

DRAFT REPORT

SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT STUDY FOR ACQUISITION OF PRIVATE LAND FROM TARKABEDA VILLAGE UNDER HINDOL TAHASIL OF DHENKANAL DISTRICT FOR EXPANSION OF 2.85 MTPA INTEGRATED STEEL PLANT PROJECT (PHASE - II) AT JHARBANDH (TOR 74-00001)



SUBMITTED TO

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

SUBMITTED BY



BHALIABADI, PALLAHAT, KHORDHA - 752056, ODISHA

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Secretary
SRUSTI, Khordha

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ABBREVIATIONS

| | | |
|---------------------|----|--|
| CPR | :- | Common Property Resources |
| DPR | :- | Detail Project Report |
| CHC | :- | Community Health Centre |
| FGD | :- | Focus Group Discussions |
| GOI | :- | Government of India |
| Govt | :- | Government |
| GP | :- | Gram Panchayat |
| Km | :- | Kilometre |
| LAO | :- | Land Acquisition Officer |
| MGNREGA | :- | Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme |
| NCDS | :- | Nabakrushna Choudhury Centre for Development Studies |
| OBC | :- | Other Back ward Class |
| PAF | :- | Project Affected Family |
| PAP | :- | Project Affected Persons |
| PRA | :- | Participatory Rural Appraisal |
| PRI | :- | Panchayati Raj Institution |
| PHC | :- | Primery Health Centre |
| RTFCTLA | :- | RTFCTLARRA: Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in |
| RRA | | Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act |
| R&DM | :- | Revenue & Disaster Management |
| R& R ACT | :- | Rehabilitation and Resettlement ACT |
| SC | :- | Scheduled Caste |
| SHG | :- | Self Help Group. |
| SIA | :- | Social Impact Assessment |
| SIMP | :- | Social Impact Management Plan |
| ST | :- | Scheduled Tribe |

CHAPTER-I

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1. Name of the Project :- Social Impact Assessment Study for Acquisition of Private Land of 4.4500 acre from Tarkabeda village under Hindol Tahasil under Dhenkanal District for Expansion to 2.85 MTPA integrated Steel Plant Project (Phase-II) at Jharbandh by M/S Rungta Mines Limited (ToR 74-00001)

1.2. Public Purpose

This project serves public purpose as a mandatory provision for land acquisition and it's redundant for an assessment under section 4(i) under Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2013. In the present case land acquisition is for Expansion to 2.85 MTPA integrated Steel Plant Project (Phase-II) at Jharbandh by M/S Rungta Mines Limited, which is for the benefits of the public. This project is deemed as Public Purpose under Public Purpose This project is deemed as Public Purpose under section- 2 b (i). Hence the land to be acquired serves a public purpose.

1.3. Location

Expansion to 2.85 MTPA integrated Steel Plant Project (Phase-II) at Jharbandh by M/S Rungta Mines Limited will be carried out at Tarkabeda village of Hindol Tahasil under Dhenkanal District. The site is at about 100 Km from State Capital Bhubaneswar, 45 KM from District Head quarter Dhenkanal, 30 Km from Angul and 8 Km from Meramundali (Railway Station). The location is well connected with Road & Rail. The nearest Commercial Rail Head is Anugul and Meramundali. Communication to the site is very good. The Geographical coordination of the village Tarkabeda is 20^o44'38.00" N & 85^o17'25.35" E. Due to the proposed project one villages will be affected .

1.4. Area of the Project

It has been proposed to acquire 4.450 acres of private land from Tarkabeda village of Hindol Tahasil under Dhenkanal District for "Expansion to 2.85 MTPA integrated Steel Plant Project (Phase-II) at Jharbandh by M/S Rungta Mines Limited".

1.5. Alternatives considered

The proposed "Expansion to 2.85 MTPA integrated Steel Plant Project (Phase-II) at Jharbandh by M/S Rungta Mines Limited is the expansion of existing steel Plant located in Jharbandh, Galpada and Tarkabeda villages, Dhenkanal, Odisha. Since it is an existing site where construction is already ongoing as per the environmental clearance dated 02.08.2010 for 1.9 MTPA, the Company plans to

establish a higher capacity plant of 2.85 MTPA within the same area. The under construction units will be incorporated in the proposed configuration. The site has many advantages such as about 90% land is in possession of the company, water requirement will be collected from Brahmani river is located nearby (7.3 kms), source of power will be captive power plant of the company and railway siding can be constructed. The technology for various processes have been selected based on minimum environment pollution.

The IDCO and M/S Rungta Mines Ltd. examined the alternatives and finalized the proposed site. After a detailed discussion with the different authorities, the criteria and basic considerations adopted for comparative assessment of few alternatives to finally select the place for the project and to undertake land acquisition are the following .

- Good connectivity :- The site is at about 50 KM from Dhenkanal and 100 Km Bhubaneswar.
- The nearest Rail way station is at Meramundali which is 8 Km. from Tarkabeda Plant . Communication to the station is good
- The nearest airport is Biju Patnaik International Airport, at Bhubaneswar 100 Km.
- Water availability. Iron and steel making is a heat intensive process wherein a considerable quantity of cooling water is required for control of metal lurgical processes as well as for dissipation of unutilized heat. In order to conserve fresh water, water economy has been an underlying criterion for selection of plant and equipment. The main Source of industrial water shall be from the nearby river Bramhani, which is flowing near to the plant i.e. at about 7 KM away. The company shall depend on its existing bore-wells for human consumption needs within the plant premise.
- There is no Rehabilitation and Resettlement issues needing resolution and
- Social and economic benefits versus total costs.

Talking about alternative sights, it turned out that there was no such option. The members of the study team convinced from the discussion that the people of the areas agreed with the location of the project. The proposed Expansion to 2.85 MTPA integrated Steel Plant Project (Phase-II) at Jharbandh by M/S Rungta Mines Limited will be on the vacant area. The alternatives are not technically feasible.

1.6. Socio Economic Profile of the affected village and the community

As per the ROR provided by the Land requiring body 4.450 acres of land of 30 title holders of 11 plots of 7 Khata in Tarkabeda village is going to be affected by the proposed land acquisition but During genealogy of those 30 title holders family it was found that the original ROR holder along with the successor of died original ROR the total family is 48. During Survey out of these 48 household 3 Household were not available in the village during the study and could not be surveyed. Finally for the purpose, 45 affected households of Tarkabeda village have been surveyed.

Among the 45 households surveyed under the SIA Study, all are Hindu households. Out of 45 households surveyed 8 (17.78%) are of Scheduled Caste and rest 37(82.22%) are OBC. Scheduled Tribe and General category household are not found among the affected household. Since most of the affected households are socio-economically backward therefore land acquisition will have an adverse effect on them. Out of 45 affected household 39 (86.17%) households are headed by males and 6(13.33%) households are headed by females. This indicates that majority of the affected households are male-headed households in the study area. In case of respondent only 6.67% (3) Female Head of the household talked to the survey team members and participated in the survey. It was revealed from the gender classification of the population that the total population of the affected household is estimated to be 195. Out of them, 107 or (54.87%) Male and 88(45.13%) are female. The average family size is 3.85 and the sex ratio is 822 presented in Table above. It is evident from the survey that majority 96(49.23%) persons belong to productive age group (19-40 Yrs) and the second productive age group 41-60 Yrs constitutes 40 (20.51%) persons of the total affected population. Among other age groups 7 (3.59%) persons are in the age group of 0-6 years and, 7 to 14 years age group constitute 19 (9.74%), 15 to 18 years constitute 11(5.64%) & 60 and above age group 22 (11.28%) person. It was found from the analysis that the working age population that is 19-60 years of age accounts for nearly 70% of population suggesting a dependency load of 30% which is high. Given high dependency burden on the working age group of population, land acquisition will put the affected households in a difficult situation. There will be some adverse impact over the affected population. Therefore, SIMP should be so designed to protect the affected population. Among the total population numbering 195 in affected population highest number of persons i.e 97 (49.74%) have passed up to M.E School. followed by 54(27.69%) have passed matriculation. Very less number of persons i.e 7(3.59%) have passed graduation and 5 (2.56%) have technical education.. The illiteracy level among the affected population is found to be 9(4.62%) and just literate are 18 (9.23%).

It is revealed from the survey that usual activity status and participation in economic activities shows that out of total 195 population 136 (69.74%) are within productive population group, i.e. 19 to 60 years. Out of them 88 are engaged in some employment activities, 63 are housewife and absolute un employment is 2 (1.03%). Besides that 22 (11.28%) are Student, 5(2.56%) Non school going age 15 (7.69%) are old and retired. Who are involved in economic activities' and contributing to the income of the household there number is 88. While analyzing the pattern of employment it was revealed that out of the economically active population of affected category, highest number that is 46 (52.27%) persons are Daily wage labour, followed by 20 (22.73%) are business man, 18 (20.45%) engaged in cultivation, 3(3.41%) in Service and only 1 (1.14%) is Agriculture labour. The land acquisition will not put any adverse impact over these population.

The distribution of family income of the affected families shows that the highest i.e. 17(37.78%) families have income range of more than Rs.3,01,000 to Rs.5,00,000 per annum followed by Rs.5,01,000 to Rs.10,00,000 and 11(24.44) household have an income of Rs.1,51,000 to Rs.3,00,000. Only 3(6.67%) household have an income of Rs.85,000 – Rs.1,50,000 and 2(4.44) Household have income range of Rs.60000 to Rs.85,000. No household have an income of less than 60,000 per annum.

1.7. Mitigation Measures

- The affected community should be oriented towards the project design and its sustainability with provisions and entitlements under the new LA act.
- The Land should be demarcated before acquisition
- Settlement of Land should be done by Tahasil
- The land acquisition will be undertaken in accordance with the Act 2013, ORFCTLAR&R Rules 2016 and entitlement framework.
- Fair and transparent compensation for acquired land.
- Immediate payment of compensation and follow-up action on their suitable and appropriate income generation source.
- PAFs may be provided with training on Improved agricultural Practices
- Affected farmers may be linked up with various agricultural schemes.
- Others self employment opportunities may be arranged through skill up-gradation.
- Prepare local development plan which would include employment and income generating activities.
- Loss of income can be restored by engaging affected HHs in MGNREGS and other work
- Give priority to land loosing families during construction work
- Engage the affected HHs in income generating activities looking their potentialities and availability of raw materials.
- Appropriate skill development training may be provided to the potential youths
- To ensure employment of youths who would have been provided skill development training
- Cover unemployed youths under Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya
- Yojana (DDU-GKY) programme of Government of India
- Compensation as per provision of LARR Act 2013 & 2016 Rules
- Improvement of public and community properties such as roads and drains.
- To provide training to the persons interested in animal husbandry and pisciculture.
- To find linkage to get income from animal husbandry.

- Agriculture Department may be advised to assist the affected families to undertake intensive cultivation in the remaining land
- Training should be given to all workers and villagers on the likely effect of pollution. This can help reduce the potential for workers to unknowingly suffering from diseases due to dust allergies.
- Provision of onsite healthcare, to ensure that medical treatment is provided should a worker present with the symptoms of such communicable diseases.
- Emergency management procedures, should a health issue escalate and require rapid response.

1.8. Assessment of Social costs and benefits

The proposed Expansion to 2.85 MTPA integrated Steel Plant Project (Phase-II) at Jharbandh by M/S Rungta Mines Limited will require lot of Officials, Engineers contract labourers during construction and implementation phase. They will be of educationally qualified, skilled, semi-skilled and non-skilled category. The non-workers (including marginal workers) in the study area constitute 60% of the total population indicating availability of sizeable manpower required for construction activity. As the labourers are generally non-skilled the labour would get opportunity for employment during construction activity. In addition to the opportunity of getting employment as construction labourers, the local population would also have employment opportunities in related service activities like small commercial establishments, small contracts, sub-contracts, supply of construction material etc. Also there will be more scope of selling products of household industry. Another important benefit is increase in wage rate which majority of the villagers have expressed before the study team during field survey. As majority of unskilled and semi-skilled persons will be from the surrounding villages, social & infrastructural benefits will extend to the local population. Improvement is expected in education facilities, health care services, road infrastructure and drinking water facilities. The budget for such corporate social responsibility (CSR) activities is subject to 2% of average profit of previous three years as per Companies Act 2013. Since this is a proposed plant, for initial years the budget will be based on the discussion with villagers and District administration.

The Expansion to 2.85 MTPA integrated Steel Plant Project (Phase-II) at Jharbandh by M/S Rungta Mines Limited will also have its impact on social relations that exists presently in the populations of the project area. Influx of migrant labourers and will cause social conflict between guest and the host community at initial stages of development. But, this is expected to get stabilized in a short period. Increased employment opportunities will lead to economic upliftment of the area. This in turn will enhance the social status of local inhabitants, increased expenditure in festivals and social occasions, increased intra and inter village relations and cultural ties.

In the current project, the eviction of land due to land acquisition, air-dust-noise pollution during construction and operation phase of the project. Most of the affected families opined that the above social value would be too high due to the project, as the loss of the land of the ancestors property could not be compensated for any amount of financial loss.

1.9. Conclusion and Recommendations

Social impact assessment study for acquisition of private land from Tarkabeda village of Hindol Tahasil under Dhenkanal District for Expansion to 2.85 MTPA integrated Steel Plant Project (Phase-II) at Jharbandh by M/S Rungta Mines Limited would certainly be beneficial for the people staying in that area. Implementing agency has to prepare their plan of action according to their needs and desire expressed by the affected people. Since the study was conducted in census mode, there was opportunity to understand and capture the feeling and perception of the affected families as well as the communities. Apart from individual opinion regarding the overall benefit and loss due to implementation of the project; the research team also collected information from different sections of people through FGD which is reflected in the report. The major loss due to the project and the ameliorative measures to arrest the negative impact are mentioned in the SIMP. So the loss is in the form of landed property only which is mostly used for Agriculture purpose. In the light of the findings the following steps may be taken for successful implementation of the project.

- Although most of the people are aware of the project, many do not know much about the details about the compensation they will receive and the procedure. They need to be communicated properly in appropriate forums so as to maintain transparency. Compensation should be properly planned and implemented for the loss of land and other assets.
- Most of the villagers in the village are aware of the project but people are not aware about the specific land which will be acquired for the project; People were not aware of how much government land and how much private land from the village and whose land would be acquired. Therefore the land should be demarcated soon.
- The affected people asserted that the compensation should be at market price not at the bench mark value of government in that area.
- As per the suggestions from the project affected households, district administration should take necessary steps regarding payment of compensation.
- Sincere effort may be made to implement the total SIMP (Social Impact Management Plan) in later and spirit to ensure mitigation of adverse impact of the project and further develop the community to lead a qualitative and dignified life.

- There will be a major shift in the occupational pattern away from agriculture. This calls for meticulous planning in order to manage this shift, with proper and continuous escorting and hand-holding.
- Payment should be made as early as possible immediate after notification u/s 11(1) and completion of RoR authentication process.
- Payment of compensation should be made smooth and hassle free
- Separate provision and legal steps to be followed for any court or family level litigation of land.
- An Effective decentralized Grievances Redressal Mechanism should be made available for prompt and faster settlement.
- Vocational or skill training of the affected family members who have educational qualification of more than 8th standard.
- Engage the vocationally trained affected family members in the industries for earning income. More focus may be given to engage the BPL families.
- Provide training and market linkage support to the women affected family members through Self Help Groups (SHGs) functioning in the affected area.
- Provide revolving fund support to the women SHGs or link them with the formal financial institutions for availing loan to start individual or group income generating activities.
- Facilitate or provide agriculture extension services for adoption of improved agriculture practices, which would increase the productivity and income from agriculture. It will help agriculture carried out by the affected families more remunerative.
- Community plantation drive may be initiated in the affected villages to protect the environment . Massive plantation drive may be planned to restore the cool and pollution free environment .

Community is hopeful of improvement in their life and livelihood due to this project. It will not only be beneficial for people of the district but also for the whole state and country. Since acquisition of land is involved in the project, the land loser families would be directly affected and the community will indirectly get affected due to pollution in the area. At the same time the families will be benefited from the compensation. Therefore the work should be started as soon as the completion of official formalities mentioned in the Act. No doubt the accomplishment of the land acquisition for this project would be done at the cost of affected families but their sacrifice will not go in vain. Their contribution for the nation building shall be well recognized by the state and the country as a whole.

CHAPTER-II DETAIL DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

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

Rungta Mines Limited, Part of S.R. Rungta Group is one of the leading and the oldest mining Group of the mineral rich belt of Odisha & Jharkhand incorporated in the year 1962. The Group is engaged in these activities for the past Six Decade, which made the group a pioneer house of mineral industry, Rungta Mines Ltd has also business interest in Steel Production, Power Generation, mining Iron Ore, Coal and Manganese ore and on a path of catalyzing economic development of the country through its contribution to the infrastructure sector. RML has set up Steel plants in Chaibasa, Jharkhand at Kamanda, Karakola of Keonjhar, Odisha,

RML has signed MOU with Govt. of Odisha 03.11.05 for setting up an integrated Steel Plant of Capacity of 7.55 MTPA in 2 Phases at Jharbandha of Odissa, comprising of producing Pellet, Billet, Spong Iron, TMT Bar, WRM etc.

Steel plays a vital role in the development of any modern economy. "Per capita consumption of steel" is generally accepted as a yard stick of socio-economic development and living standards of people. As such, no developing country can afford to ignore steel as the latter, owing to its strategic importance in development. Steel has diverse applications but is predominantly used as structural materials. Nearly 60% of steel produced in India is currently used in construction and remaining as automotive material, capital goods, consumer durables, packaging material and so on. Current level of steel production in the country is about 81 MTPA, projecting a dismal figure for per capita steel consumption. Therefore, as India moves ahead to become a developed nation, steel, which is essential for infra structure development, must be available in large quantity. This necessitates setting up of new energy and emission efficient steel plants, capacity enhancement of existing mills, adoption of new technology and removal of obsolete from existing plants and so on. From a meager 2 MT of crude steel produced in the country during 1950-51, nearly 81.69 MMT of crude steel was produced In 2014. This is expected to increase further, reaching a figure of about 300 MTPA by the year 2031.

One of the primary forces behind industrialization has been the use of metals. Steel has traditionally occupied a top spot among metals. Steel production and consumption are frequently seen as measures of a country's economic development because it is both a raw material and an intermediary product. Therefore, it would not be an exaggeration to argue that the steel sector has always been at the forefront of industrial progress and that it is the foundation of any economy. The Indian steel industry is classified into three categories - major producers, main producers, and secondary producers. India

is the world's second-largest producer of crude steel, with an output of 125.32 MT of crude steel and finished steel production of 121.29 MT in FY23. India's domestic steel demand is estimated to grow by 9-10% in FY25 as per ICRA. India's steel production is estimated to grow 4-7% to 123-127 MT in FY24.

Industrial development has an important role in the economic growth of country. Industrialization is one of the most important paths to improve the economy of the country. Industrialisation provides greater opportunities for employment in small and large scale industries. India is predominantly a agricultural country and the number of industries are less when compared to countries like USA and China. There is an urgent need for industrialization in India. The population of India is very high and all cannot depend on agriculture for employment. Indian Government has to spend more on the welfare of the people and industrialization will help in generating more revenue. India has to compete with the growth parameters of developed countries. Industrialization will help to improve the standard of living of the people and reduce poverty. Industrialization of a country means to include manufacturing industries apart from agricultural industries to develop the country. A country that is only based on agriculture cannot develop as much as an industrialized country can. In fact, both are the pillars that bear the responsibility of improving and maintaining a stable economy for the country. Though industrialization has its own disadvantages affecting the environment and health of the people without proper industrialization, the country remains underdeveloped. It provides all the necessary elements for strengthening the economy of the country with its technological progress.

In order to facilitate industrial investments Government of Odisha is providing ready-to-use infrastructure. To this pursuit, a large number of industrial estates/ areas/ Parks, Theme Parks, etc. have been established and managed by IDCO (Odisha Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (IDCO) was set up by the Government of Odisha as a statutory Corporation in 1981). IDCO has been acting as the Nodal Agency for providing industrial infrastructure and land for industrial and infrastructure projects in different strategic locations of the state. Developed plots and built-up sheds are allotted to entrepreneurs intending to set-up their industrial ventures at attractive rates. In the present case IDCO is acquiring 4.450 acres of private land for Expansion to 2.85 MTPA integrated Steel Plant Project (Phase-II) at Jharbandh by M/S Rungta Mines Limited at Tarkabeda village of Hindol Tahasil under Dhenkanal District.

2.2 Management Structure

The infrastructure for the project will be developed by IDCO (Odisha Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (IDCO) was set up by the Government of Odisha as a statutory Corporation in 1981). The Government of Odisha, by its special notification, has established Odisha

Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (IDCO) for the purpose of securing and assisting in a rapid and orderly establishment & organization of industries, trade and commerce in Industrial Areas and Industrial Estates in the State of Odisha.

Odisha Government has assigned IDCO to acquire land for large industrial units as well as to establishing Industrial Estates with Plug and Play facilities. IDCO was also designated as the nodal agency for the provisions of land infrastructure with the mandate for identification, procurement and allotment of land for industrial and allied purposes, including creation of associate, social infrastructure. IDCO being the nodal agency for provision of land for sponsored projects files acquisition and alienation proposal for private land and government land respectively with the appropriate authorities and pursues the requisitioned proposals until the land is finally delivered to the user agencies. The scheme shall enable IDCO to acquire private land in specific strategic locations for industrial growth. The Government Odisha has enacted Acquisition of Land for speedy acquisition of lands for industrial purposes in the State of Odisha. In the present case IDCO is acquiring 4.450 acres of private land for M/S Rungta Mines Ltd. for Expansion to 2.85 MTPA integrated Steel Plant Project (Phase-II) at Jharbandh by M/S Rungta Mines Limited at Tarkabeda village of Hindol Tahasil under Dhenkanal District.

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

2.3.1. Need and Rationale of the project

Steel: India's economic growth is contingent upon the growth of the Indian Steel Industry. Consumption of steel is taken to be an indicator of economic development. While steel continues to have a strong hold in traditional sectors such as construction, housing and ground transportation, special steels are increasingly used in engineering industries such as power generation, petrochemicals and fertilizers.

Power: The DRI Kiln operation produces substantial quantity of hot gases, which can be utilised to power generation, further large quantity of waste, produce char. Company will also installed AFBC based Power Plant. Also The Company will install WHRB for Blast Furnace & Coke Oven Flue Hot gases. The generated power will meet the power requirement of Beneficiation Plant, Pelletisation Plant, DRI, Blast Furnace, Sinter, Coke Oven, SMS, Caster, Finished Product Mill, Ductile Pipe Plant, Producer Gas Plant, Oxygen Plant, Lime Plant, Cement Plant, Coal Washery. Thus, power demand from the state grid will be not be there and will improve the power scenario locally as well as at state level.

The process of industrialization was very slow in Odisha during the twentieth century. Inadequate infrastructure, bureaucratic apathy, poor entrepreneurship, and lack of providing back-up support system & absence of focus on the part of State Government were responsible for this. These days,

State Government's liberalized policy, single-window system and strengthening of appropriate institutions have now accelerated the state's prospects for rapid industrialization by facilitating massive capital inflow. The shares of industry and manufacturing increased in the post-reforms period. Due to heavy concentration of coal and minerals, output of basic metal industries like iron and steel as well as Aluminium and Ferro Alloys have gone up, but employment generation in these industries was slow compared to increase in investment. The other important segments in the industry sector of the state are MSME and employment-oriented traditional industries, which include handicraft, cottage industries, among others. Promotion of large and medium industries faces hurdles in land acquisition and environmental clearance.

In order to enhance the Steel production and other allied activities M/S Rungta Mines Ltd. planned for Expansion to 2.85 MTPA integrated Steel Plant Project (Phase-II) at Jharbandh in Tarkabeda village of Hindol Tahasil under Dhenkanal District. The company is already in the business of manufacturing producing Pellet, Billet, Spong Iron, TMT Bar, WRM etc.

2.3.2. How the project fits the public purpose criteria

The constitution of India originally provided the right to property under Articles 19 and 31. Article 19 guaranteed that all citizens have the right to acquire, held and dispose of property. Article 31 stated that "no person shall be deprived of his property save by authority of law". It also provided that compensation would be paid to person whose property has been acquired for public purpose. This Act, 2013, is using particular phrase such as 'accruing general benefits to the public', 'public interest', which retains the legally uncontested and undisputed public purpose i.e., only for strategic interests, national security, infrastructure projects, and so on.

As per Sec 2. Application of Act.—(1) The provisions of this Act relating to land acquisition, compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement, shall apply, when the appropriate Government acquires land for its own use, hold and control, including for Public Sector Undertakings and for **public purpose**, and shall include the following purposes, namely:—

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

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

(i) *all activities or items listed in the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Economic Affairs (Infrastructure Section) number 13/6/2009-INF, dated the 27th March, 2012, excluding private hospitals, private educational institutions and private hotels;*

(In Energy heading of Infrastructure as per Dept of Economic affairs the items includes • Electricity Generation • Electricity Transmission • Electricity Distribution • Oil pipelines • Oil/Gas / Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) storage facility' • Gas pipelines"

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

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

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

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

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

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

(c) project for project affected families;

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

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

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

This project serves public purpose as a mandatory provision for land acquisition and it's redundant for an assessment under section 4(4) under Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2013.

In the present case land acquisition is for Expansion to 2.85 MTPA integrated Steel Plant Project (Phase-II) at Jharbandh by M/S Rungta Mines Limited. This is undoubtedly for public purpose as the Expansion to 2.85 MTPA integrated Steel Plant Project (Phase-II) at Jharbandh by M/S Rungta Mines Limited is for the general benefits of the public. This project is deemed as Public Purpose under section- 2 b (i). Hence the land to be acquired serves a public purpose. Therefore, the acquisition of land for the project will help in fulfilling this endeavor and land acquisition for Expansion to 2.85

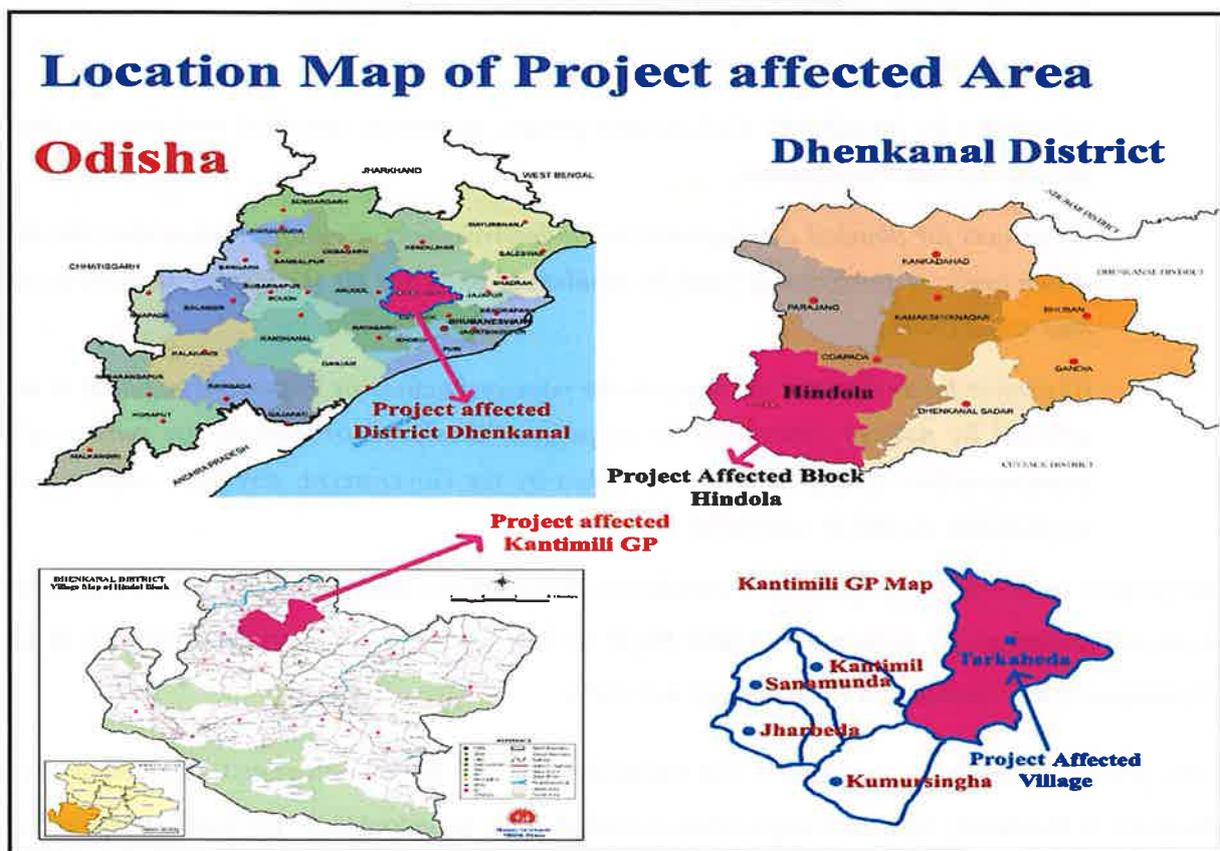
MTPA integrated Steel Plant Project (Phase-II) at Jharbandh by M/S Rungta Mines Limited serves public purpose. Land acquisition for the project is justified.

