

Social Impact Assessment Study

for Acquisition of Private Land from three villages under Sambalpur town of Sambalpur District for “Construction of Flyover Bridge at Laxmi Talkies square” Sambalpur.

Supported by

State SIA Unit

Nabakrushna Choudhury Centre for Development Studies (NCDS)

(An ICSSR Institute in Collaboration with Govt. of Odisha)

Submitted by



Plot No- 335/4078, Jayadev Vihar, Po: RRL Campus
Bhubaneswar, Odisha, Email:kartabyaa@gmail.com

Social Impact Assessment Study

for Acquisition of Private Land from three villages under Sambalpur Tahasil of Sambalpur District for “Construction of Flyover Bridge at Laxmi Talkies square” Sambalpur.

JUNE 2022



Supported by



State SIA Unit

Nabakrushna Choudhury Centre for Development Studies (NCDS)
(An ICSSR Institute in Collaboration with Govt. of Odisha)

Submitted by



Plot No- 335/4078, Jayadev Vihar, Po: RRL Campus
Bhubaneswar, Odisha, Email:kartabyaa@gmail.com

Social Impact Assessment Study for Acquisition of 0.065 acre of Private Land from Sambalpur Town Unit-6 (Golbazar), Unit-4 (Kunjalpara) & Unit-5 (Kuretula) village under Sambalpur Tahasil of Sambalpur District for “Construction of Flyover Bridge at Laxmi Talkies Square, Sambalpur.

@ June, 2022

Project Authority

R & B Division-I, Sambalpur.

Guidance and administrative support

Prof. (Dr.) Shibalal Meher,

Coordinator, State SIA Unit, NCDS, Govt. of Odisha, Bhubaneswar,

Study Team

Mr. Prafulla Kumar Behera, Team Leader

Mr. Niranjana Sahoo, Researcher

K. Santosh, Computer Operator

Initiated by

Nabakrushna Choudhury Center for Development Studies (NCDS),
An ICSSR Institute in Collaboration with Govt. of Odisha

Study undertaken by

KARTABYA

Plot No- 335/4078, Jayadev Vihar, Po: RRL Campus,
Bhubaneswar, Odisha, Email:kartabyaa@gmail.com

Acknowledgement

The present study titled “*Social Impact Assessment Study for Acquisition of Private Land from Sambalpur Town Unit-6 (Golbazar), Unit-4 (Kunjhalpara) & Unit-5 (Kuretula) village under Sambalpur Tahasil of Sambalpur District for Construction of Flyover Bridge at Laxmi Talkies Square*” has been undertaken by KARTABYA, Bhubaneswar, an empanelled agency of Nabakrushna Choudhury Centre for Development Studies (NCDS), Bhubaneswar an autonomous body jointly set up by Govt. of Odisha and the Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi.

This study has been undertaken as per the guidelines of Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2013 (RFCTLARRA-2013) of Government of India and Odisha Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules-2016. The purpose of the study was to prepare an inventory of all the affected persons and the impact on their properties and sources of income due to acquisition of land. For conducting this Social Impact Assessment study we have received help and cooperation from a number of individuals and institutions.

At the outset, we are very much thankful to Nabakrushna Choudhury Centre for Development Studies for providing us the opportunity to conduct the SIA study. We are also thankful to the Executive Engineer, R & B Division-I, Sambalpur, for assisting us financially for undertaking this study which is most important to ascertain the social impact of the proposed project.

We are highly grateful to Professor Dr. Shibalal Meher, Coordinator, State SIA Unit, Nabakrushna Choudhury Centre for Development Studies, Government of Odisha for extending his valuable guidance for this study and giving valuable feedback for improving research tools, data collection process as well as the preliminary draft of the report and its revision for finalization.

We are thankful to Mr. Aditya Kumar Panda, the Land Acquisition Officer (LAO) Sambalpur, Er. Nirod Dalabehera, Executive Engineer, R & B Division-I, Sambalpur and the concerned officials of Land acquisition office, Sambalpur, for extending their valuable support by providing information for this study.

For successful operation of this project, we acknowledge our thanks to the affected families in Sambalpur town Unit-4, Unit-5 and Unit-6 areas for contributing their times for providing information and also to the key functionaries of the areas for their cooperation and support during the time of fieldwork. Without the active support and co-operation rendered by all the above functionaries, it would not have been possible to undertake the fieldwork for this study.

Last but not the least; we extend thanks to Mr. Prafulla Kumar Behera, Team Leader of the SIA study, for his candid effort during the process of the study work for timely completion. We are also thankful to the Research Team Members who took pain for data collection in the field, data processing, data analysis and timely preparation of the SIA report.

We hope the report would be helpful to meet the goal for which it was conducted.

KARTABYA

Table of Content

<i>Acknowledgement</i>	5
<i>Table of Content</i>	6
<i>List of Tables</i>	8
<i>List of Figures</i>	9
<i>Abbreviations</i>	10
Executive Summary	12
Chapter-I: Introduction & description of the Project	16
1.1 Introduction.....	16
1.2 Project Description.....	17
1.3 Public purpose.....	18
1.4 Examination of Alternatives	18
1.5 Ancillary infrastructural facilities and workforce requirement	19
1.6 Social Impact Assessment (SIA).....	19
1.7 Objectives of the study.....	20
1.8 Applicable Legislation & Policies	21
Chapter-II: The Study: Team Composition, Approach & Methodology	25
2.1 Background of the SIA Study	25
2.2 Team Composition.....	25
2.3 Study Approach	26
2.4 Scope of the work	26
2.5 Methods of the Study	27
2.6 Description of Methodology	29
2.7 Tools Used	30
2.8 Limitations of the Study.....	30
2.9 Contour of the Study Report	30
Chapter-III: Socio-economic profile: the study area & affected families	32
3.1 Study District: Sambalpur	32
3.2 Project Location: Sambalpur Town	34
3.3 Enumeration of affected families	34
3.4 General Infrastructure & Socio-cultural profile of affected villages	35
3.5 Socio-economic profile of affected families	37
3.5.1 Demographic profile: Gender, population & age distribution	37
3.5.2 Social Profile:.....	38
3.5.3 Local economic activities & livelihood	41
3.5.4 Income, Expenditure & Poverty level.....	42
3.5.5 Quality of Living environment: (Housing conditions, basic amenities & Assets).....	44
3.5.6 Health seeking behaviour.....	46
3.5.7 Access to public service facilities	46
3.5.8 Decision making & participation of Women	47
3.6 Profile of indirectly affected families	47
Chapter-IV: Land Assessment	49
4.1 Maps showing the area of project impact	49
4.2 Extent of land for Flyover Bridge project.....	50
4.3 Land holdings of affected families.....	51
4.4 Usages of land by the affected families	51

4.5	Project Land	51
4.6	Summary of Land acquisition	52
4.7	Loss of Structures/ Assets in the project land	52
4.8	Loss of Trees.....	53
4.9	Sale Transaction of affected Land & Recent Changes in Ownership	54
4.10	Land price in the project area.....	54
4.11	Alternate Sites for the Project and their Feasibility	54
Chapter-V: Social Impact & Household’s Perception		55
5.1	Framework & approach to identify Impact	55
5.2	Social Impact	55
5.2.1	Impact on land & land based livelihood	55
5.2.2	Impact on Employment & economy	55
5.2.3	Impact on loss of Residential Structures	55
5.2.4	Impact on other physical resources, public services & utilities	56
5.2.5	Impact on transportation & safety.....	56
5.2.6	Impact on Local Culture	56
5.2.7	Assessment of Impoverishment Risk	56
5.3	Household attitudes & perceptions toward the project	57
5.3.1	Awareness about the project	57
5.3.2	Project benefits: social & economic.....	57
5.3.3	Expectations & preference of affected HH's for compensation	57
5.4	Perceptions of indirectly affected families.....	58
5.5	Summary of Focus Group Discussions (FGDs).....	58
Chapter-VI: Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP)		61
6.1	Social Impact Management Plan.....	61
6.2	Institutional Arrangement for Implementation of SIMP:.....	63
Chapter-VII: Summary of Public Hearing.....		65
Chapter-VIII: Analysis of social cost benefits & recommendations		68
8.1	Analysis of social cost & benefits of the project.....	68
7.1	Recommendations	69
References.....		70
Photographs of the SIA Study.....		71
ANNEXURES.....		73

List of Tables

Table 1: Area wise affected and acquired land.....	18
Table 2: A snapshot of the RFCTLARR Act 2013 as applicable	21
Table 3: Entitlement matrix under RFCTLA R&R Act, 2013.....	22
Table 4: Methods used based on objective of the study.....	30
Table 5: Education & Health facilities in the affected villages.....	35
Table 6: Socio-Cultural Infrastructures of the affected area.....	36
Table 7 : Gender- wise Distribution of Affected Households & Population	37
Table 8: Age wise Distribution of Affected Persons (in nos)	38
Table 9: Education wise Distribution of Affected Persons.....	40
Table 10: Occupation wise Distribution of Affected Persons.....	41
Table 11: Food & non-food expenditure of the affected families.....	43
Table 12: Households Asset position.....	45
Table 13: Households Asset position (B)	45
Table 14: Decision making at Household Level.....	47
Table 15: Extent of private land for acquisition (Affected area & area to be acquired)	50
Table 16: Land holding of affected families	51
Table 17: Use of land.....	51
Table 18: Summary of land acquisition	52
Table 19: Details of loss of structures.....	52

List of Figures

Figure 1: Map of Sambalpur district indicating Project tahasil	32
Figure 2: Gender distribution of population	37
Figure 3: Age distribution of the affected population.....	38
Figure 4: Caste Composition of affected population	39
Figure 5: Percentage distribution of the educational attainment.....	40
Figure 6: Occupation of affected families.....	42
Figure 7: Distribution of income range of surveyed families	42
Figure 8: Basic facilities available in the affected households	44
Figure 9: Use of health facilities	46

Abbreviations

BRGF	: Backward Regions Grant Fund
CPR	: Common Property Resources
CESU	: Central Electricity Supply Utilities
DC	: District Collector
DHH	: District Headquarter Hospital
DP	: Development Plan
DPR	: Detail Project Report
FGD	: Focus Group Discussions
GDP	: Gross Domestic Product
GOI	: Government of India
GP	: Gram Panchayat
HHs	: Households
IRR	: Impoverishment Risk & Reconstruction
IAP	: Incident Action Plan
Km	: Kilometre
LAO	: Land Acquisition Officer
NABARD	: National Bank For Agriculture And Rural Development.
NCDS	: NabakrushnaChoudhury Centre for Development Studies
NOC	: No Objection Certificate
NPRR	: National Policy for Rehabilitation & Resettlement
PAF	: Project Affected Family
PAP	: Project Affected Persons
PHC	: Public Health Centre
PMGSY	: Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana
PMU	: Project Management Unit
PRA	: Participatory Rural Appraisal
PSUs	: public sector undertakings
PWD	: Public Health Department
R &R	: Rehabilitation & Resettlement
R&DM	: Revenue & Disaster Management
R&B	: Road & Building
RoR	: Record of Right
RIDF	: Rural Infrastructure Development Fund
RSP	: Rourkela Steel Plant
RTFCTLARRA	: Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, R and R Act
SC/ST	: Scheduled Caste & Scheduled Tribe
SHG	: Self Help Group.
SIA	: Social Impact Assessment
SIMP	: Social Impact Management Plan
ToR	: Terms of Reference

Executive Summary

Name of the Project: *Social Impact Assessment Study for Acquisition of 0.065 acres Private Land from Sambalpur town Unit-6 (Golabazar), Unit-5 (Kunjapara) and Unit-4(Kuretula) villages under Sambalpur Tahasil of Sambalpur District for "Construction of Flyover Bridge at Laxmi Talkies square"*

Public Purpose: The project "Construction of Flyover Bridge at Laxmi Talkies Square, Sambalpur" is designed on the existing market area and meant to address the traffic congestion and ease communication for local people as well as outsiders since it is a transit point for commuters. A long standing traffic problem at Laxmi Talkies Square will be solved after the completion of the Flyover. It is a clear indication, that the purpose of the project is for the well-being of the people and will greatly serve public purposes.

Location/Area of the Project: The Flyover Bridge at Laxmi Talkies Square will be built in three areas: Unit-6 (Golbazar), Unit-4 (Kunjalpara), and Unit-5 (Kuretula) villages in Sambalpur Town. For the construction of the project, a total of 0.065 acres of private land (0.027 acres from Golbazar, 0.002 acres from Kunjalpara & 0.036 acres from Kuretula) will be acquired through R & B Division-1, Sambalpur.

Alternatives considered: In the present context, as the proposed land acquisition for the construction of the Flyover Bridge at Laxmi Talkies Square, there is no need to explore any other options with regard to the design and selection of the project site etc.

SIA Study & Findings

The present SIA study for "Construction of Flyover Bridge at Laxmi Talkies square" is carried out as per the guidelines (section 4.1) of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation, and Resettlement Act, 2013 keeping in consideration with the Orissa RFCTLARR Rules 2016. The study follows a 'census survey method' for the directly affected households and a 'sample survey method' while touching upon the indirectly-affected households by following a simple random sampling method. However, 7 directly affected families and 30 indirectly affected families were surveyed during the study process.

Land Assessment:

A total of 0.065 acres of land is to be acquired in three areas in Sambalpur town. As per the primary information, a total of 5.602 acres of land is available with 7 affected families in three villages. Of the total land, 4.300 acres (76.76%) are being used for cultivation in other places outside the city. Only 0.855 acres (15.26%) of land is used for residential purposes and 0.447 acres (7.98%) for other purposes, including commercial uses.

Project Land: A total of 0.561 acres of land will be affected in three villages, of which 0.065 acres of land will be acquired for the Flyover Bridge project that includes Gharabari Kisam.

Affected & acquired land: As per the land record, a total of 0.561 acres of land comprising 9 plots would be affected owing to the proposed project. Out of that, 0.065 acres would be acquired for the said project, which is 11.6% of the total affected land.

Structures to be affected: The study revealed that only small portions of nine residential buildings will be affected by the construction of the service road for the Flyover Bridge. These buildings are used for residential as well as commercial or rental purposes.

Affected Shree Arobindo Karma Mandir building: Trustee members of Shree Aurobindo Karma Mandir (Matruniwas) stated that it is a leading educational and religious institution in Sambalpur where more than 1200 students are studying. Apart from that, it is a relic centre of Sri Aurobindo. The demolition of a portion of the building will affect affect the religious and educational ambiance of the institution. However, it can be stated that the proposed service road will provide better and safer communication facilities for students studying at this institution as well as visitors to the relic centre. Moreover, it was revealed that, the relics (Samadhi) at the shrine remain unaffected after acquisition. Further, when the road is constructed having uniform width, the presence of the projected portion will create a blind spot and may cause accident at the same time causing damage to the building itself.

Project Impact:

The affected families have owned 5.602 acres of private land, of which only 0.561 acres will be acquired; which is only 10% of the total land. People use their land for residential or business purposes, which would be non-productive for them after acquisition. Hence, the land requiring body should realize this contribution of the affected families to the completion of the project and hand out proper benefits while computing the compensation amount meant for them.

The majority of the families, whose land would be affected by the project, are basically engaged in non-farm activities by doing different types of business or renting out their houses for business purposes. The loss of a small portion of their structure will have a short-term impact on their business during the construction period.

Only small portions of nine residential buildings will be affected by the construction of the service road. However, people expressed that even though only a small portion of the house is affected, its impact is significant since the house must be restructured for their usage. Though the affected families agree to provide their land for the construction of service roads, they expect proper and acceptable compensation for the loss of their structure.

People alleged that the flyover would act as an impediment to the celebration of Sital Sasthi and Muharram. They claim that the ‘Rath’ of the Sital Sasthi festival and the ‘Tazia’ of Muharram cannot pass under the flyover. However, it is well assessed that no such cultural disturbance will happen during the project operation phase since the height of the flyover has been increased to 11 metres. On the other hand, due to this project, there may not be any such changes in the socio-cultural and demographic structures of the affected families as there is no occurrence of displacement.

It was revealed that people have to temporarily close their business centres during the construction period. Therefore, the project authority should consider the loss of business days as per the guidelines of the RTFCTLARR Act, 2013. Apart from this, the livelihood of street vendors should be ensured since they have to be dislocated from their places.

Community Perception

All of the affected families stated that they were aware of the project and that their land was going to be acquired.

Benefits perceived by the affected families. Out of 7 affected families, 4 of them felt that the project would be beneficial for them socially and economically, and the rest of the families were of the perception that the project would not be beneficial for them; rather they would lose their land & building partially.

Regarding, social benefits Respondents opined that the project would provide better communication facilities and minimize travel time. This shows that the majority of the affected people were optimistic about the possible positive outcomes of the project.

HH's expectation for compensation: As against the loss of land, almost all the affected families were expecting adequate cash compensation. However, in the case of Matruniwas, the trustee members expected an alternative arrangement from the project authorities instead of compensation.

SIMP (Social Impact Management Plan)

A Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP) is an important component of the SIA study, which seeks to address the adverse impacts of a project through appropriate preventive and protective mechanisms. The SIMP exercise was done on the basis of key impact parameters, perceived positive impacts of the project, perceived adverse impacts of the project; and a proposed mitigation action plan, which is analyzed in Chapter-6 of the detailed report.

Recommendations

Based on the findings, the following steps may be taken for the successful implementation of the project:

- Some people claim that the ‘Rath’ of the Sital Sasthi festival and the ‘Tazia’ of Muharram cannot pass under the flyover. Therefore, awareness should be created about this issue since the height of the flyover bridge has been increased.
- Seven affected families will lose a small portion of their houses for the construction of the service road. So, the project authorities should make an effort to verify and evaluate the structure, and the compensation amount should be determined on the basis of the RTFCLAAR Act. 2013.
- A small portion of the Shree Aurobindo Karma Mandir (Matruniwas) will be damaged by the proposed service road project. After the demolition of a small portion of the building, it requires reshaping the remaining portion. The trustee members of the institution suggested alternate arrangements from the project authorities to save the institution. Therefore, if possible, the project authority may consider the case, depending on the project requirements and the institution's benefit. On the other hand, the project proponent will realistically assess the damage sustained and accordingly, the compensation shall be determined.

- Restore livelihood opportunities as far as possible for the affected people whose income is dependent on the commercial units in the project area.
- Safety of the people while constructing the road and healthy disposal of wastes arising out of construction should be ensured.

The project is expected to improve the quality of life in the region, especially in the case of transportation, and the same is empathised by many of the affected people, despite the negative impact the project brings.

Chapter-I

Introduction & description of the Project

1.1 Introduction

Good physical connectivity is essential for sustaining the economic growth of the country. Major improvements are required in this sector to ensure hassle-free travel and transport experience for the commuters. The road is one of the key infrastructures essential for the economic growth and development of the country. But, the current road system in India grossly lags in fulfilling the industrial, agricultural, institutional and domestic requirements of the country. Odisha, one of the backward states of India, also lacks adequate road networks to cater to the development requirements of the State. Although the State is counted as one of the richest states in terms of its mineral and other natural resource bases, poverty-wise Odisha ranks (calculated according to the percentage of people below the poverty-line and is based on MRP consumption) 23rd among the 28 states of the country¹, which is a paradox. Lack of road infrastructure is one of the deterring factors against the economic development of the people in the State.

The government of India in the year 1995-96 announced the Schemes for setting up of Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) to be operationalized by NABARD for financing the ongoing as well as new Infrastructure Projects. NABARD Loan Assistance under RIDF has been a major source of funding for the road and bridge projects in the State. Till the end of 2016-17, a total of 414 no. of road projects with a length of 5733 km and 204 no. of bridge projects have been taken up under this scheme out of which 346 road projects covering 5208 km road length and 164 nos. bridge projects have been completed. During 2017-18, there is a budget provision of Rs.600.00 crore for 32 ongoing bridge projects, 63 ongoing road projects covering a length of 525.000 km. Besides, there is token provision for 8 nos. of the bridge and 5 nos. of road projects which are at the tender stage. 5 nos. of bridge projects and 25 nos. of road projects are targeted for completion under zero-based investment scheme of 2017-18.² There is the target for improvement of 2319 km of road length in different stretches during 2020-21³.

