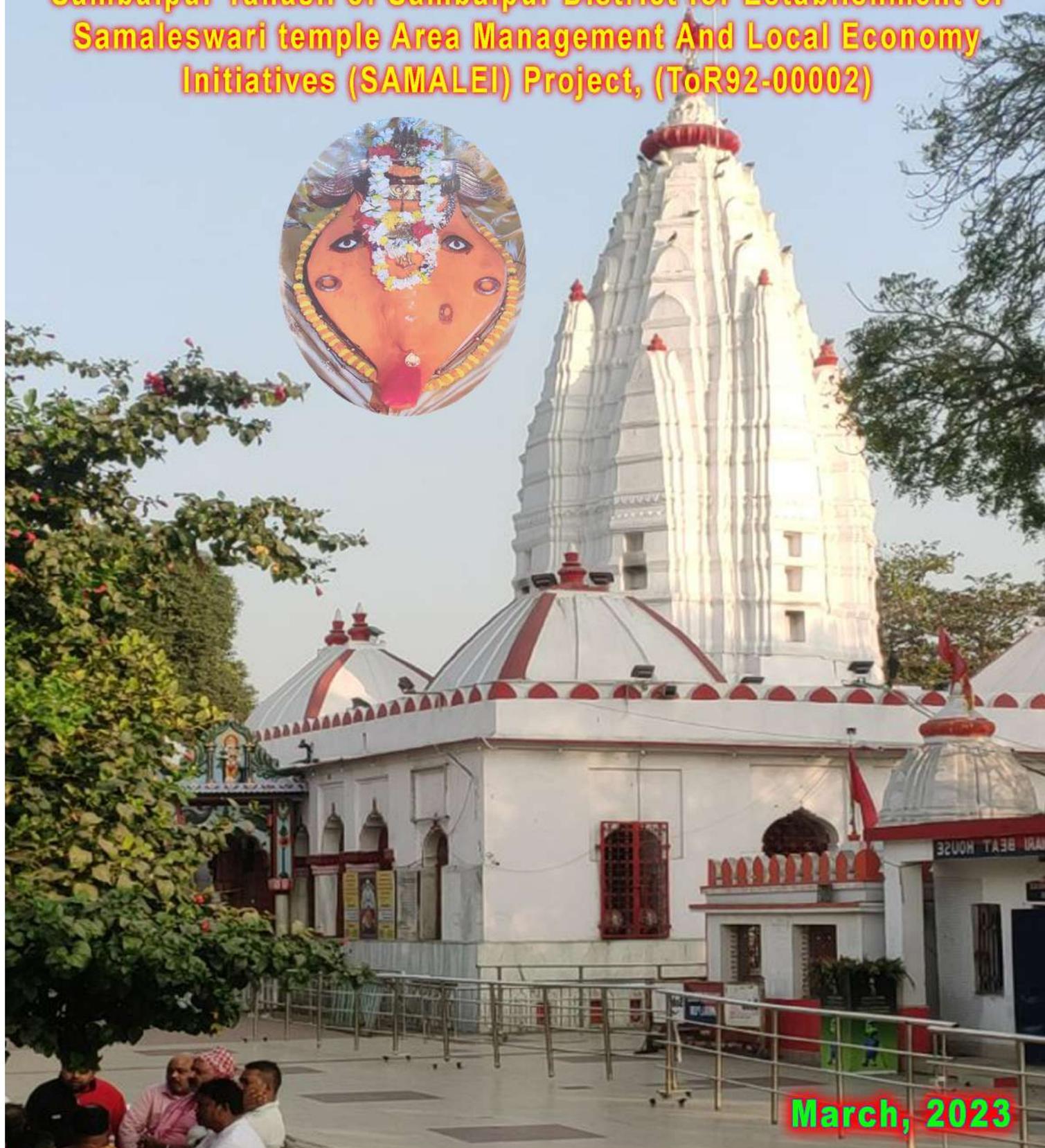


**Draft Report**

**Social Impact Assessment Study on Acquisition of 0.2410 acres of Private Land from Unit No. 8, Badbazar, Sambalpur under Sambalpur Tahasil of Sambalpur District for Establishment of Samaleswari temple Area Management And Local Economy Initiatives (SAMALEI) Project, (ToR92-00002)**



**March, 2023**



ରାଜ୍ୟ ସାମାଜିକ ପ୍ରଭାବ ଆକଳନ କ୍ଷେତ୍ର  
ନବକୃଷ୍ଣ ଚୌଧୁରୀ ଉନ୍ନୟନ ଗବେଷଣା କେନ୍ଦ୍ର  
Nabakrushna Choudhury Centre for Development Studies  
ICSSR Institute in Collaboration with Government of Odisha

**Bhubaneswar**



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Council of Analytical Tribal Studies (COATS)  
Centre of Excellence (CoE), Koraput

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The Social Impact Assessment Study on “**Acquisition of 0.2410 Acres of Private Land from Unit No.8, Raypada, (Badbazar), Sambalpur under Sambalpur Tahasil of Sambalpur District for Establishment of Samaleswari Temple Area Management and Local Economy Initiatives (SAMALEI) Project, (ToR92-00002)**” was assigned to the Council of Analytical Tribal Studies (COATS), Centre of Excellence (CoE), Koraput by the State SIA Unit, Nabakrushna Choudhury Centre for Development Studies (NCDS), Bhubaneswar on 28.12.2022. We thank the State SIA Unit, NCDS, Bhubaneswar for selecting COATS for undertaking the study. Our special thanks are due to Dr. Rashmi Mishra, Coordinator, State SIA Unit, NCDS for all the cooperation extended to us for the study.

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## ABBREVIATIONS

AM	Anti-Meridian
ADM	Additional District Magistrate
ASHA	Accredited Social Health Activist
AWC	Anganwadi Centre
BJD	Biju Janata Dal
BMV	Benchmark Value
BPL	Below Poverty Line
BT	Black Top
CBA	Cost Benefit Analysis
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CoE	Centre of Excellence
CHC	Community Health Centre
COATS	Council of Analytical Tribal Studies
CPR	Common Property Resources
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
DHH	District Headquarter Hospital
EE (PHD)	Executive Engineer (Public Health Department)
EE (R&B)	Executive Engineer (Roads and Buildings)
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
FGD	Focussed Group Discussion
GM	Gangadhar Meher
GP	Gram Panchayat
GEN	General
HH	Household
HSC	High School Certificate
HW	Housewife
IJCRT	International Journal of Creative Research Thoughts
KM	Kilometre
LAO	Land Acquisition Officer
LAMPS	Large Area Multipurpose Societies
LIC	Life Insurance Corporation
MT	Million Tonnes
NA	Not Available
NAC	Notified Area Council
NALCO	National Aluminium Company Limited
NCDS	Nabakrushna Choudhury Centre for Development Studies
NDDP	Net District Domestic Product
NGO	Non -Government Organisation
OBC	Other Backward Class

OMC	Odisha Mining Corporation
ORFCTLAR&R	Odisha Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement
PDS	Public Distribution System
PESA	Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act
PHC	Primary Health Centre
PHD	Public Health Department
PRI	Panchayati Raj Institution
PWDs	Persons with Disabilities
R & B	Road and Building
R & R	Rehabilitation and Resettlement
RFCTLAR&R	Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement
RoR	Record of Rights
SAMALEI	Samaleswari Temple Area Management and Local Economy Initiatives
SC	Scheduled Caste
SEE/W	Senior Section Engineer /Works
SHG	Self Help Groups
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
SIMP	Social Impact Management Plan
Sq. Km	Square Kilometre
ST	Scheduled Tribe
ToR	Term of Reference
TV	Television
UP	Upper Primary

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### 0.1 The Project

The process of “Acquisition of 0.2410 Acres of Private Land from Unit No.8 Badbazar Sambalpur under Sambalpur Tahasil of Sambalpur District for Establishment of Samaleswari Temple Area Management and Local Economy Initiatives (SAMALEI) Project, (ToR92-00002)” has already been initiated.

### 0.2 Location

Samaleswari Temple Area Management and Local Economy Initiatives (SAMALEI) Project is located in the vicinity of Samaleswari Temple Ward No. 17 (Badbazar) Raypada of Sambalpur Municipal Corporation.

### 0.3 Need for the Project

The Samaleswari Temple Area Management and Local Economic Initiatives (SAMALEI) Project will create an unobstructed corridor around the Temple - the biggest redevelopment project of the temple surroundings in centuries. Upon completion, devotees will get a limited view of the temple even from a distance. The corridor will provide amenities for devotees and strengthen security too. The general public will also use it for ‘*parikrama*’ (clockwise circumambulation). There will be a big public convenience zone comprising drinking water facilities, restrooms, and information-cum-donation kiosks. The project also proposes a queue management facility that can handle several hundred people, along with security checking facility.

### 0.4 Public Purpose

The temple has been designated a monument of importance and is an important heritage monument. It is envisaged to redevelop Maa Samaleswari Temple into a major pilgrim centre of Odisha without affecting its architecture and antiquity is a necessity and is for ‘protection, preservation and effective administration’ of the shrine and adjacent area along with conservation of the existing Gopalji Math in Sambalpur. It will help to preserve the temple core area and its surroundings through strategic interventions such as installation

of proper queue management system, creation of congregational spaces and religious facilities such as Bhoga Mandap and priest rest rooms. There will be 4 heritage gates, one in each direction. It will provide improved facilities to devotees and visitor-tourists, and facilitate local area economic development, so it serves a public purpose.

#### **0.5 Examination of Alternative and Bare Minimum Land Acquisition**

The Project is needs to be located in and around Samaleswari Temple. An area measuring 0.241 acre will be acquired from private RoR holders in the vicinity of the Temple. This is inevitable and the bare minimum so there is no scopes for examining alternatives.

#### **0.6 Profile of the Project Affected Ward (Sambalpur Municipal Corporation)**

Sambalpur id one of the six original districts of Odisha State. It was divided into four districts in 1993. Sambalpur town was a Public Authority then converted to Municipality and finally became a Corporation in 2013. (Badabazar) Raypada is Ward No.17 of the Sambalpur Municipal Corporation (SMC). 11 RoR holder families comprising 17 claimants will be directly affected by land acquisition for the SAMALEI Project.

The socio-economic profile of the land losing households and their vulnerability situation is not encouraging.

#### **0.7 Social Impact**

The affected households apprehend that land acquisition and their relocation on the other side of the road will reduce their earnings from the temple by offering their service to the devotees and their income from Bhog shops. The redevelopment of the temple is likely to improve the status of public utilities and services in the affected area. It will provide decent facilities to devotees and visitors tourists. It is expected that Temple redevelopment will create a cleaner environment and have a favourable impact on health and human life. In this case of land acquisition will cause displacement and relocation of

families on the other side of the temple road. Hence there will be no adverse impact on local culture and social cohesion.

#### **0.8 Cost – Benefit Analysis**

Cost-benefit analysis of the SAMALEI Project made by the SIA team reveals that in the long run, the benefits will outweigh the costs of the project.

#### **0.9 Key Demands of Land-losers in the Public Hearing**

The main demands highlighted by the affected households of the Ward in the Focus Group Discussion (FGD) are as follows:

1. Their relocation and resettlement on the other side of the temple front road will create problems for performing their puja duties. They are of the view that it is mandatory to come for puja without being touched by anybody. Their crossing the road to come for puja may violate their or if touched, they may have to bath again and come for puja.
2. They argue that the government resettlement plan is not definite. This needs to be looked into.
3. They have requested for 5 decimals of land for each adult displaced because unutilized land is there in the vicinity.
4. They wish that the government should make provisions for their livelihood restoration by way of providing shopping units to them on the redeveloped campus.
5. They apprehend that the government will resettle them without any definite RoR on the land. This needs to be considered.

They also wish that their resettlement should precede the acquisition and displacement.

#### **0.10 Social Impact Management Plan and Mitigation Measures**

To mitigate the adverse social impact of the SAMALEI Project, the SIA study team proposes some ameliorative measures. These constitute, the Social Impact Management Plan. The measures are –

- i. Appropriate compensation should be provided to the households directly affected by land acquisition along with wife.
- ii. The people who will lose their land and hence income from Bhog shops need to be compensated with allotment of shops in the redeveloped project.
- iii. The mitigation measures need to be implemented taking genealogy of the affected households into account, and ensuring that compensation and other benefits are awarded to the right person(s).
- iv. Controlling air and dust pollution in the construction phase and dumping of wastes may be resorted to.
- v. Taking care of safety and security of personnel in the construction phase.
- vi. It is important to ensure that compensation is paid in a fixed time frame. The households awarded with compensation benefits should also be provided technical and financial counselling for the effective and productive use of compensation amount.
- vii. An effective monitoring mechanism needs to be developed to monitor the implementation of the SIMP and the measures of mitigation. The project authorities may carry out internal monitoring to assess the progress in implementation of mitigation measures, identify problems and suggest corrective action.
- viii. Grievance redressal is an integral part of SIMP. The land requiring body and the District Collector should look into the grievances of the affected families and issue necessary instructions to the field level functionaries for their effective redressal.

Land is a valuable asset, an insurance against bad weather and a matter of emotional attachment. Once lost in course of land acquisition, it is lost forever and no amount of money or any other compensation can recompense it. The issues in land acquisition should therefore be addressed empathetically with a close eye on the interests and sentiments of the land-losers. Leaving the issues to their own course on the plea of compensatory benefits and awards may be seen as injustice.

### **0.11 Additional Recommendations**

- All the land and house losing households being small owners and considering that they will all be displaced, their demands and problems relating to land acquisition need to be addressed with a human touch.
- There should be SIMP social audits and reviews. Government should develop a dedicated a group to conduct such audits for both verification and training purposes.
- Since transparency is the core of both RFCTLAR&R Act, 2013 and the Odisha RFCTLAR&R Rules- 2016, Government should share public information on the status of SIMP compliance to assist in capacity building efforts for the local community.

### **0.12 Conclusion**

The SIA team is convinced that the SIMP measures are workable. Considering the social impact and benefits of the project and expecting that the SIMP will be implemented, the SIA Team recommends acquisition of 0.2410 acres of Private land for the SAMALEI Project.

## CHAPTER-I

### Detailed Project Description

#### 1.1 Introduction: History and Architecture of Maa Samaleswari Temple

The origin of Goddess Samaleswari is shrouded in mystery. According to historical evidence, while once visiting the region, King Balaram Dev of Chauhan Dynasty saw the image of Maa Samaleswari under a tree on the bank of the river Mahanadi and built Samaleswari Temple in the 16th century as dreamt-ordered by the Goddess. The King's veneration and his according the title of 'Ista Devi' (Goddess of the Region) to Maa Samaleswari has later evolved into the Maa Samaleswari cult as we find today.

Later, the temple was rebuilt by King Chhatra Sai Deo, the 7th Independent King of Sambalpur, who reigned from 1657 to 1665. The temple is built with a special kind of stone, similar to but believed to be stronger than granite, cemented with lime and mortar. The plinth of the structure is around 16' high and the building is structured in square shape above the plinth. The arch of the temple is supported by eight abutments along with the arched roof, which commences at a height of around 18 feet and gets tapered till 35 feet. The base area of the temple is 45' x 45'.

The temple is of Sandhara order consisting of two separate structures; first is 'Badagudi' which is the larger part of the temple and the other one is 'Sanagudi', also known as 'Mandap'. The former is a square sanctum enshrining the deity enclosed by a gallery supported by 12 pillars yielding a 12-foot-wide covered vaulted circumambulation known as Pradakshina patha meant for pradakshina or parikrama - clock-wise movement of devotees. The square sanctum is four steps below the Pradakshinapatha. Eleven parshwa devis (side Goddesses or Ekadash Matraka or Eleven Mothers) are embedded on the outer wall of the sanctum and the devotees can worship them during parikrama. The idols of Lord Ganesha and other deities are installed in Sanagudi. The Goddess is believed to be originally residing under a '*Semul*, Simili or Simuli' Tree (*Silk cotton tree*) and hence the name Samaleswari. Samaleswari temple is one of the most important 'Shakti Pithas' under the Sakta cult or tradition.

The idol of Maa Samaleswari is made up of a granite rock with an inverted, trunk-like projection at the bottom and is located at the center of the temple. The rock is so perfectly carved and ornamented that it looks like the shape of face of a 'Baraha' (boar) with a shallow cut on her face which symbolises her mouth. This also symbolises a 'yoni'. Traditional Sambalpuri nose ornament of pure gold hangs down from her imaginary nose. Two beaten gold leaves fixed on two disproportionate golden eye-like depressions on the face act as Her eyes. The devi's idol inspires sublime sentiments of awe, fear, reverence, devotion, love and affection in the devotees towards all-pervasive motherhood.

Maa Samaleswari is the presiding deity of not only Sambalpur city but also the whole of Western Odisha, and parts of *Jharkhand* and *Chhattisgarh*. She is the only Goddess in Odisha who is the presiding deity and a strong religious force of such a large region. The mother Goddess is worshipped as Jagatjanani, Adishakti, Mahalaxmi and Mahasaraswati, and is believed to be the mother of the universe. Many devotees have Her darshan with their hands raised above head in obeisance.

She is worshipped with great care, devotion and caution by the priests in her temple so as to keep Her in pleasant mood to receive Her blessings and bounties, and not to invite Her wrath in any case. Among the festivals observed in the temple and honour of the Goddess throughout the year, three festivals are observed prominently. The first two are *Navaratri pujas* (nine days uninterrupted worship of the Goddess) during the months of March and April (*Chaitra Navaratri*) and during the months of September and October (*Ashwin Navaratri* which ends with Dussehra). The Goddess is dressed differently each day representing each of the Nava Durgas. The *Ashwin Navaratri puja*, is observed with great splendour and devotion. On the first day of the Navaratri, the Goddess is dressed in white attire, called *Dhabalamukhi*. The third festival which is said to be the chief festival of the whole western Odisha region is Nuakhai. In this festival, the farmers offer the first produce of paddy from their lands to the Goddess before using it for their personal consumption.

The region in which the temple is situated has a rich cultural heritage. Sambalpur region was popularly known as Hirakhanda, the place of diamond, in the ancient

times. It has been described as Sambalaka by Ptolemy. According to Tavernir - the French explorer, and Edward Gibbon - the English historian, diamonds were exported to Rome from Sambalpur in the bygone days.

The city of Sambalpur has Mahanadi in the south, Bata Mangala on the east, Budharaja hill with the Budharaja Shiv Temple on the north, and Durgapali with Durga Mandir on the western sides.

## **Reference**

Das,S.P. (2002). Sambalpur Itihasa (Odia) (Second Edition), Odisha Sahitya Academy, Bhubaneswar.

Behera, A. (2022). Sakti Cult in Western Odisha: A Study of Samaleswari of Sambalpur. International Journal of Creative Research Thoughts (IJCRT); 10(1): e463-469.

## **1.2 Background of the Project, including Developer's Background and Governance**

Odisha is on a temple renovation drive. A host of temples is being renovated at a cost of Rs. 2,000 crores. After making substantial renovation and redevelopment work at Lord Shri Jagannath Temple at Puri, and Lord Lingaraj temple in Bhubaneswar, the government is working for the development of Maa Chandi Mandir at Cuttack, Maa Sarala temple in Jagatsinghpur district and the Samaleshwari temple in western Odisha. Maa Samaleswari and Her abode Samaleswari temple being the biggest attraction for the devotees and pilgrims in Sambalpur and the whole of western Odisha, renovation of this 16th century shrine is a project of the State government as part of the drive. It is named as the Samaleswari Temple Area Mangagement and Local Economic Initiatives (SAMALEI) Project. The temple is spread over a huge area and developmental work concerning the temple is being carried out with extreme caution considering the importance and antiquity of the temple. Initially covering an area of about 12 acres, the development plan envisages to preserve the temple core area and its surroundings through strategic interventions and development works.

The *Samaleswari Temple Area Management and Local Economic Initiatives* (SAMALEI) Project will create an unobstructed corridor around the Temple - the

biggest redevelopment project of the temple surroundings in centuries. Upon completion, devotees will get a limited view of the temple even from a distance. The corridor will provide amenities for devotees and strengthen security too. The general public will also use it for '*parikrama*' (clockwise circumambulation). There will be a big public convenience zone comprising drinking water facilities, restrooms, and information-cum-donation kiosks. The project also proposes a queue management facility that can handle several hundred people, along with security checking facility.

Government of Odisha is committed to its mission to give Sambalpur a makeover and clear the zone in Maa Samaleswari Temple's vicinity and has planned a massive special package for rehabilitation and resettlement of individuals and families that would be affected by the drive. Financial assistance would be over and above what is laid out in the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013.

The comprehensive package focuses on almost all stakeholders as it includes immediate as well as resettlement assistance in multiple layers that would benefit not only residents but also shopping establishments and vendors. The package could run into several crore rupees and is billed as one of the biggest of its kind in the area.

For the residential RoR holder units, according to the special package, a homestead land measuring 2.7 decimal land will be given to each RoR holder and his immediate adult legal heir along with cost of house in the affected area and a Rs.20 lakh assistance. The resettlement site will be located on the other side of the road adjacent to the temple. All infrastructural development in the residential complex area such as roads, water and electricity supply, children's park and community hall will be made by the government. Government will appreciate if people voluntarily hand over their property in the affected area against the special package and some have done so.

No institution will be affected by the Temple redevelopment Project.

During our interaction with the people to be displaced and rehabilitated, it was observed that no one is being forced to vacate the temple premises. They are not opposing the eviction drive, but want proper rehabilitation and resettlement. The acquisition drive will be undertaken after negotiation based voluntary disposition against the notified package.

The redevelopment of the heritage temple is not adversely affecting local people either.

The developer of the project is Government of Odisha and the agencies selected and assigned the work contract. The agencies are selected through a process of scrutiny scrupulously following set standards and rules.

The governance of the project will be looked after by the officials and technically competent personnel of authorized departments of the State government. They will oversee, supervise, monitor and evaluate the quality and progress of work being done by following set norms.

### **1.3 Management Structure**

The management of the project rests with the Revenue Department and Works Departments of Government of Odisha and upon completion, on the Commissioner of Endowments, Odisha. They are responsible for the efficient and effective management of the project.

