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## **ABBREVIATIONS**

<b>BPL</b>	<b>Below Poverty Level</b>
<b>CPR</b>	<b>Common Property Resources</b>
<b>EPC</b>	<b>Engineering, Procurement and Construction</b>
<b>FGD</b>	<b>Focused Group Discussion</b>
<b>FRA</b>	<b>Forest Rights Act</b>
<b>GoI</b>	<b>Government of India</b>
<b>GoO</b>	<b>Government of Odisha</b>
<b>GP</b>	<b>Gram Panchayat</b>
<b>HH</b>	<b>Household</b>
<b>LAO</b>	<b>Land Acquisition Officer</b>
<b>MoEFCC</b>	<b>Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change</b>
<b>NCDS</b>	<b>Nabakrushna Choudhury Centre for Development Studies</b>
<b>NFS</b>	<b>National Food Security</b>
<b>ORFCTLARR</b>	<b>Odisha Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement</b>
<b>PAF</b>	<b>Project Affected Family</b>
<b>PAP</b>	<b>Project Affected Population</b>
<b>PDS</b>	<b>Public Distribution System</b>
<b>PESA</b>	<b>Panchayat Extension to Scheduled Areas</b>
<b>PPP</b>	<b>Public Private Partnership</b>
<b>PRA</b>	<b>Participatory Rural Appraisal</b>
<b>PWD</b>	<b>Person with Disability</b>
<b>R &amp; R</b>	<b>Resettlement &amp; Rehabilitation</b>
<b>R&amp;DM</b>	<b>Revenue &amp; Disaster Management</b>
<b>RFCTLARR</b>	<b>Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement</b>
<b>RoR</b>	<b>Right of Record</b>
<b>SIA</b>	<b>Social Impact Assessment</b>
<b>SIMP</b>	<b>Social Impact Management Plan</b>
<b>SMT</b>	<b>Social Management Team</b>

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

### **NAME OF THE PROJECT**

The Social Impact Assessment Study for Land Acquisition of 68.4800 acres of private land from Tileimal village under Jharsuguda Tahasil of Jharsuguda District for "NTPC Ltd. Darlipali STPP Project (ToR3-00001)

### **PUBLIC PURPOSE**

The acquisition of 68.4800 acres of private land from Tileimal village under Jharsuguda Tahasil, Jharsuguda District is intended for construction of ash dyke for NTPC Ltd., Darlipali Super Thermal Power Project (STPP). This project is aimed at enhancing the power generation capacity to meet regional and national electricity demands. It serves a critical public purpose by contributing to energy security, supporting industrial and economic growth and generating direct and indirect employment opportunities.

### **LOCATION**

The proposed project site is at a distance of 23 km from district head quarter of Jharsuguda towards northwest direction along Highway NH-49. The project site is topographically located between Latitude 21°56'49.9" N & Longitude 83°53'33.6"E and Latitude 21°54'58.7" N & Longitude 83°55'50.0"E vide Survey of India Topo Sheet No. 64O/13.

### **AREA OF THE PROJECT**

The present study area is encompassing one (1) village Tileimal village under Jharsuguda Tahasil of Jharsuguda District

### **ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED**

No other alternatives are considered for the project.

### **SOCIAL IMPACTS**

As per the "Right to Fair compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013" and subsequent "Odisha Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rule, 2016" each of the affected and non-affected households was asked regarding the impact of the project and their willingness/objection to give land for construction of the proposed ash dyke of NTPC Ltd. Darlipali STPP and each of them expressed a positive attitude towards giving land for the project. The villagers are hopeful of getting better transport facility, better business opportunity, improvement in financial conditions, getting employment opportunity in addition to fair and adequate compensation. It was clear from the survey that villagers of affected village are aware regarding the project. They opined that the project shall have many positive impacts such as fair cash compensation.

As per Section 4 (1) of this act states the Government has also been consulted with the concerned gram Panchayat and Municipality well before the carrying out Social Impact Assessment study, which includes:

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

Further as per the section 4 (6) of Right to Fair compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013, the state SIA nodal agency NCDS, engaged M/s

Geoenvitech Research and Consultancy Services Pvt. Ltd., empanelled agency for preparation of SIA and SIMP for this Project.

### **MITIGATION MEASURES**

As per ToR for construction of ash dyke of NTPC Ltd., Darlipali STPP 68.4800 acres of private land are going to be acquired from village Tileimal under Jharsuguda Tahasil of Jharsuguda District. As per SIA Notification No.RDM-LAC-JHS-0002-2025-47438/RDM dated 17.12.2025 out of total of 84.340 acres; total 68.400 acres of affected private land to be acquired. As per ToR a total of 135 households are going to be affected by the project on account of private land acquisition. In order to mitigate the impacts in the affected villages a Social Impact Management Plan has been prepared as per Odisha Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules 2016 and Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2013 in consultation with the local project affected and non-affected persons, self-government and Gram Sabhas.

### **ASSESSMENT OF SOCIAL COSTS AND BENEFITS**

The SIA team held discussions with both affected and non-affected households to assess the social costs and benefits of the project. Almost all households expressed positive consent towards the project. The affected families will suffer from loss of their land, for which they will compensate to heal the loss, But in comparison, the project is expected to generate significant social benefits, including employment opportunities during the construction and operation phases, improvement in local infrastructure, enhancement of regional economic activities, creation of business opportunities, income enhancement and increased access to social amenities. Therefore, the overall social benefits of the project are assessed to outweigh the social costs, and the losses are considered minimal.

About negative impacts, villagers stated that the loss of agricultural land may affect the livelihoods of land-dependent households. The project affected households are likely to experience temporary economic insecurity, social disruption and psychological stress due to land acquisition and construction-related activities. Air pollution is also expected to be increased during the construction period. However, it is assessed that the positive impacts are higher than the negative ones.

### **STUDY OBJECTIVES**

The major objectives of this study are:

- i. To assess whether the land acquisition in the affected village serves public purpose.
- ii. To estimate the number of affected families, magnitude of loss of land assets based on actual holdings of the families and number of families among them likely to be displaced physically or occupationally due to acquisition of land.
- iii. Extent of land- public and private, houses, settlements and other common properties likely to be affected by the proposed acquisition.
- iv. To examine whether the extent of land proposed for acquisition is the bare minimum necessity for the commissioning of the proposed project.
- v. To study the social impact 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.
- vi. To suggest remedial intervention measures by designing appropriate policies and programmes through designing a social impact management plan.

### **SCOPE OF THE STUDY**

The scope of the study includes the impacts to be caused by the proposed project in the one (01) village Tileimal village under Jharsuguda Tahasil of Jharsuguda District. Based on the site survey, socio-economic data about the project affected families has generated and an inventory of the

properties to be affected has prepared. Based on the data, the project proponent shall develop measures to safeguard the PAFs (Project Affected Families) from the loss occurring due to the proposed project with an objective of sustainable development. The study mainly entails the followings:

- a) The team/organization shall collect and analyze a range of both quantitative and qualitative data, undertake detailed site visit, use participatory methods such as social mapping, focused group discussions (FGDs), participatory rural appraisal (PRA) techniques and informant interviews by canvassing of a structured interview schedule at the family level to prepare the social impact assessment report.
- b) Involve and seek advice from the official functionaries of all affected Gram Panchayats / Municipalities and other such bodies/ units of administration concerned to the study.
- c) A detailed assessment based on a thorough analysis of all relevant land records and data, field verification, review and comparison with similar projects shall be conducted by the SIA organization. The assessment shall include the followings:
  - 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 land proposed to be acquired for the project and justification whether it is the bare minimum requirement for the project,
  - Locating possible alternative sites and their feasibility,
  - Finding out whether the land to be acquired is in scheduled area and it is demonstrable last resort,
  - Identifying land if any already purchased, alienated, leased or acquired and the intended use for each plot of land required for the project,
  - Mentioning 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 agricultural land, its irrigation coverage and cropping pattern,
  - Impact of the land acquisition on 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,
- d) Accurate estimation of number of affected families and displaced families basing on land assessment, land records and field verification by following census enumeration method for all affected families.
- e) Socio-economic and cultural profile of the affected area. (as per Form-F)
- f) Basing upon data collected from the field and in consultation with public representatives, the affected communities and the key stakeholders, the SIA team/organization shall make identification and assessment of the nature, extent and intensity of the positive and negative social impacts associated with the proposed project by using cost-benefit analysis method. (As per Form-G)
- g) Preparation of a Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP) (as per Form-E) containing ameliorative measures and detail rehabilitation and resettlement matrix of each of the enumerated affected and displaced families to address the negative social impacts of the project identified in the course of SIA study.
- h) The SIA must provide a comprehensive analysis of social costs and benefits to be accrued from the project and the impoverishment risk of the families losing land and getting displaced and the mitigation plan for resettlement and rehabilitation of such displaced and project affected families.
- i) SIMP must include development plan in case of acquisition in scheduled areas in accordance with the provisions under Section-41.
- j) Preparation of draft SIA report and SIMP (as per Form-D) in the local language (Odia) and their distribution in all affected GPs and municipal offices as well as to the concerned Collector, Sub-

Collector, LAO, Tahasildar, NCDS and Implementing agency prior to two weeks of Public hearing. Additionally, draft SIA Report in English (3 nos.) will be submitted to the concerned Collector, NCDS & Implementing agency.

- k) Organization of public hearings through the local administration and land requiring body to disseminate the main findings of the SIA in the affected areas in the local language and to seek feedback on findings, additional information and views for incorporating the same in the final SIA report.
- l) Video recording and transcribing of the public hearings, which are to be submitted along with their analysis in the revised SIA report and SIMP accordingly.
- m) The final SIA report will be prepared both in English and Odia language for distribution to concerned officials as per the stipulation such as, 4 copies in English for the concerned Collector, Government, Project Implementing Authority and NCDS and 10 copies in Odia for NCDS, LAO, Tahasildar & Expert Committee members (2 non-official Social Scientists, 2 representatives of local bodies, 2 experts on rehabilitation and a technical expert on the subject relating to project).

### LIMITATION OF THE STUDY

While conducting the SIA the team faced a number of limitations. Initially data collection was done from the households those who were available in the village, but it was found that some households have migrated, while some RoR holders despite having land in the affected village are residing in other village. In certain cases name of the RoR holders are repeated in the list according to their affected land. It has been found challenging by the team to search for the RoR holders residing in nearby village by collecting the information from the village. As per TOR 68.4800 acres of private land is going to be acquired from 135 households in the affected village, out of which the SIA team managed to survey 129 households having 63.296 acres of land to be acquired and there was no option but to leave 19 nos. of households which details are given in below table.

Khata No	Plot No	Kissam	Area of Affected Land	Land to be Acquired	Name of the Tenant	Remarks
122/271	163	Mala Sadharana	1.050	1.050	Pushpa Naik, Wife of: Dilip Naik, Caste: Ganda, Village: Koilgaon.	Residing in other village
122/275	238/1944	Ata Sadharana	1.350	1.350	Dirjyo Khadia, Father: Bhaga Khadia, Caste: Khadia, village: Tangarmunda, Police Station: Bhasma, District: Sundargarh.	Residing in other village
122/370	238/2096	Ata Sadharana	0.100	0.100	Amiya Ranjan Chhura, Father: Raju Chhura, Caste: Ganda, Village: Sargipali, Police Station: Lefripara, District: Sundargarh	Residing in other village
122/371	238/2097	Ata Sadharana	0.100	0.100	Biswajit Patel, Father: Motiram Patel, Caste: Agharia, Village: Raedihi, Police Station: Lefripara, District: Sundargarh.	Residing in other village

Khata No	Plot No	Kissam	Area of Affected Land	Land to be Acquired	Name of the Tenant	Remarks
122/372	238/2098	Ata Sadharana	0.100	0.100	Sumanta Kumar Patel, Father: Hrudananda Patel, Caste: Agharia, Village: Badabahal, Police Station: Kolabira, District: Jharsuguda. Malay Patel, Father: Sukamuni Patel, Caste: Agharia, Village: Badmal, Police Station: Mahulpali, District: Sambalpur.	Residing in other village
122/373	430/2099	Patita	0.050	0.050	Ramesh Chandra Patel, Father: Maheshwar Patel, Caste: Agharia, Village: Bada Bang, Police Station: Lefripara, District: Sundargarh. Durga Madhab Patel, Father: Jagadish Patel, Caste: Agharia, Village: Kanaktora, Police Station: Hemgir, District: Sundargarh.	Residing in other village
122/374	430/2100	Patita	0.050	0.050	Jyoti Agrawal, Wife of: Sushil Kumar Agrawal, Caste: Bania, Village: Bareipali, Police Station: Sadar, District: Sambalpur.	Residing in other village
122/375	430/2101	Patita	0.050	0.050	Sharmila Sharma, Wife of: Siddharth Shankar Das, Caste: Bania, Village: Swapna Nivas, Kushanpuri, Police Station/District: Bargarh.	Residing in other village
122/376	238/2102	Ata Sadharana	0.050	0.050	Hemant Kisan, Father: Gurucharan Kisan, Caste: Kisan, Village: Purana, Kisanpada, District: Jharsuguda.	Residing in other village
122/377	238/2103	Ata Sadharana	0.150	0.150	Bodharaj Naik, Father: Sardhakar Naik, Caste: Agharia, Cillage: Bhedabahal, Police Station: Sadar, District: Sundargarh.	Residing in other village

Khata No	Plot No	Kissam	Area of Affected Land	Land to be Acquired	Name of the Tenant	Remarks
122/378	430/2104	Patita	0.030	0.030	Neeta Naik, Wife of: Amiya Kumar Patel, Caste: Agharia, Village: Nuadihi, Police Station: Lefripara, District: Sundargarh. Sunil Kumar Patel, Father: Rushi Chandra Patel, Caste: Agharia, Village: Maheshdihi, Police	Residing in other village
122/390	238/2115	Ata Sadharana	0.500	0.500	Station/District: Sundargarh. Mrutyunjay Patel, Father: Chandra Shekhar Patel, Caste: Agharia, Village: Nua Amlipali, Police Station/District: Sundargarh.	
122/379	430/2105	Patita	0.027	0.027	Rita Pandey, Wife of: Deepak Kumar Patel, Caste: Agharia, Village: Darlipali, Police Station: Bhasma, District: Sundargarh.	Residing in other village
122/382	430/2108	Patita	0.027	0.027	Amit Kumar Patel, Father: Uddhab Chandra Patel, Caste: Agharia, Village: Raydihi, Police Station: Lefripara, District: Sundargarh.	Residing in other village
122/383	238/2110	Ata Sadharana	0.150	0.150	Manoj Kumar Pradhan, Father: Vidyadhar Pradhan Narayan Pradhan, Caste: Ganda, Village: Darlipali, Police Station: Bhasma, District: Sundargarh.	Residing in other village
122/384	430/2109	Patita	0.050	0.050	Bikash Kumar Patel, Father: Gelamani Patel, Caste: Agharia, Village: Sagarapali, Police Station: Bhasma, District: Sundargarh.	Residing in other village
122/385	199/2111	Patita	0.500	0.500	Ajit Kumar Oram, Father: Chhedaga Oram J: Oram Ba: Sansaryapali, Thana - Sadar, G-Sundergarh	Residing in other village

Khata No	Plot No	Kissam	Area of Affected Land	Land to be Acquired	Name of the Tenant	Remarks
122/386	199/1693	Patita	0.500	0.500	Sevak Chandra Naik P:Dukhabhandhu Naik Ja: Bhuyan or: Sansarnapali, Thana - Sadar, District - Sundargarh	Residing in other village
122/387	430/2112	Patita	0.190	0.190	Jharana Patel Swa: Sanjay Kumar Pandey J: Agharia or: Ghantimal, Tha-Bhasma, G- Sundergarh, Lijasmita Patel P: Bipin Bihari Patel J: Agharia or: Badbang, Tha - Lefripada, District - Sundergarh	Residing in other village
122/389	238/2114	Ata Sadharana	0.350	0.350	Alok Chandra Naik P: Tularam Naik Ja: Aghariya Ba: Podadihi, Tha-Bhasma, G- Sundergarh	Residing in other village
<b>Total</b>			<b>5.184</b>	<b>5.184</b>		

## **CHAPTER-1: DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT**

### **1.1 BACKGROUND OF THE PROJECT**

The National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC Ltd.), a Government of India enterprise, is undertaking the development and expansion of the Darlipali Super Thermal Power Project (STPP) in Jharsuguda District, Odisha. The project is part of NTPC's strategic plan to enhance power generation capacity and ensure energy security to meet the growing electricity demand of the state and the nation.

To facilitate the ongoing infrastructure and operational requirements of the Darlipali STPP, a total of 68.4800 acres of private land is proposed to be acquired from Tileimal village under Jharsuguda Tahasil for construction of ash dyke. This land is essential for establishing associated facilities and ensuring the smooth functioning of the power plant, which plays a vital role in contributing to the regional power grid and supporting industrial growth. In compliance with the provisions of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013, a Social Impact Assessment (SIA) is being conducted. The purpose of this study is to evaluate the potential social implications of the land acquisition, understand the concerns of the affected communities, and recommend suitable mitigation and rehabilitation measures.

### **1.2 MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE**

The management of head works of the project is to be taken by the office of the Darlipali Super Thermal Power Plant, NTPC.

### **1.3 RATIONALE FOR PROJECT**

The rationale behind the proposed land acquisition is grounded in the necessity to support the establishment and operational expansion of the NTPC Ltd. Darlipali Super Thermal Power Project (STPP). Energy infrastructure is a cornerstone of national development and thermal power continues to be a critical contributor in meeting the country's ever-increasing electricity demands. The Darlipali STPP is strategically positioned to enhance power availability across the eastern region and beyond, thereby strengthening the national power grid. To facilitate the seamless functioning and long-term sustainability of the plant, the acquisition of 68.4800 acres of private land for construction of ash dyke in Tileimal village, under Jharsuguda Tahasil of Jharsuguda District, is imperative. This land is proposed to be utilized for the development of ancillary infrastructure such as ash dykes, water pipelines, transport access routes, and other essential facilities that support plant operations. Furthermore, the proposed acquisition aligns with both national and state energy security objectives, contributing to infrastructure development, employment generation, and regional economic upliftment. NTPC, being a Central Public Sector Undertaking, is committed to adopting responsible development practices, ensuring that the land acquisition process is carried out transparently and equitably.