Besides funding from NABARD for the construction of bridges, the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India is also providing funds for the construction of bridges on PMGSY roads, permissible under the guidelines of the scheme. Bridges are also being constructed out of the allocated funds to R.D. Department under WODC, Biju KBK, IAP, BRGF etc. But the existing schemes are unable to cater for the requirements of the State. In addition to the above, the Programme will also cover the construction of bridges on strategic important Panchayat Samitee roads belonging to the P.R. Department.

Therefore, developing road infrastructures is highly essential to not only cater to the mining and industrial requirements but also to meet the domestic needs of the people in the State.

¹ Annual Report of Reserve Bank of India, Government of India 2013.

² https://www.worksodisha.gov.in/schemes_progmr_rural_infrastrctre_dvlpmt_fund.html

³ Annual Report-2019-20, Ministry of Transport & Highway, Govt. of India.

However, the development of road infrastructures involves huge construction activities and requires the acquisition of public and/or private lands. Due to the acquisition of lands, the very socio-economic and political fabric of the people in the project area gets disrupted and they have to face severe consequences in the form of loss of house, loss of livelihood, etc. Particularly in a state like Odisha, where more than three-fourths of the population depend on agriculture and other land-based activities, dispossession of people from their lands leads to multidimensional impoverishments of families viz. landlessness, joblessness, homelessness, marginalization, food insecurity, loss of common lands and resources, increased health risks, and social disarticulation⁴.

To minimize the land acquisition-linked people's misery and increase greater acceptance of such development initiatives, the Government of India has enacted the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act (RFCTLARR) in the year 2013. This new act has replaced all the existing policies of different state governments, including the Odisha Resettlement & Rehabilitation (R&R) policy, 2006 enacted by the Government of Odisha.

1.2 Project Description

Location of the Project:

The proposed Flyover Bridge project will be constructed at Laxmi Talkies Square of Sambalpur town. For this project, land acquisition will be done from Unit-6 (Golbazar), Unit-4 (Kunjalpara) and Unit-5 (Kuretula) villages under Sambalpur tahasil of Sambalpur District of Odisha.

The proposed flyover was supposed to be built from Dhutrapada to the Head Post Office, covering Laxmi Talkies Chowk, Golebazaar Chowk, Peer Baba Chowk, and Municipality Chowk. However, as per the new design, the flyover will now take off from Church Colony and land at Nelson Mandela Chowk. The Public Works Department (PWD) has changed the design of the flyover and it has been approved by the appropriate authorities. The change in design was necessitated after some people opposed the construction of the flyover. They alleged that the flyover would act as an impediment to the celebration of Sital Sasthi and Muharram. They claim that the ‘rath’ of the Sital Sasthi festival and the ‘tazia’ of Muharram cannot pass under the flyover. Subsequently, the PWD decided to increase the height of the flyover from 6.5 meters to 11 meters. The revised budget⁵ Rs. 72,78,32,418/- has been framed to meet the cost of construction of the flyover.

Land Requirement for the Flyover Bridge

Under this project 0.065 acres of private land from Unit-4 (Kunjalpara), Unit-5 (Kuretula) and Unit-6 (Golbazar) villages under Sambalpur tahasil of Sambalpur District will be required for the construction of the service road for Flyover Bridge Laxmi Talkies Square, Sambalpur. The village wise total land, affected and land and the area to be acquired are given in Table-1

⁴ Impoverishment Risks and Reconstruction (IRR) Model by Prof. Michael Cernea, 1996

⁵ The revised budget for flyover bridge at Laxmi Talkies square, Sambalpur, R & B Division-1, Sambalpur

Table 1: Area wise affected and acquired land.

Sl.	Name of the Village	Name of the Town	Name of the Tahasil	Total area (in Acre)	Area to be acquired (in Acre)
1	Unit-4 (Kunjalpara)	Sambalpur	Sambalpur	0.100	0.002
	Unit-5 (Kuretula)	Sambalpur	Sambalpur	0.258	0.036
2	Unit-6 (Golbazar),	Sambalpur	Sambalpur	0.203	0.027
Total				0.561	0.065

Source: Notification vide No- RDM-LAC-SBP-0001-2022/ 3135/RDM dated 26th April 2022

Benefits of the Project

The works department has planned a flyover in the heart of the city, keeping in view the rising traffic. The proposed flyover bridge will connect Church Road and Peerbaba Chhak and pass over Laxmi Talkies and Golebazaar Chhak, the two busy business hubs of the town. It will not only provide a modern look to Sambalpur but also address the traffic problems at the busy Laxmi Talkies Chowk and Golebazaar Chowk.

Management of the project & Phases of the Project Activities

The proposed Flyover Bridge project is a government project for which the management responsibility lays with the Government of Odisha, under the department of Works (Roads and Buildings Division). The technical design for the project is also decided by the competent authority. The R & B division of Sambalpur has framed short-term and long-term implementation strategies for the project. According to the approval of the competent authority, most of the work of the flyover has been completed, and ancillary activities are underway.

1.3 Public purpose

The proposed project “Construction of Flyover Bridge at Laxmi Talkies square, Sambalpur” is designed on the existing market area and meant to address the traffic congestion and easy communication for local people as well as outsiders since it is a transit point for commuters. A long-standing traffic problem at Laxmi Talkies square will be solved after the completion of the Flyover Bridge. On the other hand, the project will minimize the travel time of the people. This indicates that the project is undoubtedly for benefit of the people and will serve public purposes.

1.4 Examination of Alternatives

Any sort of land acquisition affects the people directly or indirectly whereas land is the basic capital for the establishment of any development project. Hence, the criteria and basic considerations for selecting the construction types/ sites for the project and undertaking land acquisition should have been the following:

- ❖ Geography of the proposed land (terrain, number of rivers, nallahs, roads etc.);
- ❖ Accessibility for transport of construction and other accessories and materials;
- ❖ Environmental consideration;
- ❖ Forest cover and number of trees to be removed;

- ❖ Rehabilitation and Resettlement issues;
- ❖ Social and economic benefits vis-à-vis costs.

Before considering the proposed land acquisition, other options with respect to design and project site were explored with the premise that land should be acquired for construction service road of Flyover Bridge at Laxmi Talkies square to bare minimum, no displacement and minimum interference in residential areas. In the present context, as the proposed land acquisition for proposed Flyover bridge construction, there is no need for exploration of other options with respect to design and project site etc.

1.5 Ancillary infrastructural facilities and workforce requirement

The flyover bridge extends from Church Chhak to Nelson Mandela Chhak. It passes through 1856 meters, having different types of structures on either side. According to the plan, different types of ancillary infrastructure will be constructed for this flyover bridge. The service road is most important for the Flyover Bridge, which is planned to be constructed for easy traffic management. The provision of rainwater spouts is planned to develop to avoid damage to service roads. An underground HP culvert is also essential for easy drainage of rainwater.

The proposed Flyover bridge project is a labour-intensive activity and a significant amount of the budget will go to on-site workers. Hence, in accordance to the govt. norm successful contractor in the bidding process will engage the required workforce on a temporary basis whereas the monitoring and supervision, as well as technical support, will be provided by the R and B division Sambalpur as well as R and B department of Govt. of Odisha.

1.6 Social Impact Assessment (SIA)

The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 came into force on 1st January 2014. The provisions of this Act shall apply, when the appropriate Government acquires land for its use, hold and control, including for public sector undertakings (PSUs) and public purposes relating to land acquisition, compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement. Provided that no land shall be transferred by way of acquisition in the Scheduled Areas in contravention of any law relating to land transfer prevailing in such Scheduled Areas. Section 4 (1) of this act states that whenever the Government intends to acquire land for a public purpose, it shall consult the concerned Gram Panchayat (GP), Municipality or Municipal Corporation, as the case may be, at the village level or ward level in the affected area and carry out a Social Impact Assessment study in consultation with them. The Social Impact Assessment study includes:

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

While undertaking a Social Impact Assessment study, the Government shall take into account the impact that the project is likely to have on various components i.e., livelihood of affected families, public and community properties, assets and infrastructure particularly roads, public transport, drainage, sanitation, sources of drinking water, sources of water for cattle, community ponds, grazing land, plantations, public utilities such as post offices, fair price shops, food storage godowns, electricity supply, health care facilities, schools and educational or training facilities, Anganwadi, places of worship, land for traditional tribal institutions and burial and cremation grounds.

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

1.7 Objectives of the study

The major objectives of this social impact study are:

- a) To assess whether the proposed land acquisition from Sambalpur town Unit-6 (Golbazar), Unit-4 (Kunjalpara) and Unit-5 (Kuretula) villages under Sambalpur Tahasil of Sambalpur District serves public purpose;
- b) To estimate number of affected families, magnitude of loss, land assets based on the actual holdings of the families and the number of families likely to be displaced physically or occupationally due to acquisition of land;
- c) To assess the extent of lands- public and private, houses settlements and other common properties likely to be affected by the proposed acquisition;
- d) To examine whether the extent of land proposed for acquisition is the bare minimum necessity for commissioning the proposed project;
- e) To find out whether an alternative site has been considered for the purpose where there is least displacement problem, but the site itself is not suitable for the project.
- f) To study the social impacts (socio-economic, cultural and environmental) of the project by covering both direct land loser households as well as the indirectly affected households due to loss of common property resources (CPRs), socio-economic infrastructure etc. and the impact of these costs on the overall costs of the project vis-a-vis the benefits of the project;
- g) To suggest remedial intervention measures by designing appropriate policies and Programme through designing a social impact management plan or mitigation plan.

1.8 Applicable Legislation & Policies

Different types of acts/policies are applicable for the proposed project. It is imperative to analyze the Acts to understand the legal procedures in implementing project and identifying the gaps and area where there is a need for strengthening to comply with policy on resettlement and rehabilitation of project affected persons and indigenous population development plan. The following subsections summarized the legislative framework in which the projects will be implemented with respect to the social issues as well as RTFCTLARR Act 2013 on resettlement and rehabilitation of affected population. The preparation of a separate resettlement and rehabilitation policy is supplemented to the existing laws in addressing various social and resettlement issues arising out of project implementation. The Project Authority will ensure that project activities implemented are consistent with the national, state, local and legal framework.

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

The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013, (RTFCTLARR Act) came into force on 1st January 2014 replacing the Land Acquisition Act, 1894. The new RTFCTLARR Act is an attempt to revamp and make the land acquisition process more effective by addressing the major lacunae in the old Land Acquisition Act. The Act has been hailed as beneficial and necessary to protect the interest of land holders and other affected persons.

Table 2: A snapshot of the RFCTLARR Act 2013 as applicable

Section	Thematic Directive
Section 4(1) - SIA notification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social Impact Assessment Study
Section 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public Hearing for SIA final report
Section 6 (1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Publication of SIA Report including SIMP
Section 7(1) - SIA Report for evaluation by expert group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SIA by Expert Group with 2 non official social scientist, 2 representatives of Panchayat, Gram Sabha, 2 experts on rehabilitation and 1 technical expert in subject area • Publication of recommendation
Section 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examination of proposals for land acquisition and SIA report by appropriate Government
Section 11 (1) - Notice to acquire land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Publication of preliminary notification for land acquisition
Section 11 (5) – Land record updation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Updating land records duration 2 months
Section 14 – Action to be taken on SIA lapse period	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If section 11 (1) not published within 12 months (18 months from the date of 4 (1) notification) after the submission of SIA report under section 7, such report will lapse. Then fresh SIA to be done before acquisition under section 11. • Appropriate government shall have the power to extend the period of 12 months.
Section 15(1) – Hearing of objections.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within 60 days from the date of 11(1) notification.

Section 16(1) – Preparation of R&R Scheme.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After the publication of 11(1) notification by collector, Administrator for R&R shall conduct census survey of affected families. • Administrator (appointed by Government of Odisha) will be not below rank of Deputy Collector or equivalent official of Revenue Department.
Section 16(5)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public hearing of R&R Scheme.
Section 16(6)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Submission of draft R&R scheme to Collector
Section 17(1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of R&R scheme by Collector with R&R committee.
Section 18 – Approval of R&R scheme by Commissioner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Officer off the rank of Commissioner or Secretary to the Government of Odisha.
Section 19(1) – Publication of declaration and summary of R&R	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To be published within a period of 12 months from the notification under sec. 11(1) excluding stay or court order.
Section 19(7) – Lapse of notification under section 11(1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If no declaration is made within 12 months from the notification under section 11(1) excluding stay or court order.
Section 23	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land Acquisition Award by Collector.
Section 25 - Lapse of entire proceeding for acquisition.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Award to be made within 12 months from the date of declaration under section 19. Government of Odisha shall have the power to extend the period with justification.
Section 26	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determination of the market value land by Collector.
Section 27	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collector will determine the work of compensation to the land owner.
Section 29	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determination of value of things attached to land or building.
Section 31(1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • R&R award by Collector. • Collector shall take possession after ensuring 100% compensation payment and R&R entitlement or • Tendered within a period of 3 months for Compensation and 6 months for R&R entitlements.
Section 38(1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Power to take possession of land to be acquired by Collector.
Section 38(2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • R&R process to be completed in all respect before displacing the PAFs.
Section 41	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Special Provisions for SCs and STs

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

Table 3: Entitlement matrix under RFCTLA R&R Act, 2013

Nature of Loss	Entitlement unit	Provisions in the Act
Loss of multi-cropped land	Title holders of the land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A multi-cropped land cannot be acquired except under exceptional circumstances. • In the event of acquisition, an equivalent area of waste land shall be developed or equivalent amount shall be deposited with state government for enhancing food security.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This provision is not applicable in case of acquisitions which are linear in nature like railways, electric lines, canals etc.
Loss of agricultural land	Title holders of the land	<p>a) The market value specified in the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 for the registration of sale deeds or agreements to sell in the area where the land is situated or The average sale price for similar type of land situated in the nearest vicinity area, ascertained from the highest 50% of sale deeds of the proceeding 3 years. Plus a Solatium amount which is equivalent to 100% of market value Multiplier factor as decided by appropriate government Plus an interest of 12% per annum on market value for the period commencing on and from the date of the publication of notification of the SIA study till date of the award of the Collector or the date of taking possession of the land, whichever is earlier</p> <p>b) Where jobs are created through the project, after providing suitable training and skills development in the required field, make provision of employment at a rate not lower than minimum wages; Or Onetime payment of Rs.5, 00,000/- per affected household Or annuity policy that shall pay Rs.2000/- per month for 20 years with appropriate indexation to consumer price index for agricultural labourers</p>
Loss of dwelling in case of displacement	Owner of the house	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If a house is lost in rural areas, a constructed house shall be provided as per the Indira Awas Yojana specifications. Each affected family which is displaced from the land acquired shall be given a monthly subsistence allowance equivalent to 3000/- per month for a period of one year from the date of award. Each affected family which is displaced shall get a one-time financial assistance of 50, 000/- as transportation cost Each affected family shall be given a one-time Resettlement Allowance of 50, 000/- only The stamp duty and other fees payable for registration of the land or house allotted to the affected families shall be borne by the requiring body
Loss of dwelling of tenants in case of displacement	Tenant	The benefit of housing shall be extended to any affected family which is without homestead land and which has been residing in the area continuously for a period of not less than three years preceding the date of notification of the affected area
Loss of cattle shed and other farm assets	Owner of the structure	<p>Each affected family who are losing their cattle sheds shall get one-time financial assistance a minimum of 25,000/- or as specified by Government</p> <p>Value of standing crops, farm assets will be estimated by competent authority and shall be paid along with compensation</p>

1.8.2 Odisha Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules, 2016

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 109 of the RTFCTLARR Act, 2013, the Government of Odisha has framed “The Odisha Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules, 2015”. This rule has been followed during the SIA study of *acquisition of private land for construction of Flyover Bridge at Laxmi Talkies Square in Sambalpur district* as applicable.

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

As per the **Rule 8**, the Government of Odisha shall issue notification within 30 days from the date of the SIA study. In this light, notification has been issued by Revenue & Disaster Management Department, Government of Odisha, vide letter No. **RDM-LAC-SBP-0001-2022/3135/RDM dated 26th April 2022** for conducting the SIA study for land acquisition in three villages under Sambalpur tahasil of Sambalpur district.

Rule 9, says the SIA study shall be conducted in consultation with concerned panchayat/ municipality and the study report will be submitted in the specific format along with the SIMP. In this connection the SIA team of KARTABYA, Bhubaneswar has visited the survey villages and consulted villagers/ panchayat members prior to the SIA study. Further, the SIA report has been prepared as per the Form-D along with the SIMP in Form-E.

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

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

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

1.8.3 Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights & Full Participation) Act, 1995

The Act is guided by the philosophy of empowering persons with disabilities. The Act endeavors to introduce an instrument for promoting equality and participation of persons with disability on the one hand, and eliminating discriminations of all kinds, on the other. This act has been followed during the SIA study in case of PWD affected families.

Chapter-II

The Study: Team Composition, Approach & Methodology

2.1 Background of the SIA Study

As per the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 of Government of India (section 4 (1) a Social Impact Assessment (SIA) Study is mandatory before starting the process of land acquisition for construction of any type of project. In this connection, the Revenue and Disaster Management Department, Govt. of Odisha has established the State Social Impact Assessment (SIA) Unit at the Nabakrushna Choudhury Center for Development Studies (NCDS), Bhubaneswar, to work as independent organization for commissioning SIA studies for different projects in Odisha. Subsequently, the NCDS has empanelled a number of agencies as their consultants to conduct SIA studies. For the present study, NCDS selected and engaged the agency; KARTABYA, Bhubaneswar as the consultant to carry out the SIA study for acquisition of private land in three affected villages under Sambalpur Tahasil of Sambalpur district for Construction of Flyover bridge at Laxmi Talkies square, Sambalpur.

In accordance with the RTFCTLARR Act 2013, the public notification for SIA was issued by the Revenue & Disaster Management Department, Government of Odisha vide No- **RDM-LAC-SBP-0001-2022/ 3135/RDM dated 26th April 2022**, prior to the acquisition of land for the construction of Flyover Bridge project. According to the Collector and District Magistrate of Sambalpur a total of 0.065 acres of private land are to be acquired from three villages of Sambalpur tahasil of Sambalpur district for the proposed project.

2.2 Team Composition

The SIA study was undertaken by experienced and competent professionals. To carry out the whole study four member’s research team was formed with specific responsibilities assigned by KARTABYA. Different types of work were planned at different stages which were assigned to team members. The study team looked into the subjects such as preparation of structured interview schedules, stakeholder consultation, survey of the affected households in census mode, facilitation of FGD, preparation of social and resource mapping, collection of secondary information from concern line departments, scrutiny of house hold schedules etc. A brief profile of each of them has been arranged briefly as follows.

1. Mr Prafulla Kumar Behera, Team Leader

Having a post-graduate degree in Social Science as well as LLB from Utkal University, he possesses 18 years of experience on multiple thematic areas including Sustainable livelihood, Rehabilitation and Resettlement, Women Empowerment and livelihood sectors along with an understanding of physical inspections of different government schemes as well. He has already worked in different types of projects like; Socio-economic Baseline studies, Impact evaluations, Social Impact Assessment Studies for land acquisition for government and different companies. Also have experience in undertaking SIA studies for land acquisition of different projects.

2. Mr. Niranjana Sahoo, Field Investigator

He has completed Master degree in Rural Development and possesses 10 years of research experience in Govt., NGO and Corporate sectors. He has been working for number of development research studies in different sectors. Also gained experience in working SIA studies for different projects of government as well as companies. His work mainly includes supervision and monitoring of the field work, undertaking primary and secondary data collection through different techniques, undertake social mapping, resource mapping and interaction with different stakeholder as per the requirement of the project etc.