### **1.4 Rationale for Project, including how the Project fits the Public Purpose Criteria**

The temple has been designated a monument of importance and is an important heritage monument. It is envisaged to redevelop Maa Samaleswari Temple into a major pilgrim centre of Odisha. The redevelopment of the temple area without affecting its architecture and antiquity is a necessity and is for 'protection, preservation and effective administration' of shrine and adjacent area along with conservation of the existing Gopalji Math in Sambalpur.

It will help to preserve the temple core area and its surroundings through strategic interventions such as installation of proper queue management system, creation of

congregational spaces and religious facilities such as Bhoga Mandap and priest rest rooms. There will be 4 heritage gates, one in each direction.

The Project will create an expansive and unobstructed corridor around the main temple stretching towards the Mahanadi River. The SAMALEI Project includes multiple developmental initiatives of redeveloping a major portion of the town and in the vicinity of the Maa Samaleswari Temple. It will provide basic facilities for thousands of devotees and pilgrims and *is not violating any norms of the society*. The work will be quite helpful for devotees and visitors.

The main goals of the SAMALEI Project are four-fold: Celebrate the grandeur of Maa Samaleswari Temple; Enhance Devotees' Experience; Boost tourism-based economy of Sambalpur and Odisha; and Develop other projects around the temple for facilitating economic opportunities for locals.

Citing the case of the redevelopment in and around the 11th century Lingaraj temple in Bhubaneswar, independent observers point out how the drive has changed the landscape and has attracted a large number of people belonging to all age groups. They hold that people come to Sambalpur to worship Maa Samaleswari and submit offers, and those who love river bank viewing and bathing in the river visit the place to enjoy the beauty of the river Mahanadi. So, the inflow of pilgrims and tourists into the area will increase after redevelopment of the temple and the vicinity. The initiatives have been appreciated by common people. The priests have 'welcome' views on the project although they have a kind of milder unwillingness to part with their land on the temple campus.

The three major objectives for the revamp of the temple area may be listed as: security of the temple, safety of devotees, and creation of a religious atmosphere for devotees.

**The SAMALEI Project involves the following:**

1. About a kilometer-long Heritage Corridor for pilgrims to perform parikrama;
2. Sufficient public conveniences, parking space, toilets, information centre, donation counters and development of Yatri Niwas near the temple;

3. Housing with all basic amenities for the displaced Priests' Families;
4. A pedestrian walkway to connect the temple complex to the Mahanadi River ghats with platforms for daily rituals and holy ablutions, viewing pavilions, plazas and decks for visitors;
5. Provision for performing Mahanadi Aarti in line with Ganga Aarti at Haridwar for enhancing spiritual experience for devotees;
6. Widening and developing the existing Ring Road with dedicated footpaths and promenade along the river to provide a clear view of the revered Mahanadi and Maa Samaleswari temple;
7. Widening of Link Road from the Railway Station for easing vehicular movement towards the temple from inside of the town and the railway station;
8. Around 22 acres of lake front development with development of constructed wetlands, construction of a 5 MLD Sewerage Treatment Plant to treat the grey water before they enter into the lake system, and upstream measures;
9. Creation of Tourism amenities like food park, sculpture park, and open-air-theatre for performances and vending zone for souvenirs, textiles and crafts; and
10. Development of the Crematorium by shifting the existing crematorium towards eastern side with provision of all the modern amenities (pavilions for last rites, cremation pyres, Shraddha Mandap, waiting halls etc.) and connecting it to the Mahanadi River by a pedestrian walkway to ensure easy conduct of rituals at the river ghat.

The Project aims to create a national heritage site, including the close to 500-year-old Maa Samaleswari temple.

The acquisition of 0.2410 acres of private land in the Temple's vicinity, Sambalpur will be used for acts of worship and/or ceremonies connected with the Maa Samaleswari temple. The purpose of the acquisition is for the redevelopment of a temple which is intended to serve the worshipping public. The acquisition was sanctioned by the Government after duly considering all the possible pros and cons. The acquisition is just, bona fide and in accordance with law. Hence, acquisition of 0.2410 acres of private land within the Temple area is in 'larger public interest' to

benefit pilgrims and visitors and the land specified is needed for a 'public purpose'. The project fits public purpose criteria listed in the Act.

### **1.5 Details of Project Size, Location, Capacity Outputs, Production Targets, Costs and Risks**

The proposed renovation and redevelopment of Maa Samaleswari temple project will ensure security of the temple, safety of devotees, and creation of a religious atmosphere for devotees. It will also help in the socio-economic development of the area.

With the construction of the proposed project, the traffic congestion on the Temple Road will be reduced to a great extent. For the proposed project, private land measuring 0.2410 acres from within the temple complex under ward no. 17 of Sambalpur Municipal Corporation is needed to be acquired.

No production target has been fixed for this project except that it will facilitate increase in the flow of devotees and visitors and contribute to the development of the local area. The construction and development expenditure and investment will constitute the cost of the project. It will be decided as per requirement of the redevelopment and resettlement works and the cost of land acquisition. The details will be determined by technical committees and government budgetary allocation in different phases of the project cycle.

As of now, the SIA Study Team does not visualize any risk due to the project because land acquisition will be done through a process of negotiation. The construction works may not involve any risk as well.

#### **1.5.1 Salient Features of the SAMALEI Project**

The proposed project has the following provisions and facilities for priests, pilgrims, visitors, and the Sambalpur Municipal Corporation area.

A **Temple and Priests' Facilities Building** measuring 1372 sqm built-up area is proposed. It will consist of 2 temple office rooms, 2 priest rooms with attached toilets, 2 Bhog stores, 1 Bhog Mandap and 12 Bhog shops.

A **Pilgrims' Facilities Building** measuring 1163 built-up area will be constructed. It will consist of one office room, one cloak room, one interpretation centre, one ticket counter, and toilet and hand-washing area.

A 760 sqm built-up area sized **Information Counter** building will be constructed with separate rooms for provision of information, toilet, dining, and dress changing.

A three-meter-high **Queue Management System** structure measuring 1764 sqm built-up area will be constructed.

A **Shoe Store** with 300 sqm built-up area will be constructed.

A **Parking Space** with 23000 sqm built-up area will be constructed. It will have provisions for parking of 271 four-wheeler, 24 bus base, 184 three wheelers, 484 two wheelers, one drivers' rest room and *Pindis* for weekly *Kamli Bazar*.

A **Vending Zone** of 2002 square meter (sqm) built-up area for 80 shops each measuring 90 sqm is planned to be provided in the project area.

One **Heritage Corridor Structure** of 18000 sqm built-up area will be constructed.

A three-meter height **Compound Wall** with ornamental grill will be constructed.

Four **Heritage Gates**, one on each side of the temple compound will be constructed.

A 21-meter-high **Watch Tower** building measuring 370 sqm built up area of 5 floors will be constructed. The first three are for visitors, the fourth is 50000 liters overhead tank and the fifth is clock room.

A **Pond Structure** of water body and two pavilions measuring 632 sqm built-up area will be constructed.

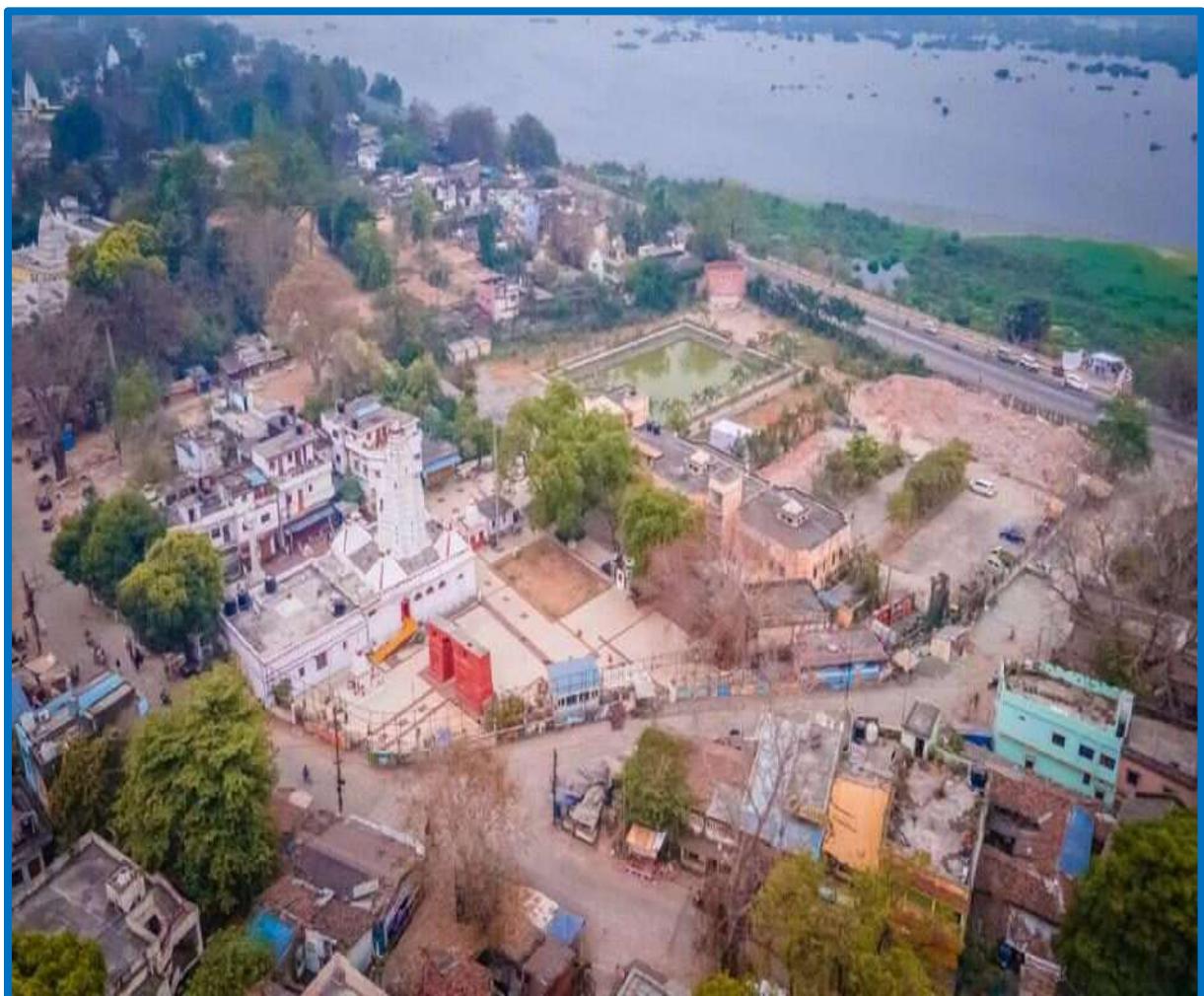
A 670 meters long 24.5 meters wide **River-Front Development** structure will be created.

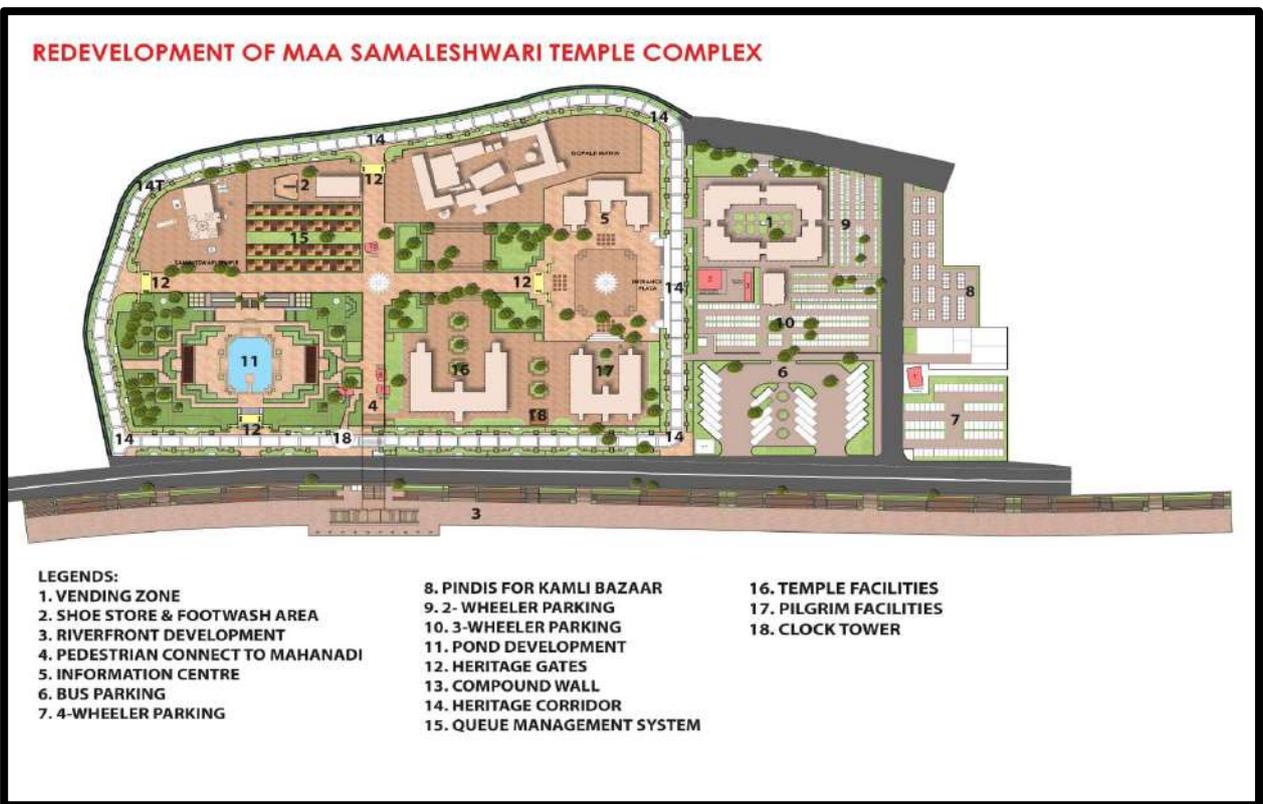
A 37-meter-long bridge structure to be used as **Pedestrian Connect** to River Mahanadi will be provided.

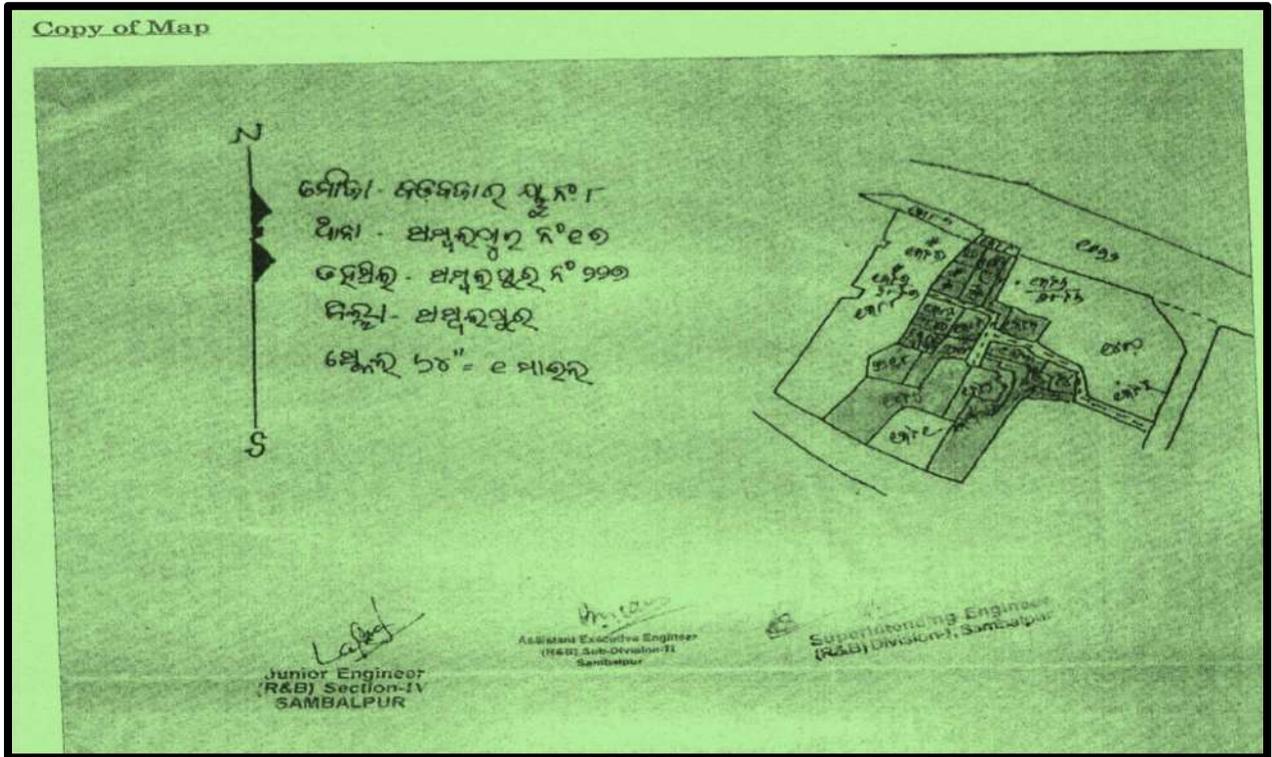
A building of 3354 sqm built-up area to be used as a **Crematorium** and connected facilities will be developed in place of the existing crematorium. It will consist of 2 enclosures for gas pyres, 18 traditional wood pyres, 2 prayer rooms, 2 waiting rooms, 2 toilets, one bone store room, one office room, one cloak room, and a room for stacking wood.

### **1.5.2 Site Maps and Photographs of the SAMALEI Project**

The details of location, site and facilities of the project are shown in the following maps and photographs.







Resettlement Site



Source: Filed Survey, 2023

### **1.6 Examination of Alternatives**

The renovation and redevelopment of the Maa Samaleswari temple complex under the SAMALEI Project will be undertaken in the temple complex and its vicinity. Part of the redevelopment exercise will be on the residential RoR holder units and will involve acquisition of these land. Since the work will be on the land adjacent to the temple in its vicinity, alternatives are not available and hence the issue of considering alternatives is irrelevant.

Secondly, the commonly held argument that the government tends to use its eminent domain power – the right to acquire land for a public purpose- does not apply to the present case. Here the land owner priests will be partners in the redevelopment of the SAMALEI Project.

NCDS has accorded sanction to COATS, Koraput to conduct SIA study on the SAMALEI Project and to prepare a Social Impact Management Plan for the same vide its letter No. SIA/233/NCDS Dt. 21/12/2022.

### **1.7 Phases of Project Construction**

The construction of the project is being contemplated on the basis of approved designs and plans. These are technical matters decided by the works and engineering personnel. These will be done according to set guidelines and principles.

### **1.8 Core Design Features, Size and Type of Facilities**

For the construction of the proposed redevelopment project an area of 0.2410 acres of private land is needed to be acquired. Design feature of the project have been finalised as per the approved redevelopment construction plan.

### **1.9 Need for Ancillary Infrastructural Facilities**

Ancillary facilities will be provided as required. The details of facilities that the temple redevelopment project intends to provide have been enlisted at 1.4.

### **1.10 Workforce Requirements (Temporary and Permanent)**

Both temporary and permanent workforce will be employed with modern machineries and equipment at appropriate stages of the project implementation. Technical and administrative officials and staff of Revenue, Works and Engineering

Departments of the Government and their line offices in Sambalpur will constitute the permanent workforce of the project. However, they may be involved in other official works as per job chart rather than exclusively for the redevelopment project. The construction work is assigned to contractor(s) through a bidding process. The private official, technical and manual workers engaged by the successful bidder carrying out the work make up the temporary workforce of the project.

### **1.11 Details of Social Impact Assessment/Environment Impact Assessment if already conducted and any Technical Facility Reports**

The SAMALEI Project is a project of first of its kind proposed to be implemented for the redevelopment of Maa Samaleswari temple and its vicinity. There was no land acquisition for the temple earlier and no need for any SIA Study. Hence, no Social Impact Assessment/Environment Impact Assessment has been conducted previously and as such no report whatsoever is available.

### **1.12 Applicable Legislations and Policies**

The land acquisition for the proposed project is governed by the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act (2013) and the Odisha Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules (2016).

#### **1.12.1 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 (RFCTLAR& R) Act, 2013 came into force on 1st January 2014 and is designed to regulate acquisition of land by Central and State Governments for public purposes.

The Act has considered the essence of Panchayat Extension to Scheduled Areas (PESA) Act, 1996. This Act ensures consultation with the institutions of Local Self Government and Grama Sabha established under the Constitution. The Act ensures, “a human, participative, informed and transparent process for land acquisition for industrialization, development of essential infrastructural facilities and urbanization with the least disturbance to the owners of the land and other affected families and

provide just and fair compensation". It has made adequate provisions for such affected persons for their rehabilitation and resettlement and for ensuring that affected persons become partners in the development leading to an improvement in their post-acquisition social and economic status. The provisions of this Act shall apply to land acquisition by government for strategic purposes and infrastructural development. The main provisions of the Act include the following:

- a) Payment of fair compensation to land losers,
- b) Transparent process of land acquisition,
- c) Rehabilitation of displaced persons,
- d) Least socio-economic disturbance to affected households,
- e) Consulting Grama Sabhas,
- f) Preparation of an action plan for mitigation of adverse impact, and
- g) Consent of 70% of affected people for land acquisition.

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

All these provisions have been made to ensure that the affected families will lead a life of better social and economic standard during post land acquisition period.