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

Location of the Project

Keeping this in view M/S Rungta Mines Ltd. has planned for Expansion to 2.85 MTPA integrated Steel Plant Project (Phase-II) at Jharbandh in the village Tarkabeda of Hindol Tahasil under Dhenkanal District. Which is about 100 Km from State Capital Bhubaneswar, 45 KM from District Head quarter Dhenkanal, 30 Km from Angul and 8 Km from Meramundali (Railway Station). The location is well connected with Road & Rail. The nearest Commercial Rail Head is Anugul and Meramundali. Communication to the site is very good. The Geographical coordination of the village Tarkabeda is 20^o44'38.00" N & 85^o17'25.35" E. Due to the proposed project one villages will be affected .

Map 2.1. Location of the Project



Map 2.2. Google earth Map of proposed location of the Project



Map 2.3 Route Map to Project Area



2.5 Examination of Alternative

The proposed Steel Plant shall be located in Jharbandh, Galpada and Tarkabeda villages, Dhenkanal, Odisha. Since it is an existing site where construction is already ongoing as per the environmental clearance dated 02.08.2010 for 1.9 MTPA, the Company plans to establish a higher capacity plant of 2.85 MTPA within the same area. The under construction units will be incorporated in the proposed configuration. The site has many advantages such as about 90% land is in possession of the company, water requirement from Brahmani river is located nearby (7.3 kms), source of power will be captive power plant of the company and railway siding can be constructed. The technology for various processes have been selected based on minimum environment pollution.

The IDCO and M/S Rungta Mines Ltd. examined the alternatives and finalized the proposed site. After a detailed discussion with the different authorities, the criteria and basic considerations adopted for comparative assessment of few alternatives to finally select the place for the project and to undertake land acquisition are the following .

- **Good connectivity –**

Road link :- The proposed plant is accessible by all weather road from the district headquarter Dhenkanal and town Angul, which are located at distances of 36 km and 22 km, respectively. The site is located on NH-42, at a distance of 4.1 km, which connects Bhubaneswar to Angul. Bhubaneswar is about 100 Km from State Capital Bhubaneswar, 45 KM from District Head quarter Dhenkanal, 30 Km from Angul and 8 Km from Meramundali (Railway Station). The location is well connected with Road & Rail.

Rail link :- The nearest railway station is Meramandali at a distance of 3.6 km. Angul 30 Km .

Air link :- The nearest airport is Biju Patnaik International Airport, at Bhubaneswar which is 100 Km from Project area .

- **Water availability.** Iron and steel making is a heat intensive process wherein a considerable quantity of cooling water is required for control of metal lurgical processes as well as for dissipation of unutilized heat. In order to conserve fresh water, water economy has been an underlying criterion for selection of plant and equipment.

The total quantum of water requirement for the proposed project will be around 2950.00 Cum/ Hr. including domestic need, The main Source of industrial water shall be from the nearby river i.e. River Bramhani, which is flowing near to the plant i.e. at about 5 KM away. The company also plans to apply for additional drawl permits from the concerned authorities. The

company shall depend on its existing bore-wells for human consumption needs within the plant premise.

- Social and economic benefits versus total costs.

Talking about alternative sights, it turned out that there was no such option. The members of the study team convinced from the discussion that the people of the areas agreed with the location of the project. The proposed Expansion to 2.85 MTPA integrated Steel Plant Project (Phase-II) at Jharbandh by M/S Rungta Mines Limited is built on the vacant area. The alternatives are not technically feasible.

2.6. Phases of Project Construction

The different phases of construction will be undertaken as per the statutory provision of the Government. Preconstruction phase activities like designing, Preparation of estimate and administrative approval has been done. Other activities will be carried out in due course as per requirement of the project.

Rungta Mines Ltd. (RML) is proposing to install a 2.85 million tonnes per annum steel plant (MTPA) at villages Jharbandh, Galpada and Tarkabeda, district Dhenkanal in Odisha. It will be established in two phases of 1.45 million tonnes per annum followed by 1.4 million tonnes per annum. Direct reduced iron (DRI) and hot metal by Mini Blast Furnace (MBF) will be manufactured. These will be inputs into steel melting shop. There steel production will be through induction furnace and electric arc furnace routes. Manufacturing facilities in proposed plant includes beneficiation, pelletization, coal washery, DRI kilns, mini blast furnace, sinter, coke oven and steel melting shop, producer gas plant and cement plant. Total cost of the project will be Rupees 7837.9 crores. The first phase will cost Rupees 3888.63 Crores while second phase will cost Rupees 3948.27 Crores. The entire project will be implemented in 84 months from date of receipt of environmental clearance. The first phase in 48 months followed by second phase of 36 months.

2.7. Core design features and size and type of Facilities

The proposed steel plant shall be constructed in a plot of land measuring 674.765 acres. Out of this total land, 273.685 acres shall be under plants, facilities & tailing pond, 51.81 acres under stock yards & railway siding, 55.2 acres for solid waste, 222.67 acres for green belt & plantation, 1.4 acres for administration & other buildings, 30 acres for water reservoir and 40 acres for roads. Green belt will comprise 33% of the project area.

In the present case an amount of 4.450 acres of private land will be acquired by IDCO from Tarkabeda village for Expansion to 2.85 MTPA integrated Steel Plant Project (Phase-II) at Jharbandh by M/S Rungta Mines Limited.

2.8. Need for ancillary infrastructure facilities

As per the discussion with the project implementing agency there is no need for ancillary infrastructure facilities. Education, Hospitals, drinking water, power supply, post and telegraph, banks, communication and approach roads are present in the villages in buffer zone within 10 Km of study area. **Industrial area (processing area) :-** The manufacturing facilities will be established in the proposed plant premises. **Residential area (non processing area):-** Residential colony will be constructed near the plant, approximately 1 km away near village Jharbandh. **Green belt:-** The green belt equivalent to 33% of the plot area will be developed. **Social infrastructure :-** No private social infrastructure is proposed. The social infrastructure in the surrounding villages will be improved as a part of the CSR activities of the company.

2.9. Work force requirement

It has been planned for Expansion to 2.85 MTPA integrated Steel Plant Project (Phase-II) at Jharbandh by M/S Rungta Mines Limited. Approximately 4.450 acres of private land will be acquired. During operation phase, around 2600 persons for both phases will be under direct employment of the company. Many more persons will be indirectly engaged either on contractual basis or in transportation of materials or in provision of different services associated with the project. The plant may attract and retain skilled workers, creating a talent pool that benefits other businesses in the area. The plant may attract and retain skilled workers, creating a talent pool that benefits other businesses in the area. In order to operate and maintain the plant facilities, including its technical and general administration needs more employees may be appointed, ,

2.9.1. Temporary - There is a need for suitable mechanized / semi-mechanized/ manual methods for different stages of construction and implementation of the project. As required by the project authorities villagers may be employed temporarily by the contractors which may provide income to villagers. Workers may be engaged at the time of construction phase.

2.9.2. Permanent - As the work is a long term project and the work is managed by the company and contractors appointed by the company through a statutory process.

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

It has been proposed for Expansion to 2.85 MTPA integrated Steel Plant Project (Phase-II) at Jharbandh by M/S Rungta Mines Limited total 4.450 acres of private land has been proposed to be acquired by Chief General Manager IDCO. It is an expansion of existing project. Land acquisition

has been done previously for which necessary SIA, EIA, Environment Clearance has been done as per the statutory provision .

2.11 Applicable legislations and policies

The present study is being undertaken in compliance with the existing laws. The present acquisition is Expansion to 2.85 MTPA integrated Steel Plant Project (Phase-II) at Jharbandh by M/S Rungta Mines Limited . The land will be acquired from at Tarkabeda village of Hindol Tahasil under Dhenkanal District, of Orissa state in the Indian Territory. As such, the SIA study has been designed taking into account the Acts and Rules of the Govt. of India and the Govt. of Orissa. A brief about the Acts and legislation relevant for this project is given below.

2.11.1 Constitutional Provisions

The legal capacity of the State to acquire private property of individuals for public purpose is a matter of debate. The Constitution of India originally provided the right to property under the Articles 19 and 31. Article 19 guaranteed that all citizens have right to acquire, hold and dispose of property. Article 31 stated that “no person shall be deprived of his property save by authority of law”. It also provided that compensation would be paid to the person whose property has been acquired for public purpose. The right to property was eliminated by the 44th Amendment Act of the Constitution in 1978. Instead a new provision has been included in Article 300A which states “Persons not to be deprived of property save by authority of law”. This implies that short of consent of the owner, a man’s property can be taken only by the consent of the nation as embodied in the laws passed according to Constitution (Basu, 2015: 137). “If the State seeks to acquire the land which is personally cultivated by the owner and such land does not exceed the statutory ceiling, the State must pay to such owner full market value of his land as well as any building or structure standing there on” (Ibid: P.41).

2.11.2 The Land Acquisition Act 1894

The Land Acquisition Act 1894 and its subsequent amended Act 1984 is the basic foundation governing acquisition of private land for public purpose. The Act provides for cash compensation to land losers for the acquired land and the structure thereon. The issue of ‘*public purpose*’ has not been explicitly defined in the Act except laying down some examples of intention for acquiring land.

These include land required for the following.

- i.** Unit/Ward/Unit/Ward/Village sites,
- ii.** Rural or town planning,
- iii.** Planned development of land from public fund in pursuance of government schemes and policies,

- iv. A state owned or state-controlled corporation,
- v. Provision of residence for poor, homeless or landless households residing in areas affected by natural calamities or those displaced by government schemes or projects,
- vi. Housing educational institutions, healthcare units or those displaced due to slum abolition/clearance,
- vii. Any development scheme sponsored by or approved by government or local authority, and
- viii. Building for a public office.

Hence the postulation of ‘public purpose’ remained a debated issue. A second flaw in the Act was that it recognized land rights of only individuals but not collective or community rights over land as is the case with Common Property Resources (CPR) and hereditary usufruct rights.

2.11.3 The Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy-2006 of Government of Odisha

Government of Odisha has the unique distinction of formulating and implementing a Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R & R) Policy in 2006 that is credited as an improvement over the policies then existing at the national and sub-national levels in the country. The policy made conducting a socio-economic survey covering socio-cultural, resource mapping and infrastructure dimensions of land acquisition prior to acquiring land. It also provides for consulting the Gram Sabha and/or Panchayat in scheduled areas before initiating any proposal for land acquisition. Other elements of the policy include: i. Preference for employment of a nominated member of each land-losing household, ii. Imparting training for self-employment, iii. Provision of homestead land and assistance for self-relocation for the displaced families, and iv. Opting for subscribing to convertible preferred shares out of cash compensation. The most notable aspect in the policy is the resettlement of displaced indigenous and primitive tribal households in a compact area close to their original habitat.

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

The Land Acquisition Act, 1894 was repealed and replaced by the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RFCTLAR&R) Act, 2013. The Act came into force on 1st January 2014 and is designed to regulate acquisition of land by Central and State Governments, except Jammu and Kashmir, for purposes of industrialization, infrastructural development and urbanization. The Act has taken into account the essence of Panchayat Extension to Scheduled Areas (PESA) Act, 1996. This Act ensures consultation with the institutions of Local Self Government and Grama Sabha established under the Constitution. The Act ensures, “a human, participative, informed and transparent process for land acquisition for industrialization, development

of essential infrastructural facilities and urbanization with the least disturbance to the owners of the land and other affected families and provide just and fair compensation”. It has made adequate provisions for such affected persons for their rehabilitation and resettlement and for ensuring that affected persons become partners in the development leading to an improvement in their post-acquisition social and economic status. The provisions of this Act shall apply to land acquisition by government for strategic purposes and infrastructural development.

The main provisions of the Act include the following:

- a) Payment of fair compensation to land losers,
- b) Transparent process of land acquisition,
- c) Rehabilitation of displaced persons,
- d) Least socio-economic disturbance to affected households,
- e) Consulting Grama Sabhas,
- f) Preparation of an action plan for mitigation of adverse impact, and

In order to ensure this the Act has laid down in Chapter-II provisions for determination of ‘Social Impact’ and ‘Public Purpose’ and ‘Preparation of Social Impact Assessment Study Report’ by detailed investigation of affected families, extent of lands, houses, settlements and other common property resources likely to be affected both in the private and public sectors and study of the social impacts of the project. Section 4 of the Act mandates ‘Preparation of Social Impact Assessment study’ and 4 (1) states “Whenever the appropriate Government intends to acquire land for a public purpose, it shall consult the concerned Panchayat, Municipality or Municipal Corporation, as the case may be, at Unit/Ward/Unit/Ward/Village level or ward level, in the affected area and carry out a Social Impact Assessment study in consultation with them, in such manner and from such date as may be specified by such Government by notification”. It has also laid down guidelines for preparation of ‘Social Impact Management Plan’ listing therein, the ameliorative measures required to be undertaken. In chapter-IV Section: 209, it has detailed the process of determination of value of things attached to land and building by experts. It has also provided award of ‘Solatium’ amount equivalent to 100% of compensation amount.

Table – 2.1 Summary of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 as applicable

| Sl.No. | Section | Description of the Section |
|--------|--------------------------------|--|
| 1 | Section 4(1)- SIA notification | <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Social Impact Assessment Study▪ Total duration 6 months |
| 2 | Section 5 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Public Hearing for SIA Final Report |

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| 3 | Section 6(1) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Publication of SIA Study Report including SIMP |
| 4 | Section 7(1)- SIA Report for evaluation by expert group | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SIA by Expert Group ▪ 2 non official social scientist, 2 representatives of Panchayat, Gram Sabha, 2 experts on rehabilitation and 1 technical expert in subject area ▪ Publication of recommendation ▪ Total duration 2 months |
| 5 | Section 8 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Examination of proposals for land acquisition and Social Impact Assessment Report by appropriate Government |
| 6 | Section 11(1)- Notice to acquire land | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Publication of Preliminary Notification for land acquisition |
| 7 | Section 11(5)- Land record updation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Updating Land records duration 2 months |
| 8 | Section 14 – Action to be taken on SIA lapse period | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ If Section 11(1) not published within 12 months (18 months from the date of 4(1) notification) after the submission of SIA report under section 7, such report will lapse. Then fresh SIA to be done before acquisition under section 11. ▪ Appropriate government shall have the power to extend the period of 12 months |
| 9 | Section 15(1)- Hearing of objections | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Within 60 days from the date of 11(1) notification |
| 10 | Section 16(1)- Preparation of R&R Scheme by Administrator (by Government of Odisha) notification not below the rank of Dy. Collector or equivalent official of Revenue Department to be the Administrator for R&R) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ After the publication of 11(1) notification by collector, Administrator for R&R shall conduct census survey of affected families. |
| 11 | Section 16(5)- SIA notification | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Public hearing of R&R Scheme |
| 12 | Section 16(6) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Submission of draft R&R scheme to Collector |
| 13 | Section 17(1) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Review of R&R scheme by Collector with R&R committee |
| 14 | Section 18 – Approval of R&R Scheme by Commissioner | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Officer of the rank of Commissioner or Secretary to the Government of Odisha |
| 15 | Section 19(1)- Publication of declaration and summary of R&R | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To be published within a period of 12 months from the notification under section 11(1) excluding stay or court order |

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|----|--|---|
| 16 | Section 19(7)- Lapse of notification under section 11(1) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ If no declaration is made within 12 months from the notification under section 11(1) excluding stay or court order |
| 17 | Section 21(1) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Notice to person interested for taking possession |
| 18 | Section 23 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Land Acquisition Award by Collector |
| 19 | Section 25- Lapse of entire proceeding for acquisition | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Award to be made within 12 months from the date of declaration under section 19. Government of Odisha shall have the power to extend the period with justification |
| 20 | Section 26 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Determination of the market value land by Collector |
| 21 | Section 27 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Collector will determine the work of compensation to the land owner |
| 22 | Section 29 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Determination of value of things attached to land or building |
| 23 | Section 31(1) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ R&R award by Collector ▪ Collector shall take possession after ensuring 100 % compensation payment and R&R entitlement or ▪ Tendered within a period of 3 months for Compensation and 6 months for R&R entitlements. |
| 24 | Section 38(1) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Power to take possession of land to be acquired by Collector |
| 25 | Section 38(2) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ R&R process to be completed in all respect before displacing the PAFs. |
| 26 | Section 43(3) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Formulation, Execution and monitoring of R&R scheme shall vest in the Administrator under the direction and control of Government of Odisha and Commissioner R&R |
| 27 | Section 44(1) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Appointment of R&R Commissioner |
| 28 | Section 44(2) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Commissioner will be responsible for supervising the formulation of R& R scheme or plans and proper implementation of such schemes or plans. |
| 29 | Section 44(3) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Commissioner shall be responsible for post implementation social audit in consultation with Gram Sabha in Rural areas. |
| 30 | Section 45(1) Composition of R&R committee: (acquisition of equal to or more than 100 acres of land) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Chairman (Collector) ▪ Women representative residing in affected area ▪ Representative of ST & SC residing in the affected area ▪ Representative of NGO working in the area ▪ Representative of Nationalized Bank |

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|--|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Land Acquisition Officer of the project.▪ Chairpersons of the Panchayats or municipalities located in the affected area or their nominees.▪ Chairperson of the District Planning Committee or his/her nominee.▪ MP and MLA of the concerned area or their nominees.▪ Representative of the requiring body▪ Administrator for R&R as member-convener |
|--|--|

2.11.5 The Odisha Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules, 2016

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (I) of Section 109 of RFCTLA R&R Act, 2013, the Odisha Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2015 was framed and was published in the extraordinary issue of Odisha Gazette No.1480, dated: 19.10.2015 under the notification of Government of Odisha in Revenue and Disaster Management Department. Objections and suggestions were invited from all persons likely to be affected. As no objection or suggestion on the said draft was received, the Odisha Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules, 2016 came into force from 19th October, 2016. The rule extends to whole of the state of Odisha from 8th February, 2016. The rules specifies in detail the process of land acquisition in consonance with provisions of RFCTLAR Act, 2013 including process of conducting SIA, Public Hearing, obtaining consent, pass of land acquisition, resettlement and rehabilitation awards, roles and responsibilities of each of the officers and agencies involved in LA process and other stakeholders have been specified in this rule.

The important components to conduct the Social Impact Assessment Study as detailed in the said Rule of 2016 and as relevant to the case of acquisition of 4.450 acres of private land by General Manager, IDCO, Bhubaneswar from Tarkabeda village of Hindol Tahasil under Dhenkanal District for Expansion to 2.85 MTPA integrated Steel Plant Project (Phase-II) at Jharbandh by M/S Rungta Mines Limited .

The State Government has established NCDS an independent organization as the State SIA Unit which is responsible for ensuring that the SIA study is conducted as per the provisions of the Act. The SIA Unit has to engage an agency or individual to conduct the study. In the instant case NCDS has engaged 'SRUSTI, Khordha' to conduct the SIA and submit SIMP in consultation with Gram Sabhas.

As per the **Rule 6**, Government of Odisha has selected NCDS as an independent organization for State SIA Unit to conduct the social impact assessment study in Odisha and to facilitate the SIA unit the secretary R & R will be act as the State Level Nodal Officer. The State SIA Unit shall undertake the task like, selection of SIA resource partner, preparation of project specific ToR, training & capacity building of SIA team, strengthen and evaluate the quality of SIA, etc.

As per the **Rule 8**, the Government of Odisha shall issue notification within 30 days from the date of the SIA study. In this light, notification has been issued by Revenue & Disaster Management Department, Government of Odisha, vide letter No. RDM-LAC-DKNL-0004-2024-2853 / R&DM Dated 27 Jan 2025 for conducting the SIA study in Tarkabeda village of Hindol Tahasil under Dhenkanal District.

Rule 9, says the SIA study shall be conducted in consultation with concerned panchayat/ municipality and the study report will be submitted in the specific format along with the SIMP. In this connection the SIA team of “**SRUSTI, Khordha**” has visited the survey villages and consulted the key persons of the village prior to the SIA study. Further, the SIA report has been prepared as per the *Form-D* along with the SIMP in *Form-E*.

The **Rule 11** reflects the process of conducting the social Impact Assessment which has been followed by the SIA team of “**SRUSTI, Khordha**” during the process of study work. In the case of acquisition of homestead land and displacement of families, the SIA team has visited the affected family’s option for alternative site and observed the socio-economic situation.

As per the **Rule 12**, the SIMP shall provide the detail Rehabilitation & Resettlement Entitlement Matrix of each enumerated and displaced families that have been prepared by the SIA team and annex in the report.

Rule 14, indicates that the public hearing shall be held in the affected areas seeking feedback on the findings of SIA and shall seek additional information/left out information for incorporation in the final report. As per the rule public hearings is required to be conducted after submission of the draft report.

Table - 2.2 Summary of the Odisha Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules, 2016 as applicable

| Sl.No. | Rule | Description of the Rule |
|--------|--------|---|
| 1 | Rule 6 | Constitution of the State Social Impact Assessment (SIA) unit |
| 2 | Rule 8 | State Government to rectify for carrying out SIA study |

| | | |
|---|---------|--|
| 3 | Rule 9 | Conducting of the SIA study in consultation with the concerned Panchayats |
| 4 | Rule 10 | Selection of the SIA Team |
| 5 | Rule 11 | Process of conducting SIA |
| 6 | Rule 12 | SIMP to including R&R Entitlement matrix |
| 7 | Rule 13 | SIMP to include Development plan in case of acquisition on Scheduled areas |
| 8 | Rule 14 | Process of conducting Public hearing in Gram Sabhas on the findings of SIA |
| 9 | Rule 15 | Publication of SIA Report and SIMP |

Key Features of RFCTLARR Act

- i. **Land Acquisition for public purpose:** Land may be acquired only for public purpose i.e. defence and national security; Infrastructure , *for infrastructure projects, which includes the following, namely:- all activities or items listed in the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Economic Affairs (Infrastructure Section) number 13/6/2009-INF, dated the 27th March, 2012, excluding private hospitals, private educational institutions and private hotels;* (In Energy heading of Infrastructure as per Dept of Economic affairs the items includes • Electricity Generation • Electricity Transmission • Electricity Distribution • Oil pipelines • Oil/ Gas/ Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) storage facility' • Gas pipelines") roads, railways, highways, and ports built by government and public sector enterprises; planned development and improvement of village or urban sites and residential purposes for the poor and landless, government administered schemes or institutions, etc. Land can be acquired for the *project for industrial corridors or mining activities, national investment and manufacturing zones, as designated in the National Manufacturing Policy;* In certain cases such as in the case of private sector consent of 80 per cent of the project affected people is required to be obtained.
- ii. **Process of Land Acquisition:** As per the Act the government shall conduct a Social Impact Assessment (SIA) study, in consultation with the Gram Sabha in rural areas and with equivalent bodies in case of urban areas. Before acquisition of land a preliminary notification indicating the intent to acquire land must be issued within 12 months from the date of evaluation of the SIA. Subsequently, the government shall conduct a survey to determine the extent of land to be acquired. If the government is satisfied that a particular piece of land must be acquired for public purpose, a declaration to acquire the land is made. Once this declaration is published, the government shall acquire the land. No transactions shall be permitted for the specified land from the date of the preliminary notification until the process of acquisition is completed. *Acquisition of private land from Tarkabeda village of Hindol Tahasil under Dhenkanal District for Expansion to 2.85 MTPA integrated Steel Plant Project (Phase-II) at*

Jharbandh by M/S Rungta Mines Limited is to enhance the GDP and create employment in the district as well as in the state the public notification for SIA was issued by Revenue & Disaster Management Department, Government of Odisha vide No. RDM-LAC-DKNL-0004-2024-2853/R&DM Dated 27 Jan 2025 prior to the acquisition of land.

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

The average sale price referred to in clause (ii) shall be determined taking into account the sale deeds or the agreements to sell registered for similar type of area in the near village or near vicinity area where acquisition of land is proposed to be made.

- iv. **Process of Rehabilitation & Resettlement:** Provisions made in the Act for R&R to be applicable to every affected family. Once the preliminary notification for acquisition is published, an Administrator shall be appointed and he/she shall conduct a survey and prepare the R&R scheme. This scheme shall then be discussed in the local Panchayat where land is acquired. Any objections to the R&R scheme shall be heard by the Administrator. Subsequently, the Administrator shall prepare a report and submit it to the Collector. Once the Collector approves the R&R scheme, the government shall issue a declaration identifying the areas required for the purpose of R&R. The Administrator shall then be responsible for the execution of the scheme. The Commissioner shall supervise the implementation of the scheme. In the context of acquisition of private land from Tarkabeda village of Hindol Tahasil under Dhenkanal District for Expansion to 2.85 MTPA integrated Steel Plant Project (Phase-II) at Jharbandh by M/S Rungta Mines Limited for acquisition of 4.450 acres of private land for which the study has been conducted.

In the First Scheduled of the RFCTLARR act the Compensation for the affected land owners has been mentioned clearly. The Act also provides certain R&R entitlements to the displaced families. These include, among other things which is mentioned in Second schedule of the

act, Besides that every resettled area is to be provided with certain infrastructural facilities. These facilities include roads, drainage, provision for drinking water, grazing land, banks, post offices, public distribution outlets, etc. the policy provision in this regard is mentioned in Third schedule of the act. The details of the scheduled of the act is mentioned below.

Compensation for Land owners

As per the First Schedule [See section 30(2)] The following components shall constitute the minimum compensation package to be given to those whose land is acquired and to tenants referred to in clause (c) of section 3 in a proportion to be decided by the appropriate Government.

Table – 2.3 : Compensation for Land owners

| Sl No | Component of compensation package in respect of land acquired under the Act | Manner of determination of value |
|--------------|--|---|
| 1. | Market value of land | To be determined as provided under section 26. |
| 2. | Factor by which the market value is to be multiplied in the case of rural areas | 1.00 (One) to 2.00 (Two) based on the distance of project from urban area, as may be notified by the appropriate Government. |
| 3. | Factor by which the market value is to be multiplied in the case of urban areas | 1 (One). |
| 4. | Value of assets attached to land | To be determined as provided under section 29. |
| 5. | Solatum | Equivalent to one hundred per cent. of the market value of land mentioned against serial number 1 multiplied by the factor specified against serial number 2 for rural areas or serial number 3 for urban areas plus value of assets attached to land or building against serial number 4 under column (2). |
| 6. | Final award in rural areas | Market value of land mentioned against serial number 1 multiplied by the factor specified against serial number 2 plus value of assets attached to land or building mentioned against serial number 4 under column (2) plus solatum mentioned against serial number 5 under column (2). |
| 7. | Final award in urban areas | Market value of land mentioned against serial number 1 multiplied by the factor specified against serial number 3 plus value of assets attached to land or building mentioned against serial number 4 under column (2) plus solatum mentioned against serial number 5 under column (2). |
| 8. | Other component, if any, to be included | |

As per the The Second schedule [See sections 31(1), 38(1) and 105(3)] of the RFCTLARR act in case of displacement all the affected families (both land owners and the families whose livelihood is primarily dependent on land acquired) in addition to those provided in the first schedule has been discussed eligible for following Elements of rehabilitation and resettlement entitlements .

