ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣର ପ୍ରାଥମିକ ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟ ଏବଂ ମୁଖ୍ୟ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାବଳୀ:- ସର୍ବସାଧାରଣ ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଧାରଣ ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ଅଞ୍ଚଳରେ ଥିବା ସମସ୍ତ ଗ୍ରାମବାସୀ ଙ୍କ ପରାମର୍ଶ କ୍ରମେ SIA ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ କରାଯିବ । SIA ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ କ୍ଷେତ୍ର ପରିଦର୍ଶନ, ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିଙ୍କ ସାମୁହିକ ଆଲୋଚନା ଏବଂ ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିଙ୍କ ମତାମତ ଚୁଡ଼ାନ୍ତ ରିପୋର୍ଟ ରେ ସ୍ଥାନିତ ହେବ । ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ଅଞ୍ଚଳରେ ଜନଶୁଣାଣି ପ୍ରକ୍ରିୟା ନିମନ୍ତେ ଓଡ଼ିଶା ନ୍ୟାୟୋଚିତ କ୍ଷତିପୂରଣ ଅଧିକାର ଏବଂ ଭୁଅର୍ଜନ, ପୁନର୍ବାସ ଓ ଅଇଥାନ କ୍ଷେତ୍ରରେ ସ୍ପଷ୍ଟତା ନିୟମାବଳୀ ୨୦୧୭ ର ନିୟମ-୧୪ ଦ୍ରଷ୍ଟବ୍ୟ ।

(ଙ) SIA ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ ଆରମ୍ଭ ଏବଂ ସମାପନ ରିପୋର୍ଟ ପ୍ରଦାନ ଏବଂ ତାହାର ପ୍ରକାଶନ ସରକାରୀ ବିଜ୍ଞପ୍ତି ପ୍ରକାଶିତ ଦିବସଠାରୁ ୪୫ ଦିନ ମଧ୍ୟରେ SIA ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ ସମାପନ କରାଯିବ । SIA ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ ରିପୋର୍ଟ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ପଞ୍ଚାୟତ /ଗ୍ରାମ/ଖାର୍ଡ ସ୍ତରରେ ସ୍ଥାନୀୟ ଭାଷାରେ ପ୍ରକାଶନ କରାହେବ । ତତସହିତ ଜିଲ୍ଲାପାଳ, ଉପଜିଲ୍ଲାପାଳ ଏବଂ ବ୍ଲକ ମହକୁମାରେ ପ୍ରକାଶନ କରାଯିବ ଏବଂ ସର୍ବସାଧାରଣଙ୍କ ଗୋଚରାର୍ଥେ ସରକାରଙ୍କ ୱେବ ସାଇଟ ରେ ସୂଚିତ ହେବ ।

ରାଜ୍ୟପାଳଙ୍କ ଆଦେଶାନୁସାରେ


(ସୁରଞ୍ଜନ ପ୍ରଧାନ)
ଅତିରିକ୍ତ ଶାସନ ସଚିବ

Memo No. 5219 /Rev & DM, Dated 04 FEB 2026

Copy along with the land schedule forwarded to the Director, Printing Stationery, Odisha, Cuttack for information and necessary. He is requested to publish the Notification in the next issue of the Odisha Gazette as this is a statutory one.

SRO Number may be allotted to this publication.

Additional Secretary to Government

Memo No. 5220 /Rev & DM, Dated 04 FEB 2026

Copy forwarded to Law Department / Additional Special officer of office of the Advocate General, Odisha, Cuttack for information and necessary action.

