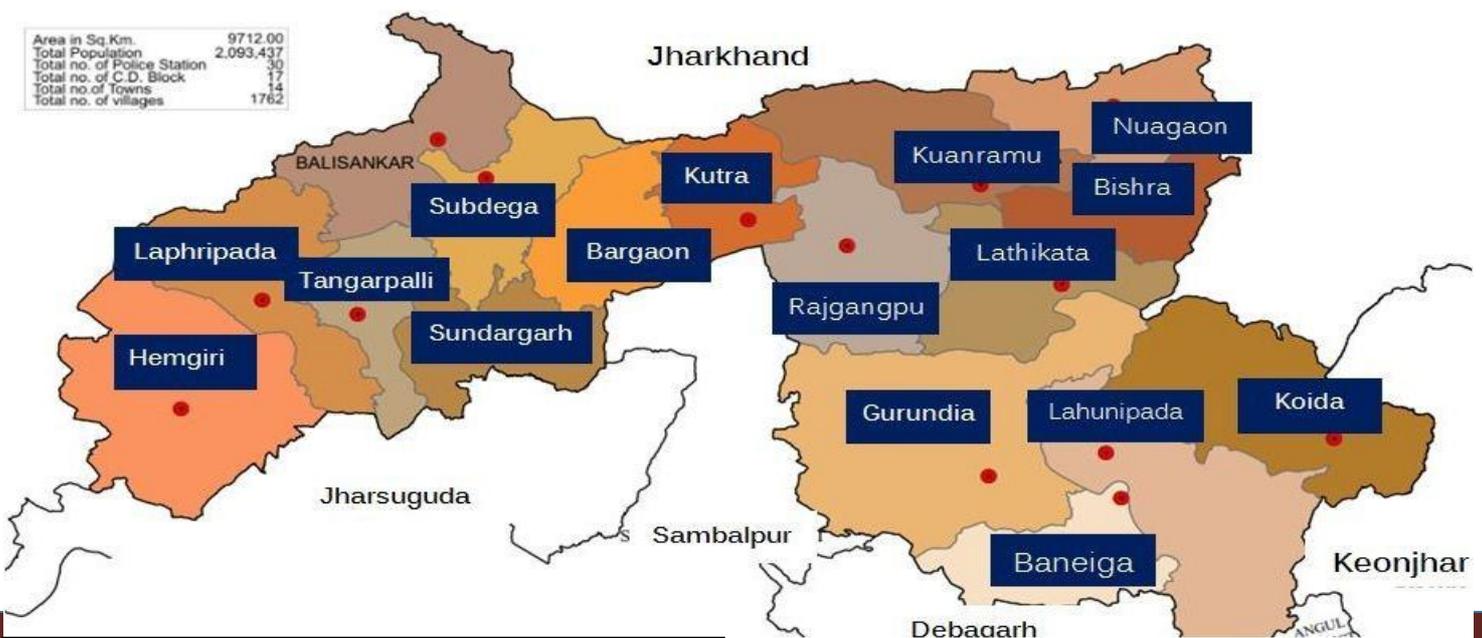


# SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT STUDY

## SIA Study for Acquisition of Private Land from Goibhanga village under Lathikata Tahasil of Sundargarh district for "Land Bank Filling" by IDCO, Bhubaneswar (ToR-21-00001)



ନବକୃଷ୍ଣ ଚୌଧୁରୀ ଉନ୍ନୟନ ଗବେଷଣା କେନ୍ଦ୍ର  
Nabakrushna Choudhury Centre for Development Studies  
ICSSR Institute in Collaboration with Government of Odisha



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**Report on SIA Study for  
Acquisition of 3.180  
acres of Private Land  
from Goibhanga Village  
under Lathikata Tahasil  
of Sundargarh District  
for “Land Bank Filling”  
by IDCO, Bhubaneswar  
(ToR 21-00001)”**

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(Dr.A.K.Behera)  
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# Abbreviation

BPL	Below Poverty Line
CHC	Community Health Centre
CPR	Common Property Resource
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GP	Gram Panchayat
HH	House Hold
ITI	Industrial Training Institute
NCDS	Nabakrushna Chowdhury Centre for Development Studies
NTFP	Non-Timber Forest Produce
OBC	Other Backward Caste
PAF	Project Affected Family
PAP	Project Affected People
PHC	Primary Health Centre
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
RFTLAR&R	Right to Fair Compensation & Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation & Resettlement
RICOR	Research & Information Centre for Orissa
ROR	Record of Right
SC	Scheduled Caste
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
SIMP	Social Impact Management Plan
SSI	Semi Structured Interviews
ST	Scheduled Tribe
WHH	Women Headed Household

## **Executive Summary**

### **1. Project Background**

The land acquisition in traditional processes has been observed to be leading to endless litigations which hinder timely availability of land to industries.

Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation of Odisha (IDCO) has been acting as the nodal agency and competent authority for the implementation of the "Land Bank" scheme. The Corporation is also designated as the nodal agency for the provisions of land infrastructure with the mandate for identification, procurement and allotment of land for industrial and allied purposes, including creation of associate, social infrastructure.

M/s. Eastern Allays Pvt. Ltd., an enterprise with industrial activity, having employee capacity of 223 persons, had applied to the Collector & District Magistrate, Sundargarh for allotment of private ST land measuring Ac.3.18 at Goibhanga under Lathikata Tahasil for carrying out manufacturing Break Drum under expansion programme. The proposal was placed in the 42<sup>nd</sup> DLFC Meeting of Sundargarh District and subsequently placed in 40<sup>th</sup> DLSWCA (District Level Single Window Clearance Authority) meeting held on 30.12.2019 for approval. The Committee principally agreed to recommend Ac.3.18 private ST land at Goibhanga for acquisition by IDCO as per OLR Act 2015. Besides, the client company has obtained NOC/Clearance from the Industries Department, Department of Geology, Irrigation Division, Sundargarh, Lift Irrigation Divn., Rourkela for the aforesaid land.

### **2. Rationale for SIA Study**

The Land Bank Filling project, a total area of 3.180 acres at Goibhanga Village under Lathikata Tehsil of Sundargarh district is required to be acquired and Revenue & Disaster Management Department, Govt. of Odisha has issued notification vide office letter No. LAC-SUN-0011-2023-19707, dt.01.06.2023 for acquisition of such private land. Social Impact Assessment study is a prerequisite to the said land acquisition process. Such a study has become obligatory as a part of the planning and approval process prior to commencement of the implementation of a development project under the national R & R Policy.

### **3. Objectives & Scope of the study**

The project will affect many people and environment in the area. Various legislations have been passed not only to protect, but also to improve the socio-economic conditions of the affected households as well as environment in the project area. The existing law states that a resettlement and rehabilitation plan of the project affected

households should be in place to ensure them sustainable livelihood, required healthcare, service appropriate educational facilities and adequate water supply and sanitation.

#### **4. Approach & Methodology**

The study is based on both secondary and primary data collected through census household survey, community level public survey and public participation techniques and desktop exercise. Secondary data were helpful in validating the findings at the field level. It relied on both quantitative and qualitative information collected by canvassing well-structured schedules, interaction with government officials and organization of Focus Group Discussions with the local elites as well as local people. Four sets of questionnaires and formats designed in consultation with NCDS were used during the survey.

Survey was undertaken in the project affected village involving 3 families and 11 PAPs. In addition, 5% or 10 non-land losing HHs in each village totalling 10 HHs were also surveyed as control. Besides, PRA tools like resource mapping, FGD, Key Informants Interview, Semi Structured Interviews (SSI) were also used to get the response of the PAPs on resettlement, rehabilitation and compensation as per prevailing Act.

Desk research was conducted to review relevant documents, RORs, reports, project area baseline information, legal policies, institutional framework governing the proposed project etc. Census Data of 2011 were also used to triangulate the field data.

#### **5. Legal Framework**

Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP) was prepared as part of the SIA study in accordance with the existing policies, laws and guidelines of the government (RTFCTLARR Act, 2013 of the Government of India and Odisha Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules, 2016). Compensation has been suggested in such a way that the affected households ultimately gain and their living standard improves.

#### **6. Land Assessment**

Land acquisition is going to inflict pain on those who lose land, it is more if one loses a substantial portion of cultivated land as it affects his/her livelihoods. It was found that 11 HHs in the villages under Lathikata Tahasil of Sundargarh district are to be affected as they will lose 3.180 ac. out of 10.2 ac. land owned by them. Only a strip of land along the existing project will be acquired which does not come under scheduled area.

## **7. Socio-Economic Profile**

Besides directly affecting the land losing households, the proposed project will interfere with the day to day life of others in these villages. The project affected tahasil have 32001 households with a population of 146312 of which 71195 are females and 75117 are males with a sex ratio of 948 (females per thousand males) and the sex ratio of 0-6 years population is 942. The average family size in this tahasil is 4.57.

Out of these, 3 HHs with a population of 11 are going to be affected by the proposed project. Of 11 Project Affected Persons (PAPs), working age group of 18 to 60 years is 6 (54.54%) of total PAPs. Married persons outnumber unmarried persons in the surveyed village i.e. 63.63% of total PAPs and all the surveyed families are Hindu.

### **7.1 Education**

Of the project affected persons surveyed, about 2 PAPs (18.18%) were found as illiterate. Of 81.82% literate, 18.18% have read up to primary class, 45.46% up to secondary level and 18.18% up to Intermediate. The educational level of project affected families is better than the overall educational level of the district as a whole.

### **7.2 Livelihood**

It was observed that out of total 11 PAPs, 6 have main occupations. Daily wage earner is indicated as the principal occupation of 3 in percentage term it is 50.00%. Of the rest, 2 (33.33%) of PAPs are salary-based service holders whose main income is reported as salary and 1 (16.67%) are agriculture labour. Out of the project affected PAPs only one PAP was found engaged in subsidiary occupation as cultivation.

### **7.3 Family Income & Expenditure**

Annual average income of project affected households is Rs. 1,72,000/- and annual expenditure on an average is Rs. Rs.1,07,280/-. A household spends mostly 52.20% on food items followed by 8.94% on health care, 6.52% on education, 5.11% other expenses, 4.77% on social functions, 4.48% on cooking fuel, 4.40% on transportation, 4.28% on clothing, 3.73% on housing, 3.33% on communication and 2.24% on agriculture expenses.

#### **7.4 Health**

About 100% reported to have health problems and all of them have been treated at institutional health centres. All the sick were treated in government hospitals/PHC/CHC. No mortality has taken place among the PAFs during last year.

#### **7.5 Vulnerability**

The Vulnerable Groups include BPL households, weaker sections of the society like SC/ST and Women headed households (WHH). Besides, women, children, the aged, differently able and people discriminated against due to stigma are also vulnerable as they are deprived and cannot help themselves. All the 3 PAFs under Vulnerable Groups (ST) in the project affected village.

#### **7.6 Land Utilisation**

The net sown area of the project affected tahasil is 7307 ha. and Land put to non-agricultural use is 5767 ha. Land of Cultivable waste land is 1096 ha. and extent of Old fallows land is 3101 ha. & Current fallows land is 5256 ha.

#### **7.7 Infrastructure**

The village is connected by pucca roads. Drinking water is available in the project affected villages. There are 13 tube wells, 1 cremation grounds, 1 prayer hall in the project affected village. Electricity is available in the village.

#### **7.8 Village Level Institutions**

The project affected village have 1 AWC. There are 1 Primary school and 1 Dispensary centre available in the village. No commercial banks, Co-operative Society and Post office are available in the village.

### **8. Social Impact Assessment**

#### **8.1 Loss of Land**

For Land Bank scheme of IDCO, 3.180 acres of private land is required to be acquired. Land ownership pattern will change marginally after land acquisition. Prior to land acquisition 66.67% land owners had land quantity ranges between 1.0 to 1.999 and 33.33% had more than 5.0 Ac. After acquisition of land, almost the same position stands as before. Out of total land measuring 10.2 Ac. owned by the PAFs, 6.22 Ac. (60.98%) is agricultural land, 0.32 acres (3.14%) only is used for residential purpose. Total No use/barren of land is found to be 3.66 Ac (35.88%) Out of total land owned by PAFs, only 3.180 acres (31.17%) will be acquired by IDCO, Bhubaneswar.

## **8.2 Loss of Land of SC/ST Families**

The proposed project will affect 3 Scheduled Tribe families will be affected for land acquisition. Of their total land measuring 3.18 acres (31.17%) will be acquired, which constitutes a large proportion of their total land holding. Hence there is much impact on their livelihood from agricultural activities. However, the reduction of their land size of their land holding may weaken their social status, as land is considered an important asset during times of distress.

## **8.3 Impact on sharecroppers and agricultural labourers**

In some cases, the land to be acquired is also cultivated by share croppers. No instance of share cropping was observed in the case of land to-be-acquired during the course of socio economic survey. There is only 1 agricultural labour in the project affected families of the village.

## **8.4 Gender Issues**

The proposed project is expected to improve employment and business activities for the local people. This will enable women to better their skill by engaging in industries as daily wage earner. With strengthened economic status, they will be empowered to take part in familial decision making process and assert their rights.

## **8.5 Impact on Livelihood**

With diminution in holding size due to land acquisition for construction of the proposed project, the adverse impact the livelihood of the PAFs will increase. Agriculture and Wage labour in the farm sector is the major source of livelihoods in case of most of the PAFs. The proposed project may facilitate increased economic activities and more employment opportunities for the local people. Opportunities for direct wage employment may be created for them during the implementation stage of the project. They may also take up ancillary business activities cropping up in the area. Indirect employment opportunities are likely to be created through the establishment of small shops like tea stalls, restaurants, retail outlets etc.

## **8.6 Impact on Community Health**

Construction activities associated with the Land Bank Filling will cause more noise disturbance, air pollution and increase in road accidents. This will add to the discomfitures of the households living near the project. Air pollution may cause respiratory problems among the people living nearby the project area.

## **9. Perception of PAFs**

Of the total 3 PAFs, 66.67% feel that the project will affect them positively and, 33.33% disagree with them. The positive impacts are increase in scope for

employment. The negative impacts stated by the later group are increased accidents, environmental pollution, noise and vibration, and occupational health hazards. Majority of PAFs (100%) expect that the project will benefit the region.

## **10. Awareness and Support**

The villagers were found to be aware of the project. They were of the view that individuals would benefit from the project by way of land compensation, employment and better communication. Almost all support the project and are willing to part with their land for it and spare water during construction of the project. They expect employment in the project through skill up-gradation and higher compensation.

### **10.1 Critical Issues**

Environmental problems like air, water and noise pollution associated with construction and implementation of the project is very critical from both short-term and long-term perspective. In addition, felling of trees will disturb the eco- system and bio-diversity in the locality. Social disturbances due to increased addiction to intoxicants may aggravate the situation.

## **11. Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP)**

An attempt has been made to make the Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP) flexible such that it can adapt itself to the changing environment for being relevant throughout the project life.

The proposed Land Bank Filling project in Sundargarh district requires 3.180 acres of private land to be acquired on payment of compensation. Compensations for land acquisition are to be made as per the relevant Acts and Rules while taking care of losses of PAFs as well as PAPs and addressing the social issues. Various mitigation measures and a tentative estimate of outlays have been incorporated in the SIMP.

### **11.1 Social Measures**

- Any dispute between the stakeholders should be resolved and it should be ensured that compensation is given to the legal owner.
- Panchayat should be helped to prepare programmes for meaningful and productive participation of the elderly in village life so that they don't feel left out and unwanted during the project implementation period and thereafter.
- Excess land acquired for the project, if any, should be handed over to the original land owner.
- Effort should be made for upliftment of women and marginalized sections of the community by ensuring their participation in decision making and enhancing their traditional skills / developing new skills.

- Project affected persons have requested for compensation at 4 times the market value (about Rs.5,00,000-Rs.6,00,000/- per dec.) and job for their family members.
- Approach roads to religious institutions damaged during construction should be made good or alternative road should be provided by the R&B authorities.

### **11.2 Resettlement Measures and Rehabilitation Measures**

- After land acquisition, skill development trainings may be provided to the PAPs losing their livelihoods so that they can earn their living otherwise.
- During the operational and other stages of the project, preference should be give to the local labourers in provision of employment.
- Land acquisition for the project leaves public utilities like post office, fair price shops, food storage godowns, electricity supply and healthcare facilities unaffected. Similar is the situations in case of Anganwadi Centres, places of worship etc. Therefore, there is no necessity to draw a separate management plan for these public utilities.

### **11.3 Economic Measures**

- Compensation should be disbursed within a stipulated time frame.
- Project Affected People should be given proper counselling for productive and safe investment of compensation money.
- Damage of crops during project implementation period should be suitably compensated.
- The land acquiring body should make arrangements to remove the spilled over raw materials from the surrounding fields/houses during the construction phase.
- A narrow strip of land comprising small patches of land of the individual HH will be acquired for the proposed project. Therefore, the loss of land of a HH will be very small compared to his total landholding. In some cases, after acquisition, the remaining patch of a plot may be too small to utilize in some other way. In view of this, possibilities for acquisition of the remaining part of the plot adjacent to the project may be explored.

### **11.4 Environmental Measures**

- The policy related to compensation for trees should be explained clearly and maximum compensation should be paid.
- The ameliorate the adverse environmental impact of tree felling for Land Bank Filling , massive plantation of tree spices surrounding of the project was

suggested by the people of the area. Tree species suitable for the location and with economic values should be planted in consultation with forest officers of the locality.

- CSR activities should be taken up in consultation with local people and other stakeholders.

#### **11.5 Community Health and Safety Measures**

- The Indian safety standards and all legislative requirements during construction and operation of the project should be adhered to.
- The social impact management plans should be prepared and implemented in consultation with the local administration.
- Timely information should be given to road users regarding changes of road directions to avoid delays in travelling.

#### **11.6 Emergency Services Planning**

- Regular Consultation with Ambulance, Fire and Rescue and Police Services may be held for emergency response.
- Emergency services in the development site and emergency management plan including evacuation procedures, collaboration between site and emergency service personnel etc. should be drawn up well ahead.
- Information regarding size of workforce, activities being undertaken and emergency response services and facilities should be widely disseminated.

#### **11.7 Outlay for SIMP Implementation**

An outlay plan has been prepared on the basis of SIMP outlined above and presented below. It is a tentative plan as compensation against land loss is to be decided by the Authorities concerned as per Act and Rules.

<b>Sl. No</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Rate (Rs)</b>	<b>Amount in Lakh Rs</b>
1	Compensation for loss of land to title holders	Acre	3.180	50,00,000.00	159.0
2	Training for skill development	Persons	100	3000.00	3.00
3	Compensatory afforestation	Acre	3.00	100000.00	3.00
4	Other development works in villages	Village	1	10,00,000.00	10.0
<b>Total</b>					<b>175.0</b>

### **11.8 Public Hearing:**

A public hearing was held on 10.08.2023 in the village Goibhanga under Lathikata Tahasil for the land-losers of the village Goibhanga affected by acquisition of private land for the Land Bank Filling by IDCO, Bhubaneswar.

The purpose of the public hearing was to inform the families of the project affected village about the findings of the Social Impact Assessment Report and to invite their feedback to be included in the final report.

In Public Hearing Meeting, people's responses were often the same, such as, immediate payment of compensation against the land-lose, demands for various developmental work in the the affected village.

The main opinions claims in the public hearing meeting are given below :

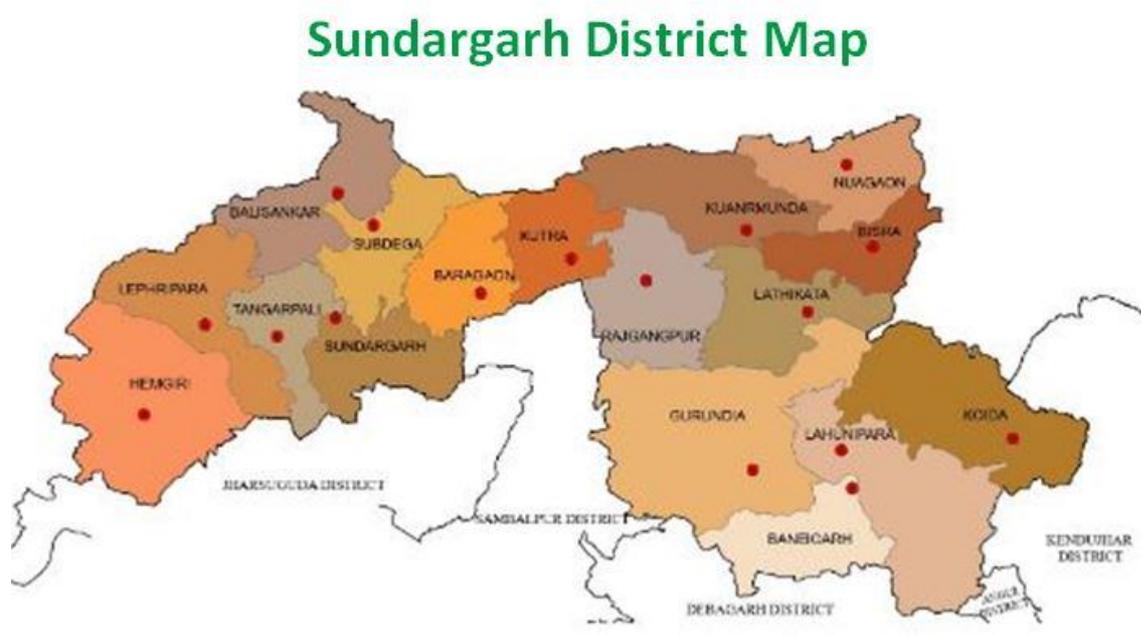
- Adequate compensation to be provided to the land-losing families immediately
- Good quality hospital and ambulance services in the local area
- Renovation of Upper Primary School in the local area and recovery of Anganwadi Centre
- Construction of a club house and improvement of existing playground
- Construction of drainage and drainage system
- Provision of drinking water facilities
- Employment of local people in the proposed company factory to be built
- Construction of improved roads around the project
- Plantation of trees on both sides of roads I

## Chapter-1

# Introduction

### 1.1 Project Background and Public Purpose

The land acquisition in traditional processes has been observed to be leading to endless litigations which hinder timely availability of land to industries.



**Fig. 1.1: Map of Sundargarh district**

In order to facilitate quick availability of land for industrial projects, the Land Bank has been established by the Government of Odisha in Industries Department under which details of Government land suitable for Industrial developments in different locations are kept for allotment to various industrial organization as per their needs.

The Land Bank is an institution that provides land for development purposes and acts as a regulator of land prices. It is a commercial entity that not only

solely seeking profits, but also helps in controlling land prices as well as managing implementation of spatial planning.

In view of the above, the "Land Bank" scheme has been established by the Government of Odisha in Industries Deptt., in which government land earmarked for industries at various locations along with other government lands will be allotted to eligible industrial enterprises as per their requirement for industrial and allied development. Under this scheme, suitable land is provided for creation of social infrastructure of Industrial Estates, Industrial Areas, Industrial Parks and Growth Centers etc.

Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation of Odisha (IDCO) has been acting as the nodal agency and competent authority for the implementation of the "Land Bank" scheme. The Corporation is also designated as the nodal agency for the provisions of land infrastructure with the mandate for identification, procurement and allotment of land for industrial and allied purposes, including creation of associate, social infrastructure. IDCO being the nodal agency for provision of land for sponsored projects files acquisition and alienation proposal for private land and government land respectively with the appropriate authorities and pursues the requisitioned proposals until the land is finally delivered to the user agencies. While private land is obtained through the process of acquisition as per the provisions laid down in the Land Acquisition Act., IDCO gets govt. land on lease from Government observing due process as per the provisions of OGLS Act. Further, IDCO allots the land to the project authorities as per the provisions of the OIIDC Act- 1980.

## **1.2 Description of the Project and Public Purpose**

M/s. Eastern Allays Pvt. Ltd., an enterprise with industrial activity, having employee capacity of 223 persons, had applied to the Collector & District Magistrate, Sundargarh for allotment of private ST land measuring Ac.3.18 at Goibhanga under Lathikata Tahasil for carrying out manufacturing Break Drum under expansion programme. The proposal was placed in the 42<sup>nd</sup> DLFC Meeting of Sundargarh District and subsequently placed in 40<sup>th</sup> DLSWCA (District Level Single Window Clearance Authority) meeting held on 30.12.2019 for approval. The Committee principally agreed to recommend Ac.3.18 private ST land at Goibhanga for acquisition by IDCO as per OLR Act

2015. Besides, the client company has obtained NOC/Clearance from the Industries Department, Department of Geology, Irrigation Division, Sundargarh, Lift Irrigation Divn., Rourkela for the aforesaid land.