Table - 2.4 : Elements of Rehabilitation and Resettlement entitlements for all the affected families

| SI No | Elements of Rehabilitation and Resettlement Entitlements | Entitlement/provision |
|-------|--|---|
| 1 | Provision of housing units in case of displacement | <p>(1) If a house is lost in rural areas, a constructed house shall be provided as per the Indira Awas Yojana specifications. If a house is lost in urban areas, a constructed house shall be provided, which will be not less than 50 sq mts in plinth area.</p> <p>(2) The benefits listed above shall also be extended to any affected family which is without homestead land and which has been residing in the area continuously for a period of not less than three years preceding the date of notification of the affected area and which has been involuntarily displaced from such area:</p> <p>Provided that any such family in urban areas which opts not to take the house offered, shall get a one-time financial assistance for house construction, which shall not be less than one lakh fifty thousand rupees:</p> <p>Provided further that if any affected family in rural areas so prefers, the equivalent cost of the house may be offered in lieu of the constructed house:</p> <p>Provided also that no family affected by acquisition shall be given more than one house under the provisions of this Act.</p> <p><i>Explanation.</i>—The houses in urban area may, if necessary, be provided in multi-storied building complexes.</p> |
| 2 | Land for Land | <p>In the case of irrigation project, as far as possible and in lieu of compensation to be paid for land acquired, each affected family owning agricultural land in the affected area and whose land has been acquired or lost, or who has, as a consequence of the acquisition or loss of land, been reduced to the status of a marginal farmer or landless, shall be allotted, in the name of</p> |

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|---|---|---|
| | | <p>each person included in the records of rights with regard to the affected family, a minimum of one acre of land in the command area of the project for which the land is acquired:</p> <p>Provided that in every project those persons losing land and belonging to the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes will be provided land equivalent to land acquired or two and a one-half acres, whichever is lower.</p> |
| 3 | Offer for Developed Land | <p>In case the land is acquired for urbanisation purposes, twenty per cent. of the developed land will be reserved and offered to land owning project affected families, in proportion to the area of their land acquired and at a price equal to the cost of acquisition and the cost of development:</p> <p>Provided that in case the land owning project affected family wishes to avail of this offer, an equivalent amount will be deducted from the land acquisition compensation package payable to it.</p> |
| 4 | Choice of Annuity or Employment | <p>The appropriate Government shall ensure that the affected families are provided with the following options:</p> <p>(a) where jobs are created through the project, after providing suitable training and skill development in the required field, make provision for employment at a rate not lower than the minimum wages provided for in any other law for the time being in force, to at least one member per affected family in the project or arrange for a job in such other project as may be required; or</p> <p>(b) one time payment of five lakhs rupees per affected family; or</p> <p>(c) annuity policies that shall pay not less than two thousand rupees per month per family for twenty years, with appropriate indexation to the Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers.</p> |
| 5 | Subsistence grant for displaced families for a period of one year | <p>Each affected family which is displaced from the land acquired shall be given a monthly subsistence allowance equivalent to three thousand rupees per month for a period of one year from the date of award.</p> <p>In addition to this amount, the Scheduled Castes and the</p> |

| | | |
|----|---|--|
| | | <p>Scheduled Tribes displaced from Scheduled Areas shall receive an amount equivalent to fifty thousand rupees.</p> <p>In case of displacement from the Scheduled Areas, as far as possible, the affected families shall be relocated in a similar ecological zone, so as to preserve the economic opportunities, language, culture and community life of the tribal communities.</p> |
| 6 | Transportation cost for displaced families | Each affected family which is displaced shall get a one-time financial assistance of fifty thousand rupees as transportation cost for shifting of the family, building materials, belongings and cattle. |
| 7 | Cattle shed/Petty shops cost | Each affected family having cattle or having a petty shop shall get one-time financial assistance of such amount as the appropriate Government may, by notification, specify subject to a minimum of twenty-five thousand rupees for construction of cattle shed or petty shop as the case may be. |
| 8 | One-time grant to artisan, small traders and certain others | Each affected family of an artisan, small trader or self-employed person or an affected family which owned non-agricultural land or commercial, industrial or institutional structure in the affected area, and which has been involuntarily displaced from the affected area due to land acquisition, shall get one-time financial assistance of such amount as the appropriate Government may, by notification, specify subject to a minimum of twenty-five thousand rupees. |
| 9 | Fishing rights | In cases of irrigation or hydel projects, the affected families may be allowed fishing rights in the reservoirs, in such manner as may be prescribed by the appropriate Government. |
| 10 | One-time Resettlement Allowance | Each affected family shall be given a one-time —Resettlement Allowance of fifty thousand rupees only. |
| 11 | Stamp duty and registration fee | <p>(1) The stamp duty and other fees payable for registration of the land or house allotted to the affected families shall be borne by the Requiring Body.</p> <p>(2) The land for house allotted to the affected families shall be free from all encumbrances.</p> <p>(3) The land or house allotted may be in the joint names of wife and husband of the affected family.</p> |

2.12 Structure of the Report

The draft SIA Report is consists of Eight chapters . Chapter - I being the Executive summary content the summary of the report. Detailed Description of the Project, Background of the project including developers background and governance, Management Structure, Rationale for project & public purpose criteria, Details of Project Size, Location, Capacity, outputs, Production targets, cost, risks, Examination of alternatives, Applicable legislations and Policies has been discussed in Chapter - II . Team composition, approach, tools, methods, processes, limitations of the study and Schedule of the SIA are presented in Chapter - III, A detailed picture of Land Assessment has been given in Chapter – IV . Estimation and enumeration of affected families and assets has been discussed in Chapter - V . Socio economic and cultural profile (affected area and resettlement sites) has been provided in Chapter – VI Social Impacts, Frame work and approach to identify impacts has been given in Chapter – VII. Analysis of costs and benefits and recommendation on acquisition has been vividly discussed in Chapter – VIII .

CHAPTER-III TEAM COMPOSITION , APPROCH, METHODOLOGY AND SCHEDULE OF THE SIA

3.1 Introduction

The Land Acquisition in Tarkabeda village of Hindol Tahasil under Dhenkanal District for Expansion to 2.85 MTPA integrated Steel Plant Project (Phase-II) at Jharbandh by M/S Rungta Mines Limited by IDCO. In order to investigate the socio-economic profile of the affected village and households, the project-affected people, details of affected property along with its type and ownership, nature and extent of land to be acquired, social impacts on the people affected directly and indirectly by the project, and the type of impact and its magnitude. A socio-economic field investigation covering 45 affected families and 10 Non-affected households were carried out during the field survey with the use of structured interview schedules to obtain necessary information for the study.

With reference to the requirements and guidelines as per the RFTLAR&R Act 2013 and subsequent RFTLAR&R rules 2016 framed by Govt. of Odisha vide notification number 4246 dated 08.02.2016, Section 4 (1) of the Act mandate a Social Impact Assessment (SIA) Study before starting the process of land acquisition for any project. the following are the broad aims of the study to understand the socio-economic status, infrastructural status, through door to door household survey and in consultation with institutions of local self-government including Focus Group Discussion with villages. On the proposal of the Collector and District Magistrate, Dhenkanal the State SIA unit has assigned the responsibility to conduct the SIA study for acquisition of 4.450 acres of private land from 45 title holders of Tarkabeda village of Hindol Tahasil under Dhenkanal District for “Expansion to 2.85 MTPA integrated Steel Plant Project (Phase-II) at Jharbandh by M/S Rungta Mines Limited” to the organisation *SRUSTI, Khordha*.

3.2. List of all team members with qualification:

To carry out the whole study, a 3 members dedicated team was constituted with specific responsibilities assigned by the Director. The study team looked into the subjects such as preparation of structured interview schedules, stakeholder consultation, survey of the affected households in census mode, facilitation of Focus Group Discussion (FGD), preparation of social and resource mapping, collection of secondary information from concern line departments, scrutiny of house hold schedules, tabulation and analysis of data were done for report writing purpose. After finalization of field study and tabulation, SIA report writing work was carried out by the team by taking into consideration of inputs received from the field observation and study team members.

Table 3.1: Profile of the Study Team

| Sl No | Name | Project Designation | Qualification | Work Experience | Responsibility Undertaken |
|-------|--------------------------|---------------------|---------------|--|--|
| 1 | Mr. Manoranjan Mishra | Team Leader | MSW | 25 years of experience on rural development, social research, report writing | Overall responsibility, guidance for the study and finalization of report. |
| 2 | Mr. Sarat Kumar Pradhan | Field Investigator | BA | 10 years of experience on rural development, Primary Data Collection | Community mobilization and Data collection for SIA Study |
| 3 | Mr. Sujit Kumar Mohanty. | Computer Operator | PGDCA | 12 years of experience in data entry and computer work | Data entry and tabulation |

3.3 Scope of the Assessment

1. Collect, collate and analyze a range of both quantitative and qualitative data, undertake detailed site visits, use participatory methods such as social mapping, focused group discussions (FGDs), participatory rural appraisal (PRA) techniques and informant interviews by canvassing of a structured interview schedule at the household level to prepare the social impact assessment report.
2. Involve and seek advice from the official functionaries of all affected Gram Panchayats and Municipalities relating to conduct of SIA
3. A detailed assessment based on a thorough analysis of all relevant land records and field data, field verification, review and comparison with similar projects shall be conducted by the SIA organization, the assessment shall include the following:
 - Area of impact under the proposed project, land to be acquired and the social, economic, cultural environmental and other impacts of the project.
 - Quantity and location of the land proposed to be acquired for the project and whether it is the bare minimum requirement for the project and possible alternative sites and their feasibility,
 - Whether the land to be acquired is in the scheduled area and it is demonstrable last resort,
 - Land if any already purchased, alienated, leased or acquired and the intended use for each plot of land required for the project,
 - The scope for use of any public, unutilized land and whether any of such land is under occupation,

- Nature of the land, present use and classification of land and if it is an agriculture land, its irrigation coverage and cropping pattern
 - Impact of the land on the food security of the affected families.
 - Size of holdings, ownership patterns, land distribution, number of residential houses, and public and private infrastructure and assets and
 - Land prices and recent changes in ownership, transfer and use of lands over the last three years
4. Accurate estimation of number of affected families, and displaced families basing on land assessment, land records and field verification by following census enumeration method for all affected families.
 5. Socio-economic and cultural profile of the affected area
 6. Based on data collected from the field and in consultation with the stakeholders, the SIA team/organization shall make identification and assessment of the nature, extent and intensity of the positive and negative social impacts of the project by using cost benefit analysis method.
 7. Preparation of Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP) containing ameliorative measures to address the negative social impacts of the project identified in the course of SIA Study
 8. The SIA must provide a comprehensive analysis of social costs and benefits to be accrued from the project and the impoverishment risk of the families losing land and getting displaced and mitigation plan for resettlement and rehabilitation of such displaced and project affected families.
 9. Preparation of draft SIA report and SIMP in the local language (odia) and their distribution in all affected villages and Gram Panchayat office prior to two weeks of public hearing
 10. Organization of public hearings through the local administration and land requiring body to disseminate the main finding of the SIA in the affected areas in the local language and to seek feedback on findings, additional information and views for incorporating the same in the final SIA report.
 11. Video recording and transcribing of the public hearing. Which are to be submitted along with their analysis in the Revised/ Final SIA report accordingly.

3.4 Objectives of the Assessment Study

The major objectives of this social impact study are:

1. To assess whether the proposed land acquisition in the affected village serves public purpose.

2. To estimate the number of affected families, magnitude of loss land assets based on the actual holdings of the families and the number of families among them likely to be displaced physically or occupationally due to acquisition of land
3. Extent of lands public and private, houses settlements and other common properties likely to be affected by the proposed acquisition
4. To examine whether the extent of land proposed for acquisition is the bare minimum necessity for the commissioning of the proposed project
5. To find out whether an alternative site has been considered for the purpose where there is least displacement problem, but the site itself is not suitable for the project.
6. To study the social impacts of the project by covering both direct land loser households as well as the indirectly affected households due to loss of common property resources (CPRs), socio-economic infrastructures, etc. and the impact of these costs on the overall costs of the project vis-à-vis the benefits of the project.
7. To suggest remedial intervention measures by designing appropriate policies and programmes through designing of a social impact management plan or mitigation plan.

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

3.5.1. Description and Rationale for the Methodology used

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

3.5.2. SIA Study Approach and Methodology:

As per the requirement of the study the project affected households of Tarkabeda village of Hindol Tahasil under Dhenkanal District were covered under SIA study. All the affected households of the village were covered under the survey for obtaining quantitative and qualitative information as per the objectives of the study. The households were classified in two parts one is Project Affected Households and another is Non-affected Households.

State SIA Nodal Agency Nabakrushna Choudhury Center for Development Studies (NCDS) has assigned Social Impact Assessment study for acquisition of 4.45 acre private land from Tarkabeda

village of Hindol Tahasil under Dhenkanal District for Expansion to 2.85 MTPA integrated Steel Plant Project (Phase-II) at Jharbandh by M/S Rungta Mines Limited at Tarkabeda village of Hindol Tahasil under Dhenkanal District (ToR 74 - 00001). **SRUSTI, Khordha**, after receiving the said proposal from concerned District Collector with specific ToR listing all the activities to be undertaken during the study process. After receiving all land particulars of affected Tarkabeda village of Hindol Tahasil under Dhenkanal District, **SRUSTI, Khordha** started conducting the study process starting from the activities like selection of field investigators and supervisors and conduct of their training in regard to the purpose of the study and technique of data collection. Investigators were assigned to identify households as per khata number and title holders including entitled households. Supervisors took the responsibility of monitoring and supervision of data collection and conducted FGDs in the village. Social and resource mapping was done through PRA exercise. All these activities were done under the guidance of Team Leader.

Prior to start of SIA study for the proposed project, a notification in public for undertaking SIA study was published through Odisha Government Gazette by Department of Revenue and Disaster Management, Government of Odisha Notification No- RDM-LAC-DKNL-0004-2024-2853/R&DM Dated 27 Jan 2025(Annexure-1), **SRUSTI, Khordha** research team members visited the project area along with the concerned official to verify the location and to identify the affected areas. After identifying the affected areas, the research team of **SRUSTI, Khordha** organized number of consultation meetings with different stakeholders including villagers at the project area and enquired about people's apprehension, their level of awareness about the project and its potential impact on the project. Information about the location of the project and the survey procedure was shared with the community.

3.5.3. Tools used to collect information for the project

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

3.5.3.1 Review of Secondary Data

A review of different reports, development plans and policy, R and R policy both state and central Act, LARR Act-2013 and Odisha Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules 2016, related research publications was done. The sources from which the indirect data were collected were (1) details of the project and the areas affected by

the project (2) census report (3) documents of the Government of Odisha. The collection of indirect data is based on the schedule of land, the population of the affected villages, the map of the project area and the detailed description of the project, the documents of the rules and regulations, the policy director, the district statistics booklet and other details.

3.5.3.2. Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA)

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

3.5.3.3. Personal interview with affected and non-affected households

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

3.5.3.4 Site Visits

The Research Supervisor visited all the affected areas to obtain a clear understanding of its geography, topography, infrastructure, affected households and people and their socio-economic life. The team also met all concerned District Level, and Tahasil level officers and PRI representatives. The detailed field study, Focus Group Discussions and Participatory Rural Appraisal were made by the SIA team. The team consulted different stakeholders and organized a number of meetings. Broadly speaking, the study is based on 6 sets of information viz. (a) Baseline information about the socio-economic status of households and community in the pre-project period, (b) information about the likely socio-economic impact, their magnitude, distribution and time frame, (c) Information about the positively and negatively affected groups, (d) Information on the perception of the people to be affected about the project benefits and harms, (e) Information on potential action and measures of intervention to mitigate/minimize the adverse impact and (f) Information on institutional capacity and preparedness to implement the action plan and corrective measures.

3.5.4. Sampling methodology used

Collector and District Magistrate, Dhenkanal district gave a proposal for acquisition of 4.450 acres of private land from Tarkabeda village of Hindol Tahasil under Dhenkanal District for Expansion to 2.85 MTPA integrated Steel Plant Project (Phase-II) at Jharbandh by M/S Rungta Mines Limited . The details of ROR holder has been given in the following table.

As per the ROR provided by the Land requiring body 4.450 acres of land of 30 title holders of 11 plots of 7 Khata in Tarkabeda village is going to be affected by the proposed land acquisition but During genealogy of those 30 title holders family it was found that the original ROR holder along with the successor of died original ROR the total family is 48. During Survey out of these 48 household 3 Household were not available during the study in the village and could not be surveyed. Finally for the purpose, 45 affected households of Tarkabeda village have been surveyed. In order to find a comparative impact assessment of the proposed project, 10 numbers of Non affected household from the village were also covered. Data analysis was done using simple and relevant statistical methods like average, and percentages.

Table 3.2 Details of number of household surveyed

| Name of the Village | Number of Khatas | Number of plots | Number of Title holder As per RoR List | Number of Extended families | Families not available during survey | Actual HH Surveyed |
|---------------------|------------------|-----------------|--|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Tarkabeda | 7 | 11 | 30 | 48 | 3 | 45 |

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

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

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

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

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

3.5.6. Schedule of consultations with public representatives and key stakeholders

Before the survey of the affected families, community and public consultations were held by conducting Focused Group Discussions (FGDs) with the villagers 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. People selected from different ages, social and economic groups participated and shared their views.

3.5.6.1. Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)

It was planned to conduct a Focus Group Discussion (FGD) at Tarkabeda village for Expansion to 2.85 MTPA integrated Steel Plant Project (Phase-II) at Jharbandh by M/S Rungta Mines Limited. In the focus group discussion, people from similar backgrounds or experiences are brought together to discuss a specific topic of interest to the investigators. A checklist of issue was prepared, to aid in conducting the focus group discussions, which included the following:

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

The opinions and suggestions that emerged during the focus group discussions have been used wherever necessary to inform the conclusions of the study.

The views and opinions that emerged during the FGDs held at Tarkabeda villages on dated – 08.02.25

On the dated 08.02.25, a focus group discussion was organized at Tarkabeda village, where about 14 numbers of villagers were participated. Mr. Sarat Kumar Pradhan, Field Investigator of SRUSTI, Khordha addressed the villagers and explained in detail about the purpose of the survey and the land acquisition Act introduced by the government of India as well as Govt. of Odisha. He said that 4.450 acres of land will be acquired for the proposed Expansion to 2.85 MTPA integrated Steel Plant Project (Phase-II) at Jharbandh by M/S Rungta Mines Limited project.



Based on the land owners name mentioned in the

RoR our team members will collect the various informations of all the affected families and identified title holder of the record owner through developed a genealogy tree of each khata. Then Mr. Pradhan wanted to know about the socio economic condition of the village, how the agriculture practices are going on at the village.

During the discussion it was found that, most of the male participants and some of the female members were aware about the proposed project. Though there was overall support for the

project but some of the HHs showed their concern about the loss of agricultural lands which provides them livelihood support to their family. They also said that, the maximum affected HHs are

depending on the land for their livelihood. Therefore, project authority should provide fair and justified compensation to them.

Regarding the Socio economic condition of the village, they said that, Tarkabeda village is a big village having approximately 1800 acres of geographical area. The village consists of approximately 500 household. Out of these household approximately 20% Household are Scheduled Caste. 3% household are Scheduled Tribe and Rest 77% are General Caste. Out of them 10% households are women headed household. The villagers mostly depend upon their agricultural land for their livelihood. All the agriculture lands are rainfed. Mostly **Paddy, Pulses** has been produce as are agriculture commodities in this village. Due to not availability of irrigation facility most of the lands are cultivated for Paddy depending on rain. Villagers usually sale Paddy at the rate of Rs.2000 to Rs.2500 per quintal. More than 20% families are landless who earn their livelihood working as daily labour .

In this Village the Primary, Middle and Govt Secondary Schools are available Govt Primary, Govt Middle and Govt Secondary Schools are available in this Village. Nearest Disabled School, Govt Polytechnic College and Govt ITI College are in Dhenkanal. Nearest Private Pre Primary School is at Meramundali. Nearest Private Engineering College is in Dhenkanal. Nearest Govt Medical College and Govt MBA college are in Cuttack. Nearest Govt Senior Secondary School and Govt Arts and Science Degree College are in Khajuriakata.

Total population of village is approximately 1500. Village literacy rate among male is more than 80% and the Female literacy rate is 70%.

Cultivation is the main occupation of the affected people. Besides cultivation villagers used to work as daily wage labour in nearby factories. Some people also migrate to Angul and Dhenkanal for daily work Women seem to be empowered as they are active members of ASHA, AWW, Members of SHG and also doing labour works. There was no child labour prevalent. Trafficking of women and children do not exist. No NGO is working in the village. CSR activities are carried out by M/S Rungta Mines Ltd. No Common Property like Gochar, Village forest, water bodies are going to be affected by the project. Community life like Market places, Recreation places, Play ground, Religious places will not be affected due to this land acquisition. During FGD villagers demanded for;

1. The land looser families demanded for payment of compensation at Market price instead of Government price and as they are losing their source of livelihood therefore they demanded for permanent job in the company .

2. Due to the Expansion of Steel Plant at Jharbandh by M/S Rungta Mines Limited there will be an increase in the level of pollution which will affect the health condition of local people. Therefore they have requested to take precautionary measures to reduce pollution.
3. Villagers demanded for health facilities in the village.
4. Villagers were not aware about which portion of their land (Govt or Private land) will be acquired. Therefore they demanded for demarcation activities to be done before acquisition .
5. Company should provide fresh drinking water through pipe supply in each of the household.

At the end, Mr. Sarat Kumar Pradhan, concluded the meeting with a vote of thanks to all the villagers with a promise that the well-suggested feedback provided by the villagers for the proposed project would be recorded in the Social Impact Assessment Study report and will be submitted to the District Collector.

3.5.6.2 Analytical Tools and Consultation Methods

The four sets of tools were used for collection of information for the SIA Study viz. Household Interview Schedule, Unit/ward/unit/ward/village Profile Schedule, Focused Group Discussion Schedule and Social & Resource Mapping Two sets of schedules were designed keeping in mind the objectives and in compliance with relevant Acts and Rules – one each for the directly affected and non-affected households of the village. They were submitted to the State SIA Unit for approval. Census Survey was conducted in the project affected village for the 45 directly affected and 10 sample nonaffected households who may be indirectly affected. Social mapping, Resource mapping, Focus Group Discussions, key informants' interview and consultation with officials were done to collect required information.

3.5.6.3 Household Survey using Census Method

The SIA team at the first stage administered the pre-tested interview schedule to the stakeholders. The schedules contain questions on socio-economic profile including family details, occupation, source wise income, head wise expenditure, household assets, employment and views on compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation. The respondents from affected families and randomly selected unaffected extended their full cooperation in answering all the questions of the field investigators. The role of women in making decision in the family matters was also discussed. The team received full cooperation from the members of the affected and unaffected families. Collection of households level data were not restricted to those contained in the schedule. Queries of affected respondents were taken care of for gaining their confidence, securing their support and eliciting required information. Cross checking and validation were done.

3.5.6.4 Preparation of the Socio-economic Profile

All the 45 affected households were covered during the survey. The interview schedule was administered to 45 directly affected and 10 sample nonaffected households of the /village. Individual opinions were also collected about the extent of loss of their means of livelihood because of the proposed Land Acquisition. Opinions of the people about the negative Social Impacts because of the proposed loss of common property resources were also collected.

3.5.6.5 Preparation of a Social-Impact Management Plan

The SIA study team prepared a Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP) containing ameliorative measures to address the negative social impacts of the project identified in the course of SIA study. Due care has been taken to provide a comprehensive analysis of social costs to be incurred and benefits to be accrued from the project and the impoverishment risk of the families depending upon land or getting displaced from their houses and the mitigation plan for resettlement and rehabilitation of such displaced and project affected families. The implementation of SIMP will help improve the socio-economic status of the households and the wards in the affected area.

3.5.6.6 Draft Report

A Draft Report has been prepared basing on the assessment and analysis of primary and secondary data. The SIA draft report and SIMP have been prepared in the regional language (Odia). The same will be distributed before the public hearing.

3.5.7. Brief description of public hearings conducted.

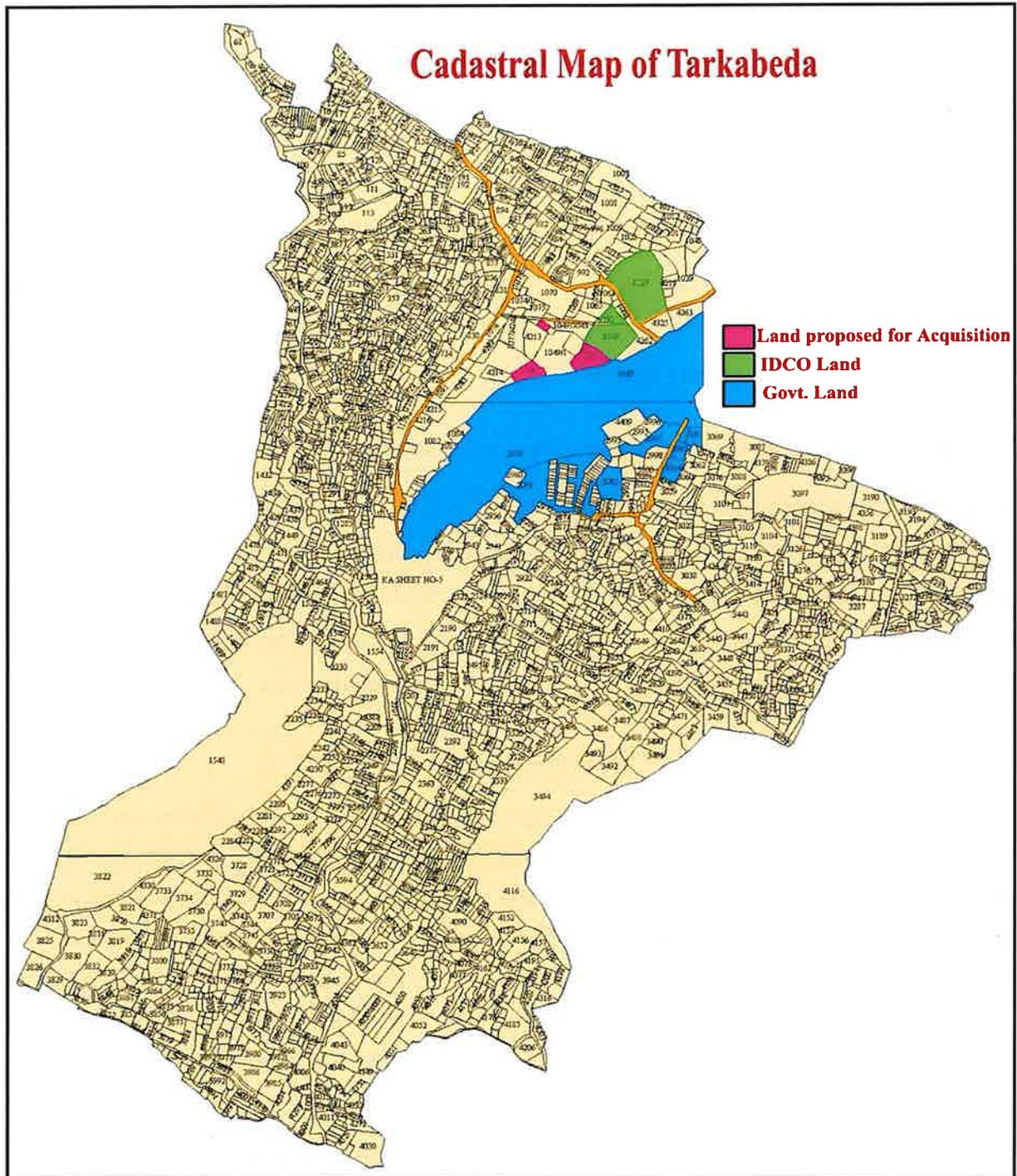
As per Section-5 of the “Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013” (RFCTLARR Act-2013) and subsequent Act “The Odisha Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules, 2016” (ORFCTLARR Act-2016) Rule-14, it is mandatory to conduct Public Hearing in the affected area after preparation of Draft Report of social impact assessment study. The new law is intended to maintain transparency in the process of land acquisition through Public Hearing. Public hearing will be attended by government officials where the social impact assessment study report will be shared in Odia language and feedback from stakeholders including affected families on land acquisition will be recorded. Feedback gathered from the meeting should be included in the final report of the social impact assessment study. Before organizing the Public Hearing, the time and place of the meeting were communicated to different stakeholders through information and notices issued by district administration.

CHAPTER-IV LAND ASSESSMENT

4.1. Maps showing area of impact under the project

Cadastral map of affected village marking the land proposed for acquisition is given in **Map-4.1**

Map-4.1 :- Cadastral map of Tarkabeda village



4.2. Area of impact under the proposed project including both land to be acquired and areas that will be affected by environmental, social or other impacts of the project.