This includes strict adherence to the provisions of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013, and the Odisha Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules, 2016. These frameworks ensure fair compensation, effective rehabilitation, and livelihood restoration for the affected individuals and communities.

### **1.4 DETAILS OF PROJECT**

The Darlipali Super Thermal Power Project (STPP) is a major initiative undertaken by NTPC Ltd., one of India's leading public sector undertakings in the field of power generation. Located in Jharsuguda District, Odisha, this project forms part of NTPC's long-term strategy to enhance energy production to meet the increasing power demands of the state and the country.

**1.5 EXAMINATION OF ALTERNATIVES**

No other alternatives are considered for the project.

**1.6 PHASES OF PROJECT CONSTRUCTION**

On acquisition of private land and receipt of funds, phasing of works on either of the both side of the work will be on progress.

**1.7 CORE DESIGN FEATURES AND SIZE AND TYPE OF FACILITIES**

Core Design Features and Size and Type of Facilities are not available.

**1.8 NEED FOR ANCILLARY INFRASTRUCTURAL FACILITIES**

No Need for Ancillary Infrastructural Facilities for the project.

**1.9 WORK FORCE REQUIREMENTS**

No data available regarding work force requirement for the project.

**1.10 DETAILS OF SIA OR EIA ALREADY CONDUCTED**

No SIA or EIA or technical feasibility reports available for the project.

**1.11 APPLICABLE LEGISLATIONS AND POLICIES**

The Government of India ensure the act called PESA act, "Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013" and subsequently followed by that the Government of Odisha has framed, "Odisha Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules, 2016" for land acquisition process for development of different projects for greater interest with institutions of local self-government and gram sabha. In this context the present study is based on the above framed policy, however, some other policies has been reviewed such as, Odisha R & R policy, 2006, Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Forest Rights) Act 2006 for conducting SIA studies in the affected areas.

## CHAPTER-2: TEAM COMPOSITION, APPROACH, METHODOLOGY AND SCHEDULE OF THE SIA

### 2.1 LIST OF ALL TEAM MEMBERS WITH QUALIFICATIONS

A three (03) member experienced research team was involved in the SIA study. Different types of work were planned at different stages which were assigned to team members. Information collection, quality checking, scrutiny was simultaneously organized at field level. At office level one computer operator was engaged for computerization of scrutinized data and analysis of data were done for report writing purpose. After finalization of field study and tabulation of data, report preparation was carried by the project team leader with prior consultation with study team members.

Sl	Name	Educational Background	Experience	Responsibility
1	Dr. Nihar Ranjan Das	Ph.D. (Geography), PGD RS & GIS, CDMHA	20 years' Experience in Socio-economic Research and R & R Studies	Team Leader, Responsible for client coordination & compliances; Data Check & Report preparation
2	Mr. Sriballava Dhal	Bachelor Degree, PGDCA	7 years' experience	Collection of resources data available in the affected village through GPS. Primary and secondary data collection in field, FGD facilitation, Data verification
3	Mr. Manas Panda	BA, PGDCA	2 years' experience	Collection of resources data available in the affected village through GPS. Primary and secondary data collection in field, FGD facilitation, Data verification
4	Mr. Rasmiranjan Jena	MAC, Geology	1 years' experience	Data verification, Computerization, Table & Report preparation

### 2.2 DESCRIPTION AND RATIONALE FOR THE METHODOLOGY AND TOOLS USED TO COLLECT INFORMATION FOR THE SIA

#### 2.2.1 Review of Secondary Literature

A comprehensive desk based research was carried out to understand the background information of the SIA. Accordingly a wide range of secondary literatures, study reports, relevant government Acts/policies, research publications were reviewed to understand the process of social impact assessment, management plan and public hearing etc. In addition, several other information and data sources were referred to throughout the SIA process and stand referenced wherever relevant. Specifically, the Social Impact Assessment studies for linear project reports were reviewed prior to conducting the present study for construction of ash dyke of NTPC Ltd. Darlipali Super Thermal Power Project (STPP). Thus the ground for making further inroads into a more structured and deeper analysis of the study was set.

#### 2.2.2 Site Visit, Consultation & Information Dissemination

Before initiation of field work the research team of Geoenvitech Research and Consultancy Services Pvt. Ltd. made a number of visits to the study area to understand the present scenario of the localities. During the visit the team discussed with important stakeholders like the District Collector, Additional District Magistrate, Land Acquisition Zone Officer, Sub Collector, concern Tahasildar, BDO, PRI members, villagers, etc.

The survey team began by holding entry point meetings in the study areas that are affected. Information about the project and the survey procedure was shared with the community. They were also informed about the kinds of documents they would need to locate and keep ready for the survey. Information about the date and time of survey in the village was given well in advance.

#### 2.2.3 Census Survey and Exploration of Extended Families

Before the actual household socio-economic survey, entire village RoR holders (affected by the proposed project) were collected from the Government through the State SIA Unit. Then the SIA team visited the village and not just identified the affected households as per the provided RoR lists but also reviewed the same in terms of the names of the title holders, the addresses, the possession of legal documents, and tenure statuses. During the survey, it was found out that most of the affected land has some unmentioned legal shareholders whose names are not reflected in the RORs. Further, in some cases, the actual number of households has increased as the land record was not up to date and there are more than one shareholders of the land under acquisition shown against the particular title holder. However, the SIA team sticking to the SIA guidelines surveyed all the legal stakeholders of the affected land. Accordingly, the team explored all the households (some residing in different places) having a legal right to the affected land.

#### **2.2.4 Data Collection through HH Questionnaire**

Following close discussion with the stakeholders and community members, attempts were made to conduct household level surveys to assess the socio-economic conditions of the affected families and the impact of the proposed project on their lives. The survey was carried out with the help of a pre-tested "Household Interview Schedule". Aspects covered in the Schedule included details such as the identification particulars of the PAFs/PAPs, the social profile, the family details, occupation, source of income, family expenditure, household assets, information on affected structure, commercial/self-employment activities, employment pattern, and the opinions and views of PAPs on project as also the resettlement and rehabilitation needs. Before filling the questionnaires, the affected families were asked to produce copies of documents necessary as the proof of their existence in that particular structure and place. So documents like-ration card, electricity bills, voter card or any other documents were verified.



**Photo-2.1: Household Survey**

To administer the household questionnaire, one team leader and two field investigators were engaged in the field to collect the information through census survey method. The team worked in the field under the close supervision and guidance of a team leader. Besides, a sample (minimum 10 or 5 per cent) of the non-land-losing households from each village was also interviewed to find out the impact of the project on the indirectly affected families in terms of loss of the private land, public land and other common property resources.

#### **2.2.5 Organization of FGDs**

A number of Focused Group Discussions (FGDs) and series of interactions with the community members were undertaken to collect both quantitative and qualitative information from the primary sources. The FGDs were conducted in each village with specific sections of the project-affected people, PRI members and community members to understand their perspective on the project and its impact on their lives. Gender and inclusion perspective was critically observed in the FGDs during the field visits. A total of 1 no. of FGD was organized in 1 affected village.



**Photo-2.2: Group Discussion**

#### **2.2.6 Data Collection through Secondary Source**

The State SIA Coordinator also ensured that the necessary secondary information were also collected from different government departments like the District Statistical Office, concerned Tahasil,

Sub-Registrars and RI circles. Besides, panchayat and village level information were also collected during the course of the field visit. The information collected in such processes include details such as the benchmark price of land, the classification and the use of land, the irrigation coverage, the cropping pattern, the common property resources and the socio-economic and cultural fabric of the communities. The secondary source information complemented the primary data elicited through the field survey from the affected households and other stakeholders. A primary level understanding was created about the physical, social, economic, and cultural set-up of the project area prior to undertaking the detailed field investigations.

### **2.3 SAMPLING METHODOLOGY USED**

A range of primary and secondary data sources were used to prepare the SIA report. The SIA relied on both qualitative and quantitative information collected from the various sources. At the first stage secondary sources of information were analyzed and used as essential references throughout the SIA process. The subsequent processes of scrutiny, coding, data entry, cleaning as well as processing of quantitative data were done by a trained data management team. Descriptive statistical methods were used to analyze the primary data which have been presented using tables and graphs. However, the SIA report has been developed based on a combined understanding of issues and using a triangulation of information from various sources. The final report of the study is based on comments and suggestions received on the draft report submitted in the affected GPs, to the concerned government officials, land requiring body and the State SIA Unit and also the views of the affected people present in public hearing meetings. The report format was developed during the study in consultation with the Coordinator, State SIA Unit (NCDS). Finally, the final report is now being submitted to the NCDS for presentation before the District Level Expert Group and for circulation among the concerned officials and affected GPs

### **2.4 OVERVIEW OF INFORMATION OR DATA SOURCES USED**

The final report of the study is based on comments and suggestions received on the draft report submitted in the affected GPs, to the concerned government officials, land requiring body and the State SIA Unit and also the views of the affected people present in public hearing meetings. The report format was developed during the study in consultation with the Coordinator, State SIA Unit (NCDS). Finally, the final report is now being submitted to the NCDS for presentation before the District Level Expert Group and for circulation among the concerned officials and affected GPs.

As per the section 4 (6) of the RTFCLARR Act 2013, the SIA process includes the preparation of a Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP), which presents the ameliorative measures to be undertaken to address the social impacts identified in the course of the assessment. Thus, the SIA team of Geovitech Research and Consultancy Services Pvt. Ltd. has prepared an SIMP, based on the impact identified in the assessment that includes the viability of impact mitigation and management strategies with clear indication of costs, timelines and capacities. The SIMP has also been prepared in Odia language for circulation in every gram Panchayat of the affected area/village.

### **2.5 SCHEDULE OF CONSULTATIONS WITH PUBLIC REPRESENTATIVES AND KEY STAKEHOLDERS**

As per the latest guidelines of both Government of India and Government of Odisha, public consultation is mandatory in the affected areas for the purpose of section 4 followed by a public hearing in the affected areas to ascertain the views of the affected families. In this context the study team organized focused group discussion (FGD) as it is a popular research tool to draw in-depth information about some specific issues from a group of informants. FGD is a formal discussion about the subject matters on which the participants are concerned with. Ideally 10 to 15 members having similar characteristic participate in FGD. Though the numbers varies in certain circumstances, due attention is paid to each member for expressing her/his opinion freely. The role of moderator in FGD is very much crucial, since she/he guides the discussion to a proper channel while a member tries to drag the issues not concerning with the topic. The present SIA study is intended to assess the socio-economic impact of the project on the affected families as well as the communities. Therefore to understand the perception of the community about the project and their opinion on some critical issues, FGD method was adopted by the research team. In this village, FGD were conducted by some specialized resource persons who drew the perception, opinion and suggestion of the members regarding the construction of ash dyke of

NTPC Ltd. Darlipali Super Thermal Power Project (STPP)."Before beginning of FGD meeting in a village, information regarding date, time and venue were duly communicated to the target groups in advance in consultation with the community members. The target participants were farmers, elderly persons, PRI members, youth club members, government employees, members from women SHG, PRIs, educated girls, ASHA worker, Anganwadi workers and senior ladies were the participants. The duration of the FGD was from one hour to one and half hours. In the affected village, one number of FGDs was conducted. However, opinions of some key informants are collected for the reporting purpose. The gist of the FGD has no doubt increased the understanding of the study team regarding the overall impact and consequence of the project upon the affected families as well as the community as a whole, ameliorative plan to minimize negative impact of the project on the communities.

### 2.5.1 Outlines of FGD Discussion

Sl.	Topic	Remarks
1	Land	The valuation of land should be at par with the present market rate. Left out of small portion of the acquired land should be acquired by the authority.
2	Immoveable property (Structure, Trees etc.)	The valuation should be at par with the present market rate. Utmost care should be taken by Project authority to make adequate plantation of trees for better environment and maintenance of the same will be borne by the acquiring body. The valuation of the other structures which are going to be affected by this project should be fixed as per the present market rate.
3	CPRs	Adequate number of CPRs should be constructed against the loss of CPR as they play very significant role in day to day life of people in the affected village.
4	IGA	Income generation assistance will be provided to landless, person with disability, women, SHG and other vulnerable groups.
5	Water logged	Free flow of rain water with suitable drainage facilities in village.
6	Payment Procedure	Onetime Payment of compensation amount should be smooth in nature. All the payments should be transferred to the beneficiaries account.
7	Waste Management	Proper disposal of construction waste materials after completion of the project.
8	Manpower and other Facilities	Engagement of worker during construction of the work from the affected village. Engagement of local tractors and excavators during construction.

Source: Field Survey

### 2.6 BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF PUBLIC HEARINGS CONDUCTED

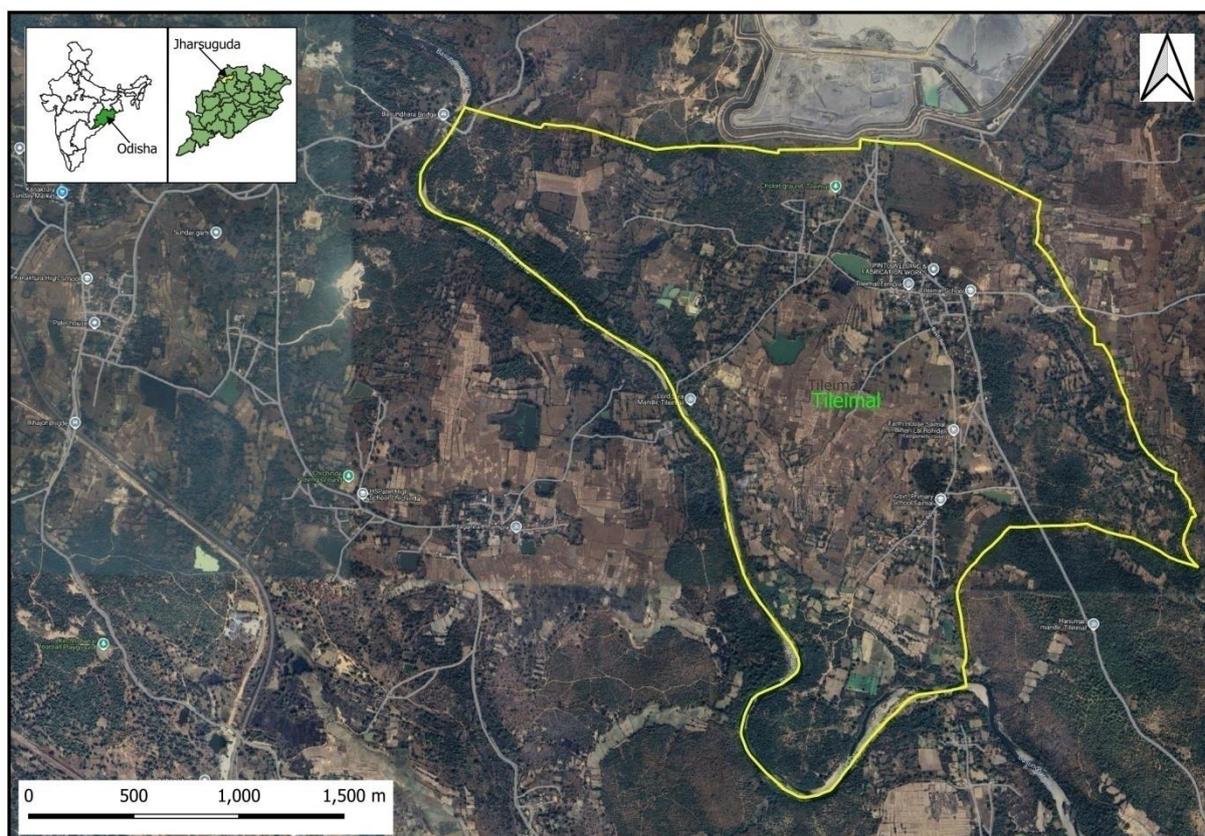
As per the RTFCTLAR&R Act 2013 and ORTFCTLAR&R Rule 2016, after completion of the SIA and SIMP, public hearings would be organized in the affected areas to bring out the main findings for seeking feedback on the findings and to seek additional information and views. Public hearings would be organized in collaboration with the district administration. The concerned LAOs and the SIA team member would facilitate the meetings and present the SIA report.

### 2.7 SPECIFIC FEEDBACK INCORPORATED IN THE REPORT

After conclusion of the public hearings, the SIA team would analyse the entire feedback received and information gathered in the public meetings and incorporates the same along with their analysis, in the final SIA report, which will be submitted to the State SIA Unit.

## CHAPTER-3: LAND ASSESSMENT

### 3.1 MAPS SHOWING AREA OF IMPACT UNDER THE PROJECT



Map-3.1: Location of affected village on Satellite Map

Source: Google Earth

### 3.2 AREA OF IMPACT UNDER THE PROPOSED PROJECT

Land plays a very crucial role in the construction of different projects and the distribution pattern of land in the village is the major factor deciding the livelihood options as well as creating economic opportunities in the community. Land being an immovable property which is inherited from the forefathers holds very important place in the rural economy. In the context of construction of ash dyke of NTPC Ltd., Darlipali Super Thermal Power Project (STPP) different types of land will be acquired. As per TOR 68.4800 acres of private land is going to be acquired from 135 households in the affected village, out of which the SIA team managed to survey 129 households having 63.296 acres of land to be acquired. This chapter analyzes the details of land holdings of 129 affected households, land to be affected and acquired, land type and use and ownership status of land to be affected for the purpose of proposed project.

### 3.3 EXTENT AND LOCATION OF LAND PROPOSED TO BE ACQUIRED FOR THE PROJECT

Tahasil	Village	Affected Private Land	Private Land to be Acquired
Jharsuguda	Tileimal	84.340	68.480
<b>Total</b>		<b>84.340</b>	<b>68.480</b>

Source: 4(1) Notification

As per 4(1) notification, from 84.340 acres of different category of affected private land 68.480 acres of private land is going to be acquired from the project affected village.

### 3.4 IF THE LAND PROPOSED FOR ACQUISITION IS THE BARE MINIMUM REQUIREMENT

The land proposed for acquisition has been carefully assessed and determined to be the bare minimum required for the construction of the ash dyke of NTPC Ltd., Darlipali Super Thermal Power Project (STPP). The total land area has been identified based on detailed project planning, engineering design, environmental considerations, safety norms, and future operational requirements.

Efforts have been made to optimize land use through efficient layout planning and minimizing the project's footprint. No excess land beyond what is strictly necessary for the project's core activities, infrastructure, access routes and safety buffer zones have been included in the acquisition proposal.