After obtaining administrative approval, IDCO started processing of formalities for acquisition of above land measuring Ac.3.180 in Goibhanga village under Lathikata Tahasil in Sundargarh district.

### **1.3 Project location:**

As stated above, M/s. Alloys P. Ltd. has identified private ST land measuring Ac.3.180 in the above Goibhanga village of Kalunga GP under Lathikata Tahasil for establishing one manufacturing unit of Break Drum.

Lathikata is a Town and Tehsil in Sundargarh District of Odisha. It is an important part of the local governance structure, and plays a crucial role in the development, administration and revenue collection of its local community.

According to census 2011, total area of lathikata tehsil is 130 km<sup>2</sup> including 124.25 km<sup>2</sup> rural and 5.32 km<sup>2</sup> urban areas. Lathikata tehsil has a population of 24,846 peoples, out of which urban population is 7,405 while rural population is 17,441. Lathikata tehsil has a population density of 191.8 inhabitants per square kilometre. When it comes to literacy, 63.36% population of lathikata tehsil is literate, out of which 70.53% males and 55.72% females are literate. There are about 30 villages in lathikata tehsil.

Goibhanga village of Kalunga GP under Lathikata Tahasil is situated in the north of the Sundargarh District. People of this village are living in very peaceful manner. Agriculture is the main profession of this village. Still this village is waiting for Industrial development. Education, Drinking water, Road and Electricity are the main concern of this village. Young generation is more attracted towards mobile, Laptop and computer technology these days. If banks and finance institutions proved loan and other financial support to the villagers, this village will see the real development. Medical and health services have to be improved.

#### **1.4 Benefits from the Project**

Private ST land measuring Ac. 3.180 will be allotted to M/s. Alloys P Ltd. an industrial enterprise under the "Land Bank" scheme of IDCO. Through the process of acquisition observing due process and as per the provisions laid down in the Land Acquisition Act and OGLS Act, IDCO will acquire the above land and subsequently will hand over the above-said enterprise on lease.

After starting construction of building of M/s. Alloys P Ltd. on the project site, the people of local area will be availed various benefits as given hereunder.

#### **Key benefits of the project**

1. Increase employment opportunities for the people of the project area
2. Facilitate infrastructure development in the area.
3. People will get direct benefits those who are engaged in transport business.
4. Construction workers will engage in civil construction of the proposed company building.
5. Daily wage workers will engage in loading, unloading, excavation and processing works in the manufacturing factory of the company.
6. Before the manufacturing operation starts, constructions of roads in the area will be made in which local people are employed, local transport vehicles and machineries are also engaged.
7. The local people are also employed in other ancillary works like construction of infrastructure in the area, i.e., electrification, drainage, repair and maintenance of vehicles and machineries engaged in the factory etc. Hence, it is assumed this project will considerably enhance the economic status of the local people.
8. Development of local industry, agriculture and handicrafts at the identified location.

#### **1.5 Need for SIA Study**

SIA studies are concerned with the potential social impact of a project or policy throughout its life-cycle. These studies assess the changes that occur in society or region due to a new development activities or changes. Social impact refers to the consequences of public and private action on people's

standard of living, work participation and social relation. The term also includes cultural impact involving changes in their norms, values, and beliefs. Under the National R & R Policy, such a study has become obligatory prior to the commencement of a new project or expansion of an existing one. It has become a part of the planning and approval process of a development project. To facilitate the above acquisition of private land under "Land Bank" scheme of IDCO, the Collector and District Magistrate, Sundargarh has issued a letter stating that 3 families comprising 11 family members are likely to be affected due to land acquisition in village Goibhanga, Kalunga GP under Lathikata Tahasil of Sundargarh district and Social Impact Assessment (SIA) study of the said acquisition of land has been undertaken.

The proposed project, being an industrial development project, it will have a significant impact on the surrounding area. Besides affecting the physical environment, the project may long term impact on people's lives and livelihoods, business activities, social networks, socio-cultural practices and so on. The present SIA study has attempted to address the economic, social, cultural and environmental aspects of the proposed project in the above village. For the purpose, the following information about social consequences of the project have been gathered and analysed.

### **I. Economic**

- Loss of agricultural land, trees etc
- Loss of dwelling houses
- Loss of common property resources
- Loss of business / shops / jobs
- Income loss

### **II. Socio-Cultural**

- Impact on community cohesion and social support systems
- Disruption of women's economic activities

### **III. Environmental**

- Loss of forest cover
- Loss of bio-diversity
- Loss of trees

- Environmental pollution
- Other environmental concerns like water stagnation, etc.

#### **IV. Infrastructure and services**

- School compound
- Roads
- Temple path

#### **1.6 Objectives of the study**

IDCO, the nodal agency for controlling "Land Bank", will acquire Ac. 3.180 of private SC land which will be subsequently allotted to M/s. Eastern Allays Pvt. Ltd., an industrial manufacturing enterprise for carrying out manufacturing Break Drum under expansion programme.

The project will affect many people and environment in the area. Various legislations have been passed not only to protect, but also to improve the socio-economic conditions of the affected households as well as environment in the project area. The existing law states that a resettlement and rehabilitation plan of the project affected households should be in place to ensure them sustainable livelihood, required healthcare, service appropriate educational facilities and adequate water supply and sanitation.

The key objective of the assessment was to identify the potential socio-economic (both positive and negative) impact of land acquisition and to develop attainable mitigation measures to enhance positive impact and reduce or avoid negative impact. The specific objectives of the study are:

- To assess whether the proposed land acquisition in the above affected village/Tahasil serves public purpose;
- To estimate the number of families affected, magnitude of land loss based on the actual holdings of the families and the number of families among them likely to be displaced physically or occupationally due to land acquisition;
- To assess the extent of land (public and private), houses, settlements, and other common properties likely to be affected by the proposed acquisition;

- To ascertain the extent of land(public and private),house settlements and other common properties likely to be affected by the proposed acquisition;
- To examine whether the extent of land proposed for acquisition is the bare minimum necessary for commissioning of the proposed project;
- To find out whether an alternative site has been considered for the purpose where there is least displacement problem, but the site itself is not suitable for the project;
- To study the social impacts of the project by covering both direct land loser households as well as indirectly affected households due to loss of common property resources (CPRs), socio-economic infrastructures etc. and the impact of these costs on the overall project cost vis-a-vis its benefits;
- To suggest remedial intervention measures by designing appropriate policies and programmes by formulating a social impact management plan or mitigation plan.

### **1.7 Scope of Work**

SIA study needs information about the current socio-economic profile of people in the project area and changes to be faced by them after the commissioning and completion of the project. The process involves suggestions of measures for mitigation of the resultant adverse effects of the project. Impact of the project in the project area is manifold and need to be identified and prioritized to formulate a rehabilitation plan for the affected persons. Quantitative and qualitative information about the project affected people are to be collected by canvassing well-structured questionnaires/schedules among them and organising Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and PRAs with local people and elites.

Scope of the study is indicated below:

- a) Collection and analysis of a range of data, both quantitative and qualitative by undertaking field visits, canvassing structured/semi-structured interview schedules, preparing social map following participatory approach/PRA, organising Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and conducting informal interviews.

- b) Involving and seeking advice from the official functionaries of all affected Gram Panchayats and municipalities/ NACs.
- c) Analysis of all relevant land records and field data has been done by Research & Information Centre for Orissa (RICOR). The assessment includes the following:
  - (i) Identification of land and social, economic, cultural, environmental & other impact of the proposed project;
  - (ii) Assessment of the quantity and location of land proposed to be acquired for the project and ascertaining whether it is the barest minimum requirement for the project;
  - (iii) Finding possible alternative sites and their feasibility;
  - (iv) Assessing if the land to be acquired is in scheduled area and demonstrably the last resort;
  - (v) Quantifying the land already purchased, alienated, leased in / out or acquired, if any, and stating their intended use.
  - (vi) Exploring the scope for use of unutilized public land and assessing if any such land is under private occupation.
  - (vii) Ascertaining the type of land, its present use, classification, its irrigation coverage and cropping pattern.
  - (viii) Assessing the impact of land acquisition on food security of the affected families;
  - (ix) Estimating land holding size, ownership pattern, land distribution, number of residential houses, public / private infrastructure, and assets to be acquired.
  - (x) Recording land prices, changes in ownership, transfers and use of land over the last three years.
- d) Coming up with an accurate estimate of the number of project affected and displaced families on the basis of land records and field verification by following census method for all the affected families.
- e) Delineating the socio-economic and cultural profile of the project affected area.
- f) Identifying and quantifying the nature, extent and intensity of both adverse and favourable impact of the project for Cost-Benefits analysis on the basis of data collected from the field and consultations with the stakeholders.

- g) Preparation of a Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP) containing ameliorative measures to address the negative social impact of the project identified in course of the SIA study.
- h) The SIA provides a comprehensive analysis of social costs and benefits likely to accrue because implementation of the project, impoverishment risks of the land losing to be displaced persons and the mitigation plan for their resettlement and rehabilitation.
- i) Preparation of draft SIA report and SIMP in the local language (Odia) and their distribution in all affected Municipal offices, and submission to the Collector & District Magistrate, Sub-collector, LAO, Tahasildar concerned and implementing agency prior to two weeks of public hearings. The public hearings are to be organized with the help of the local administration
- j) Organisation of public hearings through the local administration and land requiring body to disseminate the main findings of the SIA in local language in the affected areas and seek feedback on findings, additional information and views of the people for incorporation in the final SIA report.
- k) Video recording and transcribing of the public hearings along with their analysis are to be incorporated in the revised SIA report and the same to be submitted.

### **1.9 Examination of Alternative Sites**

Acquisition of around 3.180 Acre of private ST land is required to be acquired in the village Goibhanga of Kalunga GP under Lathikata tahasil of Sundargarh district for the proposed manufacturing unit of M/s. Eastern Allays Pvt. Ltd. under "Land Bank Scheme" of IDCO. Enough care has been taken to fulfil all criteria and provisions under Land Acquisition Act towards acquisition of proposed land. Further, the project does not warrant any displacement. In view of this, searching of alternative sites is not considered necessary.

### **1.10 Structure of the Report**

The report has been presented in seven chapters. Introduction of the project is given at Chapter-1. Chapter 2 discusses the approach and methodology. Legal framework and land assessment have been indicated in Chapter-3 while Chapter-4 presents the socio-economic profile of the PAFs. Social Impact Assessment of the Project has been analysed in Chapter-5 and Social Impact Management Plan has been presented in Chapter-6. Chapter-7 covers the Cost Benefit analysis of the Project. The supporting Annexure such as concerned Govt. notification, Resource Maps, FGD photographs, Questionnaire used for survey and entitlement matrix of project affected families are enclosed with the Report.

## **Chapter-2**

# **Approach & Methodology**

### **2.1 Introduction**

This chapter illustrates the approach and methodology adopted for undertaking the social impact assessment and gives an overview of the SIA unit and activity schedule of the study. The aim of SIA is to ensure that all stakeholders interested in a proposed project including project beneficiaries and the general public in the vicinity of the proposed project be identified and their opinion considered during project planning, design, construction, operation and decommission phase.

In order to carry out a detailed analysis of the socio-economic data to present a backdrop to the project footprint area, the SIA team collected and analyzed secondary and primary data. Using data from two sources allows for robust analysis and for accurate identification of the extent of risks and impacts. Subsequently, in order to obtain a macro level view information collated from secondary sources is presented. Finally, primary data collected through surveys, consultation and interviews are presented.

### **2.2 The SIA Team**

The organization has professionals consisting of suitably qualified experts in diverse discipline functioning at all levels. The present SIA study relied mostly on primary data collected at the field level, though secondary data have been made use of at times. Household data were collected by canvassing well-structured survey schedules and were processed for analysis.

A study team (Table-2.1) comprising professionals with previous experience in socio-economic studies was constituted for the purpose.

<b>Table-2.1:Members of SIA Team</b>				
<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Position</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Qualification</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>
1	Project Director/ Team Leader	Dr.A.K.Behera	Ph.D (Management)	Overall supervision, collection of secondary data, stakeholder consultation, data interpretation and report preparation
2	Addl. Project Director	Sri B.Maharana	M.Sc(Ag)	Assisting PD in the process of carrying out the assignment, designing of questionnaire & their field testing, Facilitating FGD/PRA in villages, data validation
3.	Addl. Project Director	Sri Pradip Ku. Paikray	M.Tech.	
4	Supervisor / Field Coordinator	Sri Satyabrata Behera//Santosh Kumar Pradhan	M.Sc	Co-ordination of field work, FGD, data validation, assisting in report preparation
5	Field Investigator	Sri Ramakant Mishra	BA	Data collection from fields, PRA, FGD, stakeholder consultation
6	-do-	Ms. Ankita Bhabani	M.Com	
7	Computer Operator	Ms Monali Manideepa Das	MBA	Data entry, data analysis, and typing of report
8	-do-	Sri Bhudev Pattnaik	BA	

The present SIA was conducted in Goibhanga village of Kalunga GP under Lathikata tahasil of Sundargarh district to assess social impact with respect to the land acquisition under Land Bank Scheme of IDCO, which will subsequently allotted to M/s. Eastern Allays Pvt. Ltd. for establishment of one manufacturing unit cum office of the said company. The SIA team assessed the information on the impacts on social, cultural, economic and health of these development activities that influence the living conditions of the

affected people with a focus on understanding the social dynamics both directly and indirectly. The mixed method approach was used to assess both qualitative and quantitative data during the Social Impact Assessment (SIA) study.

### **2.3 Approach**

Social impact assessment involves knowledge of the present situation as well as likely changes to be brought about by implementation of the proposed project. Since implementation of the project involves land acquisition and displacement of people, a Resettlement Action Plan is in order. The study is based on both secondary and primary data collected through census household survey, community level survey by using participatory techniques and desktop exercises. Secondary data were helpful in validating the findings at the field level.

The study provides the following information:

- Baseline data on socio-economic condition of the people ( affected and Non affected) in the project area;
- Potential impact of the project on both affected and non affected people;
- Perceptions of the affected and non affected people about the impact of the project;
- Potential mitigation measures to minimize the adverse impact;
- Institutional capacity to implement mitigation measures.

### **2.4 Methodology**

The methodology has been outlined keeping in view the objectives and scope of the study and provisions of law. The following steps have been followed (fig 2.1).

As a part of this assignment, land acquisition of Ac.3.180 of private ST land in Goibhanta village of Kalunga GP under Lathikata Tahasil of Sundargarh district will be undertaken and the work has been assigned to Research & Information Centre for Orissa (RICOR), Bhubaneswar, by the Social Impact Assessment (SIA) Unit, Nabakrushna Choudhury Centre for Development Studies (NCDS) Bhubaneswar.



**Fig.-2.1 – Steps of Methodology**

Four sets of questionnaires formats were designed and submitted to NCDS for approval. Survey was undertaken in project affected village of Goibhanga involving 3 PAFs (11 PAPs) besides 10 non-land losers HHs (37 persons). In addition to HH survey, PRA tools like resource mapping, Focus Group Discussion (FGD), Key Informants Interview (KII), and Semi Structured Interviews (SSI) were also used to get the response of the PAPs on resettlement, rehabilitation and compensation as per prevailing Act.

#### **2.4.1 Activities**

The commencement of data collection was preceded by selection and orientation training of the survey team (field investigators). The team members were apprised of the purpose behind the study, issues to be addressed and time line of the study. The team members were informed to look into the following important aspects of the study:

- a) Description of the socio-economic profile of the people affected by the project;
- b) Information about impact of the project on loss of livelihoods, extent of land loss and displacement; and

c) Suggestions to mitigate the adverse impact of the project.

The following activities were carried out for preparation of the SIA report.

**i) Desk Research and Reconnaissance Survey**

Desk research was conducted to review relevant documents, RORs, reports, project area baseline information, legal policies, institutional framework governing the proposed project, etc. Census Data of 2011 were also used to triangulate the field data.

**ii) Data Collection**

The study envisaged collection of both secondary and primary data about the socio-economic condition of project affected and unaffected people.

**A. Secondary Data**

The sources of secondary data were reports about the project and areas affected by it. Information was also garnered through internet and web-pages. The other sources of information were Census Reports, relevant records of Odisha Government etc. The documents required for collection of secondary data included (i) land schedule, (ii) demography of the project affected villages, (iii) map of the project area and project details, (iii) relevant Acts and policy guidelines, (iv) District Statistical Handbook, and (v) other study reports.

**B. Primary Data**

The sources of primary data included field visits, household survey, Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), PRAs and interviews with key informants / stakeholders. Primary data were collected through door-to-door census survey of both project affected and sample non-affected households using structured questionnaires to elicit information about their livelihood status, socio-economic profile, general infrastructure and socio-economic status of villages in the area. Besides, Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) were organized to capture the response of the PAFs/PAPs and non-affected families about the possible impact of the project, losses of assets and infrastructure including compensation package, etc. Key informants, field level government functionaries of line departments and stakeholders also were interviewed.

Four separate sets of questionnaires / schedules were used;

- Household questionnaires
- General Information schedule
- Social and cultural information schedule
- Format for Focus Group Discussions

The questionnaires were prepared in consultation with the State SIA Unit and in compliance with RFTLARR Act 2013 and Odisha RFTLARR Rules 2016.

## **2.4.2 Steps Followed**

### **(i) Site Visits and Information Dissemination:**

Identification of the area in Goibhanga village of Kalunga GP under Lathikata tahasil to be impacted by the project was the beginning of this activity. The SIA team procured a map of the district and schedule of land to be acquired for the project. The team undertook initial field visits to explore the project area for an understanding of its geography, topography, social infrastructure, and project affected people and their socio-cultural life. The team consulted different stakeholders in the project area and organized meetings with them to generate awareness about the project.

### **(ii) Baseline Survey through Census Method**

Personal interviews were conducted on census basis using structured questionnaire. Well before the commencement of field survey, the questionnaires were pre-tested and field investigators were given necessary training. The questionnaires covered matters relating to identification of project affected persons, their social profile, family details, occupation, source of income, family expenditure and household assets, information on affected structure, commercial / self-employment activities, employment pattern, and views on resettlement and rehabilitation. The questionnaires contained a few open-ended questions like opinions and views of persons.

Data collection in household survey was not restricted to the questions enlisted in the questionnaires. Queries of the affected people were taken care of as far as possible. This helped getting a better insight into the issues, gaining the confidence of the people and facilitating data collection. Field level data were being regularly monitored and cross checked.

Baseline survey was carried out to describe the socio-economic profile of the project affected area and assess impact of the project on the affected families.

### **(iii) Discussions and Interviews**

Extensive discussions were held with the stakeholders including project affected and un-affected persons, opinion makers and PRI representatives. Interactions at group level were carried out to assess the validity of field level data and have an overview of the situation. These discussions were organized by following qualitative research techniques.

- **Focus Group Discussions (FGDs):**

The participants in the FGD included men, women, youth and vulnerable groups. A typical FGD lasted 2 – 3 hours and comprised 10 – 15 persons. It covered a range of topics relating to the socio-economic impact of the project based on a check list.

- **Key Informant Interviews:**

These interviews were held with the community leaders, professionals, government officials with first-hand knowledge about the community as well as project. These interviews gave a perspective on the likely impact of the project.

### **(iv) Data Compilation and Analysis for Report Writing:**

Data collected were consolidated to create a database. The same was subjected to analysis for generalised observations to be used in writing of the draft report.

### **(v) Social Impact Mitigation and Management Plan**

#### **(SIMMP) Preparation:**

To complete the SIA process, a Social Impact Mitigation and Management Plan (SIMMP) was prepared. Objective of the SIMMP is to minimise hardship of the households in the project affected area and compensate all the affected households for the adverse impact sustained on account of the project. This is a major contribution of the SIA study. The SIMMP will help enhance the standard of living and quality of life of people in the project area.

### **(vi) Public Hearing**

As a part of the process, the draft project report in regional language has been prepared and is being shared with the stakeholders, key persons, opinion

leaders and officials concerned of the affected area. Public hearing is to be organized in the affected village to obtain people's views about the social impacts of the project and their suggestions to mitigate the potential adverse effects. Various sections of the affected people including women and underprivileged groups will be involved in the consultation process. During public hearing, issues relating to land acquisition, compensation, income restoration, employment generation, grievance redressal, safety, role of administration etc. are to be discussed.

#### **(vii) Final Report**

The final report will be prepared after incorporating the views expressed in the public hearings in the draft report.

### **2.5 Limitations of the Study**

The design, tools used and methods followed for the study have been described above and they appear to be in line with the earlier works. Field level difficulties stood in the way of perfecting the work. Special efforts were made by the study team to overcome these problems; but still there remained something to be desired. The limitations of the study are the following:

- It was difficult to collect accurate information from the landlords and they were reluctant to provide internal family information
- The actual impact may be at variance with the potential ones as the real world cannot be correctly anticipated.
- Comprehensive secondary data were not available to cross-check primary data collected from the field. Hence, the possibility of marginal errors in analysis and interpretation cannot be ruled out.
- The land information collected is old. There may be changes over the time. Hence, certain variation in the records is anticipated.

In spite of all these, every effort has been made for making the study realistic as far as possible.

## Chapter-3

# Legal Framework & Land Assessment

### 3.1 Introduction

The SIA study needs to come up with a Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP) in compliance with the existing policies, laws and guidelines of the government. It is based on the findings of the socio-economic survey, field visits, and meetings with -persons affected by the project. It has been prepared in accordance with the RTFCTLARR Act, 2013 of the Government of India and Odisha Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules, 2016. Compensation has to be paid to the affected households in such a way that they ultimately gain and their living standard improves. The SIMP intended to improve the socio-economic conditions of the PAFs after implementation of the project.

### 3.2 Relevant Legal Framework

Due to acquisition of private land, the land losers and displaced households bear the brunt of adverse livelihoods and dislocation. The RFCTLARR Act, 2013 stipulates that the affected persons should be so protected that their entitlements in the post-project implementation period would be no less than that prior to implementation of the project. For the purpose, a social impact assessment study was carried out. Land acquisition by government is guided by the following laws and regulations of the country.

#### **(i) Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (RFCTLARR Act, 2013)**

This Act came into force on January 1, 2014 by replacing the earlier Land Acquisition Act of 1894. The Law is designed to regulate land acquisition by the Central and State Governments except J & K for industrialization, development of essential infrastructural facilities and urbanization. The Act

also has laid down the rules governing grant of compensation to the affected persons and their rehabilitation and resettlement.

**RFCTLARR Act, 2013**  
**(Section 2, Chapter-I, Application of Act)**

2. (1) The provisions of this Act relating to land acquisition, compensation and resettlement shall apply when the appropriate Government acquires land for its own use, hold and control including for Public Sector Undertakings and for public purpose, and shall include the following purposes, namely,
- (a) For strategic purposes relating to naval, military air force, and armed forces of the Union, including central paramilitary forces or any work vital to national security or defence of India or State Police, safety of the people; or
  - (b) For infrastructure projects, which includes the following, namely:-
    - (i) All activities or items listed in the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Economic Affairs (infrastructure Section) number 13/6/2009 – INF, dated the 27<sup>th</sup> March, 2012, excluding private hospitals, private educational institutions and private hotels.
    - (ii) Projects involving agro-processing, supply of inputs to agriculture, warehouse, cold storage facilities, marketing infrastructure for agriculture and allied activities such as dairy fisheries, and meat processing, set up or owned by the appropriate Government or by a farmers' cooperative or by an institution set up under a statute;

**The provisions of the Act are as follows:**

- The land losers due to land acquisition are to be given fair compensation.
- The process of land acquisition should be transparent.
- Adequate provisions are to be made for rehabilitation of the persons displaced on account of land acquisition.

- It is to be ensured that the disturbance caused to the affected families is the least.
- Local self-governments including Gram Sabhas are to be consulted in the process of land acquisition.
- The mitigation plan is to be prepared in such a manner that the affected persons become partners in the post-acquisition development process of the region.
- Consent of at least 70% of people affected by land acquisition for Public Private Partnership (PPP) projects and 80% of affected people in case of private companies is mandatory.