The proposed land to be acquired does not belong to scheduled area. As has been already indicated earlier this is the only alternative having no other alternative sites. The area of impact would be on 01 village from which land is being acquired. According to the Collector and District Magistrate, Dhenkanal district a total of **4.450 acres** of private land is to be acquired from Tarkabeda village of Hindol Tahasil under Dhenkanal District for Expansion to 2.85 MTPA integrated Steel Plant Project (Phase-II) at Jharbandh by M/S Rungta Mines Limited. In order to give fair compensation and transparency in land acquisition and to find out the likely social impact of such land acquisition in said villages, it is necessary to conduct a SIA Study covering both the direct and indirectly affected families. The details of impact of the project has been discussed in Chapter 7.

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

A total of **4.450 acres** of private land will be acquired from Tarkabeda village of Hindol Tahasil under Dhenkanal District for Expansion to 2.85 MTPA integrated Steel Plant Project (Phase-II) at Jharbandh by M/S Rungta Mines Limited .

4.4. If the land proposed for acquisition is bare minimum requirement

At present, Company has its existing setup at Tarkabeda village. Adjacent to the Company premises, The Company wants to acquire those lands for its project through IDCO. The present SIA study is limited to site for Expansion to 2.85 MTPA integrated Steel Plant Project (Phase-II) at Jharbandh by M/S Rungta Mines Limited at Tarkabeda village of Hindol Tahasil under Dhenkanal District. Therefore the land proposed for acquisition is bare minimum requirement.

4.5 Possible of alternative sites for the project and their feasibility

An attempt was also made by the SIA study team to examine other possible alternatives to change the site for Expansion to 2.85 MTPA integrated Steel Plant Project (Phase-II) at Jharbandh by M/S Rungta Mines Limited to minimize tenancy land acquisition. But this was not possible because at present the proposed project has been planned keeping in view the requirements of the MoEF stipulation and other aspects like Topographical conditions, geological location, geotechnical conditions etc. Various site specific studies like Location, Communication infrastructure, Topographical survey, drainage pattern, environmental impact, meteorological data, hydrological studies, geotechnical investigations has been taken up.

The plant layouts has also been developed looking into the placement of technological and service units so that there will be no interference and, the movement of man and material is easy and

minimum. The technical officers of IDCO & M/S Rungta Mines Ltd. has enquired the alternate and finalized this place. The alternatives are not technically feasible. No other place is found suitable. Any such change in location may consequent negative impacts. Finally, the study team after examining all alternatives with regard to site, found that site selected is justified and in the present stage ensures bare minimum requirement.

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

The proposed land to be acquired does not belongs to scheduled area. The location can not be changed. As has been already indicated earlier this is the only alternative having no other alternative sites. The area of impact would be on 01 village from which land will be acquired .

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

The present land acquisition is for the “Expansion to 2.85 MTPA integrated Steel Plant Project (Phase-II) at Jharbandh by M/S Rungta Mines Limited. The company has its previous set up. Previously land has been acquired earlier for the existing company.

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

It was convinced from the Village cadastral map presented in Map – 4.1 all other plots surrounding these plot are government land and IDCO land will be utilized for the proposed purpose.

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

A household may use its land mostly for housing and agriculture, government land is used for common benefits like roads, pathways, pasture, forest and temples. Land acquisition is likely to have an adverse effect on them. For Expansion to 2.85 MTPA integrated Steel Plant Project (Phase-II) at Jharbandh by M/S Rungta Mines Limited , total 4.450 acres of private land will be acquired from Tarkabeda village of Hindol Tahasil under Dhenkanal District . The land details on the basis of RoR are presented in the table- 4.1. As per the provided RoR, the land proposed to be acquired is categorized as Taila- 2 and Bagayat-2. During FGD villagers described those as Non Irrigated medium land. There is no other lands involved in the whole acquisition process.

Present use and classification of land

According to land utilisation patteredn the details of type of land is given below. During analysis of ROR of affected area it was revealed that in all the cases the whole of land in a plot will be acquired for the project. So either the title holder will be left with no land or a very insignificant amount of land will be left on his ownership. It may be noted that non irrigated agricultural land will be acquired for the project. The plot wise details of land planned to be acquired has been given below.

Table 4.1: Plot wise details of type of Land to be Affected and Acquired for the Proposed Project

Village - Tarkabeda

(Land in acre)

| SI No | Tenant name as per RoR | Fathers Name | Khata No | Plot no | Kisam | Total Area of the Plot (in Acre) | Area to be Acquired (In Acre) | Percentage of Plot to be acquired |
|-------|------------------------|-----------------------|----------|---------|--------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 | Dharanidhar Jena | Late. Nakula Jena | 125 | 1051 | Taila-2 | 0.24 | 0.24 | 100.00 |
| 1.1 | Dhulia Jena | Late. Nakula Jena | | | | | | |
| 1.2 | Duryodhan Jena | Late. Nakula Jena | | | | | | |
| 1.3 | Mayadhar Jena | Late. Nakula Jena | | | | | | |
| 2 | Nidhia Dehury | Late. Damei Dehuri | 141 | 1048 | Taila-2 | 1.56 | 1.56 | 100.00 |
| 3 | Nabaghan Nahak | Late. Tanguru Nahak | 163 | 1052 | Taila-2 | 0.15 | 0.15 | 100.00 |
| 3.1 | Pranabandhu Nahak | Late. Tanguru Nahak | | | | | | |
| 4 | Pramod Kumar Jena | Late. Lochan Jena | 192 | 1050 | Taila-2 | 0.37 | 0.37 | 100.00 |
| 4.1 | Rabinarayan Jena | Late. Lochan Jena | | | | | | |
| 4.2 | Shankarshana Jena | Late. Lochan Jena | | | | | | |
| 4.3 | Shibnarayan Jena | Late. Lochan Jena | | | | | | |
| 5 | Bimbadhar Dalei | Late. Agasti Dalei | 203 | 1076 | Bagayat-2 | 0.45 | 0.45 | 100.00 |
| 5.1 | Hruda Dalei | Late. Madhab Dalei | | | | | | |
| 5.2 | Jadu Dalei | Late. Agasti Dalei | | | | | | |
| 5.3 | Lokei Dalei | Late. Madhab Dalei | | | | | | |
| 5.4 | Madan Dalei | Late. Agasti Dalei | | | | | | |
| 5.5 | Maharaga Dalei | Late. Madhab Dalei | | | | | | |
| 6 | Antaryami Jena | Late. Lingaraj Jena | 3 | 1053 | Taila-2 | 0.23 | 0.23 | 100.00 |
| 6.1 | Driver Jena | Late. Lingaraj Jena | | | | | | |
| 6.2 | Pravakar Jena | Late. Lingaraj Jena | | | | | | |
| 6.3 | Upendra Jena | Late. Lingaraj Jena | | | | | | |
| 7 | Bairagi Jena | Late. Routra Jena | 62 | 1054 | Taila-2 | 0.22 | 0.22 | 100.00 |
| 7.1 | Banka Jena | Late. Routra Jena | | 1055 | Taila-2 | 0.22 | 0.22 | 100.00 |
| 7.2 | Chakradhar Jena | Late. Durlbha Jena | | 1056 | Taila-2 | 0.32 | 0.32 | 100.00 |
| 7.3 | Gangadhar Jena | Late. Chintamani Jena | | 1057 | Taila-2 | 0.32 | 0.32 | 100.00 |
| 7.4 | Gunjar Bewa | H/o. Routra Jena | | 1058 | Taila-2 | 0.37 | 0.37 | 100.00 |
| 7.5 | Mulia Jena | Late. Hadia Jena | | | | | | |
| 7.6 | Raghu Jena | Late. Routra Jena | | | | | | |
| 7.7 | Rathia Jena | Late. Routra Jena | | | | | | |
| 7.8 | Santara Jena | Late. Hadia Jena | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Total | 4.45 | 4.45 | |

Source:- RoR Records and Field Survey

If it is an agricultural land, the irrigation coverage for the said land and the cropping pattern

As mentioned earlier, most of the land in the village is used only for agriculture purpose. All these lands proposed for acquisition are cultivated only depending on the rains. There is no irrigation system for this land. In all these lands paddy and to some extent Pulses has been cultivated only during Kharif & Rabi season.

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

The entire 4.450 acres of land proposed for acquisition is non-irrigated land. The Land belongs to 48 owners per head land acquisition will be .092 acre which is very negligible . All these lands are cultivated only depending on the rains. There is no irrigation system for this land. In all these lands paddy is cultivated only during Kharif season. To some extent Pulses is also cultivated .Hence, the special provisions with respect to food security for acquisition of irrigated multi-cropped land under section 10 (1), Chapter III of RFCTLAR&R Act 2013 is not applicable in this proposed project.

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

4.11.1 Size of land holdings, ownership patterns, Land distribution

Collector and District Magistrate, Dhenkanal district gave a proposal for acquisition of 4.450 acres of private land from Tarkabeda village of Hindol Tahasil under Dhenkanal District for Expansion to 2.85 MTPA integrated Steel Plant Project (Phase-II) at Jharbandh by M/S Rungta Mines Limited

As per the ROR provided by the Land requiring body 4.450 acres of land of 30 title holders of 11 plots of 7 Khata in Tarkabeda village is going to be affected by the proposed land acquisition but During genealogy of those 30 title holders family it was found that the original ROR holder along with the successor of died original ROR the total family is 48. During Survey out of these 48 household 3 Household were not available in the village during the study and could not be surveyed. Finally for the purpose, 45 affected households of Tarkabeda village have been surveyed.. Hence, it is assumed that the loss of land may affect significantly to the family owned the share. The entire 4.450 acres of land proposed for acquisition is non-irrigated land. The Land belongs to 48 owners per head land acquisition will be .092 acre which is very negligible .

4.11.2. Number of residential houses and public and private infrastructure and assets ;

No residential houses and public and private infrastructure and assets are going to be affected by this project.

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

As per the findings of FGDs conducted in the villages, it was found that no sale transaction of land is reported in the village during the last three years. The cash compensation would be finalized on the basis of the guidelines of RFCTLARR Act 2013. In the process of finalization of land price the

benchmark price of the land would be taken into consideration. Accordingly other variable like 100% soltium, 12% interest per annum will be added with the base price of the land while payment of compensation.

4.12.1 basis of determination of value of land to be lost due to land acquisition

The market value of land to be lost due to land acquisition will be determined on the basis of the following.

- The value mentioned in the official seal statistic maintained in the registration of sale deeds (under the Indian Stamp Act – 1899) relating to the area where the affected land is located.
- The market value of land as per approved Benchmark Valuation (BMV).
- The average of highest sales value recorded in 50 per cent of the sale deeds of similar type of land transacted in the vicinity of project affected area immediately preceding 3 years.

The highest of a, b, and c is considered in valuing the affected land. The date for determination of market value of land shall be the date on which the preliminary notification for land acquisition is issued under Section 11(1) of rules.

4.12.2 Multiplying factor and Sliding Scale

The multiplying factor for assessment of land price is decided in accordance with the Government of Odisha notification in the Revenue Disaster Management Department issued vide No.LA(A)-23/2014/9068 dated 19.03.2016.

Table 4.2: Radial Distance, Sliding Scale and Multiplier Factor

| Sl. No. | Slab | Radial Distance from Nearest Town (Km.) | Multiplier Factor |
|---------|------|---|-------------------|
| 1 | 1 | 0-10 | 1.00 |
| 2 | 2 | 11-20 | 1.20 |
| 3 | 3 | 21-30 | 1.40 |
| 4 | 4 | 31-40 | 1.80 |
| 5 | 5 | Above 40 | 2.00 |

Source: Notification No.LA(A)-23/2014/9068 dated 19.03.2016, Revenue Disaster Management Department, Government of Odisha.

In the context of Land Acquisition for Expansion to 2.85 MTPA integrated Steel Plant Project (Phase-II) at Jharbandh by M/S Rungta Mines Limited at Tarkabeda village of Hindol Tahasil under Dhenkanal District, the relevant multiplying factor will be decided looking its distance from nearest NAC.

4.12.3 Value of Assets, Trees etc. on Land

Section 29(1) of the Rules provides for considering the value of (a) buildings, house(s), and other immovable property or asset(s) attached to the land to be acquired; and (b) plants and trees on

such land for purposes of determining the value of land. The District collector, who is the authority to determine the valuation of land, shall use the service of a competent engineer or other specialists in the relevant field like those in the field of agriculture, forestry, horticulture, sericulture, fishery etc. as she/he may deem necessary. It is pertinent to note that there are some non fruit bearing trees on the affected plots from which land acquisition has been proposed by the Government. Therefore appropriate authority should calculate the value of the tree and pay compensation for this.

4.12.4 Solatium@100%

Under Section 30 of the Act, an award of 100 per cent of market value of land, i.e. the amount arrived at by multiplying the multiplier value to the price of land, plus the value of assets, trees etc. attached to the land is to be awarded.

4.12.5 Additional Award

Under Section 30(3) of the Act and additional 12 per cent interest per annum from the date of publication of preliminary notification on land acquisition made under Section 11(1) to the date of publication of Declaration and summary of Rehabilitation and Resettlement made under Section 19(1) of the Act and to the date of award of benefits to the affected households or the date of taking possession of the land by the District Collector, whichever is earlier (normally one year each for maximum 2 years) is to be awarded on the value of land as mentioned below.

The specimen of Land valuation as per rule under provisions of Sections mentioned above i.e. 11(1), 29(1), 30(3) and 19(1) of the RFLTLAR & R Act 2013 on land acquisition with land price of Rs.1,00,000/- arrived for illustration and better appreciation.

Table 4.4: Specimen Calculation Format

| Sl. No. | Items | Amount (Rs.) |
|---------|---|-------------------|
| 1 | Market Value | 100000 |
| 2 | Multiplying Factor | 1 |
| 3 | Total (1 + 2) | 100000 |
| 4 | Cost of Assets Trees attached to Land (Appx) | 20,000 |
| 5 | Total (3 + 4) | 1,20,000 |
| 6 | Solatium 100% | 1,20,000 |
| 7 | Additional 12% Per Annum on Market Value of land at 1 above for 2 years (Cut-off Date being the date of Preliminary notification from 11(1) to 19(1) one year and from 19(1) to Award maximum one year) | to be calculated |
| | Grand Total (5 + 6 + 7) | 2,40,000+interest |

Source: Notification No. RDM-LAA-CLRFIC-20002-2015(Part)/22485/R&DM, dated 22.06.2018.

Note: The Figures at 1 and 4 are hypothetical.

CHAPTER – V

ESTIMATION AND ENUMERATION OF AFFECTED FAMILIES AND ASSETS

This chapter presents the details of land loser families / persons as per the Terms of Reference. The Report is prepared as per the two Gazette notifications, i.e., “The Gazette of India, No.40, dated 27th September, 2013” and “The Gazette of Odisha, No. 331, dated 11th February, 2016”. Extracts of legal framework as applicable for the project is given in previous chapter. For the purposes of the Social Impact Assessment study, it is necessary to assess the project impact on the household. In this household/ family is considered as a unit. According to RFCTLA R&R Act 2013 “Families who are losing their income, partially or fully, due to loss of land in the acquisition are considered as Project Affected Families (PAFs). The severity of the effect can be further categorized based on the extent of loss of land under cultivation (either partial or full). If a family is losing their total land under cultivation, then it is considered as fully affected else partially affected”. As per rule-30 of the Odisha Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation & Resettlement Rules 2016, enumeration of the affected families would be done on the basis of whose land and immovable properties would be acquired. Accordingly the study team has enumerated the affected families during the survey work. In the present case, Expansion to 2.85 MTPA integrated Steel Plant Project (Phase-II) at Jharbandh by M/S Rungta Mines Limited. 4.450 acres of Private land will be acquired from Tarkabeda village under Hindol Tahasil under Dhenkanal District. .

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

As per the ROR provided by the Land requiring body 4.450 acres of land of 30 title holders of 11 plots of 7 Khata in Tarkabeda village is going to be affected by the proposed land acquisition but During genealogy of those 30 title holders family it was found that the original ROR holder along with the successor of died original ROR the total family is 48. During Survey out of these 48 household 3 Household were not available in the village during the study and could not be surveyed. Finally for the purpose, 45 affected households of Tarkabeda village have been surveyed.. Data analysis was done using simple and relevant statistical methods like average, and percentages. List of enumerated land loosing families is presented in *Annexure II*.

5.1.1 Demographic Profile of Affected Households

The demographic and socio-economic peculiarities of the affected households in the affected villages under the project area are presented in this section. Historically, religion and caste of a household are reflected on its social and economic status. The details are given in Table below.

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

| Sl. No. | Village | | Caste/Tribe | | | | Total |
|---------|-----------|---|-------------|------|-------|---------|--------|
| | | | SC | ST | OBC | General | |
| 1 | Tarkabeda | N | 8 | 0 | 37 | 0 | 45 |
| | | % | 17.78 | 0.00 | 82.22 | 0 | 100.00 |

Source: Field Study

Among the 45 households surveyed under the SIA Study, all are Hindu households. Out of 45 households surveyed 8 (17.78%) are of Scheduled Caste and rest 37(82.22%) are OBC. Scheduled Tribe and General category household are not found among the affected household. Since most of the affected households are socio-economically backward therefore land acquisition will have an adverse effect on them.

5.1.2 Gender Profile

Gender aspects are an important dimension of development and have been studied in the affected village. The study has covered 45 affected households of affected village.

Table 5.2. Gender Composition of Heads of Affected Households

| Village | Unit | Respondent | | Head of the Household | | Total |
|-----------|------|------------|--------|-----------------------|--------|--------|
| | | Male | Female | Male | Female | |
| Tarkabeda | N | 42 | 3 | 39 | 6 | 45 |
| | % | 93.33 | 6.67 | 86.67 | 13.33 | 100.00 |

Source: Field Study

The gender classifications of the head of the households shows that, out of 45 affected household 39 (86.17%) households are headed by males and 6(13.33%) households are headed by females. This indicates that majority of the affected households are male-headed households in the study area. In case of respondent only 6.67% (3) Female Head of the household talked to the survey team members and participated in the survey. A summary picture is given in the table above.

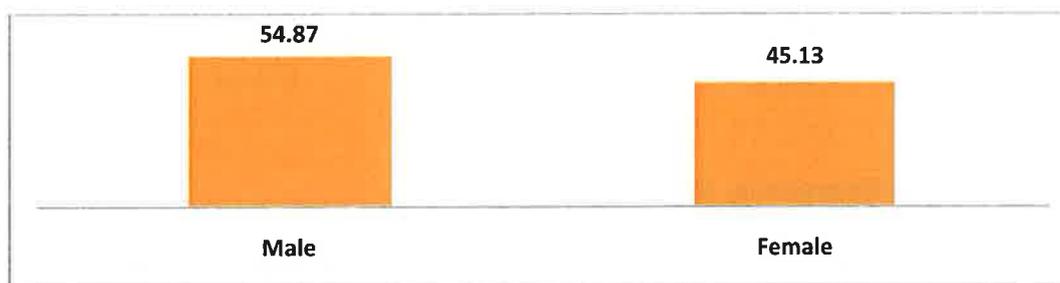
It was revealed from the gender classification of the population that the total population of the affected household is estimated to be 195. Out of them, 107 or (54.87%) Male and 88(45.13%) are female. The average family size is 3.85 and the sex ratio is 822 presented in Table above. Caste wise genderwise details have been given in the table below.

Table 5.3: Gender distribution of population of Affected Households

| Sl No | Name of Village | | No of HH | Male | Female | Total | Average Family Size | Sex Ratio |
|-------|-----------------|---|----------|-------|--------|--------|---------------------|-----------|
| 1 | Tarkabeda | N | 45 | 107 | 88 | 195 | 3.85 | 822 |
| | | % | | 54.87 | 45.13 | 100.00 | | |

Source: Field Study

Fig 5.1 Genderwise distribution of affected population %



5.1.3 Age Composition

The age distribution of population is an important dimension of the demographic profile because it reveals the proportion of productive population and the dependency burden. The details of age distribution among affected has been discussed below. Age structure refers to the contribution of population as well as dependence of population on various economic and social activities. Table below shows the population distribution of the affected population. The age groups of 19-40 and 41-60 years are supposed to be economically productive and people in these age groups usually earn to contribute to the society, family and surroundings.

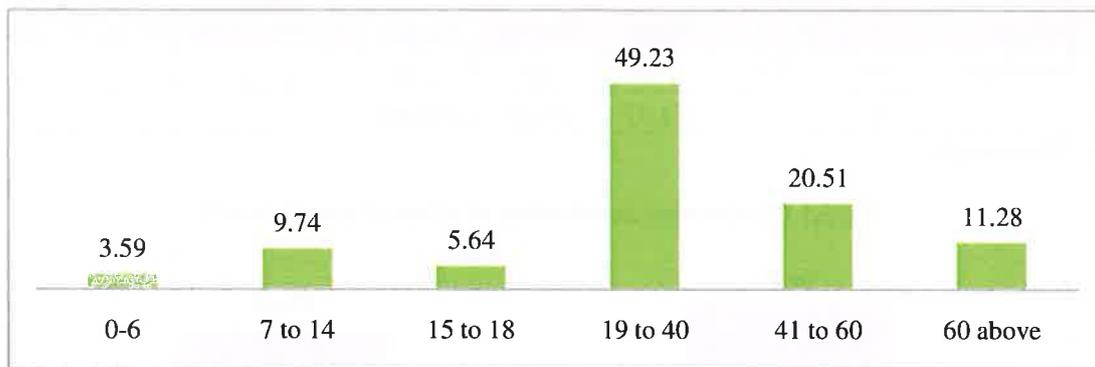
Table 5.4 Age group wise Distribution of population of affected household

| Name of the Village | Unit | Age group | | | | | | Total |
|---------------------|------|-----------|---------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------|
| | | 0-6 | 7 to 14 | 15 to 18 | 19 to 40 | 41 to 60 | 60 above | |
| Tarkabeda | N | 7 | 19 | 11 | 96 | 40 | 22 | 195 |
| | % | 3.59 | 9.74 | 5.64 | 49.23 | 20.51 | 11.28 | 100.00 |

Source: Field Study

It is evident from the table that majority 96(49.23%) persons belong to productive age group (19-40 Yrs) and the second productive age group 41-60 Yrs constitutes 40 (20.51%) persons of the total affected population. Among other age groups 7 (3.59%) persons are in the age group of 0-6 years and, 7 to 14 years age group constitute 19 (9.74%), 15 to 18 years constitute 11(5.64%) & 60 and above age group 22 (11.28%) person. It was found from the analysis that the working age population that is 19-60 years of age accounts for nearly 70% of population suggesting a dependency load of 30% which is high. Given high dependency burden on the working age group of population, land acquisition will put the affected households in a difficult situation. There will be some adverse impact over the affected population. Therefore, SIMP should be so designed to protect the affected population

Fig 5.2 Distribution of population in different age group



5.1.4 Literacy and Educational Status

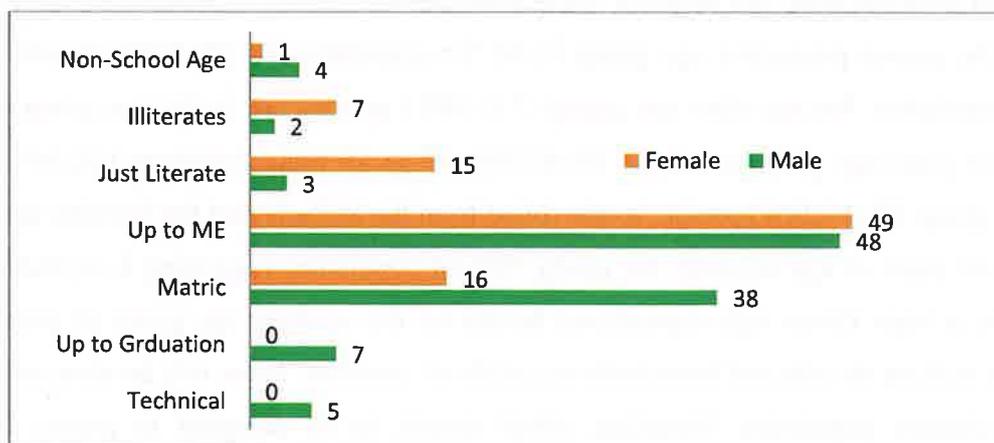
Among the total population numbering 195 in affected population highest number of persons i.e 97 (49.74%) have passed up to M.E School. followed by 54(27.69%) have passed matriculation. Very less number of persons i.e 7(3.59%) have passed graduation and 5 (2.56%) have technical education.. The illiteracy level among the affected population is found to be 9(4.62%) and just literate are 18 (9.23%).

Table 5.5 : Distribution of Literates by Levels of Education

| Educational Status | Male | Female | Total | % to total Population |
|--------------------|------|--------|-------|-----------------------|
| Non-School Age | 4 | 1 | 5 | 2.56 |
| Illiterates | 2 | 7 | 9 | 4.62 |
| Just Literate | 3 | 15 | 18 | 9.23 |
| Up to ME | 48 | 49 | 97 | 49.74 |
| Matric | 38 | 16 | 54 | 27.69 |
| Grduation | 7 | 0 | 7 | 3.59 |
| Technical | 5 | 0 | 5 | 2.56 |
| Total | 107 | 88 | 195 | 100.00 |

Source: Field Study

Figure -5.3 Distribution of population as per their level of educational



5.1.5 Occupational Distribution of Population

There is a need to discuss usual activity status and participation in economic activities, which gives clear picture about work force participation rate and status of employment before discussing livelihood. It is revealed from the survey that usual activity status and participation in economic activities shows that out of total 195 population 136 (69.74%) are within productive population group, i.e. 19 to 60 years. Out of them 88 are engaged in some employment activities, 63 are housewife and absolute un employment is 2 (1.03%). Besides that 22 (11.28%) are Student, 5(2.56%) Non school going age 15 (7.69%) are old and retired.

Table 5.6: Distribution of Population by usual Activity

| Sl. No. | Activity | Total | Percentage |
|---------|------------------------|------------|---------------|
| 1 | Employed | 88 | 45.13 |
| 2 | Un-Employed | 2 | 1.03 |
| 3 | House wife | 63 | 32.31 |
| 4 | Student | 22 | 11.28 |
| 5 | Non-School going child | 5 | 2.56 |
| 6 | Old/Retaired | 15 | 7.69 |
| | Total | 195 | 100.00 |

Source: Field Study

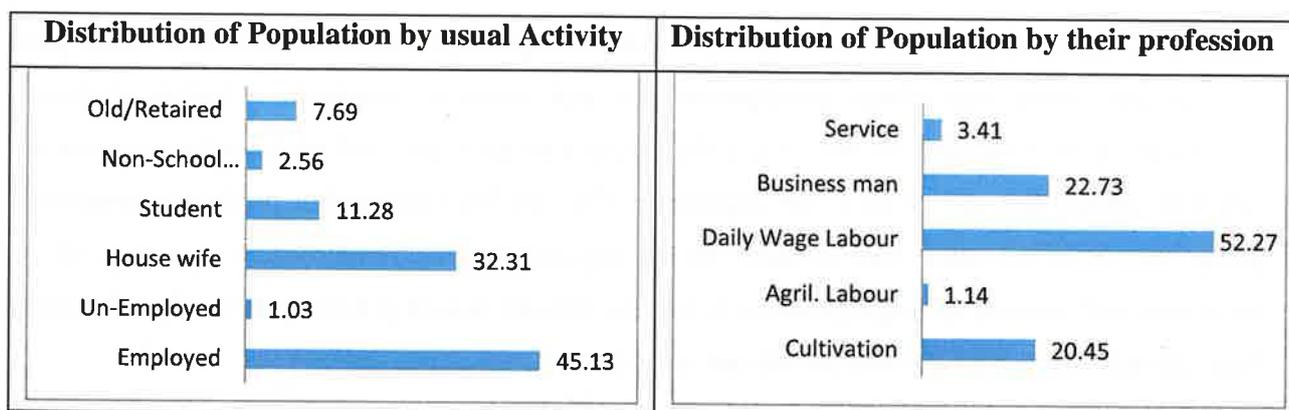
Who are involved in economic activities' and contributing to the income of the household there number is 88. While analyzing the pattern of employment it was revealed that out of the economically active population of affected category, highest number that is 46 (52.27%) persons are Daily wage labour, followed by 20 (22.73%) are business man, 18 (20.45%) engaged in cultivation, 3(3.41%) in Service and only 1 (1.14%) is Agriculture labour. The land acquisition will not put any adverse impact over these population. The details in this regard has been given in Table below.