3. K. Santosh, Computer Operator

He has possessed Bachelor degree with PGDCA and working as a computer operator-cum-Data Analyst in different social research project since 8 years. He has also worked as a Computer operator in number of SIA studies. His work mainly includes, data entry, cleaning, analysis and generation of tables for study report etc.

Apart from the above team members, we also involve some local representative in each affected village through them we have collected information of each affected household as well as village. We will also involve them to receive their help and cooperation while organizing the public hearing meeting in each location.

2.3 Study Approach

Social impact assessment involves knowledge about the present status as well as changes to be brought about by the proposed policy initiative / project implementation. As per the law of the land, concurrence is given to the project only when it helps improve the standard of life of the persons affected. Since implementation of a project involves land acquisition and displacement of people, a Resettlement Action Plan is in order.

For establishing the social baseline and undertaking the social impact assessment, a participatory approach was adopted. An attempt was made to integrate local community perspectives into the impact assessment process and identification of the mitigation measures. The participative approach allowed for:

- Triangulation of the information available from secondary sources along with the qualitative information made available by the community residing at the project site and landowners of three villages of Sambalpur district;
- Formulation of the socio-economic baseline based on a combination of primary qualitative and quantitative data;
- An understanding of the local community's perceptions of the project and its activities, and the impacts likely to be caused by the construction of the project, and the desirable mitigation measures.

2.4 Scope of the work

The scope of the study includes the assessment of impacts to be caused by the proposed land acquisition for construction of Flyover Bridge at Laxmi Talkies square in Sambalpur town.

According to the terms of reference of State SIA Unit and the RFCTLARR Act 2013 the present SIA study undertaken by KARTABYA, Bhubaneswar has broadly covered the following aspects:

- i. Description of the proposed project and estimation of affected families using both qualitative and quantitative method.
- ii. Public consultation through interviews, administration of questionnaires and focus group discussion etc and administration of a structured interview schedule both at the household and the community level.
- iii. Baseline study of socio-economic and cultural profile of the affected area.
- iv. Thorough analysis of all relevant land records and field data, field verification, review and comparison with similar projects.
- v. Identification and assessment of the nature, extent and intensity of the positive and negative social impacts of the project basing upon data collected from the field and in consultation with the stakeholders due to proposed land acquisition for construction of Flyover Bridge project.
- vi. Preparation of a SIMP (*as per Form-E*) including Development Plan (*as per provision of Section-41 of RFCTLARR Act 2013*) to mitigate the adverse impacts of land acquisition on project affected families.
- vii. Organization of public hearings with the help of the local administration to disseminate the main findings of the SIA in the affected areas and to seek feedback on findings and additional information for incorporating in the final report

2.5 Methods of the Study

The methodology for the present SIA study was designed based on the objectives and scope of the study enlisted above. The study follows a ‘census survey method’ while covering the directly-affected households and a ‘sample survey method’ while touching upon the indirectly-affected households by following simple random sampling method. The study also involves PRA tools and processes like social mapping, resource mapping and focus group discussions with the people in the affected field areas. The detail methods of the study are as follows;

2.5.1 Review of Secondary Literature

A comprehensive desk based research was carried out to understand the background information of the SIA. Accordingly a wide range of secondary literatures, study reports, relevant government Acts/policies, research publications were reviewed to understand the process of social impact assessment, management plan, public hearing, etc. In addition, several other information and data sources were referred to throughout the SIA process wherever relevant. Specifically, the Social Impact Assessment study for industrial projects and other similar project reports were reviewed prior to conducting the present study. Thus the ground for making further inroads into a more structured and deeper analysis of the study was set.

2.5.2 Site Visit, Consultation & Information Dissemination

Before initiation of field work the research team of KARTABYA made a number of visits to the study area to understand the present scenario of the localities. During the visit the team discussed with important stakeholders like the Land Acquisition Officer, Executive Engineer & Junior Engineer of R & B Division, Revenue Inspector of LAO and some knowledgeable and influential persons, etc. The survey team began by holding community level meetings in the study areas that are affected. Information about the project and the survey procedure was shared with the community. Information about the date and time of survey in the village was given well in advance.

2.5.3 Census Survey and Exploration of Extended Families

Before the actual household level socio-economic survey, entire lists of RoR holders (affected by the proposed project) were collected from the State SIA Unit, Bhubaneswar. Then the SIA team of KARTABYA visited the area and not just identified the affected households as per the provided RoR lists but also reviewed the same in terms of the names of the title holders, the addresses, the possession of legal documents, and tenure statuses. However, the KARTABYA team sticking to the SIA policy surveyed all the legal shareholders of the affected land. Accordingly, the team explored all the households (some residing in different places) having a legal right to the affected land. In this process the actual number of households was 7 during the process of data collection.

2.5.4 Data sources used

The study envisaged collection of both secondary and primary data about the socio-economic conditions of the persons affected by the project.

a) Secondary Data:

The sources of secondary data were reports about the project and the area affected by it. Information also was generated through internet and web-pages. The other sources of information were Census Reports, relevant records of Odisha government and Tata Steel. 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. The information collected in such processes include details such as the benchmark price of land, the classification and the use of land, the irrigation coverage, the cropping pattern, the common property resources and the socio-economic and cultural fabric of the communities.

b) Primary Data:

The sources of primary data include 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 sampled non-affected households using structured questionnaires to elicit information about their livelihood status, socio-economic profile, general infrastructure and socio-economic status of the 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 also were contacted to elicit the information related to the study.

2.5.5 Data Analysis and Preparation of Report

A range of primary and secondary data sources were used to prepare the SIA report. The SIA relied on both qualitative and quantitative information collected from the various sources. At the first stage secondary sources of information were analyzed and used as essential references throughout the SIA process. The subsequent processes of scrutiny, coding, data entry, cleaning as well as processing of quantitative data were done by a trained data management team. Descriptive statistical methods were used to analyze the primary data which have been presented using tables and graphs. However, the SIA report has been developed basing on a combined understanding of issues and using a triangulation of information from various sources. Finally, the draft report is submitted to the NCDS for sharing its findings in the public hearing and to get feedback from the project-affected people to prepare the final SIA report.

2.5.6 Preparation of Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP)

As per the *Section 4 (6)* of the RTFCTLARR Act 2013, the SIA process includes the preparation of a Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP), which will present the ameliorative measures to be undertaken to address the social impacts identified in the course of the assessment. Thus, the SIA team of KARTABYA prepared an SIMP, based on the impact identified in the assessment that includes the viability of impact mitigation and management strategies with clear indication of costs, timelines and capacities. The SIMP has also been prepared in Odia language to be circulated in affected gram panchayats.

2.5.7 Public Hearing

As per *Section-5* of the RTFCTLARR Act 2013, public hearing was organized in the affected areas (DRDA Conference Hall, Sambalpur) after giving adequate publicity about date, time and venue of public hearing to ascertain the views of the affected families relating to land acquisition. The concerned LAO and the SIA team members of KARTABYA were facilitate the meetings and present the SIA report in the presence of concerned officials of the district and land requiring body. After conclusion of the public hearings, the SIA team was analyzed the entire feedback received and information gathered in the public meetings and incorporated the gist along with their analysis, in the final SIA report to be submitted to the State SIA Unit.

2.6 Description of Methodology

As mentioned earlier, the methodology for conducting the study was based on the objective and scope of the study finalized by SIA Coordinating Agency as per specifications of RFTLAR&R Act 2013 and RFTLAR&R Rules 2016. The description of the same is as follows;

Table 4: Methods used based on objective of the study

Objective and Scope	Methodology used
Rationale of the project, analysis of alternate sites and minimizing land acquisition	Discussion with project officials, Revenue officials & Review of secondary literatures
Estimation of affected families (land losers)	Census survey using land schedule and genealogy methodology
Socio-economic profile of land losers, livelihood losers	Door to door household survey using structured questionnaire
Socio-economic profile and general infrastructure and resource mapping of affected area	Village survey using structured questionnaire
Identification of livelihood loser families (landless agricultural labourers/ tenants/ sharecroppers etc.)	Interview of land owners, livelihood losers
Assessment of land, magnitude of loss of land of the affected families	Household survey with the structured questionnaire
Assessment of social, economic, cultural environmental and other impacts	Household survey of land losers, livelihood losers, indirectly affected in periphery villages. In addition FGD and PRA exercises

2.7 Tools Used

Four separate sets of questionnaires / schedules were used for collection of information;

- 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.

2.8 Limitations of the Study

During the SIA study process the team faced some limitations.

- ☞ Initially, data collection was done from the households that were available in the village, but it was found that one RoR holder, despite having land in the affected villages, is residing in some other places outside the state. This RoR holder could not be interviewed during the process of data collection.

2.9 Contour of the Study Report

The study report is divided into eight chapters. The first chapter is introductory in nature which contains the project description, land acquisition and legal policies and

frameworks applicable for the study. The second chapter describes the about the study approach, team composition, tools and the methodology. In the third chapter, the socio-economic profiles of the study area and affected families have been deliberated upon. An assessment of land in the project area is presented in Chapter four. Chapter five analyses the project’s impact, perception and R & R options of the affected families. Chapter six represent the SIMP which is vital for the SIA. The minutes of the public hearing meeting is presented in the chapter seven. Chapter Eight analyzes the social cost benefits of the project and recommendations of the SIA study for necessary actions.

Chapter-III

Socio-economic profile: the study area & affected families

The social and economic structure constitutes the framework for social life which is vital to understand for the purpose of land acquisition. On the other hand, understanding the social and economic life in the project area and affected people requires comprehensive analytical treatment of elements and facts of the social and economic structure. However, in this context the SIA study has been carried out in three villages under Sambalpur tehasils of Sambalpur district in the state of Odisha. The state is the 11th largest state in terms of population and 9th largest state by area in the country. Odisha has an area of 1,55,707 sq km is bounded by the West Bengal on the North-East, Jharkhand on the North, Chhattisgarh on the West, Andhra Pradesh on the South and Bay of Bengal on the Eastern side. As per 2011 Census, the population of the state is 41,947,358 and the density of population per sq km is 270. Administratively, it is comprised of 30 districts, 314 blocks, 6,234 Gram Panchayats and 51,048 villages. In the literacy front, its achievement has been noticeable in the state as the literacy rate has increased from 63.08 per cent in 2001 Census to 73.45 per cent in 2011 Census. As per the Odisha Economic Development Report 2015, the state registered a growth rate of 6.24 per cent during the fiscal year 2014-15, as against 7.30 percent at the national level. Despite high employability in agriculture on which 62% of the state’s working population depends on it for their livelihood but the contribution of the agriculture sector to the Gross State Domestic Product of the state has been reduced to only 21 per cent in comparison with the industry having 36 per cent and service sector 43 per cent. Since the income share from the agriculture sector is continuously falling, therefore large scale dependency on this sector is gradually decreasing which is to be compensated by the creation of employment opportunities in other core sectors in the state. In recent years Government of Odisha has pronounced industrialization as the backbone of the growth of the state. As a part of the development, different projects have been going on in Odisha and the Flyover Bridge project is one of them for which the present SIA study has been carried out.

3.1 Study District: Sambalpur

The district Sambalpur is situated in the western part of Odisha and spreads over 6,624 sq. km (4.28% of state area) in terms of geographical area. It is surrounded by Debagarh district in the east, Bargarh and Jharsuguda districts in the west, Sundargarh district in the north and Anugul & Subarnapur districts in the South. The total cultivable land of the district is 1.92 lakh hectares and the area used for non-agriculture activity is 0.33 lakh hectares. The barren and pasture land is 0.18 lakh



Figure 1: Map of Sambalpur district indicating Project tahasil

ha and 0.13 lakh hectares respectively. The economy of Sambalpur District is basically dependent on agriculture and secondly on forests. Forests play an important role in the economy in terms of contribution to revenue, Domestic Product as well as the dependence of people for livelihood. The famous Hirakud dam is located in the district that provides irrigation facilities as well as electricity generation for the state. Apart from agriculture, handloom, forest product and industry sector serve as a major source of employment for the people.

Demography

The district is divided into three Sub-divisions namely, Sambalpur, Kuchinda and Redhakhhol. At present, there are 9 Tehsils an equal number of Community Development (CD) Blocks and five ULBs covering 148 Gram Panchayats (GP) and 1,313 revenue villages. The population of the district is 10.41 lakhs with 11.89% decadal growth rate as per the 2011 Census which constitutes 2.48% of the total population of the state. The Scheduled Tribe communities form more than one-third of the district population. Second, the district has a higher urban population than the state average. The population density of the district is, however; lower than the State population density as per the 2011 census.

No. of Tahasils	09
No. of GPs	148
No. of R. Villages	1,313
Total Population	10,41,099
Male:	50.61%
Female:	49.39%
Rural:	70.41%
Urban:	29.59%
Schedule tribe:	34.12%
Schedule Caste:	18.43%
Decadal growth rate:	11.89%
Sex ratio:	976
Population Density:	157
literacy rate:	76.22%
Male literacy rate:	84.35%
Female Literacy rate:	67.93%
<i>Source: DCHB, Sambalpur, Census 2011, Odisha</i>	

The sex ratio of the district is 976 females per 1000 males which are slightly lower than the state ratio. There has been an improvement in the literacy rate of the district from 67.29 percent in 2001 to 76.22 percent in 2011 census which is slightly higher than the state average of 72.87 percent. If things are looked at gender wise, male and female literacy were 84.35 and 67.93 percent respectively. There is a significant gap in the literacy rate of male and females in the district.

Occupational composition:

As per the 2011 Census, main and marginal workers together are 5,05,840 persons which are 48.59 per cent of the population. Among the main workers, the percentage of male & female are 61.90 and 38.09 respectively. Apart from this, there are 1,68,986 marginal workers, who constitute 16.23 percent of the total population of the district. Of them, 41.68 percent are male and 58.31 percent are female. When we look into both main and marginal workers, 86,800 (17.16 per cent) are cultivators, 1,60,798 (31.79 per cent) are agricultural labourers, 59,288 (11.72 per cent) are workers in household industries and 1,98,954 (39.33 per cent) are other workers.

Agriculture-cropping Pattern:

The agriculture sector is the mainstay of the people's livelihoods, even though manufacturing and forestry dominate the district economy. In the agriculture sector, the principal crops grown in the district are Paddy, wheat, pulses, Oil seeds, sugarcane, cotton etc. Paddy is the most important crop and occupies almost 84% of the total cultivated area. Among the other cereals, maize, Jowar, Bazra etc are also produced in the district. Out of 282 thousand hectares of gross cropped area, Rabi and Khariff paddy was covered by 151.3 thousand hectares which is 53.65% of Gross cropped area. The net irrigated area of the district is 61.38 thousand hectares and out of the total cultivable area, 54% irrigated through canals.

3.2 Project Location: Sambalpur Town

The study area comes under Sambalpur town, which is governed by the Sambalpur Municipal Corporation. As per the census of 2011, the population of the town is 1,844,000, consisting of 94,722 males and 89278 females. The average literacy rate of the city is 85.53 percent, with male and female literacy rates of 90.51 and 80.27 percent, respectively. The sex ratio of the town is 943 per 1000 males. The economy of Sambalpur is basically dependent on trade. Most of the residents are either salaried or self-employed. Forest products play an important role in the economy in terms of their contribution to revenue and domestic product. The Municipal Corporation is in charge of providing civic services to the residents of the town. It also extends basic facilities to the area and its people, which include cleaning and sanitation work, street lights and their maintenance, supply of water, construction and maintenance of roads, drains, etc. However, the land acquisition for the construction of the Flyover Bridge project will be done in three areas, i.e., Unit-6 (Golabazar), Unit-5 (Kunjapara) and Unit-4 (Kuretula) of Sambalpur town, for which the SIA study has been done.

3.3 Enumeration of affected families

As per Rule 30 of the Odisha Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules 2016, enumeration of the affected families would be done based on whose land and immovable properties would be acquired. In this context, SIA team has enumerated the affected families during fieldwork and grouped them into the following two categories:

- i. Families whose land or other immovable properties have been acquired,
- ii. Families who have been residing on any land in the urban area preceding for three years or more prior to the acquisition of land.

However, the project authorities originally enumerated 9 families based on their RoR, but the SIA team surveyed 7 families who would be directly affected by the project. The variation between the initial enumeration and the field survey happened because one record holder was an institution (*Matruniwas- a relic centre of Shree Aurobindo*). For this land, the trustee members of the institution interacted for collection of information.

As per the enumeration, the families whose land and other immovable properties have been acquired are found in all the affected areas. The second category of families enumerated in

the affected villages is families that have been residing in the urban area for the previous three years prior to the land acquisition. In this category, affected families from all the areas are included since the affected areas come under Sambalpur town.

3.4 General Infrastructure & Socio-cultural profile of affected villages

The Village Infrastructure Survey was conducted in the project locations with pre designed format for gathering comprehensive data on basic infrastructure and services available to identify reintegration assistance around basic services and livelihood, land & shelter, drinking water, sanitation, education, and health. The following findings are summarized from the detailed analysis. There is a strong perception about the traffic problem in Laxmi Talkies square throughout the year. People indicated their dissatisfaction with the problem which should be settled by constructing the flyover bridge. However, the village infrastructure and service facilities are described hereunder.

a) Road network, drinking water and Electricity

The road network of all three locations is better since these locations fall under urban areas. The project areas have access to electricity facilities and have various types of drinking water sources. Tube wells and Municipality Pipe water (Stand posts & household connections) are major sources of drinking water available in all three areas. Further, it was noticed that there are 8 tube wells and 65 municipality water taps available in the village that provide safe drinking water to the households..

b) Education & Health Infrastructure in Affected Villages

Information on village education infrastructure reveals that there are primary schools, M.E schools and High schools available in all the affected villages. Looking into the health service infrastructure, it was observed that an ANM centre is available in two villages. Apart from that, there are four Anganwadi Centers available to provide/facilitate primary health services to the people. One UPHC and two dispensaries are also available in the area to provide basic health services. Other health facilities like District Headquarter Hospital (DHH), Municipality Hospital, Homeopathy dispensaries, private hospitals, and Nursing Homes, etc. are also available in the town near the affected area.

Table 5: Education & Health facilities in the affected villages

Sl	Facilities	Unit-4 (Kunjalpara)	Unit-5 (Kuretula)	Unit-6 (Golbazar)	Total
1	Anganwadi Center	1	1	2	4
2	Primary School	2	1	1	4
3	M.E School	2	1	1	4
4	High School	2	1	1	4
5	College	1	0	0	1
5	ANM Center	0	1	1	2
6	UPHC	1	0	0	1
7	Dispensaries	1	1	1	3

Source: Primary Survey 2022

Apart from the infrastructure mentioned above, the community in the project areas has access to and uses the post office, library, veterinary center, community hall, cremation ground, youth club, technical college, milk co-operative, and other amenities. However, it is revealed that all the basic facilities and infrastructure are available in the area because of the urban region.

c) Service Providers at Village level

During field assessment, different types of local-level service facilities were observed. There are cycle repair shops, motor cycle repair shops, grocery shops, chemists, fair price shops, hotels, and other different types of shops available in the affected villages. Apart from that, individual service providers like masons, painters, tailors, electricians, cobblers, and washermen are providing services to the villagers. Banks like HDFC, PNB, and IDBI are available in the project area to provide banking service facilities. All the villages are well connected with the express highway and they are availing the public transport within a nearer distance. Also, the Sambalpur railway station is located 2-3 k.m from the affected villages. So there is no communication problem among the people of the affected areas. However, it is observed that all types of facilities like markets, cinema halls, restaurants, educational institutions, and ATMs are available in close proximity to the village.

d) Socio-cultural Infrastructure

The people of Sambalpur are socially and culturally very rich. The impact of Maa Samaleswari culture is quite visible in the socio-cultural life of the people of the area. With regard to socio-cultural infrastructure, it is observed that there are festival locations, Bhajan mandal, temples, church, Mission Charity Committee and youth clubs are available in the affected area. Besides, there are 21 SHGs developed in the project area and majorities are actively working. However, the details of socio-cultural infrastructures are depicted in the **table-6**

Table 6: Socio-Cultural Infrastructures of the affected area

Sl	Infrastructures	Unit-4 (Kunjalpara)	Unit-5 (Kuretula)	Unit-6 (Golbazar)	Total
1	Festival location	2	2	2	6
2	Bhajan Mandal	1	1	2	5
3	Youth Club	1	1	1	3
4	SHGs	6	10	5	21
5	Dharmasala	0	0	1	1
5	Temple	1	0	3	4
6	Masjid	1	0	2	3
7	Mission Committee	0	0	1	1
8	Church	0	1	1	2

Source: Primary Survey 2022

e) Status of Common Property Resources (CPR)

During the course of the survey work, it was found that no common property resources will be affected due to the acquisition of land for the flyover bridge project in three villages. So

the acquisition of the land will have no impact on the affected people in terms of common property resources.