The Act will apply when Government acquires land for public purpose or its own use or use of PSUs or ultimate purpose of transferring it to private partners.

Ministry of Law and Justice, Govt. of India in their Gazette of 27th September, 2013 have mentioned very elaborately on the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013. However, the Act requires that compensation and R&R provisions of these laws should be in consonance with this RFCTLARR Act, 2013.

#### **(ii) Odisha Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules, 2016**

These Rules have been framed by the Government of Odisha as per the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 109 of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 (30 of 2013). The Rules specify in detail the process of land acquisition including conduct of SIA, public hearing and obtaining consent for land acquisition, resettlement and rehabilitation awards. The Rules also specify the roles and responsibilities of each of the agencies/officers concerned with land acquisition process and other stakeholders. The Rules are applicable in the whole of the State with effect from the 8<sup>th</sup> February, 2016.

### **3.3 Land Assessment**

Land acquisition inflicts pain on those who lose land in the process of land acquisition and the pain becomes more, if one loses substantial portion of his cultivated land. As the land to be acquired for this project is owned by Scheduled Tribes, the land will be acquired under the OLR Act, 2015. List of

villages and quantum of land to be acquired as notified by the District Administration, Sundargarh are indicated in Table-3.1.

<b>Table 3.1 : Nos. of households and quantum of land to be acquired as notified by District Administration</b>							
<b>Sl No</b>	<b>village</b>	<b>GP</b>	<b>Tahasil</b>	<b>Total HHs</b>	<b>Total Area (Ac)</b>	<b>Area to be acquired (Ac)</b>	<b>Percentage of land to be acquired</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Goibhanga</b>	<b>Kalunga B</b>	<b>Lathikata</b>	3	3.185	3.180	99.84%
<b>TOTAL</b>				3	3.185	3.180	99.84%

*(Source: Notification of Dist. Admn. & Field Survey)*

The actual position of land owned by project affected families (PAFs) and area to be acquired as per the household survey conducted in the village is almost same (99.84%) as per notification.

Private land has to be directly purchased from the affected land and on the basis of stipulated price as per the relevant Acts of the Government of India and Government of Odisha. Private land is devoted mostly agriculture, residential and commercial while government land is used for roads, pathways, temples etc. The private lands to be acquired are of agricultural category and they are of Goda-2 kism, whereas some vacant land are under Mala and Bena kism.

## Chapter-4

# Socio-Economic Profile

### 4.1 Introduction

Baseline survey aims at documenting information about demographic and socio-economic conditions, land use pattern, and social and cultural values of the project affected area. It also gives information about the existing bio-physical, environmental, economic and social situation of the area to evaluate the current socio-economic situation. This survey helps assess the changes in the context of the existing situation and environment. For this purpose, study of the latest demographic profile and overall community wellbeing in the area was imperative.

Socio-economic survey was conducted in project affected villages on census basis. Information related to demographic, social and economic features, infrastructures, employment situation, community resources and other aspects such as awareness and perception about the project, etc. were collected. 3 affected households of Goibhanga village in Kalunga GP under Lathikata Tahasil have been surveyed. In addition, 10 non-affected sample households in the affected village also were surveyed. The socio-economic profile of the surveyed families has been presented in this chapter.

### 4.2. The District

Sundargarh district is one of the Northern districts in Odisha and lies between 83° 32' to 85° 22' East longitude and between 21° 35' to 22° 32' North latitude. The district is bounded by Ranchi district of Jharkhand on the north, Raigarh district of Chhattisgarh on the west and north-west, Jharsuguda, Sambalpur and Angul districts of Odisha on the south and south-east Singhbhum district of Jharkhand and Kendujhar district of Odisha on the east. The district with a total population of 20.93 lakh (rural-1355340 and urban-738097) spreads over an area of 9712 sq. km (2011 census). During the year 2019-20, the net area sown was 198 thousand hectares against 4202 thousand hectares of the state.

District of Sundargarh has abundant of Forest area that contributed 45.38% of the total geographical area of the district.

Sundargarh is recognized as an Industrial district in the map of Odisha. Rourkela Steel Plant, Fertilizer Plant, Cement Factory, Ferro Vanadium Plant are some of the major industries of the district. Sundargarh occupies a prominent position in the mineral map of Odisha. The district is rich in Iron Ore, Lime Stone, Manganese, Dolomite and Fire Clay. The steel plant of Rourkela in the district is the first government sector plant built with foreign collaboration and was the first in the country to use LD Oxygen technology.

There were 1592 primary schools, 911 Up-primary schools, 474 Secondary schools and 93 general colleges in the district during 2019-20. Besides, there were 6 Engineering schools and 5 engineering colleges in the district during year 2019-20 to impart technical education. The pupil - teacher ratio in the primary, upper primary, Secondary School stood at 16, 19 and 25 respectively.

Health services are provided by different agencies like Govt., Private individuals and voluntary organizations in the district. There were 21 CHC, and 69 PHC of the Allopathic medical institutions including 390 nos. of Sub-Centre in the district during the year 2019-20. There were 26 Homoeopathic dispensaries and 33 Ayurvedic dispensaries in the district during the year 2019-20.

#### **4.2.1 Demographic Profile**

Out of the total population of 20, 93,437 in the district, 10, 61,147 are males and 10, 32,290 are females with a sex ratio of 973 (2011 census). Density of population is 216 per sq km against the state average of 270. The relevant demographic information of the district is detailed below.

<b>Demographic Profile of Sundargarh District</b>	
Description	
Year	<b>2011</b>
Population	20,93,437
Male	10,61,147
Female	10,32,290
Population Growth	14.35%
Area Sq. Km	9712.00
Density/km2	216
Proportion to Odisha Population (41974218)	4.99%
Sex Ratio (Per 1000)	973
Child Sex Ratio (0-6 Age)	946
Total Literacy Rate	73.3
Male Literacy Rate	81.0
Female Literacy Rate	65.5
Total Child Population (0-6 Age)	2,63,160
Male Population (0-6 Age)	1,35,204
Female Population (0-6 Age)	1,27,456
Literates (Total)	13,42,322
Male Literates	7,50,147
Female Literates	5,92,175

Source: District Statistical Handbook - Sundargarh 2020

#### 4.2.2 Occupational Structure

As per Census 2011, 41.47 per cent of the population of the District constitutes its work force. Out of 8,73,227 workers in the District, 4,37,600 persons are cultivators and agricultural labourers. Thus, 50.11 per cent of the work force is engaged in agriculture. In the year 1971 the percentage of population engaged in agriculture was 59.6, 59.6 per cent of the total population depended on agriculture for their living. Despite lower soil fertility, the employment in agriculture in the District is considerably high. In the circumstance of industrial growth in the District and diversification of employment opportunity, agriculture holds considerable size of working population.

### **4.2.3 Agriculture and Irrigation**

The configuration of the land being undulating, the success of cultivation depends upon irrigation. The District has 9,71,2448 hectares of geographical area. In 1971, the District had 2,19,6229 hectares of land, i.e. 22.6 per cent of the total geographical area put to agricultural use. At present total land in agricultural use amounts to 3,39,100 hectares, which is 34.9 per cent of the total geographical area. As per the figures in 2013, the gross irrigated area is 95,700 hectares, i.e. 28 per cent of the land in agriculture and net irrigated areas was 69,600 hectares which amounts to just 17 per cent. There is inadequate irrigation facility in the District. The rain fed agricultural land area is still at 72 per cent of the total land in agriculture. The cultivators still have to depend mostly on rain fall. Besides, they use the age old primitive type of implements. The weak and unhealthy cattle maintained in an uneconomic manner further contribute to backwardness in agriculture.

### **4.2.4 Industries, Mines and Minerals**

Historically, the villages were self contained with their own black-smiths, potters, carpenters and weavers etc. Iron smelting, gold washing and making of vessels of soap-stone for domestic use were some of the important old time industries of the District. Gold washing has been discontinued due to economic reason and iron smelting is now confined to a few villages in Bonai Sub-Division and the other industries are still continuing in a cottage stage. Cobden Ramsay in his Gazetteer has given the following account of the gold washing in Bonai.

Large quantities of wild tassar cocoons were being exported from Bonai at the beginning of the present century (20th). Artificial culture of the tassar worm did not flourish as the local people considered it an impure occupation. Tassar cocoons and lac stick were the most valuable of the forest products.

Prior to Independence, the industrial activities in Sundargarh were confined only to Biramitrapur, started operation in 1910, the site of the limestone quarry. The establishments of the cement factory at Rajgangpur in 1951 and the steel plant at Rourkela in 1955 were mainly responsible for rapid industrial development in the District. During the past decade large, medium and a number of small-scale and ancillary industries in and around Rourkela began to concentrate and created an industrial complex. All the large-scale

industries of the District viz., (i) the Steel Plant at Rourkela, (ii) the Fertilizer Plant at Rourkela, (iii) Cement Factory at Rajgangpur, (iv) Messrs. Utkal Machinery Ltd. at Kansbahal and (v) the Limestone quarry at Bisra, are in the complex.

The important minerals occurring in the District are Iron-ore, Limestone, Manganese, Dolomite and fire-clay. Besides, a few other minerals like Mica, Bauxite, Quartz, Lead, Copper and Zinc etc. are also found. Basing upon the production of different minerals, Iron Ore amounts to be very significant. The next significant exploitation has been done in mining of coal. All most all coal mines of the District are open cast mines. Other important minerals are limestone, dolomite, manganese, fireclay etc. Manganese in the District is exploited at Gadiajore, Dolomite at Hatibari belt in Panposh Sub-Division and Limestone at Biramitrapur and in the Lanjiberna belt extending over Rajgangpur, Kutra and Badgaon Tahsils. Such mining activities have its impact on employment generation in these sectors to the tune of 15,000 persons. Environment and ecological issues have also assumed alarming proportion in the mining areas due to laxity in strict compliance to the mining regulation by the miners.

#### **4.2.5 Education and Culture**

Growth of education in Sundargarh district is much better now. There are 23 old Government High Schools, 89 new Government High Schools, 52 Up-graded Schools, 38 Aided High Schools, 71 Block Grant Schools and 21 schools of the Urban Local Bodies those are taken over by the Government in Sundargarh District. At present Pupil-Teacher Ratio is another important indicator of the health of education. The ratio is 23.63 per cent at elementary level, 23.20 per cent at primary level and 24.58 per cent at UP School level. There are special Child Labour Schools in all the blocks and ULBs for providing education to identified child laborers in the District. These schools are operated under National Child Labour Programme (NCLP). About 1950 students have been enrolled in 39 NCLP schools with average number of students being 50 in each. This initiative has created opportunities for poor children who were engaged earlier as child labour and had not availed any opportunity to receive education for various reasons.

#### **4.2.6 Medical and Public Health Services**

Health-care infrastructure in the District is fairly adequate due to presence of many industries, especially, the Rourkela Steel Plant and OCL India Ltd. There are 15 Government Hospitals, 43 Community Health Centres, 44 Primary Health Centres, 357 Sub-Centres and 52 Nursing Homes and Private Hospitals in the District as in the year 2010-11. Out of the private hospitals 38 are located in Rourkela city. A private Medical College and Hospital has been established by Vigyan Bharati Charitable Trust at Rourkela in the brand name of Hi-tech Medical College and Hospital. The city of Rourkela houses a Government Medical College and Hospital, namely Utkalamani Gopabandhu Homeopathic Medical College and Hospital.

There is one nursing school in the name of Nursing Training Institute at Rourkela. It is under the Steel Authority of India Ltd. managed by the Indira Gandhi Hospital, Rourkela. Catholic Mission School of Nursing provides nursing education in private sector at Sundargarh with 20 approved seats. Another private GNM school in the name of Sundargarh GNM School is running at Sundargarh with 35 sanctioned seats.

There is one Pharmacy College in the name of Kanak Manjari Institute of Pharmachetical Sciences running at Chhend Colony in Rourkela in its campus. This institution provides diplomas and degrees and is affiliated to the AICTE New Delhi and Biju Patnaik University of Technology, Rourkela.

#### **4.3 Demographic Profile of Project Affected Tahasil**

Demographic features like size, age group, and sex composition etc. of a population are important indicators of a community's level of development and its attitudes towards life. Sex ratio speaks of the social health of a society. It conveys a great deal about the state of gender relations and how a society treats nearly one-half of its population, the women folk.

The proposed acquisition of Ac. 3.180 land in village Goibhanga of Lathikata Tahasil in Sundargarh district will be held by IDCO under Land Bank scheme. Besides directly affecting the land losing households, the project will interfere in the day to day life of all the villagers. The demographic profile of the project affected villages is indicated in Table-4.1.

**Table-4.1: Demographic Profile of Project Affected Tahasil**

Sl. No.	Tahasil	HH	Population				Population in 0-6 years		
			Total	M	F	Sex Ratio	M	F	Sex Ratio
1	Lathikata	32001	146312	75117	71195	948	9691	9127	942

Source: Census 2011

It is revealed from the above table that the project affected tahasil have 32001 households with a population of 146312 of which 71195 are females and 75117 are males with a sex ratio of 948 (females per thousand males) and the sex ratio of 0-6 years population is 942. The average family size in the tahasil is 4.57.

#### 4.3.1 Project Affected Households and Population

There are total 3 nos. of project affected families comprising 11 persons in the affected village Goibhanga of Lathikata Tahasil have been surveyed. These households are going to lose a portion of their landed property and other assets. The demographic profiles of PAFs / PAPs are indicated in Table-4.2.

**Table-4.2: Demographic Profile of Project Affected Households Surveyed**

Village	Total affected families	Project Affected Population			Avg. family size	Marital Status		Women Headed HH	PC headed HH	BPL HH	Family to be displaced (In No.)
		Total	Male	Fe-male		Married	Un-married				
Goibhanga	3	11	7	4	3.67	7	4	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3.67</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

(Source: Field Survey) (Figures in parentheses are percentages)

#### 4.3.2 Size and Sex-Ratio of PAFs

Size and sex ratio of project affected families across villages is given in Table 4.3. The sex ratio of the project affected HHs is 571, lower than the district average figure of 973. The average family size of the project affected village is 3.67.

**Table-4.3: Size and Sex Ratio of Project Affected Families**

Name of village	SI. No	Particulars	Data from Survey
Goibhanga	1	PAFs Surveyed (No)	3
	2	PAPs of Surveyed Families (No)	11
	3	Male	7
	4	Female	4
	5	Sex Ratio	571
	6	Average family size	3.67

(Source: Field Survey)

### 4.3.3 Age Composition and Marital Status of PAPs

The study of age composition of people is helpful as it gives an idea about the proportion of potential workers in the total population. According to Census 2011, people in the age group of 18-60 constitute the working population and others, children and elderly persons are considered dependent. The number of working population is an indicator of the economic status of a household. Age wise gender distribution of PAPs along with their marital status is presented in Table-4.4.

**Table-4.4: Age-wise Male-Female with marital status among the PAPs Surveyed**

Village	Total PAPs	Distribution in age group								Marital status	
		0-6 yrs		7-17 yrs		18-60 yrs		Above 60 yrs		Married	Un-married
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
Goibhanga	11	0	0	2	1	4	2	1	1	7	4

(Source: Field Survey)

It is revealed from the table that population in the working age group of 18 to 60 years is 6 (54.54%) of total PAPs. Married persons outnumber unmarried persons in the surveyed village is 63.63% of total PAPs.

### 4.3.4 Religion of PAFs

The religious belief of a person influences his/her socio-cultural behaviour. It determines his/her attitude towards life, work and ambitions. It also helps understand his/her preferences, which is a prerequisite for rehabilitation of the project affected people and their families. The household survey revealed that all the surveyed families are Hindu.

**Table-4.5: Religion-wise Distribution of the PAFs**

Name of village	Sl. No.	Religion	Total (nos.)
Goibhanga	1	Hindu	3 (100.00)
	2	Muslim	0
	3	Christian	0
	4	Others	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>3</b>	<b>3 (100.00)</b>

(Source: Field Survey)

#### 4.3.5 Castes of PAFs

Caste plays a key role in determining the choices of a person and his/her welfare level. Higher caste people are generally well-off and have a wide inter-linked network by exploiting other caste people by which they appropriate maximum social gains. On the contrary, the SCs and STs are weak, vulnerable and deprived. They fail to assert their rights and access the benefits meant for them, and reconcile to whatever little comes to them by way of seepage. They deserve particular attention in the misery mitigation programmes of the project. However, it is found from household survey that all 3 families are of ST category (100%). The details of caste composition among the surveyed households are given in Table 4.6.

**Table-4.5: Caste-wise Distribution of the PAFs**

Name of village	Sl. No.	Caste	Total (nos.)
Goibhanga	1	SC	0
	2	ST	3 (100.00)
	3	OBC	0
	4	GEN	0
<b>Total PAFs</b>			<b>3 (100.00)</b>

(Source: Field Survey) (Figures in parentheses are percentages)

#### 4.4 Household Characteristics

Pattern and size of a family determine attachment level among the family members. At the same time, it also reflects how the economic structure in the family is inter-woven. The characteristics of the PAFs are discussed below.

#### 4.4.1 Family Size

The average family size of the project affected households is 3.67 as already indicated in **Table 4.2**. Family size of the surveyed PAFs varied between 1 and 6 members (**Table 4.7**). About 66.67% of the project affected families in the village have 4-6 members, followed by 33.33% with 1-3 members.

Name of village	Sl. No.	Family size	Total (nos.)
Goibhanga	1	1-3	1 (33.33)
	2	4-6	2 (66.67)
	3	7-9	0
	4	>10	0
<b>Total</b>			<b>3 (100.00)</b>

(Source: Field Survey) (Figures in parentheses are percentages)

Three types of families can be discerned in the project affected area, namely, individual, nuclear and joint families. Households with more than 7 members are joint and extended families. There are two or more brothers in these households and share the same hearth even after marriage. They live in the house with their parents, siblings and other dependents.

Variations in family types of the PAFs surveyed are given in Table 4.8. It is observed from the table that among the surveyed families, 2 are Nucleus Families (66.67%) and one Joint Family (33.33%).

Village	Total PAFs	Type of Family (in nos.)		
		Joint	Nucleus	Individual
Goibhanga	3	1 (33.33)	2 (66.67)	0

(Source: Field Survey) (Figures in parentheses are percentages)

#### 4.4.2 Heads of the Households

Patriarchal system prevails in the project affected area where monogamy is practiced across castes and tribes. The system is characterized by dominance of male and subjugation of females. Women are discriminated against, which

gives rise to gender disparity. As a result, women remain weak and fail to assert themselves in the society. The problem becomes more acute for a family headed by a woman. Usually a woman assumes headship of the family in adverse situations when her spouse, the head of the household dies and children are not old enough to handle family matters.

Table 4.9 indicated that all three households are headed by male person and all are equal in the all age group.

<b>Table-4.9: Heads of the Project Affected Households</b>										
Sl. No.	Village	Age Group (Yrs)								
		< 45			45-60			> 60		
		WH	MH	Total	WH	MH	Total	WH	MH	Total
1	Goibhanga	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1

(Source: Field Survey)

#### 4.5 Educational Level

Education enhances the capability of a person through skill formation and enlarges his employment choices. It is the bedrock of human capital. It enables a person to participate in the process of economic growth. It has become a basic need in a modern society. Information about the education level of the project affected population is important for drawing up economic rehabilitation plan for them. The educational attainment of the PAPs has been given in Table 4.10.

<b>Table-4.10: Educational Level of Project Affected Persons</b>				
Sl. No.	Level of Education	Male	Female	Total
1	Illiterate	1	1	<b>2 (18.18)</b>
2	Up to primary	1	1	<b>2 (18.18)</b>
3	Secondary	3	2	<b>5 (45.46)</b>
4	+ 2 / Intermediate	2	0	<b>2 (18.18)</b>
5	Graduation & above	0	0	<b>0</b>
6	Technical Degree/Diploma	0	0	<b>0</b>
7	ITI / Prof. Degree	0	0	<b>0</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>7 (63.64)</b>	<b>4 (36.36)</b>	<b>11 (100.00)</b>

(Source: Field Survey) (Figures in parentheses are percentages)

The table indicated that out of a total population of 11 project-affected people, 2 PAPs (18.18%) were found as illiterate. Of 81.82% literate, 18.18% have read up to primary class, 45.46% up to secondary level and 18.18% up to Intermediate. The educational level of project affected families is better than the overall educational level of the district as a whole.

#### **4.6 Livelihoods**

Information about livelihoods of the PAPs is important to assess their skill level and prepare alternative rehabilitation plan for them in the post- project implementation period. PAPs earn their livelihoods from both farm and non-farm occupations. The farm based occupations primarily relate to agriculture and allied activities, and the non-farm occupations include salaried occupation, wage labour, enterprises, craft, services, etc.

The project affected households are mostly landowners and their primary source of livelihood is agriculture. Lack of assured irrigation, poor fertility of soil and low input use are the main reasons for low productivity of land. Even if irrigation is available near river banks through LIPs, the farmers are not taking up cultivation due to cattle menace and crop damage by monkeys and elephants. Further, the size of cultivable land is gradually decreasing, which reduces the labour absorptive capacity of agriculture. Therefore, the youth in the locality look forward to non-farm activities to earn their livelihood. Business/trade, wage work and miscellaneous activities are some of the sources of livelihood in the area. Income from non-farm activities acts as insurance against the uncertainty associated with agricultural production. Rapid industrialization in the immediate vicinity of the project affected area has opened up opportunities for non-farm employment of the local people. This has induced the younger generation of the PAFs to move away from agriculture and go for service or wage labour.

##### **4.6.1 Occupational Pattern**

Keeping the local conditions in view, the main occupations of the PAPs have been divided into six categories, namely salary-based services, factory workers, street workers, self-employed business / trade, and workers in organized sectors, daily wage earners, craft & artisan and others.

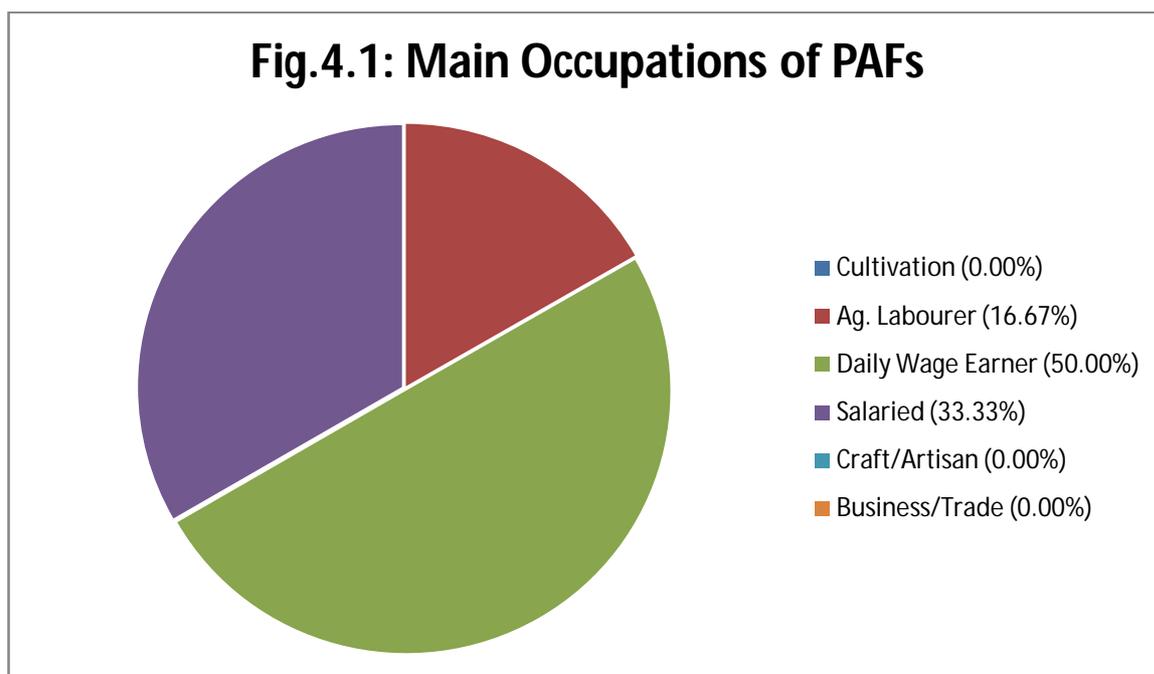
Table 4.11 and Fig.4.1 shows the major source of livelihoods of the persons of the project affected families. In this table, it has been indicated that out of total 11 PAPs, 6 (54.54%) have main occupations. Daily wage earner is indicated as the principal occupation of 3 in percentage term it is 50.00%. Of the rest, 2 (33.33%) are salary-based service holders, whose main income is reported as salary and 1 (16.67%) are agriculture labour. Out of 11 PAPs, only one was found engaged in subsidiary occupation as cultivation.