Table 5.7: Distribution of Population by their profession

| Sl.No. | Type of Occupation | No. Of HH | Percentage |
|--------|--------------------|-----------|---------------|
| 1 | Cultivation | 18 | 20.45 |
| 2 | Agril. Labour | 1 | 1.14 |
| 3 | Daily Wage Labour | 46 | 52.27 |
| 4 | Business man | 20 | 22.73 |
| 5 | Service | 3 | 3.41 |
| | Total | 88 | 100.00 |

Source: Field Study

Figure -5.4 Distribution of Population by usual Activities and profession



5.1.6 Income, Expenditure, Poverty and Indebtedness

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

The distribution of family income of the affected families shows that the highest i.e. 17(37.78%) families have income range of more than Rs.3,01,000 to Rs.5,00,000 per annum followed by 12 (26.67)) household have an income of Rs.5,01,000 to Rs.10,00,000 and 11(24.44) household have an income of Rs.1,51,000 to Rs.3,00,000. Only 3(6.67%) household have an income of Rs.85,000 – Rs.1,50,000 and 2(4.44) Household have income range of Rs.60000 to Rs.85,000. No household have an income of less than 60,000 per annum.

Table 5.8: Distribution of Households by Income Class (Income per annum from all source)

| SL.No | Village | Number of Households by Level of Income (Rs.) | | | | | | Total |
|-------|--------------|---|-------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| | | Less than 60000 | 60000-85000 | 86000-150000 | 151000-300000 | 301000-500000 | 501000-1000000 | |
| 1 | Tarkabeda | 0 | 2 | 3 | 11 | 17 | 12 | 45 |
| | Total | 0.00 | 4.44 | 6.67 | 24.44 | 37.78 | 26.67 | 100.00 |

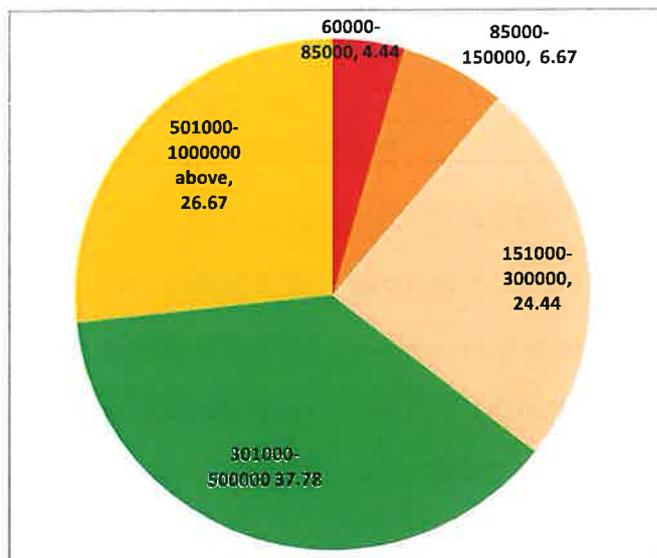
Source: Field Study

The families earning an annual income of below Rs.60,000 may be identified as poor category families living below the poverty line as per the latest poverty estimate made by Rangarajan Committee in the year 2016. According to Rangarajan Committee family spending less than Rs.32 per day in rural area and less than Rs.47 per day per capita in urban area in the year 2016 was identified as BPL category household. That means in rural area an average family in Odisha

comparing 5 persons and spending less than Rs.160 per day or say Rs.4800 per month or 57600 was listed as BPL category household.

It may be estimated from the household level income of the affected households of the village that no households are of below the poverty line. Needless to say that, as the families have good income therefore the affected families maynot become the victims of landlessness and food insecurity. Yet there is a need to have policy intervention by the project authority to improve their living standard. Special attention should be given on them while preparing the SIMP.

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



Annual Expenditure of the Affected Households

Monthly expenditure pattern of affected households on food items shows in the Table 5.8 below. It indicates that highest number of household i.e 14(31.11%) households spends on food items is within the range of Rs 5001/- to Rs.6000/- per month, followed by 11 (24.44%) household within the range of Rs.4,001/- to Rs.5,000/-, 10 (22.22%) within the range Rs.6,001/- to Rs. 7,000/- and 6 (13.33%) less than Rs.4,000/- on food.

Table 5.9: Monthly expenditure of affected household on food items(In Rs)

| Name of the Village | Rs. 4,000/- or Less | Rs. 4,001/- to Rs. 5,000/- | Rs. 5,001/- to Rs. 6,000/- | Rs. 6,001/- to Rs. 7,000/- | Morethan Rs. 7,000/- | Total |
|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|--------|
| Tarkabeda | 6 | 11 | 14 | 10 | 4 | 45 |
| | 13.33 | 24.44 | 31.11 | 22.22 | 8.89 | 100.00 |

Source: Field Survey

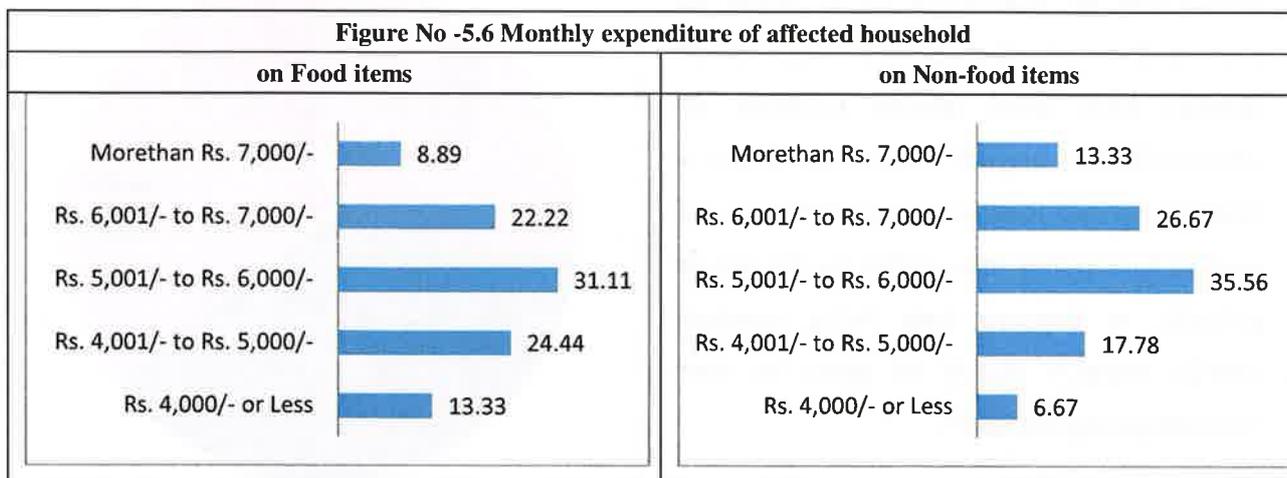
Table 5.10: Monthly expenditure of affected household on Non-food items(In Rs)

| Name of the Village | Rs. 4,000/- or Less | Rs. 4,001/- to Rs. 5,000/- | Rs. 5,001/- to Rs. 6,000/- | Rs. 6,001/- to Rs. 7,000/- | Morethan Rs. 7,000/- | Total |
|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|--------|
| Tarkabeda | 3 | 8 | 16 | 12 | 6 | 45 |
| | 6.67 | 17.78 | 35.56 | 26.67 | 13.33 | 100.00 |

Source: Field Survey

On the other hand, monthly expenditure pattern of affected households on Non-food items shows that highest number of household i.e 16(35.56%) households' expenses on Non-food items is within the range of Rs. 5,001/- to Rs. 6,000/- per month in Non food items followed by, 12 (26.67%) household

within the range Rs. 6,001/- to Rs.7,000/-, 8 (17.78%) household within the range Rs. 4,001/- to Rs.5,000/- per month . 6 affected household spend more than 7000 per month and only 3 HH spend less than 4000 per month in Non-food items. It was observed that people spend more in non food item than Food items. It was because of the expenditure in items like Telephone, Vehicle, Health and education of their children.



5.1.7 Indebtedness

It is seen from the table that out of 45 households' in affected category 16(35.56%) have made loan for their requirements and 29 (64.44%) have not made any loan. From the income and expenditure pattern as has been shown in the table above; it can be noticed that almost all the households are not in the category of consumption deficit households, yet they are indebted. This phenomenon can be explained through some reasons behind it. First, the income and expenditure data has been given for one year proceeding to the interview date, but the indebted data are for the loans accumulated over the years.

| | | Yes | No | Total |
|-----------|---|-------|-------|--------|
| Tarkabeda | N | 16 | 29 | 45 |
| | % | 35.56 | 64.44 | 100.00 |

Source: Field Survey

Secondly, households having higher income have more repaying capacity. Hence, easy loans are available to these households from both formal as well as informal sources. it was also found that in majority case either head of the household or his spouse have received the loan .

It has been found from the survey that the households have taken loan from Bank & SHG. It was revealed from the survey that the households have taken loan for different purpose .

Table 5.12: Purpose of Loan

| | | Agriculture | Education for Child | Meet Health Expences | Social Function | Construction of House | Purchase of other durables | Total |
|-----------|---|-------------|---------------------|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|-------|
| Tarkabeda | N | 6 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 3 | 16 |
| | % | 37.5 | 0 | 12.5 | 31.25 | 0 | 18.75 | 100 |

Source: Field Survey

5.1.8. Marital Status

It was revealed from the marital status of the surveyed population that out of the total population more than half are Married. Among the total 195 affected population married person account for 125(64.10%). Unmarried, that also includes persons below the marriageable age, constitute 52 (26.67%) in affected category. Those staying separately from their spouse without formal divorce was not found among affected category population. Widow and widower comprise of 18(9.23%) of total population in affected category. The household data on marital status has been given in Table 5.13.

Table 5.13 : Distribution of Population by their Marital status

| | | Married | Unmarried | Divorcee | Separated | Widow/ Widower | Total |
|------------------|---|---------|-----------|----------|-----------|-------------------|--------|
| Tarkabeda | N | 125 | 52 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 195 |
| | % | 64.10 | 26.67 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 9.23 | 100.00 |

Source: Field Survey

5.1.9 Vulnerability Position

The vulnerability status among the household was also analysed it was found that out of 45 households 14 (31.11) households were identified as vulnerable project affected households. Out of them 8 (17.78%) households belongs to Scheduled Caste (SC) and 6 (13.33%) households are headed by women considered as Volulnerable household. It was further revealed that 1 women headed household belongs to Scheduled Caste category therefore prone to multi vulnerability. All these families may be more susceptible to economic shocks in the event of land acquisition and they need special treatment within the frameworks of provisions of law. Fortunately, none of the households belong to Differently abled person, Poor migrants or people living with HIV/AIDS etc.

Table 5.14: Vulnerability Position of Affected Households

| | | Total House hold | Scheduled Caste | Scheduled Tribe | Woman headed households | Differently abled person | Total Volnurable Household |
|------------------|---|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| Tarkabeda | N | 45 | 8 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 14 |
| | % | | 17.78 | 0.00 | 13.33 | 0.00 | 31.11 |

Source: Field Survey

5.2. Quality of living environment.

Quality of life (QOL), which is entirely dependent on living environment, is an indicator of standard of health, comfort, and happiness experienced by an individual or group. It includes indicators like status of housing, possession of household gadgets for comfortable living, access to health, sanitation, education, energy and other civic amenities, social security, religious beliefs and the environment. A

detailed discussion of quality of life pursued by affected families based on indicators mentioned above is presented in paragraphs below.

5.2.1 Dwelling Conditions, Availability of Basic Amenities and Assets Position:

Assessment of housing structure and basic amenities are vital in the socio-economic studies for land acquisition. Thus, the housing structure of the affected households, its use, aspects of housing condition and availability of basic amenities, etc. has been personally observed and verified at the time of survey and that has been analyzed in this section.

A detailed discussion of quality of life pursued by affected families based on indicators mentioned above is presented in paragraphs below. The study findings indicate that though all the the project-affected households have their own houses

All the households have ownership of the house and homesteaded land . The houses are of different types and used for different purposes. Table above (Table No –5.15) shows the construction details of these houses owned by the affected families. It indicates that all the household are having walls made

| Type of Structure | | Tarkabeda | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|-----------|--------|
| | | N | % |
| Total Number of Household | | 45 | 100.00 |
| Own House | | 45 | 100.00 |
| Own land | | 45 | 100.00 |
| Rented | | 0 | 0.00 |
| Roof | Concrete | 36 | 80.00 |
| | Asbestos | 7 | 15.56 |
| | Thatched | 2 | 4.44 |
| Floor | Tile /mosaic | 0 | 0.00 |
| | Cement | 37 | 82.22 |
| | Earthen floor | 8 | 17.78 |
| Wall | Brick with Cement | 26 | 57.78 |
| | Stone Slab with Cement | 19 | 42.22 |

Source: Field Survey

| Type of Civic facilities | Number | Percentage | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|------------|-------|
| Electricity Connection | 45 | 100.00 | |
| Drinking Water Source | Piped | 14 | 31.11 |
| | Open/Bore Well | 9 | 20.00 |
| | Tubewell | 22 | 48.89 |
| Bath Room | Within House | 4 | 8.89 |
| | Open Space | 36 | 80.00 |
| | Within Premises | 5 | 11.11 |
| Toilet within house | Within House | 7 | 15.56 |
| | Open Space | 38 | 84.44 |
| Livestock Shed | Sharing Common Wall | 6 | 13.33 |
| | Fully Separated | 13 | 28.89 |

Source: Field Survey

of bricks and Stone Slabs with cement. Regarding Roof structure it was observed that 36 (80%) household have concrete roof 7(15.56%) household have Asbestos roof and 2 (4.44%) household have Thatched house .

Regarding Floor of the house it was found that 37(82.22%) have cemented flooring and 8(17.78%) have earthen floor.

All the household's have

electricity connection which is the most important requirement of the modern life. Bathrooms within the premises is available in 4(8.89%) household and Toilet within or adjacent to the house is available in 7(15.56%) household. Most of the people of the village as well as affected population used to have their daily sanitation activities in Tube well. Open defecation is still prevalent in the area.

Regarding Drinking water facility it was found that Piped water is available to 14 (31.11%) household 9 (20.00%) household depend on open well and rest 22 (48.89%) use tube well water.

All the house hold don't have Livestock Some households have livestock (cows, goats, poultry) for which they have sheds in their premises.

Among the affected population 13 (28.89%) house have fully separate place for their Livestock and 6 (13.33) Household the cavity is attached to the wall of the house. Regarding Source of drinking water it was found that, 14 (31.11%) household use Piped water, 9 (20.00%) household use water from Open/Bore Well and 22 (48.89) household use water from Tube-Well.

| HH Assets | Total | Percentage |
|---------------|-------|------------|
| TV | 26 | 57.78 |
| Radio | 4 | 8.89 |
| Refrigerator | 7 | 15.56 |
| Cell Phone | 43 | 95.56 |
| Cycle | 41 | 91.11 |
| Three-Wheeler | 4 | 8.89 |
| Two-Wheeler | 32 | 71.11 |
| Four-Wheeler | 0 | 0.00 |
| Utensils | 45 | 100.00 |
| Ornament | 34 | 75.56 |

The ownership of HH is an important factor to know about the economic status of the household. It was convinced from the field Data that majority of families, own modern gadgets like television 26 (57.78%), Cell Phone 43(95.56%), two wheler 32(71.11%), cycle 41(95.56%) and Utensil 100%. required to maintain a minimum degree of standard of living. The details regarding ownership of Assets has been given in the **Table No – 5.17**.

5.2.2 Health Status and Health Seeking Behaviour

Health is vital for both human capital formation and a fair living standard. Information on health status and health seeking behaviour of the affected households is given in Table 5.18.

Table 5.18: Family Members reported to have suffered From Illness during last 12 Months prior to Survey

| Village | | Total HH | Reported Illness | Reported Chronic Disease | Suffering from |
|-----------|----|----------|------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Tarkabeda | No | 45 | 29 | 11 | Asthma , Cold/ Feaver, Skin, Diobetis |
| | % | 100.00 | 64.44 | 24.44 | |

Source: Field Study

The table indicates that occasional illness was reported by 29(64.44%) household of affected communities while there are cases of chronic diseases suffered by 11 (24.44%) household.

Out of the total 40 household suffered from illness 38(95%) have availed Alopathic treatment for their illness rest 2 (5.00%) Household have availed Ayurvedic treatment .

Table 5.19: Dependency on different health institution

| Village | | Treatment Availed | | | Institution | | | |
|-----------|---|-------------------|-----------|------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------------|
| | | Alopathy | Ayurvedic | Homeopathy | Govt. Hospital | Pvt. Hospital | Private Clinic | Traditional Treatment |
| Tarkabeda | N | 38 | 2 | 0 | 14 | 21 | 4 | 1 |
| | % | 95 | 5 | 0 | 35 | 52.5 | 10 | 2.5 |

Source: Field Study

Regarding accessibility to Health Institution it was found that out of 40 people suffered from illness 14 (35.00%) have availed health facility at Govt hospital, 21 (52.5%) at Private hospital and only 1 (2.5%) availed Traditional treatment. This means that Private hospital are the main health facility providing institution facility for the people, in the affected village. It suggests the need of Improvement and strengthening of the Govt. hospital and Community Health centre.

5.3. Enumeration of families loosing their livelihood:

In this category, only landless families whose livelihoods are primarily dependent on the lands being acquired were enumerated as per provisions in sub-clause (ii) of clause (c) of section 3 of RFCTLAR&R Act 2013. Specifically, this category of affected families includes families that do not own any land, but a member or members of such family may be agricultural labourers, sharecroppers of any kind or enjoy any right of usufruct, sharecroppers or artisans or have been working in the affected area for more than three years, whose primary source of livelihood is being affected by the land acquisition. During survey no such type of family was found affected due to the proposed project.

5.4.Enumeration of families of the Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers who have lost any of their forest rights,

As per discussion with project officials, community leaders, PRI members and even with Tahasildar, supported by site visit of study team, no such type of family will be affected due to the proposed project.

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

No such type of family will be affected due to the proposed project.

5.6. Socio Economic profile of Families indirectly impacted by the project (Gathers of forest produce, Hunters, Fisheries folk, Boatmen)

Hunting, fishing and boating is not a practice in the affected area at present. Non Timber Forest produces like kashew is available there. Most of the villagers are dependent on this activity. Land acquisition for any developmental projects has impact on both directly affected people whose land and asset is going to be acquired and other people who are staying in the affected village indirectly

affected by the project but their land and assets are not acquired. Those people are called indirectly affected household. As per RFCTLARR Act it is mandatory to

collect information from indirectly affected households regarding their perception and awareness about the project. Particularly in a proposed project a comparative assessment of the social impact, it

Table 5.20: Caste-wise distribution of nonaffected household

| Village | | SC | ST | OBC | General | Total |
|-----------|---|-------|------|-------|---------|--------|
| Tarkabeda | N | 3 | 0 | 6 | 1 | 10 |
| | % | 30.00 | 0.00 | 60.00 | 10.00 | 100.00 |

Source: Field Study

is required to take the opinions of both directly and indirectly affected families. Hence, during the SIA study of the affected villages' data has been collected from 10 indirectly affected households of the village by adopting random sampling method It is found from the survey that among indirectly affected 10 families there

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

| Village | | Male | Female | Total |
|-----------|---|-------|--------|--------|
| Tarkabeda | N | 22 | 23 | 45 |
| | % | 48.89 | 51.11 | 100.00 |

Source: Field Study

are 3 (30%) numbers of Scheduled Caste households, 6 (60%) OBC households and rest 1(10%) households are from General Caste. Highest number of Scheduled Tribe families were found in non-affected household.

The Gender distribution among the members of Non affected families shows that out of total 45 Persons Male members consists of 22 (48.89%) and Female members consists of 23 (51.11%). Sex ratio is 1045. Number of male and female members in the village has been given in **Table No – 5.21**.

Table 5.22: Age-wise distribution of population of Non affected HH

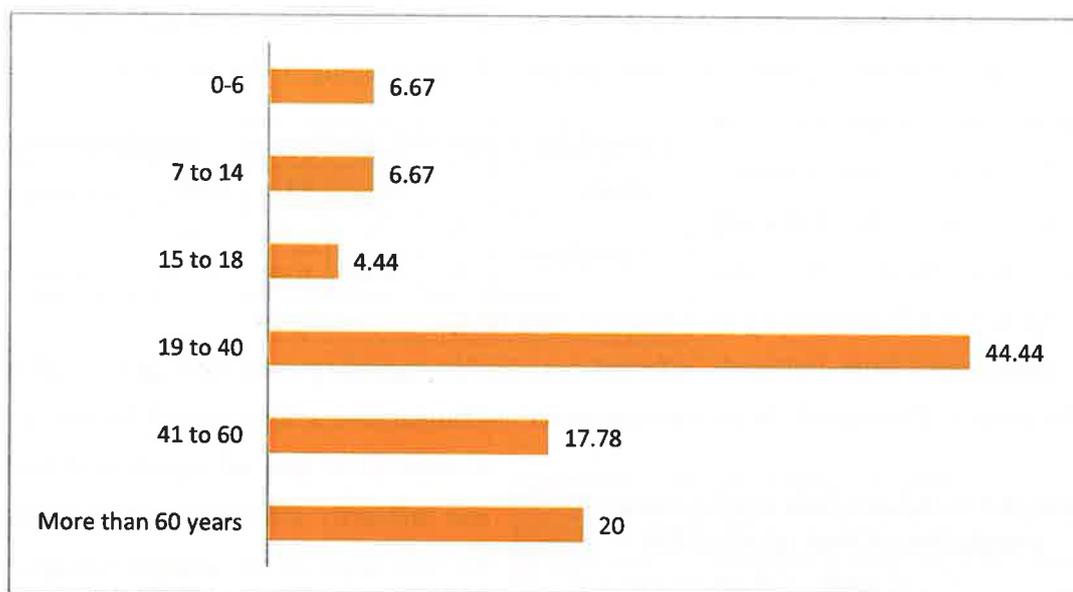
| Village | | 0-6 | 7 to 14 | 15 to 18 | 19 to 40 | 41 to 60 | More than 60 years | Total |
|-----------|---|------|---------|----------|----------|----------|--------------------|--------|
| Tarkabeda | N | 3 | 3 | 2 | 20 | 8 | 9 | 45 |
| | % | 6.67 | 6.67 | 4.44 | 44.44 | 17.78 | 20.00 | 100.00 |

Source: Field Study

Age wise distribution of members of non affected household has been given in **Table No – 5.22**. It was revealed from the table that the productive age group (19-40) constitutes 44.44% in indirectly Affected population of the village, followed by the 41 to 60 age group with a 17.78% share. 60 and above age group constitute 20.00%. The 7 to 14 age group with 6.67%. The working age population

19-60 accounts for nearly 62% of population suggesting a dependency load of 38% which is very high. The following figure shows the agewise distribution of Male and Female members of the household

Figure - 5.7: Age-wise distribution of population of Non affected HH



5.7. Families of agricultural labourers, tenants or holding of usufructory right, Share coppers or artisans or who may be working in the affected area for three years prior to the acquisition of land

In this category, only landless families whose livelihoods are primarily dependent on the lands being acquired were enumerated as per provisions in sub-clause (ii) of clause (c) of section 3 of RFCTLAR&R Act 2013. To clarify, this category of affected families includes a family which does not own any land but a member or members of such family may be agricultural labourers, tenants including any form of tenancy or holding of usufruct right, share-croppers or artisans or who may be working in the affected area for three years prior to the acquisition of the land, whose primary source of livelihood stand affected by the acquisition of land. As per the discussion with project officials, community leaders, PRI members it was convinced that Except these families of agricultural labourers, tenants or holding of usufructory right, Share coppers or artisans or who may be working in the affected area for last three years prior to the acquisition of land will not be affected due to the proposed project .

5.8. Families who have been assigned land by the state government or the Central government under any othe scheme

As per the discussion with project officials, community leaders, PRI members, the land assigned to the landless families is not coming within the proposed area of acquisition. Hence no such type of family will be affected due to the proposed project.

5.9. Families who have been residing on any land in the urban area for preceeding 3 years or more prior to land acquisition.

As per the discussion with project officials, community leaders, PRI members no such type of families would be affected due to this project.

5.10. Inventory of productive assets and significant lands

In the present acquisition 4.450 acres of agricultural land will be acquired from Tarkabeda village of Hindol Tahasil under Dhenkanal District for Expansion to 2.85 MTPA integrated Steel Plant Project (Phase-II) at Jharbandh by M/S Rungta Mines Limited . Besides the private land no other productive assets like fruit bearing and Non fruit bearing trees in the villages will be affected. Besides this agriculture land any other assets like house will not be affected acquired from this village for the proposed project.

CHAPTER-VI PROFILE OF THE STUDY AREA, SOCIO ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL PROFILE

6.1. Introduction

Odisha an eastern Indian state on the Bay of Bengal is one of the 29 states of India, located in the eastern coast. It is surrounded by the states of West Bengal to the north-east, Jharkhand to the north, Chhattisgarh to the west and north-west, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana to the south and south-west. Odisha has 485 kilometres (301 mi) of coastline along the Bay of Bengal on its east. It is the 9th largest state by area, and the 3rd largest by tribal population. Odisha lies between the latitudes 17.78⁰N and 22.73⁰N, and between longitudes 81.37⁰E and 87.53⁰E. The state has an area of 155,707 km², which is 4.87% of total area of India. In the eastern part of the state lies the coastal plain. It extends from the Subarnarekha River in the north to the Rushikulya river in the south. The Chilika lake is part of the coastal plains. The plains are rich in fertile silt deposited by the six major rivers flowing into the Bay of Bengal. i.e Subarnrekhs, Budhabalanga, Baitarani, Brahmani, Mahanadhi and Rushikulya. As much as 76% of the total population of Odisha is engaged in agricultural activities. The total cropped area is 87,46,000 hectares, of which 18,79,000 is under irrigation. Odisha is one of the largest producers of rice in India. The other crops cultivated are: jute, oil seeds, pulses, coconut, mesta, sugarcane, tea, rubber, cotton, gram, mustard, maize, sesame, ragi, potato, and soybean. Cuttack, Dhenkanal, Baleshwar and Sambalpur are the major agricultural hubs of the state.

Odisha has four zones—coastal plains, central tableland, northern plateau and eastern ghats—that are further subdivided into 10 agro-climatic zones. The state's climate is tropical, characterized by high temperatures, high humidity, medium to high rainfall and short and mild winters. The state usually receives rainfall of around 1451.2 mm. However, it suffers from frequent natural calamities such as cyclones, droughts, and flash floods.

Besides Agriculture production Odisha is also endowed with vast resources of a variety of minerals and occupies a prominent place in the country as a mineral rich State. Abundant reserves of high-grade Iron ore, Bauxite, Chromite, Manganese ore along with other minerals such as Coal, Limestone, Dolomite, Tin, Nickel, Vanadium, Lead, Graphite, Gold, Gemstone, Diamond, Dimension & Decorative Stone etc. are extensively available in the State. This has opened up immense possibilities for locating mineral based industries for manufacture of Steel, Ferro-alloys, Cement, Alumina/ Aluminum, Refractories, Thermal Power etc., along with setting up other auxiliary and ancillary downstream industries.

6.2. About The Study District: Dhenkanal

Dhenkanal District came into being on the 1st January, 1948, when new districts were created after the merger of the princely states with the province of Odisha. It originally comprised the ex states of Dhenkanal, Hindol, Athamallik, Rairakhol, Talcher and Pallahara, The town of Dhenkanal, the capital of the ex-State of Dhenkanal, was chosen to be the head quarters of the newly formed district . Centrally located on the Geo-political map of Odisha Dhenkanal district owes its name to its headquarters town. It is commonly believed that Dhenkanal town has been named after the Savar chief named Dhenka who formerly ruled over this tract. A district with unique history of its own, Dhenkanal has been popular as a famous religious site for a period of over 100 years. With flourishing economy and rich socio-cultural parameters the district is considered to be one among the few developed districts of Odisha. The district touches the boundary of Kendujhar on its north, Cuttack on south, Jajpur on its east and Anugul on its west. The district is constituted of two ex-princely states Dhenkanal and Hindol, so the history of the district is synonymous to these ex-states. For administrative conveniencies the Angul district was bifurcated from the Dhenkanal district on April 1, 1993. Dhenkanal District mainly depends on agriculture for its economy. Forests products from the District play an important role in the economy. The principal forest products like Timber, Bamboo, Fire wood and Kendu leaf are found here. There are also some minor forest products like Lac, Honey, Kenduli gum, Wax, Mahua flower, Sunari fark, Siali leaves,

Map 6.1 – Dhenkanal District Map



Catechus, Tassar cocoons and other raw materials used for medicine. The raw materials derived from agriculture, forest and minerals help to accentuate the economic development in Dhenkanal District. Dhenkanal is well connected with the effective road network supported by National Highways, viz. NH- 55 (formerly NH- 42), NH- 53 (formerly NH- 200) and railway line to other commercial centers of the state, hence this good connectivity serves to the Economy prosperity of the District.