3.5 Socio-economic profile of affected families

Land acquisition for any type of project has a direct impact on the social and economic life of the inhabitants of that area. Hence, there is a need to analyze the socio-economic and political sphere of the inhabitants before undertaking such projects. Keeping this in view, the present social impact assessment study has been carried out and 7 directly affected families were surveyed in Unit-5 and Unit-6 area. Further, the team noticed there were no affected families in the Unit-4 area, except for one institution. However, the following section presents basic socio-economic, and demographic characteristics of the affected households which include the gender, age, caste, education, marital status, occupation and livelihood, income and expenditure, poverty status, household’s basic amenities and housing conditions, etc for affected families of both Unit-5 and Unit-6 area.

3.5.1 Demographic profile: Gender, population & age distribution

The gender ratio in society plays a vital role in the differential approach in the development process. It is seen from respondents’ distribution pattern that out of 7 respondents 6 is male, whereas only one respondent is female, which implies that mostly male members are decision-makers in the HHs and have access to the outer world. Further, it is found that there are 35 people residing in 7 families; of them, 15 (42.8%) are male and 20 (57.2%) are female. The percentage distribution of male & female ratio is same in all Unit-6 whereas the percentage of female in Unit-5 is more than the male. The details of gender wide distribution of affected population are shown in Table-7. Furthermore, we noticed there were no affected families in the Unit-4 area, except for one institution.

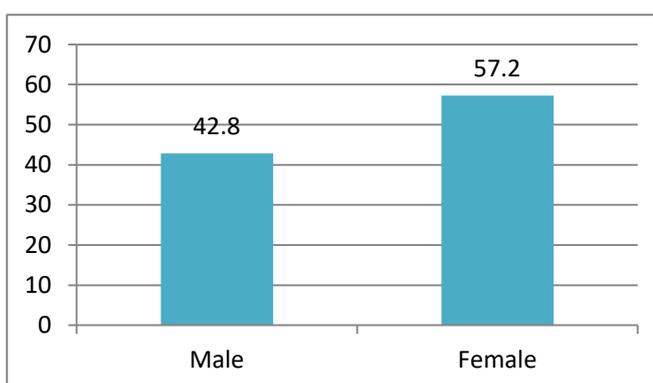


Figure 2: Gender distribution of population

Table 7 : Gender- wise Distribution of Affected Households & Population

Village	Total Surveyed PAFs	Total PAPs	Gender based population			
			Male		Female	
			N	%	N	%
Unit-4 (Kunjalpara)	0*	0	0	0	0	0
Unit-5 (Kuretula)	4	21	8	38.1	13	61.9
Unit-6 (Golbazar),	3	14	7	50.0	7	50.0
Total	7	35	15	42.8	20	57.2

Source: Household Survey 2020.

* No families affected in the Unit-4 area as per RoR. Only one institution will be affected.

Classification of Affected Population by Age

In the demographic data, classification of the population according to their age groups gives a brief idea about the productive group in relation to dependency pattern in the society influencing the socio-economic condition. Basically, the group of people belonging to 18 to 45 years age group is considered as highly potential for the society, family as well as environment. The

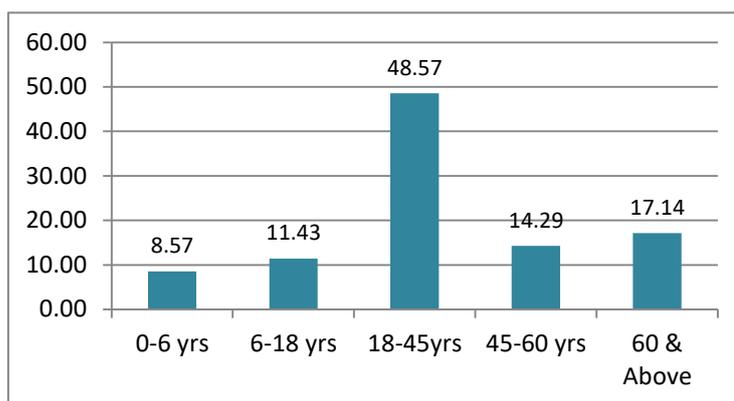


Figure 3: Age distribution of the affected population

distribution of age in the surveyed villages in **Table -8** shows that there are 35 people residing in the affected families; among them, 48.57% are in the age group of 18-45 years and are considered a productive age group. This apart, about 14.29% population are in the age group of 45-60 yrs who are also considered as an economically active group. Hence, it indicates that about 63% people of in the surveyed areas, are the potential and contribute to lifting the economic condition of their families. Further, the age group of 0-6 years and 6-18 years population are 8.57% and 11.43% respectively. Apart from that, 17.14% are in the age group of more than 60 years and are dependent on the earning members of their families. (Table-8)

Table 8: Age wise Distribution of Affected Persons (in nos)

Age Group	Unit-5 (Kuretula)			Unit-6 (Golbazar)			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-6 yrs	1	1	2	1	0	1	2	1	3
6-18 yrs	0	1	1	2	1	3	2	2	4
18-45yrs	4	7	11	3	3	6	7	10	17
45-60 yrs	1	2	3	1	1	2	2	3	5
60 & Above	2	2	4	1	1	2	3	3	6
Total	8	13	21	8	6	14	16	19	35

Source: Household Survey 2020

3.5.2 Social Profile:

This section deals with the analysis of social institutions like Family type, caste composition, religion, marital status, literacy status, etc. to gather an idea about the prevailing practices, power relationships, and educational status of the people in the affected villages.

a) Family type

Now-a-days decline of joint families is a common trend in Odisha. As a result of modernization and industrialization, joint family system is disintegrating and opting for nuclear families are on a rise. But in the surveyed villages, it is noticed that out of the seven

surveyed families 4 are nuclear and the rest 3 families are joint type by nature. However, the average family sizes of the affected villages are 5 as revealed from the primary survey.

b) Caste Composition & Religion

The caste composition of the affected families depicts that, two categories of people reside in 7 surveyed families of which the majority i.e. 6 (85.3%) are so-called upper caste people belong to the General category, and only one (14.7%) are from scheduled caste communities (Fig-4). Further, it has been noticed that Scheduled caste category includes *Tumal* who is residing in Unit-6, Golebazar area. These Scheduled Caste families are required to be paid one-third of the

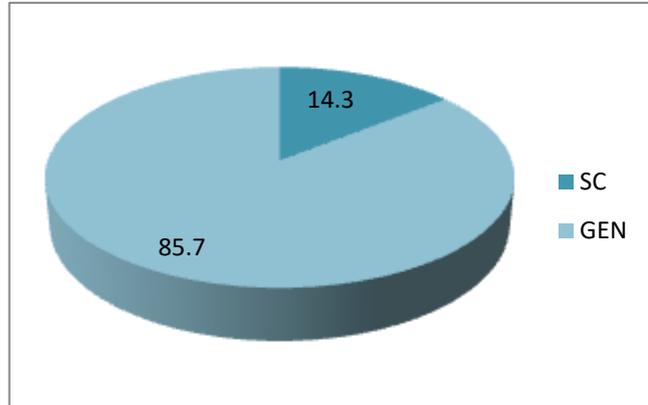


Figure 4: Caste Composition of the affected population

compensation amount initially as first installment in advance and the rest shall be paid after taking over the possession of the land (Section-41 (6) of RFCTLAR R Act 2013). However, there are no scheduled tribes or Other Backward Castes families residing in the affected villages. However, the entire project affected families arising out of the flyover bridge project are Hindus by religion.

c) Marital Status

The information collected on the marital status of the surveyed population reveals that, majority i.e. 22 of them are married (62.86%) while 11 (31.43%) are unmarried. Further, it is also found that there are 2 (5.71%) widows/widowers. The cases of divorce or separated persons are not found during the collection of information.

d) Affected vulnerable families

During the study, the vulnerability status of the households was also determined based on the social stratification such as SC/ST households, women-headed households, households having PWD dependants. The study finding shows that there are 2 vulnerable families in the affected villages coming under the category of Scheduled caste (Surendra Dehury) and Women headed household (Bijayalaxmi Padhi). Other categories of vulnerable families are not found in the affected area during the survey. Further, the women-headed households are taken on the basis of single women with their minor children, only female earning members of the families and single families i.e. widow, destitute, divorcee etc. But it has not included the aged women in the family. However, these families need special attention during the compensation for the protection of their livelihood.

e) Literacy & Educational status

Education is essential for the comprehensive development of human beings which is one of the key social development indicators. In the study context it is found that, out of the total

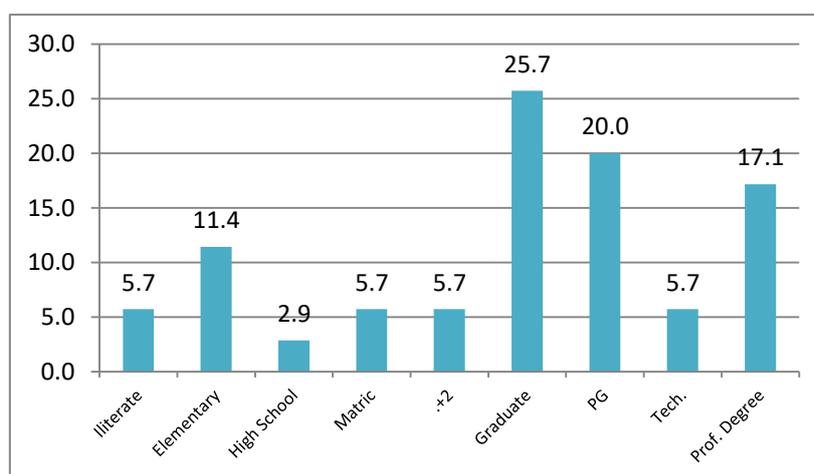
population, all are literate which is higher than the state average (73.5%) as per the census 2011. Table-9 depicts the genderwise educational status of the affected population.

Table 9: Education wise Distribution of Affected Persons

Vill	Sex		Just Literate	Elementary	High School	Matric	+2	Graduate	PG	Tech.	Prof. Degree	Total
Unit-5: Kuretula	Male	N	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	2	3	10
		%	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	30.0	20.0	30.0	100.0
	Female	N	1	0	1	1	1	3	3	0	1	11
		%	9.1	0.0	9.1	9.1	9.1	27.3	27.3	0.0	9.1	100.0
	Total	N	2	0	1	1	1	4	6	2	4	21
		%	9.5	0.0	4.8	4.8	4.8	19.0	28.6	9.5	19.0	100.0
Unit-6: Golebazar	Male	N	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	6
		%	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	16.7	100.0
	Female	N	0	2	0	1	1	2	1	0	1	8
		%	0.0	25.0	0.0	12.5	12.5	25.0	12.5	0.0	12.5	100.0
	Total	N	0	4	0	1	1	5	1	0	2	14
		%	0.0	28.6	0.0	7.1	7.1	35.7	7.1	0.0	14.3	100.0
Total	Male	N	1	2	0	0	0	4	3	2	4	16
		%	6.3	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	18.8	12.5	25.0	100.0
	Female	N	1	2	1	2	2	5	4	0	2	19
		%	5.3	10.5	5.3	10.5	10.5	26.3	21.1	0.0	10.5	100.0
	Total	N	2	4	1	2	2	9	7	2	6	35
		%	5.7	11.4	2.9	5.7	5.7	25.7	20.0	5.7	17.1	100.0

Source: Household Survey 2020

As regards the educational attainment of the PAPs, it is observed that out of total 35 literate people, 9 (11.4%) have received education up to graduate level which is the highest per cent among the literates. The second highest per cent (20%) of PAPs have completed post-graduation and 6 (17.1%) have



professionally qualified in two villages. It also reveals that 11.4% of people have received education up to elementary level and 5.7% each level have completed high school & intermediate level. As far as the technical and professional qualification is concerned, it is observed that only 2 PAPs have acquired different technical skills. Besides, PAPs having other qualifications are rarely found in the affected villages.

From the above analysis, it is revealed that more than 80% of the people in the affected villages have access to education above matric level since the villages are urban base where different educational facilities are available. (Table-9 and Fig-5)

3.5.3 Local economic activities & livelihood

Occupation patterns determine the employment status, nature of employment as well as economic positions and standard of living of persons concerned. Considering the above few facts, the information regarding the main occupations of the PAPs has been collected so that project-related implications could be assessed. Based on the impact assessment, the income generation methods and rehabilitation plans are needed to be prepared accordingly. It is revealed that out of a total 35 population, 17 (48.6%) are engaged in different types of economic activities like; service and different types of business, self-employed other than business. (Table-10)

Table 10: Occupation wise Distribution of Affected Persons

Vill.	Sex		Salaried	Business	Self employed (other than business)	Total
Unit-5: Kuretula	Male	N	9	1	1	11
		%	81.82	9.09	9.09	100.00
	Female	N	0	0	1	1
		%	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
	Total	N	9	1	2	12
		%	75.00	8.33	16.67	100.00
Unit-6: Golebazar	Male	N	2	2	1	5
		%	40.00	40.00	20.00	100.00
	Female	N	0	0	0	0
		%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	N	2	2	1	5
		%	40.00	40.00	20.00	100.00
Total	Male	N	11	3	2	16
		%	68.75	18.75	12.50	100.00
	Female	N	0	0	1	1
		%	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
	Total	N	11	3	3	17
		%	64.71	17.65	17.65	100.00

Source: Household Survey 2020

The study findings reveal that, out of the total working population (n=17), about 65% are salaried employees engaged either in the government or private sector and 17.65% are doing different types of business in their locality. Besides 3 persons are self-employed other than business. Table-10 and Fig-6 depict the occupation of the surveyed villages.

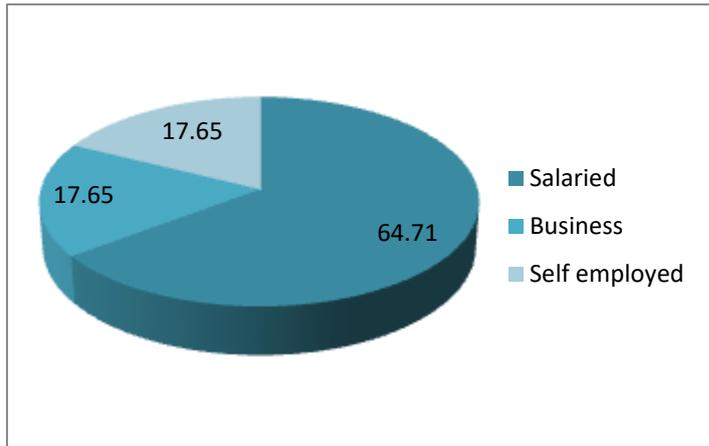


Figure 6: Occupation of affected families

From the analysis, it was revealed that nobody in the working population (35) was involved in agricultural activities. The lands that will be affected are only a small portion of their structures, which are mainly used for commercial purposes. The acquisition may have a significant impact on their present income source as most of the families do business within the land

to be affected by the construction of the road. Therefore, logical compensation should be given as per the RTFCLAAR Act 2013. However, among the affected populations about 62 percent are non-working groups who are depending on the working group people.

3.5.4 Income, Expenditure & Poverty level

a) Household’s Income

The wellness status of the people is based on the source of income, expenditure pattern, access to banking services, possession of assets, etc. The income status of the family also influences expenditure patterns. So, emphasis is given to the income status of the affected families of the surveyed village. **Fig-7** shows the percentage wise distribution of different income level groups of the affected families.

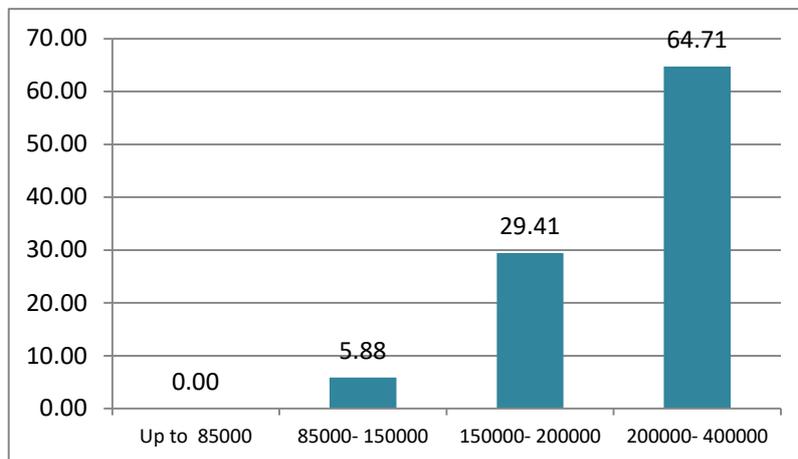


Figure 7: Distribution of income range of surveyed families

The income range of the surveyed 7 HHs from the given figure indicates that, the highest 11 (64.71%) families have an income Rs. 200000 to Rs. 400000 per annum and the next highest income range groups are Rs.150000/- to Rs.200000/- are found in 5 (29.41%) families. Apart from this, one household (5.88%) has an annual income of Rs.

850000/- to 150000/- per annum.

Though income varies widely among the households and based on adopted occupation, around no affected households earn less than Rs.85,000/- per annum. Referring to the poverty estimate of *Rangarajan Committee* in 2014, a family having annual expenditure below the threshold limit of Rs. 84,420 may be considered as BPL in the urban area. Taking into account the average annual household expenditure of Rs.84,420 and equating with the

income level, with the assumption that a family has an average annual income of the threshold expenditure limit (Rs. 84,420), attempt is made to categorise the households into BPL and non-BPL categories. Accordingly, it is observed that no affected families are placed under the BPL category with an average annual income of less than Rs.84, 420. From the above discussion of income status, it is evident that the economic situation of all the affected families is better.

Household’s Expenditure

The previous year's monthly consumption pattern of the surveyed households on food & non-food items was analyzed to establish the correlation between income and expenditure. The information collected from the surveyed households indicates that the average monthly expenditure on food items indicates that the majority 4 (57.14%) families have spent Rs. 8000/- to Rs. 10000/- and 2 (28.57%) families have spent more than Rs. 10000/- per month. Apart from one family has spent below Rs. 8000/- per month for food items. Here it can be assumed that about no families in the affected village are under the poverty line. (Considering *Rangarajan committee* report)

The information collected on non-food items shows that the majority of 4 (57.14%) families are spending below Rs. 8000/- and 2 families are spending Rs. 8000/- to 10000 per month. Besides, only one family spent more than Rs. 10000/- per month on non-food items. It was also revealed that among the non-food items people have spent more money on social functions and the education of their children. The **table-11** shows the expenditure of affected families on food & non-food items.