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

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (I) of Section 109 of RFCTLA R&R Act, 2013, the Odisha Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2015 was framed and was published in the extraordinary issue of Odisha Gazette No.1480, dated: 19.10.2015 under the notification of Government of Odisha in Revenue and Disaster Management Department. Objections and suggestions were invited from all persons likely to be affected. As no objection or suggestion on the said draft was received, the Odisha Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules, 2016 came into force from 19th October, 2016. The details of the process of the proposal for acquisition of land by the requiring Body, the scrutiny of application of Land Acquisition by the District Collector, and updating of the Land Records by the concerned Tahasildar within a period of three months after receiving land particulars from the Collector has been dealt in the said Rule, 2016. This rule has been strictly followed in the present SIA study. As per Rule 6, Government of Odisha has designated Nabakrushna Choudhury Centre for Development Studies (NCDS), Bhubaneswar as the State SIA Unit and assigned to it the responsibility of ensuring that SIA studies are conducted as per the provisions of the Act. Institutions / Organizations empaneled for the purpose on the basis of expertise and competency are selected for undertaking SIA study. The important components of conduct of Social Impact Assessment Study as detailed in the said Rule of 2016 and as relevant to the case of Acquisition of 0.2410 acres of Private Land from Unit No.8 Badbazar, Sambalpur under Sambalpur Tahasil of Sambalpur District for “Establishment of Samaleswari Temple Area Management and Local Economy Initiatives (SAMALEI) Project” are as follows:

Sl. No.	Clause No.	Contents
1	6	Establishment of an independent organization as State SIA unit.
2	8	Notification by the State Government for carrying out SIA study.
3	9	Conduct of SIA study in consultation with concerned Municipal Corporation.
4	10	Selection of SIA team for each project from the individuals and institutions registered or empanelled as qualified SIA Resource partners.
5	11	Process of conducting Social Impact Assessment.
6	12	Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP) including R & R entitlement matrix.
7	14	Process of conducting Public Hearing in the affected Ward on the findings of SIA.
8	15	Publication of SIA Report and SIMP.
9	16	Publication of the recommendations of the Expert Group.
10	17	Publication of the decision of the State Government.

The Acquisition of 0.2410 Acres of Private Land from Unit No.8 Badbazar, Sambalpur under Sambalpur Tahasil of Sambalpur District for “Establishment of Samaleswari Temple Area Management and Local Economy Initiatives (SAMALEI) Project” is necessary for the welfare of the public. As the redevelopment and expansion will be made within and adjacent to the existing temple, there will be the least amount of land acquisition.

### **1.13 Draft Report**

A Draft Report for SIA Study on acquisition of 0.2410 Acres of Private Land from Unit No.8 Badbazar, Sambalpur under Sambalpur Tahasil of Sambalpur District for “Establishment of Samaleswari Temple Area Management and Local Economy Initiatives (SAMALEI) Project, (ToR92-00002)”. was prepared in both English and the regional language (Odia) basing on the assessment and analysis of primary and secondary data. The report was structured in seven chapters in addition to an Executive Summary placed in the beginning. After evaluation and approval by the State SIA Unit, the copies of draft report will be distributed to the land requiring body,

the concerned Collector, Sub-Collector, the Spl. L.A.O., Tahasildar, Sambalpur Tahasil and the local PRI representative for their perusal and the public hearing.

#### **1.14 Limitations of the Study**

The design of the SIA study as also the approach, tools, methods and processes used to collect and analyse data, draw the results there from and interpret the conclusions are all in line with similar studies conducted earlier. But despite special efforts, the work is not fool proof and cannot claim perfection. Still there remains something to be desired. The study has the limitation that the actual impact is likely to be different from those assessed in the study. This is because the real situation is not amendable to exact assessment. Therefore, marginal errors might have remained in the report. However, all care has been taken to make the study reasonably realistic.

## CHAPTER-II

### Team Composition, Approach, Methodology and Schedule of the Social Impact Assessment

#### 2.1 Introduction

Section 4 (1) of the RFCTLAR&R Act 2013 of Government of India and the Odisha RFCTLAR&R Rules 2016 mandate a Social Impact Assessment (SIA) Study before starting the process of land acquisition for construction of any development/ infrastructure project. The State SIA unit has assigned, to the Council of Analytical Tribal Studies (COATS), the responsibility to conduct the SIA study for acquisition of 0.2410 Acres of Private Land from Unit No.8 Badbazar Sambalpur under Sambalpur Tahasil of Sambalpur District for “Establishment of Samaleswari Temple Area Management and Local Economy Initiatives (SAMALEI) Project, (ToR92-00002)”.

#### 2.2 Objectives of the study

The SIA Study is undertaken with the following objectives.

- To assess if the project for which land will be acquired serves ‘*public purpose*’.
- To estimate the number of affected families, the magnitude of loss of land assets based on the actual holdings of the families and the number of families among them likely to be displaced physically or occupationally, if at any, due to acquisition of land.
- To assess the extent of lands- public and private, houses, settlements and other common properties likely to be affected by the proposed acquisition.
- To examine whether the extent of land proposed for acquisition is the bare minimum necessity for the commissioning of the proposed project.
- To find out whether an alternative site has been considered for the purpose where there is least displacement problem, but the site itself is not suitable for the project.
- To study the social impacts (socio-economic, cultural and environmental) of the project by covering both direct land loser households as well as the indirectly affected households due to loss of Common Property Resources (CPRs), socio-economic infrastructures, etc and the impact of these costs on the overall costs of the project vis-à-vis the benefits of the project.

- To suggest remedial intervention with proposal of appropriate ameliorative measures to minimise the negative impact in the social impact management plan by designing different programmes.

### 2.3 List of all Team Members with Qualifications

A seven-member Social Impact Assessment Study Team was constituted for doing all that is required to complete the work. The members of the team are professionals with previous experience in SIA, evaluation and research studies.

The constitution of the SIA team is given in the following table.

**Table-2.1: Structure of the SIA Study Team**

Sl. No.	Name of the Staff and Qualification	Designation/ Responsibility	Research Experience	Contact No.
1	P C Mohapatro, M.A., Ph.D.	Director, COATS	40 Years	9437094323
2	Jagabandhu Samal, M.A., M.Phil., Ph.D.	Professor & Domain Expert	40 Years	9437233382
3	Rabinarayan Patra, M.A., Ph.D.	Visiting Professor & Project Director	36 Years	9437317543
4	Ashok Kumar Nanda, MA, M.Phil	Project Coordinator	14 Years	9337554282
5	Gopinath Pradhan, M.A., M.Phil	Field Investigator	15 Years	8763914770
6	Sri Santosh Kumar Panda, MCA	Computer Programmer	10 Years	9437821021
7	Rama Krushna Choudhury, MBA	Accountant-cum-Computer Operator	4 Years	7978832877

### 2.4 Description and Rationale for The Methodology and Tools Used to Collect Information for the Social Impact Assessment

Both primary and secondary sources of data were used to collect information for preparing the SIA Study. An inclusive and participatory approach through involvement of multiple stakeholders such as elected representatives and project affected people including vulnerable sections such as the physically challenged, old, and women at appropriate stages of the project.

## **2.5 Sampling Methodology Used**

Qualitative information was gathered along with the field survey through public consultation/Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) with all relevant stakeholders. The public consultation encompassed the project components as well as its socioeconomic impacts. The SIA team had preliminary discussions with the key officials of the district administration and gathered information regarding the status of the government procedures, the project area and intensity of the acquisition. Relevant published official information was collected by developing personal rapport and building interactive relationship with the officials.

The team also made a preliminary site visit with the officials for physical inspection and information dissemination purposes. The existing conditions of land, status of infrastructure/structures, land use pattern and the facilities available to people residing in the project area were analysed. The quantitative information regarding the landowners affected by the project was collected through door-to-door household surveys, by canvassing structured questionnaires. The results of the survey provided information pertaining to the demography, socioeconomic status and livelihood status of the target community, and formed the basis for development of the Social Impact Management Plan.

Census method was used for collecting information from the directly affected households. Simple random sampling procedure was followed for collecting information from three households that are supposed not to be affected by the project.

## **2.6 Overview of Information/Data Sources Used**

The primary data were collected directly from the representatives of all affected people through face-to-face interview. Structured schedules/ questionnaires were used for collecting the details of the affected people. The results of the survey provided information pertaining to the demography, socio-economic status and livelihood status of the target community.

The secondary data were collected from the Land Requiring Body and the district level Revenue department. The SIA team had preliminary discussions with the key officials of the district administration and gathered information regarding the status of the

government rules and procedures, the project area and intensity of the acquisition. The officials and staff of Sambalpur Municipal Corporation office were consulted and materials collected therefrom for preparing a profile of the affected area.

## **2.7 Timeline and Schedule of Consultations with Key Stakeholders**

The details of consultations made are shown in the following table.

<b>Timeline</b>	<b>Details of Consultation</b>
<b>January, 2023</b>	Meeting with the officials of Requiring Body
	Collection of documents and Secondary data from Land Acquisition office and Desk work
	Preliminary field Visit to project area
	Finalization & printing of survey tools and briefing of field investigators.
<b>February, 2023</b>	Collection of Primary Data and drawing the Social and Resources map of the affected area
	Focused Group Discussion
	Data entry and analysis of the data
	Preparation of Draft Report
	Submission of Draft Report

## **2.8 Preparation of a Social-Impact Management Plan**

The SIA study team prepared a Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP) containing ameliorative measures to address the negative social impacts of the project identified in the course of SIA study. Due care has been taken to provide a comprehensive analysis of social costs to be incurred and benefits to be accrued from the project and the impoverishment risk of the landlosing families and suggest a mitigation plan. The implementation of SIMP will help improve the socio-economic status of the households and the villages in the affected area.

## **2.9 Public hearing**

In accordance with the Section 5 of Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2013, a Public Hearing will be conducted later. The date and place of the meeting will be notified by the district level authorities concerned with land acquisition after perusal of the Draft Report by the authorities and stakeholders.

## HOUSEHOLD SURVEY PHOTOGRAPHS



Source: Filed Survey, 2023



Source: Filed Survey, 2023



Source: Filed Survey, 2023

## **CHAPTER - III**

### **Land Assessment**

#### **3.1 Introduction**

The main objective of this SIA Study on acquisition of 0.2410 Acres of Private Land from Unit No.8 Badbazar Sambalpur under Sambalpur Tahasil of Sambalpur District for “Establishment of Samaleswari Temple Area Management and Local Economy Initiatives (SAMALEI) Project, (ToR92-00002)” is to investigate the socio-economic profile of the affected ward and households, the project-affected people, details of affected property along with its type and ownership, nature and extent of land to be acquired, social impacts on the families affected directly and indirectly by the project, and the type of impact and its magnitude. The Project area belongs to Ward No. 17, Unit No.8 (Badbazar), Sambalpur under Sambalpur Tahasil of Sambalpur District for “Establishment of Samaleswari Temple Area Management and Local Economy Initiatives (SAMALEI) Project, but, innumerable people and visitors will benefit from the redevelopment work. A socio-economic field investigation covering 17 directly affected RoR holder and extended households and 04 indirectly affected households was carried out with the aid of structured interview schedules to obtain necessary information for the study.

“Establishment of Samaleswari Temple Area Management and Local Economy Initiatives (SAMALEI) Project, (ToR92-00002)” requires acquisition of land. The land acquisition is limited to the barest minimum of the land adjacent to the temple on its southern side. Land assessment is an important issue in land acquisition for a development project like the “Establishment of Samaleswari Temple Area Management and Local Economy Initiatives (SAMALEI) Project, (ToR92-00002)” project.

#### **3.2 Land requirement, Extent and Location, nature and Present use**

The original RoR document provided by the Land Acquisition Office, Sambalpur district through NCDS, Bhubaneswar for the SIA Study of the affected Ward contained a list of 12 title holders from whom land will be acquired for the project. The details are given in Table 3.1.

**Table 3.1: Summary of Affected Households**

Ward	No. of HHs as per the ROR List	Repetition	Net No. of HHs	Title Holder				No. of Extended HHs	No. of HHs for whom Survey is to be Done	No. of HH Actually surveyed		
				Dead	Alive	Not traceable	Alive Total available for Survey			Alive Title Holder	Extended	Total surveyed
Raypada Badabazar (Unit-8)	12	1	11	1	10	1	9	8*	17	9	8	17

Source: Primary Household Survey, 2023

Note: \* Includes two brothers of non-traceable women who is married in a distant place; the son of the dead; five of two alive RoR holders to be compensated under the special package

The list of 12 RoR holders contains one repetition. So, 11 RoR holder households are supposed to be directly affected by land acquisition for the SAMALEI Project. One of the RoR holder households one is dead and 10 are alive. From among the 10 alive RoR holders one, who is a married daughter of the affected area and staying away from the affected areas, is not traceable. She has two adult brothers who presented them as legal heirs. The dead has an adult son who is the supposed legal heir. Smt. Champeswari Ray and Sri Bijay Kumar Ray are alive and have three and two adult sons respectively who will be compensated for land acquisition under the special package for the SAMALEI Project. This makes the list as 7 alive RoR holders, 2 alive RoR holders along with five to be compensated under the special package, two brothers of the married non-traceable women and a legal heir of the deceased RoR holder totaling 17 households for whom the SIA study has been conducted.

The proposed “Establishment of Samaleswari Temple Area Management and Local Economy Initiatives (SAMALEI) Project, (ToR92-00002)” in Sambalpur Tahasil of Sambalpur District shall require 37.5440 acres of land from the above noted ward for the implementation of SAMALEI Project. This constitutes 36.466 acres of government land and 1.088 acres of private land. It may be noted that, government land has already been alienated. Some private RoR Land householders have volunteered to give land against compensation and only 0.241 acre of private land will be acquired for the project. The details of land requirement and land acquisition for the project are given in **Table 3.2**.

**Table 3.2: Land Acquisition from Government & Private Sources (Acre)**

Village	Government Land	Private land	All Land
Raypada Unit -8 (Bdabazar)	36.466	1.088	37.544
Land to be acquired from RoR holders under the present SIA study		0.241	-

Source: LAO, Sambalpur

The details of type of land to be acquired from the government source and from individual title holders are given in Table 3.3.

**Table 3.3: Details of Acquisition of Government Land & Total Private Land (Acre)**

Ward	Source	Kisama/ Catagory	Total Land to be Acquired
Raypada Badabazar (Unit-8)	Private Land	<i>Gharabari-I</i>	1.088
	Government Land	Agriculture Office Land	2.518
		Fishery Office Land	5.530
		Samalei Temple Land	4.438
		Government (Anabadi, Rakhit, Sarbasadharan, Etc.)	9.395
		Municipal Land	4.885
		Mahanandi Ring Road	9.700
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>37.554</b>

Source: LAO, Sambalpur

Table 3.3 shows that of the total area of 36.466 acres of government land to be alienated from Badabazar (Raypada) Ward, 2.518 acres belongs to Agriculture Department 5.530 acres to Fishery Department, 4.438 acres to Samaleswri Temple, 9.935 acres is government anabadi, rakhit, Sarbasadharan etc. land, 4.885 belongs to Sambalpur Municipal Corporation, and 9.7000 acres is Mahanadi Ring Road land. These lands have already been taken possession of for the construction of the project.

As regards acquisition of private land, Table 3.4 indicates that private land measuring 0.241 acre is of Gharabari –I Kissam. Land to be acquired from RoR holders under the present SIA study are given at Table 3.4.

**Table 3.4: Details of Acquisition of Private Land (Acre)**

Sl. No.	Mouza	Khata No.	Plot No.	Total Area (In Acre)	Area to be Acquired (In Acre)	Remainder Land (In Acre)	Type of Land Kisama
1	<b>Raypada Badabazar (Unit-8)</b>	257/246	1389/2873	0.012	0.012	0	<i>Gharabari-I</i>
2		257/247	1389	0.012	0.012	0	<i>Gharabari-I</i>
		550/105	1396/2896	0.014	0.014	0	
			1397/2897	0.006	0.006	0	
3		265	1389/2219	0.02	0.02	0	<i>Gharabari-I</i>
4		275	1389/2218	0.015	0.015	0	<i>Gharabari-I</i>
5		324	1398	0.012	0.012	0	<i>Gharabari-I</i>
6		423	1392	0.02	0.02	0	<i>Gharabari-I</i>
7		428	1394	0.012	0.012	0	<i>Gharabari-I</i>
8		457	1390	0.07	0.07	0	<i>Gharabari-I</i>
9		493	1398/2210	0.006	0.006	0	<i>Gharabari-I</i>
	1398/2450		0.006	0.006	0		
10	550/106	1396	0.014	0.014	0	<i>Gharabari-I</i>	
		1397	0.006	0.006	0		
11	615/91	1389/2840	0.016	0.016	0	<i>Gharabari-I</i>	
<b>Total</b>				<b>0.241</b>	<b>0.241</b>	<b>0</b>	<b><i>Gharabari-I</i></b>

Source: RoR Records

### 3.3 Land proposed for acquisition is the Barest Minimum and scope for searching Alternative Locations

Redevelopment work will be done within the vicinity of existing Samaleswari Temple. Hence, there is no scope for searching alternative locations for the project and land proposed for acquisition is the only option and the barest minimum.

### 3.4 Land proposed for acquisition in the Scheduled Area is the Last Resort

“Establishment of Samaleswari Temple Area Management and Local Economy Initiatives (SAMALEI) Project, (ToR92-00002)” is not be in the Scheduled Area of Sambalpur Tahasil in Sambalpur District. Redevelopment work will be done in the

area where Samaleswari Temple is presently located. The proposed Land acquisition in the Area is the Last Resort.

### **3.5 Unutilised Land in the vicinity of the Project Area**

The project area has two types of land viz. government land and private land. Government land to be acquired for the project measures 36.466 acres. All Government land to be used are in unutilized state and has been acquired. Private land of 0.241 acre to be acquired for the project is under the possession and use of their respective owners. All of private land to be acquired for the project is Gharabari. Acquisition of government land and private land have been proposed for the Construction of SAMALEI Project.

### **3.6 Land already purchased**

As informed by the District Land Acquisition Office, Sambalpur, about 0.470 acre of private land has already been purchased for the SAMALEI (ToR 92-00002) project.

### **3.7 Land Use Pattern**

The different *Kisams* of Government land acquired for the project were in the records of the respective departments and were in unutilized state for a long time. All private land acquired and to be acquired are of homestead '*Gharabari-I*' *Kisam* and are in use with built houses.

### **3.8 Size of Holdings, Ownership Patterns, Land distribution and Residential Houses**

The land holding status of the affected households is simple. Only two of the 11 RoR holders have agricultural land - one has 9 acres and the other has 2.75 acres - in addition to homestead land to be acquired. The remaining nine have homestead land only and all their homestead land will be acquired. All homestead land of the nine RoR holders has been used for residential building purposes and they will lose the houses with acquisition. Of the other two, one has a new house constructed in December 2022, and the other does not have house on the affected land. All the agricultural land is being utilized for crop cultivation.

### **3.9 Recent changes in ownership and use of land**

As per the information furnished by the 17 respondents in the affected ward, over the last 3 years, there has been no change in ownership and use of land. There has also been no transfer of land during the last 3 years.

### **3.10 Land Prices**

#### **3.10.1 Market Value of Land**

As per prevailing Act and Rule, the market value of land to be acquired from private land owners is determined by applying the following procedure.

1. Ascertaining the officially determined and documented Bench Mark Value (BMV) per acre of land (of the *Kisam* same as the land to be acquired) pertaining to the date of preliminary notification for land acquisition under Section 11(1) of the Rules for the villages from the Office of the Sub-Registrar of the area.
2. Computing the average of per acre prices of land transacted in the area during three years preceding the date of preliminary notification for land acquisition as obtained from the prices mentioned in sale deeds maintained in the Office of the Sub-Registrar. This is assessed by serializing all sale deeds relating to the area (or the nearest area, if no transaction has taken place in the affected area) for the past three years in descending order of per acre value and then calculating the average of per acre values of fifty per cent of number of sale deeds from above.
3. The higher of 1 and 2 is taken as the market value of land to be acquired.

The date for determination of market value of land shall be the date on which the preliminary notification for land acquisition is issued under Section 11(1) of rules.

The Benchmark Valuation of Land to be acquired for the project is prepared on the basis of information obtained from the Registrar's office, Sambalpur and is given in Table 3.5.

**Table 3.5: Benchmark Valuation of Affected Land**

Sl. No.	Khata No.	Plot No.	Total Area (In Acre)	Area to be Acquired (In Acre)	Value per Decimal (Rs.)	Total Value (Rs.) Area and Value
1	257/246	1389/2873	0.012	0.012	242000	2904.00
2	257/247	1389	0.012	0.012	580500	6966.00
	550/105	1396/2896	0.014	0.014	242000	3388.00
		1397/2897	0.006	0.006	242000	1452.00
3	265	1389/2219	0.02	0.02	242000	4840.00
4	275	1389/2218	0.015	0.015	242000	3630.00
5	324	1398	0.012	0.012	580500	6966.00
6	423	1392	0.02	0.02	580500	11610.00
7	428	1394	0.012	0.012	580500	6966.00
8	457	1390	0.07	0.07	580500	40635.00
9	493	1398/2210	0.006	0.006	242000	1452.00
		1398/2450	0.006	0.006	242000	1452.00
10	550/106	1396	0.014	0.014	580500	8127.00
		1397	0.006	0.006	580500	3483.00
11	615/91	1389/2840	0.016	0.016	242000	3872.00
			<b>0.241</b>	<b>0.241</b>		<b>107743.00</b>

Source: Office of the Sub-Registrar, Sambalpur, 2023

In the instant case, the price per acre mentioned in the BMV statement in Table 3.7 is the relevant market value for consideration of compensation.

In addition to market value the following factors are considered in assessing the value of affected land for purposes of compensation.

### 3.10.2 Multiplying factor and Sliding Scale

The multiplying factor for assessment of land price is decided in accordance with the Government of Odisha notification in the Revenue Disaster Management Department issued vide No.LA(A)-23/2014/9068 dated 19.03.2016. The same is reproduced in Table 3.6.

**Table 3.6: Radial Distance, Sliding Scale and Multiplier Factor**

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

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

In the context of Land Acquisition for the SAMALEI Project the relevant multiplying factor is 1.00 as at Slab-1.

### **3.10.3 Value of Assets, Trees etc. on Land**

Section 29(1) of the Rules provides for considering the value of (a) buildings, house(s), and other immovable property or asset(s) attached to the land to be acquired; and (b) plants and trees on such land for purposes of determining the value of land. The District Collector, who is the authority to determine the valuation of land, shall use the service of a competent engineer or other specialists in the relevant field like those in the field of agriculture, forestry, horticulture, sericulture, fishery etc. as she/he may deem necessary.

The value of structures and installations on land affected due to acquisition is determined by the District Collector in consultation with the EE (R&B), EE (PHD) & competent officials of Water Resources department. In this case the only assets on the affected land are residential buildings the value of which shall be determined as above.