District Highlights – As per 2011 Census

- Dhenkanal is the 15th district in terms of size and 18th in terms of population.
- Dhenkanal is the 19th urbanised district in state having only 9.85 percent of its population live in urban areas as against 16.69 percent of state's population living in urban areas.
- In terms of population per Sq. Km Dhenkanal is 11th densely populated district in the state.

- Dhenkanal has 26th rank in terms of sex ratio in the state.
- There are 127 uninhabited villages in the district whereas 15 villages are having a population of more than 5000 each.
- Nizgarh (Hindol) is the most populated village having 7672 populations in the district.
- Dhenkanal Sadar police station is having highest number of villages (234) in the district and Bhusan Steel Limited police station is having the lowest number of villages (29) in the district.

The district experiences a moderate climate throughout the year, with hot and humid weather in April and May, followed by cooler temperatures in December and January. The monsoon arrives in the month of June, bringing an average annual rainfall of 1421.1 mm. The fertile lands of the district yield abundant agricultural produce which includes paddy, groundnut, cashew nut, potato, mango, jackfruit, sugarcane, and a variety of vegetables. This wealth of agricultural resources is supported by the district's fertile soil and favorable climate, contributing to the prosperous agricultural economy of the area. Dhenkanal District is renowned for its vibrant fairs and festivals, providing a glimpse into its rich cultural heritage. The Gajalaxmi Puja festival is one of the most popular celebrations in the district. Spanning eleven days, this festival commences with Kumar Purnima and mesmerizes locals and tourists alike. Another prominent attraction in Dhenkanal District is the Kapilash Temple, the abode of Lord Chandra Sekhar. Thousands of devotees visit this temple to seek the divine blessings of Lord Shiva, particularly during the Maha Shiv Ratri festival when the "Jagar Yatra" procession takes place. The Dussehera festival in Kamakhyanager holds significant cultural importance in Dhenkanal District. It showcases the district's traditional values and customs, attracting visitors to witness the grandness of this celebration. Maghamela at Joronda is yet another most famous festival of 'Mahima Dharma'. Spanning four days, this festival commences on 'Magha Purnima,' drawing devotees from all parts of the country. The Bullock Festival of Bhuban is a unique event that highlights the bond between humans and animals. This festival features racing competitions among bullocks, with owners being awarded prizes.

Location: - Dhenkanal district is one of the centrally located districts in Odisha. It lies between 85°58' N to 86°2' East longitude and between 20° 29 ' to 21° 11' North latitude. It is bounded by the Keonjhar district in north, Cuttack district in south, Jajpur district in the east and Angul district in the west.

Administrative Set up

The Collector and District Magistrate is the administrative head of the district. For smooth running of administration he is assisted by Additional District Magistrates, Deputy Collectors, Sub-Collectors, Block Development Officers and Tahasildars. In addition to this there are District level officers of other departments. Though they are under the administrative control of their respective departmental heads but the Collector as the administrative head of the district exercises general supervision over

them. The district consists of 3 sub-divisions namely Dhenkanal, Hindol & Kamakshyanagar and each sub-division is under the administrative control of a Sub-Collector. For smooth running of revenue administration the district is divided into 8 Tahasils viz. Bhuban, Kamakshyanagar, Parajang, Dhenkanal, Hindol, Gandia, Kankadahad and Odapada and each Tahasil is kept in charge of a Tahasildar. Similarly for carrying out the developmental activities smoothly the district is divided into 8 C D Blocks and each C D Block is under the administrative control of a Block Development Officer.

Population: The district has an area of 4452 sq.kms and 11.93 lakhs of population as per 2011 census. The district accounts for 2.86 percent of the state territory and shares 2.84 percent of the state population. The density of population of the district is 268 per sq. kms. as against 270 person per sq.km of the state. It has 1208 villages (including 127 uninhabited villages) covering 8 blocks, 8 Tahasils , 3 Sub-divisions 212 Grampanchayats. As per 2011 census, the schedule caste population is 234079 (19.6 %) and schedule tribe population is 162056 (13.6%). The literacy percentage of the district covers 78.8 against 72.9 of the state.

Forest: District of Dhenkanal has abundant of Forest area that contributed 42.96% of the total geographical area of the district.

Transport & Communication: During 2021-22, 167.26 kms,of national highway, 10.79 kms of state highways, 101.54 kms. Major district roads, 755.38 kms of other district roads, 2252.43 kms of Rural roads, 2913.53 kms, of Inter village roads, 272.28 kms of forest roads, 1071.41 kms of Intra village roads are operating in the district.

Health: There were 3 no. DHH, 10 nos. CHC, 38 nos. PHC of the Allopathic medical institutions including 173 nos. of Sub Centre in the district during the year 2021-22. There were 38 nos. of Homoeopathic dispensaries and 22 nos. of Ayurvedic dispensaries in the district during the year 2021-22.

Demographic Details of the district

The district has a population of 11,92,811 as per 2011 Census and the density of population is 268 persons per sq km. against 270 persons per sq km in the state. The district accounts for 2.86 percent of the state territory and shares 2.84 percent of the state population. The density of population of the district is 268 per sq. kms. as against 270 person per sq.km of the state.. The concentration of Scheduled Caste (SC) population is 234079 (19.62%) and Scheduled Tribe (ST) population is 162056 (13.59%) in the district. The literacy rate of the district is 78.80 per cent, which is more than the state literacy average that is 72.87 per cent. According to the 2011 census, the decadal population growth rate of Dhenkanal district in Odisha was 11.82% between 2001 and 2011. The sex ratio (Number of

females per 1000 males) in the district is 1055, which is found to be very favourable, as against 979 in the state. Table-2.1 at the below provides few key information of the study district.

Table:-6.1 Basic Information about the District

| | | |
|----|-----------------------|---|
| 1. | Date of formation | : 1 st January, 1948 |
| 3. | Geographical Area | : 4452 sq.km |
| 4. | Geographical Location | : 85°58' E to 86°2' E 20°29'N to 21°11' N |
| 5. | Geographical Boundary | : North - Keonjhar district , South - Cuttack District East – Jajpur State West – Angul District |

Dhenkanal District Census Report 2011

Table:-6.2 Demography of Dhenkanal District & Hindol Block

| Geographical and Population details of the District | | Dhenkanal | Hindol Block |
|---|--------------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| Geographical Area : | | 4452 Sq Km | 593.79Sq. Km. |
| Number of Villages | | 1208 | 186 |
| Number of Inhabited Village | | 1081 | 179 |
| Number of Uninhabited Village | | 127 | 7 |
| Population (2011 Census) | Total : | 1192811 | 178145 |
| | Male : | 612593 | 90937 |
| | Female : | 580218 | 87208 |
| | Rural : | 1075305 | 178145 |
| | Urban : | 117506 | 0 |
| | Scheduled Caste : | 234079 | 41654 |
| | Scheduled Caste Male : | 118755 | 21152 |
| | Scheduled Caste Female | 115324 | 20502 |
| | Scheduled Tribe : | 162056 | 12515 |
| | Scheduled Tribe Male : | 80878 | 6221 |
| | Scheduled Tribe Female : | 81178 | 6294 |
| Population Density : | | 268 (per sq. kms) | |
| Literacy | Total Literate : | 829910 | 119519 |
| | Literate Male : | 464093 | 67411 |
| | Literate Female : | 365817 | 52108 |
| Households | Total Households : | 279364 | 43810 |

Dhenkanal District Census Report 2011

population of 1,073 peoples, out of which male population is 578 while female population is 495. This results in a sex ratio of approximately 856 females for every 1,000 males. Literacy rate of tarkabeda village is 72.51% out of which 81.31% males and 62.22% females are literate. There are about 328 houses in tarkabeda village. Govt Primary, Govt Middle and Govt Secondary Schools are available in this Village. Nearest Disabled School, Govt Polytechnic College and Govt ITA College are in **Dhenkanal**. Nearest Private Pre Primary School is in **Meramandali**. Nearest Private Engineering College is in **Dhenkanal**. Nearest Govt Medical College and Govt MBA college are in **Cuttack**. Nearest Govt Senior Secondary School and Govt Arts and Science Degree College are in **Khajuriakata**

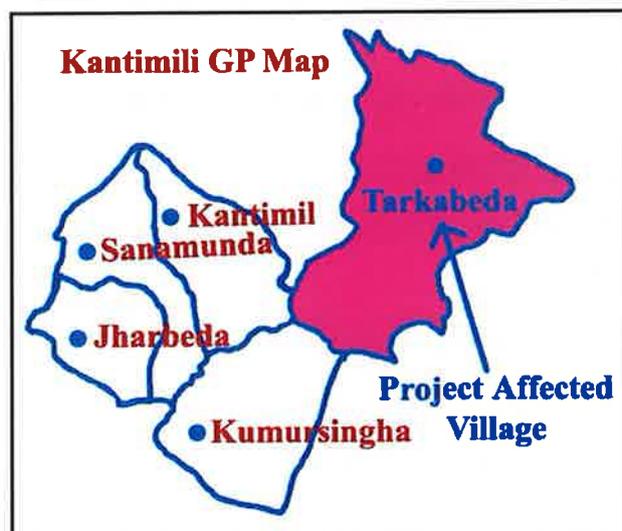
Treated Tap Water Supply all round the year and in summer also available. Untreated Tap Water Supply all round the year and in summer available. UnCovered Well and Hand Pump are other Drinking Water sources. No Drainage System Available in this Village. There is no system to Collect garbage on street.

As mentioned in the introductory chapter,

focus group discussions were conducted in affected villages. The focus group discussions were held with small groups in the villages for completing the village profiles. Meeting with village leaders/Presidents were also held for smooth conduct of survey. The participatory tools were used to highlight the general amenities and socio-cultural infrastructure of the affected villages. Social maps have been drawn to give a pictorial view of the villages, where themes like cluster of houses, location of

hamlets, general infrastructure like roads, ponds, tube wells, schools, temples, forests etc. have been shown. This tool is corroborated with the village profile where more information has been incorporated relating to the general and socio-cultural infrastructure of the affected villages. The information collected through the structured questionnaire has also been used to highlight the said infrastructure. The living condition of villagers depends on the degree of access to infrastructure facilities. Infrastructure refers mainly to general infrastructure and institutional facilities like road connectivity, drinking water facility, and access to electricity, cremation ground, market area, and anganwadi centre (AWC), community hall, post office, police station, etc.

Map 6.3 – Kantimili GP Map



The population status of Tarkabeda village as per 2011 census has been given in Table below.

The details General Infrastructure Existing in Project village has been given below.

Table:-6.3. Demography Profile of the Affected Village

| Particulars | Quantity | Particulars | Quantity |
|------------------------|----------|-----------------------|----------|
| Area in Hec | 766 | Gen Population | 839 |
| No of Household | 328 | Gen Male | 452 |
| Total Population | 1073 | Gen Female | 387 |
| Male | 578 | Literate Population | 778 |
| Female | 495 | Literate Male | 470 |
| Population 0 to 6 Year | 116 | Literate Female | 308 |
| 0 to 6 Year Male | 76 | Illiterate Population | 295 |
| 0 to 6 Year Female | 40 | Illiterate Male | 108 |
| SC Population | 197 | Illiterate Female | 187 |
| SC Male | 107 | Working Population | 363 |
| SC Female | 90 | Total Working Male | 310 |
| ST Population | 37 | Total Working Female | 53 |
| ST Male | 19 | | |
| ST Female | 18 | | |

Source – District Census 2011

Table :-6.5 : General , Social and Cultural Infrastructure of affected village

General Infrastructure

| Sl. No. | General Infrastructure Existing in Project Area | No. in the village (if available) | Distance to nearest place where available (Km) |
|----------|---|-----------------------------------|--|
| 1 | Road (internal/external) | | |
| | i. Kuccha (km) | 1.5Km | |
| | ii Pucca (km) | 2.5Km | |
| | iii Semi pucca (km) | 0.5Km | |
| 2 | Drinking water facilities | | |
| | i Dug Well | 12 | |
| | ii Tube well | 7 | |
| | iii Hand pumps | 0 | Can't say |
| | iv Pipeline(Stand Post) | 15 | |
| | v Any other specify | Nil | Nil |
| 3 | Electricity (Yes-1, No-1) | Yes | |
| 4 | Cremation ground (Nos) | 2 | |
| 5 | Brick Yards | 0 | 22km |
| 6 | Market Area | 0 | 4km |
| 7 | Cattle Market Area | 0 | 5km(Meramundali) |
| 8 | Village Industry Sites | 0 | 5km |
| 9 | Samudaya Bhavan | 0 | 0 |

| Sl. No. | General Infrastructure Existing in Project Area | No. in the village (if available) | Distance to nearest place where available (Km) |
|-----------|---|-----------------------------------|--|
| 10 | Anganwadi Centre | 2 | |
| 11 | Panchayat Ghar | 0 | 4km(Kantimili) |
| 12 | Community Hall | 1 | |
| 13 | Post Office | 0 | 5km |
| 14 | Police Station / Police Posts | 0 | 9km |
| 15 | Banks (specify type) | | |
| | i. Commercial bank (SBI) | 0 | 4km |
| | ii. Regional rural bank | | |
| | iii Credit Cooperative Society | 0 | 4km |
| 16 | Prayer Hall/Bhagabata Tungi | 1 | |
| 17 | Schools/ Education Centres | | |
| | i Primary | 1 | |
| | ii Secondary | 1 | |
| | iii High School | 1 | |
| | iii Technical Institution | 0 | 22km |
| | iv Adult Education Centre | 0 | 22km |
| | v College (General Education) | 0 | 10km |
| | vi Special schools for disabled / | 0 | 0 |
| | vii. other vulnerable groups Center | 0 | 0 |
| | viii. Library / Study Centers | 0 | 0 |
| 18 | Health Centre (specify type): | | |
| | i PHC/CHC | 0 | 10km |
| | ii Sub Centre | 0 | 5km |
| | iii ANM Centre | 0 | 5km |
| | iv Dispensary / hospital (allopathic / ayurvedic / homeopathic /others) | 0 | 38km |
| | v Veterinary centre | 0 | 10km |
| 19 | Fair Price Shops | 0 | 4km |
| 20 | Cooperative societies | 0 | 4km |
| 21 | i Textile Shops | 0 | 5km |
| | ii. Grocery shops | 2 | |
| | iii. Chemists and Pharmacy | 0 | 4km |
| | iv. Hardware/cement/construction material shops | 0 | 4km |
| | v. Hotels/lodges/guest houses | 0 | 22km |
| 22 | Service Centre | | |
| | i. Flour mill | 0 | 22km |
| | ii. Tractor repairs | 0 | 10km |
| | iii. Cycle/automobile repairs | 1 | |
| 23 | Servicemen | | |
| | i Barber | 3 | |
| | ii. Carpenter | 2 | |
| | iii. Blacksmith | 1 | |

| Sl. No. | General Infrastructure Existing in Project Area | No. in the village (if available) | Distance to nearest place where available (Km) |
|---------|---|-----------------------------------|--|
| | iv. Goldsmith | 0 | 5km |
| | v. Tailor | 1 | |
| | vi. Cobbler | 0 | 22km |
| | vii. Masons | 2 | |
| | viii. Potter | 0 | 5km |
| | ix. Washer man | 2 | |
| | x. Any Other | 0 | |

Social and Cultural Infrastructure of affected village

| Sl. No. | Social and Cultural infrastructure Existing in project area | No. in the village (if available) | Distance to nearest place where available (Km) |
|---------|--|-----------------------------------|--|
| | A) Social Infrastructure | | |
| 1 | Festive locations | 2 | |
| 2 | Local trade guilds | 0 | 22km |
| 3 | Trading spots | | 22km |
| 4 | Bhajan Mandals | 2 | |
| 5 | Sports Groups/associations/clubs | 1 | |
| 6 | Musical Groups/associations/clubs | 1 | |
| 7 | Dance Teams/associations | 0 | 5km |
| 8 | Drama groups/associations/club | 0 | 22km |
| 9 | Self Help Groups | 10 | |
| 10 | Yuvak Mandals | 1 | |
| 11 | Yuvati mandals | 0 | 22km |
| 12 | Folk art Groups | 0 | 22km |
| 13 | Painting groups | 1 | |
| 14 | Handicrafts associations | 0 | 4km |
| 15 | Local Bandsets | 1 | |
| 16 | Co-operative Bodies: 1-Credit Co-ops, 2.Consumer Co-ops, 3.Fishing Co-ops, 4.Craft Co-ops, 5.Milk Producers' Co-ops,6. Farmers' co-ops, 7. Poultry Producers co-ops, 8.Labour co-ops | 0 | 22km |
| 17 | Moneylenders | 0 | 5km |
| 18 | Local quack doctors | 0 | 5km |
| 19 | Caste Panchayats/Committee of Elders | Cant say | |
| 20 | Village Panchayat | 0 | 4km |
| | B) Cultural Infrastructure | | |
| 1 | Forts | Cant say | |
| 2 | Ancient Palaces | 0 | 38km (Dhenkanal) |
| 3 | Canons | Cant Say | |

| Sl. No. | Social and Cultural infrastructure Existing in project area | No. in the village (if available) | Distance to nearest place where available (Km) |
|---------|---|-----------------------------------|--|
| 4 | Battlefields | Cant say | |
| 5 | Other monuments | No Idea | |
| 6 | Village entrance gates | Nil | |
| 7 | Boundary stones | Nil | |
| 8 | Akhadas | 1 | |
| 9 | Archaeological sites | 0 | 55Km (Kapilas) |
| 10 | Monasteries | No Idea | |
| 11 | Maths | No Idea | |
| 12 | Mathadhipatis | No Idea | |
| 13 | Chawdy | No Idea | |
| 14 | Dharamshala | No Idea | |
| 15 | Musafir khanas | No Idea | |
| 16 | Caravan series | No Idea | |
| 17 | Jatra grounds | 2 | |
| 18 | Holy Groves | 2 | |
| 19 | Holy springs | Cant say | |
| 20 | Samadhis | 0 | 4km |
| 21 | Dargahs | 0 | 12km |
| 22 | Caves | 0 | 22km |
| 23 | Birth places of religious leaders /saints | 0 | 38km |
| 24 | Inscriptions | 0 | |
| 25 | Memorial stones | 0 | |
| 26 | Mahasati stones | 0 | |
| 27 | Temples | 2 | |
| 28 | Idgahs | 10 | 22km |
| 29 | Masjids | 1 | |
| 30 | Churches | 0 | 22km |
| 31 | Gurudwaras | 0 | 0 |
| 32 | Jain Basadis | 0 | 45km |
| 33 | Buddhist stupas | 0 | 42km |

6.5 Land use and livelihood

The villagers earn their livelihood from Agriculture. As per 2001 village census report the total land of the village is 766 Hac. Out of this 54.31 Hac is Forest land, 496.02 Hac is unirrigated agriculture land , 56.70 Hac Culturable Waste Land (Including Gochar and Groves) and Area not available for cultivation 158.97 Hac.

6.6 Local economic activities

During Non agriculture period villagers work in different factories in the nearby areas

6.7 Shrines and sacred places

There are 2 temples and 1 Masjid in the village . Those are not being affected by the proposed land acquisition.

6.8 Decision Making & Women Participation:

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

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

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

CHAPTER-VII ANALYSIS OF HOUSEHOLD'S PERCEPTION & PROJECT IMPACT

7.1. Introduction

In order to facilitate industrial investments Government of Odisha is providing ready-to-use infrastructure. To this pursuit, a large number of industrial estates/ areas/ Parks, Theme Parks, etc. have been established and managed by IDCO (Odisha Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (IDCO) was set up by the Government of Odisha as a statutory Corporation in 1981). IDCO has been acting as the Nodal Agency for providing industrial infrastructure and land for industrial and infrastructure projects in different strategic locations of the state. Developed plots and built-up sheds are allotted to entrepreneurs intending to set-up their industrial ventures at attractive rates.

In order to Expand integrated Steel Plant Project (Phase-II) at Jharbandh by M/S Rungta Mines Limited at Tarkabeda village of Hindol Tahasil under Dhenkanal District an amount of 4.450 acres of private land will be acquired through IDCO .

One of the major components of the social impact assessment study is to identify the project impact on the affected population. In this light, the impacts of the proposed Expansion of integrated Steel Plant Project (Phase-II) at Jharbandh by M/S Rungta Mines Limited have been identified. Different methods like, households interview, Focus Group discussions, techniques of PRA were used to collect responses from the affected household and the collected information were analyzed to find out the project impact. Individual stakeholders were also contacted and the village level information was collected during the course of the fieldwork to identify the project impact. Apart from, a few non-land loser households of the village were also interviewed to find out the impact of the project on indirectly affected families. This chapter analyzes different types of project impact on the affected households. The social impacts comprise positive impacts and negative impacts.

7.2. Framework / Approach to identify impacts:

The key objective of the exercise is to make an assessment of Perception & Awareness of the household about the project, Impacts of proposed project on social, economic and cultural life of the directly impacted land and livelihood losers as well as other indirectly impacted population residing within the area of impact. Besides these the Expectation and preference of affected household towards compensation, Benefits of the project. Accordingly, primary survey covering door to door survey of entire directly impacted population and sample indirectly population was conducted. This was supplemented by focus group discussion and PRA exercises, interview of PRI member,

community leaders of project area and secondary research of project documents and interview of project officials. A detailed discussion on scope of the exercise, approach and methodology has been presented in section 3 of this report. Affected community's perception, views recorded either during face to face individual interviews or in groups during village meetings/FGDs is the key input for assessment of impacts. Veracity of the community perceptions/views was validated, wherever possible, through secondary data and interview of project/revenue/other government officials. While preparing the report, all attempts have been made at all stages to present the facts without any intentional biasness or favour to any one so as to improvise the possibility of executing this public purpose project with minimum adverse impact on the affected community.

7.3. Perception & awareness of the household about the Project:

Awareness about the project was ascertained it was found that the villagers of affected village are well aware about the "Expansion to 2.85 MTPA integrated Steel Plant Project (Phase-II) at Jharbandh by M/S Rungta Mines Limited" project. As per the study findings, it was observed that most of the people were aware about the project, negligible number of household were not aware about the project and very rare household can not said. Those who were aware about the Expansion to 2.85 MTPA integrated Steel Plant Project (Phase-II) at Jharbandh by M/S Rungta Mines Limited in their village were not aware about which portion of their land will be acquired which plots are proposed to be acquire. But overall, the people did not have any such hesitation about the land acquisition. People are not aware about the specific land which will be acquired for the project; People were not aware of how much government land and how much private land from the village and whose land would be acquired. People welcomed the project and presented some demands. They assure that they will support the project if government considers their demands.

During the field visit attempts were made to capture the perception of each respondent towards the project on following indicators and their responses were recorded as *strongly agree*, *Agree*, *No opinion* and *Disagree*. Table below indicates the perception of the respondents on positive aspects of the project as agreed/disagreed.

Regarding Positive attitude, positive response was observed in both directly and indirectly affected household. It was observed that in case of directly affected household on an average 30.16% of respondent "Strongly agree" and 37.46% "Agreed" with the Positive parameters of the project. Highest number of participants i.e 40.00% participants Strongly agreed and 44.44% agreed with the parameter like Project will provide employment opportunity for the local community. followed by 28.89% participants Strongly agreed and 44.44% agreed with the parameter like "Project will create numerous business opportunity". Similar response was also observed in case of indirectly affected household. This indicates that there is a positive perception among the participants regarding the project. The response of the participants on different parameter has been given in the table number 7.1.

Table 7.1 :- Perception of the Villagers towards Positive Indicators

| Indicators | | Directly affected 45 HH | | | | Indirectly affected 10 HH | | | |
|---|---|-------------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|---------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | | Strongly Agree | Agree | No Opinion | Disagree | Strongly Agree | Agree | No Opinion | Disagree |
| Project will help in increase in property value | N | 12 | 18 | 5 | 10 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| | % | 26.67 | 40.00 | 11.11 | 22.22 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 20.00 | 20.00 |
| Project will be good for the development of the locality | N | 14 | 17 | 4 | 10 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| | % | 31.11 | 37.78 | 8.89 | 22.22 | 40.00 | 20.00 | 20.00 | 20.00 |
| Project will create numerous business opportunity | N | 13 | 20 | 4 | 8 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 3 |
| | % | 28.89 | 44.44 | 8.89 | 17.78 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 10.00 | 30.00 |
| Project will improve transport and communication | N | 12 | 13 | 6 | 14 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| | % | 26.67 | 28.89 | 13.33 | 31.11 | 20.00 | 20.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 |
| Project will improve local economy | N | 14 | 16 | 5 | 10 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| | % | 31.11 | 35.56 | 11.11 | 22.22 | 20.00 | 40.00 | 0.00 | 40.00 |
| Project will provide employment opportunity for the local community | N | 18 | 20 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| | % | 40.00 | 44.44 | 4.44 | 11.11 | 40.00 | 30.00 | 0.00 | 30.00 |
| Good for local people | N | 12 | 14 | 5 | 14 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 3 |
| | % | 26.67 | 31.11 | 11.11 | 31.11 | 20.00 | 40.00 | 10.00 | 30.00 |
| Average | | 30.16 | 37.46 | 9.84 | 22.54 | 28.57 | 30.00 | 12.86 | 28.57 |

Source – Field Survey

Similarly, The response of the participants on different parameter has been given in the table number 7.2. below. Regarding negative attitude, mix type of response was observed in both directly and indirectly affected household.

Table 7.2 :- Perception of the Villagers towards Negative Indicators

| Indicators | | Directly affected 45 HH | | | | Indirectly affected 10 HH | | | |
|--|---|-------------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|---------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | | Strongly Agree | Agree | No Opinion | Disagree | Strongly Agree | Agree | No Opinion | Disagree |
| Project will Ruin the sustainable livelihood | N | 8 | 9 | 5 | 23 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 5 |
| | % | 17.78 | 20.00 | 11.11 | 51.11 | 20.00 | 10.00 | 20.00 | 50.00 |
| Project will increase number of crime | N | 8 | 10 | 6 | 21 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 5 |
| | % | 17.78 | 22.22 | 13.33 | 46.67 | 20.00 | 20.00 | 10.00 | 50.00 |
| Project will affect health status due to air pollution | N | 12 | 14 | 4 | 15 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| | % | 26.67 | 31.11 | 8.89 | 33.33 | 30.00 | 20.00 | 10.00 | 40.00 |
| Project will Ruin common property resources | N | 12 | 20 | 4 | 9 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| | % | 26.67 | 44.44 | 8.89 | 20.00 | 40.00 | 20.00 | 10.00 | 30.00 |
| Project will lead to breakdown kinship structure | N | 8 | 11 | 3 | 23 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| | % | 17.78 | 24.44 | 6.67 | 51.11 | 20.00 | 20.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 |
| Project will Increase in Accident | N | 10 | 13 | 4 | 18 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 3 |
| | % | 22.22 | 28.89 | 8.89 | 40.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 10.00 | 30.00 |
| Project will destroy local forest resources | N | 14 | 18 | 3 | 10 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 |
| | % | 31.11 | 40.00 | 6.67 | 22.22 | 30.00 | 40.00 | 10.00 | 20.00 |
| Average | | 22.86 | 30.16 | 9.21 | 37.78 | 27.14 | 22.86 | 14.29 | 35.71 |

Source – Field Survey

It is seen from the table that on an average 22.86% of respondent “Strongly agree” and 30.16% “Agreed” with the Negative Indicators of the project. Highest number of participants’ i.e 26.67% participants Strongly agreed and 44.44% agreed with the parameter like Project will Ruin common property resources. Followed by 31.11% participants Strongly agreed and 40.00% agreed with the parameter like “Project will destroy local forest resources”. Similar response was also observed in case of indirectly affected household. Similarly in case of indirectly affected household 30.00% household respond “Strongly agree” and 40.00% “Agreed” with the negative parameter “Project will destroy local forest resources”. Followed by 30.00% household respond “Strongly agree” and 30.00% “Agreed” with the negative parameter “Project will Increase in Accident” .

