

Social Impact Assessment Study for Land Acquisition of 931.2870 acres of Private Land from Nine Villages under Hindol Tahasil of Dhenkanal District for “Expansion to 2.85 MTPA Integrated Steel plant project by M/s Rungta Mines Limited. (TOR47-00001)”



Commissioned By

Social Impact Assessment (SIA) Unit
Nabakrushna Choudhury Centre for Development Studies (NCDS), Bhubaneswar



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“Development programs that provide irrigation for thirsty lands, energy for growing industries, hospitals and schools within residential areas, and wider roads in clogged downtowns are indisputably necessary. They improve many people’s lives and develop both the national and local economies. Nonetheless, these developments can also cause the forced land acquisition and displacement of segments of the local population”.

@ Michael M. Cernea, August 1997

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Abbreviations

CHC	Community Health Centre
CPRs	Common Property Resources
DCOR	Development Corner
DHH	District Headquarter Hospital
FGD	Focused Group Discussion
GoI	Government of India
GoO	Government of Odisha
HH	Household
HoH	Head of the Household
MIS	Management Information System
NCDS	Nabakrushna Choudhury Centre for Development Studies
NREGS	National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
PHC	Primary Health Centre
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
PWD	People with Disabilities
R&R	Resettlement and Resettlement
RFCTLARR	Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act
RoR	Record of Right
SC	Scheduled Caste
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
SIMP	Social Impact Management Plan
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Science
ST	Scheduled Tribe
ToR	Terms of Reference

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Executive Summary

Odisha is a state located in the eastern part of India. It is renowned for its rich cultural heritage, diverse geography, and vibrant communities. Odisha boasts a coastline along the Bay of Bengal, lush forests, rivers, and a landscape dotted with hills and valleys. The state is home to numerous indigenous tribes, each with its unique cultural traditions and languages. Odisha's economy is primarily agrarian, with agriculture being the mainstay of the majority of its population.

Dhenkanal district, situated in the central part of Odisha, has a rich historical and cultural heritage. It was established on April 1, 1993, by bifurcating the former Cuttack district. The district derives its name from the town of Dhenkanal, which serves as its administrative headquarters. Dhenkanal district encompasses an area of approximately 4,396 square kilometers and is bordered by Cuttack, Jajpur, Kendujhar, Angul, and Nayagarh districts. The topography of the district varies from plains to rolling hills, with the Brahmani and Mahanadi rivers flowing through its territory. The district is endowed with natural resources, including forests, minerals, and fertile agricultural land. The climate is tropical, with hot summers, a monsoon season, and cool winters.

The population of Dhenkanal district is diverse, comprising various communities, including Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs), Other Backward Classes (OBCs), and minority groups. According to the 2011 Census of India, the district had a population of over 11 lakh people, with a relatively balanced gender ratio. The majority of the population resides in rural areas, engaged in agriculture, animal husbandry, and allied activities. Urbanization is limited, with Dhenkanal town being the main urban center.

Our study setting was the Rungta block. Rungta is one of the administrative blocks within Dhenkanal district. It is situated in the eastern part of the district and is characterized by its predominantly rural landscape. The block comprises several revenue villages, each with its distinct socio-cultural identity and community life. Agriculture is the primary occupation of the residents, with paddy, pulses, oilseeds, and vegetables being the main crops cultivated in the region. Rungta block is known for its scenic beauty, with lush green fields, meandering streams, and serene villages.

The economy of Dhenkanal district, including Rungta block, revolves around agriculture, which serves as the main source of livelihood for a significant portion of the population. The fertile plains and favorable climatic conditions support the cultivation of a variety of crops, including rice, wheat, maize, and pulses. Apart from agriculture, the district also has mineral resources such as coal, iron ore, and manganese, which contribute to its industrial development. Small-scale industries, handicrafts, and tourism also play a role in the local economy. Rungta Mines, a stalwart in India's mining domain, with expertise in iron ore, their legacy has grown. From extraction to processing, their operations shine, contributing to the nation's industrial design.

In conclusion, Dhenkanal district and Rungta block epitomize the rich tapestry of Odisha's cultural, geographical, and socio-economic diversity. From its ancient history to its vibrant present, the district continues to evolve, facing new challenges and embracing opportunities for growth and development. As custodians of its heritage and stewards of its future, the people of Dhenkanal strive towards

building a prosperous, inclusive, and sustainable society, rooted in their traditions, yet open to the winds of change.

Benefits of the Project and Public Purpose

The expansion project proposed by M/s Rungta Mines Limited for their 2.85 MTPA Integrated Steel plant offers a multitude of benefits and aligns with several public interests. Economically, the project promises to bolster local, regional, and national economies by generating employment opportunities throughout the construction and operational phases. This influx of jobs not only improves income levels but also enhances overall standards of living. Moreover, the project's industrial infrastructure development is poised to stimulate growth in related sectors, encouraging innovation and technological advancements within the steel and allied industries. Furthermore, the project's potential to catalyze infrastructure development, including roads, power supply networks, and water systems, promises improved connectivity and quality of life for residents in the project area and beyond. Additionally, the project is strategically significant, as it reinforces domestic steel industry self-sufficiency, reducing reliance on imports and bolstering national security.

From a public interest perspective, the project serves numerous commendable purposes. It addresses the country's growing steel demand, supporting industrial growth and national economic objectives while enhancing infrastructure and industrial capabilities to attract further investments and stimulate economic activity. Importantly, the project provides vital employment opportunities, particularly benefiting local communities, thereby tackling socio-economic challenges and fostering inclusive growth. Furthermore, by leveraging natural resources efficiently and promoting sustainable industrial practices, the project contributes to the overall advancement of the region and the nation. In sum, the expansion of the integrated steel plant not only promises economic prosperity but also ensures sustainable development and socio-economic progress in the region, as highlighted by the "Social Impact Assessment Study for Land Acquisition."

Study Objectives and Scope of Services

The objectives of the social impact study for the proposed land acquisition in nine villages under Hindol Tahasil of Dhenkanal District are multifaceted. Firstly, it aims to evaluate whether the land acquisition serves a public purpose, assessing its necessity and potential impacts on affected families and communities. Secondly, the study seeks to estimate the number of affected families, the magnitude of land asset loss, and the extent of displacement, both physical and occupational. Thirdly, it aims to scrutinize the extent of lands and properties likely to be affected, examining if the proposed acquisition is the minimum requirement for the project and exploring alternative sites. Additionally, the study aims to evaluate the social impacts, including socio-economic, cultural, and environmental aspects, and propose remedial measures through a social impact management plan.

The scope of services outlines a comprehensive approach to conducting the social impact assessment (SIA). It involves collecting and analyzing quantitative and qualitative data through various methods such as social mapping, focused group discussions, and interviews. The assessment includes analyzing land records, evaluating alternative sites, and assessing the socio-economic and cultural profile of the affected area. Importantly, the SIA team is tasked with accurately estimating the number of affected and displaced families and preparing a social impact management plan to address negative impacts. The process also involves public consultation through hearings to disseminate findings and gather

feedback for incorporation into the final report, which will be distributed to relevant authorities in both English and Odia languages.

Study Findings:

This report delves into the socio-economic characteristics of households impacted by the project, drawing from extensive household surveys and focused group discussions.

Affected Households Overview: A total of 1869 households are identified for acquisition, primarily from villages including Beruanpal, Jhadabandh, Kadala, and Kankalu, with varying proportions across locations.

Demographic Insights:

- ✚ Male-headed households dominate, comprising 83.3%, with female-headed households accounting for 16.7%.
- ✚ Most respondents are heads of households themselves (86%), followed by sons (8.7%) and spouses (4.3%).

Gender Disparities:

- ✚ Male respondents significantly outnumber females (85.1% vs. 14.9%), reflecting broader gender imbalances.
- ✚ Sex ratios among affected household members indicate a deficit of females compared to state averages, suggesting heightened gender inequality.

Age and Education Profiles:

- ✚ Most household members fall within the 18-39 age range (34.5%) and 40-59 range (27%), with limited representation below 5 years (6.5%) or above 60 (14.9%).
- ✚ Educational attainment varies, with a notable proportion completing high school (23.2%) and significant gaps between genders observed across educational levels.

Social Composition:

- ✚ Majority of affected households belong to Other Backward Castes (OBCs) (57.5%), followed by Scheduled Castes (SCs) (19.9%) and General Castes (22.4%), with negligible representation from Scheduled Tribes (STs).
- ✚ All affected households are of Indian nationality and predominantly Hindu.

Marital and Economic Status:

- ✚ Most household members are married (56.5%), while vulnerable groups such as widows, divorcees, and widowers are relatively rare.
- ✚ Economic reliance on household earners is high (57.1%), with diverse primary occupations including private jobs (20.3%), pensioners (9.8%), and agricultural activities (4%).

Income and Expenditure Patterns:

- ✚ Net annual incomes vary across households, with a mean of INR 302,588, and a wide distribution across income brackets.

- Monthly expenditure averages INR 14,942, influenced by diverse economic activities and household needs.

Infrastructure and Amenities:

- Access to basic amenities like toilets (92.6%) and bathrooms (89.8%) is widespread, though disparities exist across locations.
- Availability of facilities such as washing places (85.2%) and animal shelters (38.3%) varies, indicating localized infrastructure challenges.

This comprehensive socio-economic profile underscores the diverse needs and vulnerabilities of affected households, essential for informed decision-making and tailored mitigation strategies.

Recommendations

This subsection provides a comprehensive overview of the views and demands of the villagers in the several impacted areas with respect to Rungta Mines' proposed project. In contrast to Jhadbandh, where people are unhappy with promises left behind from previous land acquisitions, Benipathar residents are cautiously eager to give up land provided their requests for just compensation and guarantees are satisfied. In a similar vein, Galapada supports job prospects if they are offered, whereas Kothalu expresses mistrust because of unfulfilled past expectations. Through communities like Kadala, Kankalu, Badamunda, Trakabeda, and Beruanpal, concerns about the loss of agricultural land, environmental deterioration, and demands for equitable compensation and employment possibilities resound. In order to effectively address the various concerns of affected communities, the summary highlights the complexity and diversity of community perspectives. It also highlights the necessity for open communication and responsive action from project proponents and government agencies.

Proceedings of Public Hearing

The total number of 9 public hearings convened to discuss the Social Impact Assessment Study concerning the acquisition of 931.2870 acres of private land from Nine Villages under Hindol Tahasil of Dhenkanal District for Expansion to 2.85 MTPA Integrated Steel plant project by M/s Rungta Mines Limited. The gathering took place at different 8 places of Hindol Tahasil in Dhenkanal District.

Summarized information collected from the 9 Public Hearings:

Education & Training

-) Establish or upgrade local schools with quality education, trained teachers, scholarships, and modern learning resources.
-) Develop Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) and skill development programs to enhance employability and support entrepreneurship.
-) Provide scholarships for village children to promote educational access and development.

Healthcare

-) Set up advanced healthcare facilities with essential medical services, modern equipment, trained staff, and regular health camps.
-) Issue health cards to villagers for free or subsidized medical treatment.

Employment & Livelihood Support

-) Prioritize permanent employment for villagers, especially those affected by land acquisition, with job training and skill development programs.
-) Support local business ventures for affected landowners with training, financial aid, and infrastructure assistance.
-) Issue job cards to confirm employment and ensure job security with the company.
-) Provide monthly financial incentives to families during the transition period before relocation or resettlement.

Infrastructure

-) Install and maintain reliable electricity infrastructure to ensure continuous power for households and community facilities.
-) Develop accessible, well-maintained road networks to connect villages to essential amenities and improve daily transportation.
-) Construct new ponds, improve existing ones, and consider building a dam to support water conservation for irrigation, agriculture, and livestock.
-) Set up clean drinking water facilities with borewells, RO plants, and filtration systems for safe drinking water access.

Environmental Safeguards

-) Implement dust suppression, waste management, air and water quality monitoring, and other environmental protection measures to minimize mining impact.
-) Initiate reforestation efforts to restore natural ecosystems and mitigate the environmental degradation caused by mining.

Compensation & Financial Security

-) Ensure fair and transparent compensation for land acquired, with market-aligned valuation and timely payments involving community input.
-) Develop pension schemes for affected families, especially elderly residents, ensuring long-term financial stability post-displacement.

Community & Social Development

-) Restore and enhance local temples, adding facilities for visitors and maintaining cultural heritage.
-) Construct public playgrounds, community centers, and recreational spaces to promote social cohesion, physical fitness, and cultural values.
-) Invest in peripheral development to improve infrastructure, social services, and amenities around the mining area.

Additional Requests

-) Complete the acquisition of land where 80% has already been acquired to avoid partial displacement and its socio-economic challenges.
-) Shift the position of mining walls where necessary to allow easier access to lands and essential village areas.
-) Provide access to mine gates and employment zones for villagers to facilitate transport and maintain community connections.

Chapter - I

1. Background and Objectives of the Study

1.1 Introduction

Odisha is a state located in the eastern part of India. It is renowned for its rich cultural heritage, diverse geography, and vibrant communities. Odisha boasts a coastline along the Bay of Bengal, lush forests, rivers, and a landscape dotted with hills and valleys. The state is home to numerous indigenous tribes, each with its unique cultural traditions and languages. Odisha's economy is primarily agrarian, with agriculture being the mainstay of the majority of its population.

Dhenkanal district, situated in the central region of Odisha, is renowned for its rich historical and cultural heritage, which has evolved over centuries. Officially established on April 1, 1993, through the bifurcation of the erstwhile Cuttack district, Dhenkanal derives its name from its administrative center, the town of Dhenkanal. Spanning an area of approximately 4,396 square kilometers, the district is bordered by Cuttack, Jajpur, Kendujhar, Angul, and Nayagarh districts.

The topography of Dhenkanal is remarkably varied, ranging from extensive flat plains to rolling hills. This diverse landscape is further enriched by the Brahmani and Mahanadi rivers that meander through the district, providing vital water resources for agriculture and contributing to the district's scenic beauty. The district is blessed with an abundance of natural resources, including dense forests, rich in biodiversity, valuable minerals, and fertile agricultural land. These resources play a significant role in the local economy and lifestyle.

The climate of Dhenkanal is predominantly tropical. Summers are typically hot, with temperatures often soaring above 40°C. The monsoon season, occurring between June and September, brings substantial rainfall, which is crucial for the agricultural sector. Winters are mild and pleasant, with temperatures ranging between 12°C and 25°C. This climatic variation supports a diverse range of flora and fauna, contributing to the district's ecological richness.

Dhenkanal's population is a mosaic of diverse communities, including Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs), Other Backward Classes (OBCs), and various minority groups. According to the 2011 Census of India, the district's population exceeded 1.1 million people, with a relatively balanced gender ratio. The rural population forms the majority, residing in numerous villages scattered across the district. These rural communities are primarily engaged in agriculture, animal husbandry, and allied activities, which form the backbone of the district's economy.

Agriculture in Dhenkanal is highly dependent on the monsoon rains, with paddy being the principal crop. The fertile plains along the riverbanks are ideal for cultivating a variety of crops, including pulses, oilseeds, and vegetables. The district also has significant potential for horticulture, with fruits such as mango, banana, and guava being commonly grown. Animal husbandry, including dairy farming, poultry, and goat rearing, supplements agricultural income for many households.

Urbanization in Dhenkanal is limited, with Dhenkanal town being the main urban center. The town serves as the administrative, commercial, and educational hub of the district. Despite the predominance of rural settlements, the district is witnessing gradual infrastructural development

aimed at improving connectivity, healthcare, education, and overall quality of life for its residents. Key infrastructure projects include the development of roads, enhancement of public transport facilities, and the establishment of healthcare and educational institutions.

Dhenkanal is steeped in cultural traditions that are reflected in its festivals, art forms, and customs. Major festivals such as Durga Puja, Diwali, and Rath Yatra are celebrated with great enthusiasm. The district is also known for its traditional dance forms like Chhau and folk music, which are integral to its cultural identity. Additionally, Dhenkanal is home to several historical landmarks and temples, including the famous Kapilash Temple, which attract both pilgrims and tourists.

The district's natural beauty and historical sites make it a notable destination for tourism. Attractions such as the Kapilash Temple, dedicated to Lord Shiva, and the Saptasajya hills, known for their scenic views and religious significance, are popular among visitors. The dense forests and wildlife sanctuaries in the region offer opportunities for eco-tourism and adventure activities.

As Dhenkanal continues to develop, there is a concerted effort to balance modernization with the preservation of its unique cultural and natural heritage. Initiatives aimed at sustainable development, enhancing agricultural productivity, and improving infrastructure are underway to ensure the district's growth while maintaining its ecological and cultural integrity. The district's strategic focus on education, healthcare, and community development is expected to drive socioeconomic progress, making Dhenkanal a promising region in Odisha's landscape.

Our study setting was the Rungta block. Rungta is one of the administrative blocks within Dhenkanal district. It is situated in the eastern part of the district and is characterized by its predominantly rural landscape. The block comprises several revenue villages, each with its distinct socio-cultural identity and community life. Agriculture is the primary occupation of the residents, with paddy, pulses, oilseeds, and vegetables being the main crops cultivated in the region. Rungta block is known for its scenic beauty, with lush green fields, meandering streams, and serene villages.

The economy of Dhenkanal district, including Rungta block, revolves around agriculture, which serves as the main source of livelihood for a significant portion of the population. The fertile plains and favorable climatic conditions support the cultivation of a variety of crops, including rice, wheat, maize, and pulses. Apart from agriculture, the district also has mineral resources such as coal, iron ore, and manganese, which contribute to its industrial development. Small-scale industries, handicrafts, and tourism also play a role in the local economy.

In conclusion, Dhenkanal district and Rungta block epitomize the rich tapestry of Odisha's cultural, geographical, and socio-economic diversity. From its ancient history to its vibrant present, the district continues to evolve, facing new challenges and embracing opportunities for growth and development. As custodians of its heritage and stewards of its future, the people of Dhenkanal strive towards building a prosperous, inclusive, and sustainable society, rooted in their traditions, yet open to the winds of change.

1.2 Project Description

The project titled "Social Impact Assessment Study for Land Acquisition of 931.2870 acres of Private Land from Nine Villages under Hindol Tahasil of Dhenkanal District for Expansion to 2.85 MTPA

Integrated Steel plant project by M/s Rungta Mines Limited. (TOR47-00001)" aims to evaluate the social impact of acquiring approximately 931.2870 acres of private land from nine villages located within the Hindol Tahasil of Dhenkanal District.

The purpose of this study is to assess the potential social consequences and implications of land acquisition for the proposed expansion of a 2.85 Million Tons Per Annum (MTPA) Integrated Steel plant project by M/s Rungta Mines Limited.

Key components of the project include:

1. Land Acquisition: The acquisition of land from private owners in nine villages within the Hindol Tahasil of Dhenkanal District. This land will be utilized for the expansion of the integrated steel plant project.
2. Social Impact Assessment: A comprehensive evaluation of the potential social impacts of land acquisition on the affected communities. This assessment will likely include aspects such as displacement, livelihood disruptions, cultural impacts, and socio-economic changes.
3. Stakeholder Engagement: Engagement with stakeholders including local communities, government authorities, NGOs, and other relevant parties to gather input, address concerns, and ensure transparency throughout the land acquisition process.
4. Environmental Considerations: Assessment of potential environmental impacts associated with the expansion project and adherence to environmental regulations and mitigation measures.
5. Regulatory Compliance: Ensuring compliance with relevant laws, regulations, and guidelines pertaining to land acquisition, environmental protection, and social welfare.

Overall, the project aims to facilitate the expansion of the integrated steel plant while minimizing adverse social impacts on the affected communities. It underscores the importance of conducting a thorough social impact assessment and engaging stakeholders in the decision-making process to promote sustainable development and mitigate potential risks and conflicts.

1.3 Benefits of the Project and Public Purpose

The expansion project for the 2.85 MTPA Integrated Steel plant by M/s Rungta Mines Limited entails several potential benefits and serves a public purpose. Here are some of the key benefits and public purposes associated with the project:

Key Benefits:

1. Economic Growth and Development: The expansion of the integrated steel plant can contribute significantly to the local, regional, and national economy by creating employment opportunities, both directly and indirectly. The project is likely to generate jobs during the construction phase as well as operational employment once the plant is functional. This influx of employment can lead to increased income levels, improved standards of living, and overall economic development in the area.
2. Industrial Development: The establishment and expansion of industrial infrastructure, such as the integrated steel plant, can stimulate industrial growth and attract further investments in

related sectors. This can lead to the development of a robust industrial ecosystem, fostering innovation, technological advancements, and value addition in the steel and allied industries.

3. **Infrastructure Development:** Large-scale industrial projects often catalyze the development of infrastructure such as roads, power supply networks, water supply systems, and telecommunications facilities in the region. This can improve connectivity, accessibility, and the overall quality of life for residents in the project area and surrounding communities.
4. **Revenue Generation:** The project can contribute to government revenue through various channels such as taxes, royalties, and fees. This revenue can then be reinvested in public welfare initiatives, infrastructure development, education, healthcare, and other essential services, benefitting the broader community.
5. **Strategic Importance:** The production capacity expansion of the integrated steel plant enhances the self-sufficiency and resilience of the domestic steel industry, reducing dependence on imports and strengthening national security in terms of critical infrastructure.

Public Purpose:

The project serves the public interest by:

1. Meeting the growing demand for steel in the country, supporting industrial growth, and contributing to national economic development objectives.
2. Enhancing infrastructure and industrial capabilities, which can attract further investments, stimulate economic activity, and create a conducive environment for business expansion and entrepreneurship.
3. Providing employment opportunities and improving livelihoods for local communities, thereby addressing socio-economic challenges and fostering inclusive growth.
4. Contributing to the overall advancement of the region and the nation by leveraging natural resources efficiently and promoting sustainable industrial practices.

In conclusion, the "Social Impact Assessment Study for Land Acquisition" for the expansion of the integrated steel plant by M/s Rungta Mines Limited serves multiple benefits and public purposes, including economic growth, infrastructure development, revenue generation, and strategic importance, while ensuring sustainable development and socio-economic progress in the region.

1.4 Land Acquisition under the Project and Examination of Alternatives

As per the estimation by the District Administration, for Expansion to 2.85 MTPA Integrated Steel plant project by M/s Rungta Mines Limited, there is a necessitates acquisition of 931.2870 acres of Private Land from Nine Villages under Hindol Tahasil of Dhenkanal District.

Social Impact Assessment Study for Land Acquisition of 931.2870 acres of Private Land from Nine Villages under Hindol Tahasil of Dhenkanal District for Expansion to 2.85 MTPA Integrated Steel plant project by M/s Rungta Mines Limited

1.5 Legal framework of Social Impact Assessment (SIA) and Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP)

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 (RFCTLARR)

Act, 2013 (30 of 2013), the State Government has made RFCTLARR Rules 2016 incorporating the following rules for conducting Social Impact Assessment (SIA). The rules for SIA are enacted under Sections 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15 in an extraordinary issue of the Odisha Gazette No. 331 dated 11th February, 2016 under the notification of the Government of Odisha in Revenue & Disaster Management Department No. 331, dated the 11th February, 2016.

1.6 Need and Relevance of SIA of the Project

The primary objective behind enacting the RFCTLARR Act is to restore and improve the standard of living of the families affected under the development projects. Besides payment of compensation, the act makes it mandatory that the affected families should be provided assistance with the relocation, resettlement and rehabilitation. So prior to the acquisition of land under this project i.e. acquisition of 931.2870 acres of Private Land from Nine Villages under Hindol Tahasil of Dhenkanal District for Expansion to 2.85 MTPA Integrated Steel plant project by M/s Rungta Mines Limited. It is required under the RFCTLARR act to conduct the Social Impact Assessment (SIA) study. It would help to find out the likely social impact of land acquisition under the project and provide critical inputs for the planning of the relocation, resettlement and rehabilitation of the affected communities and develop the Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP). The SIA would also enable the project proponent to be fair in compensation and transparency in land acquisition. Thus, the survey of the directly and indirectly affected households is conducted under SIA to gather adequate empirical evidences to enable the project proponents anticipate, identify, and quantify the various impacts and impoverishment risks of acquisition of lands on the affected households

1.7 Study Objectives

The major objectives of this social impact study are:

- I. To assess whether the proposed land acquisition from these nine villages Kankalu, Kothalu, Kadala, Galapada, Jharabandha, Tarkabeda, Benipathar, Beruanpal, and Badamunda under Hindol Tahasil of Dhenkanal District serves public purpose.
- II. To estimate the number of affected families, magnitude of loss of land assets based on the actual holdings of the families and the number of families among them likely to be displaced physically or occupationally due to the acquisition of the land.
- III. To assess the extent of the lands – public and private, houses settlements and other common properties likely to be affected by the proposed acquisition.
- IV. To examine whether the extent of land proposed for acquisition is the bare minimum necessity for the commissioning of the proposed project.
- V. 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.
- VI. 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.
- VII. To suggest remedial intervention measures by designing appropriate policies and programs through designing of a social impact management plan or mitigation plan.

1.8 Scope of Services

The SIA team/Organisation shall carry out the SIA work as per the following ToRs.:

- a. The team/organization shall collect and analyze 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 to 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,
 - V. Land if any already purchased, alienated, leased or acquired, and the intended use for each plot of land required for the project,
 - VI. The scope for use of any public, unutilized land and whether any of such land is under occupation,
 - VII. Nature of the land, present use and classification of land and if it is an agricultural land, its irrigation coverage and cropping pattern,
 - VIII. Impact of the land acquisition of food security of the affected families,
 - IX. Size of holdings, ownership patterns, land distribution, number of residential houses, and public and private infrastructure and assets, and
 - X. 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.
- f. Basing upon data collected from the field and in consultation with public representatives, the affected communities and 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.
- g. Preparation of a Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP) 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 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 in the regional 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. In addition to this, 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/Audio 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, 4 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).

Chapter - II

2. Team Composition and Study Methods

2.1 Study Design

The SIA study was carried out applying cross-sectional study design. Keeping the objectives and scope of the study into account, mixed method approach was adopted combining quantitative and qualitative research methods. The overall design and framework of the study was guided by the RFCTLARR act and was developed and executed under the technical guidance of the SIA unit.

2.2 Data Collection under the Study

The SIA study involved data collection from both primary and secondary sources. Details about the steps and methods of data collection are presented here under.

2.2.1 Collection of Primary Data

2.2.1.1 Study Sites

To describe the study sites for the "Social Impact Assessment Study for Land Acquisition" in the villages of Kankalu, Kothalu, Kadala, Galapada, Jharabandha, Tarkabeda, Benipathar, Beruanpal, and Badamunda under Hindol Tahasil of Dhenkanal District for the expansion to the 2.85 MTPA Integrated Steel plant project by M/s Rungta Mines Limited, we would consider various aspects including geographical features, land use patterns, population demographics, infrastructure, and environmental context.

2.2.1.2 Steps and Processes Involved in Data Collection

Data collection under the study involved the following steps and processes:

Consultation and Inception Meeting with the SIA Unit:

After the signing of the contract between the SIA unit of NCDS and DCOR Consulting Pvt. Ltd., the DCOR study team had a detailed consultation with the head of the SIA unit on the steps and processes of undertaking the SIA. The activities and timeline under the study were finalized during the discussion, based on which a detailed action plan with the time-line to carry out the study was prepared and submitted to the SIA unit.

Framing of the Study Tools and Finalization:

Soon after the preparation of the study plan, the following study instruments were prepared under the guidance of the SIA unit.

- i) Structured Interview Schedule for Socio-economic Survey of the Household in the Project Area
- ii) Public Consultations and Focus Group Discussion (FGD) Guide
- iii) Village Tool for the Infrastructural Survey of the Project Area

The draft study tools were submitted to the SIA unit, which were modified and finalized based on the inputs and feedback of the SIA unit.

Recruitment/Setting-up of the SIA Study team: The study team comprising of the following personnel having prior experience of undertaking socio-economic and resettlement & rehabilitation studies were engaged for the data collection.

- i) Sibabrata Behera – Team Leader
- ii) Tapas Kumar Kandi, Prasanta Naik, Pramod Pradhan, Arun Kumar Rout, Rakesh Patra, Bikash Panda – Field Investigator
- iii) Saroj Kumar Behera and Animesh Satpathy - Data entry Operator cum data analyst
- iv) Pranay Das, Manoj Parida – Report Preparation

Training and Orientation of the Study Team: Two-day training cum orientation of the study team on December 13, 2023 was conducted at the DCOR office at Bhubaneswar. The capacity building wing of DCOR imparted the training to the study team on the objectives of SIA, scope of works, methodology and study tools.

Site visit, consultation and information dissemination: Prior from data collection, our team visited Dhenkanal district on 4th December (scoping visit). We first met the sub-collector and had a discussion with LAO-Dhenkanal before heading to the field. Then, we visited the village and had a conversation with the village people about the survey at the same villages viz. Kankalu, Kothalu, Kadala, Galapada, Jharabandha, Tarkabeda, Benipathar, Beruanpal, and Badamunda. That visit was for the locating the land area, assessing the village environment and knowledge of community about the the land acquisition in that area.

Soon after the training, the study team visited the study site on 16th December 2023 and met the concerned persons named in the RoR copy that was provided by the State SIA Unit, NCDS, Bhubaneswar. The study team built a good rapport with the affected families and seek their assistance for undertaking the SIA in the project site. During the course of this initial visit to the project site, the study team visited the project area and at the same time the team tried to conduct the survey by taking their interest towards the displacement but it doesn't work. With the help of the Government officials, the team had done the survey in the next visit to the field.

Exploration of extended families: The genealogy of the affected families was drawn during the household survey, which helped to know details about the family members and their relationships with each other. This exercise also helped the team to explore and identify the number and category of extended families there within the affected families.

At the end of data collection, we covered 542 original Families from 936 land records (out of 1154 records). From the total 1154 land records, many records are merging cases. That is why we found only 542 original families. Finally, we covered a total of 1870 records (1869 extended families and one Temple land schedule) from these 542 original families. Out of 1154 records, we have not addressed

218 land records because of they were living outside from village. Still we are trying to reach in their places. Once we found them, we will incorporate in the report in future.

Table-1: Completion status of RoR and Household covered				
Village	Total RoR	RoR Covered	Rest RoR	Total HH Covered
Badamunda	51	43	8	108
Benipathar	61	54	7	155
Beruanpal	300	247	53	349
Galapada	137	123	14	252
Jhadabandh	228	162	66	291
Kadala	137	119	18	290
Kankalu	127	95	32	249
Kothalu	50	41	9	80
Tarkabeda	63	52	11	95
Total	1154	936	218	1869

Participatory Rural Appraisals (PRAs) of project village: Alongside the household survey, PRAs in the project village were carried out. Following PRA techniques were applied.

a) **Social & Resource Mapping:** Through this technique, the spatial data of the community were collected and analyzed by drawing maps or diagrams. The study team facilitated the community in such way that they themselves drew their own community map and also sketched various social and economic indicators in the same. Both Social Map and Resource Map were drawn jointly in one map. Legends or symbols were used to show various social and economic indicators in the map. The indicators that were sketched in the map included the places in the village where people lived and how many people lived, house type, caste structure, agriculture land, soil type, vegetation, road, school, drinking water, water facility for other uses, electricity, burial ground, other social infrastructures, etc.

b) **Community and public consultations:** After the survey of the families was over, community and public consultations were held by conducting Focused Group Discussions (FGDs) with men and women separately in each of the affected villages. Information pertaining to the perception and awareness of people about the project, perceived benefits, perceived losses, general socio-economic status of the people in the villages etc. were collected. In each FGD, around 6 to 8 people selected from different ages, social and economic groups participated and shared their views. A total of three FGDs was conducted in the project village covered under the SIA.

c) **Infrastructure survey of the project area:** Apart from all the above exercises for data collection, existence of various social, cultural and general infrastructures in the project village were collected through a village infrastructural survey tool.

2.2.1.3 Tools & Techniques used for Data Collection

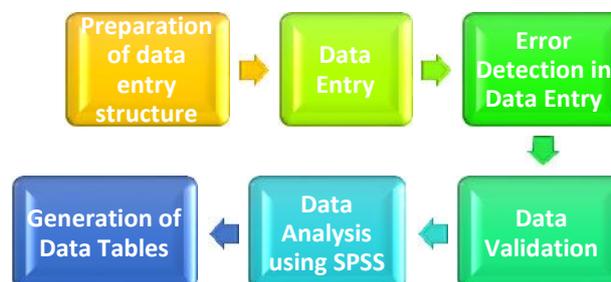
Table-2: Tools and Techniques used for primary data collection	
Data Collection Techniques	Data Collection Tools

▶ Family Interview	▶ Structured Household Interview
▶ In-depth Interview with the HoH	▶ Checklist for conducting IDI

(Field Findings)

2.3 Data Entry, Analysis and Report Preparation

Ethical protocols were followed throughout the data collection. Prior to conduction of interview, verbal informed consent was obtained from the respondent.



The data collected through different study tools was handled with utmost care and was complied with ethical standards of confidentiality and stored securely in accordance with standard data protection practices. The quantitative data were entered in MS Excel, followed by logical and consistency checks performed by filtering and cleaning the database. The cleaned database was then exported to and analyzed using the Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) software. Qualitative data collected through discussion with neighbors and PRA mapping were manually compiled and analyzed. Quantitative and qualitative data were triangulated, analyzed and interpreted in the report.

2.4 Limitations of the Study

The provided information highlights the smooth execution of the Social Impact Assessment (SIA) study conducted for the expansion project of the integrated steel plant by M/s Rungta Mines Limited in the villages of Kankalu, Kothalu, Kadala, Galapada, Jharabandha, Tarkabeda, Benipathar, Beruanpal, and Badamunda under Hindol Tahasil of Dhenkanal District. Here's an elaboration on the key points:

Smooth Site Visit and Survey Conduct:

- The SIA study encountered no obstacles during the site visit to the villages. This suggests that the process of accessing the study sites and engaging with the local communities was conducted without any significant challenges.
- The survey was carried out smoothly with the concerned individuals, indicating cooperative participation from the community members. This cooperation is essential for obtaining accurate data and insights into the social impacts of the proposed land acquisition and project expansion.
- Many photographs were taken during the survey, which can serve as visual documentation of the site conditions, land use patterns, infrastructure, and community interactions. These photographs can complement the qualitative and quantitative data collected during the survey.

Focused Group Discussion (FGD):

- FGDs were conducted with different age groups of persons from the community, likely aimed at gathering diverse perspectives on the potential social impacts of the project.
- The smooth conduct of FGDs indicates open communication channels and willingness among community members to participate in discussions regarding the project's implications. This

enables a more comprehensive understanding of community concerns, aspirations, and needs.

Favorable Environment for Data Collection and Engagement:

- The absence of significant challenges during the SIA study suggests a favorable environment for data collection and community engagement. This favorable environment may be attributed to effective communication, stakeholder consultation, and cooperation from the local administration and community leaders.
- The smooth execution of the study facilitates a comprehensive assessment process, enabling researchers to gather robust data and insights into the social, economic, and environmental aspects of the project.

Challenges Encountered:

- Despite the overall smooth conduct of the SIA study, one notable concern was the inability to address 218 record holders out of the total 1154 records. These record holders were residing outside the villages, which posed a challenge in terms of reaching out to them for data collection and consultation.
- While the majority of the study process proceeded smoothly, addressing the issue of record holders residing outside the villages may require alternative methods of communication or outreach to ensure their perspectives are adequately represented in the assessment process.