Table 11: Food & non-food expenditure of the affected families

Village		Below Rs. 8000		Rs.8000- Rs.10000		More than Rs.10000		Total	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Unit-5: Kuretula	Food	1	25.00	2	50.00	1	25.00	4	100.00
	Non-food	2	50.00	1	25.00	1	25.00	4	100.00
Unit-6: Golebazar	Food	0	0.00	2	66.67	1	33.33	3	100.00
	Non-food	2	66.67	1	33.33	0	0.00	3	100.00
Total	Food	1	14.29	4	57.14	2	28.57	7	100.00
	Non-food	4	57.14	2	28.57	1	14.29	7	100.00

Source: Household Survey 2022

b) Indebtedness Status

Information regarding indebtedness conditions of the households reveals that 2 families have incurred loans for various purposes to meet their emergency needs. The loans are taken by different persons in the households in an individual capacity. However, loans are taken by the son of the head of the household. Regarding the sources of loan, it reveals that both the borrower households have taken loans from banks.

From the income and expenditure pattern, one can notice that though the households are not in the category of consumption deficit households, they are indebted. This phenomenon can be better expressed by the reasons behind it. First, the income and expenditure data have been given for one year prior to the interview date, but the indebtedness data are given for the loans accumulated over the years. Secondly, households having higher income level have more repaying capability. Hence, easy loans are available to those households from both formal as well as informal sources.

3.5.5 Quality of Living environment: (Housing conditions, basic amenities& Assets)

Housing is an important component of the growth and development of human being. A pucca house is one of the basic needs for human survival. It symbolizes identity, dignity and social status for families in rural as well as urban areas. The Government of Odisha assigns high priority to the improvement of rural & urban infrastructure and commits to providing pucca houses to all rural families. However, the housing structure of the affected households, its use, aspects of housing condition and availability of basic amenities, etc. have been observed and verified by the Field Investigators at the time of the survey.

a) Housing Conditions

The data shows that out of total affected (n=7) households; all the dwellers are residing in their own houses. As far as the type of house is concerned, the information indicates that out of 7 families, all are having Concrete roof houses with cement plastering walls and tile type floor. It indicates that the housing conditions of the affected families are well-conditioned and well structured as the area is within urban locations.

b) Basic Amenities

The basic amenities of the household reveal that out of 7 affected households, no families are having a separate place for domestic animals since animals are hardly domesticated by the affected families in the urban area. All the households (100%) are having bathrooms within the house and are having toilets

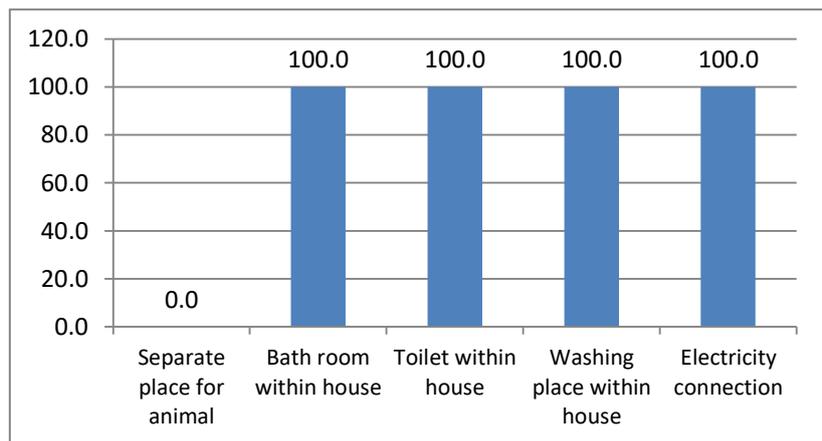


Figure 8: Basic facilities available in the affected households

within /adjacent to their houses. Washing places within the house are available in all the affected households. However, the most important facility i.e. electricity connection is well available to all the households in each affected village. The above analysis shows that the housing conditions of the surveyed households are better. It can be assumed that due to the impact of urbanization, people have constructed their houses where all the civic facilities are available. Fig -8 depicts the civic facilities available in the affected households.

c) Drinking Water Facilities

Safe drinking water is a basic necessity of human beings. Thus, the priority, as well as commitment of the State Government, is to supply safe drinking water to all. The Government has given priority to provisions of safe drinking water to rural people in terms of being potable, adequacy, convenience, affordability and equity on a sustainable basis adopting a decentralized approach and involving PRIs and community organizations.

Information was also collected on sources of drinking water for the surveyed villages and it was noticed that dual sources of drinking water facilities meet the water need of the affected families. The data reveals that out of the 7 affected families, 6 use pipe water supplied by the municipality and only one household depends on both tube well and pipe water for drinking purposes throughout the year. Apart from this, there are no other sources of drinking water facilities available in the affected areas. .

d) Assets Owned by the Households

Owned assets of the households have also been taken into the account during the study as it determinates the well-being ranking of the people and helps in assessing the socio-economic status of the households. It has been observed that most of the households are having different types of assets. **Table-12** presents the assets owned by the households in the affected village.

Table 12: Households Asset position

Village	Total HHs	TV	Radio	Refrigerator	Air Condition	Fan	Telephone
Unit-5: Kuretula	4	4	0	4	4	4	4
		100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Unit-6: Golebazar	3	3	1	3	2	3	3
		100.00	33.33	100.00	66.67	100.00	100.00
Total	7	7	1	7	6	7	7
		100.00	14.29	100.00	85.71	100.00	100.00

Source: Field Survey 2022

It may be seen from **Table-12** that out of 7 families, all have owned televisions which perform dual purposes of entertainment of people as well as informing/ educating them on various aspects of life. Similarly, telecommunication facilities, fans, and refrigerators are available in all households. Further, 6 families own air conditions and are considered well to do families.

Table 13: Households Asset position (B)

Village	Total HHs	Cycle	Two Wheeler	Three Wheeler	Four Wheeler	Pump set	Cooking Gas	Utensils	Ornament
Unit-5: Kuretula	4	0	4	0	3	0	4	4	4
		0.00	100.00	0.00	75.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Unit-6: Golebazar	3	2	3	0	2	1	3	3	3
		66.67	100.00	0.00	66.67	33.33	100.00	100.00	100.00
Total	7	2	7	0	5	1	7	7	7
		28.57	100.00	0.00	71.43	14.29	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Field Survey 2022

Among other assets, 2 families in the Unit-6 area own bicycle which is used by the people for their local mobility purpose. Two-wheelers, cooking gas, utensils and ornaments are owned by all the households. However, it has been observed that mobile phones; fans, refrigerators, television, cooking gas and utensils are the most common goods which are visibly owned by most of the affected families.

3.5.6 Health seeking behaviour

The affected families were asked about their health-seeking behaviour like; the availability of nearest medical facilities, type of facilities, amounts spent on treatment of common diseases during the last year. The survey information states that out of 7 households, people in 5 households were affected with various health-related problems during the past 12 months prior to the date of the survey.

The families who suffered from illness were attended by allopathic & homoeopathy doctors. Out of 5 families, 4 families (60%) were treated by private medical centres and 2 of them were treated in Govt. hospitals while one of them opted for homoeopathy treatment. But, no instances of ayurvedic or any faith healers were observed during the

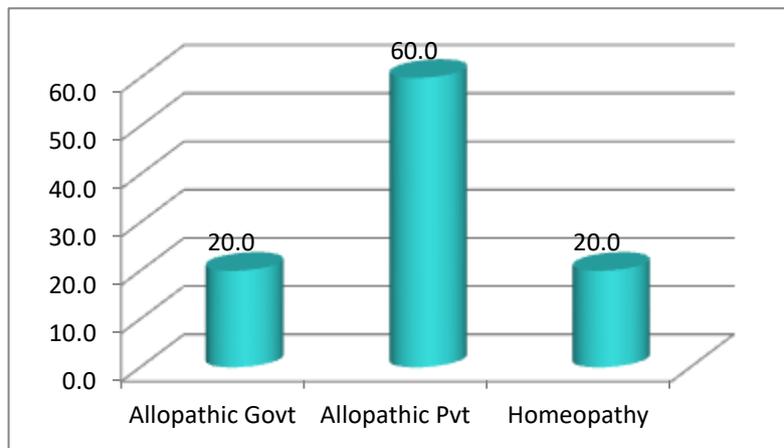


Figure 9: Use of health facilities

survey process. The preference for the private hospital is widely prevalent due to better treatment and easy access to the facilities in the town.

People’s perceptions regarding the treatment seeking practice in cases of illness are also collected. Out of 5 families, one usually goes to district hospital for treatment in case of illness of the family members and 4 families (9.5%) prefer to go to a private clinic whenever they suffer from any illness. The data infer that the majority of the households are having access to nearby health service centres. In the critical stage only they opt for district hospitals or private hospitals.

Information was drawn from households regarding chronic diseases that required regular treatment. In this regard, the information reveals that 4 families have opined that they require periodical treatments for chronic diseases of their family members. The information revealed that diseases like Blood pressure, Heart problems, Diabetics and Gastric problems are the major chronic diseases prevalent in the affected family members.

3.5.7 Access to public service facilities

Far and wise location of public institutions has a direct impact on access by people. The information collected on access to various service facilities. It indicates that the primary school and high schools are well accessible to the children of all the affected families since it is located in close proximity i.e. within 0.5 -1 km as responded by more than 90% families.

Other facilities like secondary schools, college, regular market, hospitals are accessible to the people of all the affected families within a distance of 0-2 kms.

3.5.8 Decision making & participation of Women

Gender-based decision making and participation, in and outside of the household as well as community-level activities have been assessed to focus on the level of women empowerment in the affected villages. It reveals that in major cases, household’s decisions are jointly taken by both male & female members and in few cases like; financial matters, day to day household activities and land & property, male members play a vital role in the household. This shows that women play an equal role in decision making of domestic matters. Table-14 depicts the information on gender-based decision making at the household level.

Table 14: Decision making at Household Level

Decision	Male		Female		Both		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Financial Matter	3	42.86	1	14.29	3	42.86	7	100.0
Education of Child	1	14.29	4	57.14	2	28.57	7	100.0
Health care of Child	1	14.29	4	57.14	2	28.57	7	100.0
Purchase of Assets	1	14.29	1	14.29	5	71.43	7	100.0
Day to day HH Activity	1	14.29	5	71.43	1	14.29	7	100.0
Social function & Marriages	1	14.29	3	42.86	3	42.86	7	100.0
Women to earn for Family	1	14.29	0	0.00	6	85.71	7	100.0
Land and Property	3	42.86	1	14.29	3	42.86	7	100.0
Others	4	57.14	1	14.29	2	28.57	7	100.0

Source: Primary Survey 2022

Now a day, more importance is given to women empowerment and bringing females at par male in the social and economic inclusion process. The women participation at community level may be considered their participation in community level decision making process, involvement in PRI as members, women as Anganwadi workers/ANMs, Women in Self Help Groups and making direct economic contributions to the family.

From the information, it is revealed that female members of the affected families neither take an active role in the decision making process nor are associated with any institutions or groups. Further, data reveals that in 4 households, female members are contributing to the household economy. This shows that in the affected families, women do not have any significant role in institutional matters and they are well within the control of patriarchal patterns.

3.6 Profile of indirectly affected families

Land acquisition for developmental projects has both direct and indirect impacts on the inhabitants of the people. Particularly for the flyover bridge Project, it is essential to take the opinions of both directly affected and indirectly affected families for a comparative assessment of the social impact. Hence, during the SIA study of the affected villages, data has

also collected from 30 indirectly affected households by adopting a random sampling method.

It is found from the study, that in the 30 indirectly affected families, there are 118 members; out of them, 62 are male (52.54%) and 56 are female (47.46%). The social categorization of these indirectly affected families found that there are 11 general castes, 4 scheduled castes, 2 Scheduled tribes and 13 OBC families and all the families belong to Hinduism except three Muslim families. The marital status shows that out of total 118 members, 61 (51.7%) are married, 54 (45.8%) are unmarried and 3 (2.5%) are widows. The data on the educational status of the people reveals that about 92% of the total population are literate and among them, 34% have gone up to the elementary level of education, 22% have completed matriculation and only 11% have completed graduation as revealed from the survey. Apart from that, there are 2 post graduates and one person is professionally qualified. From the data, it can be inferred that the access to the educational system in the area is quite good as a result; most of the people in the village are literate.

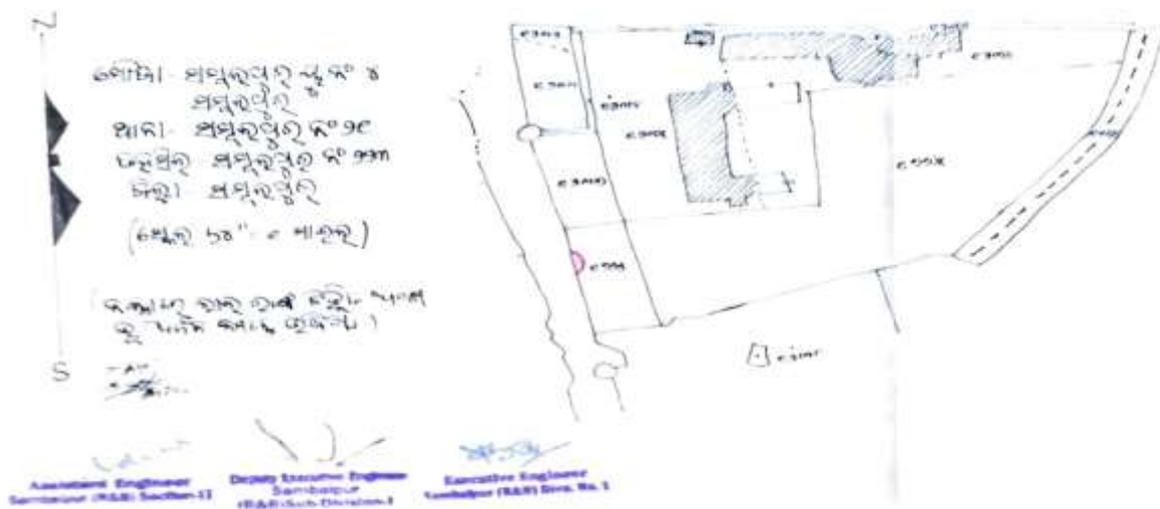
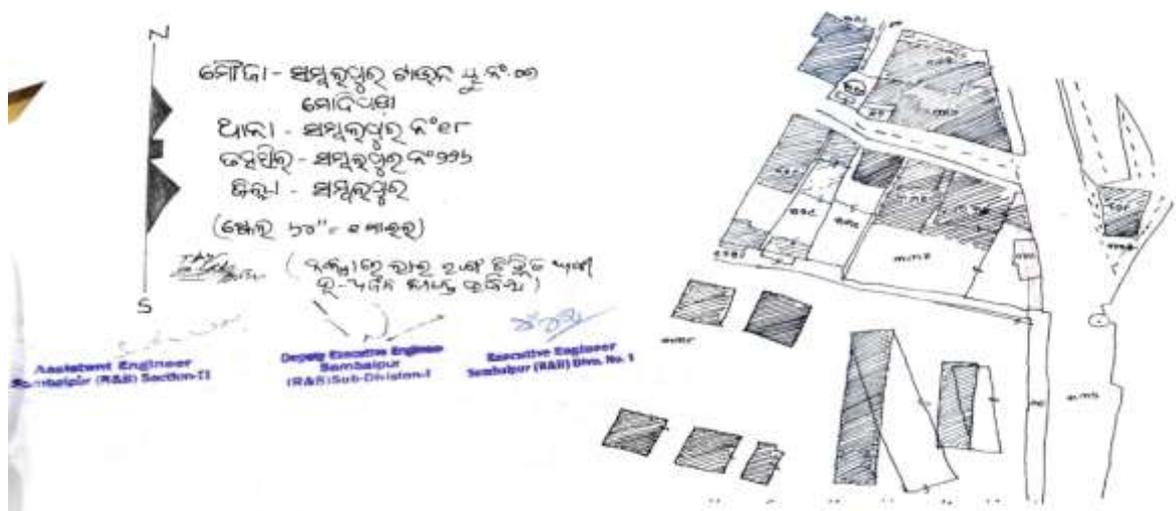
The information on the occupation of the indirectly affected families shows that there are 46 (39%) people engaged in economic activities and among them, highest 28 are self employed by doing business in Sambalpur town and 10 people engaged in salaried jobs and only 8 people doing daily wage labours. Besides, no other occupation was found among the indirectly affected families. The data interpretation on the annual income of the studied families shows that 16 families have an annual income in the range of Rs. Rs 200000/- to Rs. 300000/- and 10 families earn Rs.300000/- to Rs. 400000/- per annum. Apart from that, 3 families earn more than 4 lakhs per annum. Housing conditions of the studied 30 families shows that 19 of them (63.3%) are having pucca houses with civic facilities and the rest have asbestos type house. Electricity is available in all the households and municipality water is the main source of drinking water as revealed from the survey.

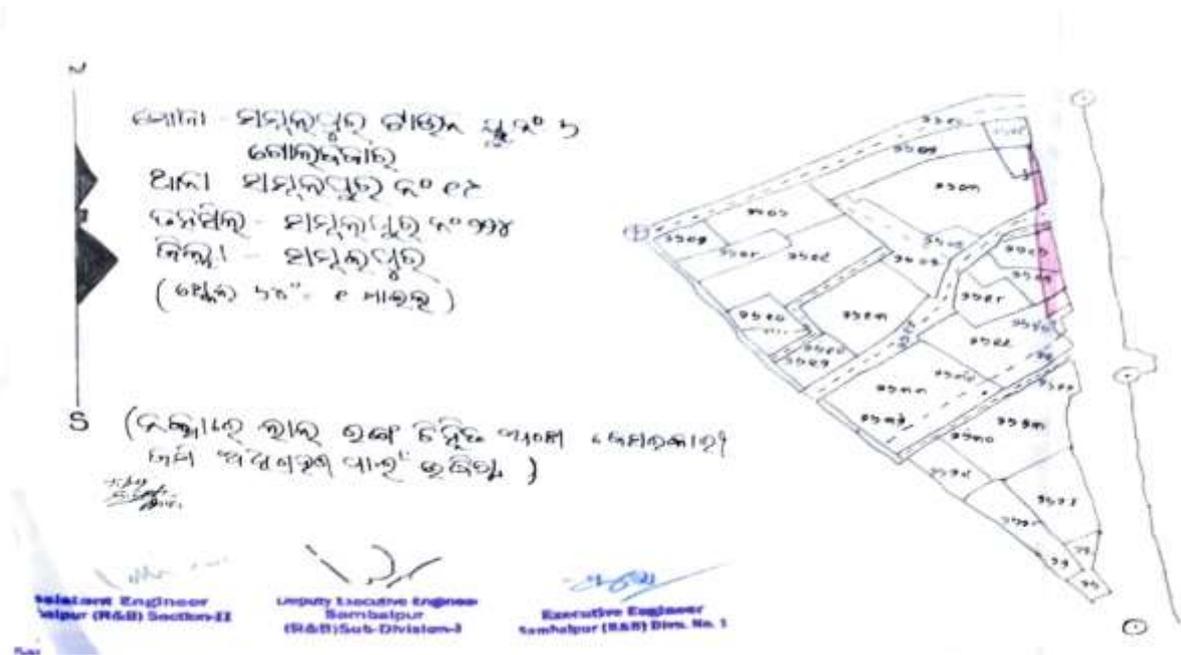
However, the socio-economic condition of both, directly and indirectly, affected households reveals that the majority of them are in good condition. All the seven affected families may lose part of their land/building. The detailed picture of the magnitude of land loss, livelihood loss, socio-cultural loss, etc. of the affected people is discussed and analyzed further in the subsequent chapters of the study.

Chapter-IV: Land Assessment

Land provides a major livelihood opportunity, especially in the rural areas, and in the urban areas, it fetches an exuberantly high price in the present day scenario. Land ownership is viewed as a symbol of social status in many societies. However, in the context of the construction of the Flyover bridge project, only Gharabari types of land would be acquired, and prior to the acquisition of land, the present social impact assessment study has been done as per the guidelines of the "Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013". A total of 0.650 acres of private land would be affected in three areas of Sambalpur town for the current project. But during the survey, the SIA team covered total land by collecting information from seven households. The accumulated information regarding project locations, land holdings, land to be affected in the acquisition, land type and its use, and ownership of land to be affected for the purpose of the proposed project has been analysed in this chapter.