**Table-4.11: Main Occupation of Project Affected People (Nos.)**

SI. No	Occupation	Total (in nos.)
1	Cultivation /Agriculture	0
2	Agril. Labourer	1 (16.67)
3	Daily Wage Earner	3 (50.00)
4	Salaried	2 (33.33)
5	Craft Artisan	0
6	Business/Trade	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>6 (100.00)</b>

(Source: Field Survey) (Figures in parentheses are percentages)

**Fig.4.1: Main Occupations of PAFs**



#### 4.6.2 Family Income

Income is the key indicator of a household's socio-economic status. The overall quality of life of a household depends on its income. Findings of the survey indicated (Table 4.12) that average annual income of project affected households is Rs. 172000/-.

Village	Total HHs	Monthly family income (in Rs)	Average monthly family income (in Rs)	Annual family income (in Rs)	Average annual family income (in Rs)
Goibhanga	3	43000	14333	516000	172000

(Source: Field Survey)

#### 4.7 Assets & Consumer Durables

Asset holding is another significant indicator of a household's wellbeing. Larger asset base enables a household to enjoy a better standard of life on a sustained basis. Assets owned by the households along with consumer durables reflect its standard of living and economic status.

Physical assets include land, productive animals, trees, etc., which are income-yielding. Consumers durables do not help generate income, no doubt, but have resale value for which these have been considered assets in the present study. The PAFs were found unaware of financial assets like bank deposits, post office savings, insurance products, shares, bonds, etc.

Consumer durables and livestock are the important assets of the project affected households in the region. Information about ownership of consumer durables and animal resources of the PAFs has been given in Table 4.13.

**Table 4.13 : Assets and Durables of Project Affected Households:**

Sl. No.	Type	Total qty. available	Approx unit cost (Rs.)	Approx. Total Cost (Rs.)
1	TV	3	6500	19500
2	Tape Recorder	1	1200	1200
3	Radio	0	0	0
4	Refrigerator	2	8000	16000
5	Telephone /Mobile phone	5	6700	33500
6	AC/Cooler	1	6000	6000
7	Cycle	5	3500	10500
8	Three wheeler	0	0	0
9	Motor cycle	2	45000	105000
10	Four wheeler	0	0	0
11	Bus/Truck	0	0	0
12	LPG	3	4500	13500
13	Utensils	130	65	8500
14	Ornaments	12	16000	190000
15	Cow/Bullock	3	5300	16000
16	Buffalo	0	0	0
17	Goat	0	0	0
18	Sheep	0	0	0
19	Poultry	12	200	2400

(Source: Field Survey)

It is seen from the above table that two households have TVs, Refrigerators and Motor cycles, whereas each is having one or more bicycle. There are utensils of some sort or other in all the households. It is observed that all HHs have one or more mobile phones (5 Nos.) and two of the PAFs use LPG gas

connections as cooking fuel. Use of firewood and cow dung as cooking fuel has lost ground to LPG gas. This has helped in reducing pollution level and health hazards for women.

## **4.8 Household Economics**

Household is the basic unit in any socio-economic analysis and hence the importance of its economics. Income, expenditure, saving, indebtedness, etc. are decided at the household level. Information regarding household expenditure and indebtedness of the respondents is presented below.

### **4.8.1 Family Expenditure**

A household's expenditure on different items like food, clothing, housing, education, healthcare and other consumables is constrained by its income. Expenditure data are equally important as income data for assessment of the standard of living of a household. Income data were felt to be an underestimate as the respondents apprehended this might affect their economic status. Expenditure data would help validation of income data of a household. But even reliability of the expenditure data is in question as no written record of expenditure was reported to be maintained by the PAFs. Errors and omissions are very likely to creep in as people have to spend very often. Allowing for these lacunae, expenditure of PAFs has been estimated.

Monthly average family expenditure of the PAFs in the project affected village has been presented in Table 4.14 and Fig.4.2, which implies that the monthly expenditure of a household on an average is Rs. 8940/-.

A household spends mostly 52.20% on food items followed by 8.94% on health care, 6.52% on education, 5.11% other expenses, 4.77% on social functions, 4.48% on cooking fuel, 4.40% on transportation, 4.28% on clothing,

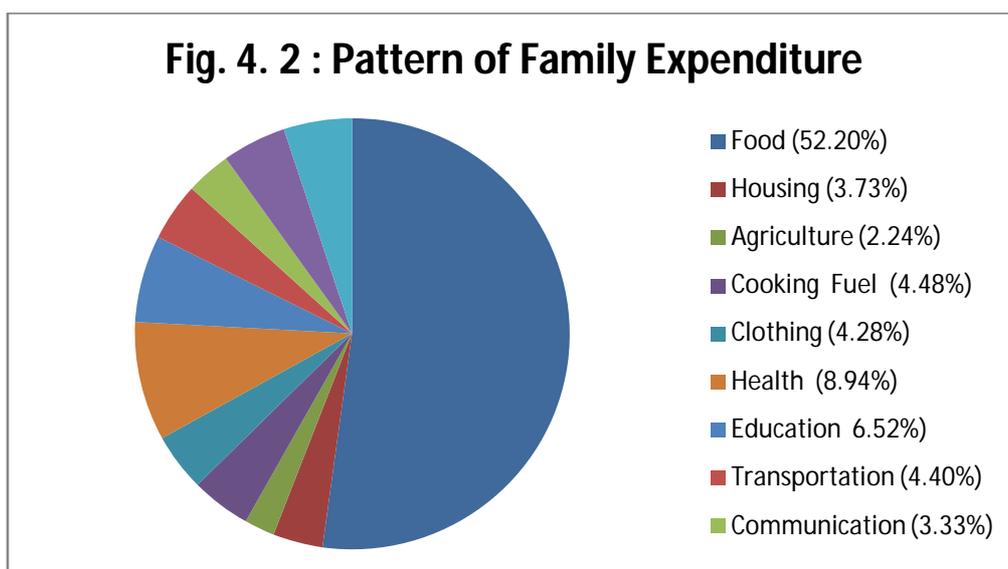
3.73% on housing, 3.33% on communication and 2.24% on agriculture expenses.

**Table 4.14 : Average Monthly Household Expenditure of PAFs (In Rs)**

Sl. No.	Items	Total monthly expenditure	Average Monthly expenditure
1	Food	14000.00	4667.00 (52.20)
2	Agriculture	600.00	200.00 (2.24)
3	Housing	1000.00	333.00 (3.73)
4	Cooking fuel	1200.00	400.00 (4.48)
5	Clothing	1150.00	383.00 (4.28)
6	Health	2400.00	800.00 (8.94)
7	Education	1750.00	583.00 (6.52)
8	Transport	1180.00	393.00 (4.40)
9	Communication	890.00	297.00 (3.33)
10	Social functions	1280.00	427.00 (4.77)
11	Others	1370.00	457.00 (5.11)
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>26820.00</b>	<b>8940.00 (100)</b>

(Source: Field Survey)

(Figures in parentheses are percentages)



The above shows that a household spends 52.20% on food, followed by 8.61% on cooking fuel, 8.94% on health care, 4.77% on social services, 4.40% on transportation, and 3.73% on housing, 4.28% on clothing, 3.33% on communication, 6.52% on education, and 5.11% on other miscellaneous reasons.

#### 4.8.2 Indebtedness

In case of need for any loan to meet the emergency requirement or others like medical needs, agricultural needs, marriages & other social events, the people generally approach to the local banks, SHGs, money lender or relatives. It is observed that one of the total PAFs has availed loan to meet the needs as shown in Table-4.15.

<b>Table 4.15: Indebtedness of PAFs</b>		
<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Particulars</b>	<b>Surveyed data</b>
1	Total PAFs	3
2	Loan Availed by PAFs	1
<b>Source of loan</b>		
3	Bank	0
4	Money lender	0
5	SHG	0
6	NGO	0
7	Relatives	0
8	Others (From Lamp)	100000
<b>Amount and Purpose of Loan</b>		
9	Investment	0
10	House hold Purchase/exp	0
11	Marriage	0
12	Emergency	100000
13	Agricultural operations	0
14	Repayment	0
15	Rate of interest(Per month) from unorganized sources	0
16	Others	0

(Source: Field Survey) (Figures in parentheses are percentages)

#### 4.9 Dwelling Condition

Information of the dwelling condition gives an idea about a household's wellbeing. It is observed that 100% of the project affected households have their own houses and residential land. Average homestead area of a PAF is about 0.10 Ac. Table 4.16 also indicated that 100% houses are pucca (RCC roofs, Asbestos & Tile roofed) with brick walls while there are no Kuchha houses. Nearly all households have Patta (ROR) for their homestead land.

**Table - 4.16: Dwelling Condition**

Tehasil	Total PAFs	Size and type			House type		Possession	
		Owned	Rented	Total Area of constn. (Ac)	Pucca	Kuchha	With Patta	Without patta
Goibhanga	3	3	0	0.32	3	0	3	0

(Source: Field Survey) (Figures in parentheses are percentages)

##### 4.9.1 Access to Public Utilities

Besides the physical and socio-economic aspects, quality of life of a population also depends on its access to civic amenities like electricity, safe drinking water, sanitation, cooking fuel etc. Availability of these services makes living easier, comfortable and pleasurable. Provisions of these utilities in the project affected households have been indicated in Table 4.17.

**Table - 4.17: Access to Utilities**

Sl. No.	Village	Total PAFs	Separate shed for animals	Bath room within the house	Toilet	Washing place	Electricity	Drinking water
1	Goibhanga	3	1 (33.33)	2 (66.67)	3 (100.00)	1 (33.33)	3 (100.00)	3 (100.00)

(Source: Field Survey) (Figures in parentheses are percentages)

The above table indicates that electricity and safe drinking water accessibility by the PAFs is 100%.

The importance of sanitation is being emphasized by the government in recent years. The impact is visible as all the PAFs (100%) have toilets within or adjacent to their residences.

Only 33.33% of project affected households have constructed separate sheds for animals. Separate washing platforms are available in 33.33% houses and the remaining families use public space including platform of tube wells for washing purpose.

#### 4.10 Health Status

As discussed above, expenditure of the PAFs on healthcare is not substantial mostly because they do not suffer from serious health problem. Of the total PAFs, about 100% reported to have health problems and all of them have been treated at institutional health centres. All the sick were treated in government hospitals/PHC/CHC. No mortality has taken place among the PAFs during last year. The details of health status and treatment in the area are indicated in Table 4.18.

<b>Table 4.18: Health Status of PAFs</b>		
<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Particulars</b>	<b>Total</b>
1	Total PAFs	3
2	Families suffering from diseases	3 (100.00)
<b>Type of Treatment</b>		
3	Medical	3 (100.00)
4	Homeopathic/Ayurved	0
5	Private clinic	0
6	Quacks	0
7	No treatment	0
8	Expenditure on health per month.(Rs.)	2400.00
9	Average Monthly exp. on health (Rs)	800.00
10	Last year birth	0
11	Number vaccinated	0
12	Last year death	0

(Source: Field Survey) (Figures in parentheses are percentages)

#### 4.11 Vulnerable Groups

The Vulnerable Groups include BPL households, weaker sections of the society like SC/ST and Women headed households (WHH). Besides, women, children, the aged, differently able and people discriminated against due to stigma are also vulnerable

as they are deprived and cannot help themselves. These latter groups live in families. Impose of the project on these groups is simultaneously taken care of along with that of the household they belong to. So they are at par with others from social point of view as regards land acquisition for the project. Information about the Vulnerable Groups in the project affected area is given in Table -4.19.

**Table-4.19: Vulnerable Groups among PAFs**

Village	Vulnerable Groups	Total
Goibhanga	WHH	0
	SC	0
	ST	3(100.00)
	BPL	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3(100.00)</b>

(Source: Field Survey) (Figures in parentheses are percentages)

As evident from Table-4.19, all the PAFs under Vulnerable Groups are of ST category in the project affected village.

#### 4.12 Land Utilisation Pattern

Land utilization statistics of the project affected tahasil is indicated in Table-4.20.

**Table- 4.20 : Land Utilisation Pattern in Lathikata Tahasil (in ha.)**

Sl.No.	Type of Land Utilization	Quantity (in ha)
1	Total Area Under Survey ( in ha)	31959
2	Forest Land	6998
3	Non-Agril. Use	5767
4	Barren & Non-cultivable land	738
5	Permanent Pasture & grazing land	1671
6	Area under misc. tree crops	25
7	Cultivable waste land	1096
8	Old fallows	3101
9	Current fallows	5256
10	Net area sown	7307

Source: District Statistical Handbook 2020

#### 4.13 Status of Infrastructure & Services

##### 4.13.1 Village Infrastructure

Implementation of the proposed project is likely to affect some infrastructure facilities in the project area. The details of infrastructures available in the project affected villages are given in Table-4.21.

**Table-4.21: Availability of Infrastructure in Project Affected Villages**

Village	Infrastructure		Total available
Goibhanga	Roads	Kuccha	2
		Pucca	2
		Semi-pucca	1
	Water Sources	Dugwell	0
		Tubewell	13
		Hand Pump	0
		Pipeline	3
		Other	0
	Others	Electricity	Yes
		Cremation ground	1
		Brickyard	0
		Market	0
		Cattle Market	0
		Village industry	0
Community Hall		0	
Prayer Hall	1		

(Source: Field Survey)

#### 4.13.2 Village Level Institutions

Various village level institutions like AWC, bank, post office, Panchayat Ghar, school, college, health institute and PDS shop are available in project affected villages and there is no possibility of dislocation of such institutions. The village level availability of institutions are given in Table 4.22.

**Table-4.22: Availability of Village Level Institutions in Project Affected Villages**

Village	Institutions		Total available
Goibhanga	Village Institutions	AWC	1
		Panchayat Ghar	0
		Post Office	0
		Police Outpost	0
		Bank	0
		Cooperative Society	0
		PDS shop	0
	Educational Institutions	Primary School	1
		Secondary/High School	0
		Tech/College	1
	Healthcare Services	PHC	0
		Sub-centre	0
		ANM	0
		Dispensary	1
		Veterinary Clinic	0

(Source: Field Survey)

#### 4.13.3 Sales and Service Centres

To meet the demand of the villagers several service centres and service persons are available in project affected villages as indicated in Table 4.23.

Village	Services	Total Available	
Goibhanga	Shops	Textile shops	0
		Grocery	1
		Medicine	0
		Hardware	0
		Food shops	0
	Service Centres	Flour mill	1
		Tractor repairing garage	0
		Cycle repair shop	1
	Servicemen	Barber	0
		Carpenter	0
		Black smith	0
		Gold Smith	0
		Tailor/Cobbler	0
		Potter/Mason	7
		Washer man	0

(Source: Field Survey)

#### 4.13.4 Socio-Cultural Infrastructure

In addition to the above infrastructures and services other socio-cultural infrastructures are also available in project affected villages and the same are indicated in Table 4.24.

Village	Institutions	Total available	
Goibhanga	Social Infrastructure	SHG	3
		Festival Location	1
		Yubak Mandal	0
		Bhajan Mandal	1
		Trading Spots	0
		Sports club	1
		Club/Recreation Centre	0
	Cultural Infrastructure	Play ground	1
		Jatra ground	1
		Samadhi Pitha	0
		Temples	2
		Matha	0

(Source: Field Survey)

#### 4.14 Resource Maps

As a part of PRA exercise, resource maps have been drawn for the project affected village (**Annexure-III**). The resource maps indicate the physical layout of the village.

#### 4.15 Socio-Economic Profile of Non-affected Households

There are both affected and non-affected households in the project affected villages under reference. A total of 10 non-affected households were surveyed.

##### 4.15.1 Demography

Total 10 non-affected HHs (37 persons) were surveyed and their sex ratio is 850 and average family size is 3.7. Of the non-affected families surveyed, no women-headed, BPL and physically challenged households are found. The demographic details of the non-affected people in the project area are given in Table 4.25.

Village	Non Affected HH	Non Affected Population			Average Family size	Marital Status		Women Headed HH	PC headed HH	BPL HH
		Total	Male	Female		Married	Un-married			
Goibhanga	10	37	20	17	3.7	20	17	0	0	0

(Source: Field Survey)

It is evident from the above table that the demographic and socio-economic profiles of non-affected households average family size of the former group is 3.7 as against 3.67 in case of affected category.

##### 4.15.2 Caste & Gender Distribution

Of 10 non-affected households, 9 (90.00%) and 1 (10.00%) belong to ST & OBC category respectively whereas no SC & General category household found in project affected area under survey.

The details of caste distribution among non-affected category are given in Table 4.26. Of 10 non-affected HHs with 37 persons surveyed, 20 are males and 17 are females with a sex ratio of 850. Nearly 54.05% of the population were found to be married and 45.95% were unmarried. All (100.00%) non-affected HHs surveyed are Hindu religion. The details are given in Table 4.26 - 4.29.

**Table-4.26: Caste-wise Distribution of Non-affected Households.**

Caste	Goibhanga (No.of PAFs)
SC	0
ST	9 (90.00)
OBC	1 (10.00)
GEN	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>10 (100.00)</b>

(Source: Field Survey) (Figures in parentheses are percentages)

**Table-4.27: Size and Sex-Ratio of Non-affected Households**

Village	Items	Surveyed data
Goibhanga	Total HH Surveyed	10
	Total Persons of Surveyed HHs	37
	Male	20
	Female	17
	Sex Ratio	850
	Average family size	3.7

(Source: Field Survey)

**Table-4.28: Age-wise Gender Distribution with Marital Status of Non-affected People Surveyed**

Particulars		Sex	Total
Distribution in age group	0-6 yrs	Male	2 (5.40)
		Female	2 (5.40)
	7-17 yrs	Male	8 (21.63)
		Female	3 (8.11)
	18-60 yrs	Male	11 (29.73)
		Female	11 (29.73)
	Above 60 yrs	Male	0
		Female	0
Marital Status		Married	20 (54.05)
		Un-married	17 (45.95)
<b>Non-affected people surveyed (Nos.)</b>			<b>37</b>

(Source: Field Survey) (Figures in parentheses are percentages)

**Table-4.29: Religion of Non-affected Households**

Sl. No.	Religion	Total families (Nos.)
1	Hindu	10 (100.00)
2	Muslim	0
3	Christian	0
4	Others	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>10 (100.00)</b>

(Source: Field Survey)

#### 4.15.3 Heads of Non-affected Households

The heads of non-affected households as indicated in table 4.30 reveals that all the households are headed by men only and major family level decisions are taken by men only.

**Table-4.30: Heads of Non- affected Households**

Village	Age Group (Yrs)								
	< 45			45-60			> 60		
	WH	MH	Total	WH	MH	Total	WH	MH	Total
<b>Goibhanga</b>	0	8	8 (80.00)	0	2	2 (20.00)	0	0	0

(Source: Field Survey)

#### 4.15.4 Education

The educational status of non-affected persons as indicated in table 4.31 reveals that among 37 non-affected PAPs the overall literacy is about 91.89%, more than that of the affected PAPs (81.82%).

Village	Sl. No.	Level of Education	Male	Female
Goibhanga	1	Illiterate	1 (2.70)	2 (5.41)
	2	Up to primary	6 (16.22)	4 (16.22)
	3	Secondary	12 (32.43)	11 (29.73)
	4	+ 2/Intermediate	0	0
	5	Graduation & above	1 (2.70)	0
	6	Technical-Degree/Diploma	0	0
	7	ITI / Prof. Degree	0	0
<b>Total</b>			<b>20 (54.05)</b>	<b>17 (45.95)</b>

(Source: Field Survey) (Figures in parentheses are percentages)

#### 4.15.5 Occupation & Livelihood

The occupations of non-affected persons are indicated in Table- 4.32. It is observed from the tables that only 5 (50%) out of 37 persons is engaged in daily wage earner, 4 (40%) are salaried persons and 1(10%) have business activities. None of the affected persons have subsidiary occupations.

Village	Sl No.	Occupation	Total
Goibhanga	1	Cultivation	0
	2	Allied activity	0
	3	Agril. Labourer	0
	4	Daily Wage Earner	5 (50.00)
	5	Salaried	4 (40.00)
	6	Business/Trade	1 (10.00)
	7	Craft Artisan	0
	8	Others	0
<b>Total</b>			<b>10 (100.00)</b>

(Source: Field Survey) (Figures in parentheses are percentages)

Average annual income of non-affected families is Rs.1,28,400/-. Average monthly expenditure of affected families is Rs.8940/- compared to Rs. 7171/- in case of non-affected families. The details of monthly family income and expenditure of Non-PAFs are given in Tables - 4.33 & 4.34.

**Table- 4.33 - Family Income of Non-affected Households (in Rs.)**

Sl. No.	Village	Total HHs	Average monthly family income (in Rs)	Average annual family income (in Rs)
1	Goibhanga	10	10700	128400

(Source: Field Survey)

**Table-4.34: Average Monthly Expenditure of Non-affected Households (in Rs)**

Village	Sl. No.	Particulars	Monthly family expenditure (10 families surveyed)	Average Monthly Expenditure (10 families)
Goibhanga  (Total NA Families Surveyed- 10)	1	Food	33900	3390
	2	Agriculture	0	0
	3	Housing	2500	250
	4	Cooking fuel	4650	465
	5	Clothing	3950	395
	6	Health	5330	533
	7	Education	4000	400
	8	Transport	3450	345
	9	Communication	3840	384
	10	Social functions	4880	488
	11	Others	5210	521
<b>Total</b>			<b>71710</b>	<b>7171</b>

(Source: Field Survey)

#### 4.15.6 Health Status

The health scenario of non-affected families as indicated in Table 4.35 shows that there is not much difference in health status of both PAFs and non-affected families.

**Table-4.35 : Health Status of Non-affected HHs Surveyed**

Village	Sl. No.	Particulars	Total (Nos.)
Goibhanga	1	Total Non-affected HHs surveyed	10
	2	Families suffering from diseases	32
	<b>Type of Treatment</b>		
	3	Medical	32
	4	Homeopathic/Ayurved	0
	5	Private clinic	0
	6	Quacks	0
	7	Monthly Expenditure on health (Rs.)	5330
	8	Average Monthly exp. on health (Rs)	533
	9	Last year birth	2
	10	Number vaccinated	2
11	Last year death	0	

(Source: Field Survey)

#### 4.15.7 Perception about the Project

The non-affected persons are aware of the proposed project in their area. About 70% of them are of the view that the project will help improve their livelihoods, whereas 30% differ. Nearly 30% persons feel that crimes and disturbances in the villages will increase, but 70% do not agree with them. However, about 70% of non-affected people apprehend health problems after execution and operation of the project because of increased environmental pollution, noise and vibration. The reactions of the non-affected persons have been presented in Tables 4.36 - 4.38.

**Table-4.36: Loss of Livelihood as Perceived by Non-affected Persons**

Village	Strongly Agree	Agree	No Opinion	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Total
Goibhanga	0 (0.00)	2 (20.00)	1 (10.00)	7 (70.00)	0 (0.00)	10 (100.00)

(Source: Field Survey)

(Figures in parentheses are percentages)

**Table-4.37: Increase in Social Unrest and Crime as Perceived by Non-affected Persons**

Village	Strongly Agree	Agree	No Opinion	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Total
Goibhanga	0 (0.00)	3 (30.00)	0 (0.00)	7 (70.00)	0 (0.00)	10 (100.00)

(Source: Field Survey)

(Figures in parentheses are percentages)

**Table-4.38: Increase in Health Risk as Perceived by Non-affected Persons**

Village	Strongly Agree	Agree	No Opinion	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Total
Goibhanga	1 (10.00)	6 (60.00)	0 (0.00)	3 (30.00)	0 (0.00)	10 (100.00)

(Source: Field Survey)

(Figures in parentheses are percentages)

#### 4.15.8 Business Opportunities

About 90% of the non-affected persons expect increase in business opportunities while 10% are in disagreement with them (Table 4.39).