Thus, the proposed land extent is essential and proportionate, ensuring the project's feasibility while minimizing displacement and impact on local communities.

### 3.5 POSSIBLE ALTERNATIVE SITES FOR THE PROJECT AND THEIR FEASIBILITY

Before finalizing the current location for construction of the ash dyke of NTPC Ltd., Darlipali Super Thermal Power Project (STPP), a comprehensive assessment of possible alternative sites was undertaken. These evaluations considered multiple factors including land availability, proximity to raw material sources, water supply, power evacuation infrastructure, environmental sustainability, accessibility, social impact, and overall techno-economic viability. Despite exploring other locations, none met the necessary criteria without posing significant technical, logistical, or environmental challenges. In particular, alternative sites either lacked adequate land area, required major displacement of habitations, conflicted with forest or ecologically sensitive zones, or entailed prohibitive development costs due to lack of supporting infrastructure. Based on these comparative analyses, the current site was found to be the most suitable and feasible for the project, with minimum social and environmental impact and optimal alignment with project requirements.

Therefore, the selected site represents the most viable option, and acquisition of the proposed land is essential for the successful implementation of the project.

### 3.6 WHETHER, THE LAND PROPOSED FOR ACQUISITION IN SCHEDULED AREA IS A DEMONSTRABLE LAST RESORT

No, the land proposed for acquisition is in not coming in scheduled area.

### 3.7 LAND, IF ANY, ALREADY PURCHASED, ALIENATED, LEASED OR ACQUIRED AND THE INTENDED USE FOR EACH PLOT OF LAND REQUIRED FOR THE PROJECT

No data available regarding any land already purchased, alienated, leased or acquired for the project.

### 3.8 THE POSSIBILITY OF USE OF ANY PUBLIC, UNUTILIZED LAND FOR THE PROJECT AND WHETHER ANY OF SUCH LAND IS UNDER OCCUPATION

The possibility of use of any public, unutilized land for the project and whether any of such land is under occupation is nil.

### 3.9 NATURE OF THE LAND

Tahasil	Village	Private Land to be Acquired	Total land to be acquired surveyed	Non Irrigated Land		Irrigated Land		Homestead & Other Land	
				Area	%	Area	%	Area	%
Jharsuguda	Tileimal	68.4800	63.296	56.116	93.37	0.000	0.00	4.540	6.63
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>68.4800</b>	<b>63.296</b>	<b>56.116</b>	<b>93.37</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>4.540</b>	<b>6.63</b>

Source: Field Survey

68.480 acres of private land are going to be acquired from 1 project affected village. The survey team of Geovitech Research and Consultancy Services Pvt. Ltd. managed to survey 63.296 acres of

land, out of which 56.116 acre are found non-irrigated agricultural land and rest 4.540 acre are found homestead land.

### **3.10 WHETHER THE SPECIAL PROVISIONS WITH RESPECT TO FOOD SECURITY HAVE BEEN ADHERED TO IN THE PROPOSED LAND ACQUISITION**

No data available regarding the special provisions with respect to food security have been adhered to in the proposed land acquisition.

### **3.11 SIZE OF HOLDINGS, OWNERSHIP PATTERNS, LAND DISTRIBUTION, NUMBER OF RESIDENTIAL HOUSES AND PUBLIC AND PRIVATE INFRASTRUCTURE AND ASSETS**

Tahasil	Village	Titleholder		Customary right		Grand Total	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Jharsuguda	Tileimal	85	65.90	44	34.10	129	100.00
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>85</b>	<b>65.90</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>34.10</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>100.00</b>

*Source: Field Survey*

Ownership status of the households on the land reflects their rights and benefits derived out of it. The information on ownership on the lands to be acquired has been collected through the response given by the respondents. It is found that 65.90% of the households are title holder and 34.10% households have ownership by customary right over the piece of land they are going to lose. There are obvious reasons explained by the households during survey that customary rights over their land exist because they have been using their lands for cultivation over the generations. Thus, there has been no such requirement to get the documents for their lands which they have been cultivating.

### **3.12 LAND PRICES AND RECENT CHANGES IN OWNERSHIP, TRANSFER AND USE OF LANDS OVER THE LAST THREE YEARS**

Over the past three years, the land prices in the project-affected area have shown a gradual increase, largely influenced by infrastructure development activities, market dynamics, and anticipation of industrial expansion. The average market rate of land has risen moderately, as reflected in recent sale deeds and local registration office records.

A review of land records indicates limited instances of ownership transfers or large-scale land transactions within the proposed acquisition area. Most land parcels remain under long-standing private ownership, primarily used for agricultural purposes, with some sections lying fallow or under homestead use.

There have been no significant shifts in land use patterns, nor any major encroachments, commercial developments, or unauthorized conversions observed within the designated project zone. The area continues to be predominantly rural in character, with land serving subsistence farming and residential needs of the local population. All changes in ownership and land use during this period have been duly recorded in the official land revenue and registration records maintained by the local authorities.

## CHAPTER-4: ESTIMATION AND ENUMERATION OF AFFECTED FAMILIES AND ASSETS

Analysis of social and economic phenomena is vital to understand the quality of life of any human habitat for acquisition of land. On the other hand, understanding the rural social and economic life in the project area requires comprehensive analytical treatment of elements and facts of the social and economic structure which constitute the framework of social life. However, in our context the SIA study has been carried out in Jharsuguda tahasil of Jharsuguda district. Within our constraints, we have carried out a simple analysis of social and economic profile of the RoR holders and their extended families. However, the objective of this chapter is to understand the socio-economic profile of affected families across the affected village. In this section, a comparative analysis of the affected village has been done to capture an overall socio-economic picture of the project affected families.

### 4.1 ENUMERATION OF FAMILIES

#### 4.1.1 Earlier Displaced Household

It has been observed that 16 household displaced earlier from the affected village.

#### 4.1.2 Quantification of Project Affected Households

Tahasil	Village	Affected Household	Non-Affected Household	Total
Jharsuguda	Tileimal	129	14	143
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>129</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>143</b>

Source: Field Survey

The village-wise households surveyed during the course of data collection work. The table indicates that all total 143 households were surveyed in the affected village that contain 129 affected and 14 indirectly affected households.

#### 4.1.3 Families whose land or other immovable properties have been acquired

It is found that, as per the family's definition a total of 316 families are going to be affected by this project. Out of them 129 original households and 187 numbers of extended families are going to be affected by this project. In categorization of different extended the highest 111 numbers are found to be major sons, 45 major daughter, 18 major grandson, 10 major granddaughters and 3 widows. So while preparing the RAP utmost care need to be given to the vulnerable families as per the act.

Tahasil	Village	Original	Major Son	Major Daughter	Major Grand Son	Major Grand Daughter	Widow	Grand Total
Jharsuguda	Tileimal	129	111	45	18	10	3	316
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>129</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>316</b>

Source: Field Survey

#### 4.1.4 Land under occupation of tenants

There is no land under occupation of tenants.

#### 4.1.5 Families of the Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers who have lost any of their forest rights

No families of the scheduled tribes and other traditional forest dwellers have lost any of their forest rights, because only agricultural lands are going to be acquired for the proposed project.

#### 4.1.6 Families of agricultural labourers, tenants or holding of usufructory right, share-croppers or artisans or who may be working in the affected area for three years prior to the acquisition of the land

##### 4.1.6.1 Dependency of Agricultural Labour on the Land to be Acquired Village Wise

The research team conducting SIA study in the affected village made attempt to assess whether the agriculture labourers in the affected village depend on the affected land. It is very pertinent to see because heavy dependence on these lands may lead to distortion of the livelihood of this marginalized section of the village. The study reveals that the households opine that they do not hire any agricultural labourer for the affected piece of land.

##### 4.1.6.2 Dependency of Sharecropper on the Land to be Acquired Village Wise

The research team doing SIA study in the affected village made attempt to assess whether the sharecroppers in the affected village depend on the affected land. It is very pertinent to see because heavy dependence on these lands may lead to distortion of the livelihood of this marginalized section of the village. The study reveals that the households opine that they do not hire any sharecroppers for the affected piece of land.

#### 4.1.7 Families who have been assigned land by the State Government or the Central Government under any of its schemes

During survey it is found that, no project affected families have assigned land by the State Government or the Central Government under any of its schemes.

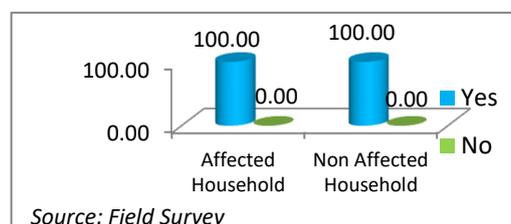
#### 4.1.8 Families who have been residing on any land in the urban areas for preceding three years or more prior to the acquisition of the land

During survey it is found that, no project affected families have residing on any land in the urban areas for preceding three years or more prior to the acquisition of the land.

#### 4.1.9 Families indirectly impacted by the project

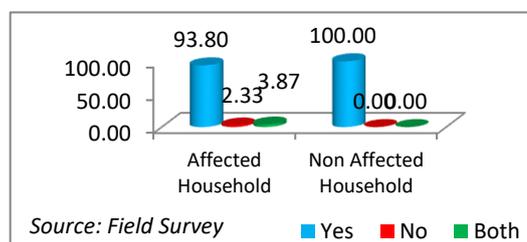
##### 4.1.9.1 Awareness About Project

According to RFCTLARR ACT 2013, public participation is very much essential in land acquisition process. In this context the authority has made several steps to create awareness among the project affected village. It is found that both the affected (100.00%) and non-affected households (100.00%) are well aware about the project.



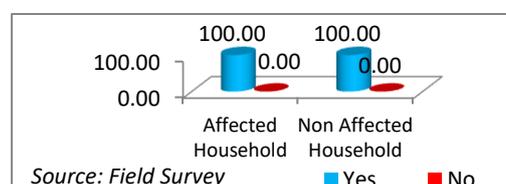
##### 4.1.9.2 Household Perceptions towards Benefits of the Project

It is found that 93.80% of project affected households say that the project will be beneficial for their families, whereas 2.33% affected households say that it will not be beneficial for them and 3.87% households say that the project will be both beneficial and not beneficial for them. However, 100% of the non-affected households have reported that it will be beneficial for their families.



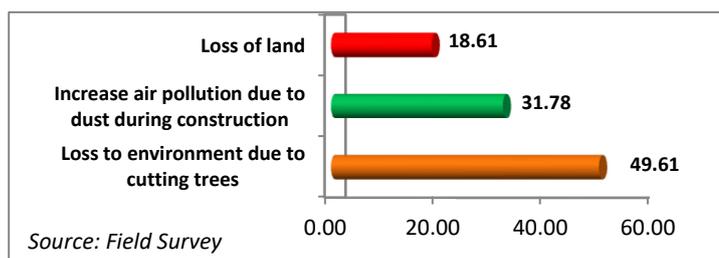
##### 4.1.9.3 Household Perceptions towards Benefits of the Project to their village

It is found that while 100.00% of project affected households say that the project will be beneficial for their village, cent per cent of the non-affected households think that the entire village of area will be benefited by the project.



#### 4.1.9.4 Household Perceptions Towards consequences of the Project to their Household and Village

While analyzing the impact of the project under SIA it is imperative to identify the existing household problems which can help at the time of rehabilitation. Thus, the affected households were asked about their current household problems and responses. Out of the total 129



surveyed households, 49.61% households feel that due to the NTPC Ltd., Darlipali Super Thermal Power Project (STPP) environment will get loss due to cutting of trees, 31.78% household feels that in air pollution due to dust will increase during construction and 18.61% household feels that they lose their land for the project.

#### 4.1.10 Inventory of productive assets and significant lands

It has been found that out of 129 households, 5 (3.80%) of them own plough, 6 (4.60%) have Power Tiller and 4 (3.10%) have tractor for use of those goods for agricultural purpose.

Farming Assets	No of HH owned	%
Ploughs	5	3.80
Power Tiller	6	4.60
Tractor	4	3.10

Source: Field Survey

## CHAPTER-5: SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL PROFILE

### 5.1 DEMOGRAPHIC DETAILS OF THE POPULATION IN THE PROJECT AREA

This section presents basic demographic characteristics of the affected households, which includes the gender, age, family type and vulnerable groups.

#### 5.1.1 Age wise Distribution of Project Affected Population

Tahasil	Village	Upto 5		6 to 17		18 - 60		Above 60		Grand Total	
		No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Jharsuguda	Tileimal	37	6.10	91	15.00	411	68.00	67	11.00	606	100.00
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>37</b>	<b>6.10</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>15.00</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>68.00</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>11.00</b>	<b>606</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Field Survey

Age structure refers to the contribution of population as well as dependence of population on various economic and social activities. The above table shows the population distribution of the affected population. The age groups of 18-60 years are supposed to be economically productive and people in these age groups usually earn to contribute to the society, family and surroundings. It is evident from the table that majority 68.00% people belong to productive age group (18-60) of the total affected population. That means more than 65% of the people in the affected village belong to economically active age group. Further, 11.00% affected persons are in the age group of more than 60 years, 15.00% are in the age group of 6 to 17 and 6.10% are in the age group of 0 to 5 years.

#### 5.1.2 Genderwise Distribution of Project Affected Households

Tahasil	Village	Male		Female		Grand Total	
		No	%	No	%	No	%
Jharsuguda	Tileimal	89	68.99	40	31.01	129	100.00
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>89</b>	<b>68.99</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>31.01</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Field Survey

The data on gender division is a helpful indicator to know the participatory share of males and females in the society, which is also an important indicator for human development index. As noted earlier, the study has covered 129 affected households. The gender classifications of the head of the households shows that, out of affected household heads 89 (68.99%) are males and 40 (31.01%) are females. This indicates that majority of the affected households are male-headed households in the study area.

#### 5.1.3 Caste Composition of Project Affected Household

Tahasil	Village	ST		SC		OBC		Grand Total	
		No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Jharsuguda	Tileimal	50	38.76	39	30.23	40	31.01	129	100.00
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>50</b>	<b>38.76</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>30.23</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>31.01</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Field Survey

The social configuration of the affected households depicts that majority i.e. 50 (38.76%) of them are from scheduled tribe category, 39 (30.23%) from Scheduled Caste i.e. socially and economically backward category and 40 (31.01%) other backward classes category people.

#### 5.1.4 Marital Status of Project Affected Population

Tahasil	Village	Married		Unmarried		Widow		Grand Total	
		No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Jharsuguda	Tileimal	339	55.94	239	39.44	28	4.62	606	100.00
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>339</b>	<b>55.94</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>39.44</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>4.62</b>	<b>606</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Field Survey

It is found that out of total 606 affected population, majority 339 (55.94%) are married and 239 (39.44%) are unmarried. The number of people coming under the category of widows is 28 (4.62%).

### 5.1.5 Distribution of Type of Household

Tahasil	Village	Joint		Nuclear		Grand Total	
		No	%	No	%	No	%
Jharsuguda	Tileimal	87	67.44	42	32.56	129	100.00
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>87</b>	<b>67.44</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>32.56</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Field Survey

About 67.44% households in the affected village are joint family and the rest 32.56% are nuclear family. The joint household's types indicate the fabrics of sentimental attachment among the family members, social values, economic structures and sharing of financial burden.

### 5.1.6 Literacy Status of Project Affected Population

Sex	Literate	Illiterate	Child	Total
Male	284	11	14	309
%	91.90	3.60	4.53	100.00
Female	253	30	14	297
%	85.19	10.10	4.71	100.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>538</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>606</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>88.77</b>	<b>6.77</b>	<b>4.46</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Field Survey

Literacy is a tool for vertical mobility in the society which provides an opportunity to participate in the process of growth and development. The above table shows the gender wise literacy among the affected population. It indicates that the literacy percentage of the affected population (88.77%) is higher than the district (78.86%) and state average (72.87%) (Census-2011). The survey reveals that the male literacy is found more predominant in nature. The illiterates constitute about 6.77% of the total population and 4.46% are children below 6 years who have not joined the school yet.

### 5.1.7 Educational Status of Project Affected Population

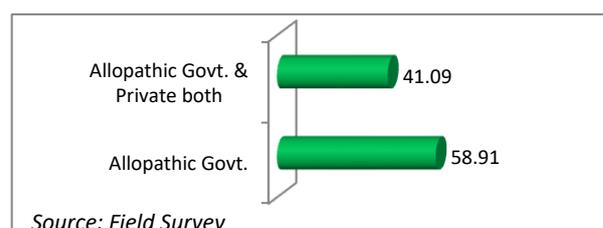
Sex	Just Literate	Primary	Middle	Matriculate	Intermediate	Graduate	Grand Total
Male	42	23	33	71	60	55	284
%	14.79	8.10	11.61	25.00	21.13	19.37	100.00
Female	49	26	42	56	42	39	254
%	19.30	10.23	16.54	22.05	16.54	15.34	100.00
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>538</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>16.91</b>	<b>9.11</b>	<b>13.94</b>	<b>23.61</b>	<b>18.91</b>	<b>17.47</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Field Survey

Education is one of the key social development indicators apart from caste and marital status of the affected households. As regards the educational attainment of the PAPs it is observed Out of total 538 literates, 91 (16.91%) are just literate, 49 (9.11%) have received education up to primary level, i.e., 5th standard, 75 (13.94%) have completed middle level education that is below class 10th or under matriculate, 127 (23.61%) have completed matriculation, 102 (18.91%) have completed intermediate and 94 (17.47%) have completed graduation. This shows that the land-affected families are found reasonably literate as compared to the educational level of people in the district and the state.

### 5.1.8 Health Seeking Behaviour

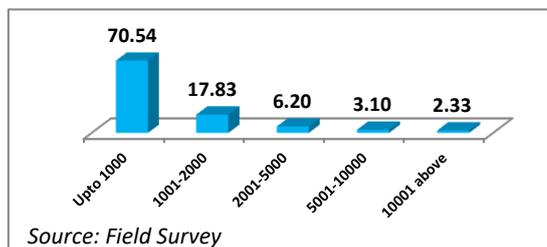
The affected households in the study area were asked about the availability of nearest medical facilities for treatment of common diseases. One can, however, infer from their response that there are multiple uses of the facilities by the households in almost all the village studied. But for the purpose of our study we have taken the highest percent of



Source: Field Survey

households availing the facilities. Out of 129 surveyed households, majority i.e. 41.09% is using the allopathic govt. & Pvt. Hospitals both for treatment of common diseases and 58.91% households are using only the allopathic govt. hospital.