Additional Secretary to Government

Memo No. 5221 /Rev & DM, Dated 04 FEB 2026

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

Additional Secretary to Government

Memo No. 5222 /Rev & DM, Dated 04 FEB 2026

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

Additional Secretary to Government

Memo No. 5223 /Rev & DM, Dated 04 FEB 2026

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

Additional Secretary to Government

ଭୂମି ଅନୁସୂଚୀ

“ମହାଧିକାରୀ, ଓଡ଼ିଶା, କଟକ କି ନୂତନ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାଳୟ ର ଯାନ ବାହାନ ରଖିବା ସ୍ଥାନ ନିମନ୍ତେ ଭୂମି ଅଧିଗ୍ରହଣ”

ତହସିଲ- ସଦର କଟକ ମୌଜା- ଯୁନିଟ୍ ନଂ-୧୪, ନୟାସଡକ, ଥାନା- ଲାଲବାଗ ଜିଲ୍ଲା- କଟକ ।

କ୍ର. ନଂ.	ଖାତା ନଂ.	ପ୍ଲଟ ନଂ.	ମୋଟ ରକବା	ଅଧିଗ୍ରହଣ ରକବା	କିସମ	ରକ୍ଷତକ ନାମ
୧.	୪୩୫/୨୦୩	୧୯୩୩	୦.୦୧୭୦	୦.୦୧୭୦	ଘରବାରୀ ଏକ	ଦାମୋଦର ମିଶ୍ର, ଦୁର୍ଗାମାଧବ ମିଶ୍ର, ଗଜଲକ୍ଷ୍ମୀ ମିଶ୍ର ପି: ହାଡ଼ିବନ୍ଧୁ ମିଶ୍ର, ନେତ୍ରମଣୀ ମିଶ୍ର ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ: ହାଡ଼ିବନ୍ଧୁ ମିଶ୍ର ଜା: ବ୍ରାହ୍ମଣ ବା: ଚାନ୍ଦିନୀଚୌକ ଥା - ଲାଲବାଗ ଜି - କଟକ
୨		୧୯୩୨	୦.୦୦୪୦	୦.୦୦୪୦	ଘରବାରୀ ଏକ	
୩	୪୩୫/୧୪୩	୧୯୩୪	୦.୦୯୮୦	୦.୦୯୮୦	ଘରବାରୀ ଏକ	ଦାମୋଦର ମିଶ୍ର, ଦୁର୍ଗାମାଧବ ମିଶ୍ର, ଗଜଲକ୍ଷ୍ମୀ ମିଶ୍ର ପି: ହାଡ଼ିବନ୍ଧୁ ମିଶ୍ର, ନେତ୍ରମଣୀ ମିଶ୍ର ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ: ହାଡ଼ିବନ୍ଧୁ ମିଶ୍ର ଜା: ବ୍ରାହ୍ମଣ ବା: ନିଜଗାଁ
			ମୋଟ	୦.୧୧୯		