**Table-4.39: Increase in Business Opportunities as Perceived by Non-affected Persons**

Village	Strongly Agree	Agree	No Opinion	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Total
Goibhanga	4 (40.00)	5 (50.00)	0 (00.00)	1 (10.00)	0 (0.00)	10 (100.00)

(Source: Field Survey)

(Figures in parentheses are percentages)

## Chapter-5

# Social Impact Assessment

### 5.1 Introduction

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

- (i) Conduct of census survey among the project affected and additional 5% non-affected households.
- (ii) Discussion with local communities.
- (iii) Consultation with local PRI representatives and local elites.
- (iv) Interaction with government officials, IDCO Authority and opinion leaders.

Acquisition of land by a project usually causes loss of land and displacement of habitations warranting rehabilitation of people. But in the present case, the project does not cause dislocation of habitations leading to rehabilitation of people, for which loss of land and natural assets like trees remains the major concern of the PFAs. The nature and extent of impact of the project can broadly be categorized under:

- (a) Impact on the livelihood of households whose land will be acquired for the project.
- (b) Impact on the socio-economic conditions of the communities in general in the project affected area.
- (c) Impact on social security of the people living in the area affected by the project.

## **5.2 Loss of Land**

A strip of land will be required to lay the proposed "Land Bank Filling by IDCO, Bhubaneswar" in Goibhanga village of Lathikata tahasil in Sundargarh district. Being the main source of livelihoods, land is considered a valuable asset by the rural people, more so when they are disposed from it through acquisition. People have emotional attachment to their land and land ownership is viewed as a symbol of social status in rural societies.

Besides, the land losers apprehend that assessment of compensation by the government would not take into account all the expenses incurred by them to develop the land. The farmers put in a lot of efforts and money to make their land cultivable in terms of land levelling, construction of water management structures, preserving soil quality and so on.

Further, land ownership right is not properly recorded because of long gap between consecutive land settlement operations. Ownership of land continues in the names of fore-fathers with a very long genealogy list. The owners of land who are the claimants over compensation for land acquisition are often scattered in the area as well as outside. Besides, the land documents are not traceable in some cases. This creates suspicion among the land losers about the correctness of estimates of compensation values.

In view of the significance of land holding of a household in an agrarian society and adverse effects of land loss on farmer households, every effort has been made to acquire the land of barest minimum requirement. A quantum of 3.180 acre of private land is required to be acquired for the proposed project "Land Bank Filling by IDCO, Bhubaneswar".

Private land has to be directly purchased from the affected land owners on the basis of stipulated price as per the relevant Acts of the government of India and government of Odisha.

Most of the private lands to be acquired are agriculture land category. Table 5.1 indicates the land-use pattern of PAFs in the village Goibhanga of Lathikata Tahasil. It may be observed that out of total land measuring 10.2 Ac. owned by the PAFs,

6.22 Ac. (60.98%) is agricultural land, 0.32 acres (3.14%) only is used for residential purpose. Total No use/barren of land is found to be 3.66 Ac (35.88%) Out of total land owned by PAFs, only 3.180 acres (31.17%) will be acquired by IDCO, Bhubaneswar.

Sl. No	Village	Agricultural	Orchard	Residential	Commercial	Other (Forest)	Barren	Total
1	Goibhanga	6.22 (60.98)	0 (0.00)	0.32 (3.14)	0	0	3.66 (35.88)	<b>10.2 (100.00)</b>

(Source: Field Survey) (Figures in parentheses are percentages)

Acquisition of land for the project will impact the land owners belong to ST group of people, who usually used their own land for agriculture purposes.

### 5.2.1 Impact on Project Affected Land Owners

Land ownership pattern will be changed after land acquisition by IDCO. Prior to land acquisition 66.67% land owners had land quantity ranges between 1.0 to 1.999 and 33.33% had more than 5.0 Ac. After acquisition of land, almost the same position stands as before.

Village	Holding Sizes of Project affected HHs (in acre)	Before Project		After Land Acquisition	
		No. of PAFs	% of Total	No. of PAFs	% of Total
Goibhanga	0.001 to 0.499	0	0	1	33.33
	0.500 to 0.999	0	0	0	0
	1.000 to 1.999	2	66.67	1	33.33
	2.000 to 4.999	0	0	0	0
	5.000 to 9.999	1	33.33	1	33.33
	More than 10.000	0	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>100.00</b>

(Source: Field Survey)

Impact on average landholding of the PAFs after acquisition would be 22.94%. Among different caste categories, only in case of STs, average landholding is 2.34 Ac. as evident from Table 5.3.

**Table-5.3: Caste-wise Average Landholding Size of PAFs after Acquisition**

Tahasil	Caste	No. of families	Total land holding of PAFs	Total land to be acquired (in Ac.)	Total land holding after acquisition (in Ac.)	Average land holding after acquisition (in Ac.)
Goibhanga	SC	0	0	0	0	0
	ST	3	10.2	3.18	7.02	2.34
	OBC	0	0	0	0	0
	GEN	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>3.18</b>	<b>7.02</b>	<b>2.34</b>

(Source: Field Survey)

Land to be acquired for the purpose of Land Bank filling by IDCO, is mostly agriculture and barren land.

Land will be acquired from the private people on payment of compensation as per the norms. The compensation is much higher than the market value of land in the area. This will enable the land losers to purchase additional land to restore their livelihood.

The total private land of 3.180 Ac. to be acquired constitutes a small proportion of total land available in the area. Discussion with the people surveyed and in FGDs did not indicate any increase in the local land price on account of land acquisition.

### Proposed Mitigation Measures

Required measures are to be taken to mitigate the problems of project affected people arising from land acquisition. The mitigation measures suggested are as follows:

- i. Cash Compensation: The PAFs need to be compensated in cash for loss of their land preferably at higher price than the prevalent market value of land in the affected village and 100% solariums may be paid on the worked out value of the land as per RFCTLARR Act.
- ii. In the process of land acquisition, access to some patches of land may be obstructed or may be rendered unviable for cultivation. The entire plot of

land should be acquired and their owners be compensated at the replacement values applicable to other pieces of land.

- iii. The project authority should take steps to restore the livelihoods of the PAFs so as to better their standard of living by focusing on their specific needs.
- iv. The project authority should give preference to the skilled and qualified persons in PAFs for employment.

The impact of the project on the PAFs depends on how the compensation money is utilised by them. Compensation can be put to different uses like purchase of land for agriculture purposes, building of house, meeting family needs like performance of social functions, medical treatment, education of children, repayment of old loans, investment in business to diversify the sources of livelihood, and purchase of vehicle for personal as well as commercial use etc. If the compensation received is misspent on alcohol and other intoxicants or conspicuous consumption, the standard of living of these households will deteriorate soon.

### 5.2.2 Loss of Land of SC/ST Families

Due to acquisition of land for Land Bank Filling by IDCO, 3 Scheduled Tribe families will be affected for land acquisition. Of their total land measuring 3.18 acres (31.17%) will be acquired, which constitutes a large proportion of their total land holding. Hence there is much impact on their livelihood from agricultural activities. However, the reduction of their land size of their land holding may weaken their social status, as land is considered an important asset during times of distress. The caste-wise distribution of land loss of project affected families is narrated in Table-5.4.

Caste	PAFs	Total land owned (In Acre)	Total land loss (In Acre)	Land loss as % of land owned	Average land loss (In Acre)
SC	3	10.2	3.180	31.17	10.39
ST	0	0	0	0	0
OBC	0	0	0	0	0
General	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>3.180</b>	<b>31.17</b>	<b>10.39</b>

(Source: Field Survey)

### **Proposed Mitigation Measures**

- i. Vulnerability of these groups due to loss of a traditional asset like land can be mitigated by providing them land for land or by helping them to procure other non-agricultural assets with permanent value. In the choice of such permanent assets to be handed over to these affected people, special focus is to be given to their needs and preferences.
- ii. SCs/STs among the affected families with skill and suitability are to be given precedence over their general caste counterparts as regards provision of employment and other benefits under the project.
- iii. These groups need to be identified as 'Target Groups' for CSR programmes. There should be specific targeted interventions for training, skill development, and creation of infrastructure and provision of services for these groups on priority basis.

### **5.2.3 Impact on Sharecroppers and Agricultural Labourers**

Land acquisition and the consequential changes in land holding size will impact the livelihoods of sharecroppers and agricultural labourers. Agriculture being labour intensive and labour requirement being very large at particular stages of operation, wage labour has to be engaged. Irrespective of landholding sizes, all classes of farmers lease out their land on share cropping basis. But no authentic information could be collected about sharecroppers as the landowners were unwilling to share the details of sharecropping on their land. A sharecropper is not permanently attached to a parcel of land. In apprehension of legal complications, the land owners change their sharecroppers very often, even every year. Therefore, the share croppers could not be identified and no information could be collected about them to assess the impact of land acquisition on their livelihood.

Agricultural labourers are a very vulnerable group as their income is not only very low, but also uncertain. They are mostly landless labourers and marginal farmers with small land size which is not enough to keep them engaged and provide livelihood throughout the year. They belong to the lower strata of the community and have no access to credit. They move out to the nearby areas in search of employment. They usually do not perform any particular type of work and don't have many avenues of employment depending on availability of work in different seasons. They could not be contacted as they were mobile and had no time to spare for providing information in view of their time-bound engagement.

But this group, though vulnerable was less likely to be affected by land acquisition as working on agricultural fields was one of their various avocations. Scope of

employment for these workers performing manual labour is manifold, more so, they may gain because of increased employment opportunities in the non-farm sector. When the sharecroppers and agricultural labourers lose employment because of the project, measures need to be taken to mitigate their woes. These people need to be provided employment in the project or made employable elsewhere by imparting training to them for skill formation. This will increase their employability and income generation. However, their livelihoods should be restored by taking into account their skill, needs and choices. Further, they are also to be guided and supported for start-up enterprises in cottage / small scale business sector through provision of loan.

#### **5.2.4 Impact on Vulnerable Groups**

Impact of land acquisition for the project will not be uniform across all the affected people. The vulnerable groups run higher risk of falling into poverty than others in an adverse situation. These groups are generally poor and asset less. They do not have easy access to credit from the organized sector and the private credit market is beyond their reach as they lack in assets worth the value to be given as collateral against borrowings. In a development project involving land acquisition, their only worthwhile asset adds to their vulnerability as they have nothing else to fall back upon at the time of crisis. These groups include BPL families, SCs, STs and women headed households. Information about vulnerable groups among the PAPs has been provided in Chapter-IV. Two other important aspects relating to vulnerable groups are tribal and gender issues.

#### **5.2.5 Tribal Issues**

The tribal's are poor, asset less and deprived. Government have come up with many welfare programmes for their up-liftment. Adequate care has to be taken to mitigate the problems arising on account of the proposed project, which is likely to disturb their close-knit social and economic fabric. Compensation package in the Entitlement Matrix for them need to be so designed that they would be better off in the post-project implementation period. The state and central government schemes targeted for this group of population may constitute a part of the compensation package of the project.

#### **5.2.6 Gender Issues**

The proposed project is expected to improve employment and business activities for the local people. This will enable women to better their skill by engaging in industries as daily wage earner. With strengthened economic status, they will be empowered to take part in familial decision making process and assert their rights.

### **Proposed Mitigation Measures**

The vulnerable groups are susceptible to the adverse impacts of land acquisition and run higher risk of suffering during and after project implementation. To ameliorate the unfavourable socio-economic predicament of these groups, the project should address some mitigation measures as suggested below.

- i. The vulnerable groups are to be identified and targeted for benefits under CSR and other social welfare programmes including credit facilities.
- ii. Employment is to be provided to persons belonging to these groups on preferential basis as per their skill and ability.
- iii. Steps are to be taken to train the eligible persons in these groups for skill improvement to enable them for better employment with higher income.
- iv. Compensation may be given to these families in advance to avoid dislocation in their way of living such that their pre-project livelihood is restored.
- v. Social security is an important aspect of human rights, particularly in the case of tribals and women of the vulnerable groups. Everybody in these groups should be ensured livelihood so that he/she can lead a dignified life. Care has to be taken that the vulnerable people are adequately provided with requisite means of earning livelihood for a secured social life.

### **5.3 Impact on Other Productive Assets**

No trees will be affected from the land intended for this project. Therefore, there is no need to cut any trees. Also, no residential houses, commercial establishments, tanks and ponds will be affected for this land acquisition.

### **5.4 Impact on Livelihood**

As evident from the above discussion, the PAFs earn their livelihood from different sources. The major sources of livelihood of these families are agriculture and wage work. Variations in the asset ownership and social linkage of caste categories give rise to inter-caste variations in annual income.

Land acquisition has a negative impact on employment of youths of local area. With diminution in holding size due to land acquisition for construction of the proposed project, the adverse impact the livelihood of the PAFs will increase. The average holding size of these PAFs will decrease such that their family labour would suffice to carry on the business related operations on their own land. As a result, engagement of hired labour in the trading sector will decrease. Wage labour in the farm sector is not the major source of livelihood for most of the PAFs. Agricultural labourers can find alternative channels of employment in the nearby industries.

The proposed project may generate more economic activities and employment opportunities for the local people. Opportunities for direct wage employment may be created for them during project implementation stage. Due to improved and better road connectivity, and consequential reduction in travel time, local people will be enabled to take up employment in nearby urban centres.

Possibilities of employment may motivate the local youths to go for training to make them worthy of employment in the industrial sector. Thus, indirect employment opportunities are likely to be created through the establishment of small shops like tea stalls, restaurants, retail outlets etc. in the alongside of proposed project. Some of these activities may turn out to be sustainable in the long run.

### **Proposed Mitigation Measures**

- (i) Local people may be given preferential treatment for employment in the project according to their suitability.
- (ii) To enhance the chances of employment in the project, facilities may be created for their skill development by setting up appropriate training institutes.
- (iii) Local people having vocational training and technical skills should be helped to take up self employment by setting up ancillary industries / business. This will have a multiplier effect on employment creation locally.

### **5.5 Impact on Community Health**

Construction activities associated with the Land Bank Filling will cause more noise disturbance, air pollution and increase in road accidents. This will add to the discomforts of the households living near the project. Air pollution may cause respiratory problems among the people living nearby the project area.

### **Proposed Mitigation Measures**

To mitigate the above impacts of the project during the implementation and operation phases of the project, the following measures are suggested.

- Alternative additional roads should be constructed for vehicles transporting construction materials to the project site
- The speed of construction material vehicles will be reduced and additional roads will have proper markings to reduce the speed.
- Water should be sprinkled on piles of construction site to reduce pollution.
- As far as possible, preference will be given to local people while planning for the employment of the project.

As far as practicable, local people should be given preference in the employment plan of the project.

## 5.6 Perception of PAFs on the Project

During surveys and FGDs the perception of the PAFs on implementation of the project were captured.

### 5.6.1 General Feeling

Of the total 3 PAFs, 66.67% feel that the project will affect them positively and, 33.33% disagree with them. The positive impacts are increase in communication and scope for employment. The negative impacts stated by the later group are increased accidents, environmental pollution, noise and vibration, and occupational health hazards. Majority of PAFs (100%) expect that the project will benefit the region. The abstracts of the respondents’ views are given in Tables 5.6, 5.7(i) and 5.7(ii).

**Table-5.6: Impact of the Project on PAFs**

Village	Strongly Agree	Agree	No Opinion	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Total
Goibhanga	0	2 (66.67)	0	1 (33.33)	0	3 (100.00)

(Source: Field Survey) (Figures in parentheses are percentages)

**Table-5.7(i): Benefits of Local People**

Village	Strongly Agree	Agree	No Opinion	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Total
Goibhanga	0	2 (66.67)	0	1 (33.33)	0	3 (100.00)

(Source: Field Survey) (Figures in parentheses are percentages)

**Table-5.7(ii): Overall Benefits to the Region**

Village	Strongly Agree	Agree	No Opinion	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Total
Goibhanga	0	3 (100.00)	0	0	0	3 (100.00)

(Source: Field Survey) (Figures in parentheses are percentages)

### 5.6.2 Impact on Family Structure, Unrest and Crime

Majority of the PAFs expressed that kinship structure will be affected along with increase in crime in the area after implementation of the project as evident from the response of the PAFs given in Table 5.8 & 5.9.

<b>Table-5.8: Impact on Kinship Structure</b>						
Village	Strongly Agree	Agree	No Opinion	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Total
Goibhanga	0	0	1 (33.33)	2 (66.67)	0	3 (100.00)

(Source: Field Survey) (Figures in parentheses are percentages)

<b>Table-5.9: Increase in Crime</b>						
Village	Strongly Agree	Agree	No Opinion	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Total
Goibhanga	0	1 (33.33)	1 (33.33)	1 (33.33)	0	3 (100.00)

(Source: Field Survey) (Figures in parentheses are percentages)

It is apprehended that there will be disturbances in the family due to alcoholism and other factors after implementation of the project. Compensations to the PAFs will not help reduce their financial stress. The details are given in Tables 5.10, 5.11, 5.12 & 5.13.

<b>Table-5.10: Impact on Family Disturbances</b>						
Village	Strongly Agree	Agree	No Opinion	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Total
Goibhanga	0	2 (66.67)	0	1 (33.33)	0	3 (100.00)

(Source: Field Survey) (Figures in parentheses are percentages)

<b>Table-5.11: Impact on Family Expenditure for Drugs and Alcohol</b>						
Village	Strongly Agree	Agree	No Opinion	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Total
Goibhanga	0	0	3 (100.00)	0	0	3 (100.00)

(Source: Field Survey) (Figures in parentheses are percentages)

<b>Table-5.12: Impact on Mental Stress for Compensation Money</b>						
Village	Strongly Agree	Agree	No Opinion	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Total
Goibhanga	0	1 (33.33)	1 (33.33)	1 (33.33)	0	3 (100.00)

(Source: Field Survey) (Figures in parentheses are percentages)

<b>Table-5.13: Vulnerability of Local Youths to Drugs and Alcohol</b>						
Village	Strongly Agree	Agree	No Opinion	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Total
Goibhanga	0	1 (33.33)	0	2 (66.67)	0	3 (100.00)

(Source: Field Survey) (Figures in parentheses are percentages)

## 5.7 Health Risks

During construction phase of the project, increased effluents and solid waste materials including polythene, there will be health risk as expressed by more than 33.33% and 66.67% health related expenditure would go up respectively as revealed from Tables 5.14, 5.15, 5.16 and 5.17. of PAFs.

<b>Table-5.14: Impact on Health Status</b>						
Village	Strongly Agree	Agree	No Opinion	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Total
Goibhanga	0	2 (66.67)	1 (33.33)	0	0	3 (100.00)

(Source: Field Survey) (Figures in parentheses are percentages)

<b>Table-5.15: Impact on Likely Health Risks</b>						
Village	Strongly Agree	Agree	No Opinion	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Total
Goibhanga	0	1 (33.33)	0	2 (66.67)	0	3 (100.00)

(Source: Field Survey) (Figures in parentheses are percentages)

<b>Table-5.16: Impact on Social Stress</b>						
Village	Strongly Agree	Agree	No Opinion	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Total
Goibhanga	1 (33.33)	1 (33.33)	1 (33.33)	0	0	3 (100.00)

(Source: Field Survey) (Figures in parentheses are percentages)

<b>Table-5.17: Anticipated Increase in Health Related Expenditure</b>						
Village	Strongly Agree	Agree	No Opinion	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Total
Goibhanga	2 (66.67)	0	0	1 (33.33)	0	3 (100.00)

(Source: Field Survey) (Figures in parentheses are percentages)

### 5.7.1 Business Opportunities

As expressed by majority of PAFs, business opportunities in the area is likely to open after project implementation. It is likely that self-owned business will increase in the area. The details of business opportunities are indicated in Tables 5.18, 5.19 and 5.20.

<b>Table-5.18: Increase in Business Opportunities</b>						
Village	Strongly Agree	Agree	No Opinion	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Total
Goibhanga	0	1 (33.33)	0	2 (66.67)	0	3 (100.00)

(Source: Field Survey) (Figures in parentheses are percentages)

<b>Table-5.19: Increase in Self-owned Business Opportunities</b>						
Village	Strongly Agree	Agree	No Opinion	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Total
Goibhanga	0	1 (33.33)	2 (66.67)	0	0	3 (100.00)

(Source: Field Survey) (Figures in parentheses are percentages)

<b>Table-5.20: Increase in Local Competition</b>						
Village	Strongly Agree	Agree	No Opinion	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Total
Goibhanga	0	1 (33.33)	2 (66.67)	0	0	3 (100.00)

(Source: Field Survey) (Figures in parentheses are percentages)

### 5.7.2 Local Economy & Investment

It is expressed by many that there would be no down trend in the local economy and proper business planning can prevent such downward trend. The details are given in Tables 5.21 and 5.22.

<b>Table-5.21: Anticipated Downward Trend in the Local Economy</b>						
<b>Village</b>	<b>Strongly Agree</b>	<b>Agree</b>	<b>No Opinion</b>	<b>Disagree</b>	<b>Strongly Disagree</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Goibhanga</b>	0	0	0	3 (10.87)	3 (6.52)0	<b>3</b> <b>(100.00)</b>

(Source: Field Survey) (Figures in parentheses are percentages)

<b>Table-5.22: Impact of Business Planning to Prevent a Downward Economic Trend</b>						
<b>Village</b>	<b>Strongly Agree</b>	<b>Agree</b>	<b>No Opinion</b>	<b>Disagree</b>	<b>Strongly Disagree</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Goibhanga</b>	0	0	0	3 (100.00)	0)	<b>3</b> <b>(100.00)</b>

(Source: Field Survey) (Figures in parentheses are percentages)

## 5.8 Findings of Focus Group Discussions

As a part of the study, Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) were conducted in the village affected by the project to get an insight into the opinions of people. The details of FGDs are given in Table-5.23.

<b>Table-5.23: Details of FGDs held</b>				
<b>Name of the Village</b>	<b>Date of FGD</b>	<b>Number of participants</b>		
		<b>Men</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Goibhanga</b>	24.06.2023	52 (65.00)	28 (35.00)	80 (10.87)

(Source: Field Survey)

In the project affected village, FGD was organised with a group of 80 persons (male-52 and female-28) and leading questions (prepared earlier keeping the objectives of the SIA in view) were asked to get the response of the participants. While selecting care was taken to select representatives of various socio-economic groups of a village. Wherever feasible, the village maps were used to study the field situation. The expert team facilitated discussion, maintained a neutral attitude and appearance and summarised the session reflecting the participant's opinions evenly and fairly. A detailed report was prepared after the session was over. Findings of the FGDs are

presented in the subsequent paragraphs. Sample photographs of FGDs are given in **Annexure-3**.

#### **5.8.1 General perception and awareness about the Project**

Many of the villagers were found to be aware of the project. They were of the view that people would benefit from the project by way of compensation, employment and better goods transportation and passenger movement. Some of the women participants felt that compensation money might be misused, thereby affecting family peace.

#### **5.8.2 Support of Local People for the Project**

Almost all the participants in FGDs were in support of the project, they were willing to part with their land for due compensation and work in the project on wage basis, and provide water and accommodation facilities to the project employees during construction phase.

#### **5.8.3 Problems, Benefits and Concerns**

Participants in the FGD conducted in the affected village didn't anticipate any problem after project implementation. It was apprehended that livelihoods will be affected after land acquisition. The other problems to be encountered are noise and environmental pollution. Public resentment may surface if employment is not given to local people. On the other hand, the project may be beneficial for the people in the region. Increase in more employment opportunities, better marketing facilities, improved healthcare and education are some examples of benefits to be reaped by people in the project area. On the whole, socio-economic development is likely to occur after the project is completed.

#### **5.8.4 Critical Issues**

Environmental problems like air, water and noise pollution associated with construction and implementation of the project is very critical from both short-term and long-term perspective. In addition, felling of trees will disturb the eco- system

and bio-diversity in the locality. Social disturbances due to increased addiction to intoxicants may aggravate the situation.