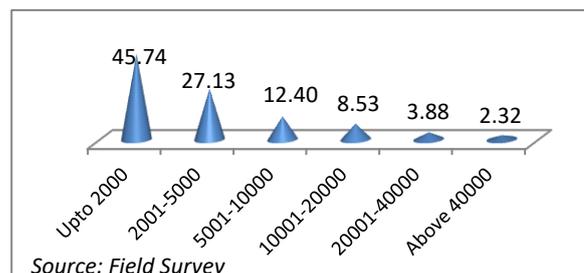
Out of total 129 project affected households, 70.54% of HHs are spending upto Rs.1,000.00, 17.83% are spending Rs.1,001.00 to Rs.2,000.00, 6.20% are spending Rs.2,001.00 to Rs.5,000.00, 3.10% are spending Rs.5,001.00 to Rs.10,000.00 and 2.33% are spending above Rs.10,001.00 per month during last one year for their health.



### 5.1.9 Households Consumption Pattern

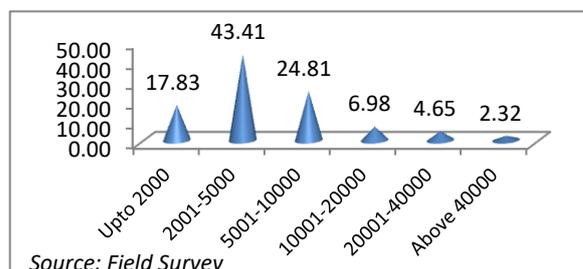
#### Food Item

Information has been collected from the affected households about their monthly consumption on food and non-food items during last one year. While analyzing about the consumption of **food items** it is seen that out of total 129 project affected households, about 45.74% have spent upto Rs.2,000.00, 27.13% households have spent Rs.2,001.00 to Rs.5,000.00, 12.40% households have spent Rs.5,001.00 to Rs.10,000.00, 8.53% household spend Rs.10,001.00 to Rs.20,000.00, 3.88% household spend Rs.20,001.00 to Rs.40,000.00 and 2.32% household spend more than Rs.40,000.00 per month during last one year.



#### Non Food Item

While coming to the expenditure on **non-food items** of affected households, it is seen that out of 129 households 17.83% households have spent upto Rs.2,000.00, 43.41% household have spent Rs.2,001.00 to Rs.5,000.00, 24.81% households have spent Rs.5,001.00 to Rs.10,000.00, 6.98% are under Rs.10,001.00 to Rs.20,000.00, 4.65% are Rs.20,001.00 to Rs.40,000.00 and 2.32% are above Rs.40,000.00 per month during last one year. This shows that the present living condition of majority of the affected households is not up to the standard.



## 5.2 INCOME AND POVERTY LEVELS

### 5.2.1 Poverty Status of Project Affected Households

Tahasil	Village	Yes	%	No	%	Total	%
Jharsuguda	Tileimal	80	62.01	49	37.99	129	100.00
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>80</b>	<b>62.01</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>37.99</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Field Survey

It has been revealed from household survey that out of 129 surveyed households, 80 (62.01%) households possess NFS (National Food Security) ration cards and they are entitled to avail the benefits under Public Distribution System (PDS). Hence they may be identified as BPL (Below Poverty Level) or poor category households.

### 5.2.2 Economical Profile

Tahasil	Village	Cultivation	Daily/Wage Agricultural Labour	Service Pvt./ Govt. Sector	Semi-Skilled Labour	Skilled Wage Labour	Bussiness	Pension	Grand Total
Jharsuguda	Tileimal	59	11	72	35	9	18	55	261
<b>Grand Total</b>		59	11	72	35	9	18	55	261
<b>%</b>		<b>22.60</b>	<b>4.21</b>	<b>27.59</b>	<b>13.41</b>	<b>3.45</b>	<b>6.90</b>	<b>21.07</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Field Survey

It is found that out of the total population 43.07% are engaging themselves with different occupation and rest 56.93% are found non worker such as children, students, old age, house wives and non-worker. From the above table, it is found that out of the total working population, 22.60% engage with cultivation, 4.21% are engage as daily wage labour, 27.59% engaged in private/govt. service, 13.41% engaged in semi-skilled labour, 3.45% engaged in skilled wage labour, 6.90% engaged in business and 21.07% are dependent on Pension.

### 5.3 VULNERABLE GROUPS

Block	Village	SC	ST	PWD	Women Headed	Total
Jharsuguda	Tileimal	38	44	3	9	94
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>38</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>94</b>

Source: Field Survey

The vulnerability of the project affected families has been determined by the people falling in the category of scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, women headed family and PWDs. The study indicates that there are 94 vulnerable families in the project affected village. 9 women headed households are taken on the basis of single women with their minor children, only female earning members of the family and single family i.e. widow, destitute, divorcee, etc. But it has not included the aged women in the household. However, the table indicates that there are 38 scheduled caste, 44 scheduled tribe vulnerable family and 3 people with disability identified in the affected village and their income level is also quite low. Thus, taking into account the socio-economic vulnerabilities of the PAFs, specific provisions in the form of additional assistance need to be incorporated in the RAP to ensure that they are not marginalized in the process of development.

### 5.4 GENDER IN DECISION-MAKING PROCESS

#### At House level

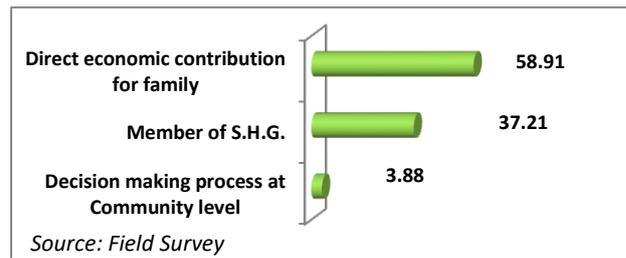
Sl.	Subject	Male %	Female %	Both %
1	Financial matter	8.53	3.88	87.60
2	Education of child	6.20	2.33	91.47
3	Health care of child	3.88	2.33	93.80
4	Purchase of assets	24.81	6.20	68.99
5	Day to day household activities	12.40	20.93	66.67
6	On social function and marriages	6.20	8.53	85.27
7	Women to Earn for Family	20.93	12.40	66.67
8	Land and property	10.08	2.33	87.60
9	Others	0.00	0.00	100.00

Source: Field Survey

Gender-based decision-making and participation at household level activities have been assessed to find out the level of women empowerment in the affected village. In this regard respondents were asked about the role of male and female members on decision making and their participation in different household activities. More than 70 per cent households, all the decisions are made by both male and female. The role of female members taking decisions is very low in comparison to male. It may be realized that though the majority response indicated in the table are both but the actual decisions are made by the male members, which is a common trend of male dominated society.

### At Community level

To observe the women participation at the community level, different questions have been asked to the households. Out of the total households, 37.21% have agreed that the women of their households are the members of the SHG groups, 58.91% households have agreed that women of their households make direct economic support to the family and 3.88% households have agreed that women of their households participate in the decision making process at community level.



## 5.5 SOCIAL AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

As per the SIA study, the socio-cultural practice of the affected families will remain intact as not single family is going to be displaced from any communities from the project affected village. So as per the sub section 6 of section 41, at least one-third of the compensation amount will be paid to the 129 project affected families initially as first instalment and the rest amount will be paid after taking over of the possession of the land.

## 5.6 SHRINES AND SACRED PLACES

The religious infrastructure of study village describes that 2temples are operated in the affected village where religious functions are normally being performed.

## 5.7 ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATIONS

The Social Impact Assessment Study for Land Acquisition of 68.4800 acres of private land from Tileimal village under Jharsuguda Tahasil of Jharsuguda District for “NTPC Ltd., Darlipali Super Thermal Power Project (STPP)” in the state of Odisha.

The state is bounded by West Bengal in the north-east, Jharkhand in the north, Chhattisgarh in the west, Andhra Pradesh and Malkangiri district in the south, and Rayagada district in the east. The total population of the state is 4,19,74,218 (2011 census). Administratively the state has a geographical area of 1,55,707 sq. km consisting of 30 districts, 58 sub divisions, 317 tahasils, 314 blocks, 6209 gram panchayats and 51313 village. The state accounts for 3.47 per cent of the total population of the country, comprising 4.74 per cent of India’s landmass. In the literacy front, the achievement has been noticeable as the literacy rate has increased from 63.08 per cent in 2001 census to 72.87 per cent in 2011 census. The state is richly endowed with minerals, forests, water resources and marine resources. In recent years government of Odisha has pronounced industrialization as the backbone in the growth of the state. As a part of the development process, the Government of Odisha has actively promoted industrialization through the establishment of large-scale projects aimed at enhancing economic opportunities and improving the living standards of its population. Given the project's significant economic and social importance, the State Government has taken a proactive role and agreed to provide the necessary compensation for the proposed land acquisition, in accordance with the provisions of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 and the Odisha RFCTLARR Rules, 2016.

### 5.7.1 District Profile

Jharsuguda is one of the prominent districts in the western region of Odisha, known for its rich industrial base and abundant natural resources. It was carved out as a separate district in 1994 and has since emerged as a key hub for power generation and heavy industries, earning the title of the “Powerhouse of Odisha.” The district is located between latitudes 21°40'N and 22°06'N and longitudes 83°30'E and 84°00'E. It shares its boundaries with Sundargarh district to the north, Sambalpur district to the south and east, and the state of Chhattisgarh to the west. The district covers a geographical area of approximately 2,114 square kilometers.

The climate of the District experiences a tropical climate, characterized by three distinct seasons: summer, monsoon and winter. Summer (March to June): The district witnesses hot and dry weather during summer, with temperatures often rising above 40°C, particularly in May, which is typically the hottest month. Monsoon (July to September): The southwest monsoon brings the majority of the annual rainfall, with the district receiving an average rainfall of approximately 1,200 mm. This period is marked by high humidity and frequent showers. Winter (November to February): Winters are generally mild and pleasant, with temperatures ranging between 10°C and 25°C. January is usually the coldest month. Overall, the climate supports both agricultural activities and industrial operations, although the extreme heat in summer may occasionally affect outdoor work efficiency.

The district comprises of 5 CD Blocks, 5 Tahasils, 79 Grampanchayats and 372 village. There is 3 Municipality/N.A.C.s & 1 Sub-divisions in the district. As per 2011 census, the district has a population of 579,505 lakhs out of which 60.13% is rural and 39.87% is urban and shares 1.38% of the state population. The schedule caste population is 1.10 lakh (18.97%) and the Scheduled Tribes population is 1.75 lakh (30.27%). The main tribal communities in Jharsuguda district are Munda, Oram, Kisan, Gond, Kharia, Bhuiyan, and Khadia. The decadal growth rate of Jharsuguda district is 12.54%, with a population density of 274 persons/km<sup>2</sup>. The literacy rate is 78.86% against the state average of 72.87%, and the male-female sex ratio is 951 females per 1000 males.

<b>Parameters</b>	<b>Jharsuguda</b>	<b>Odisha</b>
Geographical Area (sq km)	2,081	155707
No. of Sub-Divisions	1	58
No. of Tahasils	5	317
No. of CD Blocks	5	314
No. of Municipality/NACs	3	111
No. of Gram Panchayats	79	6209
No of Village	372	51311
No of Households	1,20,000	9637820
Total Population	579,505	41974218
Density of Population per sq km	274	270
% of Schedule Caste Population	18.97%	17.13
% of Schedule Tribe Population	30.27%	22.85
Sex Ratio (females per 1000 males)	951	979
Literacy rate (%)	78.86%	72.87

*Source: Census 2011*

The people within the working age group are classified as workers and non-workers. The workers are further classified as main workers and marginal workers. As per the census classification, the working people are categorized as cultivators, agricultural labourers, household industry workers and other workers. As per 2011 census, there are 37.2% workers and 62.8% non-workers. There is an increase of about 13.6% of workers between 2001 and 2011 census. Out of the total workers, 70.2% are main workers and 29.8% are marginal workers as per 2011 census. Among total main workers, 24.8% are cultivators, 19.4% agricultural labourers, 5.9% household industry workers and 49.9% other workers. The proportion of main workers has been declining over the time. There were 76.44% main workers in 2001. They declined to 70.23% in 2011. The proportion of marginal workers to total worker has increased from 23.56% in 2001 to 29.77% in 2011. Male main workers have decreased from 87.61% in 2001 to 83.49% in 2011 and female main workers have increased from 12.39% in 2001 to 16.51% in 2011. A reverse trend is marked in marginal worker category. Where female participation has increased and male participation has slightly declined.

### 5.7.2 Brief Profile of Jharsuguda Block

Out of the 5 block of Jharsuguda district, Jharsuguda block is going to be affected by the NTPC Ltd., Darlipali Super Thermal Power Project (STPP). Jharsuguda block is having geographical area of 74.87 sq. km. having 74 villages. A total of 19112 households having population of 79440 are found as per 2011 census. A total of 32,821 workers are recorded in Jharsuguda Block, out of which 32,637 are main workers (employed or earning for more than six months) and 9184 are marginal workers (engaged in livelihood-generating activities for less than six months). Cereals such as paddy, maize, ragi, and other millets, along with pulses like mung, biri, kulthi, and others, are cultivated in the block. Oilseeds including groundnut, till (sesame), mustard, and other varieties are also grown. Sugarcane is the major cash crop cultivated in the irrigated areas of the block.

### 5.7.3 Profile of Project Affected Village

This Social Impact Assessment Study for Acquisition of Private Land 68.4800 Acres from Tileimal village under Jharsuguda Tahasil of Jharsuguda District for construction of NTPC Ltd., Darlipali Super Thermal Power Project (STPP).project. As per the 2011 census, Depicting over the scale of land and population to be affected by this project, about 1154 populations from 309 households are being affected directly or indirectly. Similarly, 309 and 703 population from the SC and ST respectively also gets affected. Out of the total population 557(48.26%), which less than the district literacy rate are found to be literate and the rest 597 (51.73%) is illiterate including 0-6 age group population. From the below table, it is found that the total child population in 0-6 year's age group of the affected village is 147, out of which 70 (47.62%) are boys and 77 (52.38%) are girls. The most important fact is about the impact of the project on the working population. Out of the 519 workers, 242(46.63%) are found to be main workers and 277 (53.37%) are marginal workers, who will be impacted by this project in the affected village. Out of total main workers, 85 (35.12%) are found to be cultivators and 12 (4.96%) are agricultural labourers. Again out of the total marginal workers, 2 (0.72%) are cultivators and 11 (3.97%) are agricultural labourers.

Description	Tileimal
Number of Households	309
Total population	1154
Total Male population	576
Total Female population	578
Population in 0-6 years age group	147
Male children in 0-6 years age group	70
Female Children in 0-6 years age group	77
Total Schedule Caste Population	309
Schedule Caste Males	154
Schedule Caste Females	155
Total Schedule Tribe Population	703
Schedule Tribe Males	348
Schedule Tribe Females	355
Total Literates	557
Total Male Literates	327
Total Female Literates	230
Total illiterates	597
Total male illiterates	249
Total female illiterates	348
Total Workers	519
Total Male Workers	341

Description	Tileimal
Total Female Workers	178
Total Main Workers	242
Main Male Workers	193
Main Female Workers	49
Total Main Cultivators	85
Total Main Male Cultivators	76
Total Main Female Cultivators	9
Total Main Agricultural Labourers	12
Total Main Male Agricultural Labourers	7
Total Main Female Agricultural Labourers	5
Total Marginal Workers	277
Total Male Marginal Workers	148
Total Female Marginal Workers	129
Total Marginal Cultivators	2
Total Marginal Male Cultivators	1
Total Marginal Female Cultivators	1
Total Marginal Agricultural Labourers	11
Total Marginal Male Agricultural Labourers	4
Total Marginal Female Agricultural Labourers	7

Source: Census 2011

## 5.8 POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS

The project affected village Tileimal is coming under Losingha Gram Panchayat of Jharsuguda block and falls under Brajarajnagar Vidhan Sabha constituency and Bargarh Lok Sabha constituency.

## 5.9 COMMUNITY-BASED AND CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS

No data available regarding civil society organizations and social movements.

## 5.10 LAND USE AND LIVELIHOOD

### 5.10.1 Livestock Assets Position of Project Affected Households

It has been found that out of 129 affected households, 37 (28.68%) households own Cows/Bullocks, 3 (2.33%) household own buffaloes and 3 (2.33%) households own goats.

Type of livestock Assets	No of HH owned	%
Cows/Bullocks	37	28.68
Buffaloes	3	2.33
Goats	3	2.33

Source: Field Survey

### 5.10.2 Distribution of Moveable Assets Among Project Affected Households

Type of Assets	No. of HH owned	%
Television	72	55.81
Refrigerator	43	33.59
Cycles	50	38.76
Two Wheeler	78	6.47
Three Wheeler	1	0.78
Telephone	129	100.00

Source: Field Survey

Household's movable assets have also been surveyed during the data collection work. Out of 129 households, 72 (55.81%) households own television, 43 (33.59%) households own refrigerator, 50 (38.76%) households own cycles, 78 (6.47%) households own two wheeler, 1 (0.78%) households three wheelers and 129 (100.00%) households own mobile phone.

### 5.10.3 Annual Income Status of Project Affected Households

Tahasil	Village	Upto 50000	50001-100000	100001-200000	200001-300000	300001-400000	Above 400000	Grand Total
Jharsuguda	Tileimal	17	17	42	14	14	25	129
<b>Grand Total</b>		17	17	42	14	14	25	129
<b>%</b>		<b>13.18</b>	<b>13.18</b>	<b>32.56</b>	<b>10.85</b>	<b>10.85</b>	<b>19.38</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Field Survey

The economic status of a person/household can be measured from the access to employment and income. Assessing family income also helps to understand the living standard, expenditure pattern, capacity of savings, etc., which helps to quantify the economic status of the households. In this context, income of the affected households of the village have been collected and analyzed in the present section. Out of 129 households income range of households are 17 (13.18%) upto Rs.50,000.00, 17 (13.18%) from Rs.50,001.00 to Rs.1,00,000.00, 42 (32.56%) from Rs.1,00,001.00 to Rs.2,00,000.00, 14 (10.85%) from Rs.2,00,001.00 to Rs.3,00,000.00, 14 (10.85%) from Rs.3,00,001.00 to Rs.4,00,000.00, 25 (19.38%) above Rs.4,00,000.00.