### **3.10.4 Solatium@100%**

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

### 3.10.5 Additional Award

Under Section 30(3) of the Act an additional a 12 per cent interest per annum from the date of publication of preliminary notification on land acquisition made under Section 11(1) to the date of publication of Declaration and summary of Rehabilitation and Resettlement made under Section 19(1) of the Act and to the date of award of benefits to the affected households or the date of taking possession of the land by the District Collector, whichever is earlier (normally one year each for maximum 2 years) is to be awarded on the value of land to be acquired from private owners as mentioned at point 3.9.1.

A specimen of calculation of total compensation to be awarded as per rule under provisions of Sections mentioned above i.e. 11(1), 29(1), 30(3) and 19(1) of the RFCTLAR & R Act 2013 on land acquisition with a hypothetical market value of land as Rs.1,00,000/- arrived at as per 3.9.1 – 3.9.5 above, multiplying factor being 1.00 for the land is situated within 10 km from the nearest urban area and cost of structure etc. being Rs.1,00,000/- is illustrated below in Table 3.7 for better appreciation.

**Table 3.7: Calculation of Total Compensation**

Sl. No.	Items	Amount Rs.
1	Market Value	107743
2	Multiplying Factor	1
3	Total (1 X 2)	107743
4	Cost of Assets on Land *	_____
5	Total (3 + 4)	107743
6	Solatium	107743
7	Additional 12% Per Annum on Market Value of land at 1 above for 2 years (Cut - off Date being the date of preliminary notification from (1) one year and from 19 (1) to Award maximum one year)	12929.16
	<b>Grand Total (5 + 6 + 7)</b>	<b>228415.16</b>

Source: Notification, No.RDM-LAA-CLRFIC-20002-2015 (Part) 22485/R & DM. dated 22/06/2018,

Note: The figures at 1 & 4 are hypothetical.

Fax/Email

**GOVERNMENT OF ODISHA  
REVENUE AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT**

\*\*\*\*\*

No. RDM-LAA-CLRFIC-0002-2015(part)/ 22485/R&DM, Dated. 22 JUN 2018

From

Dr. C. S. Kumar, IAS  
Principal Secretary to Government

To

All RDCs  
All Collectors  
All LAOs/ Spl LAOs

Sub: Calculation of solatium for determination of compensation under RFCTLAR&R Act, 2013: Clarification regarding

Ref: This Department letter No.4030 dated 07.02.2014/ Lt No 29747 dated 7.09.2017 and Notification No.14131 dated 19.04.2018

Sir/ Madam,

In inviting a reference to the subject cited above, I am directed to say that confusion regarding calculation of compensation under the RFCTLAR&R Act still persists in certain quarters in the field. In this connection, Commerce and Transport Department has sought clarification as to whether 100% solatium will be paid on the cost of land alone or on the cost of land and the cost of structure and or trees attached to the land taken together.

2. In this connection, the relevant provision of the RFCTLAR&R Act, 2013 were examined. The term 'Land' is defined under Section-3(p) of the Act as that "Land includes benefits to arise out of the land and things attached to the earth or permanently fastened to anything attached the earth". Section-27 of the Act provides that "The Collector having determined the market value of the land to be acquired shall calculate the total amount of compensation to be paid to the land owner (whose land has been acquired) by including all assets attached to the land". Similarly, Section-30(1) of the Act envisages that "The Collector having determined the total compensation to be paid, shall, to arrive at the final award, impose a "Solatium" amount equivalent to one hundred percent of the compensation amount. In the explanation, it further states that "For the removal of doubts it is hereby declared that

solutium amount shall be in addition to the compensation payable to any person whose land has been acquired." Further the First Schedule of the Act at sl No 5 while prescribing the manner of determination of value of Solutium states that solatium is "equivalent to one hundred percent of the market value of land mentioned against serial No.1 multiplied by the factor specified against serial number 2 for rural areas or serial number 3 for urban areas plus value of assets attached to land or building against serial number 4 under column 2."

3. It is relevant to reiterate that the State Government in the Notification under reference has prescribed the following sliding scale (from 1 to 2 in urban- rural continuum) on the basis of the radial distance from the nearest urban area to determine the multiplying factor.

Radial Distance from nearest Urban area ( in Km)	Multiplying factor
0-10	1
>10- 20	1.2
>20-30	1.4
>30-40	1.8
Above 40	2

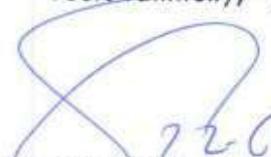
4. In careful consideration of the facts above, the Government have been pleased to clarify that solatium will be calculated on the cost of land and cost of building taken together, but not on the additional market value.

5. For better appreciation, the calculation of total compensation to be awarded, supposing the cost of market value of land as Rs.1,00,000/-, multiplying factor being 2 supposing that the land issituated beyond 40 km from the nearest urban area and cost of structure being Rs.1,00,000/-is illustrated below;

Sl	Items (supposing the land value to be Rs.1.00 lakh)	Amount
1	Market Value	1,00,000/-
2	Multiplied factor as per distance- 2	X 2
3	Total	2,00,000/-

4	Cost of structure, trees etc	1,00,000/-
5	Total (3+4)	3,00,000/-
6	100% Solatium	3,00,000/-
7	Additional Market value on cost of land @ 12% per year for two years (cut off date being the date of preliminary notification, from 11(1) to 19(1) one year and from 19(1) to Award maxm one year)	24,000/-
8	Grand total (5+6+7)	6,24,000/-

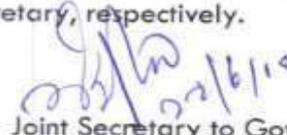
Yours faithfully,

  
Principal Secretary to Government

Date 22 JUN 2018

22486  
Memo No. \_\_\_\_\_/R&DM

Copy forwarded to P.S. Minister, Revenue and DM/ OSD to Chief Secretary for kind information of Hon'ble Minister and Chief Secretary, respectively.

  
Joint Secretary to Government

Date 22 JUN 2018

22487  
Memo No. \_\_\_\_\_/R&DM

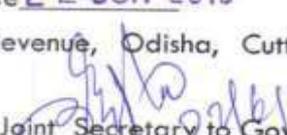
Copy forwarded to CRC-cum-Special Secretary to Government, C&T Department for information and necessary action.

  
Joint Secretary to Government

Date 22 JUN 2018

22488  
Memo No. \_\_\_\_\_/R&DM

Copy forwarded to Secretary, Board of Revenue, Odisha, Cuttack for information and necessary action.

  
Joint Secretary to Government

Date 22 JUN 2018

22489  
Memo No. \_\_\_\_\_/R&DM

Copy forwarded to Joint Secretary, LA(B) and (C) Branch, R&R Cell/ IMU Cell for information and necessary action. Joint Secretary, IMU Cell with a request to upload the circular in the Department website.

  
Joint Secretary to Government

## **CHAPTER - IV**

### **Estimation and Enumeration of Affected Families**

#### **4.1 Introduction**

The SIA study on acquisition of 0.2410 Acres of Private Land from Unit No.8 Badbazar Sambalpur under Sambalpur Tahasil of Sambalpur District for “Establishment of Samaleswari Temple Area Management and Local Economy Initiatives (SAMALEI) Project, (ToR92-00002)” is based mostly on primary data collected from the 16 directly affected and 04 unaffected households of the Ward. The 15 of the 17 directly affected households will lose all their land and accompanying residential building with housing amenities and Bhoga Shop, and will suffer the loss of livelihood. These issues are important in a Social Impact Assessment study. Some of the important aspects of land acquisition have been analyzed in this chapter.

#### **4.2 Families whose Land or Other Immovable Properties will be acquired**

Information on households who are going to be affected by land acquisition for the SAMALEI Project is given in this section.

It is observed from the household survey that 15 households will lose their house and the attached Bhog Shop. The houses have other amenities electricity and power that will also be lost. These households will lose livelihood that they get partly from the Bhog Shop and partly by staying adjacent to the temple for their service of the devotees. They do not have any livelihood sources other than the temple. One household, who is living away, has agricultural property and other livelihood resources. He will not be affected very much. These households will severely have affected by land acquisition. Since, they have concrete houses which they built with generous contributions and support from devotees, they do not have any kind of ration card, although their economic condition is deplorable.

#### **4.3 Land Under Occupation of Tenants**

None of the affected households is a tenant on the affected land, they are on their own land.

#### **4.4 Scheduled Tribes, Traditional Forest Dwellers and Loss of Forest Rights**

Among the 17 affected households whose land will be acquired, none belongs to Scheduled Tribe, none is a traditional forest dweller. Also, none of the directly affected households is forest dependent. They will not lose their forest rights due to land acquisition. Because they do not have forest rights.

#### **4.5 Families of agricultural labourers, tenants or holding of usufructuary rights, Share-croppers or artisans who may be working in the affected area for three years prior to the acquisition of the land.**

None among the land losing households belong to any of these categories.

#### **4.6 Families who have been assigned land by the state government or the central government under any of its schemes**

None of the land losing households have been assigned land by either the state government or the central government under any of the government schemes.

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

All the land losing households have been residing on the affected land in the vicinity of Samaleswari Temple since long over generations.

#### **4.8 Families indirectly impacted by the project (Gatherers of forest produce, hunters, fisher folk, boat men etc.)**

All the affected households and the people residing in the vicinity of the affected areas is a forest produce gatherers or belongs to the categories of hunters, fisher folk, boat men etc. However, during the implementation stage of the project, the families and shops close to the project area will be affected by dust and air pollutions.

#### **4.9 Period of Ownership of Affected Plot and Land**

The land proposed to be acquired for the project has been in the ownership of the households for a very long time.

#### **4.10 Inventory of Productive Assets and Significant Lands**

All private land proposed to be acquired for the project is homestead land with houses. They are all urban area land and hence significant land.

#### **4.11 Land of Religious Shrines**

*The affected land is in the vicinity of Samaleswari Temple and is adjacent to the Temple. It is private land and does not belong to the Temple authority or any religious shrines.*

## CHAPTER-V

### Socio-Economic and Cultural Profile

#### 5.1 Introduction

Land acquisition for development projects have direct and indirect effects on the land losing households and the locality. For a clear understanding of these impacts it is necessary to study the Socio-Economic and Cultural Profile of people and the project affected area by collecting relevant information through a household survey and holding discussions with knowledgeable local people and officials. These are also mandated in a Social Impact Assessment study. The socio-economic profile of the area and affected families and the unaffected/indirectly affected sample households as obtained from the survey for the SIA study has been presented in this Chapter.

#### 5.2 Sambalpur District

Sambalpur is named after the headquarters town which is said to derive its name from the presiding deity 'Samalei'. In ancient times, it was Kingdom in India. Raja Narayan Singh was the last King of Sambalpur. Applying the 'Doctrine of Lapse', the British captured it in 1849 when its king Raja Narayan Singh died without issue. It was then attached to the Bengal Presidency. Later, it was transferred to the Central Provinces in 1862 but was transferred back to the Bengal Presidency in 1905 minus the Phuljhar Zamindari and Chandrapur & Padmapur estates. It came under the Bengal-Bihar Province in 1912.

Sambalpur was one of the six districts of Orissa when the latter was made a separate state in 1936. The erstwhile Sambalpur district was divided into 4 districts- Sambalpur, Bargarh, Debagarh and Jharsuguda on 31 March 1993. It now comprises Sambalpur, Kuchinda and Rairakhol Sub-divisions; 9 Tahasils and co-terminus Blocks; 24 Police Station and 138 Gram Panchayats consisting of 1313 revenue villages.

Sambalpur lies between 20°54' to 22°11'-North latitudes and 83°49' to 84°45' East longitudes. It is one of the western-most Districts of the State of Odisha and is roughly triangular in shape. It is bounded on the north by the Districts of Jharsuguda and Sundargarh and on the east by the District of Deogarh, on the south lie the Districts of Subarnapur and Angul and on the west the District of Bargarh.

At present the total area of Sambalpur District is 6657 square kilometers with a population of 1041099 as per 2011 Census, of which 526877 are males and 514222 are females. In order of size and population it holds the ninth and the twentieth places, respectively among all the districts of Odisha. It has a literacy rate of 76.2 per cent against 72.9 per cent of the state. Scheduled castes constitute 18.4 per cent and Scheduled Tribes 34.5 per cent of the total population of the district.

Sambalpur District lies in the Western Central Table Land and the Eastern Ghats with a Hot & moist sub-humid climate. Agriculture is a traditional occupation and the way of living of the people of the district. A large variety of crops are grown in the area. Mahanadi is the major river and is a vital source of irrigation for its fields. The annual rainfall of the district is 1660.4 mm which is higher than the normal rainfall of 1495.7mm. The district receives monsoon rainfall from June to September. The district is economically rich because of its valuable and fertile agricultural lands.

The broad profile of the district is given in Table 5.1.

**Table 5.1 Broad Profile of Sambalpur District**

Sl. No.	Indicators	Reference Year	Unit	Magnitude
1	2	3	4	5
1	Geographical Area	2018	Sq.Km	6657
	Longitude	2018	Degree	83° 49' to 84° 45' East
	Latitude	2018	Degree	20° 54' to 22° 11' North
2	Forest Cover	2018	Sq.Km %	3280 54.83 %
3	Sub-division	2018	No	03
4	Blocks / Tahasils	2018	No	09
5	Municipalities	2018	No	01
6	N.A.C.	2018	No	04
7	Gram Panchayats	2018	No	138
8	Villages	2018	No	1313
9	Households	2018	No	249597
	Population	2018	No	1041099
11	SC Population	2011	No & %	191827 (18.4 %)
12	ST Population	2011	No %	355261 (34.5 %)
13	Density of Population	2011	157 per sq. Kms. as against 270 person per sq.km of the state.	

14	Literacy rate	2011	%	84.35
15	Female literacy rate	2011	%	67.93
16	Sex ratio	2011	Female per 1000 Males	976
17	Child Population (0-6 years)	2011	No	117848
18	Per Capita NDDP (Rs. 2011-12)	2010-11	Rupees	55656**

Source: District Statistical Handbook - Sambalpur - 2018

\*\*Odisha Economic Survey - 2014-15,

The profile of workers in the district is given in Table 5.2

**Table 5.2 Profile of Workers of Sambalpur District**

Sl. No.	Indicator	Reference Year	Unit	Magnitude
1	Total Workers	2011	No. & %	505840 (48.58 %)
2	Main Workers	2011	No. & %	336854 (32.35%)
3	Marginal Workers	2011	No. & %	168986 (16.23%)
4	Cultivators (% of main workers)	2011	No. & %	86800 (17.16%)
5	Agricultural Labourers (% of main workers)	2011	No. & %	160798 (31.79%)
6	Household Industry Workers (% of main workers)	2011	No. & %	59288 (11.92%)
7	Other Workers (% of main workers)	2011	No. & %	198954 (39.33%)
8	Unemployment Rate *	2011-12	No per 1000 Employed and unemployed	10.10 (Rural) 05.77 (Urban)

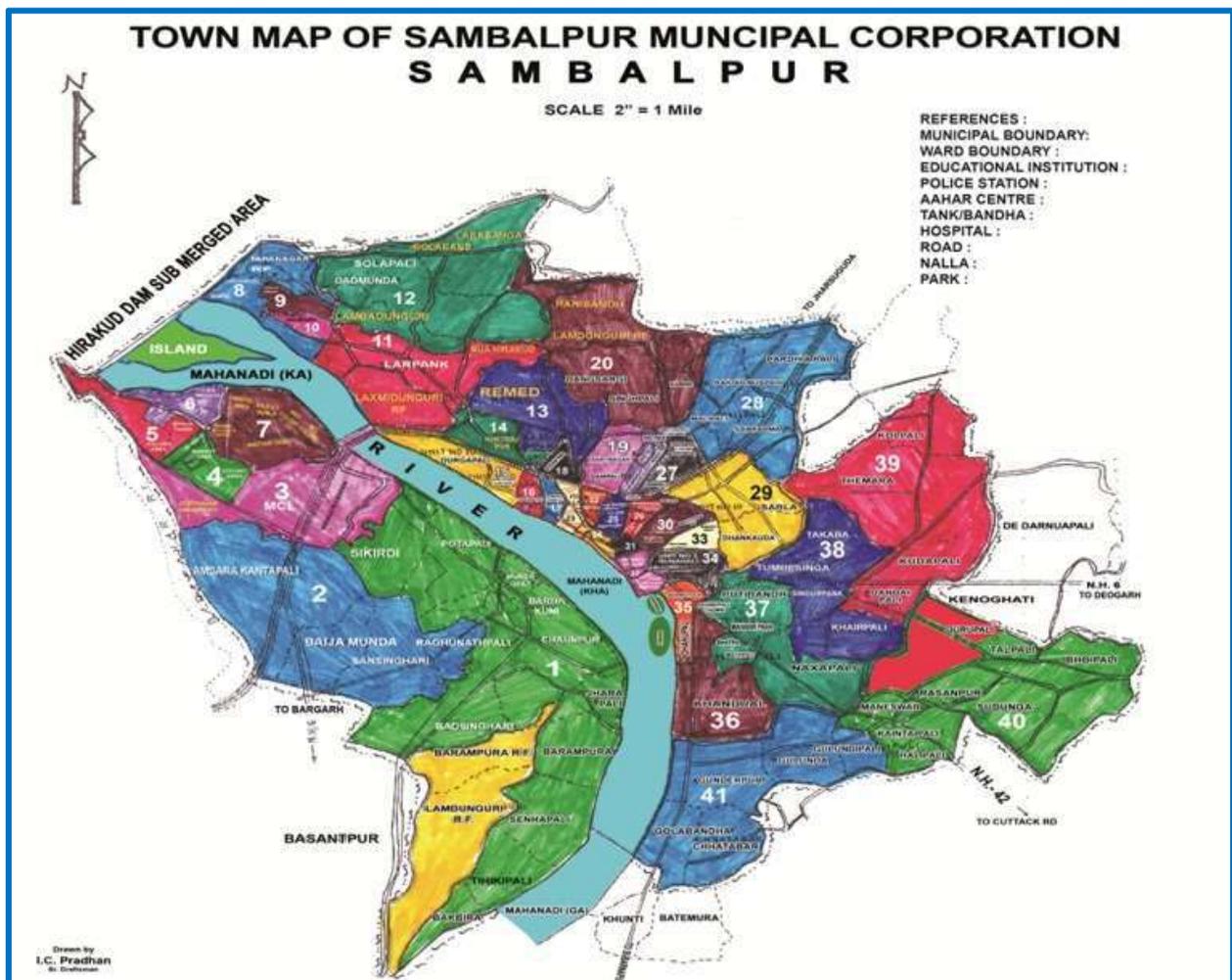
Source: District Statistical Handbook, 2020

\*Report on Employment and Unemployment Situation of Odisha 2009-2010

Among the total workers, 17.16 per cent are cultivators, 31.79 per cent are agricultural labourers, 11.92 per cent are household industry workers and 39.33 per cent are other workers. Of the 505840 total workers at the district level, 336854 (32.35%) are main workers and 168986 (16.23%) are marginal workers. The unemployment rate in the district was 10.10 in rural and 05.77 in urban areas in 2011-12.

### 5.3 Profile of Sambalpur Municipal Corporation

The evolution of Municipal Administration as an integral part of Local Self-Government constitutes a fascinating chapter in the annals of history of administrative evolution in India. Sambalpur is declared Municipality in 1983 and Municipal corporation in 2013 consisting of Sambalpur Municipality, Hirakud & Burla NACs and seven Gram Panchayats (GPs) from Dhankauda block & five Gram Panchayats (GPs) from Maneswar block.



Sambalpur Municipal Corporation has an area of 303 sq. kms. which includes 33.66 sq. kms of old Sambalpur municipality area, 87.30 sq kms of erstwhile Burla NAC area and 49.02 sq kms of erstwhile Hirakund NAC area and 12 other GPs of the two blocks. The Corporation has a population of 3,35,761 Lakhs as per Census 2011 with 78,803 households and 41 wards, 171 slums, a total 782.65 Km length of streets/ roads, and 464.22 Km length of drains.

Raypada, Badabazar Unit-8 Ward No. 17 of Sambalpur Municipal Corporation is going to be affected by land acquisition for redevelopment of Samalei temple.

#### 5.4 Demographic Profile of Affected Households

The demographic and socio-economic features of the project affected households in the in Raypada are presented in this section.

##### 5.4.1 Social and Religious Profile

Historically, religion and caste of a household are a reflection on its social and economic status. It may be true the other way also. The social group and family headship composition of affected households is given in Table 5.3.

**Table 5.3: Headship and Caste of Affected Households**

Village/Ward	SC	ST	OBC	General	ALL	Head of HH		
						Male	Female	All
Raypada	-	-	-	17	17	14	3	17
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>17</b>

Source: Primary Household Survey, 2022

Note: Figures in brackets are percentage

All the 17 households surveyed for the SIA Study belong to the Hindu community and general caste. About 82 per cent of the households are headed by men and about 18 per cent are women-headed.

##### 5.4.2 Gender Composition of population

The gender dimension of total population of affected households is depicted in Table 5.4.

**Table 5.4 : Gender Distribution of Population of Affected Households**

Ward	Total Population			Average Family Size	Sex Ratio
	Male	Female	Total		
Raypada	41	36	77	5	878
<b>Total</b>	<b>41</b> <b>(53.25)</b>	<b>36</b> <b>(46.75)</b>	<b>77</b> <b>(100)</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>878</b>

Source: Primary Household Survey, 2022

Note: Figures in brackets are percentage

The total population of the 17 affected households is estimated at 77. Of them, 41 or 53.25 per cent are male and 36 or 46.75 per cent are female. The average family size is 5 and the sex ratio is 878.

### 5.4.3 Age Composition

The age distribution of population is an important dimension of the demographic profile. It reveals the proportion of productive population and the dependency burden. The details are furnished in Table 5.5.

**Table 5.5: Age Distribution of Population of Affected Households**

Ward	0-6			7-14			15-45		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Raypada	4	1	5	4	2	6	19	18	37
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b> <b>(6.49)</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b> <b>(7.79)</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>37</b> <b>(48.05)</b>
Village	46-60			60 Above			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Raypada	8	10	18	6	5	11	41	36	77
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>18</b> <b>(23.38)</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>11</b> <b>(14.29)</b>	<b>41</b> <b>(53.25)</b>	<b>36</b> <b>(46.75)</b>	<b>77</b> <b>(100)</b>

Source: Primary Household Survey, 2022

Note: Figures in brackets are percentage

It is revealed from the table that the highly productive age group (15-45 years) constitutes 48.05 per cent of the total population followed by the 46-60 years age group with a 23.38 per cent share. The 60 and above years group with 14.29 per cent, and the 07-14 years age group with 7.79 per cent and the 0-6 years age group with 6.49 per cent follow in that order. The working age population 15-60 accounts for 71.43 per cent of population suggesting a dependency load of 28.57 per cent which seems high.