### 5.8.5 General Socio-Economic Situation

Agriculture, wage earning and small business are the major sources of livelihood of people in the project affected village. The village is mostly rainfed except a few patches irrigated through other sources.

#### Cropping Pattern

The cropping pattern of the district is largely dependent on monsoon rain. Geographical situation of lands such as hills, streams, rivers, valleys, slopes and planes play important role in variation of growing crops in different regions. Paddy is the main crop in this district. Depending on availability of water and nature of soil other crops like, groundnut, mung, biri, kulthi, sugarcane and vegetables are mostly grown the project affected tahasil. The land utilisation and cropping pattern in the region are given in Table-5.24.

<b>Table-5.24: The land utilisation and cropping pattern in the Project Affected Tahasil</b>					
Block/Tahasil	Net sown area in Ha	Agricu ltural Land in Ha	Irrigated land in Ha	Cropping pattern adopted	
				Kharif	Rabi/ Summer
Lathikata	31959	5767	-	Paddy, Wheat, Maize, Vegetables	Paddy, Moong, Biri, Kulthi, Groundnut, Sugarcane, Vegitables

(Source: District Statistical Handbook, 2020)

#### Yield and Economics

The average yield of paddy was 20-30 quintal/ha, while yield of groundnut yield was 10-12 quintal/ha while Yield of moong & biri were about 3-5 quintal /ha. and sugarcane was 300-400 quintal/ha.

Paddy is sold @ Rs 1800-2000 per quintal. The selling price of groundnut is Rs 6000-7000/quintal, Biri Rs. 5000-6000/qtl., Mung Rs. 6000-7000/quintal and sugarcane

was sold @ 3500-4000 per quintal. The daily agricultural wage rate is Rs 400/man-day and Rs 350/woman-day.

#### **5.8.6 Loss of land and Property**

The average land holding of the project affected families of Goibhanga village of Lathikata Tahsil is about 2.34 acres. The number of landless families is nil. As most of the agricultural land is going to be acquired for the project, the livelihood of the agriculture-dependent families of this village may be affected. Any other assets will not affect due to acquisition of land.

#### **5.8.7 Compensation Package for Land Acquisition**

Present value of agricultural land is Rs 50-60 lakh/Ac. All the villagers expressed their unwillingness for relocation in the village or nearby villages, if required.

#### **5.8.8 Social Composition**

In the surveyed village, all of the affected families were Scheduled Tribes. Most of the people depend on agriculture, trade and wage labor for their livelihood. The village has 63.64% males and 36.36% females. The overall literacy rate in these villages is 81.82%, while females being less literate than males. Women in the family usually take the lead role in decision making.

#### **5.8.9 Migration**

Seasonal migration is not reported in the project affected village.

#### **5.8.10 Health**

In the village have healthcare service facilities within the village whereas People from the village travel 7-22 km to avail better treatment services. Diseases like cold, fever, Joint pain and neurological are usually noticed in the area.

### **5.8.11 Poverty & Employment**

Poverty percentage in Sundargarh district is 70%, same is the situation in project affected villages. Unskilled workers had not much difficulty in getting employment, but the educated youth find it difficult to get regular employment.

### **5.8.12 Social Organisation**

There are 1 AWCs, 1 Primary school, 1 Prayer hall and 1 Dispensary centre in the village. No banks and credit Cooperative Society are available in the village.

### **5.8.13 Engagement in Project**

The villagers apprehend loss of land and livelihoods, agricultural income, and health hazards after project implementation. Some of them are in need of employment to earn a living. Hence, there is need for skill up-gradation of such people to make them employable.

All the villagers have positive approach towards the project and are willing to extend all cooperation for its implementation. In return, they expect higher compensation and employment in the project.

## **Chapter-6**

# **Social Impact Management Plan**

### **6.1 Introduction**

It cannot be gain said that acquisition of land for Land Bank Filling by IDCO, Bhubaneswar in Lathikata tahasil of the district has adverse impacts. Implementation of the proposed project may interfere with the livelihoods and socio-cultural life of people and cause environmental problems in the project area. Keeping in view the mandates of the Government of India and Government of Odisha, a strategy called Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP) has been prepared for mitigation of these unfavourable impacts. The plan has spelt out roles of the people, government and land acquiring organization for sustainable development in the area. Attempt has been made to make the plan flexible such that it can adapt itself to the changing environment for being relevant throughout the project life. The objectives of the plan are to minimize the adverse social impacts and enhance the beneficial impacts of the project. The SIMP has been based on the SIA study and consultations with the stakeholders.

The proposed Land Bank Filling project in Lathikata Tahasil of Sundargarh district requires 3.180 acres of private land to be acquired on payment of compensation. Compensation to the land owners is governed by namely, (i) Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (RFCTLARR Act, 2013) and (ii) Odisha Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules, 2016. The amount of compensation is determined and awards are made to the land losers as per the provisions in the rules.

### **6.2 Approach**

This SIMP comprises a set of mitigation, monitoring and institutional measures to be taken during the design, construction and operational phases of the project to eliminate/minimize adverse social impacts or to reduce them to acceptable levels. There are provisions in the plan for implementation at various stages of the project. A description of these management measures to be followed at different stages of the project is suggested in the alongside diagram.

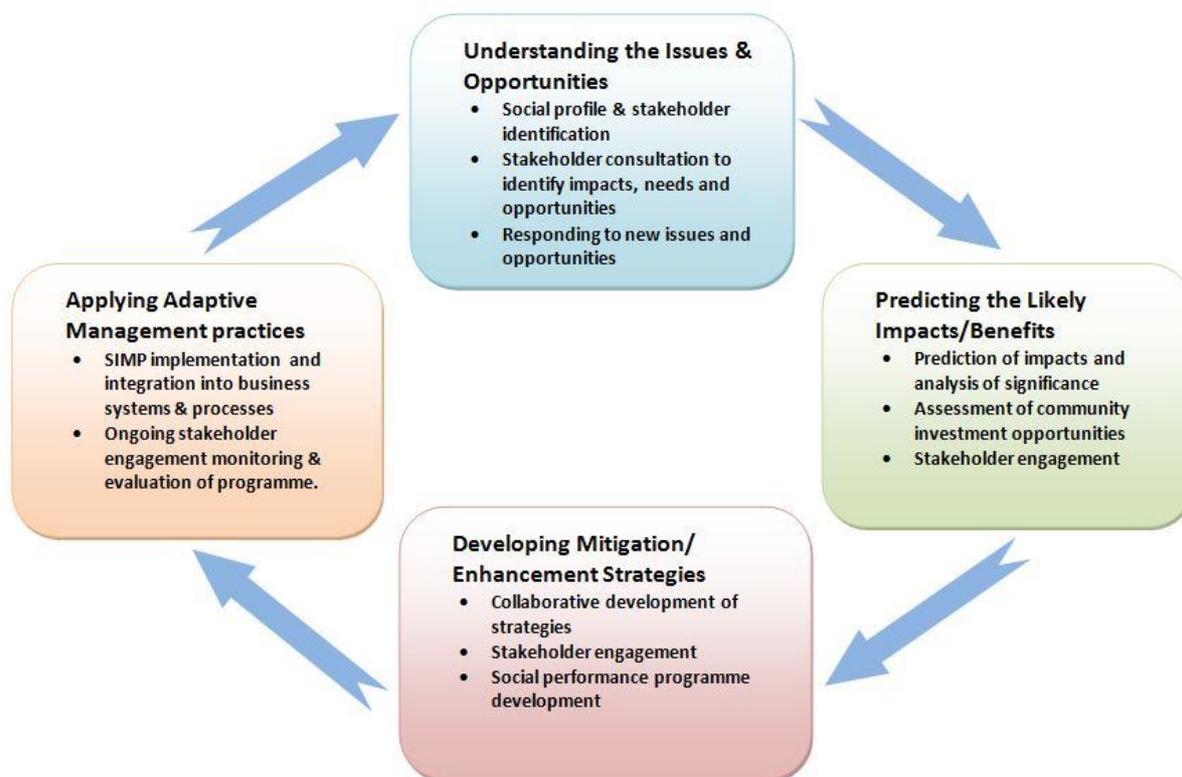


Fig.6.1: Social Impact Management Plan

It may be observed from the above diagram that social impact management process puts emphasis on stakeholder participation at all stages including development of strategies. Focus of the stakeholder engagement has gone beyond that of the traditional approach which identifies only the negative impacts associated with project activity. Views on issues relating to the future sustainability of impacted communities as well as suggestions were sought for leveraging the positive benefits of the project. Besides, baseline assessment and findings through consultation have been reflected in this SIMP. This will help promote transparency, openness and willingness to work collaboratively.

### 6.3 Findings of SIA Study

- Goibhanga village under Lathikata Tahsil in Sundargarh district will be affected by the proposed –Land Bank filling by IDCO.
- The household census survey has estimated that 3 PAFs comprising 11 persons will be affected by the project.

Of these 11 PAPs, it was observed that 27.27% as wage earners, 18.18% are salaried and 9.09% are engaged in farming respectively. No PAPs have subsidiary occupation.

Average annual family income of PAFs is Rs.1,72,000/-, whereas the average annual expenditure of a PAF is Rs.1,07,280/- and monthly expenditure of PAFs of the village is Rs.8,940/-.

- The PAFs have 10.200 acres of land under their possession. Nearly 6.220 acres are utilized for agriculture/cultivation, 0.32 acres of land holding is utilized for residential and 3.66 acres of land holding is for barren land.
- ST Private land of Ac. 3.180 will be acquired from the Goibhanga village of Lathikata Tehsil (family-wise land to be acquired and estimate on compensation is given in Annexure-5 of the report).
- There are no such other assets like trees, well etc. in the project affected village to be acquired.
- All the affected households are male-headed while none of the households are physically disabled.
- No water bodies / community ponds are to be dismantled.

### 6.3.1 Classification of the Social Impact

Classification of social impact during different cycles of the project is given in Table 6.1.

<b>Table-6.1: Classification of Impact of the Project</b>		
<b>Pre-construction phase</b>	<b>Construction phase</b>	<b>Operation phase</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Loss of agricultural land</li> <li>• Loss of trees</li> <li>• Loss of livelihood</li> <li>• Dislocation of property</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Accident risk and safety during building construction</li> <li>• Setting up of construction camp, buildings and right-of-way maintenance</li> <li>• Generation of waste materials and water quality degradation.</li> <li>• Occupational health and safety risks associated with civil construction</li> <li>• Increased employment opportunities and scope for business</li> <li>• Noise and vibration during construction</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Safety risks associated with transportation of construction materials,</li> <li>• Change in climate, air quality, water resource, noise and vibration</li> <li>• land, soil, biological environment and water resources degradation including terrestrial vegetation</li> <li>• Increase in availability of goods and services</li> <li>• Scope for improvement of business in nearby areas</li> </ul>

#### 6.4 Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP)

It appears from the analysis and overview of the relevant Acts that compensation for land acquisition is to be sufficient to take care of losses of PAFs as well as PAPs and social issues. For transparency, the broad provisions of the Act are indicated below;

- Continued consultations with representatives of Panchayats/Municipality will be the main feature of the R&R planning and implementation of the project
- The Administrator and Commissioner for Resettlement and Rehabilitation will be appointed by the appropriate government.
- The Administrator of the project will ensure preparation of R&R plan and public disclosure as per the provisions of the Act.
- The SIA report shall be disclosed as per Section 7(5) of the Act.
- The R&R benefits will be as per provision of the Second Schedule of the Act, which are elaborated hereunder.

SI. No	Type of Impact	Mitigation measures
1	Loss of agricultural land	Compensation as per provision of LARR Act 2013 & Rules
2	Loss of homestead land	Compensation as per provision of LARR Act 2013

SI. No	Type of Impact	Mitigation Measures
1	PAFs will lose their agricultural land, homestead land and livelihoods	Compensation as per the provision of LARR Act, 2013. Rehabilitation assistance as per schedule II, Alternative job opportunities may be provided to the eligible family members by the authorities of the district
2	Tree loss by PAFs	Lump sum compensation as per local valuation.
3	Possibility of environmental pollution due to dust and other material during construction of the project	Surrounding the project site with very tall tin or asbestos.
4	Possibility of water pollution during construction phase	Supply of purified water to the project site and temporary housing of the employed workers

## **6.5. Mitigation Measures**

### **6.5.1 Social Measures**

- Any dispute between the stakeholders should be resolved and it should be ensured that compensation is given to the legal owner.
- Panchayat/Municipality should be helped to prepare programmes for meaningful and productive participation of the elderly in village life so that they don't feel left out and unwanted during the project implementation period and thereafter.
- Excess land acquired for the proposed project, if any, should be handed over to the original land owner.
- Effort should be made for up-liftment of women and marginalized sections of the community by ensuring their participation in decision making and enhancing their traditional skills / developing new skills.
- Project affected persons have requested for compensation at 4 times the market value (about Rs.5,00,000-Rs.6,00,000/- per dec.) and job for their family members.
- Approach roads to religious institutions damaged during construction should be made good or alternative road should be provided by the R&B authorities.

### **6.5.2 Resettlement and Rehabilitation Measures**

- After land acquisition, skill development trainings may be provided to the PAPs losing their livelihoods so that they can earn their living otherwise.
- During the operational and other stages of the project, preference should be given to the local labourers in provision of employment.
- Land acquisition for the project leaves public utilities like post office, fair price shops, food storage godowns, electricity supply and healthcare facilities unaffected. Similar is the situations in case of Anganwadi Centres, places of worship etc. Therefore, there is no necessity to draw a separate management plan for these public utilities.

### **6.5.3 Economic Measures**

- Compensation should be disbursed within a stipulated time frame.
- Project Affected People should be given proper counselling for productive and safe investment of compensation money.
- Damage of crops during project implementation period should be suitably compensated.

- The land acquiring body should make arrangements to remove the spilled over raw materials from the surrounding fields/houses during the construction phase.
- A narrow strip of land comprising small patches of land of the individual HH will be acquired for the proposed of the project. Therefore, the loss of land of a HH will be very small compared to his total landholding. In some cases, after acquisition, the remaining patch of a plot may be too small to utilize in some other way for which the remaining part of land should also be acquired by IDCO..

#### **6.5.4 Environmental Measures**

- The policy related to compensation for trees should be explained clearly and maximum compensation should be paid.
- To ameliorate the adverse environmental impact of tree felling for construction of Administrative Enclave, massive plantation of tree species surrounding the campus was suggested by the people of the area. Tree species suitable for the location and with economic values should be planted in consultation with forest officers of the locality.
- CSR activities should be taken up in consultation with local people and other stakeholders.

#### **6.5.5 Community Health and Safety Measures**

- The Indian safety standards and all legislative requirements during construction and operation of the project should be adhered to.
- During the construction of the project, the construction site should be notified in time for the knowledge of the adjacent road users.
- Surrounding the project site with very tall tin to avoid environmental pollution which may occur by dust and other materials

#### **6.5.6 Planning of Emergency Services**

- Regular Consultation with Ambulance, Fire and Rescue and Police Services may be held for emergency response.
- Emergency services in the development site and emergency management plan including evacuation procedures, collaboration between site and emergency service personnel etc. should be drawn up well ahead.
- Information regarding size of workforce, activities being undertaken and emergency response services and facilities should be widely disseminated.

## **6.6 Environment Management Plan (EMP)**

The Environmental Management Plan (EMP) has been prepared to ensure that the project is implemented in an environmentally sustainable manner. This has been formulated for mitigation of the adverse impacts on the basis of the present environmental conditions. The Environmental Management Plan (EMP) relevant for construction and operation phases is described below.

### **6.6.1 EMP during Construction Phase**

- Impacts during construction phase arise mostly due to civil and structural works such as site preparation, land levelling, laying of foundations, transportations of construction materials and machineries, etc. These impacts are temporary and localized except the permanent change in local landscape at the project site.

### **6.6.2 Water Environment**

Since during the construction phase, water will be utilized for civil work as well as drinking water, arrangement for Water Management Plan in labour camps will be necessary.

- Water should be supplied from reliable and safe sources.
- Water should be optimally used for civil works.
- Adequate water supply should be ensured for drinking and sanitation purposes at work sites.
- Wastages/leakages of water should be avoided by using Push type tap.

### **6.6.3 Land Environment**

- Soon after the construction phase is over, surplus earth should be utilized to fill up low lying areas, debris should be cleared and all un-built surface need to be reinstated.
- Loose earth, if any, will be suppressed by sprinkling water to control dust.

### **6.6.4 Biological Environment**

As trees will be cut during the construction phase, alternate plantation should have to be made as a compensatory measure.

### **6.6.5 Occupational Health & Safety**

Construction activities do not call for any specific measure for occupational and health safety. However, all the necessary safety measures should be taken for

operation and maintenance of construction equipment and machineries used. Above all, the mitigation measures suggested in Chapter-V need to be taken up.

### 6.7 Proposed SIMP Outlay

An outlay plan has been prepared on the basis of SIMP outlined above. It is a tentative plan as compensation against land loss is to be decided by the Authorities concerned as per Act and Rules. The same is indicated in Table 6.4.

<b>Table-6.4: SIMP Outlays</b>					
<b>Sl. No</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Rate (Rs)</b>	<b>Amount in Lakh Rs</b>
1	Compensation for loss of land to title holders	Acre	3.180	50,00,000.00	159.0
2	Training for skill development	Persons	100	3000.00	3.00
3	Compensatory afforestation	Acre	3.00	100000.00	3.00
4	Other development works in villages	Village	1	10,00,000.00	10.0
<b>Total</b>					<b>175.0</b>

## Chapter-7

# Cost-Benefit Analysis

### 7.1 Introduction

One of the objectives of SIA is to study the social impact of the project and environmental impact. The social costs and benefits of an infrastructural project are different from its private costs and benefits because of externalities. It also aims to estimate cost of addressing them in accordance with the R&R policy of the government. It results in overall assessment of additional requirements for Rehabilitation and resettlement if any. This section provides an overview of budget required vis-à-vis the benefits of the project. It also discusses about assessment of public purpose, social impacts and social costs of this project.

Social benefits are estimated by taking into account the expected future streams of benefits and costs. The present value of these is estimated by using a discount rate. There is no standardized method of finding the discount rate as it is subjective and depends on the view points of the persons concerned. Future being uncertain, project outcomes cannot be estimated with certainty. A similar problem is faced while estimating the cost and benefits in environmental analysis. The standard technique used is sensitivity analysis based on willingness to pay and willingness to ask. Such an analysis of the present project involves conjectures, which would be at the best inexact for policy implementation.

This chapter discusses the nature and intensity of social theory regarding the evaluation of public objectives, less displaced alternatives, minimum land requirements, feasibility and quantification of mitigation measures. Finally, the chapter aims to achieve the proposed overall benefits of the project and the proposed acquisition and gives a final recommendation as to whether the land should be acquired for the project considering the impact on the project affected people, panchayats and adjoining areas as well as the direct beneficiaries of the project area.

## **7.2 Social Costs and Benefits of the Project**

Some social benefits and costs of the project can be mentioned here for consideration at the time of estimating money values. One such visible social benefit is easiness of increasing business opportunities in this area. Generally, businesses are like food service, hospitality and convenience experience increased sales. Additionally, local companies are often leveraged for various aspects of the construction project such as those that sell hardware, flooring, paint, etc. After completion of the project, it will offer vital services to the community. For instance, this is especially true for projects that build new schools, hospitals, apartment complexes, recreation centers, etc. The social value of construction can also play a role in reducing crime rates by improving the physical appearance of an area and increasing footfall with things like shops and restaurants, It will also create opportunities for employment which can help to reduce crime rates further.

As a result, there can often be more incentive to continue the development of these areas and invest even more into better housing, more accessible social accommodation and more.

## **7.3 Challenges for Cost-Benefit Analysis**

Cost Benefit analysis is useful as an instrument for decision making on a project. The accuracy of the analysis depends on how correctly costs and benefits are estimated. Compared to private costs social costs are different as the former includes many other elements such as environmental loss. Similar is the case with social benefits which takes into account benefits of the future generations and non-human stakeholders. Social benefit is not the sum total of individual welfare, but more than that.

There are many problems in correctly measuring social costs and benefits. Some costs are easy to estimate while other costs like impact on environment dislocation etc. are to be attached the correct value. Realities are more complex and uncertain. The project costs are better known at the macro level i.e. the level of IDCO authorities. Estimation of benefits is more involved and needs longer time. Such a venture appears to be very challenging.

#### **7.4 Some Considerations for Cost-Benefit Analysis**

In course of field survey and interactions with people in the project affected area, certain issues were raised which need to be incorporated while making cost benefit analysis of the project.

- i) People considered land very vital not only for their livelihood, but also for its permanent value as an asset. Acquisition of land by the Government will adversely affect their confidence. Therefore, PAPs expect more compensation for land and other assets like trees and wells, etc., so that they can create an alternative sustainable source of income.
- ii) It is true that there is no loss of water bodies by land acquisition, but the chances of these getting polluted at the time of construction and privacy being lost cannot be ruled out. In view of this, PAPs expect that necessary protective measures should be taken by the authorities.
- iii) To maintain ecological balance in the region, people pleaded for alternate plantation of more trees on either side of the roads. Species of economic value adapted to the locality are to be selected for plantation in consultation with the community and forest officers. So, initiatives should be taken by the IDCO authority to plant these trees. Cultivation of these trees will help increase income of the local people.
- iv) Land acquisition and increased mobility of persons in the area will interfere with their present way of life. To mitigate their discomfitures, people placed their demand for certain common facilities like installation of tube wells, setting up of club houses and provision of medical facilities in their villages.
- v) Gap between consecutive land settlements is very long and the land mutation process is cumbersome. Therefore, real owners of land are different from the names found in land records. This has led to disputes over land ownership and cases are pending in Tahsil office for years together. This needs to be settled before disbursement of compensation to the actual owner.

The above demands of the people are genuine and do not involve huge expenditure. It should be taken into account by the R&B while making social cost benefit analysis of the project.

## **7.5 Final Recommendation**

From the above analysis, it is clear that the proposed project “Land Bank Filling by IDCO, Bhubaneswar” will be extended benefits not only to the people of the affected area but also to the entire tahasil and district. In fact, the entire region stands to be benefited from this upcoming project. Implementation of the project will bear both positive and negative impact on the area. However, if the proposed Mitigation Plan is followed, it will help mitigate the social impacts by minimizing the negative impacts and amplify the positive impacts, thereby overshadowing the adverse social costs.

Therefore, keeping in mind the macro picture of this project, which will contribute to the development of the district as well as the state, the Social Impact Assessment Study Team recommends the process of acquisition of 3.180 acres of ST owned land from Goibhanga village in Lathikata tehsil of Sundargarh district by IDCO for Land Bank filling, which will thereafter, allotted to a company Eastern Allies Pvt Ltd. However, it should be kept in mind that all the measures suggested to mitigate the various identified impacts are followed judiciously.

## **Chapter- 8**

### **Public Hearing on SIA Report**

#### **8.1. Introduction**

The RFCTLARR Act envisages that whenever there is a need to conduct a Social Impact Assessment Study, the Government shall ensure that a public hearing is conducted in the affected areas to ensure that the views of the affected families are recorded. According to RFCTLARR Act, 2013, SIA report is prepared to assess the losses of land losers and affected families of the area due to land acquisition for government projects. Public hearings are conducted to know the views of the land losers about compensation, rehabilitation and re-settlement. The views of the affected persons on social impact assessment study are invited during public hearing and these are incorporated in the final report. This makes the land acquisition process transparent leaving no occasion for suspicion.

With the operation of the project, the economic, social and physical environment of the area is affected. Traditional economic and social status gets disturbed and environment deteriorates. Appropriate remedial measures are in order for overall development of the project affected area. Views of the general public are important in this connection. They very well know their conveniences and welfare, hence the importance of their views. Scope for this is created at the time of Public hearing.

#### **8.2 The Process**

- A Public hearing shall be conducted after giving adequate publicity about the date, time and venue at the affected area.
- Provided that where the affected area involves more than one GP or Municipality, public hearing shall be conducted in every GP where more than 25% of land belonging to that Gram Sabha or Municipality is being acquired.
- Consultation of Gram Sabha in scheduled areas shall be as per the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled area) Act, 1996.
- On completion of the public hearing, the Implementing Authority, shall submit the draft R & R Scheme along with a specific report on the claims and objections raised in the public hearing to the District Collector.