### 5.11 LOCAL ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

The local economy activities based upon forest and agriculture (including shifting cultivation), the bulk of commodities used domestically for everyday use are agricultural and forests products in which both men and women are involved.

### 5.12 FACTORS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LOCAL LIVELIHOODS

#### 5.12.1 Assessment of Trees and Orchards in the Private Land to be Acquired

As per the views by the project affected household no trees are going to be affected by acquisition of private land from the project affected villages for the construction of ash dyke of NTPC Ltd., Darlipali Super Thermal Power Project (STPP)" in the state of Odisha.

#### 5.12.2 Assessment of Different Common Property Resources in the Affected Village

In the due course of construction of ash dyke of NTPC Ltd., Darlipali Super Thermal Power Project no more common property of the affected village is going to be affected.

#### 5.12.3 Availability of General and Socio-Cultural Infrastructure in the Project Affected Village

Availability of various infrastructure facilities is considered to be a major factor in determining the quality of life in habitations. In this context, the survey has attempted to identify the infrastructure facilities available in the study village and to conceive the impact of these facilities on life of the people. The affected village is well connected with all-weather roads. It is found that 16 tube wells and water supply facilities are available for drinking water needs.



Photo-3.1: Resource Survey

<b>General Resources &amp; Infrastructure Profile</b>	
<b>General Infrastructure</b>	<b>Tileimal</b>
<b>Roads</b>	
Kuccha (In Km)	4
Concrete Road (In Km)	3
Black-top Road (In Km)	4
<b>Water Supply</b>	
Pipeline	1
Tube Well	16
Dug Well	6
Pond	3
Water Tank and pump House	2
<b>Schools/ Education Centre</b>	
Panchayat Office	0
Anganawadi Centre	3
Primary School	1
Secondary School	1
High School	1
<b>Health Centers</b>	
ANM Center	2
Post Office	1
<b>Shops</b>	
Tiffin Centre	3
Beetle Shop	8
Febrication Shop	1
Chicken Centre	2
<b>Service Centre</b>	
Bike Garage	1
Gas Agency	1
<b>Common Property</b>	
Community Centre	4
Bus Stop	1
Solar Street Light	20
<b>Land Property</b>	
Play ground	1
<b>Cultural Infrastructure</b>	
Temples	2

Looking at the educational infrastructure facilities, it is found that 3 anganwadi centres, 1 primary schools, 1 secondary school and 1 high school are operated in the affected village. No Banks/Financial Infrastructures in the affected village. People of affected village are depending on banks/financial institutions nearby villages. The religious infrastructure of study village describes that 2 temples are operated in the affected village where religious functions are normally being performed. The details of the religious infrastructures are given in below table.

## 5.13 QUALITY OF THE LIVING ENVIRONMENT

### 5.13.1 Distribution of Residential Structures Among Project Affected Households

Roof			Wall			Floor		
Type	N	%	Type	N	%	Type	N	%
Thatched	4	2.62	Mud	19	12.42	Earthen	7	4.58
Asbestos	56	36.60	Brick with Mud	22	14.38	Cement	128	83.66
Concrete roof	93	60.78	Brick with cement	112	73.20	Tile	18	11.76
<b>Total</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Field Survey

The survey reveals that 129 project affected households having 153 nos. of houses, out of which 60.78% have concrete roof, 36.60% have asbestos roof and 2.62 % have thatched (Chhana) roof. 73.20% houses have brick with cement wall, 14.38% have brick with mud wall and 12.42% have mud constructed wall. Similarly, 11.76% have Tile 83.66 % have cement plastered floor and 4.58% per cent have earthen floors found among the affected households.

### 5.13.2 Distribution of Basic Amenities Facilities Availed by Project Affected Households

Particulars	No.	%
Separate place for animal	65	50.39
Bathroom	43	33.33
Toilet	43	33.33
Washing place	45	34.88
Electricity	129	100.00

Source: Field Survey

The aspects of housing condition reveals that 65 (50.39%) houses have separate place for animal adjacent to the house, 43 (33.33%) houses have bathrooms within the house, 43 (33.33%) houses have toilet adjacent to the house, 45 (34.88%) houses have washing place within house. 100.00% of the houses have electricity connection in the house.

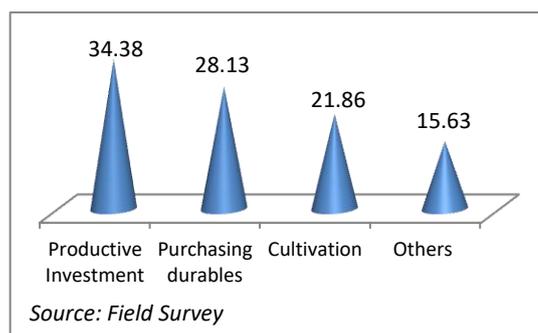
### 5.13.3 Loan and Indebtedness

The loan and indebtedness status of the affected households as revealed from the survey shows that 24.81% of them have borrowed money from various sources for their various needs. From the income and expenditure pattern as has been shown later, one can notice that in the affected village, the households are not in the category of consumption deficit households, yet they are indebted. This phenomenon may be explained through some reasons behind it. First, the income and expenditure data has been given for one year preceding the interview date, but the indebted data are for the loans accumulated over the years. 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.

Tahasil	Village	No. of Total HHs	No. of HHs taken Loan	%
Jharsuguda	Tileimal	129	32	24.81
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>129</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>24.81</b>

Source: Field Survey

It has been found from the survey that the borrower households have taken loan for different purposes. Out of 32 household majority 34.38% households have taken loan for productive investment (i.e. investment on business, livestock, etc.), 28.13% for purchasing durables (i.e. purchasing vehicle, home appliances, etc.), 21.875% for cultivation and 15.63% for others purpose. It is, however, immaterial whether the loan is spent for productive or unproductive purposes



because for a poor household even loan for consumption of daily household needs is productive as it mitigates the family hunger. But it is important to note that if the amount of loan incurred by the affected households is of very high magnitude, a higher percentage of the compensation money received out of land acquisition may get diverted towards repayment of loans. In such cases loss of land as well as loss of compensation money due to repayment of debt incurred by the affected poorer category households may push the family into debt trap and poverty unless steps are taken to improve their living condition through non-agricultural occupations.

## **CHAPTER-6: SOCIAL IMPACTS**

### **6.1 FRAMEWORK AND APPROACH TO IDENTIFYING IMPACTS**

As the proposed project is construction of ash dyke of NTPC Ltd. Darlipali Super Thermal Power Project (STPP), the people are going to be affected marginally. However the present SIA study has been conducted to identify the different impacts and its consequences among the people and their village. In this context, the impacts of the proposed project have been identified. Different methods like household interview, Focus Group discussions, techniques of PRA were used to collect the perceptions of the affected households 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 field work to identify the project impact. Apart from, a few non-land loser households of each 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/families.

### **6.2 SOCIAL IMPACTS MANAGEMENT PLAN (SIMP)**

Social Impact Assessment (SIA) is conducted to identify factors those are likely to influence the life and livelihood of the people living in and around the proposed project area due to its intervention. A careful analysis of the finding of this study has revealed a number of positive and negative factors of the project. In order to minimize the adverse impacts of the project upon the affected families, communities and the society at large, a Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP) needs to be drawn up as per the RFTLARR Act, 2013. SIMP is an important component of SIA study which seeks to address the adverse impacts of a project through appropriate ameliorative measures and necessary budgetary provisions with institutional arrangement for implementing the preventive measures in a time bound manner. As per the Act, the authority conducting the SIA study shall prepare a SIMP, listing out the ameliorative measures necessary to address the impact. It is obvious that while implementing any project for public purpose, there may arise some intended and unintended social consequences. In order to address the negative impacts of the project and suggest mitigation measures in the affected area, the SIMP is prepared in such a way that it would minimize the negative impacts by stretching the benefits of the project for the project affected families, communities and the society as a whole. The acquisition of land by NTPC Ltd. Darlipali Super Thermal Power Project (STPP) is exclusively for the public purpose. The proposed project is to construct a ash dyke in a particular area. Therefore, the land required for the project is a bare minimum necessity which constitutes a smaller portion of the total land available in the affected village. In the project area, out of the total land of 1308.4040 acres in the affected village, private land is to be acquired for the proposed project is found to be 68.4800 acres, which constitutes 5.23% of the total land in the affected village. This chapter illustrates the institutional arrangement for the implementation of SIMP, the entitled benefits of the project affected families (PAFs), the entitlement matrix of the affected 129 households. This chapter also elaborates the preferences of the households for rehabilitation and resettlement.

#### **6.2.1 Measures on Impacts on Land**

It is seen that, an amount of 68.4800 acres of private land will be acquired from the project affected village, so the proper compensation for the loss of the land is to be provided to the affected families as per the legal provision of the law will be given by the requiring body. Ameliorative measures to compensate the loss of the land the authority will give the actual cost of the land as per the RFTLARR Act, 2013.

#### **6.2.2 Measures on Impacts on Livelihood and Income**

It is found that majority of project affected families are working as semi-skilled labour in private sector. Paddy is main crop grown in the area, which is purely rainfed. Most of the area has been found as barren land. Effort shall be taken care by the government in order to make the rest affected land in to cultivable.

A budget @Rs.5 lakh per village per year X 1 village X 2 years = Rs. 10 lakh be arranged by NTPC Ltd. Darlipali Super Thermal Power Project (STPP) or through convergence with line departments and engagements of NGOs/CBOs for enhancement of their livelihood.

Administrative cost for sensitizing line departments to expedite the programmes as well as sensitization, creating awareness and capacity building training program in community on scientific agricultural practices, the management infrastructure and conflict resolution in the affected village @Rs. 2 lakh per year X 1 village X 2 years = Rs 4 lakh.

### **6.2.3 Measures on Impacts on Food Security**

From the survey it has been found that out of the total 129 project affected households 21 (16.27%) has been possessing PDS card and a well majority of people are working as semi-skilled labour in private sector. Further the proposed project will require 68.4800 acres of private land, out of which 56.116 acre are agricultural land. Furthermore the loss will be compensate after successful executed the livelihood measures. Furthermore the actual loss is to be calculated by the experts appointed by the District Collector of Jharsuguda.

### **6.2.4 Measures on Impacts on Private Assets**

#### **A. Residential**

It is observed from the findings of the SIA study that, a total of 68.4800 acres of private land including agricultural land and homestead land with home (such as residential house, godown, office, shop, etc.) partially or fully affected by the proposed project. But, as per survey data it is found that, no household is going to be displaced by this project.

#### **B. Trees**

As per the views by the project affected household 309 trees are going to be affected by acquisition of private land from the project affected villages for the construction of ash dyke of NTPC Ltd., Darlipali Super Thermal Power Project (STPP).

#### **C. Others**

Again apart from the above no other private immovable properties are going to be affected by this project.

### **6.2.5 Measures on Drainage and Sanitation**

It is suggested to make proper drainage system in the affected village as well as both sides of road, so that water does not get stagnated. Proper drainage shall also help in maintaining hygienic environment.

Open defecation is a common practice in the area. Open defecation pollutes water and create many diseases. The first initiative should be to motivate people to go for sanitary latrines and properly use the same. The Social Management Team may initiate the campaign in this regard and make effort to mobilize funding support for Installation of latrines in every household under the Swachha Bharat Mission.

### **6.2.6 Measures on Sources of Drinking Water**

It is observed that the people are getting drinking water from 16 numbers of tubewell and pipe water supply in the affected village.

### **6.2.7 Measures on Sources of Water for Cattle**

It is observed that the cattle during grazing are depend on the 3 numbers of pond and people also use the other drinking water source for their cattle in cattle shed.

### **6.2.8 Measures on Community Ponds**

It is observed that people from the affected village are directly dependent on the 2 numbers of ponds for day to day activities, from which some are got dry in peak summer. To mitigate the adverse condition of such problem at least two numbers of pond required renovate @ 1,00,000.00 x 2 = Rs. 2,00,000.00.

### 6.2.9 Measures on Grazing Land

It is found that cattle's are using gochara land are surrounded by the affected village. Further it is suggested to grow fodder grass on agriculture land as well as home stead land under linkage with appropriate schemes.

### 6.2.10 Measures on Plantations

In order to mitigate the adverse impact on environment plantation to increase green coverage in the affected area is as follows-

Plantation (including fencing and maintenance for 3 years) @ Rs.150.00per plant X 2000 = Rs. 3,00,000.00.

### 6.2.11 Measures on Other Public Utilities

It is observed that no public utilities are going to be damaged by the proposed project.

### 6.2.12 Impacts during various Phases of the Project

#### 6.2.12.1 Impacts during Pre-Construction Phase

Prior to the construction of ash dyke of NTPC Ltd., Darlipali Super Thermal Power Project (STPP), the emotion attached to the land will disturb the project affected families otherwise no other impacts will be disrupted the project affected families as per the feedbacks taken during the SIA study and also their mind set towards the proposed project found very positive.

#### 6.2.12.2 Impacts during Construction of the Project

During construction of this project a marginal impact will be occurred in the improvement of the road attached to it such as heavy traffic jam due to congestion by the vehicles carrying minerals and dust problem due to moving of excavators and tractors.

#### 6.2.12.3 Impacts due to Influx of Construction Workers

The influx of workers and other economic migrants to the area, particularly during construction phase of the project is likely to have marginal as the proposed project is a minor in nature.

#### 6.2.12.4 Impacts during Operation of Project

Once the project becomes operational, adequate safety measures may adopt to avoid accidents for improved connectivity and transport to make easy for travel and business.

SI	Impacts assessed	Suggestive Mitigation Measures
1	Impacts on Private land	The land acquisition should be undertaken in accordance with the Act 2013. ORFCTLARR Rules 2016 and entitlement framework.
2	Impact on livelihood and income	Others self-employment opportunities may be arranged through skill up gradation.
3	Loss of common properties	All common property resources being impacted due to the project should be relocated with prior approval of the concerned community before starting the construction.
4	Impact on vulnerable group	Beside admissible compensation, they may be provided work and skill building opportunities in order to make them able to earn more. In this respect some suggestions may be sketched forward like (i) The vulnerable groups' especially unmarried daughters above 30 years, widow and physical challenged persons should be provided skill training on intensive agriculture which can mitigate the demand of the loss of land. (ii) Economically disadvantaged social groups like SC & ST households may be prioritized for providing work opportunities during the construction of the project.
5	Water Logged Area	Measures may be taken in order to provide free passage of water from road as well as village during the rainy season.
6	Loss of Trees	Social forestry and compensatory afforestation may be undertaken in the unused government lands in the locality in order to minimize the negative impact on the

SI	Impacts assessed	Suggestive Mitigation Measures
		environment. Apart from the appropriate compensation, the tree loser households may be provided sidling at subsidized cost as well as maintenance cost for few initial years.

Source: Field Survey

### 6.3 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT

Administrator, R&R has been appointed in each district to look after R&R interventions of the development projects. As per R&DM Department notification RDM-LAC-JHS-0002-2025-47438/RDM dated 17.12.2025, sub-collectors working in the district have been assigned the duty of Administrator, R&R of all projects located within their area of jurisdiction.

In addition, it has been planned to engage a Social Management Team (SMT) for a period of minimum four years to implement the SIMP. The salary and contingency of the SMT should be included in the SIMP budget. The staffing structure of the team shall be as follows;

While Administrator (R&R) will be responsible for preparation of R&R scheme and overall control and supervision of SIMP, actual implementation will be carried out by SMT. The staffing structure of the team may be as follows;

Designation	Nos	Qualifications	Preference	Salary Structure
Programme Manager	1	M.S.W.	Minimum 10 years experience in implementing development programme at village level	Rs.30,000.00 per month
Agriculture Expert	1	B.Sc. Ag.	Minimum two years of experience in implementing agriculture related development programmes in village	Rs.30,000.00 per month
Office Manager cum Accountant	1	B.Com, skilled in computer operation, Tally package	Minimum five years experience in office management, preference to local youths	Rs.15,000.00 per month
Community Organizers	3	Matriculation	Local youths	Rs.10,000.00 per month

Roles and Responsibilities of the concerned Officers and Agencies	
Activity	Officers/ agencies
SIA study and preparation of draft report	Conducting Agency: Geovitech Research & Consultancy Services Pvt. Ltd. Nodal Office: ADM, Jharsuguda Coordinating Agency: NCDS, Bhubaneswar
Public Hearing	District Administration (LAO & the Administrator R&R)
Finalization of SIA report	Geovitech Research & Consultancy Services Pvt. Ltd. & NCDS
Appraisal of SIA report by an expert group	Expert group formed by district administration
Updating of land records, restoration of titles and settlement of rights	District Administration (Tahasildar and Sub-registrar)
Consultation with Gram Sabha and obtaining consent	District Administration (Tahasildar and LAO)
Publication of preliminary notification by state Govt. under section 11	R&DM department, Govt. of Odisha
Preparation of land acquisition award	District Administration (LAO)
Preparation of draft R&R scheme	District Administration (Administrator R&R)

<b>Roles and Responsibilities of the concerned Officers and Agencies</b>	
<b>Activity</b>	<b>Officers/ agencies</b>
Public hearing on draft R&R scheme	District Administration (Administrator R&R)
Finalization of R&R scheme	District Administration (Administrator R&R)
Publication of declaration by state Government U/s 19	R&DM Department, Govt. of Odisha
Pass of land acquisition award and payment of compensation	District Collector and LAO
Pass of R&R award and payment of R&R Entitlements	District Collector and Administrator, R&R
Possession of land to be acquired U/s 38	District Collector & LAO
Engagement of social management team	Executive Engineer, R&B Division, Jharsuguda
Implementation of SIMP	Social Management Team and Authority

#### **6.4 ENTITLEMENT BENEFITS OF THE PROJECT AFFECTED FAMILY**

As a part of the SIA study an Entitlement Matrix has been developed in compliance with the RFCTLARR Act 2013. The entitlement matrix summarizes the types of losses and corresponding nature and scope of entitlements. PAPs who are squatters and not legal titleholder of land and buildings shall also be eligible for R&R if enumerated during the census survey. Therefore, the date of completion of census survey shall be the Cut-off Date. It is on this date that all impacted persons will be identified and the nature of the impact disclosed. PAPs who settle in the affected areas after the cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation and/or other assistance. The table below highlights the entitlement benefits of the affected families and the detail list of the PAPs are enlisted in the Appendices.