### 5.4.4 Marital Status

Marital status of population in the affected households is given in Table 5.6.

**Table 5.6: Marital Status of Population of Affected Households**

Village	Marital Status				Total
	Married	Unmarried	Widowed	Separated	
Raypada	42	26	8	1	77
<b>Total</b>	<b>42</b> <b>(54.55)</b>	<b>26</b> <b>(33.77)</b>	<b>8</b> <b>(10.39)</b>	<b>1</b> <b>(1.30)</b>	<b>77</b> <b>(100)</b>

Source : Primary Household Survey

Note : Figures in brackets are percentage

It is revealed from the table that the married account for 54.55 per cent while unmarried, that also includes persons below the marriageable age, constitute 33.77 per cent, and widow/widower comprise 10.39 per cent of the total population. One person is separated from the spouse.

#### 5.4.5 Educational Status of Population

Education is a key component of human development that determines the socio-economic status of a population and their eligibility for rehabilitation under a land acquisition programme. The educational status of people in the affected households is reflected in Tables 5.7 and 5.8.

**Table 5.7: Literacy Status of Population of Affected Households**

Village	Non-School Age			Illiterates			All Literates			Total Population		
	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Total
Raypada	4	1	5	-	4	4	38	31	69	41	36	77
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>77</b>
			<b>(5.2)</b>			<b>(5.2)</b>			<b>(89.6)</b>	<b>(53.3)</b>	<b>(46.7)</b>	<b>(100)</b>

Source: Primary Household Survey, 2022

Note: Figures in brackets are percentage

It is clear from Table 5.8 that among the total population numbering 77 in the 17 affected families, the non-school age (0-6 years) and illiterates constitute 4 or 5.2 per cent each and 69 or 89.6 per cent are literates. The illiteracy level among the affected population is high. This may be because the Ward is in municipal area with good educational opportunities.

The distribution of literates by their levels of education is shown in Table 5.8.

**Table 5.8: Distribution of Literates by Level of Education**

Village	Just Literate			Elementary			High School		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Raypada	1	3	4	6	6	12	7	1	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b> (5.80)	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>12</b> (17.39)	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8</b> (11.59)
Village	HSC Pass			Plus 2			Graduate		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Raypada	9	6	15	11	7	18	2	7	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>15</b> (21.74)	<b>11</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>18</b> (26.09)	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>9</b> (13.04)
Village	Post Graduate			Technical Courses			Total Literates		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Raypada	1	1	2	1	-	1	38	31	69
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b> (2.90)	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b> (1.45)	<b>38</b> (55.07)	<b>31</b> (44.93)	<b>69</b> (100)

Source: Primary Household Survey, 2022

Note: Figures in brackets are percentage

Among the literates, 5.80 per cent are just literates, 17.39 per cent have read up to elementary level, 11.59 per cent up to class X, 21.74 per cent are HSC passed outs, 26.09 per cent have completed Higher Secondary Education, 13.04 per cent are Graduates, 2.90 per cent are Post Graduates, and only one has a technical degree.

#### 5.4.6 Occupational Distribution of Population

Occupation and socio-economic standard are interlinked. Therefore, it needs attention. The details in this regard are given in Table 5.9.

**Table 5.9: Distribution of Population by Occupation**

Village	Employed			Retired Employee			Unemployed			Housewife	Non-Working Elderly 60+			Pursuing Studies			Total		
	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons		Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
Raypada	26	1	27	2	-	2	1	1	2	23	1	2	3	5	4	9	35	31	66
<b>Total</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>27</b> (40.9)	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2</b> (3.0)	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b> (3.0)	<b>23</b> (34.8)	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b> (4.5)	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>9</b> (13.6)	<b>35</b> (53.0)	<b>31</b> (47.0)	<b>66</b>

Source: Primary Household Survey

Note: Figures in brackets are percentage

Among the total 77 people in the affected households, 11 (14.29 per cent) belong to the '0-14 years' age group leaving 66 persons in '15 plus years' age group who may be considered for ascertaining the activity status. Among the 66, 27 are engaged in productive activities, of the remaining 39, 23 are housewives, two are retired employees, three are non-earner elderly in the 60+ age group, 2 are unemployed and 9 are pursuing studies. This means that 27 are working to provide livelihood for 77 including them. The dependency load is thus very high. A high dependency burden may have implications for adverse impact of land acquisition.

The activity status i.e. what the people in a population are doing, is an important indicator of their socio-economic position. For analytical purposes, people aged 15 years and above who are earning some income for the livelihood of the family are considered to assess the activity status. A summary sketch is given in Table 5.10.

**Table 5.10: Distribution of Populaton by Occupation**

Ward	Salaried			Business			Others			All		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Raypada	5	1	6	3	0	3	18	0	18	26	1	27
			22.2			11.1			66.7	96.3	3.7	100.0

Source: Primary Household Survey

Note: Figures in brackets are percentage

It can be read off the previous table that only 27 persons are engaged in some gainful activity for earning livelihood for their households. Of the 27 economically active, 6 (22.2 per cent) are salaried workers/employees. Three are doing business. 18 are engaged in other gainful activities, mainly in the service of the devotees and the Goddess and as sellers of offerings to the deity. None of the members in the affected households is engaged in agriculture or allied activities. This means that their displacement may have serious effects on their livelihoods.

## 5.5 Income and Poverty Levels

### 5.5.1 Income, Poverty and Indebtedness

Household income, poverty and indebtedness shed useful light on the economic condition of a household. Information on occupation, income, poverty and indebtedness are also helpful in preparing Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP) for the affected households. The information on this count is portrayed in Tables 5.11.

**Table 5.11: Distribution of Households by Income Class**

Sl. No.	Village	Number of Households by Level of Income (Rs.)					Total
		<= 100000	100001-200000	200001-300000	300001-500000	500001 & Above	
1	Raypada	6	6	3	1	1	17
	<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b> <b>(35.29)</b>	<b>6</b> <b>(35.29)</b>	<b>3</b> <b>(17.65)</b>	<b>1</b> <b>(5.88)</b>	<b>1</b> <b>(5.88)</b>	<b>17</b> <b>(100)</b>

Source: Primary Household Survey

Note: Figures in brackets are percentage

The table shows that the annual income of the 17 surveyed households ranges from Rs.1,00,000 to above Rs.5,00,000. Six households have annual income up to Rs.1,00,000/- and six others have annual income in Rs.1,00,001-Rs.2,00,000/- range, 3 households are earning annual income in the range Rs.2,00,001-Rs.3,00,000. One is having annual income Rs.3,00,001-Rs.5,00,000 and one in the Rs.5,00,001 and above range. The income of most of the households depends on number of devotees offering Bhog and other materials to the deity.

A good thing is that none of the households have reported any borrowing from any source. It came out that they prefer to manage with whatever they earn.

### 5.5.2 Consumer Durables and Other Assets

Ownership and use of consumer durables are an important indicator of household well-being. Valuable information in this regard is presented in Table 5.12.

**Table 5.12: Household Possession of Consumer Durables and Assets**

Sl. No.	HH Assets	No. of Households	
		Raypada	All
1	Television	8	8
2	Refrigerator	7	7
3	Telephone/ Mobile	12	12
4	Two-Wheeler	6	6
5	Cooking Gas	14	14
6	Utensils	17	17
7	Ornaments	9	9
8	Others	17	17

Source: Primary Household Survey

Note: Figures in brackets are percentage

All the 17 affected households have their own residential houses and possess utensils. 9 of them reported to have ornaments, 8 have TV, 7 have refrigerator, 12 have mobile phone, 6 have two-wheelers and 14 have cooking gas connection. This shows that the overall economic condition of the households is not very good.

### 5.5.3 Condition of Housing and Amenities

House is a basic necessity and some in-house amenities are necessary for a decent living. Useful information in this regard is given in Tables 5.13.

**Table 5.13: Housing Structure**

Ward	Roof		Wall	Floor	All
	Concrete	Concrete & Asbestos	Brick Cement	Cement	
<b>Raypada</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>17</b>

Source : Primary Household Survey

Note : Figures in brackets are percentage

The survey has revealed that all the affected households have their own permanent houses in which the family lives and its possessions are housed. Sixteen of them have concrete buildings and one has his house with concrete roof and asbestos roof in parts. All have normal cement and sand flooring and brick-cement walls.

**Table 5.14 : In-House Amenities**

Ward	Drinking Water Source	Bathroom	Latrine	Washing Space	Electricity
<b>Raypada</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>17</b>

Source: Primary Household Survey

Note: Figures in brackets are percentage

All the households have access to piped drinking water, bathroom, latrines and washing space inside the house. The space is very inadequate, but it is not permissible to wash clothes and utensils in the temple compound.

### 5.6. Health Status and Health Seeking Behaviour

Health is wealth and vital for both human capital formation and a fair living standard. Information on health status and health seeking behaviour of the affected households is given in Table 5.15.

**Table 5.15: Disease and Health Facility**

Ward	Reported Illness	Number of Households		
		Treatment Availed		
		Type	Institution	
		Allopathic	DHH	Private Institution
Raypada	10	10	6	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>

Source: Primary Household Survey

The table indicates that occasional illness was reported by 10 of the 17 affected households. None of them reported chronic illness during the previous year. Those who are chronically ill are bedridden and incurable. It is heartening to note that all 10 have made use of the allopathic hospital facility to have treatment. Among them six used DHH and 4 have availed of the allopathic mode of treatment in the private nursing homes. None of them used non-allopathic mode of treatment.

### 5.7 Vulnerability Position

In a population there may be some vulnerable sections/people. They are prone to greater risk in any eventuality that affects their livelihood such as land acquisition for a project, in the instant case. The vulnerability condition of a household is reflected mainly in its socio-economic status. It is disheartening to note that the affected households are highly vulnerable. Their economic condition is not good. In one family, the head of the household is bed-ridden and is being treated by a therapist and nurse on daily basis. In another family, the head of the household is suffering from brain hemorrhage, his son and daughter are physically and mentally challenged. Temple worship being his only source of livelihood, the nephew does his worshipping turn and feeds them. Three households are women headed. So, the vulnerability position of the land losing households is very miserable.

### 5.8 Women's Participation

Gender roles are gaining prominence in quality of life considerations of people. Women's role in household decision-making and the freedom they enjoy in community participation are crucial in this regard. It surfaced during the survey that in all the cases, all household decisions are taken by the head of the household in all male-headed families. In the family where woman is the head, the eldest son is taken

into confidence in making the decisions. However, the decisions taken by the head are usually discussed and accepted and no conflict of opinion has been reported. Liberally speaking, the decisions are jointly taken. Women reported to have taken part in the decisions. Similarly, women are also permitted to attend social, cultural, and religious gatherings. They are usually accompanied by male members. Many households have their women in the SHGs as members. This suggests that women's participation in household decisions and at the community level is reasonably good.

### **5.9 Profile of Sample Unaffected Households**

The demographic and socio-economic peculiarities of the sample unaffected households in the project affected ward are more or less similar to those of the directly affected households discussed above.

All the 4 sample unaffected households earn their livelihood by pursuing different economic activities deriving a substantial proportion of total income from roadside business and temple service they live in their own houses with some basic amenities, and receive treatment from government allopathic hospital when any of their family members fall ill.

### **5.10 Land-use and Livelihood**

The land-utilisation pattern obtaining in the affected Ward is discussed in Chapter-3. It may be reiterated here that all private land is homestead land. The land losing families are earning their livelihood by offering their services to the devotees who are coming to the temple for worshipping her. This is their most important source of livelihood.

### **5.11 Local Economic Activities**

The affected area is mainly used for residential purposes. In addition to that a very few tiny commercial rooms are also there on the land. These are used as Bhog shops. So, the loss of land will affect the owners of the property, the people who run small business there.

### **5.12 Factors that Contribute to Local Livelihoods**

Local livelihood system is conditioned by the natural and socio-economic contexts in which people live. They determine the choice of households for employment which

influence the level of wellbeing. The SIA survey in the Ward shows that non-farm employment is significant. The important sources of local livelihood as reported by the respondents in the Ward are: earnings they receive from devotees, income they earn from the sales of Bhog & offering materials, and salaried jobs.

### **5.13 Kinship Patterns, and Social and Cultural Organisations**

Family ties and what man does with the basic facts of life like marriages, parenthood, siblingship, socialization etc. define the kinship patterns. Kinship bears a strong relationship with family system (Joint or Nuclear), property and land rights of family members, rituals etc. The properties are mostly obtained through inheritance rights. The Ward has mostly nuclear families, all the children are inheritors of parental property and land, decisions are usually taken by the male head of the family through discussion and consensus, and members in a family owe loyalty to each other. For all practical purposes, the family is the basic unit and an effective institution imparting informal training and socialization to the individuals to groom them as responsible members of the society and as citizens.

Social and cultural organisations are broadly a pattern of relationships between and among individuals and social groups in a society. They set unwritten norms for guiding and controlling human interaction relating to affiliation and collective resources. These organisations may be informal or formal. Formal organisations are clubs, informal religious institutions, professional bodies and philanthropic associations. The social and cultural organisations help build a sense of community feeling and act in accordance with standard operating procedures to link many likeminded people and to keep the group together.

In this report we have taken the family system and headship of family to shed some light on the kinship pattern obtaining in the project affected villages. A summary picture is given in Table 5.16.

**Table 5.16: Kinship Pattern**

Social Class	Raypada				
	No. of HH	No. of Joint Family HH	No. of Nuclear Family HH	No. of Male Headed HH	No. of Female Headed HH
<b>General</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>3</b>

Source: Primary Household Survey

Note: Figures in brackets are percentage of respective No. of HH at Col. 3, 8, 13 and 18

#### **5.14 Administrative Organisations**

The Ward council is the administrative organization in Raypada. The Ward Councillor represent the Ward in the Municipal Corporation. The council is the overall authority for the development and administration of justice within the Ward. It is learnt that the Ward Councillor and the title-holder household heads of the Ward have shown interest for infrastructure development and delivery of public services. It may be noted that all quarrels between members are settled through the informal negotiations and discussions.

#### **5.15 Political Organisations**

The project affected Ward is politically not very sensitive. People become active during election time. Properties of any political organizations are not included in the area of the proposed acquisition.

#### **5.16 Community-based and Civil Society Organisations**

Community-based and civil society organisations are the non-state, not-for-profit, voluntary associations formed by people to pursue and promote a wide range of interests for the betterment of the people and of the society at large. They are the third pillar of strength. These are voluntary organisations under the direction and guidance of the members without significant government control. They play a vital role in enabling people to claim their rights and in promoting development. The line of demarcation between NGOs and CBOs or CSOs is very thin. Both are mutually inclusive. The affected Ward is not served by any NGO. No such organizations are affected by the proposed the project.

### **5.17 Regional Dynamics and Historical Change Processes**

By nature, man is change oriented and so is his human settlement. The dynamics of the relationships between individuals, the family and their social, economic and physical environments are reflected in changes in their lifestyles. These dynamics are shaped by adaptation to the happenings, institutions and the mechanism in place around a habitat. Education, occupation, land ownership patterns, demographics, technology, transportation and communication, and cultural norms are the prime determinants of regional dynamics.

The affected area is a unit of Sambalpur Municipal Corporation. It is culturally and educationally rich and progressive. External governmental interventions have impacted considerable improvement in the area. The redevelopment of the temple and the SAMALEI project may be expected to bring some more development in the area. Land acquisition will not have any major negative impact on the regional dynamics and historical change processes.

### **5.18 Quality of Life and the Living Environment**

Quality of life is the general level of well-being of people and societies. It is the degree to which people are healthy, wealthy and wise, and are able to participate freely in the events of individual, family and social life. Three factors play a role in the quality of life context, viz. education, health and level of income. In this respect we have taken four variables to assess the quality of life of people and the society in the project affected Ward of Sambalpur district. They are:

- i. The average years of education.
- ii. The percentage of population in the 60+ age bracket.
- iii. The percentage of households having in-house and/or within premise drinking water facility and latrines.
- iv. The percentage of households holding BPL cards.

The quantitative information on these variables is given in Table 5.17.

**Table 5.17: Quality of Life of Population**

Village	Average Years of Education among Population aged 6+ Years			Percentage of Population in 60+ Age Group			Percent of HHs Having	
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Drinking Water Facility	Latrines
Raypada	10.2	10.3	10.3	14.6	13.9	14.3	100	100

*Source: Primary Household Survey*

*Note: Figures in brackets are percentage*

It may be seen from the table that the average years of education of population above 6 years of age is about 10 years and it is quite encouraging. The table shows that 14.3 per cent of the population is above 60 years of age. The figures for male and female population work out to 14.6 per cent and 13.9 per cent for the sexes. All the surveyed households have piped drinking water facility and all have latrines within their houses.

The quality of life is also influenced by the quality of the living environment. These are represented by institutional arrangements for education, health, earning, cultural space and other amenities of life obtaining in the Ward. A brief sketch is given in the following table 5.18.

Table 5.18: Quality of the Living Environment		
Sl. No.	HH Assets	Raypada
1	AWC	1
2	UP School	2
3	Secondary School	1
4	Higher Secondary School	1
5	College	NA
6	ASHA	1
7	Hospital*	DHH
8	Panchayat Water Supply Point	9
9	Garbage Disposal Point	2
10	Roads	Ring Road Temple Road

11	Electricity	Yes
12	PDS Shop	Yes
13	Market Complex	Yes
14	Community Hall/Club	Yes
15	Kalyan Mandap	Yes
16	Puja Mandap	Yes
17	Playground	NA
19	SHG	2
20	Crematorium/Cemetery	1

*Source: Primary Household Survey, 2023*

It is good to see that the affected Ward is fully electrified and has all weather roads, piped water supply points, Puja Mandap, SHG membership, temples, and crematorium space. The Ward is covered under PDS facility and the eligible households get their PDS supplies from the dealer. AWC and ASHA are there. The DHH, Sambalpur is useful for the people for treatment of illness. The G M University, the Government Women's College and other reputed educational institutions serve the people.

## **CHAPTER - VI**

### **Social Impacts**

#### **6.1 Introduction**

The objective of the *Social Impact Assessment Study on acquisition of 0.2410 Acres of Private Land from Unit No.8 Badbazar Sambalpur under Sambalpur Tahasil of Sambalpur District for “Establishment of Samaleswari Temple Area Management and Local Economy Initiatives (SAMALEI) Project, (ToR92-00002)”*. is to assess the impact of acquisition on the land-losing, indirectly affected, and unaffected households in the affected Ward No-17. The details of the possible impacts are analyzed in this chapter.

#### **6.2 Framework and Approach**

The broad framework and approach to identifying the actual and potential impacts is based on empirical survey. Household interview, focused group discussions, consultations with line department officials and local knowledgeable persons etc. were used to elicit information on impacts at the household and community levels. Data were processed to make them manageable and usable. Statistical tables have been formed to capture classified information. The framework draws from multidisciplinary perspectives to comprehend multidimensionality of the process, impacts and responses and allows for comparisons and policy formulation. Simple tools like averages and percentages have been used to make meaningful analysis and infer informative conclusions.

#### **6.3 Description of Impacts**

Land acquisition, construction of the project, completion of the work and opening the project will have varied impacts on the people and the society at large at different stages of the project cycle. These include impacts on land, income, livelihoods, physical resources, private assets, health, culture and social cohesion. The gender aspect of the impacts is also an important dimension. The nature and severity of some of these impacts have already been discussed in the previous chapter. A short recapitulation of the same and additional impacts is presented below.

### **6.3.1 Impact on Land**

In any land acquisition activity, the major impact is always on land of the families whose land is to be acquired for the project. The details are presented in Table 3.3 and 3.4 in Chapter 3, Chapter 4 and in this chapter. It has already been shown in Table 3.3 and 3.4 that 0.241 acre of private land owned by 17 directly affected title holder households will be acquired by the authorities for the proposed project. It will prove burdensome. The loss of homestead land measures the direct adverse effect of the project on the affected families.

### **6.3.2 Impacts on Physical Resources and Private Assets**

Along with land, physical resources and assets built on land will be a casualty due to project-based land acquisition. It includes the house, the Bhog shop, the amenities attached to the house like electricity and water connection installations and sanitary fittings, and the cable TV connections.

### **6.3.3 Impacts on Livelihood and Income**

Land acquisition will certainly have negative impact on income and livelihood of the project affected families. This has been discussed in the previous Chapter. The affected households apprehend that their relocation on the other side of the road will reduce their earnings from the temple by offering their service to the devotees and their income from Bhog shops.

### **6.3.4 Impact on Public Services and Utilities**

Public utilities are forms of infrastructure which provide public service. Roads and bridges are examples of such infrastructure which facilitate the provision of transport service – a public service. The redevelopment of the temple may improve the status public utilities and services in the affected area.

### **6.3.5 Impact on Health**

It is expected that Temple redevelopment will create a cleaner environment and have a favourable impact on health and human life.

### **6.3.6 Impact on Culture and Social Cohesion**

In this case of land acquisition will cause displacement and relocation of families on the other side of the temple road. Hence there will be no adverse impact on local culture and social cohesion.

### **6.3.7 Gender-based Impacts**

The respondents have said that redevelopment of the temple, displacement of project affected families and their relocation in the nearby locality will reduce their income and affect their livelihood. Women may have to additional challenges of managing family with lower incomes.

### **6.3.8 Impact on Vulnerable Families**

It has been pointed out in the previous Chapter that five families are highly vulnerable among the 17-project affected 17 families. Among the five, three care omen headed and two households have physically and/or mentally challenged members. These families may find it difficult to properly utilize the compensation benefit and earn their livelihood.

### **6.3.9 Perception of Non-Land losing Households**

Four sample unaffected households belonging to the project affected Ward have been interviewed to obtain their views on the impact of the project. They have more or less similar perceptions as that of the directly affected households who will be losing land due to land acquisition for the project. The consensus view is that temple redevelopment confers larger benefits but it may accompany misuse of compensation money.