### **8.3. Objectives of Public Hearing**

The main objectives of public hearing are as follows:

- To make the findings of the Social Impact Assessment study transparent and make it known among the affected people.
- To put together the reactions of the affected people on the main findings of SIA study as well as their other views about land acquisition.
- To make the affected people aware of their dues as per RFCTLARR Act, 2013 and in different development projects of the Government.
- To rectify wrong ideas of the affected households and public on land acquisition.
- To analyze the views of project affected people at the time of public hearing and incorporate the same in the SIA Report.

### **8.4 Programme of Public Hearings**

A draft report has been prepared on “**Social Impact Assessment for acquisition of private land from Goibhanga Village under Lathikata Tahasil in Sundargarh district for Land Bank Filling by IDCO, Bhubaneswar**” by the study team of M/s. Research and Information Centre for Orissa (RICOR), Bhubaneswar and the same in English and Odia versions was submitted to the State SIA Unit, NCDS, Bhubaneswar. After examination, the State SIA Unit submitted the copies of the report to the Collector and District Magistrate, Sundargarh.

The District Administration prepared the programme indicating venue, date and time of public hearings and informed the officials concerned for making necessary arrangements. As per the notified schedule public hearing was held as detailed below:

<b>Date</b>	<b>Time</b>	<b>Venue of Public Hearing</b>	<b>Tahasil</b>	<b>Affected Village</b>
10.08.2023	11.00 AM	Goibhanga village	Lathikata	Goibhanga

During the public hearings, people were informed about the findings of the SIA report, provisions of RFCTLARR Act, 2013 on compensation to land losers and

proposals for overall development of the project affected area. After this, views and demands of the people were invited and were documented along with video recording.

#### **8.4. Minutes of Public Hearing**

<b>Date</b>	<b>Time</b>	<b>Venue of Public Hearing</b>	<b>Tahasil</b>	<b>Affected Village</b>
10.08.2023	11.00 AM	Goibhanga village	Lathikata	Goibhanga

#### **List of Participants**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Position/Affiliation</b>
1	Smt. Sushree Rekha Mahanta	Addl. Tahasildar, Sundargarh
2	Sri Subash Chandra Pradhan	Land Acquisition Officer, Sundargarh
3	Sri Amiya Bagh	ALO, Sambalpur Divn.
4	Sri Niraj Kumar Gupta	Revenue Inspector, O/o. LAO, Sundargarh
5	Smt. Khusmaren Toppo	Naib Sarapanch, Kalunga (kha)
6	Sri Radheshyam Bagh	I/C of Local Police Station
7	Sri Ramakant Mishra	SIA Team, RICOR, Bhubaneswar
8	Sri Satyabrata Behera	SIA Team, RICOR, Bhubaneswar
9	60 Inhabitants	From Goibhanga village

The meeting started at 11.00 AM with a welcome note by Sri Ramakanta Mishra from RICOR. Sri Mishra introduced the persons on the dais, and presented the main findings of the SIA report. He spoke on the objectives and need for public hearing.

Sri Subash Chandra Pradhan, Land Acquisition Officer, Sundargarh spoke on the objectives and need for public hearing. He threw light on the legal provisions relating to Land Acquisition Act RFLTLARR, 2013 and brought out its superiority over the earlier Act. He also made people aware about their rights and also

discussed about the compensation for land acquisition and its process of release. Then the question answer session commenced.



#### **Questions, Views & Demands by the villagers:**

- **Sri Dhana kumar Munda, Sri Fagu Minj and Sri Sambhunath Thakur:** They said that they are agreed to give land for the proposed project, but they demanded for adequate compensation towards land loss.
- **Sri Iswar Toppo:** He has lands adjacent to the company's factory. The waste water discharged from the company's factory is overflowing all over the land and his land is completely destroyed, for which agriculture cannot be done on it. He requested to facilitate some consideration in this regard.
- **Sri Rabindra Tudu & Smt. Shantilata Minj:** Due to the some red colored polluted water discharged from the factories of the local company and overflowing all over their lands, no farming can be done on the land. Therefore, it would be beneficial, if the necessary drains could be constructed to drain the water, he said.
- **Sri Birendra Lath & Sri Xavier Lakra:** They said that the local area is surrounded by a large number of company factories. The vehicles used for the transportation. Construction of better roads for running of transportation vehicles of the companies is necessary. Besides, provision of better hospitals and ambulance services for emergency treatment of people is highly essential. They requested for construction of a club house and improvement of playgrounds in the village.

- **Smt. Khusmaren Toppo, Naib Sarpanch:** She said that it is absolutely necessary to repair the dilapidated houses of the Upper Primary School in the local area and to renovate and restore the Anganwadi Center. She further said that there is a need for the construction of a club house and improvement of the existing playground in the village.

After listening to the questions, views and demands of all the questioners, **Smt. Sushree Rekha Mahanta, Additional Tehsildar, Lathikata** said that all the complaints and views of the people will be considered at the government level and necessary action will be taken, she assured.

**Demand for Public welfare:**

- Adequate compensation to be provided to the land-losing families immediately
- Good quality hospital and ambulance services in the local area
- Renovation of Upper Primary School in the local area and recovery of Anganwadi Centre
- Construction of a club house and improvement of existing playground
- Construction of drainage and drainage system
- Provision of drinking water facilities
- Employment of local people in the proposed company factory to be built
- Construction of improved roads around the project
- Plantation of trees on both sides of roads

Since no other questions to put by the villagers, the meeting was over with vote of thanks given by Sri Ramakant Mishra, Representative of RICOR, Bhubaneswar.

**Public Hearing Meeting for Acquisition of Private Land from Goibhanga village  
under Lathikata Tahasil of Sundargarh district for "Land Bank Filling by IDCO,  
Bhubaneswar" (ToR 21-00001).**

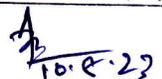
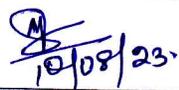
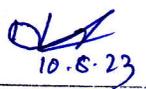
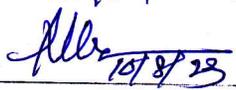
**(Attendance Sheet for Officials Participants)**

Name of the G.P. : Kalunga (Kha)

Date : 10.08.2023

Name of the Village : Goibhanga

Time : 11.00 AM.

Sl. No.	Name of the participant	Designation	Mobile No.	Signature
1				
2	Sobaka Chandra Pradhan	LAD, Sundargarh	9438046852	 10/8/23
3	Anzika Bish	ALO, IDCO CRP Div.	9437501221	 10.8.23
4	Sushree Reba Mahanta	Adll. Tehsil Dhan Lathikata	7847048172	 10/08/23
5	Khemaraj Toppo	Nais Sarpanch, Kalunga Kha	9861124126	Khemaraj Toppo
6	Niraja K. Gupta	RI, LAD Sundargarh	9437888211	 10.8.23
7	Rodhe Shyam Bas	IC B J Pradhan	9937569853	 10/08/2023
8	Ramavanta Mishra	Com. RILOR, BBSR	9438155282	 10/8/23
9				
10				
11				
12				
13				
14				
15				

ସୁନ୍ଦରଗଡ଼ ଜିଲ୍ଲାର ଲାଠିକଟା ତହସିଲର ଗୋଇଭଙ୍ଗା ଗ୍ରାମରୁ ଶିକ୍ଷାୟନ ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠା ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟରେ “ଲ୍ୟାଣ୍ଡ ବ୍ୟାଙ୍କ”  
ନିମନ୍ତେ ଇଡ଼କୋ, ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱର ଦ୍ୱାରା ଭୂମି ଅଧିଗ୍ରହଣର ସାମାଜିକ ପ୍ରଭାବ ଆକଳନ ସମ୍ପର୍କିତ ଜନଶୁଣାଣୀ  
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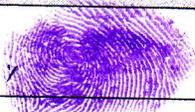
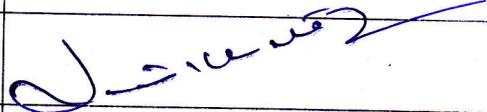
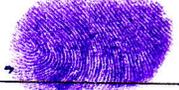
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ଗ୍ରା.ପ. / ମୁନିସିପାଲିଟି : Kalunga

ତାରିଖ : 10-08-2023

ଗ୍ରାମ / ଖାତ : Goibhanga

ସମୟ : 11:00 AM

କ୍ରମିକ ସଂଖ୍ୟା	ଅଂଶଗ୍ରହଣକାରୀଙ୍କ ନାମ	ଦସ୍ତଖତ
୧	Dhan Keemar Munda	 LIT. Dhankeemar Munda
୨	Fagu Minz	Fagu MINZ
୩	Sambhuenath Thakur	Sambhuenath Thakur
୪	Namlend Tapoi	
୫	Anil Kumar	
୬	Binto Minz	Binto
୭	John Mary	John
୮	Bimal Choudhary	Sirake Toppo
୯	Anjor Toppo.	Anjor Toppo
୧୦	Birendra Lal	Birendra Lal
୧୧	Robindra Kumar	!!
୧୨	Prashanti Minz	Rasanti minz
୧୩	Magdali Lakera	Magdali Lakera
୧୪	Smt Gour.	

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୧୫	Sanatan Xadia	Sanatan dadia
୧୬	Jawara mendari	Jawra munda
୧୭	Xavier Lakra	Xavier Lakra
୧୮	Dilla Ekka	
୧୯	Jowkin Beja	Jowkin Beja
୨୦	शिवनारायण साय	
୨୧	Prabhu Sahay Pappo	
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# **Annexure-I**

**Govt. of Odisha Notification**

**ଓଡ଼ିଶା ସରକାର**  
**ରାଜସ୍ୱ ଓ ବିପର୍ଯ୍ୟୟ ପରିଚାଳନା ବିଭାଗ**

RDM-LAC-SUN-0011-2023- 19707 /RDM dated 01 JUN 2023

**ସାମାଜିକ ପ୍ରଭାବ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଧାରଣ ନିମନ୍ତେ ଅଧିଷ୍ଠାନ**

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

୧. ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ବିକାଶକାରୀଙ୍କ ନାମ:- ଚିପ୍ ଜେନେରାଲ ମ୍ୟାନେଜର, (ଲ୍ୟାଣ୍ଡ) ଇଡ଼କୋ, ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱର ।

୨. ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବିତ ଭୂମି ଅଧିଗ୍ରହଣ ର ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟ- ସୁନ୍ଦରଗଡ଼ ଜିଲ୍ଲାର ଲାଠିକଟା ତହସିଲର ଗୋଇଭଙ୍ଗା ଗ୍ରାମରେ ଶିଳ୍ପାୟନ ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠା (Land Bank Filing) ନିମନ୍ତେ ।

୩. SIA study କରୁଥିବା ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନର ଯୋଗାଯୋଗ ସୂଚନା :- Research and Information Centre for Orissa (RICOR), Bhubaneswar.

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

୪. ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ପାଇଁ ସୁନ୍ଦରଗଡ଼ ଜିଲ୍ଲାରେ ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବିତ ଭୂ ଅଧିଗ୍ରହଣର ବିବରଣୀ/ ତହସିଲ

କ୍ରମିକନଂ	ତହସିଲ	ଗ୍ରାମପଞ୍ଚାୟତ/ ମ୍ୟୁନିସିପାଲିଟି	ଗ୍ରାମ	ବେସରକାରୀଜମି	ମନ୍ତବ୍ୟ
୧	ଲାଠିକଟା	କଲୁଙ୍ଗା (ଖ)	ଗୋଇଭଙ୍ଗା	୩.୧୮୦	
			ମୋଟ୍-	୩.୧୮୦	

ଭୂମି ଅନୁସୂଚିର ନକଲ ଏଥି ସହିତ ସଲଗ୍ନ କରା ଯାଇଛି ।

୫. ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବିତ ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ର ସଂକ୍ଷିପ୍ତ ବିବରଣୀ :- ସୁନ୍ଦରଗଡ଼ ଜିଲ୍ଲାର ୦୧ ତହସିଲର ଉପରୋକ୍ତ ୦୧ ଟି ରାଜସ୍ୱ ଗ୍ରାମରେ ଚିପ୍ ଜେନେରାଲ ମ୍ୟାନେଜର, (ଲ୍ୟାଣ୍ଡ) ଇଡ଼କୋ, ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱରଙ୍କ ଦ୍ୱାରା

ସୁନ୍ଦରଗଡ଼ ଜିଲ୍ଲାର ଲାଠିକଟା ତହସିଲର ଗୋଇଭଙ୍ଗା ଗ୍ରାମରେ ଶିଳ୍ପାୟନ ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠା (Land Bank Filing) ନିମନ୍ତେ ଘରୋଇ ଜମି ଅଧିଗ୍ରହଣ କରାଯିବ ।

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

ସୁନ୍ଦରଗଡ଼ ଜିଲ୍ଲାରେ ଉପରୋକ୍ତ ୦୧ ଟି ଗ୍ରାମର ୩.୧୮୦ ଏକର ଘରୋଇ ଜମି ସୁନ୍ଦରଗଡ଼ ଜିଲ୍ଲାର ଲାଠିକଟା ତହସିଲର ଗୋଇଭଙ୍ଗା ଗ୍ରାମରେ ଶିଳ୍ପାୟନ ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠା (Land Bank Filing) ନିମନ୍ତେ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଭୁକ୍ତ । ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ଜମିର ବିସ୍ତୃତ ତାଲିକା/ ତହସିଲ SIA ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଭୁକ୍ତ ପାରିବ ।

୭. SIA ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ ର ପ୍ରାଥମିକ ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟ ଏବଂ ମୁଖ୍ୟ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟା ବଳୀ :-

ସର୍ବସାଧାରଣ ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଧାରଣ

ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ଅଞ୍ଚଳରେ ଥିବା ସମସ୍ତ ଗ୍ରାମପଞ୍ଚାୟତ / ଗ୍ରାମ / ଖାର୍ଡର ପରାମର୍ଶକ୍ରମେ SIA ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ କରାଯିବ । SIA ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ କ୍ଷେତ୍ରପରିଦର୍ଶନ, ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିଙ୍କ ସାମୁହିକ ଆଲୋଚନା ଏବଂ ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିଙ୍କ ମତାମତ ରୂପାନ୍ତ ରିପୋର୍ଟ ରେ ସ୍ଥାନିତହେବ ।

ଭୂମି ଅଧିଗ୍ରହଣ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟକ୍ଷ ଅଥବା ପରୋକ୍ଷ ଶତକଡ଼ା ୨୫ ଭାଗ ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ସମସ୍ତ ଗ୍ରାମ ସଭାମାନଙ୍କ ରେ ଜନ ଶୁଣାଣି କରାଯିବ ।

୮. ଗ୍ରାମସଭା / ଭୂମିମାଲିକଙ୍କସହମତିଆବଶ୍ୟକକି?

ସହମତିଆବଶ୍ୟକ ।

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

ସରକାରୀ ବିଜ୍ଞପ୍ତି ପ୍ରକାଶିତ ଦିବସ ୦ରୁ ୬ ମାସ ମଧ୍ୟରେ SIA ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ ସମାପନ କରାଯିବ ।

SIA ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ ରିପୋର୍ଟ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ପଞ୍ଚାୟତ/ ଗ୍ରାମ/ ଖାର୍ଡ ସ୍ତରରେ ସ୍ଥାନୀୟ ଭାଷାରେ ପ୍ରକାଶନ କରାହେବ । ତତସହିତ ଜିଲ୍ଲାପାଳ, ଉପଜିଲ୍ଲାପାଳ ଏବଂ ବ୍ଲକ ମହକୁମାରେ ପ୍ରକାଶନ କରାଯିବ ଏବଂ ସର୍ବସାଧାରଣ କ୍ଷେତ୍ରରେ ସରକାରଙ୍କ ୱେବସାଇଟରେ ସୁଚିତହେବ ।

ରାଜ୍ୟପାଳ କି ଆଦେଶାନୁସାରେ

  
ମଧୁସୂତା ସାହୁ  
ଅତିରିକ୍ତ ଶାସନ ସଚିବ

Memo No. 19708

Dated 01 JUN 2023

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

SRO Number may be allotted to this publication.

  
21.5.23

Under Secretary to Govt.

Memo No. 19709

Dated 01 JUN 2023

Copy forwarded to Industries Department for information and necessary action.

  
21.5.23

Under Secretary to Govt.

Memo No. 19710

Date 01 JUN 2023

Copy forwarded to RDC(N.D), Sambalpur/ Collector, Sundargarh/ L.A.O, Sundargarh for information and necessary action.

  
21.5.23

Under Secretary to Govt.

Memo No. 19711

Dated 01 JUN 2023

Copy forwarded to State Coordinator, Nabakrushna Choudhury Centre for Development Studies, Bhubaneswar (email ID- [sia.ncds@gov.in](mailto:sia.ncds@gov.in)/ [ncdsbbsr1987@gmail.com](mailto:ncdsbbsr1987@gmail.com)) for information and necessary action.

  
21.5.23

Under Secretary to Govt.

Memo No. 19712

Dated 01 JUN 2023

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

  
21.5.23

Under Secretary to Govt.

**ଶାନ୍ତିକାନ୍ତ କପି**

ମୌଜ: ଗୋରଇଙ୍ଗା

ଠିକଣା: ଲାଠିକଟା

ଥାନା: ଲାଠିକଟା

ଓଫିସ: ସୁନ୍ଦରଗଡ଼

କ୍ର.ନଂ	ଜାଗା ନଂ.	ପୂର୍ବ ନଂ.	ବିସମ	ମୋଟ ରକଦା (ଏକର ରେ)	ଅର୍ଦ୍ଧ ରକଦା (ଏକର ରେ)	ରାଜସ୍ୱ ନାମ, ପିତାଙ୍କ ନାମ, ଚାଡ଼ି ଓ ବାସସ୍ଥାନ
୧	୨୪/୩୧୧	୧୨୧	ଗୋଡ଼ା-୨	୦.୦୭	୦.୦୭	ଧାନ ବୃକ୍ଷର ମୁଖ୍ୟ ପି.ବି.ବି.ବାସ ମୁଖ୍ୟ ଜା.ମୁଖ୍ୟ ବା: ବିକରୀ
୨	୨୪/୨୪୫	୧୩୯/୧୦୯୧ ୧୩୮/୧୦୯୦	ଗୋଡ଼ା-୨ ବେ.ସା.	୦.୫୮ ୦.୧୦	୦.୫୮ ୦.୧୦	ଫାଗୁ ମିତ୍ତ ପି.ବି.ବି. ମିତ୍ତ ଜା:ଓରାମ ବା:ସାନ ବୃକ୍ଷ ଗାଁ ଥାନା: ବ୍ରାହ୍ମଣାଚରଙ୍ଗ, ସୁନ୍ଦରଗଡ଼
୩	୨୪/୨୪୭	୧୪୫ ୧୪୩/୧୦୯୨	ମା.ସା. ବେ.ସା.	୦.୨୨୫ ୧.୦୦	୦.୨୨୫ ୧.୦୦	ଫାଗୁ ମିତ୍ତ ପି.ବି.ବି. ମିତ୍ତ ଜା:ଓରାମ ବା:ସାନ ବୃକ୍ଷ ଗାଁ ଥାନା: ବ୍ରାହ୍ମଣାଚରଙ୍ଗ, ସୁନ୍ଦରଗଡ଼,
୪	୨୪/୨୫୯	୧୨୧/୭୭୧	ଗୋଡ଼ା-୨	୦.୧୦	୦.୧୦	ଫାଗୁ ମିତ୍ତ ପି.ବି.ବି. ମିତ୍ତ ଜା:ଓରାମ ବା:ସାନ ବୃକ୍ଷ ଗାଁ ଥାନା: ବ୍ରାହ୍ମଣାଚରଙ୍ଗ, ସୁନ୍ଦରଗଡ଼
୫	୨୪/୨୫୪	୧୪୦/୧୦୯୫	ଗୋଡ଼ା-୨	୧.୧୨	୧.୧୧୫	ସମ୍ବୁନାଥ ଠାକୁର ପି.ବି.ବି.ବି. ଠାକୁର ଜା:ଭୂୟାଁ ବା: ବକୁଳା (ଖ) ଠାକୁ ବ୍ରା:ବ୍ରାହ୍ମଣାଚରଙ୍ଗ ଜିଲ୍ଲା: ସୁନ୍ଦରଗଡ଼
		ମୋଟ			୩.୧୮୦	

*Amun*  
L.A. Section

*R.I.*  
L.A.  
ରାଜସ୍ୱ ବିଭାଗ  
ରୁ ଅର୍ଦ୍ଧ ରକଦା  
ସୁନ୍ଦରଗଡ଼

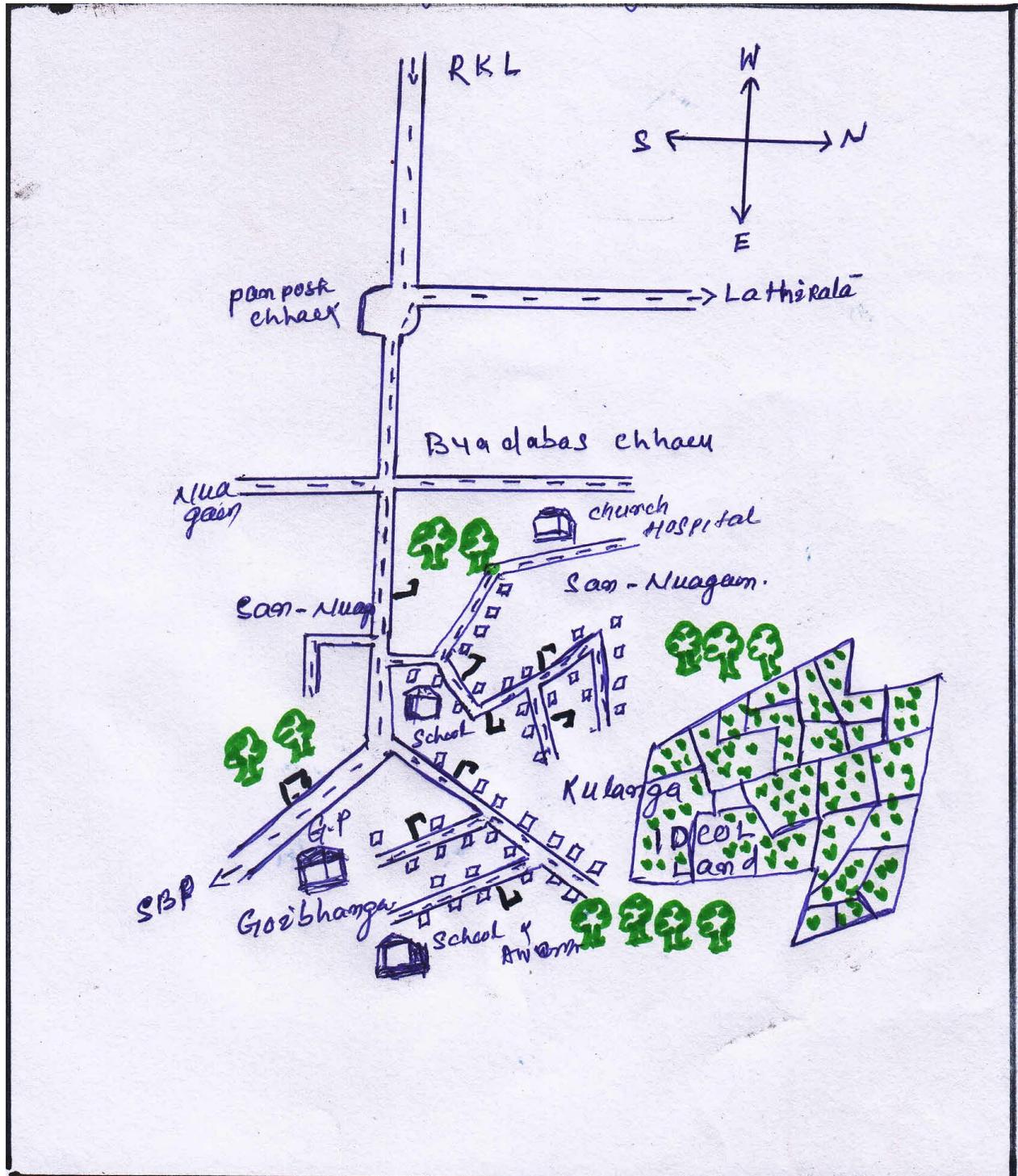
*R.I. L.A. Section*  
ରାଜସ୍ୱ ବିଭାଗ  
ରୁ ଅର୍ଦ୍ଧ ରକଦା  
ସୁନ୍ଦରଗଡ଼

*Tehsildar*  
LADHAKATA

# **Annexure-II**

## **Resource Maps of Project Affected Villages**

# Resource Map of Goibhanga village of Lathikata Tahasil



# **Annexure-III**

**Photographs of FGDs  
and Household Survey**

## Photographs of FGD & Household Survey



# **Annexure-IV**

**Questionnaire for  
Household Survey**

Questionnaire No.