##### **Definition of affected family-U/s-3(c) of the Act.**

129 numbers of families, whose land or other immovable property has been acquired from the affected village;

##### **Determination of Compensation for Loss of Land - (agricultural / Homestead / commercial or otherwise)**

###### **A – Market value of land -**

**Assessment of market value** – (I) - U/s-26(1) of the Act , market value of land as mentioned in the Official Seal Statistic maintained as per registration of sale deeds under Indian Stamp Act – 1899, in the area where the land is situated or market value of land as per approved Bench Mark Valuation (BMV) whichever is higher. (II) – Average of highest sale price of 50% of sale deeds for similar type of land in the vicinity immediately preceding 3 years. (In the above rates whichever is higher will be taken into account)

**Date for Determination of Market Value** - As per the Act, the date for such determination of market value shall be the date on which the preliminary notification u/s-11 (1) is issued.

###### **B - Factors by which the market value is to be multiplied -**

In the case of urban area it is 1 (one) and for rural area it is 1.00 (one) to 2.00 (two) basing on the distance of the project from urban location.

**Illustrative sliding scale**– The multiplier factors will gradually rise from 1 to 2 as we move away from urban location to rural area.

<b>Factors by which the Market Value is to be Multiplied</b>		
<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Radial distance from urban area (km)</b>	<b>Multiplier factor</b>
1	0 – 10	1.00
2	11 – 20	1.20
3	21 – 30	1.40
4	31 – 40	1.80
5	40 above	2.00

Source: RFCTLARR Act 2013

**C - Value of Assets attached to Land or Building** – U/s – 29 (1) the collector in determining the market value of the building and other immovable property or assets attached to the land or building which are to be acquired shall use the service of a competent engineer or other specialist in the relevant field, as may be considered necessary by him. For trees and plants experience persons in the field of agriculture, forestry, horticulture, sericulture or any other field as s/he may consider necessary.

**D - 100% Solatium** - U/s 30, the Collector shall give award of solatium equivalent to one hundred per cent of the market value of the land, multiplied by factors based on distance of the project from urban location in the 1 to 2 scale slab.

**E - Additional 12% interest** - The Collector, while determining the market value under this Section, shall also calculate additional market value @ 12% per annum on such market value as per the provision u/s-30 (3) of the Act.

**Date of calculation of additional 12%** - Calculation of additional 12% of market value will be made for the period commencing on and from the date of the publication of the notification of the Social Impact assessment Study under Sub-section (2) of section 4, in respect of such land till the date of award or the date of taking possession of the land by the Collector whichever is earlier.

**Parameters for determination of award U/s – 28 of the Act.**

**Firstly** – Market value as determined u/s -26

**Secondly** - The damage sustained by the person by reason of the taking of any standing crops and trees which may be on the land at the time of the taking of the possession.

**Thirdly** – Damage (if any) sustained by the person at the time of the taking possession of the land, by reason of severing such land from her/his other land.

**Fourthly** – Damage (if any) sustained by the person at the time of the taking possession of the land, by reason of the acquisition injuriously affecting her/his other properties movable or immovable in any other manner, or his earning.

**Fifthly** –In consequence of the acquisition of land by the Collector, the person interested is compelled to change his residence or place of business, the reasonable expenses (if any) included in such change.

**Sixthly** - Damage (if any) bonafide resulting from diminution of the profit of the land between the time of publication of preliminary notice and the time of the Collector's taking possession of the land; and

**Seventhly** – Any other ground which may be in the interest of equity, justice and beneficial to the affected families.

**Computation of Compensation**

- I) Market value of land
- II) To be multiplied by a factor 1.00 (one) to 2.00 scales
- III) Add Market value @ 12% per annum
- IV) Cost of assets attach to the land (structures, etc.)
- V) Cost of trees, etc.
- VI) Damage if any
- VII) All total
- VIII) Add 100% solatium and after that it constitutes the total compensation

**Compensation for Agricultural Labourers, Tenants and Sharecroppers**

Compensation shall be given to agricultural labourers, tenants, sharecroppers (landless whose livelihood would adversely affect due to land acquisition) and artisans referred to in sub-clause (ii) of clause (c) of section 3 of the Act. In case of an agricultural labourer, a lump sum amount equivalent to the current minimum wages of two hundred days shall be paid. The tenants and share croppers shall be paid a lump sum amount of rupees twenty-five thousand per acre of the land they cultivate as tenants or share croppers. In case of artisans who may be working in the affected area for three years prior to the acquisition of the land shall be paid a lump sum amount of rupees twenty-five thousand.

As per the project affected families, they themselves engage as agricultural labour in their land so therefore rehabilitation package these categories of workers/persons may not be applicable here in the affected village.

### **Special Provision for SCs and STs**

In addition to the Rehabilitation entitlements, each SC/ST families are entitled to the following two additional benefits.

- 1) Payment of 1/3<sup>rd</sup> compensation initially as first installment and the rest shall be paid after taking over the possession of the land.
- 2) Land for land: As per the second schedule of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 each of the SC, ST families among land loser families will be provided land equivalent to land acquired or two and a one-half acres whichever is lower. Since the extent of land loss is very less, land need to be allotted preferably in the same village.

A provisional Entitlement Matrix for each of the affected family has been prepared. However, the final entitlement matrix will be prepared by Administrator, R&R as per rule 30 &31 Chapter IV of Odisha RFCTLARR Rules, 2016. R&R entitlements will be provided within a period of eighteen months from the date of the award.

### **Updating of Land records, Restoration of titles and settlement of rights**

This is a key issue of the affected community and need to be addressed properly as per provisions in rule 4(2) and 5 of Odisha RFCTLARR Rules, 2016. As per section 11(5), this exercise is to be conducted prior to notification U/S 19.

### **Public Consultation**

Public consultation is one of the important components of the new land acquisition act which needs to be carried out properly so as to ensure transparency in the entire process. Three public hearings are required in the present case, as per the provisions of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013.

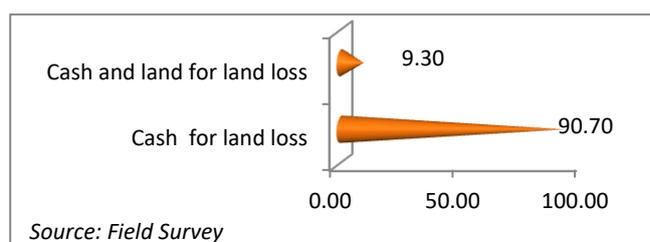
- 1) Public hearing on Draft SIA report; This is to be conducted as per the process prescribed in rule 14 of Odisha RFCTLARR Rules, 2016
- 2) Consultation with Grama Sabha and obtaining consent
- 3) Public Hearing on draft R &R scheme: The draft R&R scheme prepared by the Administrator, R&R as per the provisions in rule 30, and Chapter IV of Odisha RFCTLARR Rules 2016 shall be discussed in a public hearing in the affected village before final approval.

All proceedings in these public hearings are to be carried out in Odia language to ensure that the participants understand and express their views. Similarly all documents are mandatorily to be made available in Odia language in the public domain and on the website for public scrutiny. All these exercises are to be carried out as per the prescribed procedure so as to ensure transparency and participation of all in the entire process.

## **6.5 HOUSEHOLD OPTION TOWARDS RESETTLEMENT AND REHABILITATION**

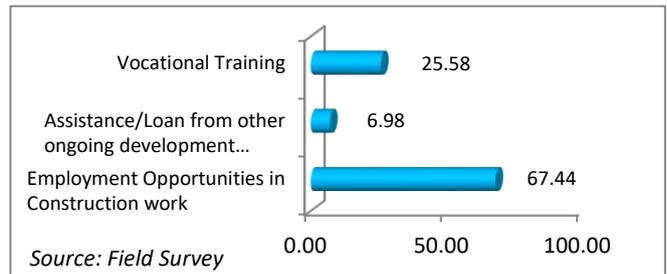
### **6.5.1 Option for Assistants**

All the affected families are willing to receive assistance due to loss of their land and other properties. Majority i.e. 117 (90.70%) have opted cash for loss of their land and 12 (9.30%) are demanding cash and land for land loss.



### 6.5.2 Income Restoration Assistance

The most preferred option for all the affected households is income restoration assistance which can be ensured for their family livelihood. The preference on rehabilitation collected during the survey shows that 87 (67.44%) households want employment opportunity in construction site followed by vocational training for employment



33 (25.58%) and have opted loan from other ongoing government schemes 9 (6.98%). The affected households' choice is heavily inclined towards employment opportunity in the construction sites of project. This clearly indicates the kind of expectation that people have for their rehabilitation. But according to the RFCTLARR Act, 2013, for linear projects, one person from a family is eligible for employment for self or any nominated member of the family if he is displaced from his land. This requires lot of discussion, consultation and counselling before implementation to be carried out by the project authorities. Of course, there is no displacement of family from its land in any of the affected village.

## **CHAPTER-7: ANALYSIS OF COSTS AND BENEFITS AND RECOMMENDATION ON ACQUISITION**

### **7.1 FINAL CONCLUSIONS**

The SIA study would certainly be beneficial for the implementing agency to prepare their plan of action according to the needs and aspiration 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 which are reflected in the report. The major loss due to the project and the ameliorative measures to arrest the negative impacts are mentioned in the SIMP. Efforts have been made by the project authority no displacement in the affected village. So, the loss is in the form of land properties only. Hence, in the light of the findings the following steps may be taken for successful implementation of the project:

- There must be a hassle free payment procedure, because many of them are apprehending that government system is very much cumbersome which may not be easy for the affected people to get their money.
- Affected People have the opinion that they should be properly compensated for the loss of their land and assets.
- Left out of land after land acquisition, which may not be viable for cultivation or other use should be acquired by the authority with proportionate compensation provision.
- Payment procedure of compensation should be smooth and except for any court or family level litigation, the payment should be made as soon as preliminary notification U/s – 11 (1) and completion of RoR authentication process.
- Grievances redressal mechanism should be prompt and faster so that disputes are quickly settled. It is suggested decentralised grievance redressal system to be made so that affected people may not run after offices.
- Compensation for the loss of common property resources may be taken up with due consultation with the communities.
- The affected village as well as the communities need to be prioritised while the departments implementing the projects.

Community is hopeful of improvement in their life and livelihood due to the launching of this NTPC Ltd. Darlipali Super Thermal Power Project (STPP). Therefore it will also be beneficial to people of the project affected village. Though the project has some adverse impacts on the affected families; hopefully the Land Requiring Body shall undertake suitable steps to minimise the negative impacts on the affected community. Since acquisition of private land is involved in the project, therefore the loser families would be directly affected and the community would also be affected due to loss of CPR. However, this loss could properly be compensated through the implementation of SIMP. Therefore the work should be started as soon as the completion of official formalities mentioned in the Act. No doubt the accomplishment of the proposed 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.

## **7.2 ASSESSMENT OF PUBLIC PURPOSE**

The proposed project is construction of ash dyke of NTPC Ltd. Darlipali Super Thermal Power Project (STPP), which serves the benefits of the general public and the lands acquired to commissioning the project, is purely for public purposes. As per the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 Section 2-(1)-(b)-(vii), the project can be considered as a public purpose.

## **7.3 LESS-DISPLACING ALTERNATIVES AND MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS OF LAND**

The project is to be constructed with zero displacement and the land required for the project is a bare minimum necessity which constitutes a smaller portion of the total land available in the affected village.

## **7.4 NATURE AND INTENSITY OF SOCIAL IMPACTS**

Basing upon data collected from the field and in consultation with public representatives, the affected communities and the key stakeholders, the SIA team/organization made identification and assessment of the nature, extent and intensity of the positive and negative social impacts associated with the proposed project by using cost-benefit analysis method.

## **7.5 VIABILITY OF THE MITIGATION MEASURES**

The proposed project is construction of ash dyke of NTPC Ltd. Darlipali Super Thermal Power Project (STPP). But the investment incurred by the government would fetch long term benefit not only for the project affected families but also for the affected village. Though some families bear direct loss due to the acquisition of their land but they would be duly compensated for the loss of their land as well assets attached to the land as per the new Act. Therefore the negative impact on the affected families would be very negligible against the mass benefits that would accrue from the project. Public utility and other assets those are affected would also be replaced with new ones. As the proposed project is very much essential for the affected village for their socio-economic development and it is a viable project from social costs and benefits point of view, it should be implemented by the Revenue & Disaster Management Dept., government of Odisha on priority basis.

## PHOTO GALLERY



MEETING WITH LOISING SARAPANCH



FGD AT TILEIMAL VILLAGE



FGD AT TILEIMAL VILLAGE



FGD AT TILEIMAL VILLAGE



FGD AT TILEIMAL VILLAGE



FGD AT TILEIMAL VILLAGE



HH SURVEY AT TILEIMAL VILLAGE



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HH SURVEY AT TILEIMAL VILLAGE



Azimuth: 121° (SE)  
Pitch: 13.1° (0.4°)  
Time: 01-06-2026 11:20  
Note: ntpc tileimal



HH SURVEY AT TILEIMAL VILLAGE



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RESOURCE PHOTOS



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AFFCTED PROPERTY AT TELEIMAL VILLAGE



AFFCTED PROPERTY AT TELEIMAL VILLAGE



AFFCTED PROPERTY AT TELEIMAL VILLAGE



AFFCTED PROPERTY AT TELEIMAL VILLAGE



AFFCTED PROPERTY AT TELEIMAL VILLAGE



AFFCTED PROPERTY AT TELEIMAL VILLAGE

## ENTITLEMENT MATRIX OF PROJECT AFFECTED FAMILIES

Sl.	Village	Caste	Entitled PAPs	Relationship of PAPs with Head of the HH	Age	Land in Village	Khata No.	Plot No.	Kissam	Total Land Affected (in Acres)	Land To be Acquired (in Acres)						
1	Tileimal	OBC	Manoj Patel	Original	55	Tileimal	15	57	Berna Sadharana	0.090	0.090						
			Rubi Patel	Major Daughter	24			58	Berna Sadharana	0.500	0.500						
			Rupes Patel	Major Son	19			175	Berna Sadharana	0.040	0.040						
								175/1447	Berna Sadharana	0.714	0.041						
								58/1544	Berna Sadharana	0.150	0.150						
			Tileimal	16	173	Berna Sadharana	0.040	0.040									
					60	Mala Sadharana	0.100	0.100									
					61	Mala Sadharana	0.940	0.940									
			Tileimal	18	172	Berna Sadharana	0.920	0.920									
					177	Mala Sadharana	0.100	0.100									
2	Tileimal	SC	Jayakrushna Dharua	Original	55	Tileimal	59	442	patita	2.080	0.860						
			Rukman Dharua	Major Son	22												
3	Tileimal	SC	Gajendra Pande	Original	70	Tileimal	1	160/1474	Berna Sadharana	0.020	0.020						
			Ranjulata Pande	Widow	35							Tileimal	2	150	Mala Sadharana	0.320	0.260
			Asish Pande	Major Son	35												
4	Tileimal	SC	Mitrabhanu Pande	Original	48			274	Mala Sadharana	0.110	0.110						
			Sanjay Pande	Major Son	25							338	Mala Sadharana	0.220	0.050		
5	Tileimal	SC	Minakhi Pande	Original	50			432	patita	1.060	1.060						
			Anita Pande	Major Daughter	28												
			Pramod Pande	Major Son	25												
6	Tileimal	SC	Dileswar Pande	Original	56												
			Sameera Pande	Major Son	19												
7	Tileimal	SC	Raju Pande	Original	58												
			Sugaja Pande	Major Son	36												
			Subala Pande	Major Son	32												
8	Tileimal	SC	Sridhara Pande	Original	57												
			Rishna Pande	Major Daughter	25												
9	Tileimal	SC	Durgamadhaba Pande	Original	65												

Sl.	Village	Caste	Entitled PAPs	Relationship of PAPs with Head of the HH	Age	Land in Village	Khata No.	Plot No.	Kissam	Total Land Affected (in Acres)	Land To be Acquired (in Acres)
			Sanjib Pande	Major Son	43						
10	Tileimal	OBC	Jaya Patel	Original	60	Tileimal	122/108	246/1777	Mala Sadharana	2.000	2.000
			Sindhanta Patel	Major Son	28	Tileimal	122/115	246/1782	Mala Sadharana	0.130	0.130
								246/1783	Mala Sadharana	0.120	0.120
								248/1785	Mala Sadharana	0.290	0.290
								248/2056	Gharabari	0.240	0.240
								248	Gharabari I	0.150	0.150
								246/1784	Gharabari I	0.060	0.060
								Tileimal	122/357	273	Mala Sadharana
			Tileimal	38	285	Mala Sadharana	0.380	0.380			
Tileimal	122/359	279	Munda	3.530	1.600						
11	Tileimal	OBC	Ramba Patel	Original	75	Tileimal	16	173	Berna Sadharana	0.040	0.040
			Rajanikanta Patel	Major Son	44			60	Mala Sadharana	0.100	0.100
								61	Mala Sadharana	0.940	0.940
			Tileimal	18	172	Berna Sadharana	0.920	0.920			
					177	Mala Sadharana	0.100	0.100			
			Tileimal	34	189	Ata Sadharana	0.170	0.170			
					168/1453	Berna Sadharana	0.040	0.040			
12	Tileimal	ST	Padmini Bhoi	Original	36	Tileimal	108	242	Berna Sadharana	0.140	0.140
								164	Mala Sadharana	0.070	0.070
								165	Mala Sadharana	0.790	0.790
								191	Mala Sadharana	0.140	0.140
								222	patita	0.190	0.190
								337	patita	1.340	1.000
								429	patita	0.690	0.690
								431	patita	2.220	2.220
								444	patita	1.360	0.420
13	Tileimal	SC	Subash Naik	Original	55	Tileimal	36	204	Mala Sadharana	0.060	0.060
			Udit Ku. Naik	Major Son	29			205	Mala Sadharana	0.210	0.210
								206	Mala Sadharana	0.180	0.180