### **6.3.10 Overall Impact - Focused Group Discussions**

The study team held focused group discussions and informal interactions in the affected Ward. The participants included persons from affected and unaffected households. They expressed free opinion on the project, its likely impact and their grievances. A meeting was held in the project affected Ward, Rayapada (Badabazar). The list of participants along with photographs is appended to this chapter. Local knowledgeable persons and officials were consulted separately.

The general view that emerged in the meetings is that all were aware of the project and the proposed land acquisition and all appreciate the need of construction redevelopment of the Temple. They agreed that the project will have the only disadvantage that it will cause loss of land and displacement for the 17 affected households. Proper compensation will compensate their loss.

It may be noted that the general perception of the participants is in favour of the project. The benefits accruing from land acquisition and the project will outweigh the losses due to acquisition of land from the affected households. The views of the participants in the Focus Group Discussions are as follows.

**Table 6: Perceptions of the Focused Groups**

Sl. No.	Village/Word	Date of Meeting	No. of Participants
1	Raypada, Badabazar, (Unit-8)	23.02.2023	10

*Source: Primary Survey, 2023*

**\*They have made the following points**

1. Their relocation and resettlement on the other side of the temple front road will create problems for performing their puja duties. They are of the view that it is mandatory to come for puja without being touched by anybody. Their crossing the road to come for puja may violate their or if touched, they may have to bath again and come for puja.
2. They argue that the government resettlement plan is not definite. This needs to be looked into.
3. They have requested for 5 decimals of land for each adult oustee because unutilized land is there in the vicinity.
4. They wish that the government should make provisions for their livelihood restoration by way of providing shopping units to them on the redeveloped campus.
5. They apprehend that the government will resettle them without any definite RoR on the land. This needs to be considered.
6. They also wish that their resettlement should precede the acquisition and displacement.

The feasibility of this demand may be examined and necessary steps may be taken.

The survey team convinced that on their points of grievance and to agree for acquisition on the agreed terms and conditions. But they still insisted on proper resettlement and compensation basing on the above noted points.

## FIELD LEVEL SURVEY AND FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION



Source: Filed Survey, 2023



Source: Filed Survey, 2023

## FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION AT RAYPADA, (BADBAZAR), UNIT-8

NCDS/ COATS/ SIA Study at SAMALEI Project-2023

### Focus Group Discussion (FGD)

Social Impact Assessment Study of Acquisition of 0.2410 Acres of Private Land from Badbazar Sambalpur Unit No.8 (Badbazar) under Sambalpur Tahasil of Sambalpur District for "Establishment of Samaleswari Temple Area Management and Local Economy Initiatives (SAMALEI) Project, (ToR-92-00002)"

Name of Village: Ward No -17. Name of GP/Municipality: Sambalpur  
 Name of Block: - Name of Tahasil: Sambalpur  
 Name of the Municipality/ NAC: Sambalpur Name of District: Sambalpur

**Dt.** 23/02/2023

### LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Sl. No.	Name	Occupation	Sex	Age	Social Category	Signature
1	Sarang Ray	pujaka	m	63	Gen.	x
2	pabitraku Deo	do.	m	42	Gen.	x Pabitra Deo
3	Dolemani Ray	do.	m	53	Gen.	x Dolemani Ray
4	Birendra Ray	do.	m	53	Gen.	x Birendra Ray
5	Ratan Ku. Ray	do.	m	38	Gen.	x Ratan Ku Ray
6	Prasanna Ku Deo	do.	m	53	Gen.	x Prasanna Deo
7	Bahadur Ray	pujaka Bandhu	m	60	Gen.	x Bahadur Ray
8	Pankaj Ray	pujaka's son.	m	27	Gen.	x Pankaj Ray
9	Tribikram Nayak	pujaka Bandhu	m	30	Gen.	x Tribikram Nayak
10	Madhusudan Ray	pujaka Bandhu	m	47	Gen.	x
11						

(Name of the Investigator)

*Cephus Pradhan*  
(Signature of the Supervisor)

Date: 23/02/2023

Date: .....

COATS, CoE, Koraput  
3

Source: Filed Survey, 2023

## **CHAPTER - VII**

### **Cost-Benefit Analysis, Recommendations and Conclusion**

#### **7.1 Introduction**

The possible impacts of Acquisition of 0.241 acres of private land from Unit No.8 Badbazar Sambalpur under Sambalpur Tahasil of Sambalpur District for “Establishment of Samaleswari Temple Area Management and Local Economy Initiatives (SAMALEI), Project (ToR 92-00002)” on the land-losing and sample indirectly affected households in the Raypada, Badabazar Ward have been discussed in the preceding chapters of this report. The analysis is based on information collected through a primary survey of households, group discussions and consultative process within the broad frameworks of laws of the land. The important findings of the study along with a cost benefit analysis of the project and some recommended mitigation measures have been presented in this chapter. 7

#### **7.2 Analysis of Costs and Benefits**

The cost-benefit analysis (CBA) is widely used for determining justification for the development projects. The CBA exercise is built on evaluation of likely positive and negative impacts technically known as benefits and costs of the project. These are judged on the basis of both direct and indirect effects as well as the financial and non-financial impacts of the project on a set of agents and stakeholders. The CBA is done using this information and helps in taking a final decision as to whether the project is worth having. The project is to be launched only if total benefits are greater than, or at least equal to, total costs. It may be noted that all the costs and benefits are not amenable to exact quantitative measurement. The social costs and benefits are more difficult to estimate in comparison to economic costs. This is because the effects are projected and not actual, and because they span over a period of time extending to a number of years in the future. The analysis therefore has to base on substantial guesswork and approximations. CBA is largely indicative in nature and certainly not absolute. However, it can be used as a reasonable guide to project planning and implementation.

### 7.2.1 Social Costs and Benefits

Social costs are non-market costs. These include the emotional cost of loss of ancestral land, the problems and difficulties associated with construction of a house in the new resettlement colony, the awkwardness of worshipping the deity and other related services by coming from the new colony crossing the road, and possible loss of income from the Bhog shop and the resultant loss of livelihood.

On completion, the project will improve road and connectivity in and around the temple area, help clean the north bank of river Mahanadi close to the temple area, give a good look to the temple and better facilities to devotees, provide improved housing to the displaced, and help local area socio-economic development. These constitute the social benefits of the SAMALEI project. Social cost-benefit aspects and respondents' perception on the social costs and social benefits of the project are summarized in Tables 7.1.

**Table 7.1: Social Cost-Benefit Comparison**

Social Costs		Social Benefits	
1	Emotional Costs of Loss of Ancestral Land and of house	1	Beautification of Temple.
2	Environmental costs of pollution	2	Improved facilities for the devotees and visitors.
3	Difficulties associated with house construction	3	Cleanliness of north bank of Mahanadi
4	Awkwardness of serving and worshipping coming from a distance	4	Performing Mahanadi Arati
5	Loss of livelihood	5.	Increasing flow of devotees, visitors and tourists.
		6	Better road and transport facilities
		7	Local area economic development effect
		8	Better and spacious housing with all basic amenities

*Source: Primary household survey and Focus Group Discussion, 2023*

All the affected households agree on these aspects of social costs and benefits. Their perceptions are more or less the same as recorded in Table-7.1

In sum, it may be seen that the social benefits outweigh the social costs and hence the overall impact will be beneficial to the people and the state.

## 7.2.2 Economic Costs and Benefits

Economic costs of SAMALEI project include cost of land and compensation for housing plus the costs of new construction and redevelopment to be incurred by the government. For the land losing families, the economic costs will include cost of constructing a new house over and above the payments under the special package and the possible loss of income and livelihood. The economic benefits, both explicit and implicit which the project will confer constitute increase in income to the trust from increased flow of devotees and visitors, increase in revenue from vehicle parking, increased business and strong markets, local area economic development and increase in income for the priests and their community. These are summarized in Table 7.2.

It may be noted that excepting valuation of land, the costs of construction of the project, the increase in revenue and all other aspects of economic costs and benefits cannot be accurately measured.

**Table 7.2: Economic Costs and Benefits**

	<b>Economic Costs</b>		<b>Economic Benefits</b>
1.	Compensation for land and house of outsets.	1	Increased revenue to trust from Hundi
2	Compensation under special package	2	Increase income from vehicle parking associated with increase flow of devotees and visitors.
3	Costs of construction, Redevelopment and Beautification.	3	Expansion in Business in the local area (Shops, hotels, lodging, etc.)
4	Extra Costs of house construction for the land and house losers	4	Increase in income for the priests due to honorarium and gift and to Bhog sellers.

*Source: Primary household survey and Focus Group Discussion. 2023*

In the immediate short run, the economic costs outweigh the economic benefits. But in the long run, the reverse will hold.

## 7.2.3 Problems of Application of Cost-Benefit Analysis

The accurate application of CBA is conditioned by the accuracy of estimation of costs and benefits of the project. Since costs and benefits of projects have both economic

and social aspects, have relevance to direct and indirect impacts on stakeholders and relate to both present and future, exact valuation is not possible. Values need to be imputed and there will be subjectivity. Therefore, the CBA exercise is really challenging. By intuitive logic it is surmised that the benefits will be greater than the costs of the proposed project and hence the project is worth launching.

### **8.3 Assessment of Public Purpose**

According to the provisions of the RFCTLAR&R Act-2013 and the Odisha RTFCTLAR&R Rules-2016, the government can acquire land for its own use, to hold and control including for public sector undertakings, and for public purpose. 'Public purpose' includes:

- (a) Strategic use- Police, National Security etc.
- (b) Infrastructure projects - air strips, railways, roads, bridges etc.
- (c) Industrial projects - mining, manufacturing zones, special economic zones, healthcare, tourism, space programmes etc.
- (d) Government housing projects.
- (e) Development projects for village sites, low income group benefiting housing etc.
- (f) Agricultural and allied sector development projects and so on.

The SAMALEI project will improve facilities for devotees and priests, and the conditions of the local economy. It is likely to help expansion of business, increase in employment and the local economy. The acquisition of land for the project is therefore for a public purpose as per the provision of the RFCTLAR&R Act 2013 and Odisha RFCTLAR&R Rules 2016.

### **7.4 Less Displacing Alternatives and Bare Minimum Land**

Since the redevelopment and expansion needs to be affected in the vicinity of the existing structure, the question of examining less displacing alternative(s) has no relevance. Also, the area of land to be acquired for the project is observed to be the barest minimum.

## 7.5 Nature and Intensity of Impacts

The likely adverse impacts of land acquisition for the SAMALEI project, have a time element in them in that they may relate to the short - run or long run and be permanent or temporary. Impacts that are permanent will have the same severity or intensity in all phases of the project cycle, viz. at the time of acquisition, pre-construction, during construction and post-construction phases of the project. Temporary impacts, on the other hand, will show a diminishing tendency in terms of their degree of severity over the project cycle. Permanent impacts continue to haunt even after the construction phase, have effects that are long term in nature, while any impact that disappears with the completion of construction work is termed as short-term impact. The nature and intensity of the adverse impacts of the proposed SAMALEI Project in Sambalpur district as identified during the SIA survey of households are indicated in Table 7.3.

**Table 7.3: Nature and Intensity of Impacts**

<b>Impact Type</b>	<b>Description of Impact</b>	<b>Phases of Project Cycle</b>	<b>Nature of Impact</b>	<b>Intensity of Impact</b>
Land	Loss of Land	All Phases	Permanent	Long-term
House	Loss of House and attached amenities	All Phases	Permanent	Long-term
Livelihood and Flow of income from shop	Loss of income and livelihood.	All Phases	Likely to Temporary	Short-term
Environment	Increase in Pollution	Construction Phase	Temporary	Short-term

*Source: SIA Study Team, 2023*

It may be seen from the table that the impact of land acquisition will be permanent. Loss of livelihood and income can be mitigated through planned programmes of interventions and their effective implementation.

## 7.6 Social Impact Management Plan: Measures, Responsibilities and Viability

The RFCTLAR&R Act, 2013 and the Odisha RFCTLAR&R Rules-2016 mandate the agency conducting a SIA study and preparing a report to draw up a Social Impact

Management Plan (SIMP) containing the measures to mitigate negative social impacts that may arise due to land acquisition for any project. The measures must include those to avoid, mitigate and compensate the negative impacts and for the better, to improve the situation and standard in comparison to that prevailing prior to acquisition of land. The SIMP, in addition to measures of mitigation and management of adverse effects, should also contain the list of appropriate agencies to undertake the responsibility of executing the plan, monitoring and grievance redressal. The need to prepare SIMP may not arise if the area has no settlements. In such view of the facts, a SIMP has been prepared as part of the Report on SIA of land acquisition for the SAMALEI Project in Sambalpur district.

### **7.6.1 Objectives**

The broad objective of this SIMP is to suggest interventions that are to be taken up by the project authorities and the government to alleviate the adverse impacts and enhance the beneficial impacts of the project. The specific objectives are three-fold:

- (i) To discern the potentially effective management measures to minimize the adverse effects that may arise from land acquisition.
- (ii) To collate the different mechanisms of management and measures of intervention into a single point.
- (iii) To provide necessary guide to the affected households for making the most productive utilization of the compensation benefits that will be awarded to them.

It is expected that the effective implementation of SIMP will improve the well-being of the land-losing households and the overall welfare of the people in the project affected area.

### **7.6.2 The Mandates for Ameliorative Measures**

Keeping in mind the actual as well as potential adverse impacts of the land acquisition and the project, the Social Impact Management Plan has been prepared in accordance with the specifications prescribed in Form-E of the Odisha RFCTLAR&R Rules, 2016. As per Rules-2016, the SIMP needs to provide for ameliorative measures required to be undertaken for addressing the possible adverse impacts of the project as at Table 7.4.

**Table 7.4: Possible Adverse Effects of Land Acquisition**

Sl.No.	Area	Impact
1	Livelihood of affected families	Adverse effects will be caused by land acquisition.
2	Public infrastructure	Public infrastructure will not be affected.
3	Community properties including places of worship	No damage will be caused.
4	Drainage and sanitation	No Damage will be caused.
5	Sources of drinking water	No damage will be caused.
6	Sources of water for cattle	No damage will be caused.
7	Community ponds	No damage will be caused.
8	Grazing land	No damage will be caused.
9	Plantations	No damage.

Source: Table 3.3 and Table 3.4

### 7.6.3 The Proposed SIMP

It may be noted that SAMALEI project will cause loss of income and livelihood to the land losers. Beyond this it will not cause any other damage.

Hence, the proposed SIMP for the project affected Ward has only one set of measures to mitigate and manage the loss to the land losing families.

A full view of the SIMP may be had at a glance at Table 7.5.

**Table 7.5: Social Impact Management Plan**

Impacted Group	Impact Category	Nature of Impact	Project-Cycle	Suggested Mitigation Measures	Responsibility
Title Holders	Land House	Loss of Land and House	Pre-during and Post construction phases	Fair Compensation for loss of land and House	Land requiring body, District Collector and LAO.
	Livelihood and Income	Los of Livelihood and Income from Bhog shop	During and After construction	1. Guidance for productive investment of compensation money 2. Allotment of Shops in the project area	Project implementing agency, District Collector, LAO

Source: SIA Study Team, 2023

It may be seen in the table that this SIMP has given a good coverage to the requirements prescribed in Form-E except those which have been considered beyond scope of this study in the context of the affected locality.

#### **7.6.4 Estimates of Compensation**

The compensation for land with trees attached thereto with interest @ 12 per cent per annum on value of land and solatium @100 per cent is determined in accordance with the provisions of RFCTLAR&R Act, 2013 and the Odisha RFCTLAR&R Rules-2016 as illustrated in a Table in Notification No.RDM-LAA-CLRFIC-0002-2015(part)/22485, dated 22 June, 2018. The District Collector has the authority and the responsibility to decide on the compensation and the compensation for loss of house. The valuation will be done by him for which he may take the help of competent specialists e.g., the R & B. officials as the case of valuation of houses. Hence the valuation process will involve the services of officials of revenue and R & B. departments and the land requiring body. It may be noted that within the limits of information that the SIA team has been provided only by the District Registration Office at Sambalpur and observations of the COATS study team, the Report has mentioned compensation for the loss of land and trees only. The estimated amount as mentioned in Table 3.7 stands at Rs.2,28,415/-.

#### **7.6.5 Entitlement Matrix**

In accordance with the provisions of the RFCTLAR & R Act, 2013 and the Odisha RFCTLAR & R Rules - 2016 an Entitlement Matrix has been prepared containing a list of persons entitled to benefits to be awarded by way of compensation and other benefits to the project affected families for land acquisition. The Matrix contains a summary of all those who have been identified during the SIA Survey as persons to be directly affected by the proposed land acquisition and hence are entitled to the benefits of compensation etc. that will be awarded to the title holder households. For this purpose, the date of completion of the survey shall be taken as the cut-off date. Obviously, persons who will come to settle in the affected land or construct a house there on afterwards shall not be entitled to any land acquisition linked benefit

whatsoever. The list of persons and their relevant details are presented in the 'Entitlement Matrix' in Table 7.6 given at the end of the chapter.

The entitlement benefits will be determined looking at the area and nature of land to be acquired for the project, assessment of market value of such land to be calculated considering the approved Benchmark Value (BMV), multiplications with admissible factors as per the sliding scale, 12 per cent interest, cost of trees attached to land and 100 per cent solatium.

#### **7.6.6 SIMP - Measures for Rehabilitation, Resettlement, Livelihood Restoration and Income Generation**

The basic approach to mitigation of adverse impacts of land acquisition involves rehabilitation and resettlement of land-losing households, and measures for livelihood restoration and income generation. The land requiring body, the government and the local administrative organization should focus on the following measures. It is disheartening to note that in case of land acquisition for the SAMALEI project there will be displacement of all land loser families with reported loss of income and livelihood. This issue of resettlement and associated restoration of income and livelihoods is, therefore, very important.

- i. Appropriate compensation should be provided to the households directly affected by land acquisition.
- ii. Appropriate compensation should also be provided to the affected households losing house along with land.
- iii. The people who will lose their land and hence income from Bhog shops need to be compensated with allotment of shops in the redeveloped project.
- iv. The mitigation measures need to be implemented taking genealogy of the affected households into account, and ensuring that compensation and other benefits are awarded to the right person(s).
- v. Controlling air and dust pollution in the construction phase and dumping of wastes may be resorted to.
- vi. Taking care of safety and security of personnel in the construction phase.

- vii. It is important to ensure that compensation is paid in a fixed time frame. The households awarded with compensation benefits should also be provided technical and financial counselling for the effective and productive use of compensation amount.
- viii. An effective monitoring mechanism needs to be developed to monitor the implementation of the SIMP and the measures of mitigation. The project authorities may carry out internal monitoring to assess the progress in implementation of mitigation measures, identify problems and suggest corrective action.
- ix. Grievance redressal is an integral part of SIMP. The land requiring body and the District Collector should look into the grievances of the affected families and issue necessary instructions to the field level functionaries for their effective redressal.
- x. Land is a valuable asset, an insurance against bad weather and a matter of emotional attachment. Once lost in course of land acquisition, it is lost forever and no amount of money or any other compensation can recompense it. The issues in land acquisition should therefore be addressed empathetically with a close eye on the interests and sentiments of the land-losers. Leaving the issues to their own course on the plea of compensatory benefits and awards may be seen as injustice.

#### **7.6.7 Measures Stated by the Land Requiring Body in the Project Proposal**

No such measure has been shared by the land requiring body. It is expected that the government will take the afforested measures.

#### **7.6.8 Viability of the Mitigation Measures**

It has already been described that land acquisition for the SAMALEI project causes a host of negative impacts on the land-losing households. Besides, the measures suggested in the SIMP, if implemented effectively, would reduce the adverse impacts to a minimum tolerable level.

It is hoped that the land requiring body and the government will accept and implement appropriate ameliorative measures both with content and spirit to mitigate

the losses of the affected households and the locality at large. In view of this expectation, the positive impacts will hopefully outweigh the negative ones to confer net benefits on the land-losing families and the project area.

### 7.6.9 Costs of SIMP Implementation

The costs of SIMP implementation mainly include cost of land, costs of hiring of NGO for awareness creation, and costs of miscellaneous development work. These are simply estimates based on official and unofficial information collected by the SIA Study Team.

The cost of land has been calculated basing on the information provided by the District Sub-Registrar Office, Sambalpur in the BMV Statement as per the prevailing market price as recorded in the sale deeds pertaining to the affected villages. Similar information will make a full-fledged tentative cost estimate for the other components. A summary picture is given in Table 7.7.

**Table 7.7: Costs of Implementation of SIMP**

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	Rate (Rs.)	Quantity	Amount (Rs.)
1	Cost of Land with 12% Additional Award* and 100% Solatium as estimated in table 7.4	Acre	-	0.2410 acres	228415
2	Hiring of NGO for awareness creation and SIMP implementation	Organization	50,000.00	1	50000
3	Miscellaneous Development Work**	Ward	5000000.00	1	5000000
<b>Total</b>					<b>5278415</b>
6	Contingency (10%)				527842
<b>Grand Total (Rounded off to nearest 10)</b>					<b>5806260</b>

Source: SIA Study Team, 2023

Notes: \* Calculation based on information gathered from the Office of the Sub-Registrar, Sambalpur \*\* The rate is as obtained from the local NGOs and respondents.

### 7.6.10 SIMP Timeline

The component-wise time required for implementing the amelioration measures is illustrated in SIMP timeline in Table 7.8 below.

**Table 7.8: SIMP Timeline**

CONTENT	DURATION
Dissemination of SIMP	3 Months
Land Assessment & Disbursement	6 Months
Costing of Houses	1 Month
Assessment, and execution and maintenance of plantation	Three Years
Grievance Mechanism	6 Months

Source: SIA Study Team, 2022

The timeline of the SIMP is presented in the graphic below. The overall implementation of the SIMP may require one year. The timeline is tentative based on the perception of the SIA Study Team.

**Graph: SIMP Timeline**

Activity	Year 1					
	M <sub>1</sub>	M <sub>2</sub>	M <sub>3</sub>	M <sub>4</sub>	M <sub>5</sub>	M <sub>6</sub>
Dissemination of SIMP						
Land Assessment & Disbursement						
Costing of Houses						
Grievance Mechanism						

Source: SIA Study Team, 2023

Note: M1, M2, M3, M4, M5, M6 indicate quarterly period.