## Household Interview Schedule

Land Acquisition of private land from Goibhanga village under Lathikata Tahasil of Sundargarh district for “Land Bank Filling” by IDCO, Bhubaneswar (ToR 21-00001)

### Section 1: General Information

<b>Tahasil</b>	
<b>Village</b>	
<b>GP</b>	
<b>Block</b>	
<b>Khata No.</b>	
<b>Plot No.</b>	

Study conducted by:



**Research & Information Centre for Orissa**

3<sup>rd</sup> Floor, OPSL Tower, F/16, Chandaka Industrial Estate, Chandrasekharpur,  
Bhubaneswar – 751024, Odisha.

## Section 1: General Information

- 1.1. Name of the Village: ..... 1.2. Name of the GP .....
- 1.3. Name of Tahasil..... 1.4. Name of Block:.....
- 1.5. District: .....
- 1.6. Name of the Respondent: .....
- 1.7. Relationship with the Head of the household: .....
- 1.8 Nature of property to be affected:

1	2	3	4
House	Homestead Land	Agricultural Land	Others (Specify)

- 1.9. Years of occupation of the property to be affected: \_\_\_\_\_ Years
- 1.10. Present address of the property: \_\_\_\_\_
- 1.11. Mother Tongue: (Hindi-1; Odia-2; Others-3; in case of others specify.)

## **Section 2 : Identification of the Household**

- 2.1 Name of the Household : \_\_\_\_\_
- 2.2 Sex (1-Male, 2-Female): \_\_\_\_\_
- 2.3 Nationality: \_\_\_\_\_
- 2.4 Religion: \_\_\_\_\_
- 2.5 Caste/Tribe: (SC-1, ST-2, OBC-3, General-4) :
- 2.6 Sub Caste/ Sub Tribe (Specify):
- 2.7 Have you been displaced earlier? : Yes-1, No-2
- (a) From where: Village: \_\_\_\_\_, Tahsil: \_\_\_\_\_, District: \_\_\_\_\_
- (b) When: \_\_\_\_\_
- (c) Type of project: \_\_\_\_\_
- (d) Name of project: \_\_\_\_\_

### Section 3: Socio-Economic Status

#### 3.1 Household Particulars

Sl.	Name of Persons	Relationship with HH	Sex (M/F)	Age	Marital Status (Give coding as noted below)	Educational Qualification (Give coding as noted below)	Occupation and Monthly Income (Give coding as noted below)				Total monthly Income (Rs.)
							Main Occupation	Monthly Income	Subsidiary Occupation	Monthly Income	
1											
2											
3											
4											
5											
6											
7											
8											
9											
10											

<b>* Sex:</b>	Male-1, Female-2, Third Gender:3
<b>** Marital Status</b>	Married-1; Unmarried-2; Divorcee-3; Separated-4; Widowed/Widower-5;
<b>*** Educational Qualification:</b>	Illiterate-(1); Just literate-(2); Primary-(3); High School-4; Matriculate-(5), Intermediate/+2 -(6) Graduate-(7), Post- Graduate-8, Technical Degree-(9), Technical Diploma-(10), ITI/CT, etc.-(11), Professional Degree (MBA, etc)-(12), Others (Specify)-(13)
<b>**** Usual Activity:</b>	Employed-(1), Unemployed-(2), House wife-(3), Student-(4), Non-School going Child-(5), Old-6, Retired-7, Others (Specify)-8
<b>### Occupation:</b>	Cultivator-1, Allied activity-2, Agricultural Labourer-3, Daily Wage Earner-4, Salaried-5, Business -6, Craft Artisan - 7, Profession/Professional-8, Others (specify)-9.

- 3.2 Number of family members: Total: \_\_\_\_\_ Male: \_\_\_\_\_ Female: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Family members above 18 years of age: Total: \_\_\_\_\_ Male: \_\_\_\_\_ Female: \_\_\_\_\_
- 3.3 Type of Family: Joint-1, Nuclear-2
- 3.4 Do you have ration card (Verify)? Yes-1, No-2
- 3.5 If Yes: Ration Card no: \_\_\_\_\_
- 3.6 Vulnerability status of the household:
- A. Is it a woman headed household? Yes-1, No-2
- B. Is it headed by physically/mentally challenged person? Yes-1, No-2
- C. Is it a household Below Poverty Line (BPL)? : Yes-1, No-2
- D. If BPL, provide BPL card number: \_\_\_\_\_
- 3.7 Annual income of the family from all sources: Rs. \_\_\_\_\_

**Dwelling Condition:**

- 3.8. Housing: Own house-1, Rented-2, Others (Specify)-3
- 3.9 If living in own house, size of homestead land in acres (1 acre = 100 decimals):
- 3.10 Do you have Patta: Yes-1, No-2
- 3.11 If yes, specify your Khata and Plot numbers \_\_\_\_\_
- 3.12 If no, who is the owner of the land? \_\_\_\_\_
- 3.13 Details of Houses:

Sl. No.	House No.	Built-up area (sq.ft)	No. of rooms	No. of storey #	Construction Details			Use of Building##
					Wall*	Roof**	Floor***	

N.B: Serial number could be used to indicate any separate house structure owned by the household including the main dwelling. For example, separate cattle shed, separate structure for poultry, etc.

# Single-1, Double-2, More than two storeys-3

\* Mud-1, Brick with mud-2, Bamboo or wood with mud plaster-3, Brick with cement-4 any other specify-5.

\*\* Thatched (Chhana)-1 Asbestos-2, Tiles-3, Concrete roof-4, Tin-5, any other specify-6

\*\*\* Earthen -1 cement-2 Tiles-3 any other specify- 6

## Own-living-1, Rented-2, Shop/Business Purpose-3, any other specify-3

- 3.14 Aspects of Housing Condition:
- i. Separate place for animals : Yes-1, No-2
- ii. Bathroom within the house: Yes-1, No-2

- iii. Toilet within or adjacent to the house : Yes-1, No-2
- iv. Washing place within the house : Yes-1, No-2
- v. Electricity connection : Yes-1, No-2
- vi. Source of drinking water: Pipe water-1, Tube well/handpump-2,  
 a. River/stream-3, Open well-4, Others (specify)-5

3.15 Whether the house presently resided by you is likely to be affected by the project? Yes-1, No-2

3.16. Possession of material /livestock assets

Type of Assets	No.	Present Value (in Rs.)	Type of Assets	No.	Present Value (in Rs.)
Television			Cooking Gas		
Tape Recorder			Utensils		
Radio			Ornaments		
Refrigerator			Any Other (specify)		
Telephone			<b>Live Stock</b>		
AC/Cooler			Cows		
Cycles			Buffaloes		
Three Wheeler			Sheep		
Two-Wheeler			Goats		
Four Wheeler			Poultry		
Bus / Truck			Others		

### 3.17. Loan and Indebtedness

<b>1</b>	Have you taken any loan? Yes-1, No-2	
<b>2</b>	Who has taken the loan? 1. HHH; 2. Spouse; 3. Son; 4. Daughter in law; 5.HHH and spouse together; 6. Son and HHH; 7. Daughter in law and Mother- in-law; 8. Others (specify)	
<b>3</b>	If yes, sources of loan: 1-Bank, 2-NGO, 3-Money lender, 4-Relative/Friend, 5- SHG; 6. Others (specify)	
<b>4</b>	If yes, amount of loan (in Rs.)	
<b>4(i)</b>	Loan from institutional source such as public sector, scheduled bank, etc.	
<b>4(ii)</b>	Loan from private source	
<b>5(i)</b>	Rate of interest paid per month/annum for institutional loan	
<b>5(ii)</b>	Rate of interest paid per month/annum for private loan	
<b>6</b>	Could you please tell us the purpose of loan? 1-Productive investment, 2-Purchasing durables, 3-Meeting emergency needs, 4-Children's marriage, 5- Past loan repayment, 6-Others (specify)	

3.18. Expenditure Pattern

Kindly indicate expenditures made on different items during last one year:

Sl. No.	Particulars	Monthly Expenditure (in Rs.)	Rank them from highest to lowest
1	Food		
2	Agriculture/Occupation related		
3	Housing		
4	Cooking Fuel		
5	Clothing		
6	Health		
7	Education		
8	Transport		
9	Communication		
10	Social functions		
11	Others		

3.19. Health Status

1. Has any of your family members suffered from any illness during the last 12 months?: 1-Yes, 2-No, 3-Don't Know
2. If yes,
  - (a) Number of persons suffered
  - (b) Name of diseases they suffered from
3. Type of treatment taken: 1-Allopathic Government, 2-Allopathic Private, 3-Allopathic Govt. & Private both, 4- Homeopathy, 5- Ayurvedic, 6- Faith Healers; 7- Quacks; 8-No Treatment, 9-Others (specify)
4. Which is the nearest formal medical facility available? : 1-PHC; 2-CHC; 3-Dist Hospital, 4-Private Hospital/Clinic, 5-Others
5. Where do you usually go for medical treatment? : 1-PHC; 2-CHC; 3-Dist Hospital, 4-Private Hospital/Clinic, 5-Others
6. Does anybody from your family suffer from any chronic disease and requiring regular treatment? Yes-1, No-2  
If yes, specify the disease(s) \_\_\_\_\_
7. Expenditure incurred towards healthcare per month: Rs. \_\_\_\_\_
8. Whether any child was born in the family during last one year? Yes-1, No-2
9. If yes, specify whether the child has been vaccinated? Yes-1, No-2

10. Whether anybody from your family died during last one year? Yes-1 No-2

11. If yes, specify the cause of death:  
1-Old age, 2-Critical illness, 3-Accident, 4-others (specify)

12. Age of the deceased at the time of death:

3.20. Access to facilities

Code	Distance of following facilities/amenities from the location of the house?	Approx. km	Mode to access	Frequency	Trips made by		
					M	F	Both
1	Primary School						
2	Secondary School						
3	College						
4	Regular Market						
5	Commonly visited health service place						
6	Hospital						
7	District Office						
8	Block Office						
9	Panchayat Office						

**Mode:** Walk-1; Cycle-2; Personal transport-3; Public transport-4; Frequency: Daily-1; Weekly-2; Monthly-3; Very Rare-4;

3.21. Decision Making and Participation at Household Level

Sl.	Subject	Male	Female	Both
1	Financial matter			
2	Education of child			
3	Health care of child			
4	Purchase of assets			
5	Day to day household activities			
6	On social function and marriages			
7	Women to earn for Family			
8	Land and property			
9	Others			

## Section 4: Land Particulars (in acres)

### 4.1 Details of Land owned

Khata No	Plot No.	Kissam As per Record	Total land owned	Total Area of the affected Plot (in acre)	Total area to be acquired (in acre)

### 4.2 Total area of land owned:

Private	Government	Religious	Community	Forest	Others (specify)

### 4.3. Type of Land:

Irrigated	Non-Irrigated	. Barren	Forest	Others (specify)

### 4.4 Use of Land:

Cultivation	Orchard	Residential	Commercial	Forestation	No Use/Barren	Others (specify)

### 4.5 Status of ownership:

1. Titleholder (Pvt. owner), 2. Customary right, 3. Encroacher, 4. Squatter

4.6 Name of the land owner: \_\_\_\_\_

4.7 Father's name: \_\_\_\_\_

4.8 Name of the present occupier/tenant, if the house is given on rent: \_\_\_\_\_

4.9 Is any of the following associated with the land?

A. Agricultural labourer: Yes-1, No-2

(i) If Yes, then how many?: \_\_\_\_\_

B. Sharecropper: Yes-1, No-2

(ii) If Yes, then how many: \_\_\_\_\_

4.10 Number of trees within the affected area:

Total no. of Trees	Fruit Bearing (in nos.)	Non-fruit bearing (in nos.)

4.11 Are there other claimants over the land under acquisition? Yes-1, No-2

4.12 If yes, specify their name(s), relationship and present residential address

Sl.	Name of Claimant/shareholder	Relationship	Present address

## Section 5: Resettlement and Rehabilitation Option

5.1 Do you think that you are going to lose assets and sources of your livelihood by the project? Yes-1, No-2, Can't say-3

5.2 If yes, what are those losses?

5.3 Likely Loss of Other Assets:

	Species	No.	Type
Tree			
Well			
Other individual assets			
Any other (specify)			

5.4 What percentage of your present earnings will be lost due to loss of the present asset on account of the project?

5.5 Willingness to shift: 1-Voluntarily, 2-Non-voluntarily

5.6 Are you willing to allow the company to acquire your land/house for the upcoming development project? Yes-1, No-2

5.7 If yes, please specify the price that you would like to charge to the project authority for the aforesaid land: Rs. \_\_\_\_\_

5.8 If no, please specify the reasons and any other alternative so that the project could be made operational without affecting your interest.

5.9 Besides taking cash compensation for the land, what other benefits would you like to avail from the project authority in lieu of handing over your land/house? Please specify:

5.10 Assistance Option: (Put a ✓ mark)

- |                             |                          |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Self relocation          | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Cash for land loss       | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Cash for house/shop loss | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. Project assistance       | <input type="checkbox"/> |

5.11 Income Restoration Assistance (The most preferred option):

1. Employment Opportunities in Construction work.
2. Assistance/ Loan from other ongoing development scheme.
3. Vocational Training.
4. Others (specify).

5.12 Other support from Project (Specify):

5.13. Women Participation at Community Level. (Put a ✓ in the respective boxes)

1	Do women of the household participate in decision making processes at community level	
2	Is any woman member of the household a member or office bearer of village / block / zilla panchayat?	
3	Is any women member of the household works as Anganwadi worker or ANM?	
4	Is any woman member of the household also a member of any self help group?	
5	If yes, is that SHG still active?	
6	Do women of your household make direct economic contribution for your family?	
7	If so, what percentage of the family income is contributed by the women at present?	

5.14. Employment opportunity in the area:

1-Seasonal, 2-Employed throughout the Year, 3-None

5.15 Do family members migrate out for Work?

Sl.	Type of Work	In Rs. Per year	Do men migrate for work outside the village? Daily -1, Seasonal - 2 Long term – 3, No - 4	Do women also migrate for work outside the village? Daily -1,Seasonal - 2 Long term – 3,No - 4
1	Agriculture			
2	Shopkeeper/Business (including petty business)			
3	Employer (industrialist/Factory/Mill owner, etc)			
4	Government Service			
5	Private Service			
6	Wage Labour (Agriculture)			
7	Wage Labour (Non Agriculture)			
8	Self employed (insurance, finance, doctor, engineer, lawyer)			
9	Not employed (income recipient such as retired, remittance, property rent, bank interest, etc)			
10	Household work			
11	Others (specify )			
	Total			

## Section 6: Perception of Household Regarding the Project

- 6.1. Are you aware of this RoB project  
is going to be constructed in this region? Yes-1, No-2
- 6.2. Do you think that it will be beneficial to your household? Yes-1, No-2
- 6.3. If yes, what benefits (social, economic) do you think your household will receive?

### Social Benefits

- a.
- b.
- c.

**Economic Benefits**

a.

b.

c.

6.4 If no, what consequences (social, economic, cultural, and environmental) of the project according to you, your household will have to face?

**Social Consequences**

a.

b.

c.

**Economic Consequences**

a.

b.

c.

**Cultural Consequences**

a.

b.

c.

**Environmental Consequences**

a.

b.

c.

6.5 Do you think that it will be beneficial to your village/ area? Yes-1, No-2, Cannot say- 3

6.6 If yes, what benefits (social/economic) do you think the project will provide in the village/area:

**Social Benefits**

(a)	
(b)	
(c)	

**Economic Benefits**

(a)	
(b)	
(c)	

6.7 If no, according to you, what consequences (social, economic, cultural, and environmental) of the project your village / area will face?

**Social Consequences**

(a)	
(b)	
(c)	

**Economic Consequences**

(a)	
(b)	
(c)	

**Cultural Consequences**

(a)	
(b)	
(c)	

**Environmental Consequences**

(a)	
(b)	
(c)	

6.8. In case your land is acquired, what steps do you think the project should take to ensure your family livelihood?

6.9. Do you think that with the project functioning in your area, the employment opportunities in other sectors will improve?:

6.10. If land is acquired from you, do you have any choice in selecting the place where your household would like to resettle? Yes-1, No-1, Cannot say-3

6.11. If yes Name of the place: \_\_\_\_\_ Distance (km): \_\_\_\_\_

6.12. Reason for selection of that place:

6.13. How much do you agree with the following?

Sl. No	Impacts	Strongly Agree-(1)	Agree-(2)	No Opinion-(3)	Disagree-(4)	Strongly Disagree-(5)
1.	The project will affect your family positively by increasing your socio-economic status					
2.	The project will ruin the sustainable livelihood of my family					
3.	The project will ruin our local forest on which we subsist					
4.	The project will ruin our common property resources on which the family subsists					

Sl. No	Impacts	Strongly Agree-(1)	Agree-(2)	No Opinion-(3)	Disagree-(4)	Strongly Disagree-(5)
5.	The project will breakdown our kinship structure and affect our community life					
6.	The project will lead to an increase in crime					
7.	The project would affect the health status of local people due to increasing pollution					
8.	The project will cause unforeseen health risks					
9.	The project will pose more health risk for the people in its vicinity					
10.	The plant is likely to increase physical and social stress in my family due to increasing pollution and vulnerability of family members to many pollution related diseases					
11.	Family violence is likely to break out in my household in times of stress					
12.	I have to spend too much money on things that are bad for my health					
13.	A portion of my income or family income will go to drugs or alcohol					
14.	Money will be a big source of stress for me					
15.	More youths of the locality will be vulnerable to drugs and alcohol due to flow of easy money from the project					
16.	I have seen co-workers have trouble with alcohol or drugs					
17.	The project will create numerous business opportunities for my family					
18.	I am concerned about short term effects on local business					

<b>Sl. No</b>	<b>Impacts</b>	<b>Strongly Agree-(1)</b>	<b>Agree-(2)</b>	<b>No Opinion-(3)</b>	<b>Disagree-(4)</b>	<b>Strongly Disagree-(5)</b>
19.	I am concerned about long term effects on local business					
20.	The project will open-up numerous self-owned business opportunities for the locality					
21.	It will create opportunities for my existing business					
22.	This will be good for the local people					
23.	This will be good for the people in and around the region					
24.	Out of regional business influx will hurt local business					
25.	The project will facilitate increased local competition					
26.	New businesses created as a result of development will displace or harm the existing businesses					
27.	When the project is completed, it will cause a downward trend in the local economy					
28.	Proper business planning now could prevent a downward economic trend in the local economy.					
29.	The positive overall business impact shall outweigh any negative impact that may occur.					
30.	The construction of this Road Over-Bridge project will affect my investments					
31.	There will be more investment opportunities for me					
32.	I foresee short-term opportunities for me (get in/get out)					
33.	I foresee long-term ongoing investment opportunities for me					

Sl. No	Impacts	Strongly Agree-(1)	Agree-(2)	No Opinion-(3)	Disagree-(4)	Strongly Disagree-(5)
34.	It will create investment opportunities in local area / region.					
35.	The project is likely to cause decrease of investment in other sectors					
36.	This will cause a decrease in investments in other communities					
37.	This will cause a decrease in investments in other communities in the long-term					
38.	This will cause a decrease in investments in other communities in the short-term					
39.	Development related investments will create new businesses, new jobs, and boost the local economy for both long-term and short-term jobs.					
40.	I believe that the positive overall gains from new investment outweigh any negative impact that may occur					
41.	I feel good about the overall investment opportunities that will arise from the project					

Signature of the person answering question of the survey

\_\_\_\_\_

(Name of the Investigator)

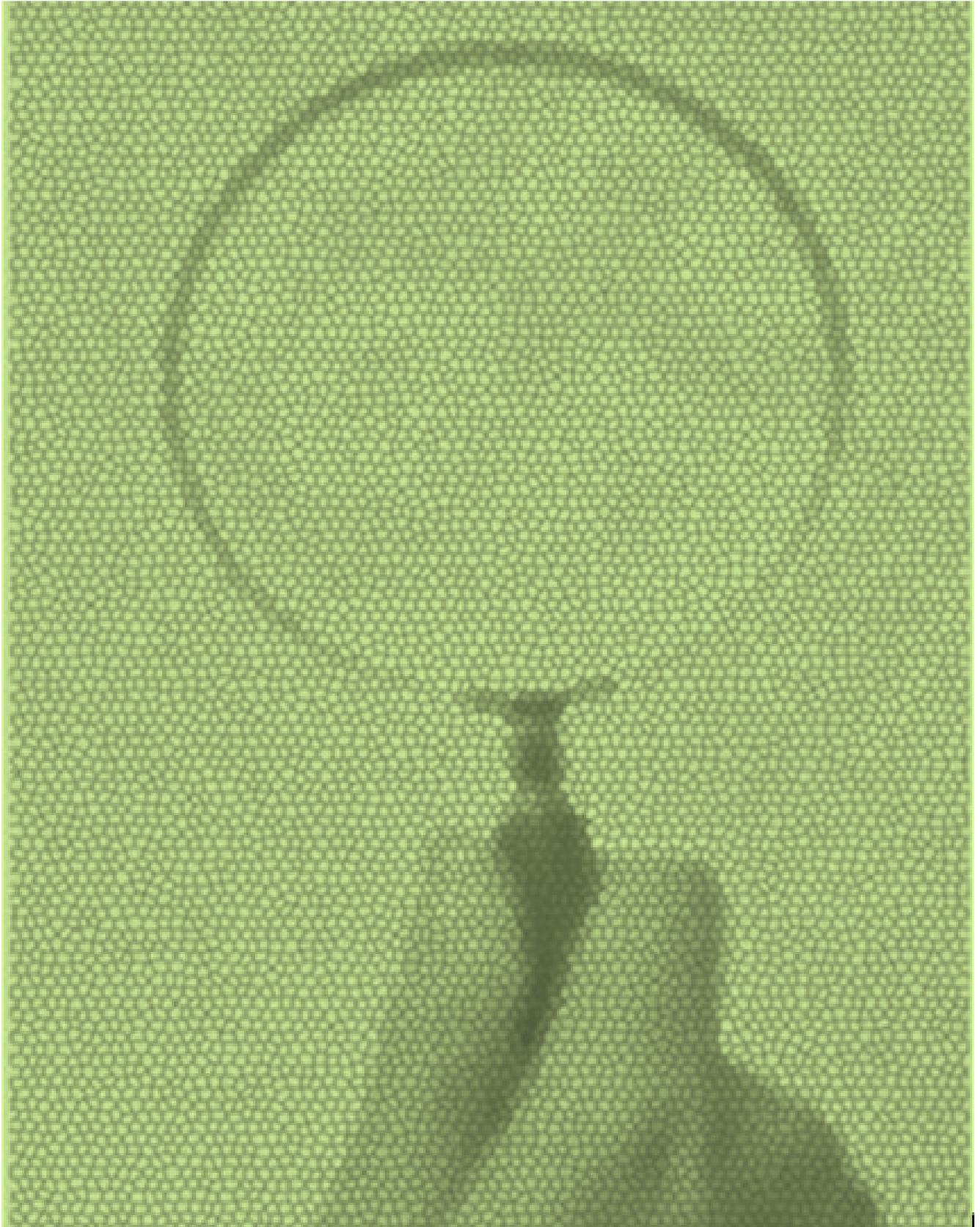
(Signature of the Supervisor)

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

# **Annexure-V**

## **Village-wise Entitlement Matrix of PAFs**





**Research & Information Centre for Orissa**

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