In summary, the smooth execution of the SIA study, including the site visit, survey, FGDs, and data collection, indicates a positive engagement with the community and stakeholders. However, addressing challenges such as reaching out to record holders residing outside the villages will be essential for ensuring the inclusivity and comprehensiveness of the assessment process.

Chapter - III

3. Profile of the Project Area

A report on the profile of the villages Kankalu, Kothalu, Kadala, Galapada, Jharabandha, Tarkabeda, Benipathar, Beruanpal, and Badamunda under Hindol Tahasil of Dhenkanal District are presented in this chapter.

Here's a description of each study site:

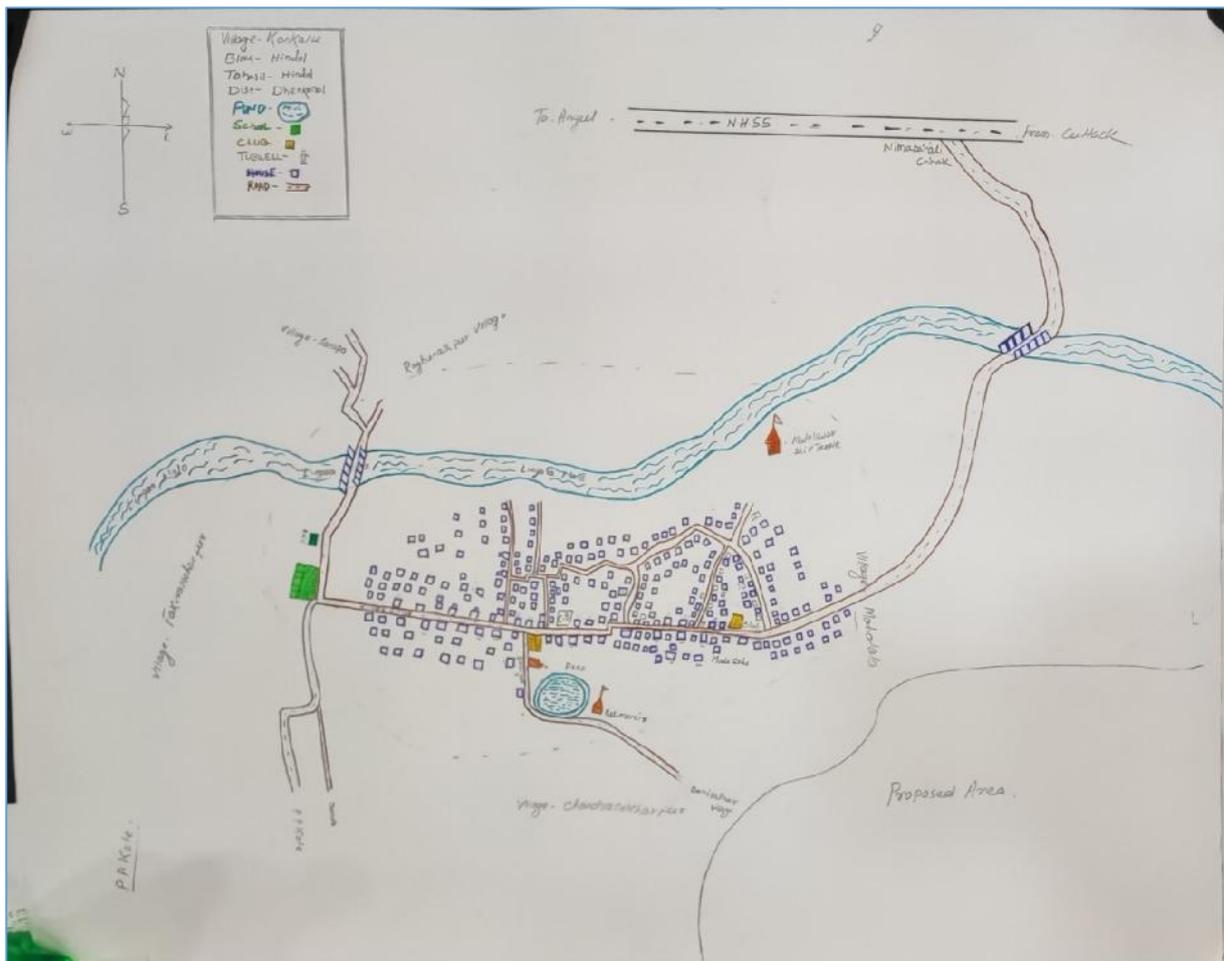
1. Kankalu Village:

Location: Kankalu village is situated in the Hindol Tahasil of Dhenkanal District, likely characterized by its rural setting.

Land Use: The land in Kankalu is predominantly used for agricultural purposes, with cultivation of crops such as rice, pulses, and vegetables.

Population: The village is inhabited by a population engaged in agriculture, small-scale businesses, and other livelihood activities.

Infrastructure: Kankalu may have basic infrastructure such as roads, schools, and healthcare facilities to support the local population.



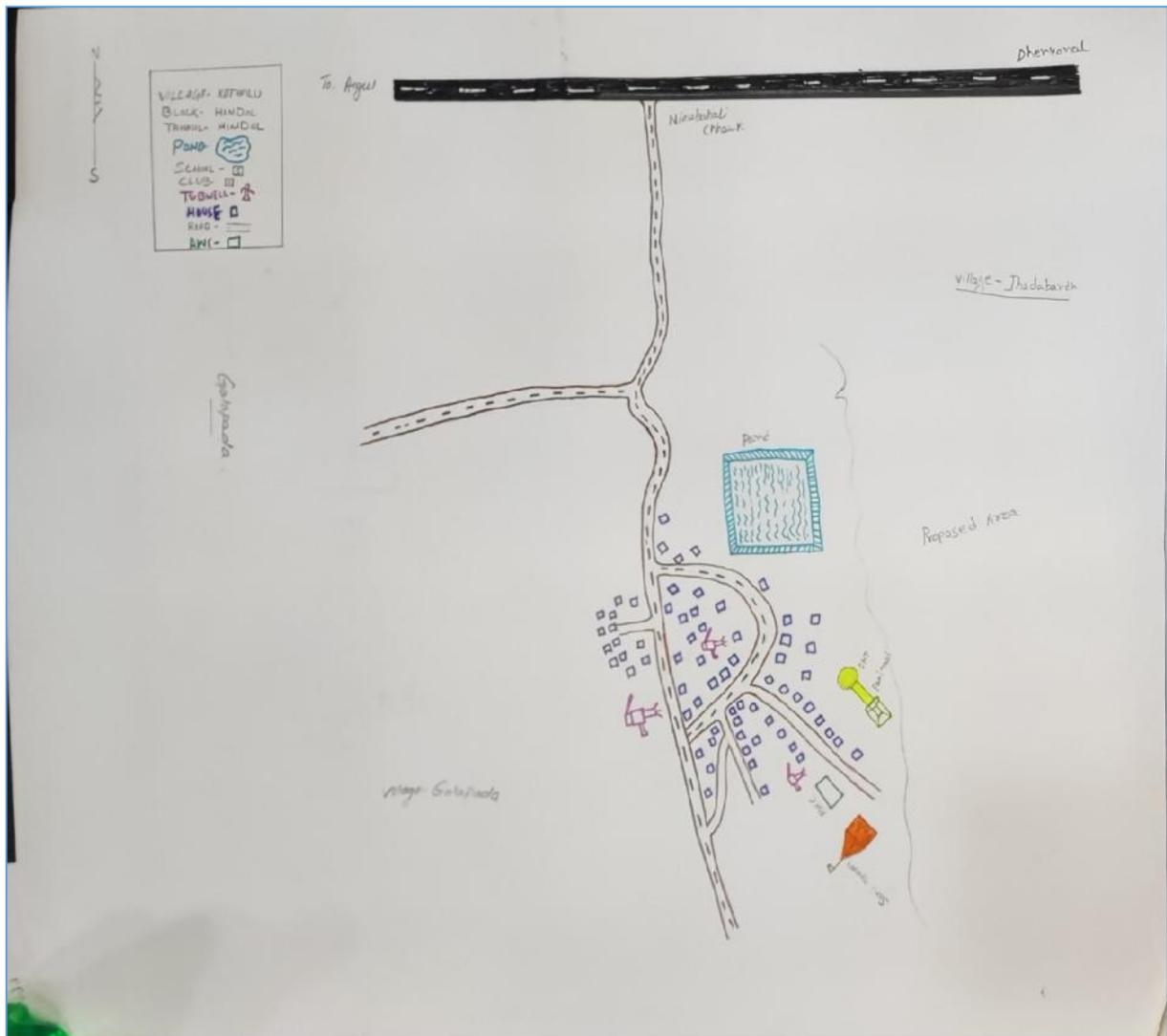
2. Kothalu Village:

Location: Kothalu village is located within the Hindol Tahasil of Dhenkanal District, potentially sharing similar characteristics with neighboring villages.

Land Use: The land in Kothalu is likely utilized for agriculture, with farming being the primary occupation of the residents.

Population: The village population may consist of farmers, laborers, and other community members involved in agriculture-related activities.

Infrastructure: Kothalu may have basic infrastructure including roads, electricity, and access to educational and healthcare facilities.



3. Kadala Village:

Location: Kadala village is situated in the Hindol Tahasil of Dhenkanal District, with its own distinct geographical and socio-economic features.

Land Use: The land in Kadala is likely used for agriculture, with a focus on rice cultivation and other seasonal crops.

Population: The village population may be engaged in agriculture, animal husbandry, and other allied activities.

Infrastructure: Kadala may have basic infrastructure such as roads, schools, and local markets to cater to the needs of the residents.



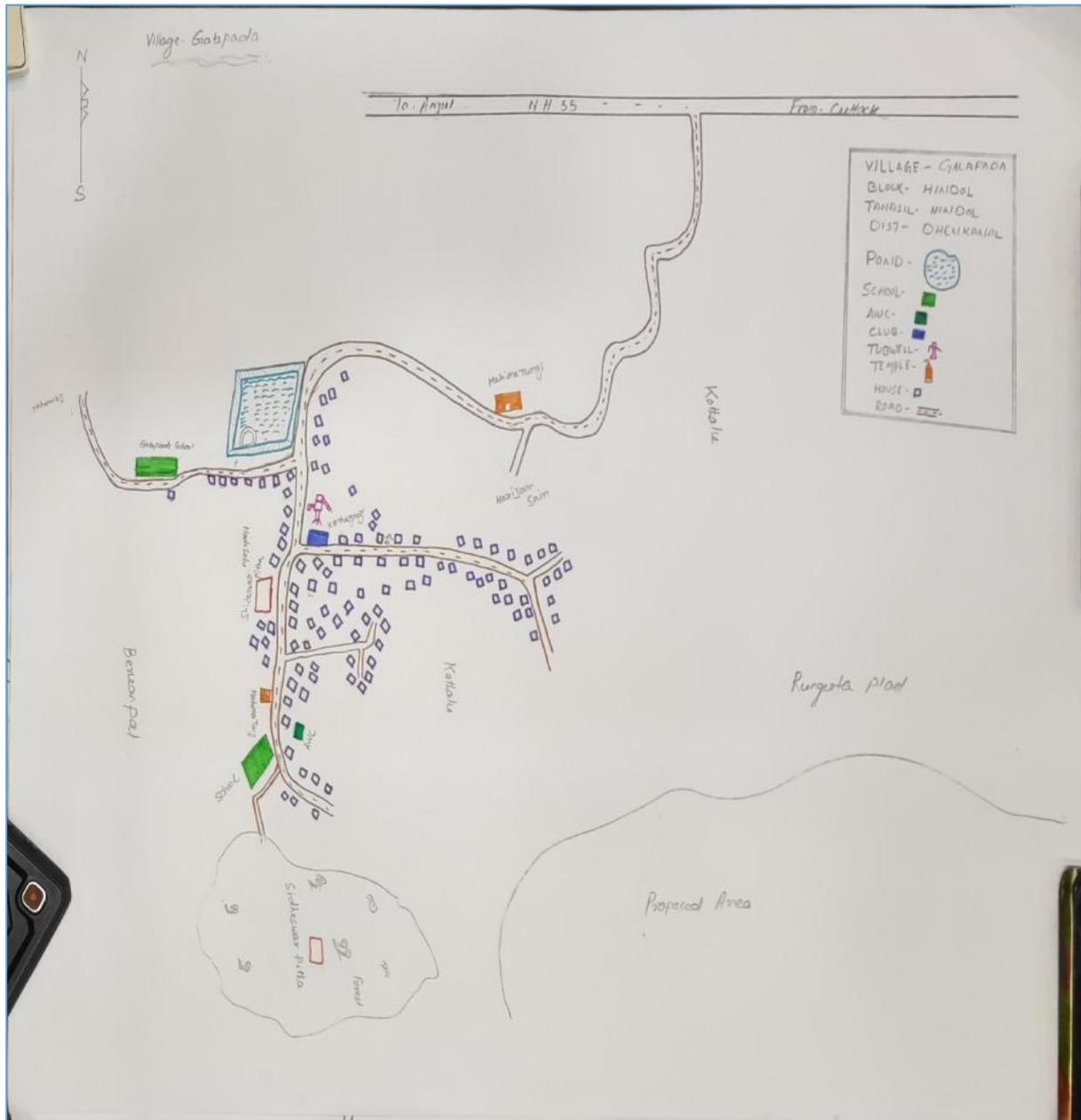
4. Galapada Village:

Location: Galapada village is located in the Hindol Tahasil of Dhenkanal District, potentially characterized by its proximity to natural resources or water bodies.

Land Use: The land in Galapada may include agricultural fields, forested areas, and possibly mining sites or industrial zones.

Population: The village population may have a mix of agricultural workers, forest dwellers, and individuals employed in nearby industries or mines.

Infrastructure: Galapada may have basic infrastructure along with specific facilities related to nearby industrial activities or mining operations.



6. Tarkabeda:

Location: Tarkabeda village is situated in the Hindol Tahasil of Dhenkanal District, likely characterized by its rural setting and natural surroundings.

Land Use: The land in Tarkabeda may be utilized for agriculture, with farmers growing crops suited to the local climatic conditions.

Population: The village population may consist of farmers, agricultural laborers, and other community members involved in various livelihood activities.

Infrastructure: Tarkabeda may have basic infrastructure such as roads, schools, and access to essential services like healthcare and sanitation.



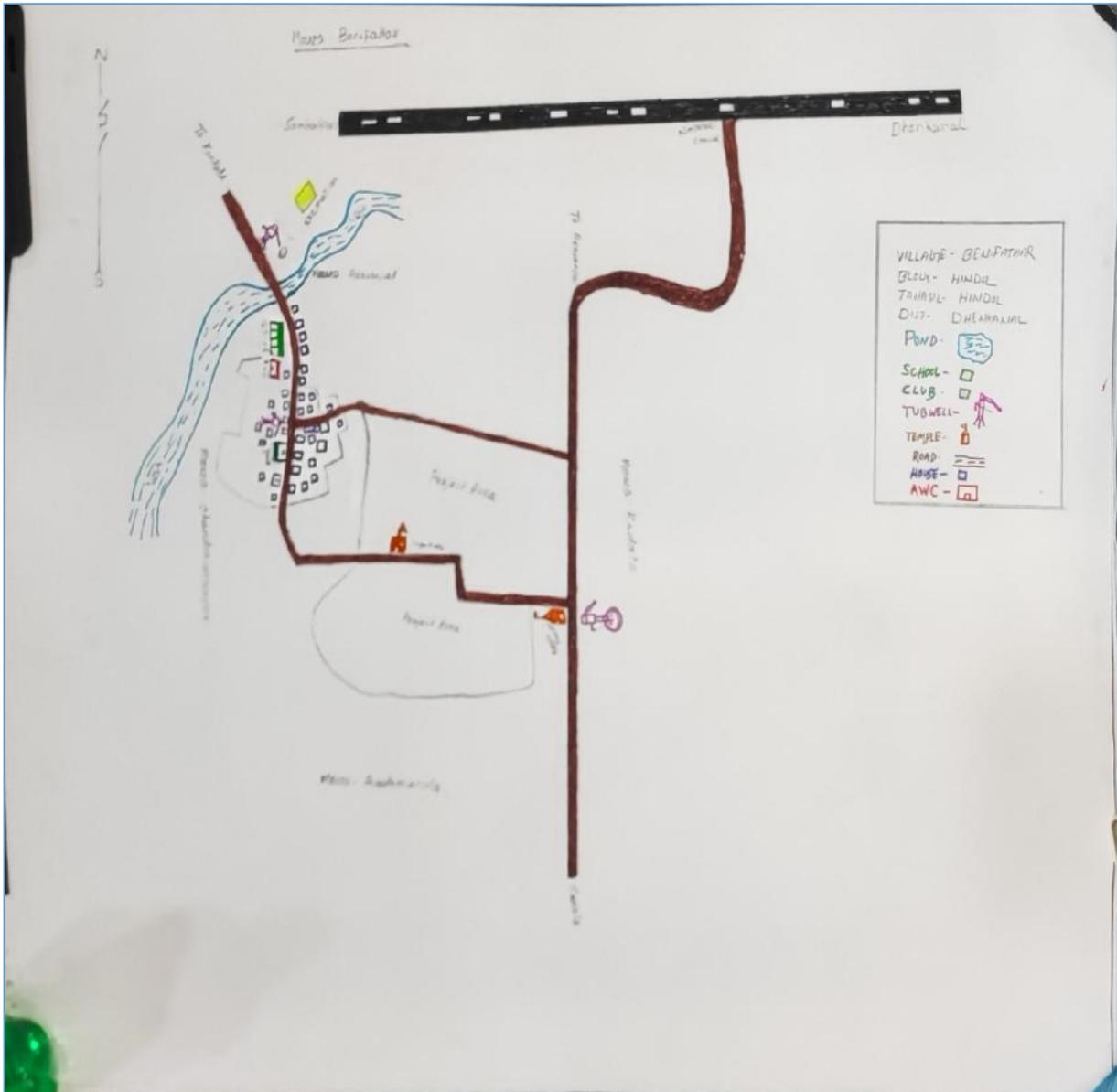
7. Benipathar:

Location: Benipathar village is located within the Hindol Tahasil of Dhenkanal District, potentially situated in close proximity to transportation routes or industrial areas.

Land Use: The land in Benipathar may include agricultural fields, residential areas, and possibly small-scale industries or commercial establishments.

Population: The village population may comprise farmers, artisans, traders, and other individuals engaged in diverse economic activities.

Infrastructure: Benipathar may have relatively better infrastructure compared to smaller villages, including paved roads, schools, markets, and healthcare facilities.



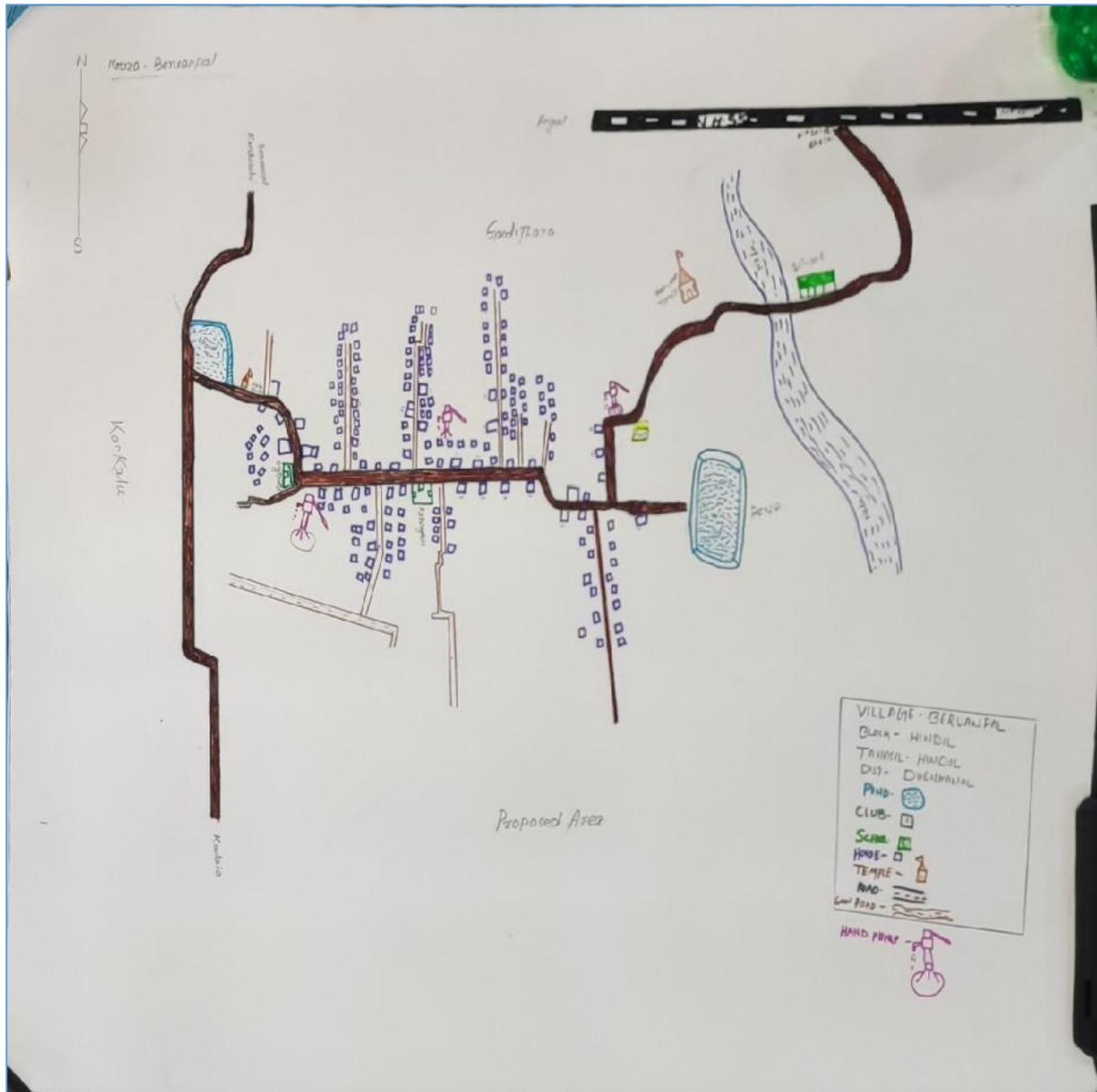
8. Beruanpal:

Location: Beruanpal village is situated in the Hindol Tahasil of Dhenkanal District, likely surrounded by agricultural land and natural landscapes.

Land Use: The land in Beruanpal may be predominantly used for agriculture, with a focus on crop cultivation and animal husbandry.

Population: The village population may include farmers, agricultural workers, and other community members involved in rural livelihood activities.

Infrastructure: Beruanpal may have basic infrastructure such as unpaved roads, primary schools, and local markets to serve the needs of the residents.



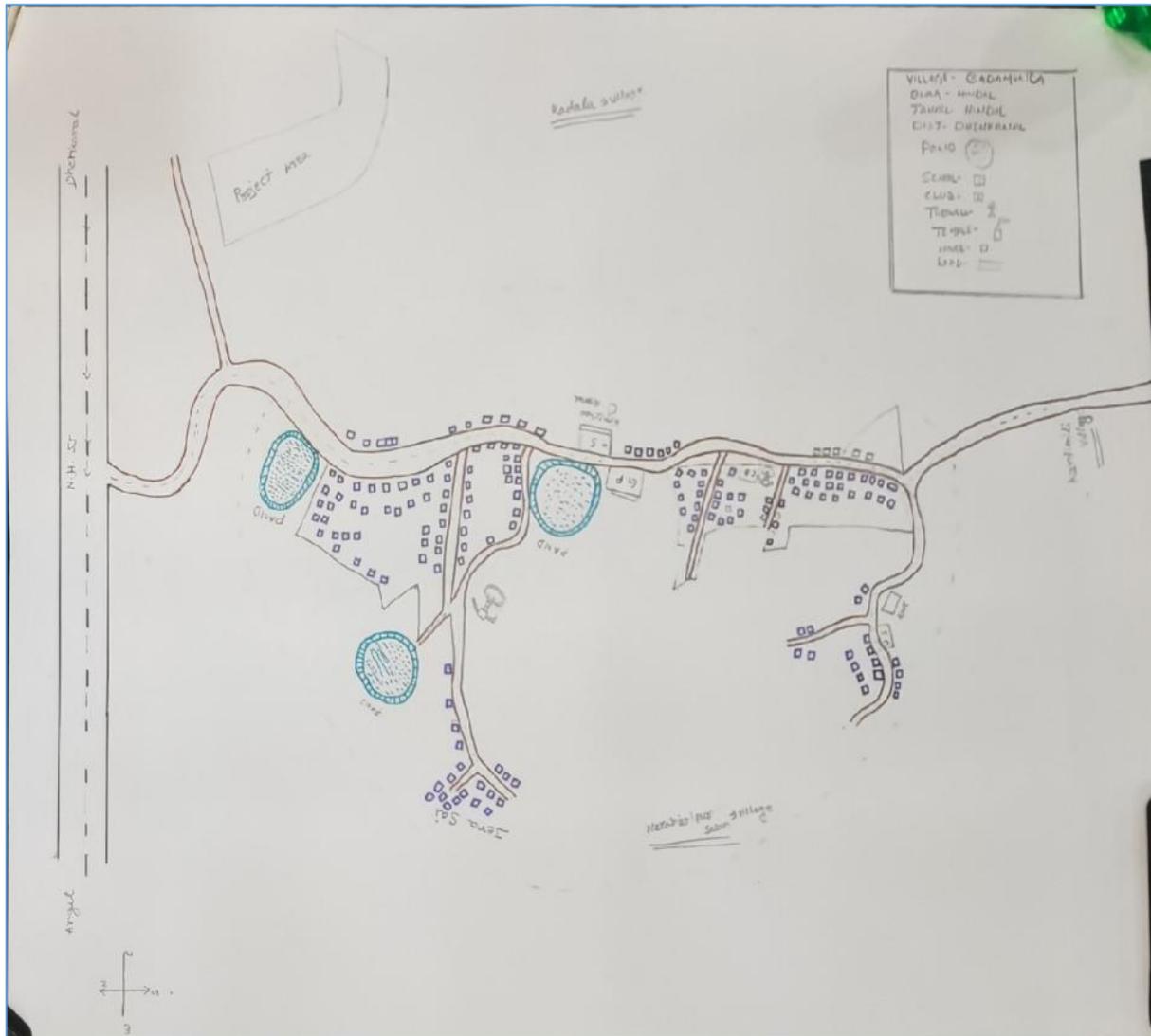
9. Badamunda:

Location: Badamunda village is located within the Hindol Tahasil of Dhenkanal District, potentially situated in a rural or semi-urban setting.

Land Use: The land in Badamunda may be utilized for agriculture, with farmers growing a variety of crops for subsistence and commercial purposes.

Population: The village population may comprise farmers, laborers, and other individuals engaged in agricultural activities and small-scale businesses.

Infrastructure: Badamunda may have basic infrastructure including unpaved roads, primary schools, and local markets, with limited access to healthcare and other essential services.



Overall, each of these villages represents a distinct socio-economic and environmental context, with specific characteristics and challenges that need to be considered in the Social Impact Assessment Study for Land Acquisition associated with the expansion of the integrated steel plant project by M/s Rungta Mines Limited.



Field Photo



Chapter - IV

4. Socio-economic Profile of Affected Family

This chapter details the socio-economic profile of the family, which has been affected by the land acquisition. It presents the data collected by the SIA household survey of the family. The socio-economic profile of the affected family is categorized into the following sections.

- i) Classification of the affected family
- ii) Displaced and affected vulnerable groups e.g. Scheduled Caste (SC), Scheduled Tribe (ST), People with Disabilities (PWD), and Women headed households
- iii) Demographic profile of the affected family e.g. gender, age, sex, family type, etc.
- iv) Social profile of the affected family e.g. marital status, caste/ethnicity, educational status, etc.
- v) Economic profile of the affected family e.g. occupations, livelihood, income level, consumption pattern, poverty status, etc.

4.1 Classifications of the affected family

We Covered 936 land records. From these 936 records we found the following family category:

Total Original Family (936 records)	543 (542 Original Families and 1 Temple record)
Total Extended Family (936 records)	1870 (1869 Extended Families and 1 Temple record)
Records not found	218 Land records

A total of 1869 households were covered under the SIA study that will be affected as their land is going to be acquired for the project. While majority of the affected households belonged to the villages Beruanpal (18.7%, N = 349), Jhadabandh (15.6%, N = 291), Kadala (15.5%, N = 290), and Kankalu (13.3%, N = 249), minor portions of the affected households belonged to Benipathar (8.3%, N = 155), Badamunda (5.8%, N = 108), Kothalu (4.3%, N = 80), and Tarkabeda (5.1%, N = 95).

4.2 Demographic Profile of the affected family

4.2.1 Gender-wise distribution of the affected family

Only 16.7% (N = 312) of the affected households were found to be headed by females, whereas majority of the affected households were headed by males (83.3%, N = 1557). Jhadabandh had the highest number of female heads (N = 59), whereas Tarkabeda had the highest percentage of female heads (23.2%, N = 22) among the affected households.

Majority of the respondents of the SIA study were the head of households themselves (86%, N = 1607). Only 8.7% (N = 162) of the respondents were sons, and 4.3% (N = 80) were spouses of the head of the households.

Table-4: Gender-wise distribution of HoH and Respondent								
Village	Gender of Head of the Household				Gender of the Respondent			
	Male		Female		Male		Female	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Badamunda	95	88.0%	13	12.0%	97	89.8%	11	10.2%
Benipathar	136	87.7%	19	12.3%	132	85.2%	23	14.8%
Beruanpal	295	84.5%	54	15.5%	305	87.4%	44	12.6%
Galapada	216	85.7%	36	14.3%	216	85.7%	36	14.3%
Jhadabandh	232	79.7%	59	20.3%	247	84.9%	44	15.1%
Kadala	244	84.1%	46	15.9%	247	85.2%	43	14.8%
Kankalu	201	80.7%	48	19.3%	200	80.3%	49	19.7%
Kothalu	65	81.3%	15	18.8%	70	87.5%	10	12.5%
Tarkabeda	73	76.8%	22	23.2%	77	81.1%	18	18.9%
Total	1557	83.3%	312	16.7%	1591	85.1%	278	14.9%

(Field Findings)

4.2.2 Family size of the affected households

Majority (72.5%, N = 1355) of the affected households were found to be mid-sized, having 3-5 family members. While 16.7% (N = 313) of the affected households were found to be having 6-10 family members, only 10.6% (N = 198) of the affected households were found to be having 1-2 members. Negligible portion (0.2%, N = 3) of the affected households was found to be having 11 or more family members.

Table-5: Family size of the affected households										
Village	1-2 Members		3-5 Members		6-10 Members		11 and More Members		Total	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Badamunda	11	10.2%	75	69.4%	22	20.4%	0	0.0%	108	100.0%
Benipathar	15	9.7%	108	69.7%	32	20.6%	0	0.0%	155	100.0%
Beruanpal	40	11.5%	256	73.4%	53	15.2%	0	0.0%	349	100.0%
Galapada	30	11.9%	179	71.0%	42	16.7%	1	0.4%	252	100.0%
Jhadabandh	21	7.2%	202	69.4%	67	23.0%	1	0.3%	291	100.0%
Kadala	33	11.4%	214	73.8%	42	14.5%	1	0.3%	290	100.0%
Kankalu	30	12.0%	202	81.1%	17	6.8%	0	0.0%	249	100.0%
Kothalu	9	11.3%	55	68.8%	16	20.0%	0	0.0%	80	100.0%
Tarkabeda	9	9.5%	64	67.4%	22	23.2%	0	0.0%	95	100.0%
Total	198	10.6%	1355	72.5%	313	16.7%	3	0.2%	1869	100.0%

4.2.3 Gender-wise and Age-wise distribution of the affected family members

While 53% (N = 4139) of the members of the affected households were found to be males, 47% (N = 3674) of the same were found to be females in the SIA study. It means, only 887 females were there against every 1000 male members among the affected households. The sex ratio of the affected household members was found to be lower than the Odisha State (1000:979) reported in Census 2011, which indicates greater gender inequality among the affected household members.

The highest percentages of the members of the affected households were found to belong to the age groups of 18-39 years (34.5%, N = 2694), and 40-59 years (27%, N = 2112). While 17.2% (N = 1340) of the members of the affected households were found to belong to the age group of 6-17 years, older

people i.e. people of 60 years and above age made 14.9% (N = 1161) of members of the affected households. Only 6.5% (N = 506) of the members of the affected households were less than 5 years of age. While around 53% of the members of the affected households throughout every age group were males, around 47% of the same were females.

Village	Male		Female		Total	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Badamunda	241	51.1%	231	48.9%	472	100.0%
Benipathar	358	54.3%	301	45.7%	659	100.0%
Beruanpal	765	53.7%	660	46.3%	1425	100.0%
Galapada	530	51.1%	507	48.9%	1037	100.0%
Jhadabandh	690	52.9%	614	47.1%	1304	100.0%
Kadala	647	53.5%	563	46.5%	1210	100.0%
Kankalu	503	53.7%	433	46.3%	936	100.0%
Kothalu	177	51.8%	165	48.2%	342	100.0%
Tarkabeda	228	53.3%	200	46.7%	428	100.0%
Total	4139	53.0%	3674	47.0%	7813	100.0%

Village	Below 5 Yr		6 to 17 Yrs		18 to 39 Yrs		40 to 59 Yrs		60 and above Yrs	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Badamunda	38	8.1	96	20.3	155	32.8	133	28.2	50	10.6
Benipathar	48	7.3	122	18.5	222	33.7	170	25.8	97	14.7
Beruanpal	96	6.7	257	18.0	482	33.8	396	27.8	194	13.6
Galapada	57	5.5	157	15.1	376	36.3	271	26.1	176	17.0
Jhadabandh	86	6.6	208	16.0	449	34.4	397	30.4	164	12.6
Kadala	83	6.9	209	17.3	405	33.5	309	25.5	204	16.9
Kankalu	49	5.2	152	16.2	318	34.0	266	28.4	151	16.1
Kothalu	29	8.5	65	19.0	135	39.5	68	19.9	45	13.2
Tarkabeda	20	4.7	74	17.3	152	35.5	102	23.8	80	18.7
Total	506	6.5	1340	17.2	2694	34.5	2112	27.0	1161	14.9

(Field Findings)

4.3 Social Profile of the affected family

4.3.1 Caste/ethnic composition, Nationality and Religion of the affected family

57.5% (N = 1074) of the affected households were found to belong to Other Backward Castes (OBCs), whereas 19.9% (N = 372) belonged to Scheduled Castes (SCs), and 22.4% (N = 419) belonged to General Castes. Scheduled Tribes (STs) formed a negligible portion (0.2%, N = 4) of the affected households. Interestingly, every affected household in Tarkabeda belonged to OBCs, and none to SCs, STs or general castes. In Kankalu, majority (68.7%) of the affected households belonged to general castes. None of the affected households in Badamunda, Jhadabandh, and negligible portion (3.8%) of affected households in Kothalu belonged to general castes.