During focus group discussion people suggested certain curative measures for emancipation of these negative impacts. **Table-7.3** depicts the respondent’s attitudes towards the negative aspects of the proposed project. On the whole, it is seen from the responses of the affected households to the various positive and negative propositions set by the SIA study at the time of household level survey that the overall impacts of the proposed project on the affected people shall be more positive than its negative aspects. and all the negative impacts can be removed by certain curative measure suggested by the participants in the FGD.

7.4 Project Impact:

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

7.4.1 Impact on Land & Land Based Livelihood:

In any land acquisition activity, the major impact is always on land of the families whose land is to be acquired for the project. It has already been discussed in chapter - IV that a total of **4.450 acres** of private land is to be acquired from village Tarkabeda of Hindol Tahasil under Dhenkanal District. In the proposed project 48 families are losing their land under cultivation, therefore considered as affected family. As per the ROR provided by the Land requiring body 4.450 acres of land of 30 title holders of 11 plots of 7 Khatas in Tarkabeda village is going to be affected by the proposed land acquisition. But during genealogy of those 30 title holders family it was found that the original ROR holder along with the successor of died original ROR the total family is 48 nos. During Survey out of these 48 household 3 households were not available in the village and could not be surveyed. Finally

for the purpose, there are 45 affected households of Tarkabeda village have been surveyed. The entire 4.450 acres of land proposed for acquisition is non-irrigated land. The Land belongs to 48 owners per head land acquisition will be .092 acre which is very negligible. To mitigate these issues necessary measures should be taken which will enable the land losers to purchase additional land to restore their agricultural livelihood. In the other hand the project authority should take steps to restore the livelihoods of the PAFs so as to better their standard of living by focusing on their specific needs. However, as the land to be acquired for this project is less, so the impact on food security or livelihood of the land affected families shall be negligible.

7.4.2 Impacts on Environment emission :

Expansion to 2.85 MTPA integrated Steel Plant Project (Phase-II) at Jharbandh by M/S Rungta Mines Limited will generate smoke which will pollute the environment. Here are many harmful effects of high concentrations of industrial smoke. People who live in areas with large amounts of smoke, traffic exhaust, and industrial pollution need to be fully prepared to handle the issue and maintain better lung health. Furthermore, the waste from these industries is being thrown on land and water, which causes a lot of health problems as well for both animals and plants. These industrial pollutants release a lot of harmful and unnatural chemicals into both soil and water, which eventually lead to the extinction of some plant and animal species.

The pollutants in the form of solids, liquids and gases are generated from various technological units of plant and if let out as such, will have hazardous effect on the environment. Pollution of the environment not only adversely affects the human beings, flora and fauna but also shortens the life of plant and equipment. This vital aspect, therefore, has been taken into account while planning the plant and equipment and adequate measures have been proposed to limit the emission of pollutants within the stipulations of statutory norms. Adoption of technology like recovery of ORI gas for use as fuel will fulfill the twin objectives of energy conservation and pollution control.

Air pollution:

Air in and over the plant area and beyond its boundaries gets polluted with gases, fumes and dust particles emanating from the processes, chimneys, transfer points of conveying and handling equipment. The air pollutants in a steel and power plant are mainly dust and gases like Sulphur dioxide, carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides etc.

Water Pollution:

Water pollution mainly comprises of in organic solids, oil grease etc. in suspension, solution and emulsion.

Noise Pollution:

Many operations in the steel and power plant will produce objectionable level of noise, Which may not be practicable to eliminate entirely, but in most areas it can be brought down to the acceptable level. The major noise generating areas are compressed air station, ORI plant, Power plant etc.

Pollution control measures:

The measures to control the air pollution should ensure the ambient air quality standards as laid down by Central Pollution Control Board for industrial and mixed-use areas. In addition, the emission from the chimneys should be kept below the permissible limits of statutory norms for dust. Gaseous emissions should be released through stacks of required height so as not to exceed ambient air quality norms due to the entire plant. .

The system proposed for air pollution control should provide acceptable environment conditions in the working areas and abate air pollution in the surrounding areas of the complex. The technological equipment and processes should be selected with the above objective, Depending upon the quality of emission from different sources, suitable air pollution control systems should be provided. The chimney heights should be as per requirement. Ground Level Concentration (GLC) of different pollutants should be within permissible limits after considering the background GLC .

Various measures should be proposed to reduce noise pollution include reduction of noise at source, provision of acoustic lagging for the equipment and suction side silencers selection of low noise equipment, isolation of noisy equipment from working Personnel. In some areas where due to technological process, it is of feasible to bring down the noise level within acceptable limits, personnel working in these areas should be provided with noise reduction aid such as ear muffler and also the duration of exposure of the personnel will be limited as per the norms.

7.4.3 Impacts on Community Health

One of the important fallout of the propose project is influx and settlement of migrant workers in labour huttings followed by sharing of limited CPR with host population and consequent adverse health impacts. The project will employ a range of people during construction phase as well as during operation phase. There is potential for the workforce to introduce and/or increase the rate of spread of communicable diseases in the project area due to inword migration. This includes the introduction of a new disease and/or a more vibrant strain in the project area. Similar to the workforce, there is potential for in-migrants to introduce and/or increase the rate of spread of communicable diseases in the project area. If these communicable diseases are left untreated it can lead to long term health issues or death. The existing local health care facilities have limited capacity to respond to an increase in the transmission of communicable diseases, leaving the local villages vulnerable.

7.4.4 Impacts on Community Safety and Security

Expansion to 2.85 MTPA integrated Steel Plant Project (Phase-II) at Jharbandh by M/S Rungta Mines Limited will create a number of safety related issues. This includes Hazardous factory mishap (due to generation of heat from furnes), Hazardous road accident (due to transportation of Raw materials and finished product), traffic accidents due to movement of vehicles, presence of new materials/infrastructure, management of wastes, etc. The project will engage number of vehicles for transportation of materials to and fro from the project site. With the increase in vehicle density, particularly heavy vehicles, there will be possibility of accidents and injuries to occur. Villagers residing immediately adjacent to roads are unaccustomed to the plying of heavy vehicles in their locality, thereby making them vulnerable to road accidents. There are also safety issues at the time of construction, e.g. community members falling into unsecured trenches or interacting with unsecured equipment. This may lead to onsite accidents and injuries.

7.4.5 Impacts on Community Infrastructure and Services

Due to the Expansion to 2.85 MTPA integrated Steel Plant Project (Phase-II) at Jharbandh by M/S Rungta Mines Limited, there will be an increase in population in the local area (due to employment opportunities and in-migration) is likely to generate additional pressure on existing infrastructure and services. This may result in reduction in capacity of existing infrastructure and services to meet the needs of the local villages. However, this impact is expected to be local in terms of extent and scale and occur over a short period of time. In addition the project is expected to upgrade a number of existing roads, which will help counteract the impact.

7.5 Project Benefits: Social & Economical:

The project Expansion to 2.85 MTPA integrated Steel Plant Project (Phase-II) at Jharbandh by M/S Rungta Mines Limited will provide social and economic benefits to the villagers. During the field visit both social and economic benefits of the project have been assessed. Some specific options regarding social and economic benefits of the project was asked to the respondents. Sometimes the answers given against the questions were also multiples They expect that the proposed project will create various opportunity and different types of benefits for the households as well as local communities. The following benefits will be achieved by this project .

During the field visit both social and economic benefits of the project have been assessed. The study finding depicts that since it is a new project some specific options regarding social and economic benefits of the project were asked to the respondents. Sometimes the answers given against the questions were also multiples. The analysis of the data reveals that highest persons opined that the the project will create employment opportunity for the local people in various way, while a number of

respondents expressed that the project will help in hike of wage rate, Some villagers also expect Value appreciation of land and other immovable property project. Among the other benefits there will be improvement of transport and communication & Increase in level of Awaerness etc .

7.6 Expectation & Preference of Affected Families for Compensation:

An attempt was made during the survey to know the preferences and expectation of all the affected families with regard to compensation for loss of their land and other properties. The idea behind the same was to make R&R process more participatory and people oriented. Each and every affected family was contacted to give its preferences for the same.

The survey reveals that all the affected families opted cash for loss of their land. Besides cash compensation they have expected for employment opportunities in the plant. Villagers also demanded employment during construction and other support from on-going government schemes. The most preferred option for all the affected households is cash compensation against loss of their land. Thus, considering the affected families expectation and local benchmark price, the project authority should finalize the compensation amount as per the RTFCTLARR act 2103.

7.7 Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP)

In the preceding chapters of the report, a detailed discussion has been made on socio economic profile of the area, the affected families and also the impacts along with perceptions and attitude of the people towards the proposed project. In this chapter, a detailed Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP) has been outlined on interventions that are to be taken up by Project authorities, which will mitigate the adverse impacts and enhance the beneficial impacts of the project. The affected families should not only regain, but improve upon their standard of living. Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP) is an important component of Social Impact Assessment Study as envisioned in the RFCTLAR&R Act 2013 and in Government Odisha Rules, 2016. This chapter outlines interventions for the project authorities which will lessen the adverse impacts and enhance the positive impact of the project. The whole objective is that affected people should not only lose anything rather recoup their loss in other form as well as improve upon their standard of living. The other objective is to manage and monitor the negative impact of the project; the plan should emaciated by stretching the benefit of the project for affected people, community and society as a whole.

The study has elaborately discussed on the socio-economic profile of the area, land affected and acquisition status with its value, perceptions of the people towards the proposed project As observed during the survey, the adverse impact of the project seems very high due to the quantum of area 4.450

acres of land will be acquired for the project. However, there needs to be full-fledged SIMP for the affected community. Social and economic empowerment of community is essentially required to be addressed. It has been observed that the affected households have positive perception towards the project and needs a better management of the impact.

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

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

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

The Study Report reveals that most of the households are well aware of the proposed “Expansion to 2.85 MTPA integrated Steel Plant Project (Phase-II) at Jharbandh by M/S Rungta Mines Limited” project but majority of the affected community is totally unaware of details of project, its purpose and benefit to local community and also about what are the new provisions, entitlements under new LA act etc. As a result, there is spread of wrong and biased information and consequent resistance and demand of affected community. It was also observed during FGD that many of the affected community are in a state of confusion about the future plans of IDCO. Such a state of confusion is already there and need to be cleared at the earliest. To avoid this, first and foremost strategy suggested is to establish communication with affected community. For the purpose, a Social Management Team has been planned, whose job will be to keep constant touch with villagers at regular interval and clear all doubts, apprehensions and collect feedback from community. This will ease the entire process of land acquisition and also establishment of proposed project.

However, all the affected people have anxiety about the compensation they will receive, its modalities of release, other R&R benefits, benefits to the village etc. RFCTLAR&R Act, 2013 is a variation from previous LA Act, 1894 as it ensures right of affected community for fair compensation and transparency at each and every stage of land acquisition and rehabilitation process. This is to be determined as per the provision illustrated in u/s 26 of RFCTLAR&R Act, 2013. Hence proposed interventions are given on . Table no 7.3:

7.8 Institutional Arrangement for Implementation

The implementation of SIMP including village development plan requires involvement of various institutions at different stages of the project cycle. This chapter deals with roles and responsibilities of various institutions for successful implementation. The institutions to be involved in the process of SIMP implementation for the proposed Expansion to 2.85 MTPA integrated Steel Plant Project (Phase-II) at Jharbandh by M/S Rungta Mines Limited project are as follows:

Project Authority.

Social Management Unit (SMU).

Dhenkanal District Administration, with District Collector as the head.

Support of NGO during Implementation Phase.

Independent Evaluation Agency (IEA),

Implementation Support Consultant and

Land Acquisition Grievance Redress Committee (GRC).

The State level R&R Monitoring Committee, District Collector as the head of R&R with other representatives from District Administration including Additional District Magistrate, Sub-Collector, Land Acquisition Officer, Administrator of the project, Project level Rehabilitation and Resettlement Committee, will look after for the proper implementation of the project including payment of compensation, facilitation of disbursement of Rehabilitation and Resettlement entitlement, speedy disposal of disputes for the affected families and grievances redressal. Apart from these supports, NGOs, Independent Evaluation Agency, Implementing Support Consultant are also to be involved in the process for the proper monitoring of the project and in order to ascertain the progress of activities as per recommendations of the R&R Committee. A Third Party Evaluation by an independent institution may also necessary for periodic evaluation of SIMP. Monitoring and Evaluation of SIMP implementation will provide opportunity to assess the success of the implementation of ameliorative measures recommended in the report.

7.9 Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP)

The following table is an indicated Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP)

Table - 7.3 Social Impact Management Plan

| Sl. No | Project affected aspect | Project activity | Proposed mitigation/ enhancement measures | Responsible person | Monitoring & supervision |
|--------|--|---|---|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1 | Community not aware of the project | Communication with Community | The affected community should be oriented towards the project design and its sustainability with provisions and entitlements under the new LA act. The Land should be demarcated | Land acquisition officer Project Management team of IDCO | |
| 2 | Updating of records, Restoration of titles and Settlement of rights: | Up date all land records before payment of compensation . | Settlement of Land should be done by Tahasil | Tahasil Office | Tahasildar |
| 3 | Loss of agricultural land | Before construction activities | The land acquisition will be undertaken in accordance with the Act 2013, ORFCTLAR&R Rules 2016 and entitlement framework. Fair and transparent compensation for acquired land. Immediate payment of compensation and follow-up action on their suitable and appropriate income generation source. | Land acquisition officer Project Management team of IDCO | Village leader, Local Sarpanch |
| 4 | Compensation Entitlements for Livelihood Losers | Before construction activities | PAFs may be provided with training on Improved agricultural Practices Affected farmers may be linked up with various agricultural schemes. Others self employment opportunities may be arranged through skill upgradation. Prepare local development plan which would include employment and income generating activities. | Agriculture, Department Staff including horticulture staff at local, Village and Block levels | IDCO and concerned departments |
| 5 | Provision of | Training to | Loss of income can be restored by engaging affected HHs in | BDO, ITDA | IDCO |

| Sl. No | Project affected aspect | Project activity | Proposed mitigation/ enhancement measures | Responsible person | Monitoring & supervision |
|--------|---|---|--|---|---|
| | Modular employable Skill Training for Unemployed Youths | unemployed youth to work in the industries to planned establish | MGNREGS and other work Give priority to land loosing families during construction work Engage the affected HHs in income generating activities looking their potentialities and availability of raw materials. Appropriate skill development training may be provided to the potential youths To ensure employment of youths who would have been provided skill development training Cover unemployed youths under Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya | | |
| 6 | Loss of public and community properties. | Before construction activities | Compensation as per provision of LARR Act 2013 & Rules Reconstruction of public and community properties such as roads and drains. | | IDCO and concerned departments |
| 7 | Ecological loss and environmental degradation | | Avnue plant ation of the trees to protect Environment. The Species to be selected based on soil type and weather condition on advice of the local DFO.. | Forest Department and soil conservation Department | |
| 8 | Animal husbandry and Pisciculture | Operational stage | To provide training to the persons interested in animal husbandry and pisciculture. To find linkage to get income from animal husbandry. | Animal husbandry & Fisheries Department at GP, Block and District level | DVO through Collector at District and Department at State level |
| 9 | Impact on Food Security: | Construction and Operational stage | Agriculture Department may be advised to assist the affected families to undertake intensive cultivation in the remaining land | Agriculture, Department Staff including horticulture staff at local, Village and Block levels | |
| 10 | Community Health | Due to running of industry and | Training should be given to all workers and villagers on the likely effect of pollution. This can help reduce the potential for workers to | Appointed Contractor | IDCO Management |

| Sl. No | Project affected aspect | Project activity | Proposed mitigation/ enhancement measures | Responsible person | Monitoring & supervision |
|--------|-------------------------|---|--|--------------------|--------------------------|
| | | heavy traffic , Water logging , disposal of industrial waste in to the water body. | unknowingly suffering from diseases due to dust allergies. Provision of onsite healthcare, to ensure that medical treatment is provided should a worker present with the symptoms of such communicable diseases. Emergency management procedures, should a health issue escalate and require rapid response. | | |

A full-fledged Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP) has been prepared keeping in view proposed keeping in view proposed acquisition. Objective is social and economic empowerment, so as to make the community resilient enough to cope up the anticipated losses of the future projects. It can be safely anticipated that the present SIMP is viable enough to mitigate adverse impacts. The community will not only regain, but improve upon their standard of living in post project period.

CHAPTER-VIII ANALYSIS OF COST & BENEFITS AND RECOMMENDATION ON ACQUISITION

8.1. Analysis of cost and Benefits

8.1.1. Introduction

Projects can create opportunities and benefits for people, but at the same time they can also create negative effects. Typically, projects are never uniformly good or bad, there is a varied distribution of costs and benefits within the impacted communities. Good management is needed to ensure that the benefits of projects are maximized and the negative impacts are avoided or minimized on an ongoing basis during the life of the project. SIA is a process that can greatly assist in ensuring the achievement of benefits and the avoidance of disadvantages. Any development project has its impacts at family level as well as community or village (aggregation of families) level. The benefits are some direct as well as indirect benefits and similarly costs include direct as well as indirect costs. The benefits and costs of an infrastructural project to the society are different from their private costs and benefits because the market fails at times to capture the relative preferences of people and the opportunities foregone by them. This is also true in case of the present project. Future being uncertain, risk is associated with the project outcomes and it is difficult to factor in these risks and uncertainties. A similar problem is faced while estimating the cost and benefits in environmental analysis. Analysis of the present project involves assumption, which would be at the best inexact for policy implementation. As a starting point towards evaluating the benefits and costs associated with the project, all the households were first asked two questions- (1) whether the project would be beneficial at their family level and (2) Whether the project would be beneficial at the village/community level?

8.1.2. Cost benefit analysis

In view of above, attempt has been made to undertake cost benefit analysis of Expansion to 2.85 MTPA integrated Steel Plant Project (Phase-II) at Jharbandh by M/S Rungta Mines Limited at Tarkabeda village of Hindol Tahasil under Dhenkanal District. A similar problem is faced while estimating the cost and benefits in environmental analysis. Analysis of the present project involves assumption, which would be at the best inexact for policy implementation. Since it is a big project huge quantity of land is going to be acquired. But the perceived benefits visualised would be that it will help in creation of direct and indirect employment for the local people.

8.1.3. Social Cost and Benefit

The proposed Expansion to 2.85 MTPA integrated Steel Plant Project (Phase-II) at Jharbandh by M/S Rungta Mines Limited will require lot of Officials, Engineers contract labourers during construction and implementation phase. They will be of educationally qualified, skilled, semi-skilled and non-skilled category. The non-workers (including marginal workers) in the study area constitute 60% of the total population indicating availability of sizeable manpower required for construction activity. As the labourers are generally non-skilled the labour would get opportunity for employment during construction activity. In addition to the opportunity of getting employment as construction labourers, the local population would also have employment opportunities in related service activities like small commercial establishments, small contracts, sub-contracts, supply of construction material etc. Also there will be more scope of selling products of household industry. Another important benefit is increase in wage rate which majority of the villagers have expressed before the study team during field survey. As majority of unskilled and semi-skilled persons will be from the surrounding villages, social & infrastructural benefits will extend to the local population. Improvement is expected in education facilities, health care services, road infrastructure and drinking water facilities. The budget for such corporate social responsibility (CSR) activities is subject to 2% of average profit of previous three years as per Companies Act 2013. Since this is a proposed plant, for initial years the budget will be based on the discussion with villagers and District administration.

The Expansion to 2.85 MTPA integrated Steel Plant Project (Phase-II) at Jharbandh by M/S Rungta Mines Limited will also have its impact on social relations that exists presently in the populations of the project area. Influx of migrant labourers and will cause social conflict between guest and the host community at initial stages of development. But, this is expected to get stabilized in a short period. Increased employment opportunities will lead to economic upliftment of the area. This in turn will enhance the social status of local inhabitants, increased expenditure in festivals and social occasions, increased intra and inter village relations and cultural ties.

In the current project, the eviction of land due to land acquisition, air-dust-noise pollution during construction and operation phase of the project. Most of the affected families opined that the above social value would be too high due to the project, as the loss of the land of the ancestors property could not be compensated for any amount of financial loss.

8.1.4. Financial costs and benefits

The financial costs of the proposed project acquisition of land, cost of excavation and all types of administrative expenses. Similarly, the economic benefits are the direct and indirect benefits of the

project. It is not possible to accurately assess these benefits and profit. The cost of land and other property will be assessed under the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation Act 2013 and the Odisha Rule 2016 and the cost of construction work will be taken into account by the company. The district collector will assess the cost of housing, construction, and property with the help of qualified officials.

8.2. Assessment of Public purpose

The constitution of India originally provided the right to property under Articles 19 and 31. Article 19 guaranteed that all citizens have the right to acquire, held and dispose of property. Article 31 stated that “no person shall be deprived of his property save by authority of law”. It also provided that compensation would be paid to person whose property has been acquired for public purpose. This Act, 2013, is using particular phrase such as ‘accruing general benefits to the public’, ‘public interest’, which retains the legally uncontested and undisputed public purpose i.e., only for strategic interests, national security, infrastructure projects, and so on.

As per Sec 2. Application of Act.—(1) The provisions of this Act relating to land acquisition, compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement, shall apply, when the appropriate Government acquires land for its own use, hold and control, including for Public Sector Undertakings and for **public purpose**, and shall include *all activities or items listed in the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Economic Affairs (Infrastructure Section) number 13/6/2009-INF, dated the 27th March, 2012, declared the Harmonised Master list of infrastructure and subsector; The major Categories are Transport, Energy, Water Sanitation, Communication, Social and Commercial Infrastructure.* (In **Social and Commercial Infrastructure** as per Dept of Economic affairs the items includes Hospitals (Includes Medical College (Para medical training institutes and Diagnostics Centres)

This project serves public purpose as a mandatory provision for land acquisition and it's redundant for an assessment under section 4(i) under Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2013. In the present case land acquisition is for Expansion to 2.85 MTPA integrated Steel Plant Project (Phase-II) at Jharbandh by M/S Rungta Mines Limited which is for the benefits of the public. This project is deemed as Public Purpose under Public Purpose under section- 2 b (i). Hence the land to be acquired serves a public purpose.

8.3. Less displacing alternatives and minimum requirements of land.

Regarding analysis of alternative to minimize land acquisition, an attempt was also made by the SIA study team to examine other possible alternatives to change the site. Any such change in location may

consequent negative impacts. Finally, the study team after examining all alternatives with regard to site, found that site selected is justified and in the present stage ensures bare minimum requirement.

The IDCO and M/S Rungta Mines Ltd. examined the alternatives and finalized the proposed site. After a detailed discussion with the different authorities, the criteria and basic considerations adopted for comparative assessment of few alternatives to finally select the place for the project and to undertake land acquisition are the following

Talking about alternative sights, it turned out that there was no such option. The members of the study team convinced from the discussion that the people of the areas agreed with the location of the project. The proposed Expansion to 2.85 MTPA integrated Steel Plant Project (Phase-II) at Jharbandh by M/S Rungta Mines Limited is built on the vacant area. The alternatives are not technically feasible.

Land acquisition for the project is justified. Under such a situation, it is concluded that site selected for the project is justified and in the present stage ensures bare minimum requirement. So it can be said here that the proposed construction site is good and full filling all the required criteria. therefore there is no need for looking for alternatives.

8.4. Nature and intensity of social impacts.

Key social impacts, as identified and discussed in detail in Chapter- VII indicate loss of income from cultivation due to acquisition of agricultural land. As the extent of land acquisition is more intensity of impact is assessed to be more. Intensity of impact in case of resource poor farmers seems to be high. As like uneconomic land holding, there is every possibility of creation of unviable land patches after land acquisition. This is usually happens in linear projects, where land acquisition is less but many land patches became unviable/not feasible for cultivation from intercultural operation point of view after acquisition of a part of it.

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

Presently, there is no person/Family residing on the land to be acquired. Therefore, since there is no displacement involved, there is no requirement of any Rehabilitation or resettlement process. Though the adverse impact of the present project is marginal, a full-fledged Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP) has been prepared. Objective is social and economic empowerment, so as to make the community resilient enough to cope up the anticipated losses of the future projects. Hence, it can be

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

8.6 Conclusion and Recommendations

Social impact assessment study for acquisition of private land from Tarkabeda village of Hindol Tahasil under Dhenkanal District for Expansion to 2.85 MTPA integrated Steel Plant Project (Phase-II) at Jharbandh by M/S Rungta Mines Limited would certainly be beneficial for the people staying in that area. Implementing agency has to prepare their plan of action according to their needs and desire expressed by the affected people. Since the study was conducted in census mode, there was opportunity to understand and capture the feeling and perception of the affected families as well as the communities. Apart from individual opinion regarding the overall benefit and loss due to implementation of the project; the research team also collected information from different sections of people through FGD which is reflected in the report. The major loss due to the project and the ameliorative measures to arrest the negative impact are mentioned in the SIMP. So the loss is in the form of landed property only which is mostly used for Agriculture purpose. In the light of the findings the following steps may be taken for successful implementation of the project.

- Although most of the people are aware of the project, many do not know much about the details about the compensation they will receive and the procedure. They need to be communicated properly in appropriate forums so as to maintain transparency. Compensation should be properly planned and implemented for the loss of land and other assets.
- Most of the villagers in the village are aware of the project but people are not aware about the specific land which will be acquired for the project; People were not aware of how much government land and how much private land from the village and whose land would be acquired. Therefore the land should be demarketed soon.
- The affected people asserted that the compensation should be at market price not at the bench mark value of government in that area.
- As per the suggestions from the project affected households, district administration should take necessary steps regarding payment of compensation.
- Sincere effort may be made to implement the total SIMP (Social Impact Management Plan) in later and spirit to ensure mitigation of adverse impact of the project and further develop the community to lead a qualitative and dignified life.
- There will be a major shift in the occupational pattern away from agriculture. This calls for meticulous planning in order to manage this shift, with proper and continuous escorting and hand-holding.

- Payment should be made as early as possible immediate after notification u/s 11(1) and completion of RoR authentication process.
- Payment of compensation should be made smooth and hassle free
- Separate provision and legal steps to be followed for any court or family level litigation of land.
- An Effective decentralized Grievances Redressal Mechanism should be made available for prompt and faster settlement.
- Vocational or skill training of the affected family members who have educational qualification of more than 8th standard.
- Engage the vocationally trained affected family members in the industries for earning income. More focus may be given to engage the BPL families.
- Provide training and market linkage support to the women affected family members through Self Help Groups (SHGs) functioning in the affected area.
- Provide revolving fund support to the women SHGs or link them with the formal financial institutions for availing loan to start individual or group income generating activities.
- Facilitate or provide agriculture extension services for adoption of improved agriculture practices, which would increase the productivity and income from agriculture. It will help agriculture carried out by the affected families more remunerative.
- Community plantation drive may be initiated in the affected villages to protect the environment . Massive plant ation drive may be planned to restore the cool and pollution free environment .

Community is hopeful of improvement in their life and livelihood due to this project. It will not only be beneficial for people of the district but also for the whole state and country. Since acquisition of land is involved in the project, the land loser families would be directly affected and the community will indirectly get affected due to pollution in the area. At the same time the families will be benefited from the compensation. Therefore the work should be started as soon as the completion of official formalities mentioned in the Act. No doubt the accomplishment of the land acquisition for this project would be done at the cost of affected families but their sacrifice will not go in vain. Their contribution for the nation building shall be well recognized by the state and the country as a whole.