ସୌମ୍ୟା ଟାଡ଼େଜା

ଭୂ-ଅର୍ଜନ ଅଧିକାରୀ (ପୌର), କଟକ

*Land Acquisition Officer
(Civil) Cuttack*

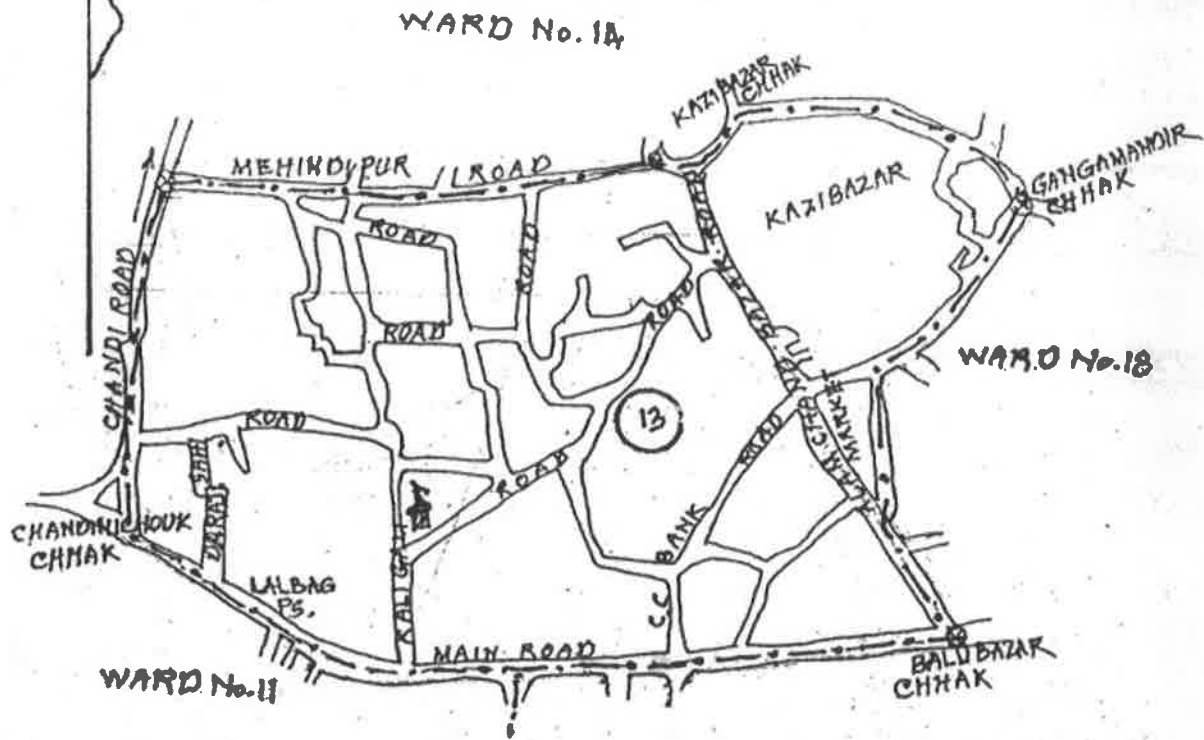

COLLECTOR, CUTTACK

**VILLAGE NAME: CUTTACK SAHAR, UNIT NO-14, NAYASADAK
TAHASIL; CUTTACK SADAR, DISTRICT: CUTTACK**

**(SIA Study of private land acquisition for providing parking space for the new
office building of the Advocate General of Odisha, Cuttack)**

Sl. No	Land Owner Name	Khata No	Plot No	Land to be Acquired (in acres)	Land Type	Respondent Name	Relation	Mobile No
1	Mr. Damodar Mishra	435/203 -do- 435/143	1932 1933 1934	0.0170 0.0040 0.0980	Home stead- 1	Damodar Mishra	Self	8658671358
2	Mr. Durgamadhaba Mishar	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	Harapriya Mishra	Daughter	7978525971
3	Mrs. Gajalaxmi Mishra	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	Ramakanta Biswal	Guardian	9861459028
Total	03	03	03	0.1190	01	03	-	03

MAP OF BOUNDARY LINE IN WARD No. 13
CUTTACK MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.



[Signature]
SURVEYOR
CMC

[Signature]
For MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER
CUTTACK MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

ବିଭାଗ: କଟକ ସଦର ମୁନିସିପାଲିଟି. ୧୪ କଲ୍ୟାଣଚକ୍ର ବିଭାଗ ୪

ଥାନା: ଭାଲୁବାଗ କ.୪

ଓଡ଼ିଶା: କଟକ ସଦର ୨୧୪

ଜିଲ୍ଲା: କଟକ

ସ୍ପ୍ଲଟ୍: ୭୨୪୫-ମା ୧୭୩

ସମ୍ଭା: ୨୦୦୦-୨୦୦୧



କ୍ର.ନଂ	Khata No.	Plot No.	Area	Kusam	R:T
୧	435/203	1932	0.0040	Gharokare-1	Damodar Mishra & others.
୨	435/203	1933	0.0170	-do-	-do-
୩	435/143	1934	0.0980	-do-	-do-

ସିଆ
Rukhasmahal East