Table-8: Village-wise Caste/Ethnic composition										
Village	Scheduled Caste		Scheduled Tribe		Other Backward Caste		General Caste		Total	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Badamunda	30	27.8%	0	0.0%	78	72.2%	0	0.0%	108	100.0%
Benipathar	36	23.2%	0	0.0%	62	40.0%	57	36.8%	155	100.0%
Beruanpal	94	26.9%	0	0.0%	152	43.6%	103	29.5%	349	100.0%
Galapada	78	31.0%	4	1.6%	129	51.2%	41	16.3%	252	100.0%
Jhadabandh	50	17.2%	0	0.0%	241	82.8%	0	0.0%	291	100.0%
Kadala	10	3.4%	0	0.0%	236	81.4%	44	15.2%	290	100.0%
Kankalu	57	22.9%	0	0.0%	21	8.4%	171	68.7%	249	100.0%
Kothalu	17	21.3%	0	0.0%	60	75.0%	3	3.8%	80	100.0%
Tarkabeda	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	95	100.0%	0	0.0%	95	100.0%
Total	372	19.9%	4	.2%	1074	57.5%	419	22.4%	1869	100.0%

(Field Findings)

Every affected household (100%, N = 1869) was found to be having Indian nationality. And every affected household (100%, N = 1869) belonged to Hindu religion.

4.3.2 Marital Status of the members of the affected family

While 56.5% (N = 4416) of the members of the affected households were found to be married, 37.9% (N = 2959) of them were found to be unmarried. The most vulnerable members who were likely to be impacted most by the land acquisition, i.e widows, divorcees, destitute, and widowers were found negligible in numbers at 4.9%, 0.1%, 0.1%, and 0.6% respectively.

Table-9: Village-wise Marital Status												
Village	Married		Unmarried		Widow		Divorcee		Destitute		Widower	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Badamunda	258	54.7	188	39.8	18	3.8	2	0.4	1	0.2	5	1.1
Benipathar	382	58.0	246	37.3	31	4.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Beruanpal	784	55.0	568	39.9	68	4.8	1	0.1	0	0.0	4	0.3
Galapada	616	59.4	373	36.0	41	4.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	6	0.6
Jhadabandh	753	57.7	481	36.9	60	4.6	1	0.1	0	0.0	9	0.7
Kadala	674	55.7	465	38.4	58	4.8	1	0.1	2	0.2	10	0.8
Kankalu	509	54.4	354	37.8	63	6.7	0	0.0	4	0.4	6	0.6
Kothalu	177	51.8	145	42.4	19	5.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.3
Tarkabeda	263	61.4	139	32.5	22	5.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.9
Total	4416	56.5	2959	37.9	380	4.9	6	0.1	7	0.1	45	0.6

(Field Findings)

4.3.3 Differently abled members of the affected family

Across all villages, 21 individuals reported having a disability, which accounts for 0.3% of the total population surveyed. Disability percentages varied slightly among villages, with rates ranging from 0.0% to 0.8%. The majority of individuals in each village reported not having a disability, with percentages ranging from 99.2% to 100.0%. Overall, disabilities are relatively uncommon in the surveyed population, with a total percentage of 0.3%.

Table-10: Summary of differently abled members						
Village	Yes		No		Total	
	Count	Row N %	Count	Row N %	Count	Row N %
Badamunda	1	0.2%	471	99.8%	472	100.0%
Benipathar	4	0.6%	655	99.4%	659	100.0%
Beruanpal	2	0.1%	1423	99.9%	1425	100.0%
Galapada	8	0.8%	1029	99.2%	1037	100.0%
Jhadabandh	1	0.1%	1303	99.9%	1304	100.0%
Kadala	2	0.2%	1208	99.8%	1210	100.0%
Kankalu	3	0.3%	933	99.7%	936	100.0%
Kothalu	0	0.0%	342	100.0%	342	100.0%
Tarkabeda	0	0.0%	428	100.0%	428	100.0%
Total	21	0.3%	7792	99.7%	7813	100.0%

(Field Findings)

4.3.4 Educational status of the members of the affected family members

- The highest percentage (23.2%, N = 1814) of the members of the affected households were found to have completed high school.
- 11.5% (N = 901) of the members of the affected households were found to have completed 8th standard, 11% (N = 866) of them were found to have completed inter and 12.3% (N = 965) of them were found to have completed graduation and above.
- 8.1% (N = 633) of the members of the affected households were found to have completed primary education, 9.1% (N = 717) of them had completed pre-primary education, and 7.9% (N = 625) of them were found to have completed pre-primary education.
- Only 2.9% (N = 230) of the members of the affected households had completed ITI, 1.9% (N = 151) of them had completed diploma, and only 0.9% (N = 72) had completed engineering degree.
- 3.5% (N = 279) of the members of the affected households were found to be illiterate.
- Among the high-school completed members of the affected households, 54.7% were males and 45.3% were females, among the 8th standard completed members, 46.9% were males and 53.1% were females, among the inter completed members, 52.9% were males and 47.1% were females, and among the graduate members, 59.4% were males and 40.6% were females.
- Among the primary education completed members, 45.2% were males and 54.8% were females, among the pre-primary education completed members, 45.9% were males and 54.1% were females, and among the below pre-primary education completed members, 50.6% were males and 49.4% were females.
- Huge gap was seen among the males and females members when it came to ITI, diploma and engineering degree level of education.
- Among the members who had completed ITI, 94.3% were males and 5.7% were females, among the members who had completed diploma, 88.7% were males and 11.3% were females, and among the members who had completed engineering degree, 79.2% were males and 20.8% were females.
- While among the illiterate members, 27.6% were males, significantly higher i.e. 72.4% were females.

Table-11: Educational status of the members of the affected family members						
Level Completed	Male		Female		Total	
	Count	Row N %	Count	Row N %	Count	Row N %
Illiterate	77	27.6	202	72.4	279	100.0
Literate	23	26.1	65	73.9	88	100.0
Not Going to School	252	53.6	218	46.4	470	100.0
Below Pre-primary	316	50.6	309	49.4	625	100.0
Pre-primary Completed	329	45.9	388	54.1	717	100.0
Primary Completed	286	45.2	347	54.8	633	100.0
8th Completed	423	46.9	478	53.1	901	100.0
High School Completed	992	54.7	822	45.3	1814	100.0
Inter Completed	458	52.9	408	47.1	866	100.0
Graduation and Above	573	59.4	392	40.6	965	100.0
ITI Completed	217	94.3	13	5.7	230	100.0
Diploma Completed	134	88.7	17	11.3	151	100.0
Degree and Engg. Completed	57	79.2	15	20.8	72	100.0
Technical Management	2	100.0	0	0.0	2	100.0
Total	4139	53.0	3674	47.0	7813	100.0

(Field Findings)

4.4 Economic profile of the affected family

4.4.1 Productive and domestic assets

The study found that the affected family possessed domestic assets in their dwelling like a mobile phone, washing machine, refrigerator, watch, bicycle, motorcycle, car, fan, cooler, air conditioner, mattress, pressure cooker, chair, table, silver ornaments and gold ornaments.

4.4.2 Occupation & livelihood of the affected family members

The SIA study found that 57.1% (N = 4463) of the members of the affected households were dependent on the income of the earning members of their households. While 20.3% (N = 1587) of the members had private jobs as their primary occupation, 9.8% (N = 773) were retired pensioners. Only 4% (N = 319) of them had cultivation as their primary occupation, 3.2% (N = 252) had government jobs, and 2.9% (N = 234) were involved in non-agricultural wage earning.

755 out of 7813 members of the affected households (9.6%) mentioned cultivation as their secondary occupation, whereas 1.2% (N = 98) had pension as their secondary source of income.

Table-12: Occupation & livelihood of the affected family members		
Main Occupation	Count	Row N %
Cultivation	319	4.1
Agri-Wage labour	29	0.4
Non-Agri wage	234	3.0
Old/Rtd. (pension)	773	9.9
Govt. Service	252	3.2

Main Occupation	Count	Row N %
Private Job	1587	20.3
Business (Manf.)	20	0.3
Business (Trading)	128	1.6
Business (Service)	6	0.1
Contractry	2	0.0
NTFP Collection	0	0.0
Dependent	4463	57.1
Total	7813	100.0

(Field Findings)

4.4.3 Net annual income of the affected family

Incomes from different sources were used to calculate the net annual income of the affected households. The annual net income of the affected households was classified into the various income groups to see a fair picture of the income level of the households. 25.4% (N = 474) of the affected households were found to have a net annual income of INR 200000-300000. 17.4% (N = 325) of the affected households were found to have a net annual income of INR 100000-150000, 18.2% (N = 341) of the affected households were found to have a net annual income of INR 150000-200000, and 18% (N = 337) of the affected households were found to have a net annual income of INR 300000-500000. Only 13.5% (253) of the affected households were found to have a net annual income of INR 500000 or more. Highly lower percentages of the affected households were found to have net annual incomes of INR 30000-50000, INR 50000-70000, and INR 70000-100000 (1.1%, 2%, and 3.6% respectively). Negligible percentages of the affected households were found to have net annual incomes of below INR 10000, INR 10000-15000, INR 15000-20000, and INR 20000-30000 (0.3%, 0.2%, 0.1%, and 0.2% respectively). The mean total annual income of the affected households was found to be INR 302588. While the maximum total annual income among the affected households was found to be INR 4740000, the minimum total annual income among the same was found to be INR 6000.

Village	Mean	Maximum	Minimum	Sum	Valid N
Badamunda	251324	1087000	47800	27143000	108
Benipathar	343782	4740000	12000	53286200	155
Beruanpal	346706	4200000	12000	121000400	349
Galapada	271839	2040000	6000	68503450	252
Jhadabandh	283977	1080000	6000	82637170	291
Kadala	276743	2484000	12000	80255600	290
Kankalu	359852	2090000	6000	89603200	249
Kothalu	244719	960000	7000	19577500	80
Tarkabeda	247697	720000	16000	23531200	95

(Field Findings)

4.4.4 Consumption Expenditure Pattern of the Affected Family

The SIA study found the mean total monthly expenditure of the affected households to be INR 14942. While the maximum total monthly expenditure among the affected households was found to be INR 75000, the minimum total monthly expenditure among the same was found to be INR 450.

Village	Mean	Maximum	Minimum	Sum	Valid N
Badamunda	13822	28900	3000	1492750	108
Benipathar	17257	75000	800	2674900	155
Beruanpal	15887	53500	1000	5544525	349
Galapada	13477	61000	500	3396282	252
Jhadabandh	14808	43000	450	4309028	291
Kadala	14372	47000	1000	4167882	290
Kankalu	15743	58000	450	3920033	249
Kothalu	13679	45200	500	1094301	80
Tarkabeda	13970	30500	1150	1327128	95

(Field Findings)

4.4.5 Economic Status of the Affected Family

The table provides a comprehensive overview of family income distribution across nine villages, namely Badamunda, Benipathar, Beruanpal, Galapada, Jhadabandh, Kadala, Kankalu, Kothalu, and Tarkabeda. It categorizes family income into five ranges, from "Less than 50K" to "More than 5 Lakh," and presents counts and percentages for each income category within each village. Notably, the majority of families across all villages fall within the income range of "1 Lakh to 2.5 Lakh," constituting 50.3% of the total surveyed families. However, variations in income distribution exist between villages, reflecting diverse socio-economic conditions and levels of prosperity within each community. For instance, some villages exhibit a higher concentration of families in lower income brackets, while others have a more significant proportion of families with higher incomes. Overall, the table offers valuable insights into the economic landscape of the surveyed villages, highlighting both common trends and village-specific variations in family income levels.

Village	Less than 50K		50k to 1 Lakh		1 Lakh to 2.5 Lakh		2.5 Lakh to 5 Lakh		More than 5 Lakh		Total	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Badamunda	1	0.9	5	4.6	58	53.7	38	35.2	6	5.6	108	100.0
Benipathar	2	1.3	6	3.9	73	47.1	51	32.9	23	14.8	155	100.0
Beruanpal	6	1.7	21	6.0	156	44.7	96	27.5	70	20.1	349	100.0
Galapada	6	2.4	25	9.9	143	56.7	51	20.2	27	10.7	252	100.0
Jhadabandh	1	0.3	12	4.1	146	50.2	102	35.1	30	10.3	291	100.0
Kadala	2	0.7	14	4.8	175	60.3	67	23.1	32	11.0	290	100.0
Kankalu	9	3.6	13	5.2	96	38.6	77	30.9	54	21.7	249	100.0
Kothalu	3	3.8	6	7.5	44	55.0	21	26.3	6	7.5	80	100.0
Tarkabeda	4	4.2	3	3.2	49	51.6	34	35.8	5	5.3	95	100.0
Total	34	1.8	105	5.6	940	50.3	537	28.7	253	13.5	1869	100.0

(Field Findings)

4.4.6 Health Needs, Access to Services & Facilities of the Affected Family

Health status of the people is one of the key development areas assessed under the SIA study. Services and facilities like primary school, secondary school, college and local market etc. are not accessed and are not found near from the residences of the affected families. Normally the community of these villages Badamunda, Benipathar, Beruanpal, Galapada, Jhadabandh, Kadala, Kankalu, Kothalu, and Tarkabeda, depend upon the District Hospital, Angul or SCB Medical, Cuttack rather than district head quarter hospital, Dhenkanal. The public made demands for the hospital's construction as well as the operation of mobile health units in their local communities. Priority should be given to the individuals who lost their land for this project so that a super-specialized hospital can be built in this location.

4.4.7 Decision Making & Participation at Household Level

In this dataset, there were 1557 male-headed households, constituting 83.3 of the total count, while 312 households were headed by females, accounting for the remaining 16.7. These statistics offer insights into the distribution of household leadership based on gender within the surveyed area, with a clear majority being male-headed households. Such information can be pivotal for understanding social dynamics and formulating policies that cater to the specific needs of different types of households. The aged male persons who normally takes the decision towards the education of children whereas, decisions on health care of children, purchase of assets, day-to-day household activities, social functions and marriages etc. were taken jointly both by male and female family members.

Chapter - V

5. Resettlement & Rehabilitation (R&R) Policy, Legal Framework and R&R Options Preferred by the Affected Family



5.1 Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R&R) Policy and Legal Framework: Applicable Laws

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 (RFCTLARR) Act, 2013 (30 of 2013), the State Government has made RFCTLARR Rules, 2016 with the following rules for the resettlement and rehabilitation of the affected families. The rules for the resettlement and rehabilitation are enacted under Chapter IV/Sections 30 to 47 in an extraordinary issue of the Odisha Gazette No. 331 dated 11thFebruary, 2016 under the notification of the Government of Odisha in Revenue & Disaster Management Department No. 331, dated the 11thFebruary, 2016.

Section 30. Survey and census of displaced and affected families:

(1) The Administrator, Rehabilitation and Resettlement, under the provisions of sub-section (1) of Section 16, shall conduct survey and undertake census of the affected families either by his own staff or by out-sourcing the work to any agency by way of collecting data from the Social Impact Assessment Study report and the Government records and verification of data by field survey and door to door visit of the affected families which shall be completed within a period of sixty days from the date of publication of the preliminary notification.

(2) Where the option of choosing alternative Rehabilitation and Resettlement entitlement is available, option of the affected families shall be obtained during the survey in writing and where the affected family comprised of more than one member, the option shall be obtained from the head of the family.

Section 31. Preparation of draft R and R Scheme:

(1) The Administrator, R and R shall prepare the draft R and R Scheme within a period of sixty days from the date of completion of survey.

(2) Where consent is involved, the draft R and R Scheme shall be prepared by taking into account the negotiated terms and conditions of R and R reached between the Requiring Body and the affected families.

Section 32. Power, duties and responsibilities of the Administrator:

The Administrator shall exercise the powers and perform the duties and have the responsibilities as follows,

Namely:—

- (a) To conduct a survey and undertake a census of the displaced and affected families in the manner and within the time as provided under these rules;
- (b) To prepare a draft R and R scheme;

- (c) To publish the draft scheme by the mode provided under these rules;
- (d) To make the draft scheme available to the concerned persons and authorities;
- (e) To organize and conduct public hearings on the draft scheme;
- (f) To provide an opportunity to the requiring Body to make suggestions and comments on the draft scheme;
- (g) To submit the draft scheme to the District Collector;
- (h) To publish the approved scheme in the affected area;
- (i) To help and assist the District Collector in preparing the scheme;
- (j) To monitor and supervise the implementation of the rehabilitation award;
- (k) To assist in post-implementation audit of R and R; and
- (l) To do any other work required to be done for R and R.

Section 34. Publication of approved R and R Scheme in the affected area:

R and R Scheme approved by the Commissioner shall be published by the Administrator, R and R in the same manner as laid down in rule 15.

Section 35. R and R Award:

The District Collector shall make R and R Award for each affected family in accordance with the Second Schedule of the Act or as per the negotiated agreement reached with the affected families where consent is involved and hand over family-wise awards to each affected family in Form— L.

Section 36. R and R Committee at Project level:

(1) Where the proposed acquisition is more than one hundred acres, the Government shall constitute the R and R Committee at the Project Level after publication of the preliminary notification under sub-section (1) of Section 11.

(2) The member-convener, while intimating the date, time and venue of the meeting, shall supply a copy of the draft scheme for R and R to all the members.

(3) The quorum of the meeting shall be not less than two thirds of all members.

(4) The meeting shall be held at least once in every three months.

(5) The first meeting shall be convened before award is made under section 31 and successive meetings will review the payment entitlements and work out the displacement work plan on agreed terms.

(6) After completion of resettlement process, the R and R Committee shall suggest the name of an organization to undertake an independent social audit at the cost payable by the District Collector.

Section 37. Constitution of State Monitoring Committee for R and R:

(1) The State Government shall issue guidelines for the constitution and functioning of a State Monitoring Committee for reviewing and monitoring the implementation of R and R schemes or plans under the Act.

(2) The Committee shall meet at least once in every year to review and monitor implementation of R and R schemes or plans in all projects under the Act.

Section 38. Publication of declaration:

The Secretary to Government of the Department, dealing with the subject matters of land acquisition or his authorized officer on receipt of the sanction estimate from the Department, to which the project relates, shall issue a declaration under sub-section (1) of section 19 along with the summary of draft R&R scheme.

Provided that no such declaration shall be made unless the Requiring Body has deposited the actual amount of acquisition of the land.

Section 39. Fixation of limits for acquisition of agricultural land:

The Government in Agriculture Department shall fix up and separately specify by way of notification the limits of acquisition of irrigated Double cropped land and percentage of the limits of net sown area in any district for acquisition of the agricultural land in aggregate for all projects in that district.

Section 41. Prior consent of Gram Sabha:

In all cases of acquisition or alienation of any land in Scheduled Areas, consent of the concerned Gram Sabha and the Panchayats shall be obtained in Form-M before publication of notification under sub-section (1) of Section 11.

Section 42. Formation of Land Bank:

(1) The State Government may, by notification, form a Land Bank, (a Governmental entity) in charge of local Tahasildar that focuses on the conversion of the Government owned waste land, vacant, abandoned, unutilized acquired lands and tax-delinquent properties into productive use.

(2) To ensure acquisition of minimum amount of land and to facilitate utilization of unutilized public lands including land acquired earlier and not utilized and to ensure food security, the Tahasildar shall maintain a village- wise Land Bank of all Government wasteland, unutilized acquired land and land to be deposited by the Requiring Body in case of acquired irrigated double-cropped land, which shall be made available to the SIA team and expert group as per their requirement.

Section 43. Reversion of acquired land to State:

(1) Land acquired and possession taken over but not utilized within a period of five years from the date of possession shall, in all cases, revert back to the State and deposited in the Land Bank automatically.

(2) The Requiring Body shall deliver possession of the land to the Tahasildar and on failure to deliver the possession and occupation by the Requiring Body the same shall be treated as unauthorized and the Requiring Body shall be evicted in due course of law.

(3) The Land Acquisition Officers shall furnish this information to local Tahasildar at the end of every six months in a calendar year and Tahasildars shall update the database of the Land Bank.

Section 44. Recovery of excess amount:

For the purpose of sub-section (3) of Section 33 the awardees shall furnish an Indemnity Bond to the Land Acquisition Collector for refund of excess amount and in case of any default, or in case of availing benefit fraudulently as mentioned in sub-section (2) of Section 84 or refusal to refund, such amount shall be recovered as arrears of land revenue under the provisions of the Odisha Public Demands Recovery Act, 1962.

Section 45. Web-based Work Flow and Management Information System (MIS) for Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation and Resettlement:

The State Government shall create a dedicated, user-friendly website that may serve as a public platform on which the entire work-flow of each land acquisition case will be hosted, beginning with the notification of the SIA and tracking each step of decision-making, implementation and audit.

Section 46. Land to be taken on lease:

Where land is taken on lease by the State Government under section 104 on consent of the land owners such lease may be for a period of 99years, and thereafter can be renewed.

Section 47. Limits on extent of land for applicability of rehabilitation and resettlement:

The limits on extent of land, beyond which provisions of Rehabilitation and Resettlement under the Act shall apply in cases of purchase by a private company through negotiation with the owner of the land, shall be two hundred (200) acres of dry land or equivalent extent of irrigated or wet lands in rural areas and fifty (50) acres in urban areas subject to any further notification as may be issued by the Government, from time to time.

5.2 Rehabilitation & Resettlement Preferences

An attempt was made in the present SIA study to know the Rehabilitation & Resettlement preferences opted by the affected family for the loss of land under the proposed project.

5.2.1 Awareness on the Project

At the time of the SIA study, it is found that the affected family is well aware about the proposed project.

5.2.2 Loss due to the Proposed Project

The said families are also very much aware about the loss of land which has least effect on the livelihood of the families. The SIA study enumerated 1869 families losing their livelihood.

5.2.2.1 Loss of Income

According to the self-estimation of the affected family, the land acquisition by the proposed project will have less impact on the income of the family depending on the present occupation and ownership as well as utilization status of the land.

5.2.3 Willingness of the Affected Family for Acquisition of Land under the proposed Project

The concerned families expressed their willingness to give their land to the project proponent but they have demanded for fair compensation looking at the present market price.

5.2.4 Option for Resettlement and Rehabilitation

The SIA study attempted to know the resettlement assistance required by the affected families. The family wanted to leave the land when the family will receive good compensation against the land and there is a need of employment opportunities to the family members.

Chapter - VI

6. Perceived Social Impacts of the Project

6.1 Framework & Approach to Identify the Social Impacts

One of the main objectives of the SIA study was to assess the likely social impacts of the project by covering both direct land loser households as well as the indirectly affected households due to loss of common property resources (CPRs), socio-economic infrastructures, etc. and the impact of these on the overall costs of the project vis-à-vis the benefits of the project.

Keeping the above objectives in view, the SIA study adopted a 360° approach to understand various kinds of social impacts e.g. i) impact on income & livelihood; ii) impact on culture & social cohesion; iii) impact on health due to the project activities; iv) impact on vulnerable; and v) impact on physical and common property resources that the project may have on the displaced as well as affected families.



Information on the likely social impacts perceived by affected household was collected through the household survey.

Likert 5-point scaling technique was applied in the household survey to understand what the likely social impacts are perceived by the family that the upcoming project may have on them. Apart from understanding the household perceptions discussion with neighbours was carried out to understand the community perceptions on the likely social impact of the project.

6.2 Perceived Social Impacts of the Project

The perceived social impacts of the project "Social Impact Assessment Study for Land Acquisition of 931.2870 acres of Private Land from Nine Villages under Hindol Tahasil of Dhenkanal District for Expansion to 2.85 MTPA Integrated Steel Plant Project by M/s Rungta Mines Limited" can vary significantly among stakeholders. These stakeholders include residents of the affected villages, local communities, government authorities, and project developers. Below are some potential perceived social impacts:

1. Displacement and Resettlement

Residents directly affected by the land acquisition may face displacement from their homes and livelihoods. This displacement can disrupt established social networks and result in the loss of cultural heritage. Furthermore, adapting to new living conditions can be challenging for those displaced, leading to potential social and psychological stress.

2. Livelihood Loss

Communities that rely heavily on agriculture or other traditional livelihoods are particularly vulnerable to the loss of land. Such disruptions can have significant economic consequences, including loss of income and increased food insecurity. These changes can adversely affect the overall well-being and stability of households within the affected areas.

3. Employment Opportunities

The expansion of the integrated steel plant is likely to generate employment opportunities during both the construction and operational phases. However, perceptions regarding the accessibility, fairness, and sustainability of these job opportunities can vary. It is essential to ensure that local communities benefit equitably from the new employment prospects.

4. Infrastructure Development

The project may lead to the development of essential infrastructure such as roads, schools, and healthcare facilities. While these improvements can positively impact social welfare by enhancing access to basic services, concerns may arise regarding the equitable distribution of these benefits and the long-term maintenance of the infrastructure.

5. Social Cohesion and Conflict

Land acquisition and industrial development projects can sometimes result in social tensions and conflicts within communities. Disagreements over compensation, land rights, or environmental impacts can exacerbate these tensions. Transparent and inclusive decision-making processes are crucial in mitigating potential conflicts and fostering social cohesion.

6. Health and Environmental Impacts

Residents may have concerns about potential health and environmental impacts associated with the steel plant expansion. Issues such as air and water pollution, noise, and increased traffic can affect community health and well-being. Long-term concerns about the health effects on both communities and ecosystems may influence perceptions of the project's social acceptability.

7. Community Development

Project developers may implement social welfare and community development initiatives as part of their corporate social responsibility (CSR) commitments. The effectiveness and adequacy of these initiatives in addressing community needs and improving social well-being can vary. It is important for developers to engage with communities to ensure that CSR efforts are genuinely beneficial.

8. Cultural Impacts

The project may impact local cultural practices, values, and identities. Changes brought about by development can lead to a loss of traditional practices and cultural heritage. Efforts to preserve and promote local culture and heritage are necessary to mitigate negative cultural impacts and ensure that development respects and integrates with the cultural fabric of the communities.

Conclusion

Overall, the perceived social impacts of the project are likely to be influenced by a range of factors. These include the extent of community engagement, the effectiveness of mitigation measures, and the equitable distribution of costs and benefits among stakeholders. Conducting a comprehensive social impact assessment and engaging in meaningful dialogue with all affected parties are essential steps. These actions can help identify potential concerns and opportunities, ultimately aiming to maximize positive social outcomes and minimize adverse effects.

Chapter - VII

7. Conclusion and Recommendations

While the proposed project i.e. for the Expansion to 2.85 MTPA Integrated Steel plant project by M/s Rungta Mines Limited, the need of acquiring private and other lands is inevitable for the execution of such development project. In view of the acquisition of land, the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RFCTLARR) Act was enacted by the government in 2013 to address this primary concern of development-induced land acquisition, which leads to displacement, loss of livelihoods, etc. As per the requirements of the act, the Social Impact Assessment (SIA) was carried out to anticipate, identify, and quantify the likely social impact of the project and suggest remedial intervention measures to address all the adverse effects of the project.

It has been decided by the public authorities to acquire 931.2870 acres of private land from Nine Villages (Kankalu, Kothalu, Kadala, Galapada, Jharabandha, Tarkabeda, Benipathar, Beruanpal, and Badamunda) under Hindol Tahasil of Dhenkanal District for the expansion to 2.85 MTPA Integrated Steel plant project by M/s Rungta Mines Limited.

Key demands gathered from discussions with concerned villagers:

Benipathar Village:

-) The villagers are open to supporting the project, provided their specific demands are met. They are willing to relinquish their land if assurances and agreements are fulfilled.
-) If the Rungta mines proceed with the acquisition of the proposed land, the area designated for the project will no longer be available for agricultural use. This would leave villagers with only their homestead plots, severely limiting their agricultural activities.
-) Villagers have stipulated that if the government undertakes land acquisition, it should encompass all the land they own, rather than acquiring it in portions. This is to ensure that no fragmented pieces of land are left unusable for agriculture or other purposes.
-) The majority of the villagers rely on agriculture as their primary source of livelihood. They grow rice predominantly during the Kharif season. A quintal of rice sells for 1600 rupees, which is a crucial part of their income.
-) In previous land acquisition attempts, the government had assured the villagers that their demands would be met. However, these promises were not fulfilled, leading to a significant trust deficit. The villagers are skeptical about current acquisition efforts due to past experiences of unfulfilled assurances.

Jhadbandh Village:

-) Villagers who had previously relinquished their land did not receive the promised compensation or fulfillments of their requests. As a result, they did not accept the planned project.

-)] The villagers emphasize the necessity for initial consultations with those who lost their land in previous acquisitions. Their demands and grievances should be addressed before proceeding with new land acquisition plans.
-)] The proposed project threatens to take away the villagers' agricultural land, which is integral to their way of life. The current state of the project is already damaging the local ecosystem, with ash and pollution affecting the agricultural fields and living conditions.
-)] Villagers are concerned about joblessness despite the ongoing development on their land. Although mines are being constructed on their property, those who surrendered their land have not been provided with employment opportunities. This disparity in job distribution exacerbates the community's grievances.

Galapada Village:

-)] The villagers of Galapada have welcomed the proposed project, expressing their willingness to give up their land, provided their specific requests are fulfilled. They view the project as an opportunity for economic advancement, contingent on meeting their demands.
-)] Given the heavy reliance on agriculture for their livelihoods, the villagers have demanded that each household be guaranteed permanent employment for at least one member. For households without an eligible person for employment, they have requested a monthly pension. This measure is seen as crucial to mitigate the economic impact of losing their agricultural land.
-)] Villagers have voiced serious concerns about potential environmental degradation. They fear that the project will lead to contamination of their water, air, and land. The villagers have urged district administrative officials to address these environmental issues proactively to prevent harm to their community and natural resources.
-)] The villagers have highlighted the high unemployment rate in their region and see the project as an opportunity to reduce this rate. They stress the need for the project to create job opportunities that will benefit the local population and improve their economic conditions.

Kothalu Village:

-)] The villagers of Kothalu have expressed a significant distrust in the land acquisition process. Previous promises made to them were not fulfilled, leading to skepticism about the current project's assurances. They insist that each household be provided with permanent employment and demand compensation ranging from 1 to 1.5 crores per acre of land to ensure their economic security.
-)] Despite their distrust, the villagers have shown a willingness to support the proposed project. However, they have made it clear that households who lose their land to the project should be given priority for employment. This condition is seen as essential to gaining their support and ensuring their livelihoods are protected.
-)] The proposed project threatens to take away the villagers' agricultural land, which is their primary source of livelihood. This loss would have a severe negative impact on their economic stability and way of life. The villagers are deeply concerned about how the project will affect their ability to sustain themselves.

-) The villagers are also worried about the environmental consequences of the project. They believe that the land, water, and air in their region will become highly contaminated as a result of the project's operations. These environmental concerns add to their overall apprehension about the proposed development.

Kadala Village:

-) The villagers of Kadala have expressed their support for the proposed project, recognizing its potential benefits. However, they are aware that the project will result in the loss of most of their agricultural land, as well as some areas used for roads, ponds, and crematoriums.
-) The villagers are concerned about the environmental impact of the project, specifically the contamination of their land and air due to polluted air emissions. They have observed a decline in the fertility of their agricultural land, which is adversely affecting their primary source of livelihood. The continuous degradation of the environment is a major concern for the community.
-) Given the significant impact on their land and livelihoods, the villagers have demanded fair compensation for the acquisition of their land. They have stipulated that the government should pay between one and 1.5 crores per acre of land. This compensation is deemed necessary to ensure that the villagers can sustain themselves after losing their agricultural resources.

Kankalu Village:

-) The villagers of Kankalu have welcomed the proposed project, seeing it as an opportunity to benefit the local population. They believe that the project should be carried out to bring development and economic opportunities to the area.
-) Despite their support, the villagers acknowledge that the project will result in the loss of agricultural land at a very high rate. This loss is a significant concern, as agriculture is the primary source of income and sustenance for the community.
-) Similar to Kadala, the villagers of Kankalu are worried about the environmental impact of the project. They have noted that the air emissions from the project are contaminating their land and air, leading to a decline in the fertility of their agricultural land. This environmental degradation poses a threat to their livelihoods and health.
-) The villagers have requested that each household be provided with permanent employment as part of the project's benefits. Additionally, they have demanded compensation of 1 to 1.5 crores per acre of land to be given to those who lose their land. This demand for compensation and employment is seen as crucial to mitigating the adverse effects of the project on their community.

Badamunda Village:

-) The villagers of Badamunda are not in favor of the planned project primarily because the demands or recompense for individuals who had previously relinquished their land were not met. This history of unmet promises has led to a lack of trust in the project's implementation. The villagers assert that the authorities should first meet and address the demands of those who lost their land during the most recent land acquisition before proceeding with the current project.
-) The proposed project will result in the loss of agricultural land, which is the primary source of livelihood for the villagers. The loss of farmland will negatively impact their economic stability and way of life, leading to increased financial insecurity and hardship.
-) The villagers are concerned about the increasing contamination of their land and air due to the project. They believe that the environmental degradation will affect human habitation, making it difficult to live and farm in the area. They have called for initial measures to lessen the contamination to protect their health and environment.

Trakabeda Village:

-) Similar to Badamunda, the villagers of Trakabeda are not in favor of the planned project because the demands or recompense for individuals who had previously relinquished their land were not met. They insist that authorities should have first met and addressed the demands of the people who lost their land during the most recent land purchase.
-) The proposed project will lead to the loss of farmland and agricultural produce, which will negatively impact the villagers' way of life. Agriculture is the mainstay of the community, and its disruption will lead to economic instability and reduced food security.
-) The villagers are concerned about the contamination of their land and air due to the project, particularly from air emissions. This environmental degradation is seen as a significant threat to their health and the viability of their agricultural activities.
-) Many villagers have demanded that every household should have a member given permanent employment as part of the project's benefits. For households without an eligible person for employment, they have requested a monthly pension to compensate for the loss of agricultural income due to the project.

Beruanpal Village:

-) The planned project has the backing of the people of Beruanpal, provided certain conditions are met. They acknowledge the potential benefits of the project but are concerned about its adverse impacts.
-) The villagers recognize that the proposed project will result in the loss of agricultural land, negatively impacting their livelihoods. They are worried about the economic consequences and the disruption to their way of life.
-) The current project is causing environmental harm, with ash and polluted air contaminating the village ecosystem, agricultural grounds, and living quarters. The villagers have raised concerns about the long-term health effects and the degradation of their environment.

-) The proposed project will lead to the loss of public infrastructure such as roads, playgrounds, and crematoriums. The villagers have requested replacement land and facilities to rebuild these essential services.
-) The villagers have requested that each household be provided permanent employment as part of the project's benefits. Additionally, they have demanded compensation in the amount of one to two crores per acre of land to be granted to those who lose their land. This compensation is seen as necessary to ensure the economic stability of the affected families.

Chapter - VIII

8. Public Hearing Proceeding

Proceedings of Public Hearing

The total number of 9 public hearings convened to discuss the Social Impact Assessment Study concerning the acquisition of 931.2870 acres of private land from Nine Villages under Hindol Tahasil of Dhenkanal District for Expansion to 2.85 MTPA Integrated Steel plant project by M/s Rungta Mines Limited. The gathering took place at different 8 places of Hindol Tahasil in Dhenkanal District.



OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR & DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, DHENKANAL
(Land Acquisition (Gen))

NOTIFICATION

No. 10149 /LA.Dt. 04/09/24

It is hereby notified that public hearings will be conducted in the manner prescribed under rule 14 of RFCTLAR&R Rule, 2016 on the Draft Social Impact Assessment (SIA) Study Report with respect to the acquisition of private land in 9 villages under Hindol Tahasil, totalling Ac.931 .2870 for Expansion to 2.85 MTPA Integrated Steel plant project by M/s Rungta Mines Lt d. The detailed re-schedule of the public hearings is placed in the table below:

Sl. No.	Name of the Village	Area in Acres	Venue	Date & Time	Authorized Officer
1	Galapada	88.760	Gram Panchayat Office, Galapada	17.09.2024 At 10.30 A.M	Sub-Collector, Hindol
2	Kothalu	23.150	Gram Panchayat Office, Galapada	17.09.2024 At.03.00 P.M	Additional District Magistrate, General, Dhenkanal
3	Beruanpal	340.678	Village Jatra Field, Beruanpal	18.09.2024 At 10.30 A.M.	Additional District Magistrate, Revenue, Dhenkanal
4	Tarkabeda	34.964	TarkabedaJatra Field, Near Tarkabeda Primary School.	18.09.2024 At 03.00 P.M.	Additional District Magistrate, General, Dhenkanal
5	Kankalu	78.550	Village Field, Infront of Mahatala Mini Anganwadi Centre	19.09.2024 At 10.30 A.M.	Additional District Magistrate, Revenue, Dhenkanal
6	Badamunda	47.470	Nirmala U.P. School, Play Ground, Badamunda	19.09.2024, At 03.00 P.M.	Sub-Collector, Hindol
7	Jhadabandha	115.490	MaaKotamasuni Temple, Jhadabandha	20.09.2024 At 10.30 A.M.	Additional District Magistrate ,Revenue, Dhenkanal
8	Benipathar	119.780	Benipathar Primary School(Old Building)	20.09.2024 At 03.00 P.M.	Additional District Magistrate, General, Dhenkanal
9	Kadala	82.445	ArunYuvak Sangha Ground, (Dasahara Padia), Kadala	21.09.2024 At 10.30 A.M.	Sub-Collector, Hindol

The inputs received during the public hearing will be incorporated in the final SIA Study Report.

A copy of the draft SIA Study Report can be accessed from the district website (www.dhenkanal.nic.in)

Bhu

Collector, Dhenkanal

Memo No. 10150 /**LA Dt.** 04/09/24

Copy Submitted to the Superintendent of Police, Dhenkanal for information and necessary action. He is requested to deploy adequate police personnel to maintain law and order situation at the above venues for smooth conduct of the public hearing for SIA study by M.s DCOR Consulting Pvt. Ltd. an authorized agency of NCDS, Bhubaneswar.

Bhu

Collector, Dhenkanal

Memo No. 10151 /**LA Dt.** 04/09/24

Copy forwarded to Additional District Magistrate, General, Dhenkanal/ Additional District Magistrate, Revenue, Dhenkanal & Sub-Collector, Hindol for information and necessary action. They are hereby authorized to preside over the above re-scheduled public hearing.

Bhu

Collector, Dhenkanal

Memo No. 10152 /**LA Dt.** 04/09/24

Copy forwarded to the Coordinator, State SIA Unit, Nabakrushna Choudhury Centre for Development Studies, Bhubaneswar/ M/s DCOR consulting Pvt. Ltd., Bhubaneswar for information and necessary action. They are requested to make necessary arrangement for holding of the above public hearing on the re-scheduled date time & venue.

Bhu

Collector, Dhenkanal

Memo No. 10153 /**LA Dt.** 04/09/24

Copy forwarded to the Tahasildar-cum-LAO, Hindol for information and necessary action with reference to District Office Notification No. 8042/dtd. 29.07.2024.

Bhu

Collector, Dhenkanal

Memo No. 10154 /**LA Dt.** 04/09/24

Copy forwarded to the Land Officer, IDCO, Bhubaneswar for information and necessary action with reference to District Office Notification No. 8042/dtd. 29.07.2024.

Bhu

Collector, Dhenkanal

8.1 Proceedings of Galapada Village Public Hearing:



ତହସିଲ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାଳୟ, ହିନ୍ଦୋଳ

(ଭୂ- ଅର୍ଜନ, ପୁନର୍ବ୍ୟବ ଓ ଅଭିଆଦ)

ସର୍ବସାଧାରଣ ନୋଟିସ୍ ର ସଂଶୋଧନ ଓ ପୁନଃସାରଣୀ

ଭୂ-ଅର୍ଜନ ଦେଶ ନଂ ୦୧/୨୦୨୩

ଯେହେତୁ ସନ - ୨୦୨୩ ମସିହା ଡିସେମ୍ବର ମାସ ତା ୦୪.୧୨ .୨୦୨୩ ରିଖ ରାଜସ୍ୱ ଓ ବିପର୍ଯ୍ୟ ପରିଚାଳନା ବିଭାଗର ଅଧିକାରୀ ନଂ ୪୨୫୧୭ ବିଜ୍ଞାପନ କ୍ରମେ, ମୌଜା - ଗାଲପଡା, ଆନା-ବାଲିମା, ତହସିଲ -ହିନ୍ଦୋଳ, ଜିଲ୍ଲା-ଦେବନାଗଳ ରେ ଏ ଗ୍ରା.୭୭୦ କର ଜମି ଅଧିଗ୍ରହଣ ନିମନ୍ତେ ସର୍ବସାଧାରଣ ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟରେ ଅର୍ଥାତ୍ ଦେବନାଗଳ ଜିଲ୍ଲା ରେ ଶିଳ୍ପ ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠା ସଂପ୍ରଦାରଣ ନିମନ୍ତେ ରାଜ୍ୟ ସରକାର ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ଗ୍ରାମ ସ୍ତରରେ ନିମ୍ନ ଲିଖିତ ଭୂମି ଅଧିଗ୍ରହଣ କରିବାକୁ ଚାହୁଁଛନ୍ତି ଏବଂ ଏଥିନିମନ୍ତେ ସର୍ବସାଧାରଣ ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟରେ ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ଅଞ୍ଚଳରେ ସାମାଜିକ ପ୍ରଭାବ ବିଶ୍ଳେଷଣ (Social Impact Assessment) ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ କରାଯାଇ ଅଛି । ଭୂମି ଅର୍ଜନ, ପୁନର୍ବ୍ୟବ ଓ ଅଭିଆଦ ରେ ଉଚିତ ମୂଲ୍ୟ ଏବଂ ସ୍ୱଚ୍ଛତା ଅଧିକାର ଆଇନ, ୨୦୧୩ ର ଧାରା ୪ ଅନୁଯାୟୀ ଉକ୍ତ ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ କରାଯାଇ ଅଛି ।

ଏହି ପରିପେକ୍ଷାରେ ଜିଲ୍ଲାପାଳ, ଦେବନାଗଳ ଅଧିକାରୀ ନଂ - ୮୦୪୨ ତା- ୨୯.୦୭.୨୦୨୪ ରିଖ, ପୁନଃସାରଣୀ ନଂ- ୧୦୧୪୯ ତା - ୦୪.୦୯.୨୦୨୪ ରିଖ ଏବଂ ସଂଶୋଧିତ ଅଧିକାରୀ ନଂ ୧୦୩୧୯ ତା- ୦୭.୦୯. ୨୦୨୪ ରିଖ ଅନୁଯାୟୀ ଆସନ୍ତା ୧୭.୦୯.୨୦୨୪ ରିଖ ଦିବା ୧୦.୩୦ ଘଟିକା ସମୟରେ ଗାଲପଡା ଗ୍ରାମରେ ଏକ ଜନଶୁଣାଣୀ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମ ନିମ୍ନ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟସୂଚୀ ମତେ ଅନୁଷ୍ଠିତ ହେବ ।

କାର୍ଯ୍ୟସୂଚୀ

କ୍ରମିକ ନଂ	ଗ୍ରାମ	ତାରିଖ ଏବଂ ସମୟ	ଜନଶୁଣାଣୀ ସ୍ଥାନ	ବେସରକାରୀ ଜମି (ଏକରରେ)	କ୍ଷମତାପ୍ରାପ୍ତ ଅଧିକାରୀ
୧	ଗାଲପଡା	୧୭.୦୯.୨୦୨୪ ରିଖ ଦିବା ୧୦.୩୦ ଘଟିକା	ଗାଲପଡା ଗ୍ରାମ ର ଗ୍ରାମ ପଞ୍ଚାୟତ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାଳୟ	ଏ ୮୮.୭୭୦ ଡି	ଉପ- ଜିଲ୍ଲାପାଳ, ହିନ୍ଦୋଳ

୧. ପୁନର୍ବ୍ୟବ ବିକାଶକାରୀଙ୍କ ନାମ - ଇଡିସି ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱର (IDCO, Bhubaneswar)
୨. ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବିତ ଭୂମି ଅଧିଗ୍ରହଣର ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟ :- କମ୍ପାନୀ ସଂପ୍ରଦାରଣ (ଭୁଞ୍ଜଣ ମାଲ୍ସ ଲିମିଟେଡ୍, ଦେବନାଗଳ ନିମନ୍ତେ) ।
୩. ସାମାଜିକ ପ୍ରଭାବ ବିଶ୍ଳେଷଣ ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ କରୁଥିବା ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନର ଯୋଗାଯୋଗ ସୂଚନା:- ନବକୃଷ୍ଣ ଚୌଧୁରୀ ସେଣ୍ଟର ଫର ଡେଭେଲପମେଣ୍ଟ୍ ସ୍ଟଡିଜ୍, ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱର ୦୭୭୪-୨୩୦୦୪୭୧, ୨୩୦୧୦୯୪ କ ଚରଫୁ ପ୍ରାଧୀକୃତ ସଂସ୍ଥା- (DCOR Consulting Private Limited -131(P), Panjabi Chhak, Satyanagar, Bhubaneswar, Odisha, Pin-75100, Phone-9437698965, 9438463984).
୪. ପୁନର୍ବ୍ୟବ ପାଇଁ ଦେବନାଗଳ ଜିଲ୍ଲାର ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବିତ ଭୂମି ଅଧିଗ୍ରହଣ ବିବରଣୀ / ତହସିଲ ଭୂମି ଅନୁସୂଚୀ ସାରଣୀ ନିମ୍ନରେ ଦର୍ଶାଯାଇଅଛି ।

ସାରଣୀ

କ୍ରମିକ ନଂ	ତହସିଲ	ଗ୍ରାମ ପଞ୍ଚାୟତ	ଗ୍ରାମ	ବେସରକାରୀ ଜମି (ଏକରରେ)	ମନ୍ତବ୍ୟ
୧	ହିନ୍ଦୋଳ	ଗାଲପଡା	ଗାଲପଡା	ଏ ୮୮.୭୭୦ ଡି	

ଏଣୁ ଉକ୍ତ ଜନଶୁଣାଣୀରେ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ଗ୍ରାମର ଗ୍ରାମବାସୀ, ଜମିଦାରମାନେ, ସରପଞ୍ଚ, ଖର୍ଚ୍ଚମେମ୍ବର ଏବଂ ଇଚ୍ଛୁକ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିମାନେ ଉପରୋକ୍ତ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟସୂଚୀ ଅନୁଯାୟୀ ଧାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ହୋଇଥିବା ଦିନ, ସମୟ ଏବଂ ସ୍ଥାନରେ ଉପସ୍ଥିତ ରହି ନିଜର ଲିଖିତ/ ମୌଖିକ ମତାମତ ପ୍ରଦାନ କରିପାରିବେ ।

ସିଦ୍ଧାନ୍ତ କୁମାର ସାହୁ

ତହସିଲଦାର ତଥା ଭୂ-ଅର୍ଜନ ଅଧିକାରୀ, ହିନ୍ଦୋଳ

ତା 5. 9. 2024

ତହସିଲଦାର ତଥା ଭୂ-ଅର୍ଜନ ଅଧିକାରୀ

ହିନ୍ଦୋଳ

ପରିପତ୍ର ସଂଖ୍ୟା ୪୨୦୧ / ଡା. ୦୨.୦୧.୨୦୨୪ : ରିଖ

ଏହାର ଏକକିତା ନକଲ ଇଷ୍ଟେ ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱର (IDCO, BBSR) / ନବକୃଷ୍ଣ ଚୌଧୁରୀ ସେଣ୍ଟର ଫର ଡେଭେଲପମେଣ୍ଟ ଷ୍ଟଡିଜ, ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱର (NCDS)ଙ୍କ ଅବଗତ ଏବଂ ବିହିତ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାନୁଷ୍ଠାନ ନିମନ୍ତେ ପ୍ରେରଣ କରାଗଲା ।

ବିକ୍ରମ ଜିମାଟ କମ୍ପାନୀ

ତହସିଲଦାର ତଥା ଭୁ-ଅର୍ଜନ ଅଧିକାରୀ, ହିମୋଳ
ଡେପୁଟିଭାର ତଥା ଭୁ-ଅର୍ଜନ ଅଧିକାରୀ

ପରିପତ୍ର ସଂଖ୍ୟା ୪୨୦୨ / ଡା. ୦୨.୦୧.୨୦୨୪ : ରିଖ ହିମୋଳ

ଏହାର ଏକକିତା ନକଲ ଜିଲ୍ଲାପାଳ, ଢେଙ୍କାନାଳଙ୍କ ସଦୟ ଅବଗତ ଏବଂ ବିହିତ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାନୁଷ୍ଠାନ ନିମନ୍ତେ ପ୍ରେରଣ କରାଗଲା ।

ବିକ୍ରମ ଜିମାଟ କମ୍ପାନୀ

ତହସିଲଦାର ତଥା ଭୁ-ଅର୍ଜନ ଅଧିକାରୀ, ହିମୋଳ
ଡେପୁଟିଭାର ତଥା ଭୁ-ଅର୍ଜନ ଅଧିକାରୀ

ପରିପତ୍ର ସଂଖ୍ୟା ୪୨୦୩ / ଡା. ୦୨.୦୧.୨୦୨୪ : ରିଖ ହିମୋଳ

ଏହାର ଏକକିତା ନକଲ ଉପ-ଜିଲ୍ଲାପାଳ, ହିମୋଳଙ୍କ ସଦୟ ଅବଗତ ଏବଂ ବିହିତ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାନୁଷ୍ଠାନ ନିମନ୍ତେ ପ୍ରେରଣ କରାଗଲା ।

ବିକ୍ରମ ଜିମାଟ କମ୍ପାନୀ

ତହସିଲଦାର ତଥା ଭୁ-ଅର୍ଜନ ଅଧିକାରୀ, ହିମୋଳ
ଡେପୁଟିଭାର ତଥା ଭୁ-ଅର୍ଜନ ଅଧିକାରୀ

ପରିପତ୍ର ସଂଖ୍ୟା ୪୨୦୪ / ଡା. ୦୨.୦୧.୨୦୨୪ : ରିଖ ହିମୋଳ

ଏହାର ଏକକିତା ନକଲ ହିମୋଳ ତହସିଲ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାଳୟ / ଗୋଷ୍ଠୀ ଉତ୍ତୟନ ଅଧିକାରୀ, ହିମୋଳଙ୍କ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାଳୟ ନୋଟିସବୋର୍ଡରେ ସର୍ବସାଧାରଣଙ୍କ ଅବଗତ ନିମନ୍ତେ ପ୍ରକାଶନ କରାଗଲା ।

ବିକ୍ରମ ଜିମାଟ କମ୍ପାନୀ

ତହସିଲଦାର ତଥା ଭୁ-ଅର୍ଜନ ଅଧିକାରୀ, ହିମୋଳ
ଡେପୁଟିଭାର ତଥା ଭୁ-ଅର୍ଜନ ଅଧିକାରୀ

ପରିପତ୍ର ସଂଖ୍ୟା ୪୨୦୫ / ଡା. ୦୨.୦୧.୨୦୨୪ : ରିଖ ହିମୋଳ

ଏହାର ଏକକିତା ନକଲ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ଗ୍ରାମପଞ୍ଚାୟତ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାଳୟ / ଗ୍ରାମର କୋଠଗର / ଅଙ୍ଗନବାଡି କେନ୍ଦ୍ର ଠାରେ ଲଚକା ଜାରି କରି ସର୍ବସାଧାରଣଙ୍କ ଅବଗତ ନିମନ୍ତେ ପ୍ରକାଶନ କରାଗଲା ଏବଂ ଏହାର ଏକକିତା ନକଲ ସଂପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସରପଞ୍ଚଙ୍କ ଅବଗତ ଏବଂ ବିହିତ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାନୁଷ୍ଠାନ ନିମନ୍ତେ ପ୍ରେରଣ କରାଗଲା ।

ବିକ୍ରମ ଜିମାଟ କମ୍ପାନୀ

ତହସିଲଦାର ତଥା ଭୁ-ଅର୍ଜନ ଅଧିକାରୀ, ହିମୋଳ
ଡେପୁଟିଭାର ତଥା ଭୁ-ଅର୍ଜନ ଅଧିକାରୀ

ପରିପତ୍ର ସଂଖ୍ୟା ୪୨୦୬ / ଡା. ୦୨.୦୧.୨୦୨୪ : ରିଖ ହିମୋଳ

ଏହାର ଏକକିତା ନକଲ ଢେଙ୍କାନାଳ ଜିଲ୍ଲା ସୂଚନା ବିଜ୍ଞାନ କେନ୍ଦ୍ର ଅଧିକାରୀଙ୍କ ସୂଚନା ଏବଂ ଜିଲ୍ଲା ସୂଚନା ବିଜ୍ଞାନ କେନ୍ଦ୍ର ୱେବସାଇଟ୍ (NIC website) ରେ ପ୍ରକାଶନ ଏବଂ ସମସ୍ତ ଜନସାଧାରଣ କ ଅବଗତ ଓ ବହୁଳ ପ୍ରଚାର ପ୍ରସାର ନିମନ୍ତେ ପ୍ରେରଣ କରାଗଲା ।

ବିକ୍ରମ ଜିମାଟ କମ୍ପାନୀ

ତହସିଲଦାର ତଥା ଭୁ-ଅର୍ଜନ ଅଧିକାରୀ, ହିମୋଳ
ଡେପୁଟିଭାର ତଥା ଭୁ-ଅର୍ଜନ ଅଧିକାରୀ
ହିମୋଳ

The event commenced with Mrs. Narmada Sethy, Sarapanch of Galapada Panchayat, extending a warm welcome to the attendees, including Mr. Sibananda Swain (Sub-Collector, Hindol, Dhenkanal), Mr Dillip Kumar Sethy (Tahasildar, Hindol, Dhenkanal), various government officials, Executive people form Company (Rungta Mines Limited), landowners from the proposed acquisition area, media representatives, and residents of Galapada Village.

Mrs. Sethy proceeded to introduce the dignitaries on the dais and then invited Mr. Sibananda Swain (Sub-Collector, Hindol) to preside over the meeting.



Mr. Sibananda Swain (Sub-Collector, Hindol) briefly outlined the meeting's agenda, paving the way for Mr. Sibabrata Behera, the Coordinator of DCOR, to provide an overview of the project. Mr. Behera presented a comprehensive report detailing the project's objectives, study design, findings, rehabilitation and resettlement preferences of affected families, perceived social impacts, and recommendations. He highlighted following few things in front of the Govt. Officials, Company People and the Land Losers.

-) The villagers of Galapada have welcomed the proposed project, expressing their willingness to give up their land, provided their specific requests are fulfilled. They view the project as an opportunity for economic advancement, contingent on meeting their demands.
-) Given the heavy reliance on agriculture for their livelihoods, the villagers have demanded that each household be guaranteed permanent employment for at least one member. For households without an eligible person for employment, they have requested a monthly pension. This measure is seen as crucial to mitigate the economic impact of losing their agricultural land.
-) Villagers have voiced serious concerns about potential environmental degradation. They fear that the project will lead to contamination of their water, air, and land. The villagers have urged district administrative officials to address these environmental issues proactively to prevent harm to their community and natural resources.

-) The villagers have highlighted the high unemployment rate in their region and see the project as an opportunity to reduce this rate. They stress the need for the project to create job opportunities that will benefit the local population and improve their economic conditions.



Following the presentation, Sub-Collector Sir encouraged the land losers of Galapada Village present at the meeting to share their feedback and queries, fostering an open dialogue between the project stakeholders and the community members.

Recommendations from the Land Losers/Villagers:

-) Establishing clean drinking water facilities, including RO plants and filtration systems, to guarantee that the community has access to safe, potable water.
-) Developing a well-equipped healthcare center that provides essential medical services, emergency treatment, and regular health screenings to enhance the overall health of residents.
-) Constructing and improving roads to create safer and more accessible transportation options, supporting residents in their daily travel and access to necessary services.
-) Providing financial compensation to farmers whose land has been rendered uncultivable due to acquisition, ensuring they have a stable income during the transition.
-) Building a community temple to serve as a venue for worship and cultural events, strengthening spiritual ties and social interactions within the village.
-) Creating educational institutions that deliver high-quality and accessible education, staffed with trained teachers and equipped with essential learning resources for local children.
-) Planning for the organized and fair relocation of affected residents, including detailed resettlement plans that facilitate a smooth transition.
-) Ensuring stable employment opportunities in the mining industry and related sectors for local villagers, along with skill development initiatives to improve job prospects.

-) Implementing environmental protection measures to mitigate pollution resulting from mining activities, including monitoring air and water quality to safeguard public health.
-) Allowing regulated access for local residents to the mine's gate area, ensuring they have safe transportation routes to essential locations.
-) Investing in the development of peripheral areas to enhance infrastructure and public amenities, benefiting the growth of neighbouring communities.
-) Establishing a public playground on government land to encourage recreational activities, physical fitness, and community involvement among families and children.
-) Installing a reliable electricity infrastructure to provide uninterrupted power to homes and community facilities, supporting overall development.
-) Ensuring transparent land valuation practices for acquired properties, incorporating community feedback to guarantee fair compensation for affected families.
-) Initiating reforestation efforts to restore natural ecosystems and improve environmental quality, counteracting the negative impacts of mining operations.

Land Losers/Villagers participated in this conversation:

1. Mahesh Kumar Nayak
2. Dibakar Nath
3. Chaturbhuj Das
4. Sumitra Panda
5. Suresh Chandra Sahoo
6. Ranjita Das
7. Sunita Behera
8. Khirod Behera
9. Rangaraj Panigrahi
10. Mandakini Nayak
11. Bhaskar Chandra Behera
12. Sisir Kumar Sahoo
13. Lambodhar Sahoo
14. Sanjay Kumar Nayak
15. Hrudananda Sahoo
16. Sanjay Kumar Dhar
17. Ashish Parida
18. Pravat Chandra Sahoo
19. Kanaklata Sahoo
20. Jayanta Parida
21. Kalpana Nayak
22. Paduka Sahoo
23. Bijay Panigrahi
24. Dibya Ranjan Panigrahi
25. Baikuntha Kumar Sahoo
26. Upendra Behera

27. Bibek Kumar Behera
28. Jayakrushna Sahoo
29. Chintamani Nayak
30. Rabi Parida
31. Papun Behera

8.2 Proceedings of Kothalu Village Public Hearing:



ତହସିଲ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାଳୟ, ହିମୋଳ

(ଭୂ- ଅର୍ଜନ, ପୁନର୍ବିଧି ଓ ଅଇଆନ)
 ସର୍ବସାଧାରଣ ନୋଟିସ୍ ର ସଂଶୋଧନ ଓ ପୁନଃସାରଣୀ
 ଭୂ-ଅର୍ଜନ କେଶ ନଂ ୦୨/୨୦୨୩

ପ୍ରକୃତ ସନ - ୨୦୨୩ ମସିହା ଡିସେମ୍ବର ମାସ ତା ୦୪.୧୨ .୨୦୨୩ ରିଖ ରାଜସ୍ୱ ଓ ବିପର୍ଯ୍ୟୟ ପରିଚାଳନା ବିଭାଗର ଅଧିକାରୀ ନଂ ୪୨୫୧୭ ବିଜ୍ଞାପନ କ୍ରମେ, ମୌଜା - କୋଠାଳୁ, ଥାନା-ବାଲିମା, ତହସିଲ -ହିମୋଳ, ଜିଲ୍ଲା-ଢେଙ୍କାନାଳ ରେ ଏ ୨୩.୧୫୦ କର ଜମି ଅଧିଗ୍ରହଣ ନିମନ୍ତେ ସର୍ବସାଧାରଣ ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟରେ ଅର୍ଥାତ ଢେଙ୍କାନାଳ ଜିଲ୍ଲା ରେ ଶିଳ୍ପ ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠା ସଂପ୍ରସାରଣ ନିମନ୍ତେ ରାଜ୍ୟ ସରକାର ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ଗ୍ରାମ ସ୍ତରରେ ନିମ୍ନ ଲିଖିତ ଭୂମି ଅଧିଗ୍ରହଣ କରିବାକୁ ଚାହୁଁଛନ୍ତି ଏବଂ ଏଥିନିମନ୍ତେ ସର୍ବସାଧାରଣ ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟରେ ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ଅଞ୍ଚଳରେ ସାମାଜିକ ପ୍ରଭାବ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଧାରଣ (Social Impact Assessment) ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ କରାଯାଇ ଅଛି । ଭୂମି ଅର୍ଜନ, ପୁନର୍ବିଧି ଓ ଅଇଆନ ରେ ଉଚିତ ମୂଲ୍ୟ ଏବଂ ସ୍ୱଚ୍ଛତା ଅଧିକାର ଆଇନ, ୨୦୧୩ ର ଧାରା ୪ ଅନୁଯାୟୀ ଉକ୍ତ ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ କରାଯାଇ ଅଛି ।

ଏହି ପରିପେକ୍ଷାରେ ଜିଲ୍ଲାପାଳ, ଢେଙ୍କାନାଳଙ୍କ ଅଧିକାରୀ ନଂ - ୮୦୪୨ ତା- ୨୯.୦୭.୨୦୨୪ ରିଖ, ପୁନଃସାରଣୀ ନଂ- ୧୦୧୪୯ ତା - ୦୪.୦୯.୨୦୨୪ ରିଖ ଏବଂ ସଂଶୋଧିତ ଅଧିକାରୀ ନଂ ୧୦୩୧୯ ତା- ୦୭.୦୯. ୨୦୨୪ ରିଖ ଅନୁଯାୟୀ ଆସନ୍ତା ୧୭.୦୯.୨୦୨୪ ରିଖ ଦିବା ୦୩.୦୦ ଘଟିକା ସମୟରେ, ଗାଲପଡା ଗ୍ରାମ ପଞ୍ଚାୟତ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାଳୟ ଠାରେ କୋଠାଳୁ ଗ୍ରାମର ଏକ ଜନଶୁଣାଣୀ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମ ନିମ୍ନ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟସୂଚୀ ମତେ ଅନୁଷ୍ଠିତ ହେବ ।

କାର୍ଯ୍ୟସୂଚୀ

କ୍ରମିକ ନଂ	ଗ୍ରାମ	ତାରିଖ ଏବଂ ସମୟ	ଜନଶୁଣାଣୀ ସ୍ଥାନ	ବେସରକାରୀ ଜମି (ଏକରରେ)	କ୍ଷମତାପ୍ରାପ୍ତ ଅଧିକାରୀ
୧	କୋଠାଳୁ	୧୭.୦୯.୨୦୨୪ ରିଖ ଦିବା ୦୩.୦୦ ଘଟିକା	ଗ୍ରାମ ପଞ୍ଚାୟତ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାଳୟ, ଗାଲପଡା	ଏ ୨୩.୧୫୦ ହି	ଅତିରିକ୍ତ ଜିଲ୍ଲାପାଳ (ସାଧାରଣ) , ଢେଙ୍କାନାଳ

୧. ପ୍ରକୃତ ବିକାଶକାରୀଙ୍କ ନାମ - ଇଡିସି ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱର (IDCO, Bhubaneswar)
୨. ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବିତ ଭୂମି ଅଧିଗ୍ରହଣର ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟ :- କମ୍ପାନୀ ସଂପ୍ରସାରଣ (ଭୁଞ୍ଜନା ମାଲ୍‌ସ୍ ଲିମିଟେଡ୍, ଢେଙ୍କାନାଳ ନିମନ୍ତେ) ।
୩. ସାମାଜିକ ପ୍ରଭାବ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଧାରଣ ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ କରୁଥିବା ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନର ଯୋଗାଯୋଗ ସୂଚନା:- ନବକୃଷ୍ଣ ଚୌଧୁରୀ ସେଣ୍ଟର ଫର ଡେଭେଲପମେଣ୍ଟ୍ ଷ୍ଟଡିଜ୍, ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱର ୦୭୭୪-୨୩୧୦୦୪୭୧, ୨୩୧୦୧୦୧୪ କ ତରଫରୁ ପ୍ରାଧିକୃତ ସଂସ୍ଥା- (DCOR Consulting Private Limited -131(P), Panjabi Chhak, Satyanagar, Bhubaneswar, Odisha, Pin-75100, Phone-9437698965, 9438463984).
୪. ପ୍ରକୃତ ପାଇଁ ଢେଙ୍କାନାଳ ଜିଲ୍ଲାର ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବିତ ଭୂମି ଅଧିଗ୍ରହଣ ବିବରଣୀ / ତହସିଲ ଭୂମି ଅନୁସୂଚୀ ସାରଣୀ ନିମ୍ନରେ ଦର୍ଶାଯାଇଅଛି ।

ସାରଣୀ

କ୍ରମିକ ନଂ	ତହସିଲ	ଗ୍ରାମ ପଞ୍ଚାୟତ	ଗ୍ରାମ	ବେସରକାରୀ ଜମି (ଏକରରେ)	ମତ୍ସବ୍ୟ
୧	ହିମୋଳ	ଗାଲପଡା	କୋଠାଳୁ	ଏ ୨୩.୧୫୦ ହି	

ଏଣୁ ଉକ୍ତ ଜନଶୁଣାଣୀରେ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ଗ୍ରାମର ଗ୍ରାମବାସୀ, ଜମିହରାପ୍ରଜା, ସରପଞ୍ଚ, ଖର୍ଚ୍ଚନେମ୍ବର ଏବଂ ଇଚ୍ଛୁକ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିମାନେ ଉପରୋକ୍ତ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟସୂଚୀ ଅନୁଯାୟୀ ଧାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ହୋଇଥିବା ବିନ, ସମୟ ଏବଂ ସ୍ଥାନରେ ଉପସ୍ଥିତ ରହି ନିଜର ଲିଖିତ/ ମୌଖିକ ମତାମତ ପ୍ରଦାନ କରିପାରିବେ ।


 ତହସିଲଦାର ତହସିଲ ଅଧିକାରୀ, ହିମୋଳ
 ଡା. ଡି. ଡି. ୨୦୨୩
 ତହସିଲଦାର ତହସିଲ ଅଧିକାରୀ
 ହିମୋଳ

ପରିପତ୍ର ସଂଖ୍ୟା ୪୨୦୩ / ତା. ୦୨.୦୮.୨୦୨୪ ରିଖ

ଏହାର ଏକକିତା ନକଲ ଇଞ୍ଚେ ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱର (IDCO, BBSR) / ନବକୃଷ୍ଣ ଚୌଧୁରୀ ସେଣ୍ଟର ଫର ଡେଭେଲପମେଣ୍ଟ ଷ୍ଟଡିଜ, ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱର (NCDS) କ ଅବଗତ ଏବଂ ବିହିତ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାନୁଷ୍ଠାନ ନିମନ୍ତେ ପ୍ରେରଣ କରାଗଲା ।

ବିନିମ୍ବ କମ୍ପାଣି
ତହସିଲଦାର ତଥା ଭୁ-ଅନୁନ ଅଧିକାରୀ, ହିମୋଳ
ତହସିଲଦାର ତଥା ଭୁ-ଅନୁନ ଅଧିକାରୀ

ପରିପତ୍ର ସଂଖ୍ୟା ୪୨୦୮ / ତା. ୦୨.୦୮.୨୦୨୪ ରିଖ ହିମୋଳ

ଏହାର ଏକକିତା ନକଲ ଜିଲ୍ଲାପାଳ, ଢେଙ୍କାନାଳଙ୍କ ସଦୟ ଅବଗତ ଏବଂ ବିହିତ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାନୁଷ୍ଠାନ ନିମନ୍ତେ ପ୍ରେରଣ କରାଗଲା ।

ବିନିମ୍ବ କମ୍ପାଣି
ତହସିଲଦାର ତଥା ଭୁ-ଅନୁନ ଅଧିକାରୀ, ହିମୋଳ
ତହସିଲଦାର ତଥା ଭୁ-ଅନୁନ ଅଧିକାରୀ

ପରିପତ୍ର ସଂଖ୍ୟା ୪୨୦୯ / ତା. ୦୨.୦୮.୨୦୨୪ ରିଖ ହିମୋଳ

ଏହାର ଏକକିତା ନକଲ ଉପ-ଜିଲ୍ଲାପାଳ, ହିମୋଳଙ୍କ ସଦୟ ଅବଗତ ଏବଂ ବିହିତ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାନୁଷ୍ଠାନ ନିମନ୍ତେ ପ୍ରେରଣ କରାଗଲା ।

ବିନିମ୍ବ କମ୍ପାଣି
ତହସିଲଦାର ତଥା ଭୁ-ଅନୁନ ଅଧିକାରୀ, ହିମୋଳ
ତହସିଲଦାର ତଥା ଭୁ-ଅନୁନ ଅଧିକାରୀ

ପରିପତ୍ର ସଂଖ୍ୟା ୪୨୧୦ / ତା. ୦୨.୦୮.୨୦୨୪ ରିଖ ହିମୋଳ

ଏହାର ଏକକିତା ନକଲ ହିମୋଳ ତହସିଲ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାଳୟ / ଗୋଷ୍ଠୀ ଉତ୍ତର ଅଧିକାରୀ, ହିମୋଳଙ୍କ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାଳୟ ନୋଟିସବୋର୍ଡରେ ସର୍ବସାଧାରଣଙ୍କ ଅବଗତ ନିମନ୍ତେ ପ୍ରକାଶନ କରାଗଲା ।

ବିନିମ୍ବ କମ୍ପାଣି
ତହସିଲଦାର ତଥା ଭୁ-ଅନୁନ ଅଧିକାରୀ, ହିମୋଳ
ତହସିଲଦାର ତଥା ଭୁ-ଅନୁନ ଅଧିକାରୀ

ପରିପତ୍ର ସଂଖ୍ୟା ୪୨୧୧ / ତା. ୦୨.୦୮.୨୦୨୪ ରିଖ ହିମୋଳ

ଏହାର ଏକକିତା ନକଲ ସମ୍ପୃକ୍ତ ଗ୍ରାମପଞ୍ଚାୟତ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାଳୟ / ଗ୍ରାମର କୋଠିଘର / ଅଙ୍ଗନବାଡ଼ି କେନ୍ଦ୍ର ଠାରେ ଲଟକା ଜାରି କରି ସର୍ବସାଧାରଣଙ୍କ ଅବଗତ ନିମନ୍ତେ ପ୍ରକାଶନ କରାଗଲା ଏବଂ ଏହାର ଏକକିତା ନକଲ ସଂପୃକ୍ତ ସରପଞ୍ଚଙ୍କ ଅବଗତ ଏବଂ ବିହିତ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାନୁଷ୍ଠାନ ନିମନ୍ତେ ପ୍ରେରଣ କରାଗଲା ।

ବିନିମ୍ବ କମ୍ପାଣି
ତହସିଲଦାର ତଥା ଭୁ-ଅନୁନ ଅଧିକାରୀ, ହିମୋଳ
ତହସିଲଦାର ତଥା ଭୁ-ଅନୁନ ଅଧିକାରୀ

ପରିପତ୍ର ସଂଖ୍ୟା ୪୨୧୨ / ତା. ୦୨.୦୮.୨୦୨୪ ରିଖ ହିମୋଳ

ଏହାର ଏକକିତା ନକଲ ଢେଙ୍କାନାଳ ଜିଲ୍ଲା ସୂଚନା ବିଜ୍ଞାନ କେନ୍ଦ୍ର ଅଧିକାରୀଙ୍କ ସୂଚନା ଏବଂ ଜିଲ୍ଲା ସୂଚନା ବିଜ୍ଞାନ କେନ୍ଦ୍ର ୱେବସାଇଟ୍ (NIC website) ରେ ପ୍ରକାଶନ ଏବଂ ସମସ୍ତ ଜନସାଧାରଣ କ ଅବଗତ ଓ ବହୁଳ ପ୍ରଚାର ପ୍ରସାର ନିମନ୍ତେ ପ୍ରେରଣ କରାଗଲା ।

ବିନିମ୍ବ କମ୍ପାଣି
ତହସିଲଦାର ତଥା ଭୁ-ଅନୁନ ଅଧିକାରୀ, ହିମୋଳ
ତହସିଲଦାର ତଥା ଭୁ-ଅନୁନ ଅଧିକାରୀ

ତହସିଲଦାର ତଥା ଭୁ-ଅନୁନ ଅଧିକାରୀ
ହିମୋଳ

The event commenced with Mrs. Narmada Sethy, Sarapanch of Galapada Panchayat, extending a warm welcome to the attendees, including Mr. Ramesh Chandra Sethi (ADM, General, Dhenkanal), Mr Dillip Kumar Sethy (Tahasildar, Hindol, Dhenkanal), Ashwini Kumar Sethy (Deputy Collector, L.A, General), various government officials, Executive people form Company (Rungta Mines Limited), landowners from the proposed acquisition area, media representatives, and residents of Kothalu Village.