4.1 Maps showing the area of project impact





4.2 Extent of land for Flyover Bridge project

As per the RoR provided by the state SIA unit, a total of 0.650 acres of private land are to be acquired for the Flyover Bridge Project in Sambalpur town. The area-wise details of the affected land for the proposed project and its kism are given in the **Table-15**.

Table 15: Extent of private land for acquisition (Affected area & area to be acquired)

Sl	Name of the Village	Name of Tahasils	Total HHs Surveyed	Total Area affected (In Acre)	Area to be acquired (In Acre)	Kisam
1.	Unit-4 (Kunjalpara)	Sambalpur	1	0.100	0.002	Gharabari-1
2.	Unit-5 (Kuretula)	Sambalpur	4	0.258	0.036	Gharabari-1
3.	Unit-6 (Golbazar),	Sambalpur	4	0.203	0.027	Gharabari-1
Total Affected Households			9	0.561	0.065	

Source: Notification vide No- RDM-LAC-SBP-0001-2022/ 3135/RDM dated 26th April 2022

As per the provided RoR, the land proposed to be acquired is categorized as Gharabari-1 kism in the general land classification. There is no other land involved in the whole acquisition process. From the table, it is seen that total 0.561 acres of land will be affected during the acquisition process and 0.065 acres of land will be acquired for the proposed Flyover Bridge project at Laxmi Talkies square in Sambalpur town. However, for the acquisition of private land, the SIA team has interacted with seven land loser families for the collection of information regarding the benefits & impact of the project.

4.3 Land holdings of affected families

As per the primary information, there is a total of 5.602 acres of land under the possession of the affected families, which are coming under the private ownership category by the individual households. Besides, no other types of land are in use by the affected families. Table-16 depicts the type of land holding pattern of the affected village.

Table 16: Land holding of affected families

Village		Private Land	Govt. Land	Religious Land	Community Land	Total quantity of land owned
Unit-5: Kuretula	Acres	0.458	0	0	0	0.458
	%	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Unit-6: Golebazar	Acres	5.144	0	0	0	5.144
	%	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Total	Acres	5.602	0	0	0	5.602
	%	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

Source: Primary Survey 2022

4.4 Usages of land by the affected families

In terms of use of land, the information revealed that out of total 5.602 acres of land owned by the affected families, 4.300 acres (76.76%) of land is being used for cultivation in other places outside the city. Only 0.855 acres (15.26%) of land is used for residential purposes and 0.447 acres (7.98%) are used for other purposes including commercial uses. Table -17 depicts the uses of land by the affected families.

Table 17: Use of land

Village		Cultivation	Residential	Barren	Other Land	Total quantity of land owned
Unit-5: Kuretula	Acres	0.000	0.431	0.000	0.027	0.458
	%	0.0	94.1	0.0	5.9	100.0
Unit-6: Golebazar	Acres	4.300	0.424	0	0.420	5.144
	%	83.6	8.2	0.0	8.2	100.0
Total	Acres	4.300	0.855	0.000	0.447	5.602
	%	76.76	15.26	0.00	7.98	100.00

Source: Primary Survey 2022

4.5 Project Land

As mentioned in the land schedule, 0.561 acres of private land will be affected and out of the affected land 0.065 acres of land would be acquired for the Flyover Bridge project which is only 11.6% of the total land to be affected. During the time of data collection, it was revealed that most of the landholders are of the intention to use their land for other purposes like residential or commercial activities. So, they are needed to be properly compensated by the project authority as per the RFCTLARR Act 2013. However, it is observed from the land record that, only Gharabari kism of land is to be acquired during the process of land acquisition.

4.6 Summary of Land acquisition

As per the land record, total 0.561 acres of land comprising nine plots would be affected by the Flyover Bridge project at Sambalpur town. Out of the total affected land, 0.065 acres of land would be acquired for the said project which is 11.59% of the total affected land. However, for 0.065 acres of private land, the SIA team has collected information from seven families and it is revealed that the average land to be acquired per family is 0.007 acres. Table- 18 shows the number of plots and percentage of land to be acquired from the affected land in three villages.

Table 18: Summary of land acquisition

Villages	Total Plots to be affected	Total land to be affected (in acres)	Total land to be acquired (in acres)	% of land to be acquired from the affected land
Unit-4 (Kunjalpara)	01	0.100	0.002	02.00
Unit-5 (Kuretula)	04	0.258	0.036	13.95
Unit-6 (Golbazar),	04	0.203	0.027	13.30
Total	09	0.561	0.065	11.59

Source: Primary Survey 2022

4.7 Loss of Structures/ Assets in the project land

Though the land requirements for the flyover bridge project have been confined to the barest minimum and worked out on an area basis, this acquisition of land will still have some adverse impact on the project affected people and their livelihood. People will lose a small portion of their houses since the houses are adjacent to the proposed service road. The SIA study has revealed that, each family will lose a small portion of their structures due to the proposed land acquisition. However, people expressed that even though only a small portion of the house is affected, its impact is significant since the house must be restructured for their use. Though the affected families agree to provide their land for the construction of service roads, they expect proper and acceptable compensation for the loss of their structure. However, the details of the loss of the affected families are depicted in the table- 19.

Table 19: Details of loss of structures (partially)

Village	Khata No	Plot No	Name of the RH	Type of loss	Impact
Unit-4 (Kunjalpara)	213	1237/1766	Shree Arabindo Karma Mandir	Structure	Partial loss of structure
Unit-5 (Kuretula)	644/1071	1873/4171	Bijaylaxmi Padhi	Structure	Partial loss of structure & rent from Shop.
	644/877	1877/3941	Jyoti Prakash Paramanik	Structure	Partial loss of structure & rent from Shop
	644/878	1877	Shakti Prakash Pramanik	Structure	Partial loss of structure & rent from Shop
	44/876	1877/3940	Gyana Prakash	Structure	Partial loss of

			Pramanik		structure & rent from Shop
Unit-6 (Golbazar),	1088/307	2603/3474	Surendra Dehury	Structure	Partial loss of building & Homeopathic clinic
	1035	2616	Mahendra Mohapatra	Structure	Partial loss of two-storied building and loss of rent from ATM
	1088/21	2617	Asok kumar Agarwal	Structure	Partial loss of two-storied building & a store in the building

Affected building of Shree Aurobindo Karma Mandir (Matruniwas)

During the field visit, it was found that a portion of Sri Aurobindo Karma Mandir, which is called Matru Niwas, will be affected by the construction of the proposed service road for the flyover bridge. In this context, the study team has discussed with the trustee members of the said building, and they stated that Matruiwas is a leading educational and religious institution in Sambalpur where more than 1200 students are studying. Apart from that, it is a relic centre of Sri Aurobindo. The demolition of a portion of the building will affect the religious and educational atmosphere of the institution. They also stated that after getting information from Assistant Engineer PWD, regarding the demolition of a portion of the relic centre for the construction of a service road, they appeared before Sub-collector, Sambalpur, with their grievance petition on 23rd November 2020. But no satisfactory solution has been found till date. On the other hand, they suggested that if the service road will be constructed opposite side of the Matruiwas, their institution would be saved and without any disturbances, they would be able to provide education and other religious activities. Regarding the project assistance, the trustee members denied compensation or any project assistance; rather they expect an alternative solution from the government to save the relic centre.

However, the study team assessed that; the proposed service road will provide better and safer communication facilities for students studying at this institution as well as visitors to the Mandir. Moreover, the relics (Samadhi) at the shrine remain unaffected after acquisition. Further, when the road is constructed having uniform width, the presence of the projected portion will create a blind spot and may cause an accident, at the same time causing damage to the building itself. Hence, the project proponent will realistically assess the damage sustained and accordingly, the compensation shall be determined.

4.8 Loss of Trees

Trees also have emerged as an important source to supplement not only income but also a nutritional requirement of the affected households. Thus, an effort was made to ascertain the availability of trees in the affected land and their types. The survey revealed that no major trees have been affected by land in three villages during the present land acquisition.

4.9 Sale Transaction of affected Land & Recent Changes in Ownership

During interaction with the land loser families (as per the land record), the study team revealed that, no sale transaction has been done recently in the affected land.

4.10 Land price in the project area

Acquisition of land is the primary requirement for development projects and cash compensation as the price of land constitutes an important part of the project implementation. The cash compensation would be settled based on the guidelines of RFCTLARR Act 2013. However, it may be mentioned here, that the benchmark price, which is considered the typical sale price of land or the registered sale price of the land in these localities does not often reflect the actual market price/value of the land. The actual market price may vary keeping in view the critical factors like productivity, location and type of the land. Apart from this, the roadside land, land adjacent to community or habitat, homestead land and urban lands also bear high price in comparison to single cropping non-irrigated, patita or bagayat, etc. type of land.

In this context, the actual local market price of the affected land has been sourced through a public enquiry. It was noticed that the asking rate of land in the project area of Sambalpur or market area is around 6.5 lakhs per decimal. This seems to be too high in comparison to the deducted price of land as transacted in the recent years was about 3 lakhs per decimal. However, no evidence was collected for the aforesaid market valuation for the said area. In most cases, the affected families have demanded prices at least four times higher than the market value. Nevertheless, the benchmark price earmarked by the revenue department would be a major factor when deciding land value for the finalization of the compensation amount.

4.11 Alternate Sites for the Project and their Feasibility

As it has been discussed earlier, the proposed Flyover Bridge project is acquiring 0.065 acres of land in three villages under Sambalpur tahasil of Sambalpur district. The study finding reveals that no displacement will be taken place due to this project. During the field visit, the SIA team has also examined the options for alteration of location site or design in the proposed land having a consultation with different stakeholders as well as affected people of the surveyed village. But no such opinion is formed in this context in the entire study, rather than the affected people demanded appropriate compensation by the project authority for loss of their structures. But, some people of the Shree Aurobindo Karma Mandir suggested that the proposed service road should be extended to the opposite side of their institution. Otherwise, it can be summarized that there is no such requirement for alteration of the proposed project.

Chapter-V

Social Impact & Household’s Perception

5.1 Framework & approach to identify Impact

Identifying the project impact on the affected population is one of the major components of the social impact assessment study. In this connection, the impacts of land acquisition for the proposed Flyover Bridge project have been identified. Different methods like, household interview, Focus Group discussions, techniques of PRA were used to collect responses from the affected households and the collected information were analyzed to find out the project impact. Individual stakeholders were also contacted and the village level information was collected during fieldwork to identify the project impact. Apart from that, a few non-land loser households of each village were also interviewed to find out the impact of the project. The chapter analyzes different types of project impact and households' perceptions about the project.

5.2 Social Impact

5.2.1 Impact on land & land based livelihood

As it has been discussed, the affected families have owned 5.602 acres of private land and out of that 0.561 acres will be affected; which is only 10% of the total land. However, it has been assessed by the SIA study team that, this small portion of the land loss would not affect the livelihood of the land loser families in the project area, whose income is drawn basically from non-farm activities. But, the affected families had planned to utilize their land for residential or business purposes in future which would be non-productive for them due to the acquisition of land. Hence, the Land Requiring Body should realize this contribution of the affected families for the completion of the project and hand out proper benefits while computing the compensation amount meant for them. Thus, proper compensation amounts for the affected families should be paid for the loss of their land and assets attached to their land on the basis of the provision made in the Act under section 26 to 30.

5.2.2 Impact on Employment & economy

The majority of the families, whose land would be affected by the project, are basically engaged in non-farm activities by doing different types of business or renting out their houses for business purposes. The loss of a small portion of their structure will have an impact on their business during the time of construction of the service road. However, it has been assessed that the impact will be minimum and short term. This generates resentment among the local affected people. Hence, it is necessary for the project authority to give focus on business by providing appropriate compensation.

5.2.3 Impact on loss of Residential Structures

It is observed from the findings of the SIA study that only small portions of nine residential buildings will be affected by the construction of the service road for the Flyover Bridge. These buildings are presently used for residential as well as commercial purposes. People

rented out parts of their buildings for commercial purposes, like ATM, Clinic and different types of shops. Though the acquisition will be minimal, it will have an impact on the affected families since they will have to restructure their houses after the acquisition of land. However, affected families are willing to provide their land with appropriate compensation from the project authority as per the RFCTLARR Act 2013.

5.2.4 Impact on other physical resources, public services & utilities

During the field visit, it was observed that no common property resources would be affected due to the construction of the project work. However, during the construction phase, an increase in population in the local area (due to employment opportunities and in-migration) is likely to put additional pressure on existing infrastructures and services. This may result in the capacity of existing infrastructures and services to meet the needs of the local people. However, this impact is expected to be local in terms of extent and scale and occurrence over a short period of time. In addition, the project is expected to upgrade some existing roads, which will add to counteract the impact. For these reasons, the impact is assessed to be negative and minor in nature.

5.2.5 Impact on transportation & safety

During the implementation phase of the project, the movement of vehicles to the workplace will increase significantly. The vehicles will be used for the purpose of transporting equipment, materials and workers to the site. The increased traffic may be a source of potential safety threat to other road users. Therefore, the movement of traffic near the project site needs to be properly managed without creating problems for the existing traffic and road users. The impact is assessed to be negative and minor during the construction phase, while minor and negligible during the operation phase.

5.2.6 Impact on Local Culture

In the course of the household survey and FGD, both project affected and non-affected people expressed concern about the Sital Sasthi yatra, which is a famous religious festival in Sambalpur. People alleged that the flyover would act as an impediment to the celebration of Sital Sasthi and Muharram. They claim that the ‘Rath’ of the Sital Sasthi festival and the ‘Tazia’ of Muharram cannot pass under the flyover. However, it is well assessed that no such cultural disturbance will happen during the project operation phase since the height of the flyover has been increased to 11 meter. On the other hand, due to this project, there may not be any such changes in the socio-cultural and demographic structures of the affected families as there is no occurrence of displacement insight.

5.2.7 Assessment of Impoverishment Risk

All such developmental projects spurring displacement of the human population bear and generate impoverishment risks for the affected population and possible risks tend to be landlessness, joblessness, homelessness, marginalization, food insecurity, morbidity, loss of access to common property resources and community disarticulations. These risks can bring poverty and misery to the displaced persons if proper rehabilitation and resettlement

measures are not being taken into consideration and steps to restore at least their pre-displaced state of living (*Cernea 2000a*). However, the project is a linear project and people would marginally get affected by losing a small portion of their land. Thus, there is no such greater degree of impoverishment risks for local people.

5.3 Household attitudes & perceptions toward the project

Prior to the acquisition of land for the Flyover Bridge project in the affected area, it is necessary to assess the perception of affected people on the project and its consequences. Therefore, perceptions of the affected families were recorded for reference. The perceptions of people about the project are discussed in this section.

5.3.1 Awareness about the project

As far as awareness about the Flyover Bridge project is concerned, all the affected families responded that they have had prior knowledge about the said project and that their land was intended to be acquired. Though they were having information about the project, confusion was high based on the demarcation of the land which was going to be acquired for the service road. Thus, it is required to raise the consciousness of the people about the land to be acquired for the aforesaid project.

5.3.2 Project benefits: social & economic

The main objective of the social impact assessment study is to assess the impact of the project on the affected population. In this context, the benefits of the project have been assessed and it was observed that out of 7 affected families, 4 of them felt that, the project would be beneficial for them socially and economically and the rest of the families were in the perception that the project would not augur benefit for them; rather they will lose their land partially. Regarding economic benefits; households agreed to the proposition that land value will increase in the locality and the project would provide better compensation to the affected families. Similarly, regarding social benefits respondents opined that the project would provide better communication facilities and minimize the travel time. This shows that the majority of the affected people were optimistic about the possible positive outcomes of the project. On the other hand, households who disagreed with the benefits (n = 3) stated that the project will cause them to lose a portion of their home as well as their existing business.

5.3.3 Expectations & preference of affected HH's for compensation

The key output expected from the survey is to identify and assess the expectations and preferences of the affected families with regard to their various entitlements outlined in the Act. Accordingly, an attempt was made to know the preferences or choices of all the affected families with regard to their compensation & other benefits. Each and every affected family was contacted to give their preferences for the same.

a) Options for Loss of land

The study findings reveal that in lieu of the loss of land & house, the affected people were expecting cash compensation by the project authority, to ensure their family livelihood. As

per the information, almost all the affected families were expecting adequate and suitable compensation for the loss of their land and structures except two families. Overall, it seems cash compensation against the loss of land is the key expectation of the affected families.

b) Options for project assistance

The project affected families are willing to receive assistance due to the loss of their land and other assets. In this connection, they had been asked about their options to receive assistance and their multiple responses were analysed. The information revealed that most of the affected families have opted for cash for the loss of their land. Other options are meagre since only 2 families opted for project assistance along with cash compensation as per the guidelines. During FGD, it was found that most of the affected families were opting for cash compensation, which could be decided as per the rules of RTFCTLARR Act, 2013.

c) Income restoration assistance

The most preferred option for all the affected households is income restoration assistance which can ensure their family livelihood. But, in the case of the Flyover bridge project, it is expected that no families are going to completely lose their present source of income owing to the present pattern of land acquisition. Additionally, it was revealed that people have to close their business centres during the construction period. Therefore the project authority should consider the loss of business days as per the guidelines of the RTFCTLARR Act, 2013.

5.4 Perceptions of indirectly affected families

It is found from the survey of 30 indirectly affected families that most of them are aware of the Flyover Bridge project in their area. When the respondents were asked about their opinion on the benefits of the project, most of the surveyed indirectly affected households opined that the project may be beneficial for the people in terms of reducing the traffic congestion in Laxmi Talkies square. Out of the total non-affected families, 75% of respondents expect the project will widen the existing road, 48.6% stated that land value will be increased in the area, and 35.8% opined for better and safer communication facilities. On the other hand, 25% of respondents stated that the project would displace the street vendors who earn their livelihood from selling vegetables on the roadside. Further, 32.5% of respondents are of the opinion that very few people will use the flyover, so it would not completely solve the traffic problem of Laxmi Talkies Square. Regarding their expectations, most of the respondents stated that the project authorities should consider the people whose businesses have been dislocated by the construction of the service road.

5.5 Summary of Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)

As part of the Social Impact Assessment process, public consultation in the form of Focus Group Discussion (FGD) were conducted with both directly and indirectly affected families. The main objectives of the consultation program were to assess the socio-economic impact of the project on affected families as well as on the communities. Therefore, to understand the perception of the community, FGD method was adopted by the research team. For the present study, two FGDs were conducted in the affected areas. During the discussion, the participants

shared different issues relating to the acquisition of land for the construction of the Flyover Bridge. The summary of the FGDs has been presented here.

Unit-6: Golbazar

- People are aware of the flyover bridge project and agreed to provide their land for service road instead of appropriate compensation. The socio-economic condition of the area revealed that most of the people depend on the business in Sambalpur town. The overall economic condition of the affected families is good as observed during the survey.
- Some people alleged that the flyover would act as an impediment in the celebration of Sital Sasthi and Muharram. They claimed that the ‘rath’ of Sital Sasthi festival and ‘tazia’ of Muharram cannot pass under the flyover which may create cultural disturbances. Despite the change in height, people are also confused about the flyover.
- Some people claimed that street vendors are selling vegetables and fruits in this area. Their livelihood will be affected after the construction of the service road for the Flyover Bridge. So, an alternative arrangement should be provided by the project authority as stated by the participants.
- According to participants, the flyover bridge project will benefit them by reducing traffic on the busy Laxmi Talkies Chowk and Golebazaar Chowk. They believed that this would also reduce the travel time of the people.
- Losing land was not the main concern of the people; instead they demanded appropriate and acceptable compensation so that they can earn their livelihood by restructuring their business or any other productive work in the long run.