## 7.7 Recommendations

The SAMALEI Project will require land acquisition from private individuals. These will have a host of adverse socio-economic impacts. In the household surveys, in Focused Group Discussions, and in conversations with knowledgeable persons, certain concerns were raised which need to be addressed in the context of land acquisition.

To mitigate these negative impacts, the SIA Study Team has suggested a Social Impact Management Plan containing some specified measures. In addition to these, the following suggestions may be noted.

1. All the land and house losing households being small owners and considering that they will all be displaced, their demands and problems relating to land acquisition need to be addressed with a human touch.
2. There should be SIMP social audits and reviews. Government should develop a dedicated a group to conduct such audits for both verification and training purposes.
3. Since transparency is the core of both RFCTLAR&R Act, 2013 and the Odisha RFCTLAR&R Rules- 2016, Government should share public information on the

status of SIMP compliance to assist in capacity building efforts for the local community.

## **7.8 Conclusion**

From the above analysis it is clear that implementation of the SAMALEI project in Sambalpur will have both positive and negative impacts on the people. The land acquisition will cause 17 families to lose their lands with houses, livelihood and other amenities but on the other hand a great and improved spiritual environment will be created and that is for a great cause. The project benefits will be extended not only to the people of the affected households but also to the society at large. Moreover, if the proposed SIMP is accepted and implemented effectively, it will help minimizing the negative impacts and amplifying the positive impacts, & the favourable effects will further outweigh the social costs thereby conferring greater net social benefits on the people and the area.

Comparing the likely losses and the promising gains, it may be appreciated that the SAMALEI project will be purposeful and rewarding. Hence, the proposed land acquisition for the SAMALEI project should be executed.

**Table 7.6 Entitlement Matrix**

Sl. No.	Khata No.	Plot No.	Total Area (In Acre)	Area to be Acquired (In Acre)	Remainder Land (In Acre)	Type of Land	Name of the Owner and Address	Name of the Claimant
1	257/246	1389/2873	0.012	0.012	0	Gharabari (One)	Saraga Ray F/O: Garjan Ray Caste: Khetriya Address: Kalamati, PS-Burla Raypada, Badabazar, Sambalpur	Saranga Ray
2	257/247	1389	0.012	0.012	0	Gharabari (One)	Chapeswari Ray H/O Krushna Prasad Ray Caste: Khetriya Address: Rayapada, Badabazar, Sambalpur	Champeswari Ray Saomanath Ray Dolamani Ray Motilal Ray
	550/105	1396/2896	0.014	0.014	0			
		1397/2897	0.006	0.006	0			
3	265	1389/2219	0.02	0.02	0	Gharabari (One)	Bijay Kumar Ray F/O Baidyanath Ray Caste: Khetriya Address: Rayapada, Badabazar, Sambalpur	Bijaya Kumar Ray Birendra Ray Rohit Kumar Ray
4	275	1389/2218	0.015	0.015	0	Gharabari (One)	Kahar Nayak H/O: Akrura Nayak Caste: Khetriya Address: Rayapada, Badabazar, Sambalpur	Kahar Nayak
5	324	1398	0.012	0.012	0	Gharabari (One)	Sauki Deo H/O: Ananda Deo Caste: Khetriya Address: Rayapada, Badabazar, Sambalpur	Sauki Deo
6	423	1392	0.02	0.02	0	Gharabari (One)	Bahadur Ray F/O: Sachitananda Ray Caste: Khetriya Address: Rayapada, Badabazar, Sambalpur	Bahadur Ray
7	428	1394	0.012	0.012	0	Gharabari (One)	Akshya Kumar Ray F/O: Baisnaba Ray Caste: Rajput Address: Rayapada, Badabazar, Sambalpur	Akshya Kumar Ray

8	457	1390	0.07	0.07	0	Gharabari (One)	Gopalji Ray F/O: Jagadananda Ray Caste: Khetriya Address: Rayapada, Badabazar, Sambalpur	Madhusudan Ray
9	493	1398/2210	0.006	0.006	0	Gharabari (One)	Lala Deo F/O: Panika Deo Caste: Khetriya Address: Rayapada, Badabazar, Sambalpur	Lala Deo
		1398/2450	0.006	0.006	0			
10	550/106	1396	0.014	0.014	0	Gharabari (One)	Soudamini Singh F/O: Kishor Chandra Ray Caste: Khetriya Address: Rayapada, Badabazar, Sambalpur	Kadanda Ram Ray Prafulla Ray
		1397	0.006	0.006	0			
11	615/91	1389/2840	0.016	0.016	0	Gharabari (One)	Gangadhar Ray F/O: Trinath Ray Caste: Khetriya Address: Rayapada, Badabazar, Sambalpur	Gangadhar Ray
		<b>Total</b>	<b>0.241</b>	<b>0.241</b>	<b>0</b>			

Source: SIA Study Team, 2023

**Table: 7.6 Entitlement Matrix Rayapada (Badabazar), Unit-8**

Sl. No.	Khata No.	Plot No.	Total Area (In Acre)	Area to be Acquired (In Acre)	Remainder Land (In Acre)	Type of Land	Name of the Owner and Address	Name of the Claimant	Total No of Claimant	Asper ROR List	Title Holder		No. of Extended HH	No. of Survey to be Done	No. of HH Actually surveyed		
											Dead	Alive			Title Holder	Extended	Total surveyed
1	257/246	1389/2873	0.012	0.012	0	Gharabari (One)	Saraga Ray, F/O: Garjan Ray Caste: Khetriya Address: Kalamati,, PS-Burla Raypada, Badabazar, Sambalpur	Saranga Ray	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
2	257/247	1389	0.012	0.012	0	Gharabari (One)	Chapeswari Ray H/O Krishna Prasad Ray Caste: Khetriya Address: Rayapada, Badabazar, Sambalpur	Champeswari Ray Saomanath Ray Dolamani Ray Motilal Ray	4	1	0	1	3	4	1	3	4
	550/105	1396/2896	0.014	0.014	0												
		1397/2897	0.006	0.006	0												
3	265	1389/2219	0.02	0.02	0	Gharabari (One)	Bijay Kumar Ray F/O Baidyanath Ray Caste: Khetriya Address: Rayapada, Badabazar, Sambalpur	Bijaya Kumar Ray Birendra Ray Rohit Kumar Ray	3	1	0	1	2	3	1	2	3
4	275	1389/2218	0.015	0.015	0	Gharabari (One)	Kahar Nayak H/O: Akrura Nayak; Caste: Khetriya Address: Rayapada, Badabazar, Sambalpur	Kahar Nayak	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
5	324	1398	0.012	0.012	0	Gharabari (One)	Sauki Deo H/O: Ananda Deo, Caste: Khetriya Address: Rayapada, Badabazar, Sambalpur	Sauki Deo	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
6	423	1392	0.02	0.02	0	Gharabari (One)	Bahadur Ray F/O: Sachitananda Ray Caste: Khetriya Address: Rayapada, Badabazar, Sambalpur	Bahadur Ray	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
7	428	1394	0.012	0.012	0	Gharabari (One)	Akshya Kumar Ray, F/O: Baisnaba Ray Caste: Rajput Address: Rayapada, Badabazar, Sambalpur	Akshya Kumar Ray	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
8	457	1390	0.07	0.07	0	Gharabari (One)	Gopalji Ray, F/O: Jagadananda Ray Caste: Khetriya Address: Rayapada, Badabazar, Sambalpur	Madhusudan Ray	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1
9	493	1398/2210	0.006	0.006	0	Gharabari (One)	Lala Deo, F/O: Panika Deo Caste: Khetriya Address: Rayapada, Badabazar, Sambalpur	Lala Deo	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
		1398/2450	0.006	0.006	0												
10	550/106	1396	0.014	0.014	0	Gharabari (One)	Soudamini Singh F/O: Kishor Chandra Ray Caste: Khetriya Address: Rayapada, Badabazar, Sambalpur	Kadanda Ram Ray Prafulla Ray	2	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	2
		1397	0.006	0.006	0												
11	615/91	1389/2840	0.016	0.016	0	Gharabari (One)	Gangadhar Ray, F/O: Trinath Ray Caste: Khetriya Address: Rayapada, Badabazar, Sambalpur	Gangadhar Ray	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
<b>Total</b>			<b>0.241</b>	<b>0.241</b>	<b>0</b>				<b>17</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>17</b>

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VILLAGE RESOURCE MAP: Raypada, Unit-8, Badbazar, Sambalpur



Source: Filed Survey, 2023

## 4 (1) NOTIFICATION &amp; LAND SCHEDULE

**ଓଡ଼ିଶା ସରକାର**  
**ରାଜସ୍ୱଓଦିପର୍ଯ୍ୟୟପରିଚାଳନାବିଭାଗ**

RDM-LAC-SBP-0003-2023- 6919 /RDM dated 22 FEB 2023

**ସାମାଜିକପ୍ରଭାବନିର୍ଦ୍ଧାରଣନିମନ୍ତେଅଧିସୂଚନା**

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

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

୨. ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବିତ ଭୂମି ଅଧିଗ୍ରହଣ ର ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟ- ସମଲେଇ (SAMALE) ଯୋଜନା ନିମନ୍ତେ ।

୩. SIA study କରୁଥିବା ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନର ଯୋଗାଯୋଗ ସୂଚନା :- Council of Analytical Tribal Studies (COATS), Koraput.

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	ମନ୍ତବ୍ୟ
୧	ସମ୍ବଲପୁର	ସମ୍ବଲପୁର ୟୁ ନଂ. ୮	ବଡ଼ବଜାର	୦.୨୪୧	
			ମୋଟ-	୦.୨୪୧	

ଭୂମି ଅଧିସୂଚିତ ନକଲ ଏଥି ସହିତ ସଲଗ୍ନ କରା ଯାଇଛି ।

୫. ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବିତ ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ର ସଂକ୍ଷିପ୍ତ ବିବରଣୀ :- ସମ୍ବଲପୁର ଜିଲ୍ଲାର ୦୧ ତହସିଲର ଉପରୋକ୍ତର ୦୧ ଟିଏ ରାଜସ୍ୱ ଗ୍ରାମରେ ଅଧୀକ୍ଷଣ ଯନ୍ତ୍ରୀ, (ଆର ଏଣ୍ଡ ବି-୧) ଡିଭିଜନ , ସମ୍ବଲପୁର ଙ୍କ ଦ୍ୱାରା ସମଲେଇ (SAMALE) ଯୋଜନା ନିମନ୍ତେ ଘରୋଇ ଜମି ଅଧିଗ୍ରହଣ କରାଯିବ ।

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

ସମ୍ବଲପୁର ଜିଲ୍ଲାରେ ଉପରୋକ୍ତ ୦୧ ଟିଏ ଗ୍ରାମର ୦.୨୪୧ ଏକର ଘରୋଇ ଜମି ସମଲେଇ (SAMALEI) ଯୋଜନା ନିମନ୍ତେ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଭୁକ୍ତ । ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ଜମିର ବିସ୍ତୃତ ତାଲିକା/ ତଫସିଲ SIA ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗତ ପାରିବ ।

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

ସର୍ବସାଧାରଣ ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଧାରଣ

ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ଅଞ୍ଚଳରେ ଥିବା ସମସ୍ତ ଗ୍ରାମପଞ୍ଚାୟତ / ଗ୍ରାମ / ଖାର୍ଡର ପରାମର୍ଶକ୍ରମେ SIA ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ କରାଯିବ । SIA ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ କ୍ଷେତ୍ରପରିଦର୍ଶନ, ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିଙ୍କ ସାମୁହିକ ଆଲୋଚନା ଏବଂ

ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିଙ୍କ ମତାମତ ଚୁଡ଼ାନ୍ତ ରିପୋର୍ଟ ରେ ସ୍ଥାନିତହେବ ।

ଭୂମି ଅଧିଗୃହିତ 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 ୬ ମାସ ମଧ୍ୟରେ SIA ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ ସମାପନ କରାଯିବ ।

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

ରାଜ୍ୟପାଳ କି ଆଦେଶାନୁସାରେ

  
ମଧୁସୂତା ସାହୁ  
ଯୁଗ୍ମ ଶାସନ ସଚିବ

Memo No. 6920 Dated 22 FEB 2023

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SRO Number may be allotted to this publication.

*JL 22/2/23*

Under Secretary to Government

Memo No. 6921 Dated 22 FEB 2023

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*JL 22/2/23*

Under Secretary to Government

Memo No. 6922 Date 22 FEB 2023

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*JL 22/2/23*

Under Secretary to Government

Memo No. 6923 Dated 22 FEB 2023

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*JL 22/2/23*

Under Secretary to Government

Memo No. 6924 Dated 22 FEB 2023

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*JL 22/2/23*

Under Secretary to Government

**ଭୂମି ଅନୁସୂଚୀ**  
**ମୌଜା- ବଡ଼ବଜାର ୟୁ.ନ-୦୮**

କ୍ରମିକ ନମ୍ବର	ଖତିଆନ ନମ୍ବର	ପୂର୍ବ ନମ୍ବର	ବିସମ	ପୂର୍ବ ମୋଟ ଭକ୍ତା	ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବିତ ଭକ୍ତା	ପ୍ରକାର ନାମ
୧.	୨୫୭/୨୪୭	୧୩୮୯	ଘରବାରି-୧	୦.୦୧୨	୦.୦୧୨	ଚମ୍ପୈଶ୍ଵରୀ ରାୟ ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ: କୃଷ୍ଣ ପ୍ରସାଦ ରାୟ, ଚୋକାମଣି ରାୟ, ସୋମନାଥ ରାୟ, ମୋଟିଲାଲ ରାୟ, ସଞ୍ଜିତ ରାୟ, ବାଣୀ ରାୟ ପି: କୃଷ୍ଣ ପ୍ରସାଦ ରାୟ, ସୌଦାମନୀ ସିଂ, ସରସ୍ଵତୀ ରାୟ ପି: କିଶୋର ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ରାୟ, ଛଦା ଭଞ୍ଜ ପି: କିଶୋର ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ଭଞ୍ଜ, ନୋବକ୍ଷରାମ ରାୟ, ପ୍ରଫୁଲ୍ଲ କୁମାର ରାୟ ପି: କିଶୋର ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ରାୟ ଜା: କ୍ଷେତ୍ରୀୟ ବା: ରାୟପତା, ବଡ଼ବଜାର, ଜି ସମ୍ବଲପୁର
୨.	୨୭୫	୧୩୮୯/୨୨୧୮	ଘରବାରି-୧	୦.୦୧୫	୦.୦୧୫	କହର ନାୟକ ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ: ଅନୁର ନାୟକ, ସରୋଜିନୀ ସିଂ, ତ୍ରିବିକ୍ରମ ନାୟକ ପି: ଅନୁର ନାୟକ ଜା: କ୍ଷେତ୍ରିୟ ବା: ରାୟପତା, ବଡ଼ବଜାର, ଜି ସମ୍ବଲପୁର
୩.	୨୭୫	୧୩୮୯/୨୨୧୯	ଘରବାରି-୧	୦.୦୨	୦.୦୨	ବିଜୟ କୁମାର ରାଏ, ରୋହିତ କୁମାର ରାଏ, ମଞ୍ଜୁଭାଗା ରାଉତ ପି: ବୈଦ୍ୟନାଥ ରାଏ, କଞ୍ଜନା ଭଞ୍ଜ, ସପନ ଭଞ୍ଜ ପି: ଶଙ୍କରାଜ ଭଞ୍ଜ, ବଡ଼ ରାଏ ପି: ବୃନ୍ଦାବନ ରାଏ ଜା: କ୍ଷେତ୍ରିୟ ବା: ବଡ଼ବଜାର, ଜି ସମ୍ବଲପୁର
୪.	୨୫୭/୨୪୭	୧୩୮୯/୨୮୭୩	ଘରବାରି-୧	୦.୦୧୨	୦.୦୧୨	ସାରଙ୍ଗ ରାଏ ପି: ଗର୍ଜନ ରାଏ ଜା: କ୍ଷେତ୍ରିୟ ବା: ନିଳାମାଟି ଥା: ବୁର୍ଲା ହା. ନି. ରାଏପତା ବଡ଼ବଜାର ସମ୍ବଲପୁର
୫.	୬୧୫/୯୧	୧୩୮୯/୨୮୪୦	ଘରବାରି-୧	୦.୦୧୬	୦.୦୧୬	ରଞ୍ଜାଧର ରାୟ, ଓକିଲ ରାୟ, ଚରପ୍ପିୟା ଦେଓ, ଭମିକା ଭିତିରିଆ ପି: ତ୍ରିନାଥ ରାୟ, କୁଟା ରାୟ ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ: ଅଯୋଧ୍ୟା ରାୟ, ଗାୟତ୍ରୀ ଦେଓ ପି: ଅଯୋଧ୍ୟା ରାୟ, ହୀରା ରାୟ ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ: ବୃନ୍ଦାବନ ରାୟ, ଝରଣା ରାୟ ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ: ଚିତ୍ତରଞ୍ଜନ ରାୟ ଜା: କ୍ଷେତ୍ରିୟ ବା: ରାୟପତା, ଜି ସମ୍ବଲପୁର
୬.	୪୫୭	୧୩୯୦	ଘରବାରି-୧	୦.୦୭	୦.୦୭	ରୋପାଳକି ରାଏ ପି: ଜଗଦାନନ୍ଦ ରାଏ ଜା: କ୍ଷେତ୍ରିୟ ବା: ରାୟପତା ବଡ଼ବଜାର ସମ୍ବଲପୁର
୭.	୪୨୩	୧୩୯୨	ଘରବାରି-୧	୦.୦୨	୦.୦୨	ନହାଦୁର ରାଏ ପି: ସତୀତାନ୍ଦ ରାଏ ଜା: କ୍ଷେତ୍ରିୟ ବା: ନିଜଗାଁ ପଡ଼ା ରାୟପତା
୮.	୪୨୮	୧୩୯୪	ଘରବାରି-୧	୦.୦୧୨	୦.୦୧୨	ଅକ୍ଷୟ କୁମାର ରାଏ ପି: ବୈଶ୍ଵେ ରାଏ ଜା: ରାଜପୁତ ବା: ବଡ଼ବଜାର, (ସମ୍ବଲପୁର ମନ୍ଦିର ପାଖ) ସମ୍ବଲପୁର ବା:
୯.	୫୫୦/୧୦୬	୧୩୯୬	ଘରବାରି-୧	୦.୦୧୪	୦.୦୧୪	ସୌଦାମନୀ ସିଂ, ସରସ୍ଵତୀ ରାୟ, ଛଦା ଭଞ୍ଜ, ନୋବକ୍ଷରାମ ରାୟ, ପ୍ରଫୁଲ୍ଲ କୁମାର ରାୟ ପି: କିଶୋର ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ରାୟ ଜା: କ୍ଷେତ୍ରିୟ ବା: ରାୟପତା, ସମ୍ବଲପୁର
		୧୩୯୭	ଘରବାରି-୧	୦.୦୦୭	୦.୦୦୭	

୧୦.	୫୫୦/୧୦୫	୧୩୯୭/୨୮୯୭	ଘରବାରି-୧	୦.୦୧୪	୦.୦୧୪	ଚମ୍ପୈଶ୍ୱରୀ ରାୟ ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ: କୃଷ୍ଣ ପ୍ରସାଦ ରାୟ, ତୋଳାମଣି ରାୟ, ସୋମନାଥ ରାୟ, ମୋତିଲାଲ ରାୟ, ସଙ୍ଗାତ ରାୟ, ବୀଣା ରାୟ ପି: କୃଷ୍ଣ ପ୍ରସାଦ ରାୟ ଜା: ଶ୍ରେଣୀୟ ବା: ରାୟପଡ଼ା, ଜି ସମ୍ବଲପୁର
		୧୩୯୭/୨୮୯୭	ଘରବାରି-୧	୦.୦୦୭	୦.୦୦୭	
୧୧.	୩୨୪	୧୩୯୮	ଘରବାରି-୧	୦.୦୦୭	୦.୦୦୭	ସରଳି ଦେଓ ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ: ଆନନ୍ଦ ଦେଓ, କୁନ୍ତୀ ରାୟ, ମଞ୍ଜରୀ ରାଉତ, ପ୍ରସନ୍ନ କୁମାର ଦେଓ ପି: ଆନନ୍ଦ ଦେଓ ଜା: ଶ୍ରେଣୀୟ ବା: ରାୟପଡ଼ା, ବଡ଼ବଜାର, ଜି ସମ୍ବଲପୁର
୧୨.	୪୯୩	୧୩୯୮/୨୨୧୦	ଘରବାରି-୧	୦.୦୦୭	୦.୦୦୭	ଲାଲ ଦେଓ, ଗୋମତୀ ରାୟ, ଜହନ ନାୟକ, ବବି ସିଂ ପି: ପନିକା ଦେଓ, କୁନ୍ତୀ ରାୟ, ପ୍ରସନ୍ନ କୁମାର ଦେଓ, ମଞ୍ଜରୀ ରାଉତ ପି: ଆନନ୍ଦ ଦେଓ, ସରଳି ଦେଓ ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ: ଆନନ୍ଦ ଦେଓ ଜା: ଶ୍ରେଣୀୟ ବା: ରାୟପଡ଼ା, ବଡ଼ବଜାର, ଜି ସମ୍ବଲପୁର
		୧୩୯୮/୨୪୫୦	ଘରବାରି-୧	୦.୦୦୭	୦.୦୦୭	
ମୋଟ				୦.୨୪୧	୦.୨୪୧	

Superintending Engineer  
(R&B) Division-I, Sambalpur

Counter signed

*A. P. S.*

Land Acquisition Officer  
Sambalpur

**Social Impact Assessment Study of Acquisition of 0.2410 Acres of Private Land from Badbazar Sambalpur Unit No.8 (Badbazar) under Sambalpur Tahasil of Sambalpur District for “Establishment of Samaleswari Temple Area Management and Local Economy Initiatives (SAMALEI) Project, (ToR-92-00002)”**

*Supported by:*



Title Holder Family/Extended Family : .....

Name of the Head of HH : .....

Name of the Village/ Ward : .....

Name of the GP : .....

Name of the Block : .....

Name of the Municipality/NAC : .....

Name of the Tahasil : .....

Khata No : .....

Plot No : .....