Mrs. Sethy proceeded to introduce the dignitaries on the dais and then invited Mr. Ramesh Chandra Sethi (ADM, General, Dhenkanal) to preside over the meeting.



Mr. Ramesh Chandra Sethi (ADM, General, Dhenkanal) briefly outlined the meeting's agenda, paving the way for Mr. Sibabrata Behera, the Coordinator of DCOR, to provide an overview of the project. Mr. Behera presented a comprehensive report detailing the project's objectives, study design, findings, rehabilitation and resettlement preferences of affected families, perceived social impacts, and recommendations. He highlighted following few things in front of the Govt. Officials, Company People and the Land Losers.

-) The villagers of Kothalu have expressed a significant distrust in the land acquisition process. Previous promises made to them were not fulfilled, leading to skepticism about the current project's assurances. They insist that each household be provided with permanent employment and demand compensation ranging from 1 to 1.5 crores per acre of land to ensure their economic security.
-) Despite their distrust, the villagers have shown a willingness to support the proposed project. However, they have made it clear that households who lose their land to the project should be given priority for employment. This condition is seen as essential to gaining their support and ensuring their livelihoods are protected.
-) The proposed project threatens to take away the villagers' agricultural land, which is their primary source of livelihood. This loss would have a severe negative impact on their economic

stability and way of life. The villagers are deeply concerned about how the project will affect their ability to sustain themselves.

-) The villagers are also worried about the environmental consequences of the project. They believe that the land, water, and air in their region will become highly contaminated as a result of the project's operations. These environmental concerns add to their overall apprehension about the proposed development.



Following the presentation, ADM Sir encouraged the land losers of Kothalu Village present at the meeting to share their feedback and queries, fostering an open dialogue between the project stakeholders and the community members.

Recommendations from the Land Losers/Villagers:

-) Establishment or enhancement of local schools and provision of resources to improve educational access, including potential scholarships for village children.
-) Development of healthcare facilities with modern medical equipment, access to specialists, and continuous health camps for both preventive and emergency care.
-) Employment programs prioritizing local villagers, with training and skill development to prepare them for roles in the mining operations or associated industries.
-) Provision of reliable electricity infrastructure, ensuring continuous power supply to the villages for households, businesses, and essential services.
-) Installation of clean water supply systems, such as borewells or water filtration units, to ensure safe drinking water for all village residents.
-) Development of accessible and well-maintained roads connecting villages to each other and to essential amenities, reducing travel time and enhancing connectivity.
-) Building a dam to support agricultural needs, ensuring water availability for irrigation and sustaining local farming practices.
-) Creation of ponds for water conservation, supporting irrigation, livestock, and potentially fisheries to enhance local livelihoods.

-) Fair and market-aligned compensation for the land acquired, with transparent valuation and timely payments.
-) Commitment to environmental safeguards, including dust control, waste management, and pollution reduction strategies to minimize mining impact.
-) Support for local business ventures by affected landowners, through training, financial assistance, or infrastructure for small-scale enterprises.
-) Issuance of health cards to villagers, ensuring access to free or subsidized medical treatment and covering healthcare costs.
-) Establishment of pension schemes for those affected by the land acquisition, ensuring long-term financial security.
-) Investment in the overall development of the surrounding communities, improving infrastructure, facilities, and living standards.
-) Issuance of gate passes allowing affected landowners access to mine-related areas or employment zones, potentially for work or monitoring purposes.

Land Losers/Villagers participated in this conversation:

1. Prasanta Nayak
2. Ram Chandra Mohapatra
3. Ramesh Mohapatra
4. Sangram Nayak
5. Krushna Chandra Mohapatra
6. Prasant Nayak
7. Satyam Pattnayak
8. Sarat Kumar Sahoo
9. Jadumani Behera
10. Gandadhar Das
11. Braja Kishore Mohapatra
12. Rajesh Chandra Behera
13. Madhav Mohapatra
14. Pritam Nayak
15. Santosh Kumar Behera
16. Patra Sahoo
17. Ramesh Nayak
18. Tuna Mohapatra
19. Gobinda Behera
20. Akash Nayak
21. Basanta Chandra Mohapatra
22. Mohanika Behera
23. Ajay Nayak
24. Mohan Behera
25. Khirod Kumar Behera

8.3 Proceedings of Beruanpal Village Public Hearing:



ତହସିଲ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାଳୟ, ହିନ୍ଦୋଳ

(ଭୂ- ଅର୍ଜନ, ପୁନର୍ବିତ୍ତ ଓ ଅଭିଯୋଗ)

ସର୍ବସାଧାରଣ ନୋଟିସ୍ ର ସଂଶୋଧନ ଓ ପୁନଃସାଧାରଣ

ଭୂ-ଅର୍ଜନ ଦେଶ ନଂ ୦୮/୨୦୨୩

ଯେହେତୁ ସନ - ୨୦୨୩ ମସିହା ଦ୍ଵିତୀୟ ମାସ ତା ୦୪.୧୨ .୨୦୨୩ ରିଜ ରାଜସ୍ଵ ଓ ବିପର୍ଯ୍ୟୟ ପରିଚାଳନା ବିଭାଗର ଅଧିକାରୀ ନଂ ୪୨୫୧୭ ବିଜ୍ଞାପନ କ୍ରମେ, ମୌଜା - ବେରୁଆଁପାଳ, ଆନା-ବାଲିମା, ତହସିଲ -ହିନ୍ଦୋଳ, ଜିଲ୍ଲା-ଢେଙ୍କାନାଳ ରେ ଏ ୩୪୦.୭୭୮ ଟି କର ଜମି ଅଧିଗ୍ରହଣ ନିମନ୍ତେ ସର୍ବସାଧାରଣ ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟରେ ଅର୍ଥାତ ଢେଙ୍କାନାଳ ଜିଲ୍ଲା ରେ ଶିଳ୍ପ ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠା ସଂପ୍ରସାରଣ ନିମନ୍ତେ ରାଜ୍ୟ ସରକାର ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ଗ୍ରାମ ସ୍ତରରେ ନିମ୍ନ ଲିଖିତ ଭୂମି ଅଧିଗ୍ରହଣ କରିବାକୁ ଚାହୁଁଛନ୍ତି ଏବଂ ଏଥିନିମନ୍ତେ ସର୍ବସାଧାରଣ ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟରେ ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ଅଞ୍ଚଳରେ ସାମାଜିକ ପ୍ରଭାବ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଧାରଣ (Social Impact Assessment) ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ କରାଯାଇ ଅଛି । ଭୂମି ଅର୍ଜନ, ପୁନର୍ବିତ୍ତ ଓ ଅଭିଯୋଗ ରେ ଉଚିତ ମୂଲ୍ୟ ଏବଂ ସୁଚିତ ଅଧିକାର ଆଇନ, ୨୦୧୩ ର ଧାରା ୪ ଅନୁଯାୟୀ ଉକ୍ତ ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ କରାଯାଇ ଅଛି ।

ଏହି ପରିପେକ୍ଷାରେ ଜିଲ୍ଲାପାଳ, ଢେଙ୍କାନାଳଙ୍କ ଅଧିକାରୀ ନଂ - ୮୦୪୨ ତା- ୨୯.୦୭.୨୦୨୪ ରିଜ, ପୁନଃସାଧାରଣ ନଂ- ୧୦୧୪୯ ତା - ୦୪.୦୯.୨୦୨୪ ରିଜ ଏବଂ ସଂଶୋଧିତ ଅଧିକାରୀ ନଂ ୧୦୩୧୯ ତା- ୦୭.୦୯. ୨୦୨୪ ରିଜ ଅନୁଯାୟୀ ଆସନ୍ତା ୧୮.୦୯.୨୦୨୪ ରିଜ ଦିବା ୧୦.୩୦ ଘଟିକା ସମୟରେ ବେରୁଆଁପାଳ ଗ୍ରାମରେ ଏକ ଜନଶୁଣାଣୀ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମ ନିମ୍ନ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟସୂଚୀ ମତେ ଅନୁଷ୍ଠିତ ହେବ ।

କାର୍ଯ୍ୟସୂଚୀ

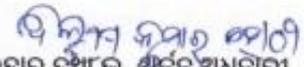
କ୍ରମିକ ନଂ	ଗ୍ରାମ	ତାରିଖ ସମୟ ଏବଂ	ଜନଶୁଣାଣୀ ସ୍ଥାନ	ବେସରକାରୀ ଜମି (ଏକରରେ)	କ୍ଷମତାପ୍ରାପ୍ତ ଅଧିକାରୀ
୧	ବେରୁଆଁପାଳ	୧୮.୦୯.୨୦୨୪ ରିଜ ଦିବା ୧୦.୩୦ ଘଟିକା	ବେରୁଆଁପାଳ ଯାତ୍ରା ପଡିଆ	ଏ ୩୪୦.୭୭୮ ଟି	ଅତିରିକ୍ତ ଜିଲ୍ଲାପାଳ (ରାଜସ୍ଵ), ଢେଙ୍କାନାଳ

୧. ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ବିକାଶକାରୀଙ୍କ ନାମ - ଇନ୍ଦିଆ ଇନ୍ଫରମେଶ୍ଵର (IDCO, Bhubaneswar)
୨. ପ୍ରସାବିତ ଭୂମି ଅଧିଗ୍ରହଣର ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟ :- କମ୍ପାନୀ ସଂପ୍ରସାରଣ (ରୁଜ୍ଞତା ମାଇକ୍ରୋ ଲିମିଟେଡ୍, ଢେଙ୍କାନାଳ ନିମନ୍ତେ) ।
୩. ସାମାଜିକ ପ୍ରଭାବ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଧାରଣ ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ କରୁଥିବା ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନର ଯୋଗାଯୋଗ ସୂଚନା:- ନବକୃଷ୍ଣ ଚୌଧୁରୀ ସେଣ୍ଟର ଫର ଟେଲେକମ୍ୟୁନିକେସନ୍ ଟେକନୋଲୋଜି, ଇନ୍ଫରମେଶ୍ଵର ୦୭୭୪-୨୩୦୦୪୭୧, ୨୩୦୧୦୯୪ କ ଚରଫରୁ ପ୍ରାଧୀକୃତ ସଂସ୍ଥା- (DCOR Consulting Private Limited -131(P), Panjabi Chhak, Satyanagar, Bhubaneswar, Odisha, Pin-75100, Phone-9437698965, 9438463984).
୪. ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ପାଇଁ ଢେଙ୍କାନାଳ ଜିଲ୍ଲାର ପ୍ରସାବିତ ଭୂମି ଅଧିଗ୍ରହଣ ବିବରଣୀ / ତହସିଲ ଭୂମି ଅଧିକାରୀ ସାଧାରଣ ନିମ୍ନରେ ଦର୍ଶାଯାଇଅଛି ।

ସାରଣୀ

କ୍ରମିକ ନଂ	ତହସିଲ	ଗ୍ରାମ ପଞ୍ଚାୟତ	ଗ୍ରାମ	ବେସରକାରୀ ଜମି (ଏକରରେ)	ମନ୍ତବ୍ୟ
୧	ହିନ୍ଦୋଳ	ଗାଳପଡା	ବେରୁଆଁପାଳ	ଏ ୩୪୦.୭୭୮ ଟି	

ଏଣୁ ଉକ୍ତ ଜନଶୁଣାଣୀରେ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ଗ୍ରାମର ଗ୍ରାମବାସୀ, ଜମିହରାପ୍ରଭା, ସରପଞ୍ଚ, ଖାର୍ଚ୍ଚମେମ୍ବର ଏବଂ ଇଚ୍ଛୁକ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିମାନେ ଉପରୋକ୍ତ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟସୂଚୀ ଅନୁଯାୟୀ ଧାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ହୋଇଥିବା ଦିନ, ସମୟ ଏବଂ ସ୍ଥାନରେ ଉପସ୍ଥିତ ରହି ନିଜର ଲିଖିତ/ ମୌଖିକ ମତାମତ ପ୍ରଦାନ କରିପାରିବେ ।


 ତହସିଲଦାର ତଥା ଭୂ-ଅର୍ଜନ ଅଧିକାରୀ, ହିନ୍ଦୋଳ
 ଟା ୫.୯.୨୦୨୪
 ଡେପୁଟିରଦାର ତଥା ଭୂ-ଅର୍ଜନ ଅଧିକାରୀ
 ହିନ୍ଦୋଳ

ପରିପତ୍ର ସଂଖ୍ୟା ୪୨୩୭ / ତା. ୦୨.୦୮.୨୦୨୪ ରିଖ

ଏହାର ଏକକିତା ନକଲ ରଞ୍ଜେ ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱର (IDCO, BBSR) / ନବବୃଷ୍ଟ ଚୈଧୁରୀ ସେଣ୍ଟର ଫର ଡେଭେଲପମେଣ୍ଟ ଷ୍ଟଡିଜ, ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱର (NCDS) କ ଅବଗତ ଏବଂ ବିହିତ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାନୁଷ୍ଠାନ ନିମନ୍ତେ ପ୍ରେରଣ କରାଗଲା ।

ବିକ୍ରମ କମାର ସିଂଘ

ତହସିଲଦାର ତଥା ଭୁ- ଅର୍ଜନ ଅଧିକାରୀ, ହିମୋଳ

ପରିପତ୍ର ସଂଖ୍ୟା ୪୨୩୮ / ତା. ୦୨.୦୮.୨୦୨୪ ରିଖ

ଏହାର ଏକକିତା ନକଲ ଜିଲ୍ଲାପାଳ, ବେକାନାଳକ ସଦୟ ଅବଗତ ଏବଂ ବିହିତ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାନୁଷ୍ଠାନ ନିମନ୍ତେ ପ୍ରେରଣ କରାଗଲା ।

ବିକ୍ରମ କମାର ସିଂଘ

ତହସିଲଦାର ତଥା ଭୁ- ଅର୍ଜନ ଅଧିକାରୀ, ହିମୋଳ

ପରିପତ୍ର ସଂଖ୍ୟା ୪୨୩୯ / ତା. ୦୨.୦୮.୨୦୨୪ ରିଖ

ଏହାର ଏକକିତା ନକଲ ଉପ-ଜିଲ୍ଲାପାଳ, ହିମୋଳକ ସଦୟ ଅବଗତ ଏବଂ ବିହିତ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାନୁଷ୍ଠାନ ନିମନ୍ତେ ପ୍ରେରଣ କରାଗଲା ।

ବିକ୍ରମ କମାର ସିଂଘ

ତହସିଲଦାର ତଥା ଭୁ- ଅର୍ଜନ ଅଧିକାରୀ, ହିମୋଳ

ପରିପତ୍ର ସଂଖ୍ୟା ୪୨୪୦ / ତା. ୦୨.୦୮.୨୦୨୪ ରିଖ

ଏହାର ଏକକିତା ନକଲ ହିମୋଳ ତହସିଲ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାଳୟ / ଗୋଷ୍ଠୀ ଉତ୍ପାଦନ ଅଧିକାରୀ, ହିମୋଳକ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାଳୟ, ନୋଟିସବୋର୍ଡରେ ସର୍ବସାଧାରଣକ ଅବଗତ ନିମନ୍ତେ ପ୍ରକାଶନ କରାଗଲା ।

ବିକ୍ରମ କମାର ସିଂଘ

ତହସିଲଦାର ତଥା ଭୁ- ଅର୍ଜନ ଅଧିକାରୀ, ହିମୋଳ

ପରିପତ୍ର ସଂଖ୍ୟା ୪୨୪୧ / ତା. ୦୨.୦୮.୨୦୨୪ ରିଖ

ଏହାର ଏକକିତା ନକଲ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ଗ୍ରାମପଞ୍ଚାୟତ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାଳୟ / ଗ୍ରାମର କୋଠଘର / ଅଙ୍ଗନବାଡି କେନ୍ଦ୍ର ଠାରେ ଲଟକା ଜାରି କରି ସର୍ବସାଧାରଣକ ଅବଗତ ନିମନ୍ତେ ପ୍ରକାଶନ କରାଗଲା ଏବଂ ଏହାର ଏକକିତା ନକଲ ସଂପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସରପଞ୍ଚକ ଅବଗତ ଏବଂ ବିହିତ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାନୁଷ୍ଠାନ ନିମନ୍ତେ ପ୍ରେରଣ କରାଗଲା ।

ବିକ୍ରମ କମାର ସିଂଘ

ତହସିଲଦାର ତଥା ଭୁ- ଅର୍ଜନ ଅଧିକାରୀ, ହିମୋଳ

ପରିପତ୍ର ସଂଖ୍ୟା ୪୨୪୨ / ତା. ୦୨.୦୮.୨୦୨୪ ରିଖ

ଏହାର ଏକକିତା ନକଲ ବେକାନାଳ ଜିଲ୍ଲା ସୂଚନା ବିଜ୍ଞାନ କେନ୍ଦ୍ର ଅଧିକାରୀଙ୍କ ସୂଚନା ଏବଂ ଜିଲ୍ଲା ସୂଚନା ବିଜ୍ଞାନ କେନ୍ଦ୍ର ୱେବସାଇଟ୍ (NIC website) ରେ ପ୍ରକାଶନ ଏବଂ ସମସ୍ତ ଜନସାଧାରଣ କ ଅବଗତ ଓ ବହୁଳ ପ୍ରଚାର ପ୍ରସାର ନିମନ୍ତେ ପ୍ରେରଣ କରାଗଲା ।

ବିକ୍ରମ କମାର ସିଂଘ

ତହସିଲଦାର ତଥା ଭୁ- ଅର୍ଜନ ଅଧିକାରୀ, ହିମୋଳ

୦୨.୦୮.୨୦୨୪
ତହସିଲଦାର ତଥା ଭୁ- ଅର୍ଜନ ଅଧିକାରୀ
ହିମୋଳ

The event commenced with Mrs. Narmada Sethy, Sarapanch of Galapada Panchayat, extending a warm welcome to the attendees, including Mrs. Anita Patra (ADM, Revenue, Dhenkanal), Mr Dillip Kumar Sethy (Tahasildar, Hindol, Dhenkanal), Minarbha Nayak (Addl. Tahasildar, Hindol), various government officials, Executive people form Company (Rungta Mines Limited), landowners from the proposed acquisition area, media representatives, and residents of Beruanpal Village.

Mrs. Sethy proceeded to introduce the dignitaries on the dais and then invited Mrs. Anita Patra (ADM, Revenue, Dhenkanal) to preside over the meeting.



Mrs. Anita Patra (ADM, Revenue, Dhenkanal) briefly outlined the meeting's agenda, paving the way for Mr. Sibabrata Behera, the Coordinator of DCOR, to provide an overview of the project. Mr. Behera presented a comprehensive report detailing the project's objectives, study design, findings, rehabilitation and resettlement preferences of affected families, perceived social impacts, and recommendations. He highlighted following few things in front of the Govt. Officials, Company People and the Land Losers.

-) The planned project has the backing of the people of Beruanpal, provided certain conditions are met. They acknowledge the potential benefits of the project but are concerned about its adverse impacts.
-) The villagers recognize that the proposed project will result in the loss of agricultural land, negatively impacting their livelihoods. They are worried about the economic consequences and the disruption to their way of life.
-) The current project is causing environmental harm, with ash and polluted air contaminating the village ecosystem, agricultural grounds, and living quarters. The villagers have raised concerns about the long-term health effects and the degradation of their environment.
-) The proposed project will lead to the loss of public infrastructure such as roads, playgrounds, and crematoriums. The villagers have requested replacement land and facilities to rebuild these essential services.
-) The villagers have requested that each household be provided permanent employment as part of the project's benefits. Additionally, they have demanded compensation in the amount of one to two crores per acre of land to be granted to those who lose their land. This compensation is seen as necessary to ensure the economic stability of the affected families.

Following the presentation, ADM Madam encouraged the land losers of Beruanpal Village present at the meeting to share their feedback and queries, fostering an open dialogue between the project stakeholders and the community members.



Recommendations from the Land Losers/Villagers:

-) Establishment of a local school or enhancement of existing facilities to ensure children have access to quality education without needing to travel far. This includes the provision of teachers, study materials, and possibly scholarships.
-) Development of comprehensive healthcare services, including a clinic or hospital with modern equipment, trained medical staff, and routine health camps to address both immediate and long-term health needs.
-) Job opportunities for villagers, prioritizing those impacted by the land acquisition. This could include roles within the mining operations and associated industries, with skill training programs to support employability.
-) Ensuring a reliable and continuous electricity supply, including infrastructure improvements or installations to meet household and community needs.
-) Implementation of a clean water supply system, such as borewells, filtration systems, or storage tanks, to provide safe drinking water and reduce waterborne diseases.
-) Development and maintenance of well-connected roads to improve accessibility to essential services, schools, markets, and employment locations.
-) Building new ponds and improving existing ones to enhance water conservation, support agriculture, livestock, and possibly fishery activities, providing a sustainable source of water for the village.
-) Ensuring just and transparent compensation aligned with current market rates for all acquired land, with timely payments to affected landowners.

-) Commitment to environmental measures, such as dust suppression, noise control, and waste management, to minimize the mining project's impact on surrounding ecosystems and prevent long-term damage.
-) Support for residents affected by the land acquisition to start or grow small businesses, potentially through training, loans, or grants, ensuring sustainable livelihoods beyond mining.
-) Creation of a pension plan for villagers, especially elderly or land-dependent residents, to secure long-term financial stability after displacement.
-) Investment in infrastructure, social amenities, and community services around the mine's perimeter to uplift the living standards and ensure sustainable development for nearby villages.
-) Introduction of job cards for residents, confirming their employment with the company and granting them certain job security and worker rights.
-) Establishment of social security measures, including access to healthcare, income support, or insurance, to safeguard the community's well-being amid changes due to the land acquisition.
-) Since 80% of the land is already being acquired, villagers propose a complete acquisition to enable full resettlement of the community rather than partial displacement, which could lead to fragmentation and socio-economic challenges.
-) Offering monthly compensation or incentives to affected families, supporting them financially during the transition and before permanent relocation or resettlement.
-) Shifting the wall's position 300 meters further back to grant villagers easier access to remaining lands and essential places within the village.

Land Losers/Villagers participated in this conversation:

1. Dillip Panigrahi
2. Pratap Panigrahi
3. Panchanan Behera
4. Jayanta Parida
5. Chandramani Panigrahi
6. Badri Narayan Nanda
7. Sudam Behera
8. Bijay Nayak
9. Muralidhar Sahoo
10. Chinmay Panigrahi
11. Susanta Parida
12. Ganeswar Sahoo
13. Mandakini Nayak
14. Chanchala Behera
15. Suryamani Majhi
16. Nanda Rout
17. Raj Kishore Parida

18. Saroj Kumar Panigrahi
19. Danardan Nayak
20. Hemanta Behera
21. Kathia Parida
22. Hrudananda Panigrahi
23. Hemanta Panigrahi
24. Manoj Panigrahi
25. Ranjit Sahoo
26. Akhaya Kumar Panigrahi
27. Upendra Behera
28. Atish Panigrahi
29. Bhakta Bhusan Nayak

8.4 Proceedings of Tarkabeda Village Public Hearing:



ତହସିଲ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାଳୟ, ହିମୋଳ

(ଭୂ- ଅର୍ଜନ, ପୁନର୍ବାସ ଓ ଅଲଥାନ)
 ସର୍ବସାଧାରଣ ନୋଟିସ୍ ର ସଂଶୋଧନ ଓ ପୁନଃସାରଣୀ
 ଭୂ-ଅର୍ଜନ ଦେଶ ନଂ ୦୩/୨୦୨୩

ଯେହେତୁ ସନ - ୨୦୨୩ ମସିହା ଡିସେମ୍ବର ମାସ ତା ୦୪.୧୨ .୨୦୨୩ ରିଖ ରାଜସ୍ୱ ଓ ବିପର୍ଯ୍ୟ ପରିଚାଳନା ବିଭାଗର ଅଧିକାରୀ ନଂ ୪୨୫୧୭ ବିଜ୍ଞାପନ କ୍ରମେ, ମୌଜା - ଚର୍କାବେଡ଼ା, ଆନା-ବାଲିମା, ତହସିଲ -ହିମୋଳ, ଜିଲ୍ଲା-ଢେଙ୍କାନାଳ ରେ ଏ ୩୪.୯୭୪ କର ଜମି ଅଧିଗ୍ରହଣ ନିମନ୍ତେ ସର୍ବସାଧାରଣ ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟରେ ଅର୍ଥାତ ଢେଙ୍କାନାଳ ଜିଲ୍ଲା ରେ ଶିଳ୍ପ ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠା ସଂପ୍ରଦାନ ଉପରେ ରାଜ୍ୟ ସରକାର ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ଗ୍ରାମ ସ୍ତରରେ ନିମ୍ନ ଲିଖିତ ଭୂମି ଅଧିଗ୍ରହଣ କରିବାକୁ ଚାହୁଁଛନ୍ତି ଏବଂ ଏଥିନିମନ୍ତେ ସର୍ବସାଧାରଣ ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟରେ ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ଅଞ୍ଚଳରେ ସାମାଜିକ ପ୍ରଭାବ ବିଶ୍ଳେଷଣ (Social Impact Assessment) ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ କରାଯାଇ ଅଛି । ଭୂମି ଅର୍ଜନ, ପୁନର୍ବାସ ଓ ଅଲଥାନ ରେ ଉଚିତ ମୂଲ୍ୟ ଏବଂ ସ୍ୱଚ୍ଛତା ଅଧିକାର ଆଇନ, ୨୦୧୩ ର ଧାରା ୪ ଅନୁଯାୟୀ ଉକ୍ତ ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ କରାଯାଇ ଅଛି ।

ଏହି ପରିପେକ୍ଷାରେ ଜିଲ୍ଲାପାଳ, ଢେଙ୍କାନାଳଙ୍କ ଅଧିକାରୀ ନଂ - ୮୦୪୨ ତା- ୨୯.୦୭.୨୦୨୪ ରିଖ, ପୁନଃସାରଣୀ ନଂ- ୧୦୧୪୯ ତା - ୦୪.୦୯.୨୦୨୪ ରିଖ ଏବଂ ସଂଶୋଧିତ ଅଧିକାରୀ ନଂ ୧୦୩୧୯ ତା- ୦୭.୦୯. ୨୦୨୪ ରିଖ ଅନୁଯାୟୀ ଆସନ୍ତା ୧୮.୦୯.୨୦୨୪ ରିଖ ଦିବା ୦୩.୦୦ ଘଟିକା ସମୟରେ ଚର୍କାବେଡ଼ା ଗ୍ରାମରେ ଏକ ଜନଶୁଣାଣୀ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମ ନିମ୍ନ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମ ମତେ ଅନୁଷ୍ଠିତ ହେବ ।

କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମ

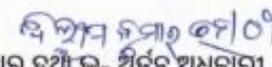
କ୍ରମିକ ନଂ	ଗ୍ରାମ	ତାରିଖ ସମୟ	ଏବଂ	ଜନଶୁଣାଣୀ ସ୍ଥାନ	ବେସରକାରୀ ଜମି (ଏକରରେ)	କ୍ଷମତାପ୍ରାପ୍ତ ଅଧିକାରୀ
୧	ଚର୍କାବେଡ଼ା	୧୮.୦୯.୨୦୨୪ ରିଖ ଦିବା ୩.୦୦ ଘଟିକା		ଚର୍କାବେଡ଼ା ଯାତ୍ରା ପଡ଼ିଆ, ଚର୍କାବେଡ଼ା ପ୍ରାଥମିକ ବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟ ନିକଟ	ଏ ୩୪.୯୭୪ ବ୍ଲୁ	ଅତିରିକ୍ତ ଜିଲ୍ଲାପାଳ (ସାଧାରଣ), ଢେଙ୍କାନାଳ

- ୧. ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ବିକାଶକାରୀଙ୍କ ନାମ - ଇସିସି ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱର (IDCO, Bhubaneswar)
- ୨. ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବିତ ଭୂମି ଅଧିଗ୍ରହଣର ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟ :- କମ୍ପାନୀ ସଂପ୍ରଦାନ (ଭୁକ୍ତ ମାଲ୍ ଲିମିଟେଡ଼, ଢେଙ୍କାନାଳ ନିମନ୍ତେ) ।
- ୩. ସାମାଜିକ ପ୍ରଭାବ ବିଶ୍ଳେଷଣ ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ କରୁଥିବା ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନର ଯୋଗାଯୋଗ ସୂଚନା:- ନବକୃଷ୍ଣ ଚୌଧୁରୀ ସେଣ୍ଟର ଫର ଡେଭେଲପମେଣ୍ଟ ଷ୍ଟଡିଜ, ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱର ୦୭୭୪-୨୩୦୦୪୭୧, ୨୩୦୧୦୯୪ କ ଚରଫରୁ ପ୍ରାଧୀକୃତ ସଂସ୍ଥା- (DCOR Consulting Private Limited -131(P), Panjabi Chhak, Satyanagar, Bhubaneswar, Odisha, Pin-75100, Phone-9437698965, 9438463984).
- ୪. ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ପାଇଁ ଢେଙ୍କାନାଳ ଜିଲ୍ଲାର ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବିତ ଭୂମି ଅଧିଗ୍ରହଣ ବିବରଣୀ / ତହସିଲ ଭୂମି ଅଧିକାରୀ ସାଗଣୀ ନିମ୍ନରେ ଦର୍ଶାଯାଇଅଛି ।

ସାରଣୀ

କ୍ରମିକ ନଂ	ତହସିଲ	ଗ୍ରାମ ପଞ୍ଚାୟତ	ଗ୍ରାମ	ବେସରକାରୀ ଜମି (ଏକରରେ)	ମନ୍ତବ୍ୟ
୧	ହିମୋଳ	କଟିମିଲି	ଚର୍କାବେଡ଼ା	ଏ ୩୪.୯୭୪ ବ୍ଲୁ	

ଏଣୁ ଉକ୍ତ ଜନଶୁଣାଣୀରେ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ଗ୍ରାମର ଗ୍ରାମବାସୀ, ଜମିହରାପ୍ରଭା, ସରପଞ୍ଚ, ସାର୍ବମେମ୍ବର ଏବଂ ଇଚ୍ଛୁକ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିମାନେ ଉପରୋକ୍ତ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମ ଅନୁଯାୟୀ ଧାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ହୋଇଥିବା ଦିନ, ସମୟ ଏବଂ ସ୍ଥାନରେ ଉପସ୍ଥିତ ରହି ନିଜର ଲିଖିତ/ ମୌଖିକ ମତାମତ ପ୍ରଦାନ କରିପାରିବେ ।


 ତହସିଲଦାର ଚର୍କାବେଡ଼ା-ଅର୍ଜନ ଅଧିକାରୀ, ହିମୋଳ
 ଶ୍ରୀ ଡି. ଡି. ପ୍ରଧାନ
 ତହସିଲଦାର ଚର୍କାବେଡ଼ା-ଅର୍ଜନ ଅଧିକାରୀ
 ହିମୋଳ

ପରିପତ୍ର ସଂଖ୍ୟା ୪୭୧୩ / ତା. ୦୨.୦୮.୨୦୨୪ ରିଖ

ଏହାର ଏକକିତା ନକଲ ଇସ୍ପେ ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱର (IDCO, BBSR) / ନବକୃଷ୍ଣ ଚୌଧୁରୀ ସେଣ୍ଟର ଫର ଡେଭେଲପମେଣ୍ଟ ଷ୍ଟଡିଜ, ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱର (NCDS) କ ଅବଗତ ଏବଂ ବିହିତ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାନୁଷ୍ଠାନ ନିମନ୍ତେ ପ୍ରେରଣ କରାଗଲା ।

ବିନିମୟ ନମ୍ବର ୧୯୦୭

ତହସିଲଦାର ତଥା ଭୁ- ଅର୍ଜନ ଅଧିକାରୀ, ହିମୋଳ

ତହସିଲଦାର ତଥା ଭୁ- ଅର୍ଜନ ଅଧିକାରୀ

ପରିପତ୍ର ସଂଖ୍ୟା ୪୭୧୪ / ତା. ୦୨.୦୮.୨୦୨୪ ରିଖ

ଏହାର ଏକକିତା ନକଲ ଜିଲ୍ଲାପାଳ, ଭେଙ୍କାନାଳକ ସଦୟ ଅବଗତ ଏବଂ ବିହିତ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାନୁଷ୍ଠାନ ନିମନ୍ତେ ପ୍ରେରଣ କରାଗଲା ।

ବିନିମୟ ନମ୍ବର ୧୯୦୭

ତହସିଲଦାର ତଥା ଭୁ- ଅର୍ଜନ ଅଧିକାରୀ, ହିମୋଳ

ତହସିଲଦାର ତଥା ଭୁ- ଅର୍ଜନ ଅଧିକାରୀ

ପରିପତ୍ର ସଂଖ୍ୟା ୪୭୧୫ / ତା. ୦୨.୦୮.୨୦୨୪ ରିଖ

ଏହାର ଏକକିତା ନକଲ ଉପ-ଜିଲ୍ଲାପାଳ, ହିମୋଳକ ସଦୟ ଅବଗତ ଏବଂ ବିହିତ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାନୁଷ୍ଠାନ ନିମନ୍ତେ ପ୍ରେରଣ କରାଗଲା ।

ବିନିମୟ ନମ୍ବର ୧୯୦୭

ତହସିଲଦାର ତଥା ଭୁ- ଅର୍ଜନ ଅଧିକାରୀ, ହିମୋଳ

ତହସିଲଦାର ତଥା ଭୁ- ଅର୍ଜନ ଅଧିକାରୀ

ପରିପତ୍ର ସଂଖ୍ୟା ୪୭୧୬ / ତା. ୦୨.୦୮.୨୦୨୪ ରିଖ

ଏହାର ଏକକିତା ନକଲ ହିମୋଳ ତହସିଲ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାଳୟ / ଗୋଷ୍ଠୀ ଭବନ ଅଧିକାରୀ, ହିମୋଳକ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାଳୟ ନୋଟିସବୋର୍ଡରେ ସର୍ବସାଧାରଣକ ଅବଗତ ନିମନ୍ତେ ପ୍ରକାଶନ କରାଗଲା ।

ବିନିମୟ ନମ୍ବର ୧୯୦୭

ତହସିଲଦାର ତଥା ଭୁ- ଅର୍ଜନ ଅଧିକାରୀ, ହିମୋଳ

ତହସିଲଦାର ତଥା ଭୁ- ଅର୍ଜନ ଅଧିକାରୀ

ପରିପତ୍ର ସଂଖ୍ୟା ୪୭୧୭ / ତା. ୦୨.୦୮.୨୦୨୪ ରିଖ

ଏହାର ଏକକିତା ନକଲ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ଗ୍ରାମପଞ୍ଚାୟତ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାଳୟ / ଗ୍ରାମର କୋଠିଘର / ଅଙ୍ଗନବାଡି କେନ୍ଦ୍ର ଠାରେ ଲଟକା ଜାରି କରି ସର୍ବସାଧାରଣକ ଅବଗତ ନିମନ୍ତେ ପ୍ରକାଶନ କରାଗଲା ଏବଂ ଏହାର ଏକକିତା ନକଲ ସଂପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ପରପଞ୍ଚକ ଅବଗତ ଏବଂ ବିହିତ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାନୁଷ୍ଠାନ ନିମନ୍ତେ ପ୍ରେରଣ କରାଗଲା ।

ବିନିମୟ ନମ୍ବର ୧୯୦୭

ତହସିଲଦାର ତଥା ଭୁ- ଅର୍ଜନ ଅଧିକାରୀ, ହିମୋଳ

ତହସିଲଦାର ତଥା ଭୁ- ଅର୍ଜନ ଅଧିକାରୀ

ପରିପତ୍ର ସଂଖ୍ୟା ୪୭୧୮ / ତା. ୦୨.୦୮.୨୦୨୪ ରିଖ

ଏହାର ଏକକିତା ନକଲ ଭେଙ୍କାନାଳ ଜିଲ୍ଲା ସୂଚନା ବିଜ୍ଞାନ କେନ୍ଦ୍ର ଅଧିକାରୀଙ୍କ ସୂଚନା ଏବଂ ଜିଲ୍ଲା ସୂଚନା ବିଜ୍ଞାନ କେନ୍ଦ୍ର ୱେବସାଇଟ୍ (NIC website) ରେ ପ୍ରକାଶନ ଏବଂ ସମସ୍ତ ଜନସାଧାରଣ କ ଅବଗତ ଓ ବହୁଳ ପ୍ରଚାର ପ୍ରସାର ନିମନ୍ତେ ପ୍ରେରଣ କରାଗଲା ।

ବିନିମୟ ନମ୍ବର ୧୯୦୭

ତହସିଲଦାର ତଥା ଭୁ- ଅର୍ଜନ ଅଧିକାରୀ, ହିମୋଳ

ତହସିଲଦାର ତଥା ଭୁ- ଅର୍ଜନ ଅଧିକାରୀ

ହିମୋଳ

The event commenced with Mr. Sibabrata Behera, the Coordinator of DCOR, extending a warm welcome to the attendees, including Mr. Ramesh Chandra Sethi (ADM, General, Dhenkanal), Mr Dillip Kumar Sethy (Tahasildar, Hindol, Dhenkanal), Alfa Jena (Deputy Collector, Hindol), various government officials, Executive people form Company (Rungta Mines Limited), landowners from the proposed acquisition area, media representatives, and residents of Tarkabeda Village.