Sl.	Village	Caste	Entitled PAPs	Relationship of PAPs with Head of the HH	Age	Land in Village	Khata No.	Plot No.	Kissam	Total Land Affected (in Acres)	Land To be Acquired (in Acres)
								207	Mala Sadharana	0.140	0.140
								216	Mala Sadharana	0.170	0.170
								218	Mala Sadharana	0.120	0.120
								219	Mala Sadharana	0.150	0.150
								221	Mala Sadharana	0.060	0.060
								228	Berna Pani II	0.080	0.080
								229	Berna Pani II	0.170	0.170
								209	Mala Pani II	0.050	0.050
								210	Mala Pani II	0.240	0.240
								211	Mala Pani II	0.020	0.020
								214	Mala Pani II	0.070	0.070
								241	patita	0.050	0.050
								203	patita	2.000	2.000
						Tileimal	37	183	Berna Sadharana	0.110	0.110
								184	Berna Sadharana	0.240	0.240
								185	Berna Sadharana	0.350	0.350
								186	Berna Sadharana	0.350	0.350
								187	Berna Sadharana	0.320	0.320
								188	Berna Sadharana	0.220	0.220
								180	Mala Sadharana	0.310	0.310
								181	Mala Sadharana	0.210	0.210
								182	Mala Sadharana	0.390	0.390
14	Tileimal	ST	Jayanti Khadia	Original	56	Tileimal	122/8	199/1692	patita	1.440	1.440
			Ananda Khadia	Major Son	38						
15	Tileimal	ST	Kuntala Khadia	Original	50						
16	Tileimal	OBC	Suraj Patel	Original	34	Tileimal	122/353	249	Gharabari	0.250	0.250
						Tileimal	122/359	279	Munda	3.530	1.600
						Tileimal	122/357	273	Mala Sadharana	0.150	0.150
17	Tileimal	OBC	Sarojini Nayak	Original	59	Tileimal	24	332	Berna Sadharana	0.070	0.070
			Rosan Ku. Nayak	Major Son	32	Tileimal	122/359	279	Munda	3.530	1.600

Sl.	Village	Caste	Entitled PAPs	Relationship of PAPs with Head of the HH	Age	Land in Village	Khata No.	Plot No.	Kissam	Total Land Affected (in Acres)	Land To be Acquired (in Acres)
18	Tileimal	OBC	Sovabati Bhoi	Original	56	Tileimal	122/358	257	Adi	0.040	0.040
			Srikanta Bhoi	Major Son	35			259	patita	0.030	0.030
19	Tileimal	OBC	Kumudini Patel	Original	47	Tileimal	122/358	262	Berna Pani II	0.580	0.580
			Suraj Patel	Major Son	30			263	Berna Pani II	0.040	0.040
			Niraj Patel	Major Son	28			331	Berna Sadharana	0.340	0.340
20	Tileimal	OBC	Thayamati Nayak	Original	50	Tileimal	122/358	327	Mala Sadharana	3.000	0.400
			Pitambar Nayak	Major Son	30			333	Gharabari	0.100	0.100
								334	Mala Sadharana	0.150	0.150
								340	Ata Sadharana	0.310	0.310
								335/2049	Gharabari	0.200	0.200
								333/2054	Gharabari	0.150	0.150
								334/2055	Gharabari	0.050	0.050
								335/2051	Gharabari	0.080	0.080
								430/2052	Gharabari	0.130	0.130
								335/2050	Gharabari	0.200	0.200
								334/2053	Gharabari	0.100	0.100
								430/2045	patita	0.200	0.200
								335/2042	patita	0.250	0.250
21	Tileimal	SC	Biseswara Rohidas	Original	65	Tileimal	85	271	Mala Sadharana	0.250	0.250
			Brundabana Rohidas	Major Son	35						
22	Tileimal	SC	Satyabir Rohidas	Original	52	Tileimal	85	271	Mala Sadharana	0.250	0.250
			Jotrimaya Rohidas	Major Son	25						
			Suman Rohidas	Major Son	23						
			Laxmibanti Rohidas	Major Daughter	21						
23	Tileimal	SC	Bui Danasana	Original	57	Tileimal	1	160/1474	Berna Sadharana	0.020	0.020
			Biswajit Danasana	Major Son	33	Tileimal	2	150	Mala Sadharana	0.320	0.260
			Mantu Danasana	Major Son	27			243	Berna Sadharana	0.100	0.100
								274	Mala Sadharana	0.110	0.110
								338	ମାଳ ସାଧାରଣ	0.220	0.050
					432	patita	1.060	1.060			

Sl.	Village	Caste	Entitled PAPs	Relationship of PAPs with Head of the HH	Age	Land in Village	Khata No.	Plot No.	Kissam	Total Land Affected (in Acres)	Land To be Acquired (in Acres)
24	Tileimal	SC	Anil Danasana	Original	34	Tileimal	37	204	Mala Sadharana	0.060	0.060
								205		0.210	0.210
								206		0.180	0.180
								207		0.140	0.140
								216		0.170	0.170
								218		0.120	0.120
								219		0.150	0.150
								221		0.060	0.060
								228	Berna Pani II	0.080	0.080
								229	Berna Pani II	0.170	0.170
								209	Mala Pani II	0.050	0.050
								210	Mala Pani II	0.240	0.240
								211	Mala Pani II	0.020	0.020
								214	Mala Pani II	0.070	0.070
								241	patita	0.050	0.050
203	patita	2.000	2.000								
25	Tileimal	SC	Druva Paba	Original	55	Tileimal	108	242	Berna Sadharana	0.140	0.140
			Sudhir Paba	Major Son	35			164	Mala Sadharana	0.070	0.070
			Sunil Paba	Major Son	28			165		0.790	0.790
			Susama Paba	Major Daughter	22			191		0.140	0.140
								222		0.190	0.190
								337		1.340	1.000
								429		0.690	0.690
								431		2.220	2.220
								444		1.360	0.420
26	Tileimal	SC	Fakira Rohidas	Original	55	Tileimal	122/101	67		3.520	0.100
			Pramoda Rohidas	Major Son	29						
27	Tileimal	SC	Mithila Rohidas	Original	50						
28	Tileimal	SC	Lochana Besan	Original	70	Tileimal	64	433	patita	1.580	0.970
			Sukdev Besan	Major Son	51						



Sl.	Village	Caste	Entitled PAPs	Relationship of PAPs with Head of the HH	Age	Land in Village	Khata No.	Plot No.	Kissam	Total Land Affected (in Acres)	Land To be Acquired (in Acres)
								186		0.350	0.350
								187		0.320	0.320
								188		0.220	0.220
								180		0.310	0.310
								181		0.210	0.210
								182		0.390	0.390
33	Tileimal	SC	Umesh Danasana	Original	55	Tileimal	1	160/1474		0.020	0.020
			Taru Danasana	Major Daughter	29	Tileimal	2	150		0.320	0.260
			Sipun Danasana	Major Son	26			243	Berna Sadharana	0.100	0.100
34	Tileimal	SC	Ramesh Danasana	Original	62			274	Mala Sadharana	0.110	0.110
35	Tileimal	SC	Nuadhara Danasana	Original	55			338	Mala Sadharana	0.220	0.050
			Lalit Danasana	Major Son	38			432	patita	1.060	1.060
			Hemanta Danasana	Major Son	35						
36	Tileimal	SC	Gajadhara Danasana	Original	60						
			Hamit Danasana	Major Son	35						
37	Tileimal	SC	Gobinda Danasana	Original	45						
			Rajat Danasana	Major Son	29						
			Resna Danasana	Major Daughter	25						
38	Tileimal	SC	Rama Danasana	Original	42						
39	Tileimal	OBC	Hemanta Ku. Patel	Original	70	Tileimal	16	173	Berna Sadharana	0.040	0.040
			Debasis Patel	Major Son	38			60	Mala Sadharana	0.100	0.100
40	Tileimal	OBC	Ranjan Ku. Patel	Original	61			61	Mala Sadharana	0.940	0.940
41	Tileimal	OBC	Rosan Patel	Original	38	Tileimal	15	57	Berna Sadharana	0.090	0.090
42	Tileimal	OBC	Atul Chandra Patel	Original	33			58	Berna Sadharana	0.500	0.500
43	Tileimal	OBC	Pradip Patel	Original	67			175	Berna Sadharana	0.040	0.040
								175/1447	Berna Sadharana	0.714	0.041
								58/1544	Berna Sadharana	0.150	0.150
						Tileimal	18	172	Berna Sadharana	0.920	0.920
								177	Mala Sadharana	0.100	0.100
44	Tileimal	SC	Roma Rohidas	Original	45	Tileimal	85	271	Mala Sadharana	0.250	0.250

Sl.	Village	Caste	Entitled PAPs	Relationship of PAPs with Head of the HH	Age	Land in Village	Khata No.	Plot No.	Kissam	Total Land Affected (in Acres)	Land To be Acquired (in Acres)
			Drubacharana Mirigi	Major Son	28						
			Tankadhara Mirigi	Major Son	26						
45	Tileimal	SC	Sahadeb Dhurua	Original	55	Tileimal	59	442	patita	2.080	0.860
46	Tileimal	ST	Basa Khadia	Original	70	Tileimal	122/7	199/1691	patita	1.500	1.500
			Manasi Khadia	Widow	36						
47	Tileimal	ST	Anlabati Khadia	Original	45						
			Rohit Khadia	Major Son	18						
48	Tileimal	OBC	Sanjib Ku. Naik	Original	61	Tileimal	122/366	190/2061	Mala Sadharana	0.050	0.050
			Sailesh Sekhar Naik	Major Son	32						
			Someshsekhara Naik	Major Son	27						
49	Tileimal	SC	Rushab Rohidas	Original	42	Tileimal	122/269	177/1914	Mala Sadharana	0.260	0.260
50	Tileimal	SC	Sobha Bhoi	Original	65	Tileimal	108	242	Berna Sadharana	0.140	0.140
			Kumudini Bhoi	Major Daughter	35			164	Mala Sadharana	0.070	0.070
			Subrat Bhoi	Major Grand Son	22			165	Mala Sadharana	0.790	0.790
51	Tileimal	SC	Santosini Bhoi	Original	40			191	Mala Sadharana	0.140	0.140
			Pratap Bhoi	Major Son	25			222	patita	0.190	0.190
			Prakash Bhoi	Major Son	24			337	patita	1.340	1.000
			Padmini Bhoi	Major Son	21			429	patita	0.690	0.690
								431	patita	2.220	2.220
								444	patita	1.360	0.420
52	Tileimal	SC	Gadadhara Rohidas	Original	46	Tileimal	122/101	67	Mala Sadharana	3.520	0.100
			Lokeswar Rohidas	Major Son	22	Tileimal	122/183	166	Gharabari	0.300	0.300
			Kusabanta Rohidas	Major Son	20			167	Gharabari	0.810	0.810
53	Tileimal	SC	Kailash Rohidas	Original	55			168	Gharabari	0.110	0.110
			Jayanarayana Rohidas	Major Son	25			170	Gharabari	0.270	0.270
			Chadananda Rohidas	Major Son	22			178	Gharabari	1.160	1.160
54	Tileimal	SC	Makardhwaja Rohidas	Original	50						
			Rasmita Rohidas	Major Daughter	20						
			Budhadeb Rohidas	Major Son	18						
55	Tileimal	SC	Sumitra Rohidas	Original	65						

Sl.	Village	Caste	Entitled PAPs	Relationship of PAPs with Head of the HH	Age	Land in Village	Khata No.	Plot No.	Kissam	Total Land Affected (in Acres)	Land To be Acquired (in Acres)
			Sasadeb Rohidas	Major Son	23						
			Anjana Rohidas	Major Daughter	20						
56	Tileimal	SC	Laxman Rohidas	Original	62	Tileimal	85	271	Mala Sadharana	0.250	0.250
			Baisnaba Rohidas	Major Son	32						
			Dusmant Rohidas	Major Son	29						
57	Tileimal	SC	Pandab Rohidas	Original	50						
			Janani Rohidas	Major Daughter	21						
			Kamini Rohidas	Major Daughter	19						
58	Tileimal	SC	Dutia Rohidas	Original	48						
59	Tileimal	OBC	Rameshchandra Patel	Original	58	Tileimal	122/364	238/2059	Ata Sadharana	0.040	0.040
			Suraj Patel	Major Son	27						
			Swapna Patel	Major Daughter	24						
60	Tileimal	OBC	Kritichandra Patel	Original	80	Tileimal	14	235	Mala Sadharana	0.060	0.060
			Sushanta Patel	Major Son	49			246/1778	Mala Sadharana	0.190	0.190
			Malaya Patel	Major Grand Son	26			238	Ata Sadharana	1.070	1.070
			Gitanjali Patel	Major Grand Daughter	25						
61	Tileimal	ST	Kodanda Besan	Original	70	Tileimal	64	433	Patita	1.580	0.970
			Drupati Singh	Major Daughter	45						
			Suraj Singh	Major Son	26						
			Subrat Singh	Major Son	23						
62	Tileimal	ST	Milku Besan	Original	65						
			Subham Besan	Major Son	26						
			Surama Besan	Major Daughter	29						
			Surabhi Besan	Major Daughter	33						
63	Tileimal	ST	Prema Besan	Original	60						
			Sumanta Besan	Major Son	38						
			Mukteswori Besan	Major Daughter	30						
			Sarojini Besan	Major Daughter	45						
64	Tileimal	ST	Ambabati Dansana	Original	75	Tileimal	1	160/1474	Berna Sadharana	0.020	0.020
65	Tileimal	ST	Sanatan Dansana	Original	60	Tileimal	2	150	Mala sadharana	0.320	0.260

Sl.	Village	Caste	Entitled PAPs	Relationship of PAPs with Head of the HH	Age	Land in Village	Khata No.	Plot No.	Kissam	Total Land Affected (in Acres)	Land To be Acquired (in Acres)
			Vipul Dansana	Major Son	31			274	Mala sadharana	0.110	0.110
			Sunki Dansana	Major Daughter	29			338	Mala sadharana	0.220	0.050
66	Tileimal	ST	Chaianya Dansana	Original	56			432	Patita	1.060	1.060
67	Tileimal	ST	Ratan Dansana	Original	58						
			Bandita Dansana	Major Daughter	21						
			Biplab Dansana	Major Son	18						
68	Tileimal	ST	Kasturi Dansana	Original	65						
69	Tileimal	OBC	Runu Patel	Original	32	Tileimal	122/388	248/2113	Mala sadharana	0.100	0.100
70	Tileimal	ST	Fula Rohidas	Original	62	Tileimal	85	271	Mala sadharana	0.250	0.250
71	Tileimal	ST	Uchhab Rohidas	Original	65						
			Hem Sagar Rohidas	Major Son	28						
72	Tileimal	ST	Keshab Rohidas	Original	61						
			Rohita Rohidas	Major Son	38						
			Sita Rohidas	Major Daughter	35						
73	Tileimal	ST	Sushil Rohidas	Original	61						
			Anil Rohidas	Major Son	22						
74	Tileimal	ST	Raghubir Rohidas	Original	55						
			Ajit Rohidas	Major Son	25						
75	Tileimal	ST	Prassanna Rohidas	Original	66	Tileimal	122/101	67	Mala sadharana	3.520	0.100
			Lambodhar Rohidas	Major Son	46						
			Jyosna Rohidas	Major Grand Daughter	19						
76	Tileimal	OBC	Jayanta Patel	Original	32	Tileimal	122/362	238/2057	Anta Sadharana	0.400	0.400
77	Tileimal	OBC	Kanha Patel	Original	29	Tileimal	122/363	238/2058	Anta Sadharana	0.400	0.400
78	Tileimal	ST	Jadaba Majhi	Original	55	Tileimal	122/368	196	Anta Sadharana	0.140	0.140
			Suman Majhi	Major Son	30						
79	Tileimal	OBC	Gajadhar Patel	Original	65	Tileimal	24	332	Berna Sadharana	0.070	0.070
			Minati Patel	Major Daughter	42	Tileimal	122/358	257	Aadi	0.040	0.040
			Namrata Patel	Major Grand Daughter	19			259	Patita	0.030	0.030
80	Tileimal	OBC	Damodar Patel	Original	68			262	Berna Pani dui	0.580	0.580
			Mantu Kumar Patel	Major Son	43			263	Berna Pani dui	0.040	0.040

Sl.	Village	Caste	Entitled PAPs	Relationship of PAPs with Head of the HH	Age	Land in Village	Khata No.	Plot No.	Kissam	Total Land Affected (in Acres)	Land To be Acquired (in Acres)
								331	Berna Sadharana	0.340	0.340
								327	Berna Sadharana	3.000	0.400
								333	Gharabari	0.100	0.100
								334	Mala Sadharana	0.150	0.150
								340	Aata Sadharna	0.310	0.310
								335/2049	Gharabari	0.200	0.200
								333/2054	Gharabari	0.150	0.150
								334/2055	Gharabari	0.050	0.050
								335/2051	Gharabari	0.080	0.080
								430/2052	Gharabari	0.130	0.130
								335/2050	Gharabari	0.200	0.200
								334/2053	Gharabari	0.100	0.100
								430/2045	Patita	0.200	0.200
								335/2042	Patita	0.250	0.250
81	Tileimal	ST	Susila Khadia	Original	65	Tileimal	122/4	199	Patita	1.500	1.500
82	Tileimal	ST	Pani Khadia	Original	55						
			Mukesh Khadia	Major Son	26						
83	Tileimal	ST	Dasami Khadia	Original	45						
			Manoj Khadia	Major Son	35						
			Saroj Khadia	Major Son	25						
84	Tileimal	ST	Kumudini Bhoi	Original	45	Tileimal	108	242	Berna Sadharana	0.140	0.140
			Subrat Bhoi	Major Son	21			164	Mala Sadharana	0.070	0.070
			Barsha Bhoi	Major Daughter	18			165	Mala Sadharana	0.790	0.790
								191	Mala Sadharana	0.140	0.140
								222	Patita	0.190	0.190
								337	Patita	1.340	1.000
								429	Patita	0.690	0.690
								431	Patita	2.220	2.220
								444	Patita	1.360	0.420
85	Tileimal	OBC	Sindhu Patel	Original	62	Tileimal	122/186	256	Berna Pani II	0.250	0.250