ANNEXURE

**ANNEXURE I
NOTIFICATION FOR SIA STUDY & LAND SCHEDULE**

ଓଡ଼ିଶା ସରକାର

ରାଜସ୍ୱ ଓ ବିପର୍ଯ୍ୟୟ ପରିଚାଳନା ବିଭାଗ

RDM-LAC-DKNL-0004-2024- 2853 /RDM dated 27-JAN-2025

ସାମାଜିକ ପ୍ରଭାବ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଧାରଣ ନିମନ୍ତେ ଅନୁସୂଚନା

ରାଜ୍ୟ ସରକାର ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ଗ୍ରାମ / ଖାର୍ଡ ସ୍ତରରେ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ଗ୍ରାମ-ପଞ୍ଚାୟତଙ୍କ ପରାମର୍ଶକ୍ରମେ ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ଭୂମି ଅଧିଗ୍ରହଣ କରିବାକୁ ଚାହୁଁଛନ୍ତି ଏବଂ ସେଥି ନିମନ୍ତେ ସର୍ବସାଧାରଣ ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟରେ ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ଅଞ୍ଚଳରେ ସାମାଜିକ ପ୍ରଭାବ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଧାରଣ (Social Impact Assessment) ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ କରିବାକୁ ଚାହୁଁଛନ୍ତି। ନ୍ୟାୟୋଚିତ କ୍ଷତିପୂରଣ ଅଧିକାର ଏବଂ ଭୂ-ଅର୍ଜନ, ପୁନର୍ବିସ୍ତାରଣ ଓ ଅଭିଯାନ କ୍ଷେତ୍ରରେ ସ୍ପଷ୍ଟତା ଆଇନ ୨୦୧୩ ର ଧାରା ୪ ଅନୁଯାୟୀ ଉକ୍ତ ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ କରାଯିବ।

୧. ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ବିକାଶକାରୀଙ୍କ ନାମ:- ଶିଳ୍ପ ଭିତ୍ତିଭୂମି ବିକାଶ ନିଗମ (IDCO), ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱର ।

୨. ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବିତ ଭୂମି ଅଧିଗ୍ରହଣ ର ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟ- ଢେଙ୍କାନାଳ ଜିଲ୍ଲା ରେ କମ୍ପାନି ସମ୍ପ୍ରସାରଣ (ରୁଙ୍ଗଟା ମାଇନ୍ସ ଲିମିଟେଡ) ନିମନ୍ତେ (Expansion to 2.85 MTPA Integrated Steel Plant Project (Phase II) at Jharbandha by M/s Rungta Mines Limited (ToR 74-00001))।

୩. SIA study କରୁଥିବା ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନର ଯୋଗାଯୋଗ ସୂଚନା :- M/s SRUSTI, Khordha.

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

୪. ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ପାଇଁ ଢେଙ୍କାନାଳ ଜିଲ୍ଲାରେ ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବିତ ଭୂମି ଅଧିଗ୍ରହଣର ବିବରଣୀ/ ତଥ୍ୟ

| କ୍ରମିକନଂ | ତହସିଲ | ଗ୍ରାମ ପଞ୍ଚାୟତ | ଗ୍ରାମ | ବେସରକାରୀଜମି | ମନ୍ତବ୍ୟ |
|----------|---------|---------------|-----------|--------------|---------|
| e | ହିନ୍ଦୋଳ | କନ୍ତାମିଲା | ତର୍କାବେଡା | ୩. ୪.୪୫୦ ଟି. | |
| | | | ମୋଟ- | ୩. ୪.୪୫୦ ଟି. | |

ଭୂମି ଅନୁସୂଚିର ନକଲ ଏଥି ସହିତ ସଲଗ୍ନ କରାଯାଇଛି।

୫. ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବିତ ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ର ସଂକ୍ଷିପ୍ତ ବିବରଣୀ :- ଢେଙ୍କାନାଳ ଜିଲ୍ଲାର ହିନ୍ଦୋଳ ତହସିଲର ଉପରୋକ୍ତ ୦୧ ଟି ରାଜସ୍ୱ ଗ୍ରାମରେ ଶିଳ୍ପ ଭିତ୍ତିଭୂମି ବିକାଶ ନିଗମ (IDCO), ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱର କ୍ ଦ୍ୱାରା ରୁଙ୍ଗଟା ମାଇନ୍ସ ର କମ୍ପାନି ସମ୍ପ୍ରସାରଣ ନିମନ୍ତେ ଜମି ଅଧିଗ୍ରହଣ କରାଯିବ ।

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

ଢେଙ୍କାନାଳ ଜିଲ୍ଲାରେ ଉପରୋକ୍ତ ୦୧ ଟି ଗ୍ରାମର ମୋଟ ଏ. ୪.୪୫୦ ଡି. ଘରୋଇ ଜମି ଶିଳ୍ପ ଭିଡିଭୁମି ବିକାଶ ନିଗମ (IDCO), ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱର ଙ୍କ ଦ୍ୱାରା ରୁଙ୍ଗଟା ମାଇନ୍ସ ର କମ୍ପାନି ସମ୍ପ୍ରସାରଣ ନିମନ୍ତେ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଭୁକ୍ତ ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ଜମିର ବିସ୍ତୃତ ତାଲିକା/ ଡ଼ାଏରୀ SIA ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ ଅନ୍ତେ ମିଳିପାରିବ।

୭. SIA ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ ର ପ୍ରାଥମିକ ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟ ଏବଂ ମୁଖ୍ୟ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାବଳୀ :-

ସର୍ବସାଧାରଣ ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଧାରଣ

ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ଅଞ୍ଚଳରେ ଥିବା ସମସ୍ତ ଗ୍ରାମପଞ୍ଚାୟତ / ଗ୍ରାମ / ଖାର୍ଡର ପରାମର୍ଶକ୍ରମେ SIA ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ କରାଯିବ । SIA ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ କ୍ଷେତ୍ର ପରିଦର୍ଶନ, ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିଙ୍କ ସହ ସାମୁହିକ ଆଲୋଚନା ଏବଂ ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିଙ୍କ ମତାମତ ରୂପାନ୍ତ ରିପୋର୍ଟ ରେ ସ୍ଥାନିତ ହେବ।

ଭୂମି ଅଧିଗୃହିତ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟକ୍ଷ ଅଥବା ପରୋକ୍ଷ ଶତକଡା ୨୫ ଭାଗ ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ସମସ୍ତ ଗ୍ରାମସଭାମାନଙ୍କ ରେ ଜନ ଶୁଣାଣି କରାଯିବ।

୮. ଗ୍ରାମସଭା / ଭୂମିମାଲିକଙ୍କ ସହମତି ଆବଶ୍ୟକ କି?

ସହମତି ଆବଶ୍ୟକ।

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

ସରକାରୀ ବିଜ୍ଞପ୍ତି ପ୍ରକାଶିତ ଦିବସ ୦ାରୁ ୭ ମାସ ମଧ୍ୟରେ SIA ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ ସମାପନ କରାଯିବ।

SIA ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ ରିପୋର୍ଟ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ପଞ୍ଚାୟତ/ ଗ୍ରାମ/ ଖାର୍ଡ ସ୍ତରରେ ସ୍ଥାନୀୟ ଭାଷାରେ ପ୍ରକାଶନ କରାହେବ। ଡ଼ାଏରୀ ଜିଲ୍ଲାପାଳ, ଉପଜିଲ୍ଲାପାଳ ଏବଂ ବ୍ଲକ ମହକୁମାରେ ପ୍ରକାଶନ କରାଯିବ ଏବଂ ସର୍ବସାଧାରଣ ଙ୍କ ଗୋଚରାର୍ଥେ ସରକାରଙ୍କ ୱେବସାଇଟରେ ସୂଚିତ ହେବ।

ରାଜ୍ୟପାଳଙ୍କ ଆଦେଶାନୁସାରେ

ଦିନୁ ଦାଉଡ଼ହାଣ୍ଡ
(ଦିଗନ୍ତ ରାଉତରାୟ)

ଅତିରିକ୍ତ ଶାସନ ସଚିବ

ମୌଜା- ଚକାବେତା
ଥାନା : ବାଲିମି - ୩୪

ତହସିଲ- ବିଘୋଳ
ଜିଲ୍ଲା- ଦେଢ଼ାନାଳ

ମୋଟ ଉକ୍ତ- ୪.୪.୪୫୦

| କ୍ରମିକ ନଂ | ପଞ୍ଚାୟତ ନାମ, ପିଲାଇ ନାମ, ବାଟି ଓ ବାପଗୁରୁ | ଖାତା ନଂ | ପୂର୍ବ ନଂ | ଡିଭିସନ | ମୋଟ ଲକଡ଼ା | ଅତିରିକ୍ତ ଲକଡ଼ା | ମନ୍ଦିତ୍ୟ |
|--------------|--|---------|----------|---------|--------------|-------------------|----------|
| ୧. | ନିଧିଆ ଦେହୁରି ପି:କମେଇ ଦେହୁରି ଜା: ଗଣା ବା: ନିକିର୍ଗା | ୧୪୧ | ୧୦୪୮ | ତଲିକା-୨ | ୧.୫୨୦ | ୧.୫୨୦ | |
| ୨. | ଭିକନାରାୟଣ ଜେନା, ଅକର୍ଣ୍ଣଣ ଜେନା, ଶିବନାରାୟଣ ଜେନା, ପ୍ରମୋଦ କୁମାର ଜେନା ପି: ଲୋଚନ ଜେନା ଜା: ଗଣା ବା: ନିକିର୍ଗା | ୧୧୨ | ୧୦୫୦ | ତଲିକା-୨ | ୦.୩୨୦ | ୦.୩୨୦ | |
| ୩. | ଧରଣଧର ଯେନା, ମାୟାଧର ଯେନା, ଧୂଳିଆ ଯେନା, ଦୁର୍ଯ୍ୟୋଧନ ଯେନା ପି: ନକ୍ସର ଯେନା ଜା: ଗଣା ବା: ନିକିର୍ଗା | ୧୨୫ | ୧୦୫୧ | ତଲିକା-୨ | ୦.୨୪୦ | ୦.୨୪୦ | |
| ୪. | ପ୍ରାଣବନ୍ଧୁ ନାହାକ, ଦେବନ ନାହାକ ପି: ନକ୍ସର ନାହାକ ଜା: ଗଣା ବା: ନିକିର୍ଗା | ୧୨୩ | ୧୦୫୨ | ତଲିକା-୨ | ୦.୧୫୦ | ୦.୧୫୦ | |
| ୫. | ଅହର୍ଯ୍ୟାମି ଯେନା, ପ୍ରଭାକର ଯେନା, ହାରଭର ଯେନା ପି: ଲିଙ୍ଗରାଜ ଯେନା, ଉପେନ୍ଦ୍ର ଯେନା ପି: ମଦନ ଯେନା ଜା: ଗଣା ବା: ନିକିର୍ଗା | ୩ | ୧୦୫୩ | ତଲିକା-୨ | ୦.୨୩୦ | ୦.୨୩୦ | |
| ୬. | ଉତ୍ତାଧର ଯେନା ପି: | ୨୨ | ୧୦୫୪ | ତଲିକା-୨ | ୦.୨୨୦ | ୦.୨୨୦ | |
| ୭. | ବିଦ୍ୟାମଣି ଯେନା, ଚନ୍ଦ୍ରଧର ଯେନା ପି: ଦୁର୍ଲଭ ଯେନା, | ୨୨ | ୧୦୫୫ | ତଲିକା-୨ | ୦.୨୨୦ | ୦.୨୨୦ | |
| ୮. | କଙ୍ଗା ଯେନା, ବୈରାଣି ଯେନା, ରଘୁଆ ଯେନା, | ୨୨ | ୧୦୫୬ | ତଲିକା-୨ | ୦.୩୨୦ | ୦.୩୨୦ | |
| ୯. | ରଘୁ ଯେନା ପି: ରାଜତରା ଯେନା, ସୁଧର ବେହା ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ: ରାଜତରା ଯେନା, ମାନ୍ଦରା ଯେନା, ମୁଲିଆ ଯେନା ପି: ହାଡ଼ିଆ ଯେନା ଜା: ଗଣା ବା: ନିକିର୍ଗା / | ୨୨ | ୧୦୫୮ | ତଲିକା-୨ | ୦.୩୨୦ | ୦.୩୨୦ | |
| ୧୦. | ମଦନ ଦଳେଇ, ବିଦ୍ୟାଧର ଦଳେଇ, ପଦ୍ମ ଦଳେଇ ପି: ଅନସୁ ଦଳେଇ, ମଦୁରଘା ଦଳେଇ, ଲୋକେଇ ଦଳେଇ, ଦୁର୍ଗା ଦଳେଇ ପି: ମହାଦେବ ଦଳେଇ ଜା: ବେରଟ ବା: ନିକିର୍ଗା | ୨୦୩ | ୧୦୨୨ | ବରାୟତ-୨ | ୦.୪୫୦ | ୦.୪୫୦ | |
| | | | | | ମୋଟ | ୪.୪୫୦ | |

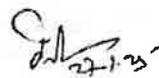
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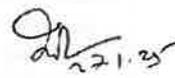
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SRO Number may be allotted to this publication.


Deputy Secretary to Govt.

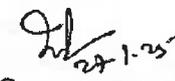
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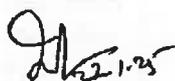
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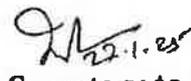
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Deputy Secretary to Govt.

ANNEXURE -II ENTITLEMENT MATRIX

Village – Tarkabeda

| Sl.N o. | Name of the Title holder | Relations hip with HH | Sex | Age | Total Land | Kha ta No | Plot No | Affect ed Land | Acquir ed Land | % of Total Land to Affected land | % of Affected Land to Acquired land |
|---------|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------|-----|------------|-----------|---------|----------------|----------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 | Basant Jena | Self | Male | 55 | 14.29 | 125 | 1051 | 0.24 | 0.24 | 1.68 | 100.00 |
| 2 | Bablu Jena | Son | Male | 31 | | | | | | | |
| 3 | Bulu Jena | Son | Male | 27 | | | | | | | |
| 4 | Tikil Jena | Mother | Female | 75 | | | | | | | |
| 5 | Mayadhar Jena | Self | Male | 65 | | | | | | | |
| 6 | Nirodha Jena | Son | Male | 47 | | | | | | | |
| 7 | Niranjana Jena | Son | Male | 33 | | | | | | | |
| 8 | Dhulia Jena | Self | Male | 73 | | | | | | | |
| 9 | Bimal Jena | Son | Male | 50 | | | | | | | |
| 10 | Sunil Jena | Son | Male | 48 | | | | | | | |
| 11 | Nirmal Jena | Son | Male | 38 | | | | | | | |
| 12 | Dusmant Jena | Self | Male | 48 | | | | | | | |
| 13 | Srikant Jena | Self | Male | 43 | | | | | | | |
| 14 | Chakradhar Dehuri | Self | Male | 60 | 6.52 | 141 | 1,048 | 1.56 | 1.56 | 23.93 | 100.00 |
| 15 | Srukant Dehuri | Son | Male | 30 | | | | | | | |
| 16 | Chandan Dehuri | Son | Male | 27 | | | | | | | |
| 17 | Malaya Dehuri | Brother | Male | 55 | | | | | | | |
| 18 | Biswanath Dehuri | Self | Male | 53 | | | | | | | |
| 19 | Kalia Dehuri | Self | Male | 50 | | | | | | | |
| 20 | Nabaghan Nahak | Self | Male | 70 | 4.61 | 163 | 1052 | 0.15 | 0.15 | 3.25 | 100.00 |
| 21 | Ananda Nahak | Son | Male | 35 | | | | | | | |
| 22 | Pranabandhu Nahak | Self | Male | 73 | | | | | | | |
| 23 | Pankaj Nahak | Son | Male | 50 | | | | | | | |

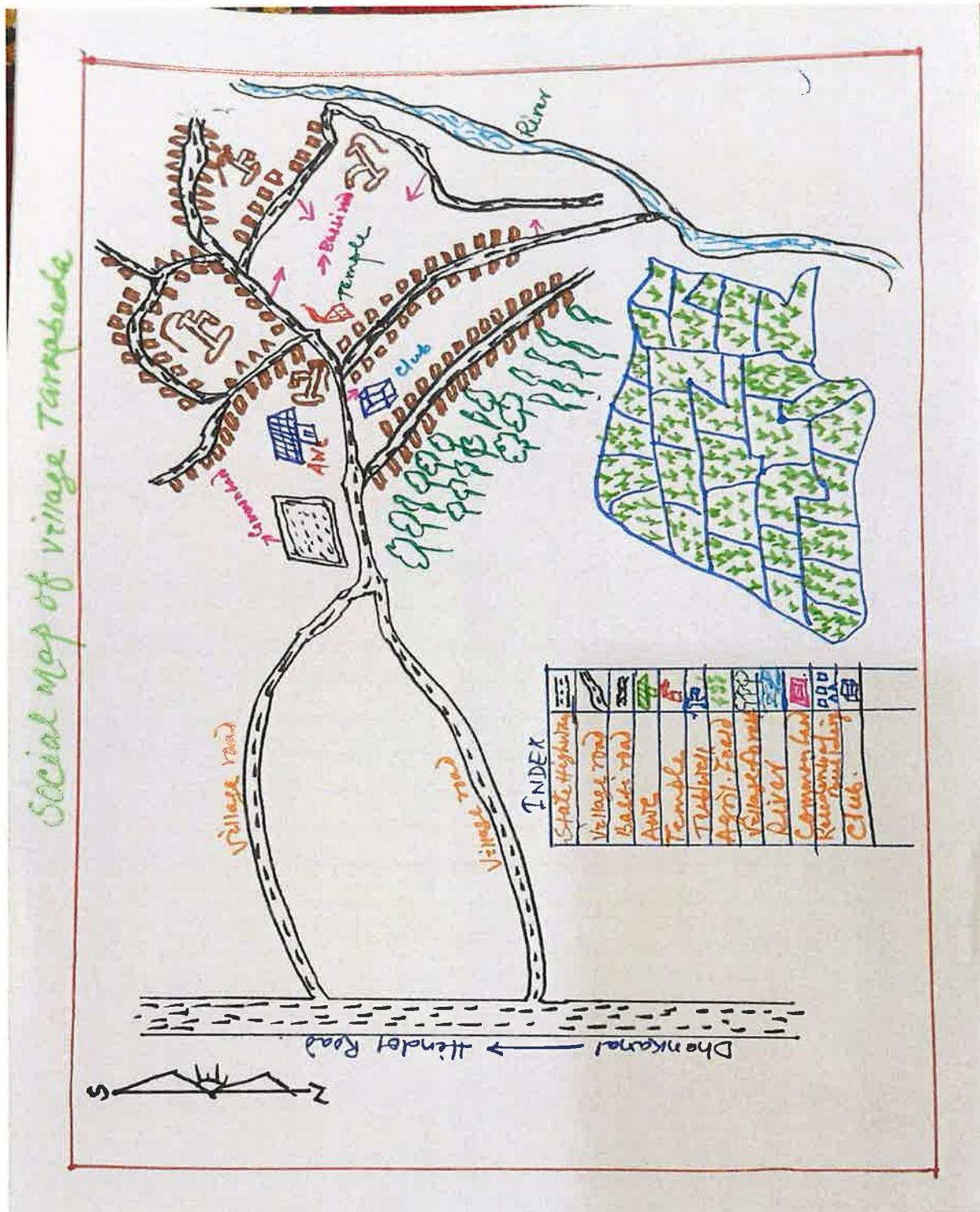
| Sl.N o. | Name of the Title holder | Relations hip with HH | Sex | Age | Total Land | Kha ta No | Plot No | Affect ed Land | Acquir ed Land | % of Total Land to Affected land | % of Affected Land to Acquired land |
|---------|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------|-----|------------|-----------|---------|----------------|----------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 24 | Tutu Nahak | Son | Male | 45 | | | | | | | |
| 25 | Rosalin Nahak | G.Dau | Female | 20 | | | | | | | |
| 26 | Ganeswar Nahak | Son | Male | 40 | | | | | | | |
| 27 | Ketaki Jena | Self | Female | 68 | 10.92 | 192 | 1050 | 0.37 | 0.37 | 3.39 | 100.00 |
| 28 | Tapan Jena | Son | Male | 46 | | | | | | | |
| 29 | Tapas Jena | G.Son | Male | 19 | | | | | | | |
| 30 | Suman Jena | Self | Male | 43 | | | | | | | |
| 31 | Bipin Jena | Self | Male | 39 | | | | | | | |
| 32 | Sankarsan Jena | Self | Male | 63 | | | | | | | |
| 33 | Tushar Jena | Son | Male | 28 | | | | | | | |
| 34 | Sibasankar Jena | Self | Male | 61 | | | | | | | |
| 35 | Sudepta Jena | Son | Male | 30 | | | | | | | |
| 36 | Pranmod Kumar Jena | Self | Male | 58 | | | | | | | |
| 37 | Banti Jena | Son | Male | 35 | | | | | | | |
| 38 | Prafulla Dalai | Self | Male | 68 | 2.23 | 203 | 1076 | 0.45 | 0.45 | 20.18 | 100.00 |
| 39 | Prabin Dalai | Son | Male | 30 | | | | | | | |
| 40 | Bichitra Dalai | Self | Male | 58 | | | | | | | |
| 41 | Binoda Dalai | Son | Male | 30 | | | | | | | |
| 42 | Jhina Dalai | Daughter | Female | 28 | | | | | | | |
| 43 | Chihuru Dalai | Self | Male | 62 | | | | | | | |
| 44 | Bitu Dalai | Son | Male | 35 | | | | | | | |
| 45 | Sipu Dalei | Son | Male | 30 | | | | | | | |
| 46 | Manjulata Dalai | Self | Female | 68 | | | | | | | |
| 47 | Karuna Dalai | Son | Male | 45 | | | | | | | |
| 48 | Timath Dalai | Self | Male | 66 | | | | | | | |
| 49 | Balabhadra Dalai | Son | Male | 35 | | | | | | | |
| 50 | Fakira Dalai | Self | Male | 58 | | | | | | | |
| 51 | Landu Dalai | Son | Male | 28 | | | | | | | |
| 52 | Kaira Dalai | Self | Male | 65 | | | | | | | |

| Sl.N o. | Name of the Title holder | Relations hip with HH | Sex | Age | Total Land | Kha ta No | Plot No | Affect ed Land | Acquir ed Land | % of Total Land to Affected land | % of Affected Land to Acquired land |
|---------|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------|-----|------------|-----------|-------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 53 | Kastu Dalai | Son | Male | 35 | | | | | | | |
| 54 | Sanu Dalai | Son | Male | 20 | | | | | | | |
| 55 | Debabrata Jena | Self | Male | 44 | 6.8 | 3 | 1053 | 0.23 | 0.23 | 3.38 | 100.00 |
| 56 | Kumuda Jena | Self | Male | 50 | | | | | | | |
| 57 | Tula Jena | Son | Male | 26 | | | | | | | |
| 58 | Bhalua Jena | Son | Male | 22 | | | | | | | |
| 59 | Driver Jena | Father | Male | 78 | | | | | | | |
| 60 | Sanuda Jena | Self | Male | 48 | | | | | | | |
| 61 | Samir Jena | Brother | Male | 43 | | | | | | | |
| 62 | Ujala Jena | Self | Female | 70 | | | | | | | |
| 63 | Asanti Jena | Daughter | Female | 35 | | | | | | | |
| 64 | Sarbeswar Jena | Self | Male | 68 | | | | | | | |
| 65 | Gourang Jena | Son | Male | 49 | | | | | | | |
| 66 | Fakirmohan Jena | Son | Male | 45 | | | | | | | |
| 67 | Dharava Jena | Self | Male | 66 | | | | | | | |
| 68 | Pintu Jena | Son | Male | 33 | | | | | | | |
| 69 | Susanta Jena | Son | Male | 30 | | | | | | | |
| 70 | Naresh Jena | Self | Male | 62 | | | | | | | |
| 71 | Basudeba Jena | Son | Male | 35 | | | | | | | |
| 72 | Biswanath Jena | Self | Male | 72 | 17.95 | 62 | 1054, 1055, 1056, 1057 & 1058 | 1.45 | 1.45 | 8.08 | 100.00 |
| 73 | Sejaya Jena | Son | Male | 45 | | | | | | | |
| 74 | Babu Jena | Son | Male | 40 | | | | | | | |
| 75 | Sanju Jena | Self | Female | 63 | | | | | | | |
| 76 | Sipun Jena | Son | Male | 36 | | | | | | | |
| 77 | Lipu Jena | Son | Male | 33 | | | | | | | |
| 78 | Papu Jena | Son | Male | 30 | | | | | | | |
| 79 | Biranchi Jena | Self | Male | 63 | | | | | | | |

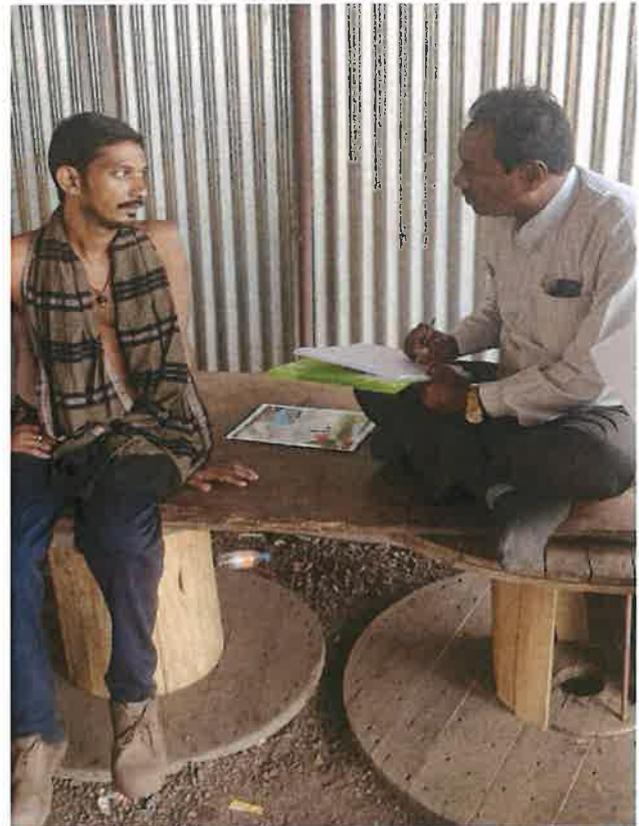
| Sl.N o. | Name of the Title holder | Relations hip with HH | Sex | Age | Total Land | Kha ta No | Plot No | Affect ed Land | Acquir ed Land | % of Total Land to Affected land | % of Affected Land to Acquired land |
|---------|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------|-----|------------|-----------|---------|----------------|----------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 80 | Rukuna Jena | Daughter | Female | 30 | | | | | | | |
| 81 | Sumita Jena | Daughter | Female | 29 | | | | | | | |
| 82 | Dinabandhu Jena | Son | Male | 23 | | | | | | | |
| 83 | Srinibasa Jena | Self | Male | 81 | | | | | | | |
| 84 | Girish Jena | Son | Male | 48 | | | | | | | |
| 85 | Narendra Jena | Self | Male | 65 | | | | | | | |
| 86 | Chintu Jena | Son | Male | 25 | | | | | | | |
| 87 | Nalini Jena | Self | Female | 56 | | | | | | | |
| 88 | Kalandi Jena | Self | Male | 48 | | | | | | | |
| 89 | Prasanna Jena | Self | Male | 65 | | | | | | | |
| 90 | Sudhansu Jena | Son | Male | 38 | | | | | | | |
| 91 | Sraban Jena | Self | Male | 38 | | | | | | | |
| 92 | Suresh Jena | Self | Male | 33 | | | | | | | |
| 93 | Rebati Jena | Self | Female | 70 | | | | | | | |
| 94 | Reeta Jena | Daughter | Female | 45 | | | | | | | |
| 95 | Jagannath Jena | G.Son | Male | 24 | | | | | | | |
| 96 | Sabita jena | G.Dau | Female | 22 | | | | | | | |
| 97 | Soubhagini Jena | Self | Female | 62 | | | | | | | |
| 98 | Gopabandhu Jena | Husband | Male | 66 | | | | | | | |
| 99 | Sipu Jena | Son | Male | 25 | | | | | | | |
| 100 | Kaduaia Jena | Son | Male | 22 | | | | | | | |
| 101 | Khirod Jena | Self | Male | 49 | | | | | | | |
| 102 | Saroj Jena | Brother | Male | 45 | | | | | | | |
| 103 | Sankhi Jena | Mother | Male | 64 | | | | | | | |
| 104 | Joginath Jena | Father | Female | 71 | | | | | | | |
| 105 | Dhobei Jena | Self | Male | 58 | | | | | | | |

ANNEXURE -III SOCIAL & RESOURCE MAP

Village - Tarkabeda



PHOTOGRAPHS OF SURVEY & FGD





* Submitted / conclusions
by