Unit-5: Kuretula & Unit-4: Kunjalpara

- People of this area are aware of the flyover bridge project and agreed to provide their land in exchange for appropriate compensation. The area is located in Ward no-15 of Sambalpur Municipality and most of the people there are self-employed and mostly engaged in business in Sambalpur town and some are salaried employees. The overall economic conditions of the affected families are good as observed during the survey.
- Regarding the benefit of the flyover bridge project, participants opined that it will reduce the traffic problem of Laxmi Talkies square and minimize the travel time of commuters. On the other hand, some participants opined that the beautification of Sambalpur city will be visible after the construction of flyover.
- Instead of loss of their land, they demanded appropriate and acceptable compensation so that they can survive by doing business or any other productive work for long run.
- People suggested that the government should allow street vendors to sell their products under the bridge so that their livelihood would be restored.
- The trustee members of the Shree Arabindo Karma Mandir stated that part of their building will be damaged for the flyover bridge project as informed by the R & B

Division, Sambalpur. They claimed that the Matruniwas is a leading educational and religious institution in Sambalpur town. Demolition of this institution will affect the harmony and divine consciousness of the institution. They suggested that alternative arrangements for the service road should be made by the project authority so that the institution would not be damaged.

Finally, the participants suggested that the project authority should compensate properly to the land loser families against their land & houses. However, most of the participants are aware about the project and willing to provide their land for construction of service road with proper compensation. But in the case of Matruniwas, the trustee members of the institution propose an alternative arrangement following proper discussion with the project authority.

Chapter-VI

Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP)

6.1 Social Impact Management Plan

The sub-section 6 of the section 4 of RFCTILARR Act 2013 specifically asks for preparation of a Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP) by listing some ameliorative measures, which are required to be undertaken for mitigating adverse impacts of a project. SIMP is an important component of SIA study which seeks to address the adverse impacts of a project through appropriate preventive and protective mechanisms along with necessary budgetary provisions and institutional arrangement for implementing these in a time bound manner. This SIMP also contains the measures to be implemented in the different phases of execution or operation of the project, in order to promote positive outcomes and decrease or minimize the adverse impacts that may arise.

For the present SIA Study relating to acquisition of land for Flyover Bridge project, the SIMP has been prepared as per the rules of the RFCTILARR Act 2013 and guidelines of the Odisha Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules- 2016. The table below summarizes all the necessary mitigation measures, allocation of responsibilities, time frame, minimization and monitoring of all potential impacts associated with the lifecycle of the project work.

Parameter-1: Land & Land Based Livelihood

Impact:

- Loss of business
- Street Vendors would not be compensated the land value though they have been occupying the land since long.

Proposed mitigation Action Plan:

- Extension of fair, transparent and equitable compensation of acquired land as per the provisions of the RFCTILARR Act, 2013.
- Expeditious disbursement of compensation amount.
- Restore the left out portion of the acquired plot suitable for use.

Responsibility:

Project Management Team

Parameter-2: Employment and Economy

Impact:

- It was experienced that there are chances of misuse of compensation amount and other cash assistance in different unproductive purposes.

Proposed mitigation Action Plan:

- The project needs to generate short term local employment. Once the project is under construction the local manpower need be required for short term & on commissioning of the project, employment be generated for eligible local people/ youth.
- Special attention should be given to the affected families regarding the utilization of compensation amount other cash assistance.

Responsibility: Project Management Team & appointed Contractor

Parameter-3: Loss of Residential structures/ houses

Impact:

- Partial loss residential building
- Loss of business associated with the building
- Loss of money which has been spent for construction

Proposed mitigation Action Plan:

- Construction/ cost provision for houses in lieu of loss.
- Onetime financial assistance and restructure the partial affected building as per the provisions of the RFCTLAR&R Act, 2013
- Provision of infrastructural facilities/ basic minimum amenities and restoration of CPRs wherever required.

Responsibility: Project Authority & Management Team

Parameter-4: Impact on transportation & traffic

Impact:

- Traffic problem and Increase in accidents and injuries.

Proposed mitigation Action Plan:

- Develop and implement a traffic management plan. This should set out the measures that will be implemented to minimize the risks associated with transporting materials and workers to and fro from the site.
- Explore opportunities to work with local stakeholders to increase awareness within the local inhabitants about the hazards associated with traffic.
- Provide appropriate training for security personnel and monitor implementation of the training over time.

Responsibility: Project Authority & appointed contractors

Parameter-5: Impact on Environment

Impact:

- Solid wastes & garbage materials generated during the projectwork may affect habitation.

Proposed mitigation Action Plan:

- The waste generated during construction will be shifted to the designated places specified by the project proponent.

- There should be mini plantations with Mini Park as well as eco-friendly and tourist-friendly facilities should be created which will be a better environment conservation practice.

Responsibility: Project Authority & appointed contractor

Parameter-6: Infrastructure and Services

Impact:

- Additional pressure on public infrastructure at the time of project construction

Proposed mitigation Action Plan:

- Construction/ renovation of water facilities in the affected area.

Responsibility: Project Management Team

Parameter-7: Impact on Local Culture

Impact:

- It is anticipated that the flyover would act as an impediment in celebration of Sital Sasthi and Muharram which may create cultural disturbances of the locality.
- The ‘rath’ of the Sital Sasthi festival and the ‘tazia’ of Muharram cannot pass under the flyover.

Proposed mitigation Action Plan:

- Awareness generation about the height of the flyover bridge which will not disturb the movement of deties.

Responsibility: Project Management Team

6.2 Institutional Arrangement for Implementation of SIMP:

Social Impact Management Plan is basically done to mitigate adverse impacts through suitable ameliorative plans. In order to look after the welfare of the affected families and the community as a whole institutional arrangement at various levels are made in the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 as well as in the Government of Odisha Rules, 2016. The District Collector as the head of R&R, District Administration including Additional District Magistrate, Sub-Collector, Land Acquisition Officer, Administrator of the Project, Project level Rehabilitation and Resettlement Committee, State level R&R monitoring committee should look after for the proper implementation of the project including payment of compensation, facilitation of disbursement of Rehabilitation and Resettlement entitlement, speedy disposal of disputes for the affected families and grievances redressal. Apart from these supports, NGOs, Independent Evaluation Agency, Implementing Support Consultant are required to be involved in the process for the proper monitoring of the project and in order to ascertain the progress of activities as per recommendations of the R&R Committees set up at the district level. An independent evaluation through third party is also necessary for periodic evaluation of SIMP.

Monitoring & Evaluation of SIMP:

Monitoring and Evaluation of SIMP implementation will provide opportunity to assess the success of the implementation of ameliorative measures recommended in the report. However, the key monitoring and evaluative indicators are;

- Fair compensation and resettlement measures as per RFCTLAAR Act, 2013
- Timely disbursement of funds to the affected families
- Implementation of the proposed project in the timeframe defined
- Safety and environmental measures
- Recreate livelihood opportunities

Chapter-VII

Summary of Public Hearing

Public hearing is an important component of the “Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2013” (RFCTLARR Act-2013), which is mandatory for the government to organize before acquisition of land necessary for any project. Looking at the provision the Act, the district administration, Sambalpur intimated to the affected families and other stakeholders regarding holding of a public hearing for sharing of the SIA study report before acquisition of private land in 3 areas for Construction of service road for Flyover Bridge at Laxmi Talkies square, Sambalpur. The new Act is intended to maintain transparency in land acquisition process through Public Hearing. In the Public Hearing meeting concern government officials are to be present where the findings of the SIA study to be shared in Odia language and opinions regarding land acquisition to be sought from the stakeholders including affected families. Before organizing the public hearing date, time and venue of the meeting were duly intimated to the stakeholders through wider circulation of information and public notice. In the above context, the SIA study team of KARTABYA, prepared the ground work with the help of District administration and presented the SIA study findings in the public hearing meeting. The detail proceedings of the meetings were recorded and VDO documented for further use. The proceedings of the Public Hearing meeting is mentioned and analyzed hereunder.

Date : 7th June 2022

Venue : DRDA Conference Hall, Sambalpur

Time : 8.30 AM

Participants

- Sri Ajambar Mohanty, ADM, Sambalpur
- Sri Suryabanshi Mayur Vikas, Sub-collector, Sambalpur
- Sri Laxman Amat, Tahasildar, Sadar, Sambalpur
- Sri Aditya Kumar Panda, Land Acquisition Officer, Sambalpur
- Er. Kalol Pradhan, Executive Engineer, PWD, Sambalpur
- Er. Nirod Dalbehera, Executive Engineer, R & B Division-I, Sambalpur
- Staff members of Land Acquisition Office, Sambalpur
- Staff members of KARTABYA- the SIA agency
- Trustee members of Shree Aurabindo Karma Mandir, Sambalpur
- Media personnel, local intellectuals and Land affected family members

Summary

The public hearing meeting in respect of land acquisition for the construction of service road for the Flyover Bridge project was held in the DRDA Conference Hall, Sambalpur on 7th June 2022. This public hearing meeting was presided over by the ADM, Sambalpur. At the outset, the Team Leader of the SIA study, Sri Prafulla Kumar Behera, gave a brief description of the public hearing and welcomed the distinguished guests to the meeting. Then he

requested the ADM, Sambalpur, to address the public hearing meeting. Th ADM apprised the public that the flyover was needed for Sambalpur town to avoid the traffic congestion. Therefore, land is being acquired for the construction of a service road to lead to the flyover. In this regard, some lands have been acquired and the rest of the lands are yet to be taken over by providing legitimate compensation to the land-losing families. He also stated that acquisition of land for a development project may affect some people, even if it may create displacement of habitation. As per the government norms, compensation will be provided to those affected people for their loss of land and other assets. However, for this project, no families are to be displaced due to the land acquisition and we hope every stakeholder would extend their wholehearted support for the completion of this land acquisition process. If anyone has any opinion or suggestions for this land acquisition, they may place their views here. Additionally, he suggested that the responsible officials will consider the issues of the affected families.

Thereafter, the Executive Engineer, PWD, Sambalpur informed about the project and he stated that, the 2 km length flyover project was a big project for this district. Despite the completion of the overbridge, the construction of the flyover service road is still going on. Most of the service road is operating, but a few portions remain to be completed, for which this public hearing has been organised. According to him, a total of 11 plots are needed for acquisition, but 8 plots have been acquired directly by the project authority, and 3 plots are still to be acquired. Once the project is completed, it will address traffic problems in the heart of Sambalpur city.

Subsequently, the Team Leader of KARTABYA, who had undertaken the SIA study, presented the facts, data and process of social impact assessment and made a request to the land owners to place their suggestions and opinions about the project

At first, the Trustee Members of Sri Aurobindo Karma Mandir read out their memorandum and handed it over to the district administration. One of the trustee members Mr Subash Panigrahi elaborated on the background of the project activities since its inception and thanked the previous authorities for their consideration of saving Matruniwas. He also stated that the project will acquire 0.002 acres of our land for the construction of the drain on the side of the service road. But it has been noticed that no water logging problems will be created in this area for which the project authority is taking our land. This project is currently underway, and we have requested the district administration to consider our case so that we will be obligated forever.

Another trustee member Mr. Udit Prasad Baboo informed that the existing 16 feet space is enough for movement of traffic and there is no need to demolish the building of Matruniwas. Also, he indicated that they are cooperating in this project and requested the authorities to consider their case so that the institution can be saved.

Thereafter the Secretary of the Matruniwas Mr. Manoranjan Pattnaik stated that their trustee members are always discussing and cooperating with the authorities regarding the project. Matruniwas is not only a traditional educational institution but also a religious institution as

well as a relic centre of Sri Aurobindo. The demolition of a portion of the building will affect the religious and educational ambience of the institution. So he requested the district administration to sympathetically consider the case to save the institution.

Other trustee members of the Matruniwas also opined the same to save the relic centre.

Sri Jyoti Prakash Parmanik appealed that the project authority should consult with the local community prior to construction of the project. He also requested the authorities to visit the site again and consider the case. Further he stated that after going through the SIA report he would give his detailed opinion.

Mr. Govind Agarawal, the local intellectual stated that the District Administration should seriously think about the concerns of the land-loser families & the local community and consider the matter sympathetically for the benefit of the people of Sambalpur. Further he opined that the technology based activities should be used for the construction to avoid the loss of people.

In response to this grievance, the Executive Engineer, PWD stated that the project will be meant for reducing the traffic problem and the minimum acquisition will be done for this project. But your grievances will be placed with the higher authority for consideration.

Towards the last part of the public hearing, the ADM mentioned that any development project has long term positive impact on the people. Therefore, your co-operation is necessary for the larger benefit of the people. He further stated that, although this project could affect some people on a short-term basis, it has the potential to give benefits to one and all in the later stage. Recorded land owners should be compensated reasonably by a thorough analysis of their possible concerns. He also instructed the LAO to provide information on individual issues if any. Further, he stated that your suggestions/ opinions will be placed to the authority for consideration and taking into account the problem empathetically, an amicable solution will be made out.

At the end of the session, the Team Leader of the SIA study, Mr. P.K Behera concluded the public hearing meeting by offering thanks to all dignitaries, intellectuals, media representatives and land loser families who had attended the meeting.

Chapter-VIII

Analysis of social cost benefits & recommendations

8.1 Analysis of social cost & benefits of the project

Cost and benefits is a process of preparing a comprehensive list of all the costs and benefits associated with the project. Projects can create opportunities and benefits for the inhabitants of the proposed project area, but at the same time they can also create negative effects. Costs should include direct and indirect costs, intangible costs, opportunity costs and the cost of potential risks. Benefits should include all direct and indirect revenues and intangible benefits a common unit of monetary measurement should then be applied to all items on the list. Care should be taken to not underestimate costs or overestimate benefits. The final step is to quantitatively compare the results of the aggregate costs and benefits to determine whether to take up the project or not.

Cost and benefits are also taken into care on the developmental project where people are directly or indirectly affected. The expansion of the project will provide long term benefits whereas some part of cost should be spent for the elimination of expected issue and impacts on the project. So, the cost and benefits of the project needs to be analyzed. Since it is related to the issue like the socio-cultural and economic aspects of the people who are giving their land for the project and people who are indirectly affected by the project should be well recognized and issues are well mitigated. The tangible benefits will be the reduction of issue and well managed the impacts of the project.

- The Project Authority should take policy level decision to spend part of the cost towards the development of the people who will be directly or indirectly affected by the project.
- The cost for the people will be well beneficial to the project for the management of the stakeholders otherwise they can put the project in problem and may cause more cost due to delay of project. So, cost for the people’s development in this project will be so less than the benefits of the project in long run.
- The benefits are the expected result after the construction of the project but the project has to keep an amount for the developmental activities in affected areas which may be a cost but it will provide tangible benefits for the successful running of the project.

When we analyze the benefits of the construction of the Flyover Bridge project, it is revealed that the proposed project is designed to address the traffic congestion as well as time consuming & easy journeying of the commuters. Besides, the service road will be constructed for easy and safe movement of the people. Once the flyover bridge will be completed, the traffic problem of the Laxmi Talkies square will be solved. This clearly indicates that the project is undoubtedly for long term benefit of the people and the state as against the cost.

7.1 Recommendations

The SIA study would certainly be beneficial for the implementing agency to prepare their plan of action according to the needs and aspirations of the affected people. Since the study was conducted in census mode, there were ample opportunities to understand and capture the feelings and perceptions of the affected families as well as the communities. Apart from individual opinion with regard to the overall benefits and losses due to the implementation of the project; the research team also collected information from different sections of people through FGD which is reflected in the report.

The recommendations made in the report are mostly drawn from the community meetings, focus group discussions and stakeholder’s consultations. However, these recommendations are neither static nor binding upon the community rather it can further be improvised by intensive engagement with the affected communities by the implementing agencies. In light of the findings, the following steps may be taken for successful implementation of the project:

- There is a lack of information among some people that the height of the flyover has been revised in the DPR. This is done to accommodate the celebration of the festivities during Sital Sasthi and Muharram. Initially, there were concerns that the ‘Rath’ of the Sital Sasthi festival and the ‘Tazia’ of Muharram might not pass under the flyover. Since the height of the flyover bridge has been increased and the issue has been resolved, people need to be informed about this.
- As per the primary information, all seven affected families will lose a small portion of their homes for the construction of the service road. So, the project authority should make effort to verify and evaluate the structure and the compensation amount should be made on the basis of the RTFCLAAR Act. 2013.
- A small portion of the Shree Aurobindo Karma Mandir (Matruniwas) will be affected by the construction of the service road for the Flyover Bridge. The trustee members of the institutions are of the opinion that the Matruniwas is a leading educational and religious institution and it is a relic centre of Shree Aurobindo. After, the demolition of the proposed portion, it may require reshaping of the rest portion of the building. Hence, the project proponent will realistically assess the damage sustained and accordingly the compensation shall be determined. In the other hand, if possible, the project authority should consider the case positively, depending on the project requirements and the institution's benefit.
- Restore livelihood opportunities as far as possible for the affected persons whose income is dependent on the commercial units in the project area
- Safety of the people while constructing the road and healthy disposal of wastages arise out of construction should be ensured.

The project is expected to improve quality of living in the region especially, in the case of transportation and the same is empathised by many of the affected persons despite the negative impact the project brings.