Mr. Sibabrata Behera proceeded to introduce the dignitaries on the dais and then invited Mr. Ramesh Chandra Sethi (ADM, General, Dhenkanal) to preside over the meeting.



Mr. Ramesh Chandra Sethi (ADM, General, Dhenkanal) briefly outlined the meeting's agenda, paving the way for Mr. Sibabrata Behera, the Coordinator of DCOR, to provide an overview of the project. Mr. Behera presented a comprehensive report detailing the project's objectives, study design, findings, rehabilitation and resettlement preferences of affected families, perceived social impacts, and recommendations. He highlighted following few things in front of the Govt. Officials, Company People and the Land Losers.

-) Similar to Badamunda, the villagers of Trakabeda are not in favor of the planned project because the demands or recompense for individuals who had previously relinquished their land were not met. They insist that authorities should have first met and addressed the demands of the people who lost their land during the most recent land purchase.
-) The proposed project will lead to the loss of farmland and agricultural produce, which will negatively impact the villagers' way of life. Agriculture is the mainstay of the community, and its disruption will lead to economic instability and reduced food security.
-) The villagers are concerned about the contamination of their land and air due to the project, particularly from air emissions. This environmental degradation is seen as a significant threat to their health and the viability of their agricultural activities.
-) Many villagers have demanded that every household should have a member given permanent employment as part of the project's benefits. For households without an eligible person for

employment, they have requested a monthly pension to compensate for the loss of agricultural income due to the project.



Following the presentation, ADM Sir encouraged the land losers of Tarkabeda Village present at the meeting to share their feedback and queries, fostering an open dialogue between the project stakeholders and the community members.

Recommendations from the Land Losers/Villagers:

-) Establishment or improvement of a local school to ensure accessible, quality education for village children, including trained teachers, learning materials, and possibly scholarship options.
-) Development of advanced healthcare facilities with comprehensive services, such as emergency care, routine checkups, and access to specialists, ensuring all residents have adequate medical support.
-) Prioritizing job opportunities for villagers, particularly those directly impacted by land acquisition, with skill training to prepare them for roles within mining operations and related sectors.
-) Installation and maintenance of reliable electricity infrastructure to ensure continuous power access for households and public facilities, supporting the overall development of the village.
-) Implementation of a clean water supply system to provide safe drinking water, potentially through borewells, water filtration units, or storage tanks.
-) Improvement of road infrastructure to facilitate safer, more accessible transportation, supporting residents' daily commutes and access to essential services.
-) Provision of fair, transparent compensation for land acquired, with valuations that reflect market rates and timely payment to affected families.

-) Introduction of environmental protections to mitigate the pollution caused by mining, such as air quality control, dust suppression, and waste management strategies.
-) Provision of pension plans for affected families, particularly elderly residents, ensuring long-term financial security post-displacement.
-) Investment in surrounding infrastructure and amenities as part of peripheral development, enhancing living standards and supporting the village's sustainable growth.
-) Keeping gate number 3 open for transportation purposes, allowing employees easier and safer access to and from the mine.
-) Introduction of job cards for village residents employed in the mine or related activities, ensuring fair working conditions and job security.
-) Establishment of social security measures, covering healthcare access, income support, and potentially insurance, to safeguard the well-being of all affected villagers.
-) Installation of electricity poles along the roadside to improve street lighting, enhance safety, and support roadside activities.
-) Construction of a boundary wall around the village, providing security and defining village borders, helping protect both the community and their property from external activities.

Land Losers/Villagers participated in this conversation:

1. Siba Narayan Jena
2. Kumar Rout
3. Satrughna Pradhan
4. Nabaghana Nayak
5. Ajay Sahoo
6. Priyanath Pradhan
7. Medini Pradhan
8. Srinibas Jena
9. Chakulia Nayak
10. Abhumanyu Nayak
11. Antarjami Sahoo
12. Goutam Barik
13. Asit Pradhan
14. Malay Nayak
15. Subash Behera
16. Basumati Nayak
17. Birendra Jena
18. Nirodh Nayk
19. Chandan Kumar Pradhan
20. Upendra Behera
21. Basanta Jena
22. Girish Chandra Pradhan
23. Urmila Nayak

8.5 Proceedings of Kankalu Village Public Hearing:



ତହସିଲ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାଳୟ, ହିମୋଳ

(ଭୂ- ଅବରଣ, ପୁନର୍ବ୍ୟବ ଓ ଅଭିଆନ)
 ସର୍ବସାଧାରଣ ନୋଟିସ୍ ର ସଂଶୋଧନ ଓ ପୁନଃସାଧାରଣୀ
 ଭୂ-ଅବରଣ ଦେଶ ନଂ ୦୪/୨୦୨୩

ଯେହେତୁ ସନ - ୨୦୨୩ ମସିହା ଦ୍ଵିତୀୟ ମାସ ତା ୦୪.୧୨ .୨୦୨୩ ରିଜ ରାଜସ୍ଵ ଓ ବିପର୍ଯ୍ୟୟ ପରିଚାଳନା ବିଭାଗର ଅଧିକାରୀ ନଂ ୪୨୫୧୭ ବିଜ୍ଞାପନ କ୍ରମେ, ମୌଜା - କଙ୍କାଳୁ, ଆନା-ବାଲିମା, ତହସିଲ - ହିମୋଳ, ଜିଲ୍ଲା-ଢେଙ୍କାନାଳ ରେ ଏ ୭୮.୫୫୦ କର ଭମି ଅଧିଗ୍ରହଣ ନିମନ୍ତେ ସର୍ବସାଧାରଣ ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟରେ ଅର୍ଥାତ ଢେଙ୍କାନାଳ ଜିଲ୍ଲା ରେ ଶିଳ୍ପ ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠା ସଂପ୍ରସାରଣ ନିମନ୍ତେ ରାଜ୍ୟ ସରକାର ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ଗ୍ରାମ ସ୍ତରରେ ନିମ୍ନ ଲିଖିତ ଭୂମି ଅଧିଗ୍ରହଣ କରିବାକୁ ଚାହୁଁଛନ୍ତି ଏବଂ ଏଥିନିମନ୍ତେ ସର୍ବସାଧାରଣ ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟରେ ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ଅଞ୍ଚଳରେ ସାମାଜିକ ପ୍ରଭାବ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଧାରଣ (Social Impact Assessment) ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ କରାଯାଇ ଅଛି । ଭୂମି ଅବରଣ, ପୁନର୍ବ୍ୟବ ଓ ଅଭିଆନ ରେ ଉଚିତ ମୂଲ୍ୟ ଏବଂ ସ୍ଵଇଚ୍ଛା ଅଧିକାର ଆଇନ, ୨୦୧୩ ର ଧାରା ୪ ଅନୁଯାୟୀ ଉକ୍ତ ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ କରାଯାଇ ଅଛି ।

ଏହି ପରିପେକ୍ଷାରେ ଜିଲ୍ଲାପାଳ, ଢେଙ୍କାନାଳଙ୍କ ଅଧିକାରୀ ନଂ - ୮୦୪୨ ତା- ୨୯.୦୭.୨୦୨୪ ରିଜ, ପୁନଃସାଧାରଣୀ ନଂ- ୧୦୧୪୯ ତା - ୦୪.୦୯.୨୦୨୪ ରିଜ ଏବଂ ସଂଶୋଧିତ ଅଧିକାରୀ ନଂ ୧୦୩୧୯ ତା- ୦୭.୦୯. ୨୦୨୪ ରିଜ ଅନୁଯାୟୀ ଆସନ୍ତା ୧୯.୦୯.୨୦୨୪ ରିଜ ଦିବା ୧୦.୩୦ ଘଟିକା ସମୟରେ କଙ୍କାଳୁ ଗ୍ରାମରେ ଏକ ଜନଶୁଣାଣୀ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମ ନିମ୍ନ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟସୂଚୀ ମତେ ଅନୁଷ୍ଠିତ ହେବ ।

କାର୍ଯ୍ୟସୂଚୀ

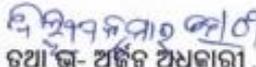
କ୍ରମିକ ନଂ	ଗ୍ରାମ	ତାରିଖ ଏବଂ ସମୟ	ଜନଶୁଣାଣୀ ସ୍ଥାନ	ବେସରକାରୀ ଜମି (ଏକରରେ)	କ୍ଷମତାପ୍ରାପ୍ତ ଅଧିକାରୀ
୧	କଙ୍କାଳୁ	୧୯.୦୯.୨୦୨୪ ରିଜ ଦିବା ୧୦.୩୦ ଘଟିକା	କଙ୍କାଳୁ ଗ୍ରାମ ପଡିଆ ସାମ୍ନା ମହାବଳ ମିନି ଅଙ୍ଗନବାଡି କେନ୍ଦ୍ର	ଏ ୭୮.୫୫୦ ହି	ଅତିରିକ୍ତ ଜିଲ୍ଲାପାଳ (ରାଜସ୍ଵ), ଢେଙ୍କାନାଳ

- ୧. ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ବିକାଶକାରୀଙ୍କ ନାମ - ଇସିସି ଭୁବନେଶ୍ଵର (IDCO, Bhubaneswar)
- ୨. ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବିତ ଭୂମି ଅଧିଗ୍ରହଣର ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟ :- କମ୍ପାନୀ ସଂପ୍ରସାରଣ (ରୁଢ଼ଙ୍ଗା ମାଇନ୍ ଲିମିଟେଡ଼, ଢେଙ୍କାନାଳ ନିମନ୍ତେ) ।
- ୩. ସାମାଜିକ ପ୍ରଭାବ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଧାରଣ ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ କରୁଥିବା ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନର ଯୋଗାଯୋଗ ସୂଚନା:- ନବକୃଷ୍ଣ ଚୌଧୁରୀ ସେଣ୍ଟର ଫର ଡେଭେଲପମେଣ୍ଟ ଷ୍ଟଡିଜ, ଭୁବନେଶ୍ଵର ୦୭୭୪-୨୩୦୦୪୭୧, ୨୩୦୧୦୯୪ କ ଚଉପଠୁ ପ୍ରାଧାକୃତ ସଂସ୍ଥା- (DCOR Consulting Private Limited -131(P), Panjabi Chhak, Satyanagar, Bhubaneswar, Odisha, Pin-75100, Phone-9437698965, 9438463984).
- ୪. ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ପାଇଁ ଢେଙ୍କାନାଳ ଜିଲ୍ଲାର ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବିତ ଭୂମି ଅଧିଗ୍ରହଣ ବିବରଣୀ / ତହସିଲ ଭୂମି ଅଧିକାରୀ ସାଗଣୀ ନିମ୍ନରେ ଦର୍ଶାଯାଇଅଛି ।

ସାଗଣୀ

କ୍ରମିକ ନଂ	ତହସିଲ	ଗ୍ରାମ ପଞ୍ଚାୟତ	ଗ୍ରାମ	ବେସରକାରୀ ଜମି (ଏକରରେ)	ମନ୍ତବ୍ୟ
୧	ହିମୋଳ	ପାଇବ ପୁରୁଣା କୋଟ	କଙ୍କାଳୁ	ଏ ୭୮.୫୫୦ ହି	

ଏଣୁ ଉକ୍ତ ଜନଶୁଣାଣୀରେ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ଗ୍ରାମର ଗ୍ରାମବାସୀ, ଜମିହରାପୁରୀ, ସରପଞ୍ଚ, ଶାସନମୂଲ ଏବଂ ଇଚ୍ଛୁକ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିମାନେ ଉପରୋକ୍ତ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟସୂଚୀ ଅନୁଯାୟୀ ଧାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ହୋଇଥିବା ଦିନ, ସମୟ ଏବଂ ସ୍ଥାନରେ ଉପସ୍ଥିତ ରହି ନିଜର ଲିଖିତ/ ମୌଖିକ ମତାମତ ପ୍ରଦାନ କରିପାରିବେ ।


 ତହସିଲଦାର ତଥା ଭୂ- ଅବରଣ ଅଧିକାରୀ, ହିମୋଳ
 ତା ୨୯.୦୯.୨୦୨୪ ହି
 ତହସିଲଦାର ତଥା ଭୂ-ଅବରଣ ଅଧିକାରୀ
 ହିମୋଳ

ପରିପତ୍ର ସଂଖ୍ୟା ୪୨୧୧ / ତା. ୦୨.୦୧.୨୦୨୪ ରିଖ

ଏହାର ଏକକିତା ନକଲ ଇଷ୍ଟେ ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱର (IDCO, BBSR) / ନବକୃଷ୍ଣ ଚୌଧୁରୀ ସେଣ୍ଟର ଫର ଟେଲେକମ୍ୟୁନିକେସନ୍ ଷ୍ଟଡିଜ୍, ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱର (NCDS) କ ଅବଗତ ଏବଂ ବିହିତ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାନୁଷ୍ଠାନ ନିମନ୍ତେ ପ୍ରେରଣ କରାଗଲା ।

ବିକ୍ରମ କୁମାର ସିଂହ
ତହସିଲଦାର ତଥା ଭୂ-ଅର୍ଜନ ଅଧିକାରୀ, ହିମୋଳ

ପରିପତ୍ର ସଂଖ୍ୟା ୪୨୨୦ / ତା. ୦୨.୦୧.୨୦୨୪ ରିଖ

ଏହାର ଏକକିତା ନକଲ ଜିଲ୍ଲାପାଳ, ଢେଙ୍କାନାଳକ ସଦୟ ଅବଗତ ଏବଂ ବିହିତ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାନୁଷ୍ଠାନ ନିମନ୍ତେ ପ୍ରେରଣ କରାଗଲା ।

ବିକ୍ରମ କୁମାର ସିଂହ
ତହସିଲଦାର ତଥା ଭୂ-ଅର୍ଜନ ଅଧିକାରୀ, ହିମୋଳ

ପରିପତ୍ର ସଂଖ୍ୟା ୪୨୨୧ / ତା. ୦୨.୦୧.୨୦୨୪ ରିଖ

ଏହାର ଏକକିତା ନକଲ ଉପ-ଜିଲ୍ଲାପାଳ, ହିମୋଳକ ସଦୟ ଅବଗତ ଏବଂ ବିହିତ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାନୁଷ୍ଠାନ ନିମନ୍ତେ ପ୍ରେରଣ କରାଗଲା ।

ବିକ୍ରମ କୁମାର ସିଂହ
ତହସିଲଦାର ତଥା ଭୂ-ଅର୍ଜନ ଅଧିକାରୀ, ହିମୋଳ

ପରିପତ୍ର ସଂଖ୍ୟା ୪୨୨୨ / ତା. ୦୨.୦୧.୨୦୨୪ ରିଖ

ଏହାର ଏକକିତା ନକଲ ହିମୋଳ ତହସିଲ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାଳୟ / ଗୋଷ୍ଠୀ ଭବନ ଅଧିକାରୀ, ହିମୋଳକ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାଳୟ ନୋଟିସବୋର୍ଡରେ ସର୍ବସାଧାରଣକ ଅବଗତ ନିମନ୍ତେ ପ୍ରକାଶନ କରାଗଲା ।

ବିକ୍ରମ କୁମାର ସିଂହ
ତହସିଲଦାର ତଥା ଭୂ-ଅର୍ଜନ ଅଧିକାରୀ, ହିମୋଳ

ପରିପତ୍ର ସଂଖ୍ୟା ୪୨୨୩ / ତା. ୦୨.୦୧.୨୦୨୪ ରିଖ

ଏହାର ଏକକିତା ନକଲ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ଗ୍ରାମପଞ୍ଚାୟତ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାଳୟ / ଗ୍ରାମର କୋଠାଘର / ଅଙ୍ଗନୱାଡି କେନ୍ଦ୍ର ଠାରେ ଲଟକା ଜାରି କରି ସର୍ବସାଧାରଣକ ଅବଗତ ନିମନ୍ତେ ପ୍ରକାଶନ କରାଗଲା ଏବଂ ଏହାର ଏକକିତା ନକଲ ସଂପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସରପଞ୍ଚକ ଅବଗତ ଏବଂ ବିହିତ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାନୁଷ୍ଠାନ ନିମନ୍ତେ ପ୍ରେରଣ କରାଗଲା ।

ବିକ୍ରମ କୁମାର ସିଂହ
ତହସିଲଦାର ତଥା ଭୂ-ଅର୍ଜନ ଅଧିକାରୀ, ହିମୋଳ

ପରିପତ୍ର ସଂଖ୍ୟା ୪୨୨୪ / ତା. ୦୨.୦୧.୨୦୨୪ ରିଖ

ଏହାର ଏକକିତା ନକଲ ଢେଙ୍କାନାଳ ଜିଲ୍ଲା ସୂଚନା ବିଜ୍ଞାନ କେନ୍ଦ୍ର ଅଧିକାରୀକ ସୂଚନା ଏବଂ ଜିଲ୍ଲା ସୂଚନା ବିଜ୍ଞାନ କେନ୍ଦ୍ର ୱେବସାଇଟ୍ (NIC website) ରେ ପ୍ରକାଶନ ଏବଂ ସମସ୍ତ ଜନସାଧାରଣ କ ଅବଗତ ଓ ବହୁଳ ପ୍ରଚାର ପ୍ରସାର ନିମନ୍ତେ ପ୍ରେରଣ କରାଗଲା ।

ବିକ୍ରମ କୁମାର ସିଂହ
ତହସିଲଦାର ତଥା ଭୂ-ଅର୍ଜନ ଅଧିକାରୀ, ହିମୋଳ

The event commenced with Mr. Pratap Pradhan, Sarapanch of Kankalu Panchayat, extending a warm welcome to the attendees, including Mrs. Anita Patra (ADM, Revenue, Dhenkanal), Mr Dillip Kumar Sethy (Tahasildar, Hindol, Dhenkanal), Minarbha Nayak (Addl. Tahasildar, Hindol), various government officials, Executive people from Company (Rungta Mines Limited), landowners from the proposed acquisition area, media representatives, and residents of Kankalu Village.

Mr. Pradhan proceeded to introduce the dignitaries on the dais and then invited Mrs. Anita Patra (ADM, Revenue, Dhenkanal) to preside over the meeting.



Mrs. Anita Patra (ADM, Revenue, Dhenkanal) briefly outlined the meeting's agenda, paving the way for Mr. Sibabrata Behera, the Coordinator of DCOR, to provide an overview of the project. Mr. Behera presented a comprehensive report detailing the project's objectives, study design, findings, rehabilitation and resettlement preferences of affected families, perceived social impacts, and recommendations. He highlighted following few things in front of the Govt. Officials, Company People and the Land Losers.

-)] The villagers of Kankalu have welcomed the proposed project, seeing it as an opportunity to benefit the local population. They believe that the project should be carried out to bring development and economic opportunities to the area.
-)] Despite their support, the villagers acknowledge that the project will result in the loss of agricultural land at a very high rate. This loss is a significant concern, as agriculture is the primary source of income and sustenance for the community.
-)] Similar to Kadala, the villagers of Kankalu are worried about the environmental impact of the project. They have noted that the air emissions from the project are contaminating their land and air, leading to a decline in the fertility of their agricultural land. This environmental degradation poses a threat to their livelihoods and health.
-)] The villagers have requested that each household be provided with permanent employment as part of the project's benefits. Additionally, they have demanded compensation of 1 to 1.5 crores per acre of land to be given to those who lose their land. This demand for compensation

and employment is seen as crucial to mitigating the adverse effects of the project on their community.



Following the presentation, ADM Madam encouraged the land losers of Kankalu Village present at the meeting to share their feedback and queries, fostering an open dialogue between the project stakeholders and the community members.

Recommendations from the Land Losers/Villagers:

-) Restoration and enhancement of the local temple, adding facilities for visitors, beautification, and maintenance of its premises to uphold cultural and spiritual values.
-) Establishment of a local school or upgrade to existing ones, ensuring accessible, quality education with necessary resources, trained teachers, and scholarships.
-) Creation of a well-equipped healthcare center with regular medical camps, essential equipment, and specialized staff for comprehensive medical care.
-) Priority in job placements at the mine and related sectors, with skill training programs for sustainable livelihoods.
-) Reliable electricity access for all households, with adequate infrastructure to meet growing demand and ensure a steady power supply.
-) Implementation of a clean water supply system with borewells, filtration, or storage tanks to provide safe drinking water.
-) Construction of well-maintained roads to improve connectivity and accessibility for villagers, facilitating daily commutes and economic activities.
-) Building a new pond and improving four existing ponds for water conservation, agriculture, and livestock use.
-) Ensuring fair land compensation by involving villagers in discussions on valuation to guarantee just and equitable compensation.
-) Implementation of measures to mitigate pollution, such as dust suppression, waste management, and regular environmental monitoring to prevent ecosystem degradation.

-) Assistance for villagers whose land is acquired to start small businesses, including training, financial aid, and incentives.
-) Creation of a pension system for affected families, particularly for elderly residents, ensuring financial stability after displacement.
-) Investment in community infrastructure, social services, and amenities around the mining area to improve living conditions for nearby villages.
-) Issuance of job cards for eligible residents, confirming employment within the company and securing job-related benefits.
-) Establishing a central facility for community gatherings, recreational activities, and events, fostering social cohesion among residents.

Land Losers/Villagers participated in this conversation:

1. Prasanta Panigrahi
2. Prakash Biswal
3. Ganeswar Biswal
4. Manas Ranjan Biswal
5. Bimal Behera
6. Biswa Ranjan Biswal
7. Jaladhar Behera
8. Sitanshu Biswal
9. Sunita Nath
10. Lalit Biswal
11. Arun Biswal
12. Sanatan Behera
13. Prasanta Nayak
14. Rakesh Chandra Behera
15. Ganeswar Mohapatra
16. Anil Kumar Biswal
17. Sunil Kumar Barik
18. Sushila Behera
19. Laxmidhar Behera
20. Babuli Behera
21. Tubula Behera

8.6 Proceedings of Badamunda Village Public Hearing:



ତହସିଲ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାଳୟ, ହିମୋଳ

(ଭୂ- ଅର୍ଜନ, ପୁନର୍ବ୍ୟବ ଓ ଅଭିଯୋଗ)
 ସର୍ବସାଧାରଣ ନୋଟିସ୍ ର ସଂଶୋଧନ ଓ ପୁନଃସାରଣୀ
 ଭୂ-ଅର୍ଜନ ଦେଶ ନଂ ୦୫/୨୦୨୩

ଯେହେତୁ ସନ - ୨୦୨୩ ମସିହା ଡିସେମ୍ବର ମାସ ତା ୦୪.୧୨ .୨୦୨୩ ରିଖ ରାଜସ୍ୱ ଓ ବିପର୍ଯ୍ୟୟ ପରିଚାଳନା ବିଭାଗର ଅଧିକାରୀ ନଂ ୪୨୫୧୭ ବିଜ୍ଞାପନ କ୍ରମେ, ମୌଜା - ବଡ଼ମୁଣ୍ଡା, ଥାନା-ବାଲିମା, ତହସିଲ -ହିମୋଳ, ଜିଲ୍ଲା-ଢେଙ୍କାନାଳ ରେ ଏ ୪୭.୪୭୦ କର ଜମି ଅଧିଗ୍ରହଣ ନିମନ୍ତେ ସର୍ବସାଧାରଣ ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟରେ ଅର୍ଥାତ୍ ଢେଙ୍କାନାଳ ଜିଲ୍ଲା ରେ ଶିଳ୍ପ ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠା ସଂପ୍ରଦାନ ଉପରେ ନିମନ୍ତେ ରାଜ୍ୟ ସରକାର ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ଗ୍ରାମ ସ୍ତରରେ ନିମ୍ନ ଲିଖିତ ଭୂମି ଅଧିଗ୍ରହଣ କରିବାକୁ ଚାହୁଁଛନ୍ତି ଏବଂ ଏଥିନିମନ୍ତେ ସର୍ବସାଧାରଣ ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟରେ ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ଅଞ୍ଚଳରେ ସାମାଜିକ ପ୍ରଭାବ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଧାରଣ (Social Impact Assessment) ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ କରାଯାଇ ଅଛି । ଭୂମି ଅର୍ଜନ, ପୁନର୍ବ୍ୟବ ଓ ଅଭିଯୋଗ ରେ ଉଚିତ ମୂଲ୍ୟ ଏବଂ ସ୍ୱଚ୍ଛତା ଅଧିକାର ଆଇନ, ୨୦୧୩ ର ଧାରା ୪ ଅନୁଯାୟୀ ଉକ୍ତ ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ କରାଯାଇ ଅଛି ।

ଏହି ପରିପେକ୍ଷାରେ ଜିଲ୍ଲାପାଳ, ଢେଙ୍କାନାଳଙ୍କ ଅଧିକାରୀ ନଂ - ୮୦୪୨ ତା- ୨୯.୦୭.୨୦୨୪ ରିଖ, ପୁନଃସାରଣୀ ନଂ- ୧୦୧୪୯ ତା - ୦୪.୦୯.୨୦୨୪ ରିଖ ଏବଂ ସଂଶୋଧିତ ଅଧିକାରୀ ନଂ ୧୦୩୧୯ ତା- ୦୭.୦୯. ୨୦୨୪ ରିଖ ଅନୁଯାୟୀ ଆସନ୍ତା ୧୯.୦୯.୨୦୨୪ ରିଖ ଦିବା ୩.୦୦ ଘଟିକା ସମୟରେ ବଡ଼ମୁଣ୍ଡା ଗ୍ରାମର ଏକ ଜନଶୁଣାଣୀ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମ ନିମ୍ନ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟସୂଚୀ ମତେ ଅନୁଷ୍ଠିତ ହେବ ।

କାର୍ଯ୍ୟସୂଚୀ

କ୍ରମିକ ନଂ	ଗ୍ରାମ	ତାରିଖ ସମୟ	ଏବଂ ଜନଶୁଣାଣୀ ସ୍ଥାନ	ବେସରକାରୀ ଜମି (ଏକରରେ)	କ୍ଷମତାପ୍ରାପ୍ତ ଅଧିକାରୀ
୧	ବଡ଼ମୁଣ୍ଡା	୧୯.୦୯.୨୦୨୪ ରିଖ ଦିବା ୩.୦୦ ଘଟିକା	ନିର୍ମଳ ଭ.ପ୍ରା ବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟ, ଖେଳପଡ଼ିଆ ବଡ଼ମୁଣ୍ଡା	ଏ ୪୭.୪୭୦ ହି	ଉପ- ଜିଲ୍ଲାପାଳ, ହିମୋଳ

୧. ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ବିକାଶକାରୀଙ୍କ ନାମ - ଇଡିସି ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱର (IDCO, Bhubaneswar)
୨. ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବିତ ଭୂମି ଅଧିଗ୍ରହଣର ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟ :- କମ୍ପାନୀ ସଂପ୍ରଦାନ (ଭୁଞ୍ଜନା ମାଲ୍‌ସ୍ ଲିମିଟେଡ଼, ଢେଙ୍କାନାଳ ନିମନ୍ତେ) ।
୩. ସାମାଜିକ ପ୍ରଭାବ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଧାରଣ ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ କରୁଥିବା ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନର ଯୋଗାଯୋଗ ସୂଚନା:- ନବକୃଷ୍ଣ ଚୌଧୁରୀ ସେଣ୍ଟର ଫାର ଡେଭେଲପମେଣ୍ଟ୍ ଷ୍ଟଡିଜ୍, ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱର ୦୭୭୪-୨୩୦୦୪୭୧, ୨୩୦୧୦୯୪ କ ଚରଫ୍‌ରୁ ପ୍ରାଧିକୃତ ସଂସ୍ଥା- (DCOR Consulting Private Limited -131(P), Panjabi Chhak, Satyanagar, Bhubaneswar, Odisha, Pin-75100, Phone-9437698965, 9438463984).
୪. ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ପାଇଁ ଢେଙ୍କାନାଳ ଜିଲ୍ଲାର ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବିତ ଭୂମି ଅଧିଗ୍ରହଣ ବିବରଣୀ / ତହସିଲ ଭୂମି ଅନୁସୂଚୀ ସାରଣୀ ନିମ୍ନରେ ଦର୍ଶାଯାଇଅଛି ।

ସାରଣୀ

କ୍ରମିକ ନଂ	ତହସିଲ	ଗ୍ରାମ ପଞ୍ଚାୟତ	ଗ୍ରାମ	ବେସରକାରୀ ଜମି (ଏକରରେ)	ମତ୍ତବ୍ୟ
୧	ହିମୋଳ	ବଡ଼ମୁଣ୍ଡା	ବଡ଼ମୁଣ୍ଡା	ଏ ୪୭.୪୭୦ ହି	

ଏଣୁ ଉକ୍ତ ଜନଶୁଣାଣୀରେ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ଗ୍ରାମର ଗ୍ରାମବାସୀ, ଜମିହରାପ୍ରଜା, ସରପଞ୍ଚ, ଶାନ୍ତିମେନ୍ଦ୍ର ଏବଂ ଇଚ୍ଛୁକ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିମାନେ ଉପରୋକ୍ତ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟସୂଚୀ ଅନୁଯାୟୀ ଧାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ହୋଇଥିବା ବିନ, ସମୟ ଏବଂ ସ୍ଥାନରେ ଉପସ୍ଥିତ ରହି ନିଜର ଲିଖିତ/ ମୌଖିକ ମତାମତ ପ୍ରଦାନ କରିପାରିବେ ।

ତହସିଲଦାର ତଥା ଭୂ- ଅର୍ଜନ ଅଧିକାରୀ, ହିମୋଳ
 ତହସିଲଦାର ତଥା ଭୂ- ଅର୍ଜନ ଅଧିକାରୀ
 ହିମୋଳ

ପରିପତ୍ର ସଂଖ୍ୟା ୪୨୨୫ / ତା. ୦୨.୦୧.୨୦୨୪ ରିଖ

ଏହାର ଏକକିତା ନକଲ ଇଷ୍ଟେ ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱର (IDCO, BBSR) / ନବକୃଷ୍ଣ ଚୌଧୁରୀ ସେଣ୍ଟର ଫର ଡେଭେଲପମେଣ୍ଟ ଷ୍ଟଡିଜ୍, ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱର (NCDS) କ ଅବଗତ ଏବଂ ବିହତ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାନୁଷ୍ଠାନ ନିମନ୍ତେ ପ୍ରେରଣ କରାଗଲା ।

୧୦୫

ବିନିମ୍ବ ନିମାଣ କର୍ମୀ
ତହସିଲଦାର ତଥା ଭୁ- ଅର୍ଦ୍ଧନ ଅଧିକାରୀ, ହିମୋଳ

ପରିପତ୍ର ସଂଖ୍ୟା ୪୨୨୬ / ତା. ୦୨.୦୧.୨୦୨୪ ରିଖ

ଏହାର ଏକକିତା ନକଲ ଜିଲ୍ଲାପାଳ, ଦେବାନାଳକ ସଦୟ ଅବଗତ ଏବଂ ବିହତ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାନୁଷ୍ଠାନ ନିମନ୍ତେ ପ୍ରେରଣ କରାଗଲା ।

ବିନିମ୍ବ ନିମାଣ କର୍ମୀ
ତହସିଲଦାର ତଥା ଭୁ- ଅର୍ଦ୍ଧନ ଅଧିକାରୀ, ହିମୋଳ

ପରିପତ୍ର ସଂଖ୍ୟା ୪୨୨୭ / ତା. ୦୨.୦୧.୨୦୨୪ ରିଖ

ଏହାର ଏକକିତା ନକଲ ଉପ-ଜିଲ୍ଲାପାଳ, ହିମୋଳକ ସଦୟ ଅବଗତ ଏବଂ ବିହତ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାନୁଷ୍ଠାନ ନିମନ୍ତେ ପ୍ରେରଣ କରାଗଲା ।

ବିନିମ୍ବ ନିମାଣ କର୍ମୀ
ତହସିଲଦାର ତଥା ଭୁ- ଅର୍ଦ୍ଧନ ଅଧିକାରୀ, ହିମୋଳ

ପରିପତ୍ର ସଂଖ୍ୟା ୪୨୨୮ / ତା. ୦୨.୦୧.୨୦୨୪ ରିଖ

ଏହାର ଏକକିତା ନକଲ ହିମୋଳ ତହସିଲ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାଳୟ / ଗୋଷ୍ଠୀ ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟ ଅଧିକାରୀ, ହିମୋଳକ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାଳୟ ନୋଟିସବୋର୍ଡରେ ସର୍ବସାଧାରଣଙ୍କ ଅବଗତ ନିମନ୍ତେ ପ୍ରକାଶନ କରାଗଲା ।

ବିନିମ୍ବ ନିମାଣ କର୍ମୀ
ତହସିଲଦାର ତଥା ଭୁ- ଅର୍ଦ୍ଧନ ଅଧିକାରୀ, ହିମୋଳ

ପରିପତ୍ର ସଂଖ୍ୟା ୪୨୨୯ / ତା. ୦୨.୦୧.୨୦୨୪ ରିଖ

ଏହାର ଏକକିତା ନକଲ ସମ୍ପୃକ୍ତ ଗ୍ରାମପଞ୍ଚାୟତ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାଳୟ / ଗ୍ରାମର କୋଠିଘର / ଅଙ୍ଗନବାଡି କେନ୍ଦ୍ର ଠାରେ ଲଟକା ଜାରି କରି ସର୍ବସାଧାରଣଙ୍କ ଅବଗତ ନିମନ୍ତେ ପ୍ରକାଶନ କରାଗଲା ଏବଂ ଏହାର ଏକକିତା ନକଲ ସଂପୃକ୍ତ ସରପଞ୍ଚକ ଅବଗତ ଏବଂ ବିହତ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାନୁଷ୍ଠାନ ନିମନ୍ତେ ପ୍ରେରଣ କରାଗଲା ।

ବିନିମ୍ବ ନିମାଣ କର୍ମୀ
ତହସିଲଦାର ତଥା ଭୁ- ଅର୍ଦ୍ଧନ ଅଧିକାରୀ, ହିମୋଳ

ପରିପତ୍ର ସଂଖ୍ୟା ୪୨୩୦ / ତା. ୦୨.୦୧.୨୦୨୪ ରିଖ

ଏହାର ଏକକିତା ନକଲ ଦେବାନାଳ ଜିଲ୍ଲା ସୂଚନା ବିଭାଗ କେନ୍ଦ୍ର ଅଧିକାରୀଙ୍କ ସୂଚନା ଏବଂ ଜିଲ୍ଲା ସୂଚନା ବିଭାଗ କେନ୍ଦ୍ର ୱେବସାଇଟ୍ (NIC website) ରେ ପ୍ରକାଶନ ଏବଂ ସମସ୍ତ ଜନସାଧାରଣ କ ଅବଗତ ଓ ବହୁଳ ପ୍ରଚାର ପ୍ରସାର ନିମନ୍ତେ ପ୍ରେରଣ କରାଗଲା ।

ବିନିମ୍ବ ନିମାଣ କର୍ମୀ
ତହସିଲଦାର ତଥା ଭୁ- ଅର୍ଦ୍ଧନ ଅଧିକାରୀ, ହିମୋଳ

୦୨.୦୧.୨୦୨୪
ତହସିଲଦାର ତଥା ଭୁ- ଅର୍ଦ୍ଧନ ଅଧିକାରୀ
ହିମୋଳ

The event commenced with Mr. Sibabrata Behera, the Coordinator of DCOR, extending a warm welcome to the attendees, including Mr. Sibananda Swain (Sub-Collector, Hindol, Dhenkanal), Mr Dillip Kumar Sethy (Tahasildar, Hindol, Dhenkanal), various government officials, Executive people form Company (Rungta Mines Limited), landowners from the proposed acquisition area, media representatives, and residents of Badamunda Village.