*Study Conducted by:*



**Council of Analytical Tribal Studies (COATS), Centre of Excellence (CoE),  
Koraput-764020, ODISHA**

**Draw a Detailed Genealogy Tree Indicating all Recorded Tenants and their Legal Heirs**

**Household Interview Schedule for  
Social Impact Assessment Study of Acquisition of 0.2410 Acres of Private Land from  
Badbazar Sambalpur Unit No.8 (Badbazar) under Sambalpur Tahasil of Sambalpur  
District for “Establishment of Samaleswari Temple Area Management and Local  
Economy Initiatives (SAMALEI) Project, (ToR-92-00002)”**

**Section 1: General Information**

- 1.1. Questionnaire No: .....
- 1.2. Name of the Village: ..... 1.3 Name of the Hamlet/Ward.....
- 1.4. Name of GP/Municipality----- 1.5. Name of Tahasil:.....
- 1.6. Name of Block:.....
- 1.7. Name of the Respondent : .....
- 1.8. Relationship of the Respondentwith the Head of the household: .....
- 1.9 Nature of property to be affected: 1. House 2. Homestead land 3. Agricultural land
4. Homestead with Agricultural Land 5. Others (specify):.....
- 1.10. Years of Occupation of the Affected Property \_\_\_\_\_ Years
- 1.11. Present Address of the Property (Location) : \_\_\_\_\_

**Section 2: Identification of the Household**

- 2.1 Name of the Head of Household: \_\_\_\_\_
- 2.2 Sex (1-Male, 2-Female)
- 2.3 Nationality: \_\_\_\_\_
- 2.4 Religion: Hindu-1 Muslim-2 Christian-3 Others Specify- 4 \_\_\_\_\_
- 2.5 Caste/Tribe: SC-1, ST-2, OBC-3, General-4
- 2.6 Sub Caste/ Sub Tribe (Specify): \_\_\_\_\_
- 2.7 Have you been displaced earlier? Yes-1, No-2
- a. From where: Village: \_\_\_\_\_ Tahasil: \_\_\_\_\_ District: \_\_\_\_\_
- b. When: \_\_\_\_\_ c: Type of Project: \_\_\_\_\_ d. Name of Project: \_\_\_\_\_
- e. Nature of compensation paid: \_\_\_\_\_
- i) Cash compensation -1 ii) Land-based compensation-2 iii) Job-based compensation (if any)-3



- 3.2 Name of the Head of the Household.....
- 3.3 Number of family members Total.....Male.....Female.....  
 Family Members above 18 years of age: Total:..... Male:..... Female:.....
- 3.4 Type of Family: Joint-1 Nuclear-2
- 3.5 Do you have ration card/food security card (Verify)? Yes-1, No-2
- 3.6 If Yes: Ration Card No:

**3.7 Vulnerability Status of the Household:**

- A. Is it a woman headed households? Yes-1 No-2
- B. Is it headed by physically/mentally challenged person? Yes-1 No-2
- C. Is it a household Below Poverty Line (BPL) Yes-1 No-2
- D. If BPL, provide BPL card number-----

3.8 Annual income of the family from all sources: Rs.

**Dwelling Condition:**

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

**3.14 Details of Houses:**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**3.15 Aspects of Housing Condition:**

1. Separate place for animals	Yes-1	No-2	<input type="text"/>
2. Bathroom within the house	Yes-1	No-2	<input type="text"/>
3. Toilet within or adjacent to the house	Yes-1	No-2	<input type="text"/>
4. Washing place within the house	Yes-1	No-2	<input type="text"/>
5. Electricity connection	Yes-1	No-2	<input type="text"/>
6. Source of drinking water-Pipe water-1, Tube well/handpump-2, River/stream-3, Open well-4, others (specify)-5			<input type="text"/>
3.16 Whether the house presently resided by you is likely to be affected by the project?	Yes-1,	No-2	<input type="text"/>

**3.17. Possession of Material /Livestock Assets:**

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

**3.18. Loan and Indebtedness**

1	Have you taken any loan?	Yes-1, No-2	
2	Who has taken the loan? 1. Head of the HH; 2. Spouse; 3. Son; 4. Daughter in law; 5. Head and spouse together; 6. Son and Head of the HH; 7. Daughter in law and Mother in law; 8. Others (specify).....		
3	If yes, tell us sources of loan: 1-Bank, 2-NGO, 3-Money lender, 4-Relative/friend, 5-SHG; 6. Others (specify.....)		
4	If yes, Amount of loan (in Rs.)		
4. (i)	Loan from Institutional source such as Public sector, scheduled bank, etc.		
4. (ii)	Loan from private source		
5.	Rate of interest paid per month/annum for institutional loan		
6	Rate of interest paid per month/annum for private loan		
7	Could you please tell us the purpose of loan? 1-Productive investment, 2-Purchasing durables, 3-Meeting emergency needs, 4-Marrying of children, 5-Paying up of past loan, 6-Others (specify.....)		

**3.19. Expenditure Pattern**

Kindly indicate the expenditure made on different items during last one year:

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

**3.20. Health Status**

- Has any of your family members suffered from any illness during last 12 months? 1-Yes, 2-No, 3-Don't Know
- If yes, specify the number of persons and the diseases they suffered from during last year. \_\_\_\_\_
- Type of treatment taken  
1-Allopathic Government, 2-Allopathic Private, 3-Allopathic Govt. & Private both, 4- Homeopathy, 5- Ayurvedic, 6- Faith healers; 7- quacks; 8-No Treatment, 9-Others (specify.....)
- Which is the nearest formal medical facility available?  
PHC – 1; CHC- 2; District Hospital – 3; Private clinic – 4; Private Hospital – 5; Others – 6

5. Where do you usually go for medical treatment? PHC – 1; CHC- 2;  
 District Hospital – 3; Private clinic – 4; Private Hospital – 5; others (specify) – 6
6. Does anybody from your household suffer from any chronic disease requiring  
 regular treatment? Yes-1, No-2
7. If yes, specify the disease(s) \_\_\_\_\_
8. Amount of expenditure incurred on health per month: \_\_\_\_\_
9. Whether any child was born in the family during last one year? Yes-1 No-2
10. If yes, specify whether the child has been vaccinated? Yes-1 No-2
11. Whether anybody died from your family during last one year? Yes-1 No-2
12. If yes, specify the cause of death: 1-old age 2-critical illness, 3- accident,  
 4-others (specify)
13. Age of the deceased at the time of death: \_\_\_\_\_

### 3.21. Access to facilities

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

\* **Mode:** Walk-1; Cycle-2; Personal transport-3; Public transport-4;

\*\* **Frequency:** Daily-1; Weekly-2; Monthly-3; Very Rare-4;

### 3.22. Decision making and participation at Household Level

Sl. No.	Subject	Male	Female	Both
1	Financial matter			
2	Education of child			
3	Health care of child			
4	Purchase of assets			
5	Day to day household activities			
6	On social function and marriages			
7	Women to earn for Family			
8	Land and property			
9	Others			

**Section 4: Land Particulars (in acres)**

**4.1. Total amount of land owned:**

Sl. No.	Type of Land	Irrigated (Area in Acre)	Un-Irrigated (Area in Acre)	Commercial (Area in Acre)	HL (Area in A/c)	Total (Area in Acre)
1	Land Owned					
2	Land operated otherwise (Encroach/Customary right)					
3	Land Leased-in					
4	Land Leased-out					
5	Total operational area (1+2+3-4=5)					
6	Barren & un-cultivable land					
7	Fallow land					

4.4. Project affected area of the land (in acre): .....

4.5. Total area of the land/plot to be acquired (in acre and Khata No.):

**4.5.1. Details of Proposed Land/Asset to be acquired**

Sl. No.	Village / Ward Name	Tahasil Name	Khata No	Plot No.	Kissam As per Record	Total Area of the affected Plot	Total area to be acquired (in A/c)	Name of Recorded Tenants	Relationship with Head of HH	Present Address

**4.5.2 Likely Loss of other assets within the proposed land**

Trees				Other Assets			
Species	No. of Trees	Fruit Bearing	Non-Fruit	Type	Type of Structure	Total Extent (Sq. ft)	Extent within proposed Acquired

**4.5.3 Details of Agricultural Labourer/Share Cropper/Tenant involved in proposed acquired land**

**4.5.3.1 Any of the following people associated with the Land**

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

(i). If Yes, then how many? .....

**If Yes, Details of Agricultural Labour**

Sl. No.	Name	Sex	Age	Address	Landless (Yes-1/No-2)	If No Extent of Land Owned (acres)	Average No. of Days worked/year (last 3 years)	Type of work performed	Wage Rate Paid (last one year)

**4.5.3.2 Any of the following people associated with the Land**

B. Share cropper: Yes-1, No-2

(ii). If Yes, then How many .....

**If Yes Details of Share Cropper/Tenant**

Sl. No.	Name	Sex	Age	Address	Landless (Yes-1/No-2)	If No Extent of Land Owned (acres)	Average No. of Days worked/year (last 3 years)	Type of work performed	Wage Rate Paid (last one year)

**4.5.4. Details of Sale Transactions of Proposed Land to be acquired (During last 3 years)**

Sl. No.	Names of seller	Names of Buyer	Month/Year of Sale	Extent sold (acres)	Rate per (acres)	Total Amount Paid (Rs.)	Whether Mutation of Land records done (Yes/No)	Have you applied for Mutation (Yes/No)	Month/Year of application

**4.5.5. Details of crop cultivation in the plot proposed to be acquired (Average of last three years)**

Sl. No.	Details	Area (acres)	Irrigated (Yes/No)	Source of Irrigation(specify)	Productivity (in Quintal per acres)	Total Production	Own Consumption (in Quintal)	Earned Money after own Consumption

4.6. Price of the Land (Current market rate per acre) (Rs).....

4.7. Status of Ownership:

1. Titleholder (Pvt. Owner) 2. Customary Right 3. Encroacher 4. Squatter

4.8. Name of the Owner/Occupier: .....

4.9. Father's Name: .....

4.10. Name of the owner, if the present occupier is tenant:.....

4.11 Are there any other claimants for the land under acquisition other than you? Yes-1, No-2

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

Sl. No.	Name of Claimant/shareholder	Relationship	Present address

4.13 Whether any other plots/house/homestead land of yours has been acquired for the present project or any other project earlier? Yes-1, No-2

4.14 If Yes, please specify in details:

- i) Amount of land (in acre/decimal):
- ii) Amount of compensation received: Rs.
- iii) Compensation rate paid per acre of land: Rs.
- iv) Rate of compensation received for any other assets (specify): Rs.

**Section 5: Resettlement and Rehabilitation Option**

5.1 Do you think that you are going to lose assets and sources of your livelihood by the project?

Yes-1 No-2 Can't say-3

5.2. If yes, what are those losses?

5.3 What amount of your present earning will be lost due to the loss of present asset by the project?

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

5.5 Assistance Option

- I. Self Relocation
- II. Cash for Land loss
- III. Cash for House/ Shop loss
- IV. Project Assistance

5.6 Income Restoration Assistance (The most preferred option)

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

5.7 Are you willing to allow the authorities to acquire your land/house for the up-coming Development project? Yes-1, No-2.

5.8 If yes, please specify the price that you would like to charge to the project authority for the aforesaid land. (in Rs.)

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

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

5.11 Other Support from Project (Specify)

**5.12. Women Participation at Community level:**

**(Yes-1, No-2)**

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

**5.13. Employment opportunity in the area**

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

**5.14 Do family members migrate out for work?**

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

**Section 6: Perception of Household Regarding the Project**

6.1. Are you aware that a new development project is going to be located in this region?  
Yes-1 No-2

6.2. If yes, name of the Project: \_\_\_\_\_

6.3. Do you think that it will be beneficial to your household? Yes-1 No-2

6.4. If Yes, what benefits (Social, economic) do you think your household will receive:

**Social Benefits**

a.

b.

c.

**Economic Benefits**

a.

b.

c.

6.5. If no, according to you what are the negative consequences or costs (social, economic, cultural, and environmental) of the project your household will have to face?

**Social Costs**

a.

b.

c.

**Economic Costs**

a.

b.

c.

**Cultural Costs**

a.

b.

c.

**Environmental Costs**

a.

b.

c.

6.6. Do you think that the project will be beneficial to your village/ area

Yes-1

No-2

Cannot say- 3

6.7. If yes, what benefits (Social/Economic) do you think the project will provide in the village/area to the society

**Social Benefits**

a.

b.

c.

**Economic Benefits**

a.

b.

c.

6.8. If no, according to you what are the negative consequences or costs (social, economic, cultural, and environmental) of the project your village / area/ society will have to face?

**Social Costs**

a.

b.

c.

**Economic Costs**

a.

b.

c.

**Cultural Costs**

a.

b.

c.

**Environmental Costs**

a.

b.

c.

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

6.10. Do you think that with the project functioning in your area, the communication facilities will increase?

6.11. If land is acquired from you, do you have any choice in selecting the place where your household would like to resettle?

Yes-1

No-1

Cannot say-3

6.12. If Yes Name of the place:

Distance:

6.13. Reason for selection of that place:

6.14. **How much do you agree with the following? Put Code Strongly Agree-1 Agree-2 No Opinion-3 Disagree-4 Strongly Disagree-5**

Sl. No.	Impacts	Responses (put code)	Why do you think so?
1	The project will affect your family positively by increasing your socio-economic status		
2	The Project will create numerous business opportunity for my family		
3	Project will good for the development of the locality		
4	It will enhance local economy		
5	It will increase property value of the locality		
6	It will create opportunities for my existing business		
7	It will create investment opportunities for local area		
8	Your family will incur loss of house due to this project		
9	I think that the project will ruin the sustainable livelihood of my family		
10	I think the project will lead to an increase in crime		
11	I am worried the project would affect the health status of local people due to increasing air pollution		
12	The project will ruin our local forest on which I subsist		
13	I am worried that disease like HIV/AIDS will increase in the area.		
14	Less pollution will make us all healthier		
15	I am concerned about short term effects to local business		
16	I am concerned about long term effects to local business		
17	It will create numerous self-owned business opportunities for the locality		
18	It will increase human accident		
19	It will increase accident of domestic animals		
20	It will increase accident of wild animals		

**Signature of a person Answering the Survey.....**

**(Name of the Investigator)**

**(Signature of the Supervisor)**

**Date: .....**

**Date: .....**

## Part-II

### General Infrastructure Survey

**Social Impact Assessment Study of Acquisition of 0.2410 Acres of Private Land from Badbazar Sambalpur Unit No.8 (Badbazar) under Sambalpur Tahasil of Sambalpur District for “Establishment of Samaleswari Temple Area Management and Local Economy Initiatives (SAMALEI) Project, (ToR-92-00002)”**

Name of the Village: \_\_\_\_\_ Name of GP/ Municipality:

\_\_\_\_\_

Name of Block: \_\_\_\_\_ Name of the Tahasil: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of the Municipality/ NAC \_\_\_\_\_

Name of District: \_\_\_\_\_

Sl. No.	General Infrastructure Existing in Project Area	No. in the village (if available)	Distance to nearest place where available (Km)
<b>1</b>	<b>Road (internal/external)</b>		
	i. Kuccha		
	ii Pucca		
	iii semi pucca		
<b>2</b>	<b>Water Supply (specify type)</b>		
	i Dug Well		
	ii Tube well		
	iii Hand pumps		
	iv Pipeline		
	v Any other specify		
3	Electricity (Yes-1, No-1)		
4	Cremation ground		

Sl. No.	General Infrastructure Existing in Project Area	No. in the village (if available)	Distance to nearest place where available (Km)
5	Brick Yards		
6	Market Area		
7	Cattle Market Area		
8	Village Industry Sites		
9	Samudaya Bhavan		
10	Anganwadi Centre		
11	Panchayat Ghar		
12	Community Hall		
13	Post Office		
14	Police Station / Police Posts		
15	Banks (specify type)		
	i. Commercial bank		
	ii. Regional rural bank		
	iii Credit Cooperative Society		
16	Prayer Hall/Bhagabata Tungi		
17	Schools/ Education Centres		
	(specify type)		
	i Primary		
	ii Secondary		
	iii High School		
	iii Technical Institution		
	iv Adult Education Centre		
	v College (General Education)		

Sl. No.	General Infrastructure Existing in Project Area	No. in the village (if available)	Distance to nearest place where available (Km)
	vi Special schools for disabled /		
	vii. other vulnerable groups Center		
	viii. Library / Study Centers		
18	Health Centre (specify type):		
	i PHC/CHC		
	ii Sub Centre		
	iii ANM Centre		
	iv Dispensary / hospital (Allopathic / Ayurvedic / Homeopathic /others)		
	v Veterinary centre		
19	Fair Price Shops		
20	Cooperative societies		
21	Shops i Textile Shops		
	ii. Grocery shops		
	iii. Chemists and Pharmacy		
	iv. Hardware/cement/construction material shops		
	v. Hotels/lodges/guest houses		
22	<b>Service Centre</b>		
	i. Flour mill		
	ii. Tractor repairs		
	iii. Cycle/automobile repairs		
23	<b>Servicemen</b>		
	i Barber		

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>General Infrastructure Existing in Project Area</b>	<b>No. in the village (if available)</b>	<b>Distance to nearest place where available (Km)</b>
	ii. Carpenter		
	iii. Blacksmith		
	iv. Goldsmith		
	v. Tailor		
	vi. Cobbler		
	vii. Masons		
	viii. Potter		
	ix. Washer man		
	x. Any Other		
24	Others (specify)		

**(Name of the Investigator)**

**(Signature of the Supervisor)**

**Date: .....**

**Date: .....**

### Part-III

## Social and Cultural Infrastructure Survey

**Social Impact Assessment Study of Acquisition of 0.2410 Acres of Private Land from Badbazar Sambalpur Unit No.8 (Badbazar) under Sambalpur Tahasil of Sambalpur District for "Establishment of Samaleswari Temple Area Management and Local Economy Initiatives (SAMALEI) Project, (ToR-92-00002)"**

Name of the Village: \_\_\_\_\_ Name of GP Municipality/ NAC \_\_\_\_\_

Name of Block: \_\_\_\_\_ Name of the Tehsil: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of the Municipality/ NAC \_\_\_\_\_ Name of District: \_\_\_\_\_

Sl. No.	Social and Cultural infrastructure Existing in project area	No. in the village (if available)	Distance to nearest place where available (Km)
	<b>A) Social Infrastructure</b>		
1	Festive locations		
2	Local trade guilds		
3	Trading spots		
4	Bhajan Mandals		
5	Sports Groups/associations/clubs		
6	Musical Groups/associations/clubs		
7	Dance Teams/associations		
8	Drama groups/associations/club		
9	Self Help Groups		
10	Yuvak Mandals		
11	Yuvati mandals		
12	Folk art Groups		
13	Painting groups		
14	Handicrafts associations		
15	Local Bandsets		
16	Co-operative Bodies:1-Credit Co-ops, 2. Consumer Co-ops, 3. Fishing Co-ops, 4. Craft Co-ops, 5. Milk Producers' Co-ops, 6. Farmers' co-ops, 7. Poultry Producers co-ops, 8. Labour co-ops		
17	Moneylenders		
18	Local quack doctors		
19	Caste Panchayats/Committee of Elders		
20	Village Panchayat		
21	Any Other organized units of social or cultural nature (specify)		

Sl. No.	Social and Cultural infrastructure Existing in project area	No. in the village (if available)	Distance to nearest place where available (Km)
	<b>B) Cultural Infrastructure</b>		
1	Forts		
2	Ancient Palaces		
3	Canons		
4	Battlefields		
5	Other monuments		
6	Village entrance gates		
7	Boundary stones		
8	Akhadas		
9	Archaeological sites		
10	Monasteries		
11	Maths		
12	Mathadhipatis		
13	Chawdy		
14	Dharamshala		
15	Musafir khanas		
16	Caravan series		
17	Jatra grounds		
18	Holy Groves		
19	Holy springs		
20	Samadhis		
21	Dargahs		
22	Caves		
23	Birth places of religious leaders /saints		
24	Inscriptions		
25	Memorial stones		
26	Mahasati stones		
27	Temples		
28	Idgahs		
29	Masjids		
30	Churches		
31	Gurudwaras		
32	Jain Basadis		
33	Buddhist stupas		
34	Other religious monuments		
35	Others (specify)		

(Name of the Investigator)

(Signature of the Supervisor)

**Format for Public Consultations**

**Social Impact Assessment Study of Acquisition of 0.2410 Acres of Private Land from Badbazar Sambalpur Unit No.8 (Badbazar) under Sambalpur Tahasil of Sambalpur District for “Establishment of Samaleswari Temple Area Management and Local Economy Initiatives (SAMALEI) Project, (ToR-92-00002)”**

Issues	Participants’ Opinion/Comments		Remarks
	Male	Female	
General perception and awareness about the project			
Support of local people for the proposed project?			
Any problem faced due to the upcoming WS Road project in your locality			
Any critical issues or concern by the local people regarding the project.			
General socio-economic condition: what are the economic activities? cropping pattern(seasonal),			
Average land holding size Loss of community life like any market places or community activities to be affected			
Has there been land acquisition before: if yes, what was the process of land acquisition and compensation package?			
Any religious sites affected			
Health status-availability of hospital/health centre. Are there any chronic diseases prevalent in this area?			
Poverty level: What is the economic status of people in			

Issues	Participants' Opinion/Comments		Remarks
	Male	Female	
<b>the area:</b>			
<b>Education Status: percentage of literacy</b>			
<b>Employment status: percentage of employment/unemployment/underemployment</b>			
<b>Migration pattern (if any), inward or outward</b>			
<b>Social composition in the locality (number of general population/SC/ST, women headed household, etc (in no.)</b>			
<b>Women's position in the locality</b>			
<b>Prevalence of child labour in the area?</b>			
<b>Is trafficking of children/women common in the area?</b>			
<b>If the project is constructed, it necessitates dislocation, where would you like to be relocated?</b>			
<b>What is the possibility of shifting the religious structure(s) and where to relocate?</b>			
<b>Perceived losses from the project(specify)</b>			
<b>Any organizations of a social nature (NGOs/CBOs/Civil Society) active in the area? Name of these organizations</b>			
<b>Any other issues people may like to share</b>			
<b>Will there be likely involvement of local people in the implementation of the project?</b>			