References

1. Prof. Dr. R. K Meher; “*Development or Deprivation of the Ecosystem People: A Study of Displaced Families by Three Public Sector Steel Plants in India*”, Journal of History and Social Sciences, Vol.2, No.2, July-December 2011 (E-Journal)
2. The Gazette of India “*Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2013*”; New Delhi, 27th September 2013.
3. Government of Odisha “*Odisha Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules 2015*”; Revenue & Disaster Management Department, Bhubaneswar, October, 2016.
4. Rites Limited; “*Social Impact Assessment Study for N-S Corridor of Ahmadabad Metro*” 2015, for Metro Link Express for Gandhinagar and Ahmadabad (MEGA) Co Ltd.
5. Price Water House Cooper & Leas Associates; “*Techno-economic Feasibility Study for Sambalpur- Rourkela Road Project (SH-10)*” 2008, R & R Action Plan.
6. Xavier Institute of Management; “*R & R Preference of Displaced and Affected families in Golagadia village, Angul*” for M/S Monnet Ispat & Energy Ltd.; Volume-I, October, 2010
7. Centre for Environment Research and Development; “*Social Impact Assessment for Mundka-Mahadurg Corridor of Delhi Metro*”; Ghaziabad, UP, September, 2013.
8. Michael M. Cernea; “*Impoverishment Risks, Risk Management and Reconstruction: A Model of Population Displacement and Resettlement*”, Research Professor of Anthropology and International Affairs, George Washington University, Washington, DC., USA.
9. Nayak, Ranjit; “*Risks Associated with Landlessness: An Exploration towards Socially Friendly Displacement and Resettlement.*” 2000
10. A.B. Ota and R.N. Mohanty. (eds.).“*Development Induced Displacement and Rehabilitation*”, New Delhi/Bhubaneswar: Prachi Prakashan,1998
11. District Census Hand Book, Sambalpur; 2015
12. Thukral, Enakshi Ganguly (1996) Development, Displacement & Rehabilitation: Locating Gender
13. “*Odisha District Gazetteer*”, Sambalpur; Gopabandhu Academy of Administration, Government of Odisha, Bhubaneswar.
14. “*Odisha Agriculture Statistics 2013-14*”, Government of Odisha.
15. Government of India “*Land Acquisition Act 1894*”
16. Government of Odisha “*Odisha Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2006*”,
17. Government of Odisha “*Odisha Forest Right Act, 2006*;

Photographs of the SIA Study



Focus Group Discussion at Unit-6



Discussion with the affected family



Data collection from the affected family



Data collection from the affected family



Shree Aurobindo Karma Mandir to be affected



Building of S. K Dehury to be affected partially



Public hearing meeting at DRDA Conference hall Sambalpur

ANNEXURES

ANNEXURE-1: NOTIFICATION FOR SIA STUDY

**ଓଡ଼ିଶା ସରକାର
ରାଜସ୍ୱଓଦିପର୍ଯ୍ୟୟପରିଚାଳନାବିଭାଗ**

RDM-LAC-SBP-0001-2022- 13135 /RDM dated 26 APR 2022

ସାମାଜିକପ୍ରଭାବନିର୍ଦ୍ଧାରଣନିମନ୍ତେଅଧିସୂଚନା

ରାଜ୍ୟ ସରକାର ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ଗ୍ରାମ / ଘାଟ 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 ଅଭିଯାନରେ ଉଚିତ ମୂଲ୍ୟ ଏବଂ ସୁଚିତା ଅଧିକାର ଆଇନ - ୨୦୧୩ ର ଧାରା ୪ ଅନୁଯାୟୀ ଉକ୍ତ ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ କରାଯିବ।

୧. ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ବିକାଶକାରୀଙ୍କ ନାମ:- କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ନିର୍ବାହୀ ଯନ୍ତ୍ରୀ, (ଆର ଏଣ୍ଡ ବି-୧) ଡିଭିଜନ , ସମ୍ବଲପୁର ।

୨. ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବିତ ଭୂମି ଅଧିଗ୍ରହଣ ର ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟ- ସମ୍ବଲପୁର ଲକ୍ଷ୍ମୀ ଚକିତ ରେ ଫ୍ଲାଏ ଓଭର ନିର୍ମାଣ ନିମନ୍ତେ ।

୩. SIA study କରୁଥିବା ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନର ଯୋଗାଯୋଗ ସୂଚନା :- KARTABYA, Bhubaneswar.

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

୪. ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ପାଇଁ ସମ୍ବଲପୁର ଜିଲ୍ଲାରେ ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବିତ ଭୂଅଧିଗ୍ରହଣର ବିବରଣୀ/ ତଫସିଲ

କ୍ରମିକ ନଂ	ତହସିଲ	ସହରାଞ୍ଚଳ	ଗ୍ରାମ	ବେସରକାରୀଜମି	ମତ୍ତବ୍ୟ
୧	ସମ୍ବଲପୁର	ସମ୍ବଲପୁର ଯୁନିଂ- ୪	କୁଞ୍ଜେଲପରା	୦.୦୦୨୦	
୨	ସମ୍ବଲପୁର	ସମ୍ବଲପୁର ଯୁନିଂ- ୫	କୁରେତୁଳ	୦.୦୩୨୦	
୩	ସମ୍ବଲପୁର	ସମ୍ବଲପୁର ଯୁନିଂ- ୬	ଗୋଲବଜାର	୦.୦୨୭୦	
			ମୋଟ-	୦.୦୬୧୦	

ଭୂମି ଅଧିସୂଚିତ ନକଲ ଏଥି ସହିତ ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧ କରା ଯାଇଛି।

୫. ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବିତ ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ର ସଂକ୍ଷିପ୍ତ ବିବରଣୀ :- ସମ୍ବଲପୁର ଜିଲ୍ଲାର ସମ୍ବଲପୁର ତହସିଲର ଉପରୋକ୍ତର ୦୩ ଟିଏ ରାଜସ୍ୱ ଗ୍ରାମରେ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ନିର୍ବାହୀ ଯନ୍ତ୍ରୀ, (ଆର ଏଣ୍ଡ ବି-୧) ଡିଭିଜନ ,

ସମ୍ବଲପୁର ଜିଲ୍ଲା ସମ୍ବଲପୁର ଲକ୍ଷ୍ମୀ ଚକିଜ ରେ ପ୍ଲଟ୍ ଓଭର ନିର୍ମାଣ ନିମନ୍ତେ ଘରୋଇ ଜମି ଅଧିଗ୍ରହଣ କରାଯିବ ।

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

ସମ୍ବଲପୁର ଜିଲ୍ଲାରେ ଉପରୋକ୍ତ ୦୩ଟି ଗ୍ରାମର ୦.୦୭୫୦ ଏକର ଘରୋଇ ଜମି ସମ୍ବଲପୁର ଲକ୍ଷ୍ମୀ ଚକିଜ ରେ ପ୍ଲଟ୍ ଓଭର ନିର୍ମାଣ ନିମନ୍ତେ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଭୁକ୍ତ । ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ଜମିର ବିସ୍ତୃତ ତାଲିକା/ ଡିପ୍ଟିମେଣ୍ଟ SIA ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଭୁକ୍ତ ପାରିବ ।

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

ସର୍ବସାଧାରଣ ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଧାରଣ ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ଅଞ୍ଚଳରେ ଥିବା ସମସ୍ତ ଗ୍ରାମପଞ୍ଚାୟତ / ଗ୍ରାମ / ଝାଡ଼ର ପରାମର୍ଶକ୍ରମେ SIA ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ କରାଯିବ । SIA ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ କ୍ଷେତ୍ରପରିଦର୍ଶନ, ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିଙ୍କ ସାମୁହିକ ଆଲୋଚନା ଏବଂ ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିଙ୍କ ମତାମତ ଚୁଡ଼ାନ୍ତ ରିପୋର୍ଟ ରେ ସ୍ଥାନିତହେବ । ଭୂମି ଅଧିଗ୍ରହଣ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟକ୍ଷ ଅଥବା ପରୋକ୍ଷ ଶତକଡ଼ା ୨୫ ଭାଗ ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ସମସ୍ତ ଗ୍ରାମ ସଭାମାନଙ୍କ ରେ ଜନ ଶୁଣାଣି କରାଯିବ ।

୮. ଗ୍ରାମସଭା / ଭୂମିମାଲିକଙ୍କସହମତିଆବଶ୍ୟକକି?

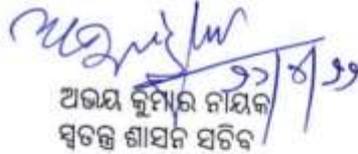
ସହମତିଆବଶ୍ୟକ ।

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

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

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

ରାଜ୍ୟପାଳ କି ଆଦେଶାନୁସାରେ


ଅନନ୍ତ କୁମାର ନାୟକ
ସ୍ୱତନ୍ତ୍ର ଶାସନ ସଚିବ

Memo No. 13136

Dated 26 APR 2022

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.


Joint Secretary to Government

Memo No. 13137 Dated 26 APR 2022
Copy forwarded to Department of Works ~~Resources~~ for information and necessary action.

Final
26/04/2022

Memo No. 13138 Date 26 APR 2022
Copy forwarded to RDC (N.D), Sambalpur/ Collector, Sambalpur/ L.A.O, Sambalpur for information and necessary action.

Joint Secretary to Government

Final
26/04/2022

Memo No. 13139 Dated 26 APR 2022
Copy forwarded to State Coordinator, Nabakrushna Choudhury Centre for Development Studies, Bhubaneswar for information and necessary action..

Joint Secretary to Government

Final
26/04/2022

Memo No. 13140 Dated 26 APR 2022
Copy forwarded to the e-governance Cell, R&DM Department for information and necessary action.

Joint Secretary to Government

Final
26/04/2022

Joint Secretary to Government

ANNEXURE-2: Letter for Public Hearing

OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE & COLLECTOR, SAMBALPUR

Letter No: 367 / LA Date: 18.05.2022

To

1. Commissioner, SMC,
Sambalpur.
2. The Sub-Collector, Sadar,
Sambalpur.
3. The Tahasildar,
Sadar, Sambalpur.

Sub: Public hearing on SIA study for acquisition of land of Ac. 0.065 in mouza-Sambalpur Town Unit No-04, Sambalpur Town Unit No-05 Sakhigopinath & Sambalpur Town Unit No-06 Golebazar for construction of Flyover at Laxmi Takies square, Sambalpur.

Sir,

With reference to the subject cited above, I am directed to inform you that as provided under Odisha RFCTLAR&R rules,2016 public hearing on SIA study for construction of Flyover at Laxmi Takies square, Sambalpur has been fixed on dtd. 07.06.2022 at 08.30 A.M in the DRDA conference Hall, Sambalpur under the chairmanship of Additional District Magistrate (Rev.), Sambalpur. Further, I am to enclose herewith a copy of SIA study report for taking necessary action at your end.

In this regard, you are kindly requested to make it convenient to attend the hearing on the scheduled date, time & venue.

Yours faithfully,

[Handwritten Signature]
18.05.22

Land Acquisition Officer,
Land Acquisition Officer
Sambalpur

ANNEXURE-3: Participants attended in the Public Hearing Meeting

Public Hearing of Social Impact Assessment Study Report for Construction of Flyover Bridge Project at Laxmi Talkies Square, Sambalpur.

Registration Sheet

Venue: SIDA Conference Hall

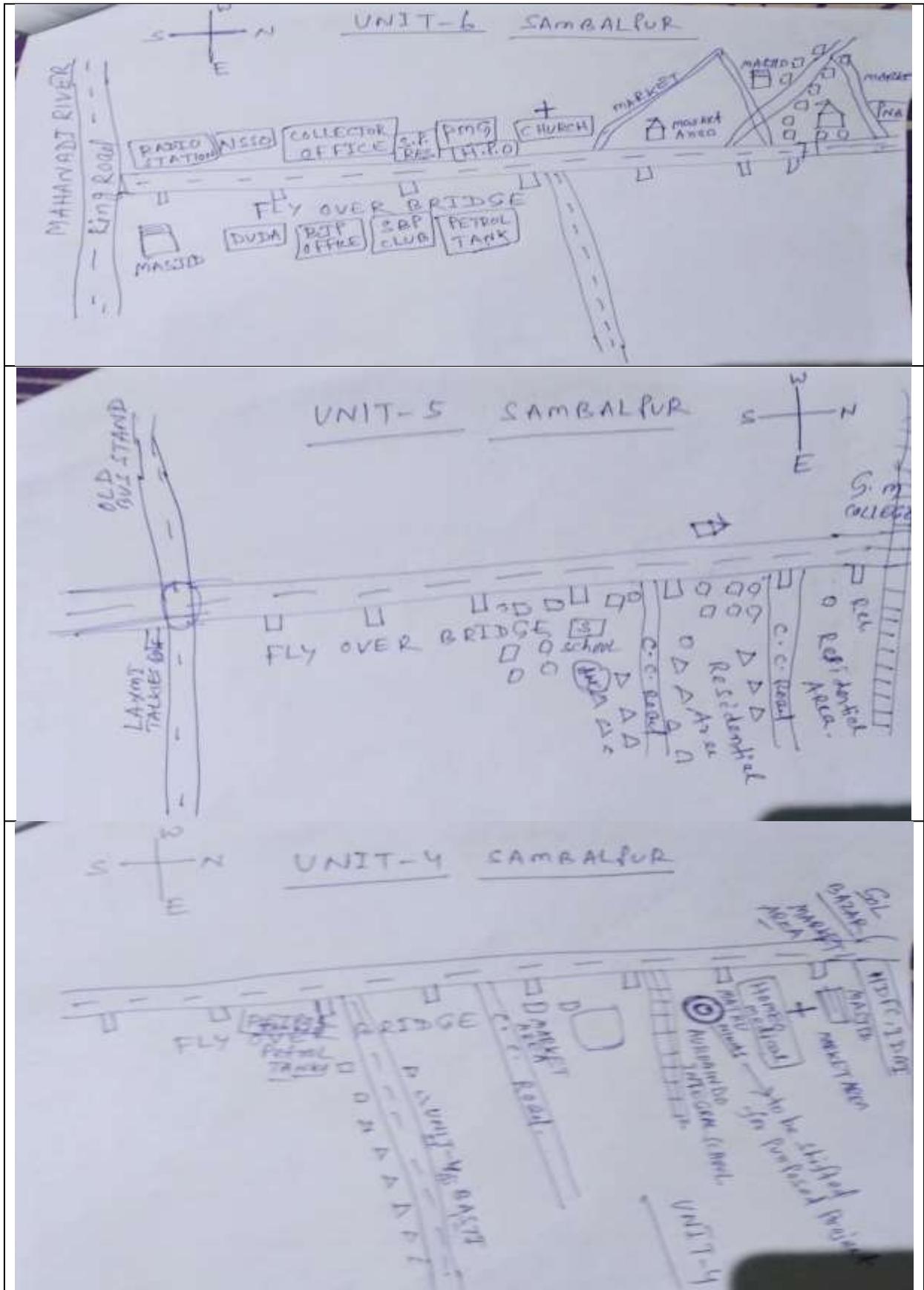
Date: 07/06/2022

Sl	Name	Mobile No.	Signature
1	Additional District Magistrate Sambalpur		
2	Sub. Collector, Laxmi, Laxmi		
3	Tahsildar, Laxmi, Sambalpur		
4	L.A.O. Sambalpur		
5	E.E. RSB-I, Sambalpur		
6	E.E. RSB-II, Sambalpur		
7	Co-ordinator, SIDA, Sambalpur		
8	K. Sankar, Sambalpur	97111-71212	
9	Niranjan Singh, Sambalpur	9292262918	
10	Pradyumn Kumar, Sambalpur		
11	ASHOK K. PANIGRAHI	9348037016	
12	Fakir Mohan Sahoo	9430936357	
13	Harekrishna Sahoo	9178747361	
14	Ganga Prasad Sahoo	9090283816	
15	Sankar Kumar, Sambalpur	92371168	
16	Minalakshmi Mishra	9938261513	
17	Ramesh Pradhan	9937219778	
18	Madhukrishna Patel	9337119740	
19	Babita Patra	9249764063	
20	Shujata Panda	828276494	
21	Mamata Pradhan	7778905821	
22	Sibika Pradhan	91110000	
23	Manita Pradhan	91152155	
24	Bandhanagar Das	9437149637	

Sl	Name	Mobile No.	Signature
25	Kuni Acharya	937168557	
26	Sangita Sasaki	8018879832	
27	Urmila Mishra	992297968	
28	Tarunika Panigrahi	9437633161	
29	Mousumi Panigrahi	8244597432	
30	Mamata Panda	7689328628	
31	Sandhya Pradhan	9938104832	
32	Chandana Majhi Mishra	7778652198	
33	Mina Raju Patra	976116728	
34	Rajendra Kumar	912400704	
35	Birendra Kumar Patra	981154504	
36	Satish Kumar Das	948525381	
37	Pradyumn Kumar	9453258224	
38	Pradyumn Kumar	77772771	
39	Ananta Kumar	981160217	
40	Beena Kumar	9938676198	
41	Sushanta Mishra	995825530	
42	Lakshmi Devi	966274121	
43	Pradyumn Das	777727710	
44	Pradyumn Kumar	9938676191	
45	Pradyumn Kumar	777727710	
46	Pradyumn Kumar	943768494	
47	Pradyumn Kumar	943768494	
48	Pradyumn Kumar	943768494	
49	Pradyumn Kumar	943768494	

Sl	Name	Area/ Office	Signature
50	Dr. Babulu K. Patra	9938895696	
51	Pradyumn Kumar	777727710	
52	Pradyumn Kumar	777727710	
53	Pradyumn Kumar	777727710	
54	Pradyumn Kumar	777727710	
55	Pradyumn Kumar	777727710	
56	Pradyumn Kumar	777727710	
57	Pradyumn Kumar	777727710	
58	Pradyumn Kumar	777727710	
59	Pradyumn Kumar	777727710	
60	Pradyumn Kumar	777727710	
61	Pradyumn Kumar	777727710	
62	Pradyumn Kumar	777727710	
63	Pradyumn Kumar	777727710	
64	Pradyumn Kumar	777727710	
65	Pradyumn Kumar	777727710	

ANNEXURE-4: SOCIAL MAP OF THE AFFECTED VILLAGES



ANNEXURE-5: MATRIX OF AFFECTED PEOPLE

Unit-5: Kuretula

SL.	Village	Name of the ROR Holder	Name of the PAP	Relation with record holder	Age	Sex	Marital Status	Caste	Occupation	Total land Owned (in Acre)	Khata No of affected area	Plot No.of affected area	Kissam of affected plot	Total Affected area (in acre)	Total aquaired Area (in Acre)	Total acquired land to affected land (%)
1	Unit-5	Bhabesh Chandra Padhi	Bijaylaxmi Padhi	Daughter in law	51	Female	Widowed	General	Business	0.158	644/1071	1873/4171	Gharabari	0.158	0.016	10.13
2			Stitha Pragyan Padhi	Daughter	20	Female	Unmarried	General	Student							
3			Gouri Devi	Mother in law	75	Female	Widowed	General	Unemployed							
4	Unit-5	Jyoti Prakash Paramanik	Jyoti Prakash Pramanik	Self	76	Male	Married	General	Self employed	0.027	644/877	1877/3941	Gharabari	0.027	0.011	40.74
5			Sunanda Pramanik	Spouse	70	Female	Married	General	Housewife							
6			Ayushkanta Pramanik	Son	40	Male	Married	General	Salaried (Pvt)							
7			Sushree Pramanik	Daughter in law	35	Female	Married	General	Salaried (Pvt)							
8			Abhinash Pramanik	Son	36	Male	Married	General	Salaried (Pvt)							
9			Garima Pramanik	Daughter in law	32	Female	Married	General	Salaried (Pvt)							
10			Rian Pramanik	Daughter	21	Female	Unmarried	General	Student							
11	Unit-5	Shakti Prakash Paramanik	Shakti Prakash Paramanik	Self	66	Male	Married	General	Pension Holder	0.041	644/878	1877	Gharabari	0.041	0.006	14.63
12			Mamita Pramanik	Spouse	55	Female	Married	General	Housewife							
13			Jay Prakash Pramanik	Son	35	Male	Married	General	Salaried (Pvt)							
14			Lopamudra Pramanik	Daughter in law	34	Female	Married	General	Salaried (Pvt)							
15			Aransh Pramanik	Grand Child	18	Male	Unmarried	General	Student							
16			Soumya Prakash Pramanik	Son	33	Male	Married	General	Salaried (Pvt)							
17			Sudeshna Pramanik	Daughter in law	33	Female	Married	General	Salaried (Pvt)							
18	Unit-5	Gyana Prakash Paramanik	Gyana Prakash Pramanik	Self	48	Male	Married	General	Salaried (Pvt)	0.032	44/876	1877/3940	Gharabari	0.032	0.003	9.38
19			Supriya Pramanik	Spouse	40	Female	Married	General	Self employed							

Unit-6: Golebazar

SL.	Village	Name of the ROR Holder	Name of the PAP	Relation with record holder	Age	Sex	Marital Status	Caste	Occupation	Total land Owned (in Acre)	Khata No of affected area	Plot No.of affected area	Kissam of affected plot	Total Affected area (in acre)	Total aquaired Area (in Acre)	Total acquired land to affected land (%)
1	Unit-6	Surendra Dehuri	Surendra Dehuri	Self	45	Male	Married	SC	Self employed	0.10	1088/307	2603/3474	Gharabari	0.099	0.004	4.04
2			Minati Dehuri	Spouse	42	Female	Married	SC	Salaried (Pvt)							
3	Unit-6	Mahendra Kumar Mahapatra	Mahendra Ku Mahapatra	Self	58	Male	Married	General	Salaried (Govt)	5.02	1035	2616	Gharabari	0.02	0.009	45.00
4			Bharati Mahapatra	Spouse	54	Female	Married	General	Housewife							
5			Sibasagar Mahapatra	Son	23	Male	Unmarried	General	Student							
6			Priyanka Mahapatra	Daughter	20	Female	Unmarried	General	Student							
7	Unit-6	Ashok Ku Agarwal	Ashok Ku Agarwal	Self	70	Male	Married	General	Business	0.024	1088/21	2617	Gharabari	0.024	0.006	25.00
8			Nirmala Agarwal	Spouse	70	Female	Married	General	Housewife							
9			Manoj Agarwal	Son	43	Male	Married	General	Business							
10			Dolly Agarwal	Daughter in law	39	Female	Married	General	Housewife							
11	Unit-6	Prabhati Bhola	Pabitra Kumar Bhola	Son						0.06	217	2619	Gharabari	0.06	0.008	13.33
										5.20				0.203	0.027	13.30