Mr. Sibabrata Behera, the Coordinator of DCOR proceeded to introduce the dignitaries on the dais and then invited Mr. Sibananda Swain (Sub-Collector, Hindol) to preside over the meeting.



Mr. Sibananda Swain (Sub-Collector, Hindol) briefly outlined the meeting's agenda, paving the way for Mr. Sibabrata Behera, the Coordinator of DCOR, to provide an overview of the project. Mr. Behera presented a comprehensive report detailing the project's objectives, study design, findings, rehabilitation and resettlement preferences of affected families, perceived social impacts, and recommendations. He highlighted following few things in front of the Govt. Officials, Company People and the Land Losers.

-) The villagers of Badamunda are not in favor of the planned project primarily because the demands or recompense for individuals who had previously relinquished their land were not met. This history of unmet promises has led to a lack of trust in the project's implementation. The villagers assert that the authorities should first meet and address the demands of those who lost their land during the most recent land acquisition before proceeding with the current project.
-) The proposed project will result in the loss of agricultural land, which is the primary source of livelihood for the villagers. The loss of farmland will negatively impact their economic stability and way of life, leading to increased financial insecurity and hardship.
-) The villagers are concerned about the increasing contamination of their land and air due to the project. They believe that the environmental degradation will affect human habitation, making it difficult to live and farm in the area. They have called for initial measures to lessen the contamination to protect their health and environment.



Following the presentation, Sub-Collector Sir encouraged the land losers of Badamunda Village present at the meeting to share their feedback and queries, fostering an open dialogue between the project stakeholders and the community members.

Recommendations from the Land Losers/Villagers:

-) Establishment of a local school with accessible, quality education, equipped with trained teachers, modern learning resources, and scholarship opportunities for village children.
-) Development of an advanced healthcare facility with essential medical services, emergency care, and routine health checkups to provide comprehensive support to the community.
-) Assurance of permanent employment opportunities in mining and related sectors for affected villagers, with training programs to help them acquire the necessary skills.
-) Installation and maintenance of reliable electricity infrastructure to ensure continuous power access for households and community facilities.
-) Creation of a clean water supply system with safe drinking water through storage units to improve health and quality of life.
-) Construction and improvement of road infrastructure to facilitate safer, more accessible transportation, supporting villagers' daily commutes and access to essential services.
-) Provision of fair and transparent land valuation for acquired land, involving community input to ensure equitable compensation for all affected residents.
-) Introduction of environmental protection measures to reduce pollution from mining activities, including air and water quality monitoring and dust control.
-) Support for individuals wanting to establish new businesses, with financial assistance, guidance, and encouragement for sustainable livelihoods in the community.

-) Implementation of a pension program for affected families, especially elderly residents, ensuring long-term financial security.
-) Investment in peripheral development, improving infrastructure, social services, and community amenities around the mining area to benefit neighboring villages.
-) Distribution of job cards to eligible residents to formalize employment within the company, ensuring job security and fair working conditions.
-) Provision of monthly financial incentives to families during the transition period, helping them meet expenses until relocation or resettlement is complete.
-) Construction of an Industrial Training Institute (ITI) to provide technical and vocational training, enhancing employment prospects for local youth.
-) Initiation of skill development programs to equip villagers with marketable skills, promoting both employment and entrepreneurship.
-) Construction of a temple near the gate, offering a dedicated place for worship and spiritual activities, fostering cultural and community values.

Land Losers/Villagers participated in this conversation:

1. Dillip Behera
2. Kishore Chandra Behera
3. Mangaraj Pradhan
4. Santosh Kumar Nayak
5. Priyabrata Jena
6. Santosh Pradhan
7. Sunita Nayak
8. Prabhati Behera
9. Bandhua Jena
10. Sarita Nayak
11. Pradeep Sethy
12. Chandan Nayak
13. Biswanath Nayak
14. Prafulla Sethy
15. Sasmita Behera
16. Laxmidhar Behera
17. Soudamini Behera
18. Ketan Nayak
19. Kailash Nayak
20. Pahandi Balia

8.7 Proceedings of Jhadbandh Village Public Hearing:



ତହସିଲ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାଳୟ, ହିମୋଳ

(ଭୂ- ଅର୍ଜନ, ପୁନର୍ବିତ୍ତ ଓ ଅଭିଯୋଗ)
 ସର୍ବସାଧାରଣ ନୌଚିତ୍ର ର ସଂଶୋଧନ ଓ ପୁନଃସାରଣୀ
 ଭୂ-ଅର୍ଜନ ବେଶ ନଂ ୦୨/୨୦୨୩

ଯେହେତୁ ସନ - ୨୦୨୩ ମସିହା ଡିସେମ୍ବର ମାସ ତା. ୦୪.୧୨ .୨୦୨୩ ରିଖ ରାଜସ୍ୱ ଓ ବିପର୍ଯ୍ୟୟ ପରିଚାଳନା ବିଭାଗର ଅଧିକାରୀ ନଂ ୪୨୫୧୭ ବିଜ୍ଞାପନ କ୍ରମେ, ମୌଜା - ଝାଡ଼ବନ୍ଧ, ଥାନା-ବାଲିମା, ତହସିଲ-ହିମୋଳ, ଜିଲ୍ଲା -ଢେଙ୍କାନାଳ ରେ ଏ ୧୧୫.୪୯୦ କର ଜମି ଅଧିଗ୍ରହଣ ନିମନ୍ତେ ସର୍ବସାଧାରଣ ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟରେ ଅର୍ଥାତ ଢେଙ୍କାନାଳ ଜିଲ୍ଲା ରେ ଶିଳ୍ପ ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠା ସଂପ୍ରସାରଣ ନିମନ୍ତେ ରାଜ୍ୟ ସରକାର ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ଗ୍ରାମ ସ୍ତରରେ ନିମ୍ନ ଲିଖିତ ଭୂମି ଅଧିଗ୍ରହଣ କରିବାକୁ ଚାହୁଁଛନ୍ତି ଏବଂ ଏଥିନିମନ୍ତେ ସର୍ବସାଧାରଣ ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟରେ ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ଅଞ୍ଚଳରେ ସାମାଜିକ ପ୍ରଭାବ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଧାରଣ (Social Impact Assessment) ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ କରାଯାଇଅଛି । ଭୂମି ଅର୍ଜନ, ପୁନର୍ବିତ୍ତ ଓ ଅଭିଯୋଗ ରେ ଉଚିତ ମୂଲ୍ୟ ଏବଂ ସ୍ୱଚ୍ଛତା ଅଧିକାର ଆଇନ, ୨୦୧୩ ର ଧାରା ୪ ଅନୁଯାୟୀ ଉକ୍ତ ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ କରାଯାଇଅଛି ।

ଏହି ପରିପେକ୍ଷାରେ ଜିଲ୍ଲାପାଳ, ଢେଙ୍କାନାଳଙ୍କ ଅଧିକାରୀ ନଂ - ୮୦୪୨ ତା- ୨୯.୦୭.୨୦୨୪ ରିଖ, ପୁନଃସାରଣୀ ନଂ- ୧୦୧୪୯ ତା - ୦୪.୦୯.୨୦୨୪ ରିଖ ଏବଂ ସଂଶୋଧିତ ଅଧିକାରୀ ନଂ ୧୦୩୧୯ ତା- ୦୭.୦୯. ୨୦୨୪ ରିଖ ଅନୁଯାୟୀ ଆସନ୍ତା ୨୦.୦୯.୨୦୨୪ ରିଖ ଦିବା ୧୦.୩୦ ଘଟିକା ସମୟରେ ଝାଡ଼ବନ୍ଧ ଗ୍ରାମରେ ଏକ ଜନଶୁଣାଣି କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମ ନିମ୍ନ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟସୂଚୀ ମତେ ଅନୁଷ୍ଠିତ ହେବ ।

କାର୍ଯ୍ୟସୂଚୀ

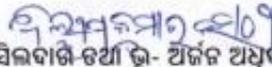
କ୍ରମିକ ନଂ	ଗ୍ରାମ	ତାରିଖ ଏବଂ ସମୟ	ଜନଶୁଣାଣୀ ସ୍ଥାନ	ବେସରକାରୀ ଜମି (ଏକରରେ)	କ୍ଷମତାପ୍ରାପ୍ତ ଅଧିକାରୀ
୧	ଝାଡ଼ବନ୍ଧ	୨୦.୦୯.୨୦୨୪ ରିଖ ଦିବା ୧୦.୩୦ ଘଟିକା	ଝାଡ଼ବନ୍ଧ ଗ୍ରାମର ମା କତମାଶୁଣି ମନ୍ଦିର	ଏ ୧୧୫.୪୯୦ ବୃ	ଅତିରିକ୍ତ ଜିଲ୍ଲାପାଳ (ରାଜସ୍ୱ), ଢେଙ୍କାନାଳ

୧. ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ବିକାଶକାରୀଙ୍କ ନାମ - ଇସ୍ପେ ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱର (IDCO, Bhubaneswar)
୨. ପ୍ରସାବିତ ଭୂମି ଅଧିଗ୍ରହଣର ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟ :- କମ୍ପାନୀ ସଂପ୍ରସାରଣ (ରୁଙ୍ଗଟା ମାଇନ୍, ଲିମିଟେଡ଼, ଢେଙ୍କାନାଳ ନିମନ୍ତେ)
୩. ସାମାଜିକ ପ୍ରଭାବ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଧାରଣ ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ କରୁଥିବା ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନର ଯୋଗାଯୋଗ ସୂଚନା:- ନବକୃଷ୍ଣ ଚୌଧୁରୀ ସେଣ୍ଟର ଫର ଡେଭେଲପମେଣ୍ଟ୍ ସ୍ଟଡିଜ, ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱର, ୦୭୭୪-୨୩୦୦୪୭୧, ୨୩୦୧୦୯୪ କ ଚରଫରୁ ପ୍ରାଧିକୃତ ସଂସ୍ଥା- (DCOR Consulting Private Limited -131 (P), Panjabi Chhak, Satyanagar, Bhubaneswar, Odisha, Pin-751007, Phone. 9437698965, 9438463984
୪. ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ପାଇଁ ଢେଙ୍କାନାଳ ଜିଲ୍ଲାର ପ୍ରସାବିତ ଭୂମି ଅଧିଗ୍ରହଣ ବିବରଣୀ / ତହସିଲ ଭୂମି ଅଧିକାରୀ ସାରଣୀ ନିମ୍ନରେ ଦର୍ଶାଯାଇଅଛି ।

ସାରଣୀ

କ୍ରମିକ ନଂ	ତହସିଲ	ଗ୍ରାମ ପଞ୍ଚାୟତ	ଗ୍ରାମ	ବେସରକାରୀ ଜମି (ଏକରରେ)	ମତ୍ତବ୍ୟ
୧	ହିମୋଳ	ଗାଲପଡ଼ା	ଝାଡ଼ବନ୍ଧ	ଏ ୧୧୫.୪୯୦ ବୃ	

ଏଣୁ ଉକ୍ତ ଜନଶୁଣାଣୀରେ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ଗ୍ରାମର ଗ୍ରାମବାସୀ, ଜମିହରାପ୍ରଜା, ସରପଞ୍ଚ, ଖାର୍ଚ୍ଚମେମ୍ବର ଏବଂ ଇଚ୍ଛୁକ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିମାନେ ଉପରୋକ୍ତ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟସୂଚୀ ଅନୁଯାୟୀ ଧାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ହୋଇଥିବା ଦିନ, ସମୟ ଏବଂ ସ୍ଥାନରେ ଉପସ୍ଥିତ ରହି ନିଜର ଲିଖିତ/ ମୌଖିକ ମତାମତ ପ୍ରଦାନ କରିପାରିବେ ।


 ତହସିଲଦାର ତଥା ଭୂ- ଅର୍ଜନ ଅଧିକାରୀ, ହିମୋଳ
 ଫା. ୬. ୯. ୨୦୨୪
 ଓଡ଼ିଶା ରାଜ୍ୟ ଭୂ-ଅର୍ଜନ ଅଧିକାରୀ
 ହିମୋଳ

ପରିପତ୍ର ସଂଖ୍ୟା ୪୫୨୫ / ତା. ୦୨.୦୧.୨୦୨୪ ରିଖ

ଏହାର ଏକକିତା ନକଲ ଇଣ୍ଡିଆ ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱର (IDCO, BBSR) / ନବନୃଷ୍ଟ ଚୈଧୁରୀ ସେଣ୍ଟର ଫର ଡେଭେଲପମେଣ୍ଟ ଷ୍ଟଡିଜ, ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱର (NCDS) କ ଅବଗତ ଏବଂ ବିହିତ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାନୁଷ୍ଠାନ ନିମନ୍ତେ ପ୍ରେରଣ କରାଗଲା ।

ବିନୁମାଳ ନିମାଂଶୁ କର୍ମୀ

ତହସିଲଦାର ତଥା ଭୁ- ଅର୍ଜନ ଅଧିକାରୀ, ହିମୋଳ

ଡିପାର୍ଟମେଣ୍ଟ ଅଫ୍ ଅର୍ଜନ ଅଧିକାରୀ

ପରିପତ୍ର ସଂଖ୍ୟା ୪୫୨୬ / ତା. ୦୨.୦୧.୨୦୨୪ ରିଖ

ଏହାର ଏକକିତା ନକଲ ଜିଲ୍ଲାପାଳ, ଭେକାନାଳକ ସଦୟ ଅବଗତ ଏବଂ ବିହିତ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାନୁଷ୍ଠାନ ନିମନ୍ତେ ପ୍ରେରଣ କରାଗଲା ।

ବିନୁମାଳ ନିମାଂଶୁ କର୍ମୀ

ତହସିଲଦାର ତଥା ଭୁ- ଅର୍ଜନ ଅଧିକାରୀ, ହିମୋଳ

ଡିପାର୍ଟମେଣ୍ଟ ଅଫ୍ ଅର୍ଜନ ଅଧିକାରୀ

ପରିପତ୍ର ସଂଖ୍ୟା ୪୫୨୭ / ତା. ୦୨.୦୧.୨୦୨୪ ରିଖ

ଏହାର ଏକକିତା ନକଲ ଉପ-ଜିଲ୍ଲାପାଳ, ହିମୋଳକ ସଦୟ ଅବଗତ ଏବଂ ବିହିତ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାନୁଷ୍ଠାନ ନିମନ୍ତେ ପ୍ରେରଣ କରାଗଲା ।

ବିନୁମାଳ ନିମାଂଶୁ କର୍ମୀ

ତହସିଲଦାର ତଥା ଭୁ- ଅର୍ଜନ ଅଧିକାରୀ, ହିମୋଳ

ଡିପାର୍ଟମେଣ୍ଟ ଅଫ୍ ଅର୍ଜନ ଅଧିକାରୀ

ପରିପତ୍ର ସଂଖ୍ୟା ୪୫୨୮ / ତା. ୦୨.୦୧.୨୦୨୪ ରିଖ

ଏହାର ଏକକିତା ନକଲ ହିମୋଳ ତହସିଲ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାଳୟ / ଗୋଷ୍ଠୀ ଉତ୍ତର ଅଧିକାରୀ, ହିମୋଳକ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାଳୟ, ନୋଟିସବୋର୍ଡରେ ସର୍ବସାଧାରଣକ ଅବଗତ ନିମନ୍ତେ ପ୍ରକାଶନ କରାଗଲା ।

ବିନୁମାଳ ନିମାଂଶୁ କର୍ମୀ

ତହସିଲଦାର ତଥା ଭୁ- ଅର୍ଜନ ଅଧିକାରୀ, ହିମୋଳ

ଡିପାର୍ଟମେଣ୍ଟ ଅଫ୍ ଅର୍ଜନ ଅଧିକାରୀ

ପରିପତ୍ର ସଂଖ୍ୟା ୪୫୨୯ / ତା. ୦୨.୦୧.୨୦୨୪ ରିଖ

ଏହାର ଏକକିତା ନକଲ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ଗ୍ରାମପଞ୍ଚାୟତ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାଳୟ / ଗ୍ରାମର କୋଠରୀ / ଅଙ୍ଗନବାଡି କେନ୍ଦ୍ର ଠାରେ ଲଟକା ଜାରି କରି ସର୍ବସାଧାରଣକ ଅବଗତ ନିମନ୍ତେ ପ୍ରକାଶନ କରାଗଲା ଏବଂ ଏହାର ଏକକିତା ନକଲ ସଂପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସରପଞ୍ଚକ ଅବଗତ ଏବଂ ବିହିତ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାନୁଷ୍ଠାନ ନିମନ୍ତେ ପ୍ରେରଣ କରାଗଲା ।

ବିନୁମାଳ ନିମାଂଶୁ କର୍ମୀ

ତହସିଲଦାର ତଥା ଭୁ- ଅର୍ଜନ ଅଧିକାରୀ, ହିମୋଳ

ଡିପାର୍ଟମେଣ୍ଟ ଅଫ୍ ଅର୍ଜନ ଅଧିକାରୀ

ପରିପତ୍ର ସଂଖ୍ୟା ୪୬୦୦ / ତା. ୦୨.୦୧.୨୦୨୪ ରିଖ

ଏହାର ଏକକିତା ନକଲ ଭେକାନାଳ ଜିଲ୍ଲା ସୂଚନା ବିଜ୍ଞାନ କେନ୍ଦ୍ର ଅଧିକାରୀଙ୍କ ସୂଚନା ଏବଂ ଜିଲ୍ଲା ସୂଚନା ବିଜ୍ଞାନ କେନ୍ଦ୍ର ସେବସାଇଟ୍ (NIC website) ରେ ପ୍ରକାଶନ ଏବଂ ସମସ୍ତ ଜନସାଧାରଣ କ ଅବଗତ ଓ ବହୁଳ ପ୍ରଚାର ପ୍ରସାର ନିମନ୍ତେ ପ୍ରେରଣ କରାଗଲା ।

ବିନୁମାଳ ନିମାଂଶୁ କର୍ମୀ

ତହସିଲଦାର ତଥା ଭୁ- ଅର୍ଜନ ଅଧିକାରୀ, ହିମୋଳ

ଡିପାର୍ଟମେଣ୍ଟ ଅଫ୍ ଅର୍ଜନ ଅଧିକାରୀ

ହିମୋଳ

have not been provided with employment opportunities. This disparity in job distribution exacerbates the community's grievances.



Following the presentation, ADM Madam encouraged the land losers of Jhadabandha Village present at the meeting to share their feedback and queries, fostering an open dialogue between the project stakeholders and the community members.

Recommendations from the Land Losers/Villagers:

-) Establishment of a community school that provides high-quality education, with skilled educators, up-to-date learning materials, and scholarship programs for local children.
-) Development of a comprehensive healthcare center offering essential medical services, emergency response, and regular health screenings to serve the local population.
-) Provision of stable employment in the mining industry and associated sectors for affected residents, alongside skill training programs to enhance their job prospects.
-) Installation and upkeep of dependable electrical infrastructure to ensure a steady power supply for both homes and communal facilities, aiding in the area's growth.
-) Development of a clean drinking water system that utilizes borewells, filtration units, and storage tanks to promote better health and sanitation in the community.
-) Upgrading and building new roads to improve safety and accessibility, making transportation easier for villagers in their daily routines and for reaching essential services.
-) Ensuring a fair and clear process for land valuation, allowing community participation to secure equitable compensation for all impacted families.
-) Introduction of a pension plan to support affected families, particularly elderly residents, offering them financial stability over the long term.

-) Investment in local infrastructure and amenities to develop the surrounding areas, enhancing the quality of life for neighbouring communities.
-) Construction of a temple near the mine entrance to create a designated space for worship, fostering spiritual engagement and cultural heritage in the community.

Land Losers/Villagers participated in this conversation:

1. Sunil Nayak
2. Babuli Nayak
3. Satya Nayak
4. Vivekananda Sahoo
5. Bhabani Sahoo
6. Pradip Kumar Dehuri
7. Biswajeet Swain
8. Pradeep Pattanayak
9. Prasad Sahoo
10. Ramesh Behera
11. Banita Nayak
12. Palash Nayak
13. Amar Nayak
14. Antaryami Sahoo
15. Anil Kumar Nayak
16. Sunil Behera
17. Jayanta Sahoo
18. Sudarshan Nayak

8.8 Proceedings of Benipathar Village Public Hearing:



ତହସିଲ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାଳୟ, ହିନ୍ଦୋଳ

(ଭୂ- ଅର୍ଜନ, ପୁନର୍ବ୍ୟବ ଓ ଅଇଥାନ)
 ସର୍ବସାଧାରଣ ନୋଟିସ୍ ର ସଂଶୋଧନ ଓ ପୁନଃସାରଣୀ
 ଭୂ-ଅର୍ଜନ ଦେଶ ନଂ ୦୭/୨୦୨୩

ପେଟେଟ୍ଟୁ ସିକ - ୨୦୨୩ ମସିହା ଡିସେମ୍ବର ମାସ ତା ୦୪.୧୨ .୨୦୨୩ ରିଖ ରାଜସ୍ୱ ଓ ବିପର୍ଯ୍ୟ ପରିଚାଳନା ବିଭାଗର ଅଧିକାରୀ ନଂ ୪୨୫୧୭ ବିଜ୍ଞାପନ କ୍ରମେ, ମୌଜା - ବେଣିପଥର, ଆନା-ବାଲିମା, ତହସିଲ -ହିନ୍ଦୋଳ, ଜିଲ୍ଲା-ଢେଙ୍କାନାଳ ରେ ଏ ୧୧୯.୭୮୦ ଟି କର ଜମି ଅଧିଗ୍ରହଣ ନିମନ୍ତେ ସର୍ବସାଧାରଣ ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟରେ ଅର୍ଥାତ ଢେଙ୍କାନାଳ ଜିଲ୍ଲା ରେ ଶିଳ୍ପ ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠା ସଂପ୍ରସାରଣ ନିମନ୍ତେ ରାଜ୍ୟ ସରକାର ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ଗ୍ରାମ ସ୍ତରରେ ନିମ୍ନ ଲିଖିତ ଭୂମି ଅଧିଗ୍ରହଣ କରିବାକୁ ଚାହୁଁଛନ୍ତି ଏବଂ ଏଥିନିମନ୍ତେ ସର୍ବସାଧାରଣ ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟରେ ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ଅଞ୍ଚଳରେ ସାମାଜିକ ପ୍ରଭାବ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଧାରଣ (Social Impact Assessment) ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ କରାଯାଇ ଅଛି । ଭୂମି ଅର୍ଜନ, ପୁନର୍ବ୍ୟବ ଓ ଅଇଥାନ ରେ ଉଚିତ ମୂଲ୍ୟ ଏବଂ ସ୍ୱଚ୍ଛତା ଅଧିକାର ଆଇନ, ୨୦୧୩ ର ଧାରା ୪ ଅନୁଯାୟୀ ଉକ୍ତ ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ କରାଯାଇ ଅଛି ।

ଏହି ପରିପେକ୍ଷାରେ ଜିଲ୍ଲାପାଳ, ଢେଙ୍କାନାଳଙ୍କ ଅଧିକାରୀ ନଂ - ୮୦୪୨ ତା- ୨୯.୦୭.୨୦୨୪ ରିଖ, ପୁନଃସାରଣୀ ନଂ- ୧୦୧୪୯ ତା - ୦୪.୦୯.୨୦୨୪ ରିଖ ଏବଂ ସଂଶୋଧିତ ଅଧିକାରୀ ନଂ ୧୦୩୧୯ ତା- ୦୭.୦୯. ୨୦୨୪ ରିଖ ଅନୁଯାୟୀ ଆସନ୍ତା ୨୦.୦୯.୨୦୨୪ ରିଖ ଦିବା ୩.୦୦ ଘଟିକା ସମୟରେ ବେଣିପଥର ଗ୍ରାମର ଏକ ଜନଶୁଣାଣୀ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମ ନିମ୍ନ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟସୂଚୀ ମତେ ଅନୁଷ୍ଠିତ ହେବ ।

କାର୍ଯ୍ୟସୂଚୀ

କ୍ରମିକ ନଂ	ଗ୍ରାମ	ଚାରିଖ ଏବଂ ସମୟ	ଜନଶୁଣାଣୀ ସ୍ଥାନ	ବେସରକାରୀ ଜମି (ଏକରରେ)	କ୍ଷମତାପ୍ରାପ୍ତ ଅଧିକାରୀ
୧	ବେଣିପଥର	୨୦.୦୯.୨୦୨୪ ରିଖ ଦିବା ୩.୦୦ ଘଟିକା	ବେଣିପଥର ପ୍ରାଥମିକ ବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟ (ପୁରୁଣା ଘର)	ଏ ୧୧୯.୭୮୦ ଟି	ଅତିରିକ୍ତ ଜିଲ୍ଲାପାଳ (ସାଧାରଣ) , ଢେଙ୍କାନାଳ

୧. ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ବିକାଶକାରୀଙ୍କ ନାମ - ଇଡିସି ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱର (IDCO, Bhubaneswar)
୨. ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ଭୂମି ଅଧିଗ୍ରହଣର ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟ :- କମ୍ପାନୀ ସଂପ୍ରସାରଣ (ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱର ମାଇନ୍ ଲିମିଟେଡ୍, ଢେଙ୍କାନାଳ ନିମନ୍ତେ) ।
୩. ସାମାଜିକ ପ୍ରଭାବ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଧାରଣ ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ କରୁଥିବା ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନର ଯୋଗାଯୋଗ ସୂଚନା:- ନବନୁଷ୍ଠ ଚୌଧୁରୀ ସେଣ୍ଟର ଫର ଚେଲେଲପମେଣ୍ଟ୍ ସ୍ଟଡିଜ୍, ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱର ୦୭୭୪-୨୩୦୦୪୭୧, ୨୩୦୧୦୯୪ କ ଚରଫ୍ ରୁ ପ୍ରାଧୀକୃତ ସଂସ୍ଥା- (DCOR Consulting Private Limited -131(P), Panjabi Chhak, Satyanagar, Bhubaneswar, Odisha, Pin-75100, Phone-9437698965, 9438463984).
୪. ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ପାଇଁ ଢେଙ୍କାନାଳ ଜିଲ୍ଲାର ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ଭୂମି ଅଧିଗ୍ରହଣ ବିବରଣୀ / ତହସିଲ ଭୂମି ଅଧିକାରୀ ସାରଣୀ ନିମ୍ନରେ ଦର୍ଶାଯାଇଅଛି ।

ସାରଣୀ

କ୍ରମିକ ନଂ	ତହସିଲ	ଗ୍ରାମ ପଞ୍ଚାୟତ	ଗ୍ରାମ	ବେସରକାରୀ ଜମି (ଏକରରେ)	ମତ୍ତବ୍ୟ
୧	ହିନ୍ଦୋଳ	କଟଲା	ବେଣିପଥର	ଏ ୧୧୯.୭୮୦ ଟି	

ଏଣୁ ଉକ୍ତ ଜନଶୁଣାଣୀରେ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ଗ୍ରାମର ଗ୍ରାମବାସୀ, ଜମିହରାପ୍ରଜା, ସରପଞ୍ଚ, ଖର୍ଚ୍ଚମେମ୍ବର ଏବଂ ଲଜ୍ଜିକ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିମାନେ ଉପରୋକ୍ତ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟସୂଚୀ ଅନୁଯାୟୀ ଧାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ହୋଇଥିବା ଦିନ, ସମୟ ଏବଂ ସ୍ଥାନରେ ଉପସ୍ଥିତ ରହି ନିଜର ଲିଖିତ/ ମୌଖିକ ମତାମତ ପ୍ରଦାନ କରିପାରିବେ ।


 ତହସିଲଦାର ଓ ଆ ଭୂ-ଅର୍ଜନ ଅଧିକାରୀ, ହିନ୍ଦୋଳ
 ଡା. ୬. ୯. ୨୦୨୪
 ତହସିଲଦାର ଓ ଆ ଭୂ-ଅର୍ଜନ ଅଧିକାରୀ
 ହିନ୍ଦୋଳ

ପରିପତ୍ର ସଂଖ୍ୟା ୪୨୩୧ / ତା. ୦୨.୦୮.୨୦୨୪ - ଗିଖ

ଏହାର ଏକକିତା ନକଲ ଇସ୍ପୋ ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱର (IDCO, BBSR) / ନବଭୂଷା ଚୈତ୍ୟୁରୀ ସେଣ୍ଟର ଫର ଟେକ୍ନୋଲୋଜି ସ୍ୱତିଜ, ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱର (NCDS)ଙ୍କ ଅବଗତ ଏବଂ ବିହିତ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାନୁଷ୍ଠାନ ନିମନ୍ତେ ପ୍ରେରଣ କରାଗଲା ।

ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ
୨୦୧୫୫୫

ବିଲ୍ଡିଂ ନମ୍ବର ୧୯୦୧

ତହସିଲଦାର ତଥା ଭୁ-ଅର୍ଜନ ଅଧିକାରୀ, ହିମୋଳ

ଡେପୁଟିଭାର ତଥା ଭୁ-ଅର୍ଜନ ଅଧିକାରୀ

ପରିପତ୍ର ସଂଖ୍ୟା ୪୨୩୨ / ତା. ୦୨.୦୮.୨୦୨୪ - ଗିଖ ବିଭୋଳ

ଏହାର ଏକକିତା ନକଲ ଜିଲ୍ଲାପାଳ, ଭେଙ୍କାନାଳଙ୍କ ସଦୟ ଅବଗତ ଏବଂ ବିହିତ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାନୁଷ୍ଠାନ ନିମନ୍ତେ ପ୍ରେରଣ କରାଗଲା ।

ବିଲ୍ଡିଂ ନମ୍ବର ୧୯୦୧

ତହସିଲଦାର ତଥା ଭୁ-ଅର୍ଜନ ଅଧିକାରୀ, ହିମୋଳ

ଡେପୁଟିଭାର ତଥା ଭୁ-ଅର୍ଜନ ଅଧିକାରୀ

ପରିପତ୍ର ସଂଖ୍ୟା ୪୨୩୩ / ତା. ୦୨.୦୮.୨୦୨୪ - ଗିଖ ବିଭୋଳ

ଏହାର ଏକକିତା ନକଲ ଉପ-ଜିଲ୍ଲାପାଳ, ହିମୋଳଙ୍କ ସଦୟ ଅବଗତ ଏବଂ ବିହିତ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାନୁଷ୍ଠାନ ନିମନ୍ତେ ପ୍ରେରଣ କରାଗଲା ।

ବିଲ୍ଡିଂ ନମ୍ବର ୧୯୦୧

ତହସିଲଦାର ତଥା ଭୁ-ଅର୍ଜନ ଅଧିକାରୀ, ହିମୋଳ

ଡେପୁଟିଭାର ତଥା ଭୁ-ଅର୍ଜନ ଅଧିକାରୀ

ପରିପତ୍ର ସଂଖ୍ୟା ୪୨୩୪ / ତା. ୦୨.୦୮.୨୦୨୪ - ଗିଖ ବିଭୋଳ

ଏହାର ଏକକିତା ନକଲ ହିମୋଳ ତହସିଲ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାଳୟ / ଗୋଷ୍ଠୀ ଭବନ ଅଧିକାରୀ, ହିମୋଳଙ୍କ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାଳୟ ନୋଟିସବୋର୍ଡରେ ସର୍ବସାଧାରଣଙ୍କ ଅବଗତ ନିମନ୍ତେ ପ୍ରକାଶନ କରାଗଲା ।

ବିଲ୍ଡିଂ ନମ୍ବର ୧୯୦୧

ତହସିଲଦାର ତଥା ଭୁ-ଅର୍ଜନ ଅଧିକାରୀ, ହିମୋଳ

ଡେପୁଟିଭାର ତଥା ଭୁ-ଅର୍ଜନ ଅଧିକାରୀ ୨୫୪

ପରିପତ୍ର ସଂଖ୍ୟା ୪୨୩୫ / ତା. ୦୨.୦୮.୨୦୨୪ - ଗିଖ ବିଭୋଳ

ଏହାର ଏକକିତା ନକଲ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ଗ୍ରାମପଞ୍ଚାୟତ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାଳୟ / ଗ୍ରାମର କୋଠଗର / ଅଙ୍ଗନବାଡି କେନ୍ଦ୍ର ଠାରେ ଲଟକା ଜାରି କରି ସର୍ବସାଧାରଣଙ୍କ ଅବଗତ ନିମନ୍ତେ ପ୍ରକାଶନ କରାଗଲା ଏବଂ ଏହାର ଏକକିତା ନକଲ ସଂପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସରପଞ୍ଚଙ୍କ ଅବଗତ ଏବଂ ବିହିତ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାନୁଷ୍ଠାନ ନିମନ୍ତେ ପ୍ରେରଣ କରାଗଲା ।

ବିଲ୍ଡିଂ ନମ୍ବର ୧୯୦୧

ତହସିଲଦାର ତଥା ଭୁ-ଅର୍ଜନ ଅଧିକାରୀ, ହିମୋଳ

ଡେପୁଟିଭାର ତଥା ଭୁ-ଅର୍ଜନ ଅଧିକାରୀ

ପରିପତ୍ର ସଂଖ୍ୟା ୪୨୩୬ / ତା. ୦୨.୦୮.୨୦୨୪ - ଗିଖ ବିଭୋଳ

ଏହାର ଏକକିତା ନକଲ ଭେଙ୍କାନାଳ ଜିଲ୍ଲା ସୂଚନା ବିଜ୍ଞାନ କେନ୍ଦ୍ର ଅଧିକାରୀଙ୍କ ସୂଚନା ଏବଂ ଜିଲ୍ଲା ସୂଚନା ବିଜ୍ଞାନ କେନ୍ଦ୍ର ୱେବସାଇଟ୍ (NIC website) ରେ ପ୍ରକାଶନ ଏବଂ ସମସ୍ତ ତନସାଧାରଣ କ ଅବଗତ ଓ ବହୁଳ ପ୍ରଚାର ପ୍ରସାର ନିମନ୍ତେ ପ୍ରେରଣ କରାଗଲା ।

ବିଲ୍ଡିଂ ନମ୍ବର ୧୯୦୧

ତହସିଲଦାର ତଥା ଭୁ-ଅର୍ଜନ ଅଧିକାରୀ, ହିମୋଳ

ଡେପୁଟିଭାର ତଥା ଭୁ-ଅର୍ଜନ ଅଧିକାରୀ

ବିଭୋଳ

The event commenced with Mr. Sibabrata Behera, the Coordinator of DCOR, extending a warm welcome to the attendees, including Mr. Ramesh Chandra Sethi (ADM, General, Dhenkanal), Mr Dillip Kumar Sethy (Tahasildar, Hindol, Dhenkanal), Surya Shankar Dash (Deputy Collector, Hindol), Minakhi Das (Land Officer, IDCO), Mrs. Sasmita Samal (Nab-Sarapanch, Kadala), various government officials, Executive people form Company (Rungta Mines Limited), landowners from the proposed acquisition area, media representatives, and residents of Benipathar Village.