Sl.	Village	Caste	Entitled PAPs	Relationship of PAPs with Head of the HH	Age	Land in Village	Khata No.	Plot No.	Kissam	Total Land Affected (in Acres)	Land To be Acquired (in Acres)		
			Alak Patel	Major Son	32			262/1865	Berna Pani II	0.600	0.600		
			Jyoti Patel	Major Daughter	25			263/1866	Berna Pani II	0.200	0.200		
								331/1867	Berna Sadharana	0.530	0.530		
								Tileimal	122/203	238/1884	Ata Sadharana	1.750	1.750
								Tileimal	122/220	279/1862	Munda	0.310	0.310
								Tileimal	122/224	340/1874	Ata Sadharana	0.190	0.190
								Tileimal	122/92	135	Mala Sadharana	0.370	0.140
								Tileimal	122/357	273	Mala Sadharana	0.150	0.150
								Tileimal	89	286	Berna Pani II	0.220	0.060
								Tileimal	122/354	252	Mala Sadharana	0.120	0.120
								Tileimal	122/299	282	Mala Sadharana	0.100	0.100
								Tileimal	122/294	276	Gharabari	0.110	0.110
			Tileimal	122/359	279	Munda	3.530	1.600					
86	Tileimal	OBC	Indumati Patel	Original	80	Tileimal	48	65	Mala Sadharana	2.460	1.660		
			Ananda Kumar Patel	Major Son	61								
87	Tileimal	ST	Khirod Rohidas	Original	50	Tileimal	122/269	177/1914	Mala Sadharana	0.260	0.260		
			Nirupama Rohidas	Major Daughter	18								
88	Tileimal	OBC	Sulochana Patel	Original	77	Tileimal	15	57	Berna Sadharana	0.090	0.090		
			Akhyaya Patel	Major Son	55			58	Berna Sadharana	0.500	0.500		
			Ankit Patel	Major Grand Son	23			175	Berna Sadharana	0.040	0.040		
								175/1447	Berna Sadharana	0.714	0.041		
								58/1544	Berna Sadharana	0.150	0.150		
								Tileimal	16	173	Berna Sadharana	0.040	0.040
										60	Mala Sadharana	0.100	0.100
										61	Mala Sadharana	0.940	0.940
										Tileimal	18	172	Berna Sadharana
							177	Mala Sadharana	0.100	0.100			
89	Tileimal	ST	Krushak Kumura	Original	59	Tileimal	122/351	238/1915	Ata Sadharana	1.460	1.460		
			Bbharati Kumura	Major Daughter	20							Tileimal	122/367
90	Tileimal	ST	Mathura Dharua	Original	38	Tileimal	122/368	196	Mala Sadharana	0.140	0.140		

Sl.	Village	Caste	Entitled PAPs	Relationship of PAPs with Head of the HH	Age	Land in Village	Khata No.	Plot No.	Kissam	Total Land Affected (in Acres)	Land To be Acquired (in Acres)
91	Tileimal	ST	Anil Dharua	Original	32	Tileimal	36	204	Mala Sadharana	0.060	0.060
92	Tileimal	ST	Shyamsundar Naik	Original	65			205	Mala Sadharana	0.210	0.210
			Sujata Majhi	Major Daughter	34			206	Mala Sadharana	0.180	0.180
			Aju Naik	Major Son	27			207	Mala Sadharana	0.140	0.140
93	Tileimal	ST	Sabita Majhi	Original	52			216	Mala Sadharana	0.170	0.170
			Ajit Majhi	Major Son	38			218	Mala Sadharana	0.120	0.120
								219	Mala Sadharana	0.150	0.150
								221	Mala Sadharana	0.060	0.060
								228	Berna Pani II	0.080	0.080
								229	Berna Pani II	0.170	0.170
								209	Mala Pani II	0.050	0.050
								210	Mala Pani II	0.240	0.240
								211	Mala Pani II	0.020	0.020
								214	Mala Pani II	0.070	0.070
						241	Patita	0.050	0.050		
203	Patita	2.000	2.000								
	Tileimal					37	183	Berna Sadharana	0.110	0.110	
							184	Berna Sadharana	0.240	0.240	
							185	Berna Sadharana	0.350	0.350	
							186	Berna Sadharana	0.350	0.350	
							187	Berna Sadharana	0.320	0.320	
							188	Berna Sadharana	0.220	0.220	
							180	Mala Sadharana	0.310	0.310	
							181	Mala Sadharana	0.210	0.210	
							182	Mala Sadharana	0.390	0.390	
							94	Tileimal	ST	Gopinathbhoi	Original
Ranju Bhoi	Major Daughter	25	Tileimal	122/267	246	Mala Sadharana				0.900	0.900
Sanjaya Bhoi	Major Son	22									
95	Tileimal	ST	Tejraj Bhoi	Original	56	Tileimal	32	339	Patita	0.380	0.380
			Sankar Bhoi	Major Son	27			271/1549	Gharabari	0.070	0.070

Sl.	Village	Caste	Entitled PAPs	Relationship of PAPs with Head of the HH	Age	Land in Village	Khata No.	Plot No.	Kissam	Total Land Affected (in Acres)	Land To be Acquired (in Acres)
96	Tileimal	ST	Biseswar Bhoi	Original	61						
			Bablu Bhoi	Major Son	25						
			Ballavi Bhoi	Major Daughter	20						
97	Tileimal	ST	Gopal Bhoi	Original	51						
98	Tileimal	OBC	Tularam Patel	Original	55	Tileimal	122/365	238/2060	Ata Sadharana	0.040	0.040
			Sweta Patel	Major Daughter	21						
99	Tileimal	OBC	Dulamani Patel	Original	60	Tileimal	14	235	Mala Sadharana	0.060	0.060
			Mamina Patel	Major Daughter	32			246/1778	Mala Sadharana	0.190	0.190
			Minu Patel	Major Daughter	26			238	Ata Sadharana	1.070	1.070
100	Tileimal	OBC	Sanatan Patel	Original	62						
			Subhadra Patel	Major Daughter	23						
101	Tileimal	OBC	Nilambar Patel	Original	70	Tileimal	89	286	Berna Pani II	0.220	0.060
			Sushanta Patel	Major Son	51						
			Dipa Patel	Major Grand Daughter	20						
			Anjali Patel	Major Daughter	45						
			Mukesh Patel	Major Grand Son	23						
			Puja Choudhary	Major Grand Daughter	27						
102	Tileimal	OBC	Bhabani Patel	Original	72	Tileimal	16	173	Berna Sadharana	0.040	0.040
			Prafulla Patel	Major Son	56			60	Mala Sadharana	0.100	0.100
			Kanaka Patel	Major Daughter	52			61	Mala Sadharana	0.940	0.940
			Akash Patel	Major Grand Son	27	Tileimal	18	172	Berna Sadharana	0.920	0.920
			Ishika Patel	Major Grand Daughter	21			177	Mala Sadharana	0.100	0.100
103	Tileimal	OBC	Manabhangi Patel	Original	65						
			Archana Patel	Major Daughter	48						
			Jitendra Ku. Nayak	Major Grand Son	25						
104	Tileimal	ST	Soumitra Majhi	Original	65	Tileimal	122/368	196	Mala Sadharana	0.140	0.140
			Sushil Majhi	Major Son	38						
			Rita Majhi	Major Daughter	30						
			Gita Majhi	Major Daughter	27						
			Rajesh Majhi	Major Son	25						

Sl.	Village	Caste	Entitled PAPs	Relationship of PAPs with Head of the HH	Age	Land in Village	Khata No.	Plot No.	Kissam	Total Land Affected (in Acres)	Land To be Acquired (in Acres)
105	Tileimal	ST	Mukta Bhoi	Original	59	Tileimal	126	52	Mala Sadharana	2.390	0.500
			Rajesh Bhoi	Major Son	37			53	Patita	0.200	0.200
			Rajeeb Bhoi	Major Son	34			54	Mala Sadharana	0.200	0.200
			Sanjeeb Bhoi	Major Son	31						
106	Tileimal	ST	Jiradhar Bhoi	Original	90						
107	Tileimal	ST	Bandobast Bhoi	Original	50	Tileimal	122/113	246/1780	Mala Sadharana	1.200	1.200
			Duburaj Bhoi	Major Son	26	Tileimal	122/267	246	Mala Sadharana	0.900	0.900
			Sunita Bhoi	Major Daughter	24						
108	Tileimal	ST	Nakul Dharua	Original	65	Tileimal	59	442	Patita	2.080	0.860
			Gouranga Dharua	Major Son	40						
			Kabita Dharua	Widow	35						
109	Tileimal	OBC	Sulochana Patel	Original	70	Tileimal	89	286	Berna Pani II	0.220	0.060
110	Tileimal	OBC	Prashanth Patel	Original	50	Tileimal	122/91	253	Mala Sadharana	0.320	0.320
			Soham Patel	Major Son	23			248/1768	Mala Sadharana	0.180	0.180
111	Tileimal	OBC	Banita Naik	Original	44	Tileimal	122/92	135	Mala Sadharana	0.370	0.140
			Sanket Naik	Major Son	20	Tileimal	122/294	276	Gharabari	0.110	0.110
112	Tileimal	OBC	Dushmanta Patel	Original	47	Tileimal	122/357	273	Mala Sadharana	0.150	0.150
								275	Mala Sadharana	0.060	0.060
								280	Mala Sadharana	0.050	0.050
								281	Mala Sadharana	0.100	0.100
								283	Mala Sadharana	0.130	0.130
								342	Mala Sadharana	0.300	0.180
								343	Mala Sadharana	0.120	0.120
								344	Mala Sadharana	0.090	0.090
								345	Mala Sadharana	1.380	1.380
								346	Mala Sadharana	0.140	0.140
								347	Mala Sadharana	0.170	0.170
								348	Mala Sadharana	0.310	0.180
								328	Mala Sadharana	0.810	0.710
329	Mala Sadharana	0.550	0.500								

Sl.	Village	Caste	Entitled PAPs	Relationship of PAPs with Head of the HH	Age	Land in Village	Khata No.	Plot No.	Kissam	Total Land Affected (in Acres)	Land To be Acquired (in Acres)
								330	Mala Sadharana	0.140	0.140
								224	Mala Sadharana	0.030	0.030
								226	Bahala Pani II	0.570	0.570
								244	Bahala Pani II	0.420	0.420
								255	Berna Pani II	0.260	0.260
								284	Berna Pani II	0.350	0.170
								258	Berna Pani II	0.190	0.190
								266	Berna Pani II	0.190	0.190
								341	Ata Sadharana	0.050	0.050
								277	Patita	0.060	0.060
								268	Patita	0.040	0.040
								259/2025	Patita	0.040	0.040
								265	Patita	0.360	0.360
								430/2031	Patita	0.360	0.360
								254	Patita	0.250	0.250
								335/2026	Patita	1.220	1.220
								335/2027	Patita	0.830	0.470
								257/2024	Adi	0.040	0.040
						Tileimal	122/359	279	Munda	3.530	1.600
						Tileimal	122/360	430	Patita	0.036	0.036
113	Tileimal	OBC	Sumanta Patel	Original	43	Tileimal	38	285	Mala Sadharana	0.380	0.380
114	Tileimal	OBC	Dileswari Patel	Original	70	Tileimal	122/125	245	Patita	0.200	0.200
								238/1796	Ata Sadharana	0.250	0.250
								238/1798	Ata Sadharana	0.610	0.610
								246/1797	Mala Sadharana	0.110	0.110
						Tileimal	122/357	273	Mala Sadharana	0.150	0.150
								275	Mala Sadharana	0.060	0.060
								280	Mala Sadharana	0.050	0.050
								281	Mala Sadharana	0.100	0.100
								283	Mala Sadharana	0.130	0.130

Sl.	Village	Caste	Entitled PAPs	Relationship of PAPs with Head of the HH	Age	Land in Village	Khata No.	Plot No.	Kissam	Total Land Affected (in Acres)	Land To be Acquired (in Acres)
								342	Mala Sadharana	0.300	0.180
								343	Mala Sadharana	0.120	0.120
								344	Mala Sadharana	0.090	0.090
								345	Mala Sadharana	1.380	1.380
								346	Mala Sadharana	0.140	0.140
								347	Mala Sadharana	0.170	0.170
								348	Mala Sadharana	0.310	0.180
								328	Mala Sadharana	0.810	0.710
								329	Mala Sadharana	0.550	0.500
								330	Mala Sadharana	0.140	0.140
								224	Mala Sadharana	0.030	0.030
								226	Bahala Pani II	0.570	0.570
								244	Bahala Pani II	0.420	0.420
								255	Berna Pani II	0.260	0.260
								284	Berna Pani II	0.350	0.170
								258	Berna Pani II	0.190	0.190
								266	Berna Pani II	0.190	0.190
								341	Ata Sadharana	0.050	0.050
								277	Patita	0.060	0.060
								268	Patita	0.040	0.040
								259/2025	Patita	0.040	0.040
								265	Patita	0.360	0.360
								430/2031	Patita	0.360	0.360
								254	Patita	0.250	0.250
								335/2026	Patita	1.220	1.220
								335/2027	Patita	0.830	0.470
								257/2024	Adi	0.040	0.040
						Tileimal	122/359	279	Munda	3.530	1.600
115	Tileimal	OBC	Thaya Kumar Patel	Original	68	Tileimal	38	285	Mala Sadharana	0.380	0.380
			Subrat Kumar Patel	Major Son	47	Tileimal	122/108	246/1777	Mala Sadharana	2.000	2.000

Sl.	Village	Caste	Entitled PAPs	Relationship of PAPs with Head of the HH	Age	Land in Village	Khata No.	Plot No.	Kissam	Total Land Affected (in Acres)	Land To be Acquired (in Acres)				
			Sarat Narayan Patel	Major Son	40	Tileimal	122/115	246/1782	Mala Sadharana	0.130	0.130				
												246/1783	Mala Sadharana	0.120	0.120
												248/1785	Mala Sadharana	0.290	0.290
												248/2056	Gharabari	0.240	0.240
												248	Gharabari I	0.150	0.150
												246/1784	Gharabari I	0.060	0.060
									Tileimal	122/357	273	Mala Sadharana	0.150	0.150	
												275	Mala Sadharana	0.060	0.060
												280	Mala Sadharana	0.050	0.050
												281	Mala Sadharana	0.100	0.100
												283	Mala Sadharana	0.130	0.130
												342	Mala Sadharana	0.300	0.180
												343	Mala Sadharana	0.120	0.120
												344	Mala Sadharana	0.090	0.090
												345	Mala Sadharana	1.380	1.380
												346	Mala Sadharana	0.140	0.140
												347	Mala Sadharana	0.170	0.170
												348	Mala Sadharana	0.310	0.180
												328	Mala Sadharana	0.810	0.710
												329	Mala Sadharana	0.550	0.500
												330	Mala Sadharana	0.140	0.140
												224	Mala Sadharana	0.030	0.030
												226	Bahala Pani II	0.570	0.570
												244	Bahala Pani II	0.420	0.420
												255	Berna Pani II	0.260	0.260
												284	Berna Pani II	0.350	0.170
												258	Berna Pani II	0.190	0.190
							266	Berna Pani II	0.190	0.190					
							341	Ata Sadharana	0.050	0.050					
							277	Patita	0.060	0.060					

Sl.	Village	Caste	Entitled PAPs	Relationship of PAPs with Head of the HH	Age	Land in Village	Khata No.	Plot No.	Kissam	Total Land Affected (in Acres)	Land To be Acquired (in Acres)
								268	Patita	0.040	0.040
								259/2025	Patita	0.040	0.040
								265	Patita	0.360	0.360
								430/2031	Patita	0.360	0.360
								254	Patita	0.250	0.250
								335/2026	Patita	1.220	1.220
								335/2027	Patita	0.830	0.470
								257/2024	Adi	0.040	0.040
116	Tileimal	OBC	Lobha Patel	Original	55	Tileimal	89	286	Berna Pani II	0.220	0.060
117	Tileimal	OBC	Biranchi Patel	Original	70	Tileimal	89	286	Berna Pani II	0.220	0.060
			Debendra Patel	Major Son	42	Tileimal	122/92	135	Mala Sadharana	0.370	0.140
			Volanath Patel	Major Son	41			136	Mala Sadharana	0.180	0.080
						Tileimal	122/294	276	Gharabari	0.110	0.110
						Tileimal	122/299	282	Mala Sadharana	0.100	0.100
						Tileimal	122/357	273	Mala Sadharana	0.150	0.150
								275	Mala Sadharana	0.060	0.060
								280	Mala Sadharana	0.050	0.050
118	Tileimal	ST	Laxmi Bhoi	Original	80	Tileimal	126	52	Mala sadharana	2.390	0.500
			Suleswori Dhurua	Major Daughter	50			53		0.200	0.200
			Puspanjali Silar	Major Daughter	27			54		0.200	0.200
			Sarat Dhurua	Major Grand Son	25						
119	Tileimal	ST	Kumari Bhoi	Original	75						
			Rukmini Bhoi	Major Daughter	55						
			Ranjan Bhoi	Major Son	53						
120	Tileimal	ST	Gunasagar Bhoi	Original	68						
			Arun Bhoi	Major Son	45						
			Dipak Bhoi	Major Son	36						
			Dibya Bhoi	Major Son	30						
121	Tileimal	ST	Lata Bhoi	Original	45						
			Cheraban Bhoi	Major Grand Son	22						

Sl.	Village	Caste	Entitled PAPs	Relationship of PAPs with Head of the HH	Age	Land in Village	Khata No.	Plot No.	Kissam	Total Land Affected (in Acres)	Land To be Acquired (in Acres)
			Suni Bhoi	Major Grand Daughter	20						
122	Tileimal	ST	Balaram Rohidas	Original	44	Tileimal	85	271		0.250	0.250
123	Tileimal	ST	Jugal Rohidas	Original	47						
124	Tileimal	ST	Biharilal Rohidas	Original	49						
			Nirupama Rohidas	Major Daughter	20						
125	Tileimal	ST	Biranchi Rohidas	Original	57						
			Duryadhan Rohidas	Major Son	32						
			Tarini Rohidas	Major Son	26						
			Janakram Rohidas	Major Son	36						
126	Tileimal	ST	Guna Rohidas	Original	55						
			Kshymasila Rohidas	Major Son	31						
			Chumki Rohidas	Major Grand Daughter	22						
127	Tileimal	ST	Dhanarajan Rohidas	Original	51						
			Priya Rohidas	Major Daughter	20						
128	Tileimal	OBC	Prassana Kumar Chaudhary	Original	57	Tileimal	122/361	335		1.000	0.850
			Subodh Chaudhary	Major Son	27						
129	Tileimal	ST	Usat Rohidas	Original	78	Tileimal	122/101	67		3.520	0.100
			Gauranga Rohidas	Major Son	53						
			Priyanka Rohidas	Major Grand Daughter	29						
			Manoj Rohidas	Major Grand Son	26						
			Upendra Rohidas	Major Son	51						
			Manashi Rohidas	Major Grand Daughter	20						
			Jatin Rohidas	Major Grand Son	19						
			Kanehi Roghidas	Major Son	49						
			Sameer Rohidas	Major Grand Son	21						
Suman Rohidas	Major Grand Son	27									