Mr. Sibabrata Behera proceeded to introduce the dignitaries on the dais and then invited Mr. Ramesh Chandra Sethi (ADM, General, Dhenkanal) to preside over the meeting.



Mr. Ramesh Chandra Sethi (ADM, General, Dhenkanal) briefly outlined the meeting's agenda, paving the way for Mr. Sibabrata Behera, the Coordinator of DCOR, to provide an overview of the project. Mr. Behera presented a comprehensive report detailing the project's objectives, study design, findings, rehabilitation and resettlement preferences of affected families, perceived social impacts, and recommendations. He highlighted following few things in front of the Govt. Officials, Company People and the Land Losers.

-) The villagers are open to supporting the project, provided their specific demands are met. They are willing to relinquish their land if assurances and agreements are fulfilled.
-) If the Rungta mines proceed with the acquisition of the proposed land, the area designated for the project will no longer be available for agricultural use. This would leave villagers with only their homestead plots, severely limiting their agricultural activities.
-) Villagers have stipulated that if the government undertakes land acquisition, it should encompass all the land they own, rather than acquiring it in portions. This is to ensure that no fragmented pieces of land are left unusable for agriculture or other purposes.
-) The majority of the villagers rely on agriculture as their primary source of livelihood. They grow rice predominantly during the Kharif season. A quintal of rice sells for 1600 rupees, which is a crucial part of their income.
-) In previous land acquisition attempts, the government had assured the villagers that their demands would be met. However, these promises were not fulfilled, leading to a significant trust deficit. The villagers are skeptical about current acquisition efforts due to past experiences of unfulfilled assurances.



Following the presentation, ADM Sir encouraged the land losers of Benipathar Village present at the meeting to share their feedback and queries, fostering an open dialogue between the project stakeholders and the community members.

Recommendations from the Land Losers/Villagers:

-) Establishing a community school with high-quality education, skilled teachers, and learning resources to improve educational opportunities for local children.
-) Developing an advanced healthcare facility that provides essential medical services, emergency care, and regular health checkups to support community health.
-) Ensuring permanent job opportunities in mining and related fields for affected villagers, along with training programs to help them gain necessary skills.
-) Installing electricity infrastructure to provide continuous power access for households
-) Constructing and upgrading roads to ensure safer, more efficient transportation, benefiting villagers in daily commutes and access to services.
-) Providing fair land valuation for acquired properties, ensuring that affected residents receive equitable compensation.
-) Investing in the development of peripheral areas to improve infrastructure, social services, and community amenities around the mining zone.
-) Constructing a temple for worship and community activities, fostering a sense of cultural and spiritual belonging.
-) Initiating special programs to support Scheduled Tribes (ST) and Scheduled Castes (SC) populations, helping them access opportunities and resources effectively.
-) Installing street lights for well-lit and secure pathways in the village, ensuring safer movement during nighttime.
-) Setting up an RO plant to supply clean, safe drinking water, ensuring improved health and sanitation for the community.
-) Constructing a cremation ground within the village, providing a well-maintained and accessible space for last rites, in line with community needs and traditions.

Land Losers/Villagers participated in this conversation:

1. Ganguly Panda
2. Bijay Kumar Parida
3. Narendra Panda
4. Babuli Behera
5. Samir Pradhan
6. Mangaraj Pradhan
7. Kumada Chandra Panda
8. Sanjay Panda
9. Anjali Behera
10. Hiranya Kumar Panda
11. Harekrushna Panda
12. Raghunath Nath
13. Debaraj Panda
14. Samir Panda
15. Ramesh Behera
16. Pradeep Panda
17. Prabhakar Nayak
18. Bibhuti Nayak

8.9 Proceedings of Kadala Village Public Hearing:



ତହସିଲ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାଳୟ, ହିନ୍ଦୋଳ

(ଭୂ- ଅର୍ଜନ, ପୁନର୍ବାସ ଓ ଅଭିଆନ)
 ସର୍ବସାଧାରଣ ଚୋଟିସ୍ ର ସଂଶୋଧନ ଓ ପୁନଃସାରଣୀ
 ଭୂ-ଅର୍ଜନ କେଶ ନଂ ୦୯/୨୦୨୩

ଯେହେତୁ ସନ - ୨୦୨୩ ମସିହା ଡିସେମ୍ବର ମାସ ତା ୦୪.୧୨ .୨୦୨୩ ରିଜ ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟ ଓ ବିପର୍ଯ୍ୟ ପରିଚାଳନା ବିଭାଗର ଅଧିକାରୀ ନଂ ୪୨୫୧୭ ବିଜ୍ଞାପନ କ୍ରମେ, ମୌଜା - କଟଲା, ଆନା-ବାଲିମା, ତହସିଲ - ହିନ୍ଦୋଳ, ଜିଲ୍ଲା-ଢେଙ୍କାନାଳ ରେ ଏ ୮୨.୪୪୫ କର ଜମି ଅଧିଗ୍ରହଣ ନିମନ୍ତେ ସର୍ବସାଧାରଣ ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟରେ ଅର୍ଥାତ ଢେଙ୍କାନାଳ ଜିଲ୍ଲା ରେ ଶିଳ୍ପ ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠା ସଂପ୍ରଦାରଣ ନିମନ୍ତେ ରାଜ୍ୟ ସରକାର ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ଗ୍ରାମ ସ୍ତରରେ ନିମ୍ନ ଲିଖିତ ଭୂମି ଅଧିଗ୍ରହଣ କରିବାକୁ ଚାହୁଁଛନ୍ତି ଏବଂ ଏଥିନିମନ୍ତେ ସର୍ବସାଧାରଣ ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟରେ ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ଅଞ୍ଚଳରେ ସାମାଜିକ ପ୍ରଭାବ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଧାରଣ (Social Impact Assessment) ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ କରାଯାଇ ଅଛି । ଭୂମି ଅର୍ଜନ, ପୁନର୍ବାସ ଓ ଅଭିଆନ ରେ ଉଚିତ ମୂଲ୍ୟ ଏବଂ ସ୍ୱଚ୍ଛତା ଅଧିକାର ଆଇନ, ୨୦୧୩ ର ଧାରା ୪ ଅନୁଯାୟୀ ଉକ୍ତ ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ କରାଯାଇ ଅଛି ।

ଏହି ପରିପେକ୍ଷାରେ ଜିଲ୍ଲାପାଳ, ଢେଙ୍କାନାଳଙ୍କ ଅଧିକାରୀ ନଂ - ୮୦୪୨ ତା- ୨୯.୦୭.୨୦୨୪ ରିଜ, ପୁନଃସାରଣୀ ନଂ- ୧୦୧୪୯ ତା - ୦୪.୦୯.୨୦୨୪ ରିଜ ଏବଂ ସଂଶୋଧିତ ଅଧିକାରୀ ନଂ ୧୦୩୧୯ ତା- ୦୭.୦୯. ୨୦୨୪ ରିଜ ଅନୁଯାୟୀ ଆସନ୍ତା ୨୧.୦୯.୨୦୨୪ ରିଜ ଦିବା ୧୦.୩୦ ଘଟିକା ସମୟରେ କଟଲା ଗ୍ରାମରେ ଏକ ଜନଶୁଣାଣୀ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମ ନିମ୍ନ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟସୂଚୀ ମତେ ଅନୁଷ୍ଠିତ ହେବ ।

କାର୍ଯ୍ୟସୂଚୀ

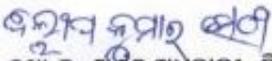
କ୍ରମିକ ନଂ	ଗ୍ରାମ	ତାରିଖ ଏବଂ ସମୟ	ଜନଶୁଣାଣୀ ସ୍ଥାନ	ବେସରକାରୀ ଜମି (ଏକରରେ)	କ୍ଷମତାପ୍ରାପ୍ତ ଅଧିକାରୀ
୧	କଟଲା	୨୧.୦୯.୨୦୨୪ ରିଜ ଦିବା ୧୦.୩୦ ଘଟିକା	ଅରୁଣ ମୁଦକ ସଂଘ ପଡ଼ିଆ (ଦଶରା ପଡ଼ିଆ) କଟଲା	ଏ ୮୨.୪୪୫ ଟି	ଉପ- ଜିଲ୍ଲାପାଳ, ହିନ୍ଦୋଳ

୧. ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ବିକାଶକାରୀଙ୍କ ନାମ - ଇସ୍ପେ ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱର (IDCO, Bhubaneswar)
୨. ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବିତ ଭୂମି ଅଧିଗ୍ରହଣର ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟ :- କମ୍ପାନୀ ସଂପ୍ରଦାରଣ (ଭୁଜତା ମାଜ୍ଜ୍ୱ ଲିମିଟେଡ଼, ଢେଙ୍କାନାଳ ନିମନ୍ତେ) ।
୩. ସାମାଜିକ ପ୍ରଭାବ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଧାରଣ ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ କରୁଥିବା ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନର ଯୋଗାଯୋଗ ସୂଚନା:- ନବକୃଷ୍ଣ ଚୌଧୁରୀ ସେଣ୍ଟର ଫର ଡେଭେଲପମେଣ୍ଟ୍ ଷ୍ଟଡିଜ୍, ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱର ୦୭୭୪-୨୩୦୦୪୭୧, ୨୩୦୧୦୯୪ କ ଚରଫରୁ ପ୍ରାଧୀକୃତ ସଂସ୍ଥା- (DCOR Consulting Private Limited -131(P), Panjabi Chhak, Satyanagar, Bhubaneswar, Odisha, Pin-75100, Phone-9437698965, 9438463984).
୪. ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ପାଇଁ ଢେଙ୍କାନାଳ ଜିଲ୍ଲାର ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବିତ ଭୂମି ଅଧିଗ୍ରହଣ ବିବରଣୀ / ତହସିଲ ଭୂମି ଅଧିକାରୀ ସାରଣୀ ନିମ୍ନରେ ଦର୍ଶାଯାଇଅଛି ।

ସାରଣୀ

କ୍ରମିକ ନଂ	ତହସିଲ	ଗ୍ରାମ ପଞ୍ଚାୟତ	ଗ୍ରାମ	ବେସରକାରୀ ଜମି (ଏକରରେ)	ମତ୍ତବ୍ୟ
୧	ହିନ୍ଦୋଳ	କଟଲା	କଟଲା	ଏ ୮୨.୪୪୫ ଟି	

ଏଣୁ ଉକ୍ତ ଜନଶୁଣାଣୀରେ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ଗ୍ରାମର ଗ୍ରାମବାସୀ, ଜମିହରାପ୍ରଭା, ସରପଞ୍ଚ, ଖର୍ଚ୍ଚମେମ୍ବର ଏବଂ ଇଚ୍ଛୁକ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିମାନେ ଉପରୋକ୍ତ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟସୂଚୀ ଅନୁଯାୟୀ ଧାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ହୋଇଥିବା ଦିନ, ସମୟ ଏବଂ ସ୍ଥାନରେ ଉପସ୍ଥିତ ରହି ନିଜର ଲିଖିତ/ ମୌଖିକ ମତାମତ ପ୍ରଦାନ କରିପାରିବେ ।


 ତହସିଲଦାର ତଥା ଭୂ- ଅର୍ଜନ ଅଧିକାରୀ, ହିନ୍ଦୋଳ
 ତା ୫. ୯. ୨୦୨୪
 ତହସିଲଦାର ତଥା ଭୂ-ଅର୍ଜନ ଅଧିକାରୀ
 ହିନ୍ଦୋଳ

ପରିପତ୍ର ସଂଖ୍ୟା ୪୨୪୩ / ତା. ୦୨.୦୧.୨୦୨୪ ରିଖ

ଏହାର ଏକକିତା ନକଲ ଇସ୍ପୋ ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱର (IDCO, BBSR) / ନବବୃଷ୍ଟି ଚୌଧୁରୀ ସେଣ୍ଟର ଫର ଡେଭେଲପମେଣ୍ଟ୍ ଷ୍ଟଡିଜ୍, ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱର (NCDS) କ ଅବଗତ ଏବଂ ବିହିତ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାନୁଷ୍ଠାନ ନିମନ୍ତେ ପ୍ରେରଣ କରାଗଲା ।

ବିଲ୍ଡିଂ ନିମ୍ନାଂ ଉପାଦାନୀ
ତହସିଲଦାର ତଥା ଭୁ-ଅର୍ଜନ ଅଧିକାରୀ, ହିମୋଳ
୫.୧.୨୦୨୪

ପରିପତ୍ର ସଂଖ୍ୟା ୪୨୪୪ / ତା. ୦୨.୦୧.୨୦୨୪ ରିଖ

ଏହାର ଏକକିତା ନକଲ ଡିଭିଆପାଳ, ଡେଭେଲପମେଣ୍ଟ୍ ସେକ୍ସ ଅବଗତ ଏବଂ ବିହିତ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାନୁଷ୍ଠାନ ନିମନ୍ତେ ପ୍ରେରଣ କରାଗଲା ।

ବିଲ୍ଡିଂ ନିମ୍ନାଂ ଉପାଦାନୀ
ତହସିଲଦାର ତଥା ଭୁ-ଅର୍ଜନ ଅଧିକାରୀ, ହିମୋଳ
୫.୧.୨୦୨୪

ପରିପତ୍ର ସଂଖ୍ୟା ୪୨୪୫ / ତା. ୦୨.୦୧.୨୦୨୪ ରିଖ

ଏହାର ଏକକିତା ନକଲ ଉପ-ଡିଭିଆପାଳ, ହିମୋଳକ ସେକ୍ସ ଅବଗତ ଏବଂ ବିହିତ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାନୁଷ୍ଠାନ ନିମନ୍ତେ ପ୍ରେରଣ କରାଗଲା ।

ବିଲ୍ଡିଂ ନିମ୍ନାଂ ଉପାଦାନୀ
ତହସିଲଦାର ତଥା ଭୁ-ଅର୍ଜନ ଅଧିକାରୀ, ହିମୋଳ
୫.୧.୨୦୨୪

ପରିପତ୍ର ସଂଖ୍ୟା ୪୨୪୬ / ତା. ୦୨.୦୧.୨୦୨୪ ରିଖ

ଏହାର ଏକକିତା ନକଲ ହିମୋଳ ତହସିଲ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାଳୟ / ଗୋଷ୍ଠୀ ଉଦ୍ଦୟନ ଅଧିକାରୀ, ହିମୋଳକ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାଳୟ ନୋଟିସବୋର୍ଡରେ ସର୍ବସାଧାରଣକ ଅବଗତ ନିମନ୍ତେ ପ୍ରକାଶନ କରାଗଲା ।

ବିଲ୍ଡିଂ ନିମ୍ନାଂ ଉପାଦାନୀ
ତହସିଲଦାର ତଥା ଭୁ-ଅର୍ଜନ ଅଧିକାରୀ, ହିମୋଳ
୫.୧.୨୦୨୪

ପରିପତ୍ର ସଂଖ୍ୟା ୪୨୪୭ / ତା. ୦୨.୦୧.୨୦୨୪ ରିଖ

ଏହାର ଏକକିତା ନକଲ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ଗ୍ରାମପଞ୍ଚାୟତ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାଳୟ / ଗ୍ରାମର କୋଠପରି / ଅଙ୍ଗନବାଡି କେନ୍ଦ୍ର ଠାରେ ଲଟକା ଜାରି କରି ସର୍ବସାଧାରଣକ ଅବଗତ ନିମନ୍ତେ ପ୍ରକାଶନ କରାଗଲା ଏବଂ ଏହାର ଏକକିତା ନକଲ ସଂପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସରପଞ୍ଚକ ଅବଗତ ଏବଂ ବିହିତ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାନୁଷ୍ଠାନ ନିମନ୍ତେ ପ୍ରେରଣ କରାଗଲା ।

ବିଲ୍ଡିଂ ନିମ୍ନାଂ ଉପାଦାନୀ
ତହସିଲଦାର ତଥା ଭୁ-ଅର୍ଜନ ଅଧିକାରୀ, ହିମୋଳ
୫.୧.୨୦୨୪

ପରିପତ୍ର ସଂଖ୍ୟା ୪୨୪୮ / ତା. ୦୨.୦୧.୨୦୨୪ ରିଖ

ଏହାର ଏକକିତା ନକଲ ଡେଭେଲପମେଣ୍ଟ୍ ଡିଭିଆ ସୁଚନା ବିଜ୍ଞାନ କେନ୍ଦ୍ର ଅଧିକାରୀଙ୍କ ସୁଚନା ଏବଂ ଡିଭିଆ ସୁଚନା ବିଜ୍ଞାନ କେନ୍ଦ୍ର ୱେବସାଇଟ୍ (NIC website) ରେ ପ୍ରକାଶନ ଏବଂ ସମସ୍ତ ଜନସାଧାରଣ କ ଅବଗତ ଓ ବହୁଳ ପ୍ରଚାର ପ୍ରସାର ନିମନ୍ତେ ପ୍ରେରଣ କରାଗଲା ।

ବିଲ୍ଡିଂ ନିମ୍ନାଂ ଉପାଦାନୀ
ତହସିଲଦାର ତଥା ଭୁ-ଅର୍ଜନ ଅଧିକାରୀ, ହିମୋଳ
୫.୧.୨୦୨୪

ତହସିଲଦାର ତଥା ଭୁ-ଅର୍ଜନ ଅଧିକାରୀ
ହିମୋଳ

The event commenced with Mr. Sibabrata Behera, the Coordinator of DCOR, extending a warm welcome to the attendees, including Mr. Sibananda Swain (Sub-Collector, Hindol, Dhenkanal), Mr Dillip Kumar Sethy (Tahasildar, Hindol, Dhenkanal), Minarva Nayak (Addl. Tahasildar, Hindol), Mrs. Sasmita Samal (Nab-Sarapanch, Kadala), various government officials, Executive people form Company (Rungta Mines Limited), landowners from the proposed acquisition area, media representatives, and residents of Kadala Village.

Mr. Sibabrata Behera, the Coordinator of DCOR proceeded to introduce the dignitaries on the dais and then invited Mr. Sibananda Swain (Sub-Collector, Hindol) to preside over the meeting.



Mr. Sibananda Swain (Sub-Collector, Hindol) briefly outlined the meeting's agenda, paving the way for Mr. Sibabrata Behera, the Coordinator of DCOR, to provide an overview of the project. Mr. Behera presented a comprehensive report detailing the project's objectives, study design, findings, rehabilitation and resettlement preferences of affected families, perceived social impacts, and recommendations. He highlighted following few things in front of the Govt. Officials, Company People and the Land Losers.

-) The villagers of Kadala have expressed their support for the proposed project, recognizing its potential benefits. However, they are aware that the project will result in the loss of most of their agricultural land, as well as some areas used for roads, ponds, and crematoriums.
-) The villagers are concerned about the environmental impact of the project, specifically the contamination of their land and air due to polluted air emissions. They have observed a decline in the fertility of their agricultural land, which is adversely affecting their primary source of livelihood. The continuous degradation of the environment is a major concern for the community.
-) Given the significant impact on their land and livelihoods, the villagers have demanded fair compensation for the acquisition of their land. They have stipulated that the government should pay between one and 1.5 crores per acre of land. This compensation is deemed

necessary to ensure that the villagers can sustain themselves after losing their agricultural resources.



Following the presentation, Sub-Collector Sir encouraged the land losers of Badamunda Village present at the meeting to share their feedback and queries, fostering an open dialogue between the project stakeholders and the community members.

Recommendations from the Land Losers/Villagers:

-) Developing a reliable electricity system to ensure uninterrupted power supply for village homes and community facilities.
-) Constructing a quality school with well-equipped classrooms, trained teachers, and educational resources to provide accessible learning for village children.
-) Creating an advanced healthcare center to offer essential services, emergency care, and regular health checkups, improving overall health support.
-) Upgrading and constructing roads to improve safety, accessibility, and transportation options for the village, aiding residents in their daily activities.
-) Offering permanent employment opportunities in the mining sector and related fields, along with skill development programs to equip villagers with necessary work skills.
-) Ensuring safe drinking water access through RO plants or filtration units to provide clean, healthy water for the community.
-) Establishing clear, community-informed land valuation practices for acquired land to ensure fair compensation for affected families.
-) Supporting local growth through peripheral development, which improves infrastructure, community services, and amenities for neighboring areas.
-) Planning a fair and organized resettlement process for displaced residents, ensuring smooth transitions and comprehensive support.
-) Enforcing environmental protection measures to minimize pollution from mining activities, including air and water quality monitoring for community health.

-) Granting villagers-controlled access to the mine’s gate for transportation and essential access, ensuring safe movement and ease of access for residents.

Land Losers/Villagers participated in this conversation:

1. Muralidhar Sahoo
2. Manoj Samal
3. Kabi Nath
4. Ganeswar Sahoo
5. Soumya Nath
6. Rabindra Nath
7. Mangaraj Pradhan
8. Srikant Nath
9. Gopabandhu Nath
10. Hrusikesh Pradhan
11. Sashi Bhusan Samal
12. Santosh Gadanayak
13. Deepak Nath
14. Bijay Kumar Samal
15. Robin Barik
16. Saroj Nath
17. Paramananda Samal
18. Govind Nayak
19. Anil Kumar Samal
20. Bidyadhar Sahoo
21. Ashok Samal
22. Sasmita Samal
23. Nrusingha Samal
24. Amarendra Nayak
25. Narottam Sahoo

ଓଡ଼ିଶା ସରକାର
ରାଜସ୍ୱ ଓ ବିପର୍ଯ୍ୟୟ ପରିଚାଳନା ବିଭାଗ

No. RDM-LAC-DKNL-0010-2023-112517 / R&DM dated 04 DEC 2023

ସାମାଜିକ ପ୍ରଭାବ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଧାରଣ ନିମନ୍ତେ ଅଧ୍ୱସୂଚନା

ରାଜ୍ୟ ସରକାର ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ଗ୍ରାମ / ଷାଡ଼଼ସ୍ତରରେ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ଗ୍ରାମ-ପଞ୍ଚାୟତଙ୍କ ପରାମର୍ଶକ୍ରମେ ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ଭୂମି ଅଧ୍ୱଗ୍ରହଣ କରିବାକୁ ଚାହୁଁଛନ୍ତି ଏବଂ ସେଥି ନିମନ୍ତେ ସର୍ବସାଧାରଣ ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟରେ ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ଅଞ୍ଚଳରେ ସାମାଜିକ ପ୍ରଭାବ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଧାରଣ (Social Impact Assessment) ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ କରିବାକୁ ଚାହୁଁଛନ୍ତି। ଭୂମି ଅର୍ଜନ, ପୁନର୍ବାସ ଓ ଅଇଆନରେ ଉଚିତ ମୂଲ୍ୟ ଏବଂ ସ୍ୱଚ୍ଛତା ଅଧିକାର ଆଇନ – ୨୦୧୩ ର ଧାରା ୪ ଅନୁଯାୟୀ ଉକ୍ତ ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ କରାଯିବ।

୧. ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ବିକାଶକାରୀଙ୍କ ନାମ:- ଜମି ଅଧିକାରୀ , ଇଡକୋ(IDCO),ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱର ।

୨. ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବିତ ଭୂମି ଅଧ୍ୱଗ୍ରହଣ ର ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟ- କମ୍ପାନି ସଂପ୍ରସାରଣ (ରୁଙ୍ଗଟା ମାଇନସ ଲିଂ ନିମନ୍ତେ) of Dhenkanal District (ToR47-00001) ।

୩. SIA study କରୁଥିବା ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନର ଯୋଗାଯୋଗ ସୂଚନା :- **DCOR Consulting Pvt. Ltd., Bhubaneswar ।**

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

୪.ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ପାଇଁ ଢେଙ୍କାନାଳ ଜିଲ୍ଲାରେ ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବିତ ଭୂମି ଅଧ୍ୱଗ୍ରହଣର ବିବରଣୀ / ତଫସିଲ :

କ୍ରମିକ ନଂ	ତହସିଲ	ଗ୍ରାମ ପଞ୍ଚାୟତ	ଗ୍ରାମ	ବେସରକାରୀ ଜମି	ମନ୍ତବ୍ୟ
୧	ହିନ୍ଦୋଳ	ଗାଲପଡା	ଝାଡବନ୍ଦ	ଏ. ୧୧୫. ୪୯୦ ଡି.	
୨	ହିନ୍ଦୋଳ	ଗାଲପଡା	କୋଠାଳୁ	ଏ. ୨୩. ୧୫୦ ଡି.	
୩	ହିନ୍ଦୋଳ	ଗାଲପଡା	ଗାଲପଡା	ଏ. ୮୮.୭୭୦ ଡି.	
୪	ହିନ୍ଦୋଳ	କଟ୍ଟିମିଲି	ଡକାବେଡ଼ା	ଏ.୩୪.୯୭୪ ଡି.	
୫	ହିନ୍ଦୋଳ	ଗାଲପଡା	ବେରୁଆପାଳ	ଏ.୩୪୦.୭୭୮ ଡି.	

୬	ହିନ୍ଦୋଳ	ପାଇକପୁରୁଣା କୋଟ	କଙ୍କାଳୁ	୩.୭୮.୫୫୦ ଟି.
୭	ହିନ୍ଦୋଳ	କଡଲା	ବେଣୀପଥର	୩.୧୧୯. ୭୮୦ ଟି.
୮	ହିନ୍ଦୋଳ	କଡଲା	କଡଲା	୩.୮୨.୪୪୫ ଟି.
୯	ହିନ୍ଦୋଳ	କଡଲା	ବଡମୁଣ୍ଡା	୩.୪୭.୪୭୦ ଟି.
ମୋଟ				୩.୯୩୧.୨୮୭ ଟି.

ଭୂମି ଅନୁସୂଚୀ ଏଥି ସହିତ ସଂଲଗ୍ନ କରାଯାଇଛି ।

୫. ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବିତ ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପର ସଂକ୍ଷିପ୍ତ ବିବରଣୀ:- ଜେଜାନାଳ ଜିଲ୍ଲାର ହିନ୍ଦୋଳ ତହସିଲ ର ଉପରୋକ୍ତ ୯ ଗୋଟି ଗ୍ରାମରେ ଇଡ଼କୋ, ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱର ଦ୍ୱାରା ରୁଙ୍ଗଟା ମାଇନସ ଶିଳ୍ପ ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠା ନିମନ୍ତେ ଭୂ ଅଧିଗ୍ରହଣ କରାଯିବ ।

୬. ସାମାଜିକ ପ୍ରଭାବ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଧାରଣ ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣରେ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଭୁକ୍ତ ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ଅଞ୍ଚଳ ଏବଂ ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ଅଞ୍ଚଳ :-

ଜେଜାନାଳ ଜିଲ୍ଲାର ଉପରୋକ୍ତ ୯ ଗୋଟି ଗ୍ରାମରେ ଝାଡ଼ବନ୍ଧ, କୋଠାଳୁ, ଗାଲପଡା, ଚର୍କାବେଡ଼ା , ବେରୁଆପାଳ, କଙ୍କାଳୁ , ବେଣୀପଥର , କଡଲା ଓ ବଡମୁଣ୍ଡା **ମୋଟ ୩.୯୩୧.୨୮୭ ଟି.** ଘରୋଇ ଜମି ଶିଳ୍ପ ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠାନ ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପରେ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଭୁକ୍ତ ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ଜମିର ବିସ୍ତୃତ ତାଲିକା / ତହସିଲ ସାମାଜିକ ପ୍ରଭାବ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଧାରଣ ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ ଅନ୍ତେ ମିଳି ପାରିବ ।

୭. SIA ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣର ପ୍ରାଥମିକ ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟ ଏବଂ ମୁଖ୍ୟ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାବଳୀ:-

ସର୍ବ ସାଧାରଣ ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଧାରଣ

ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ଅଞ୍ଚଳରେ ଥିବା ସମସ୍ତ ଗ୍ରାମ ପଞ୍ଚାୟତ/ ଗ୍ରାମ / ଖାର୍ଚ୍ଚ ର ପରାମର୍ଶ କ୍ରମେ **SIA** ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ କରାଯିବ ସାମାଜିକ ପ୍ରଭାବ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଧାରଣ । SIA ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ କ୍ଷେତ୍ର ପରିଦର୍ଶନ, ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିଙ୍କ ସାମୁହିକ ଆଲୋଚନା ଏବଂ ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିଙ୍କ ମତାମତ ଚୁଡ଼ାନ୍ତ ରିପୋର୍ଟରେ ସ୍ଥାନିତ ହେବ ।

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

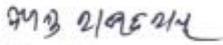
୮. ଗ୍ରାମ ସଭା / ଭୂମି ମାଲିକଙ୍କ ସହମତି ଆବଶ୍ୟକ କି ?- ସହମତି ଆବଶ୍ୟକ



୯. SIA ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ ଆରମ୍ଭ ଏବଂ ସମାପନ ରିପୋର୍ଟ ପ୍ରଦାନ ଏବଂ ତାହାର ପ୍ରକାଶନ ସରକାରୀ ବିଜ୍ଞପ୍ତି ପ୍ରକାଶିତ ଦିବସ ୦ରୁ ୨(ଦୁଇ) ମାସ ମଧ୍ୟରେ SIA ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ ସମାପନ କରାଯିବ ।

SIA ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣରେ ରିପୋର୍ଟ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ପଞ୍ଚାୟତ/ ଗ୍ରାମ/ ଖାର୍ଡ ସ୍ତରରେ ସ୍ଥାନୀୟ ଭାଷାରେ ପ୍ରକାଶନ କରାହେବ । ତତସହିତ ଜିଲ୍ଲାପାଳ, ଉପ-ଜିଲ୍ଲାପାଳ ଏବଂ ବ୍ଲକ ମହକୁମାରେ ପ୍ରକାଶନ କରାଯିବ ଏବଂ ସର୍ବସାଧାରଣଙ୍କ ଗୋଚରାର୍ଥେ ସରକାରଙ୍କ ୱେବସାଇଟ ରେ ସୂଚିତ ହେବ ।

ରାଜ୍ୟପାଳ କି ଆଦେଶାନୁସାରେ


(ଦିଗନ୍ତ ରାଉତରୟ)

ଅତିରିକ୍ତ ଶାସନ ସଚିବ

Memo No. 42518 /RDM Dated 04 DEC 2023

Copy along with Land Schedule and C.D forwarded to the Director, Printing Stationary, Odisha, Cuttack for information and necessary. He is requested to publish the Notification in the next issue of the Odisha Gazette as this is a statutory one.

SRO Number may be allotted to this publication.

[Signature]
4/12/23

Under Secretary to Government

Memo No. 42519 /RDM Dated 04 DEC 2023

Copy forwarded to Chief General Manager (Land), IDCO, tower Bhubaneswar for information and necessary action.

[Signature]
4/12/23

Under Secretary to Government

Memo No. 42520 /RDM Dated 04 DEC 2023

Copy forwarded to RDC (N.D), Sambalpur/ Collector, Dhenkanal for information and necessary action.

[Signature]
4/12/23

Under Secretary to Government

Memo No. 42521 /RDM Dated 04 DEC 2023

Copy forwarded to Industries Department for information and necessary action.

[Signature]
4/12/23

Under Secretary to Government

Memo No. 42522 /RDM Dated 04 DEC 2023

Copy forwarded to Land Acquisition Officer (Gen) Collectorate, Dhenkanal for information and necessary action.

[Signature]
4/12/23

Under Secretary to Government

Memo No. 42523 /RDM Dated 04 DEC 2023

Copy forwarded to State Coordinator, Nabakrushna Choudhury Centre for Development Studies, Bhubaneswar for information and necessary action. With reference to their letter No. SIA-1632 dated 29.09.2023.

[Signature]
4/12/23

Under Secretary to Government

Memo No. 42524 /RDM Dated 04 DEC 2023

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

[Signature]
4/12/23

Under Secretary to Government



Annexure



Entitlement Matrix

