

OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE & COLLECTOR, SAMBALPUR

No.: 770 /LA Date: 06.10.2023

NOTIFICATION

In accordance to the provision contain under section 7(1) of RFCTLAR&R Act, 2013 an independent Multi disciplinary Expert group comprising following members is hereby constituted for appraisal of Social Impact Assessment (SIA) report prepared by SIA team namely M/S ARKITECHNO Consultants (India) Pvt. Ltd, Bhubaneswar an empanelled agency of Nabakrushna Choudhury Development for Social Studies (NCDS), Bhubaneswar w.r.t acquisition of land for construction of ash dyke area by M/S NLC India Ltd. in mouza-Thelkoloji.

SI No	Name & Designation	Position/ Experties
1	Sri Pravash Chandra Dandasena, Sub-Collector, Sadar, Sambalpur	Rehabilitation expert
2	Sri Ram Chandra Kara, Retd. Spl. Land Acquisition Officer	Rehabilitation expert
3	Sri Sitaram Agrawal, Block-chairman, Rengali	Representative of Panchayat
4	Sri Lokanath Nath, Naib Sarpanch, Thelkoloji, GP	Representative of Panchayat
5	Sri Brundaban Sahu, Advocate	Social Scientist
6	Dr. Muralidhar Majhi, Associate Professor, GMU, Sambalpur	Social Scientist
7	Sri Ashok Lenka, S.E., R&B-II, Sambalpur	Technical expert

Further, Sri Pravash Kumar Dandasena, Sub-Collector, Sadar, Sambalpur, Rehabilitation expert is nominated as Chairperson to preside over the expert group meeting u/s 7(3) of RFCTLAR&R Act, 2013.



Collector & District Magistrate,
Sambalpur

Memo No: 771 /LA Date: 06.10.2023

Copy to all members for information & necessary action.



Collector & District Magistrate,
Sambalpur

Memo No: 772 /LA Date: 06.10.2023

Copy to District Information Officer, Sambalpur with a request to upload the above notification in the district office website.



Collector & District Magistrate,
Sambalpur

Executive Summary

1. Construction of Ash Dyke area Project and Public Purpose

Project brief:

The present SIA is being conducted for the land acquisition to **Construction of Ash Dyke area project by M/s. NLC India Ltd.** This is an important project to meet the long felt needs of the local people which comes under village Thelkolei of Rengali Tahasil of Sambalpur district to provide long felt connectivity and is definitely for public purpose. The project was allotted to **ARKITECHNO Consulting (India) Pvt. Ltd** for SIA Study. The proposed land acquisition measures 153.88 acre out of total 157.77 acres of land.

The economy of Sambalpur District is basically dependent on agriculture and secondly on forests. Forests play an important role in the economy in terms of contribution to revenue, Domestic Product as well as dependence of people for livelihood. The people living adjacent to the reserved forests of Sambalpur Forest Division are heavily dependent on these forests. In the past Sambalpur has been a great centre of diamond trade. Kendu leaf (*Diospyros Melanoxylon*) is also produced in Sambalpur. Tendu leaf is one of the most important non-wood forest products of Sambalpur and is also called as green gold of Odisha. Lately industrialization has started in the district and the prime industries of power, alumina and steel have been established. The place is famous for its globally renowned textile bounded patterns and fabrics locally known as Baandha. Sambalpur is famous for its Hand loom textile works, popularly known as Sambalpuri Textile. It has earned international fame for its unique pattern, design and texture. Apart from textiles, Sambalpur has a rich tribal heritage and fabulous forestlands.

Sambalpur Revenue District consists of three Agriculture District namely Sambalpur, Kuchinda and Rairakhhol comprising nine (9) blocks. Out of this nine blocks Dhankauda, Maneswar, Jujumura are mostly and part of Rengali as well as Jamankira are coming under Hirakud Command area. The rest blocks are of rainfed. The area under the Command area of Hirakud Dam Project has a fairly developed agricultural sector which contributes for the development of other sector also. The topography of the district is mostly undulating comprising ridges and valleys. All the ridges crest are the uplands and the upper slopes—the unbunded and bunded are locally called Att and Mal lands respectively. These together constitute the high lands. The valley bottom lands are called Berna lands. The low lands are called Bahal lands.

a) Soil:

Broadly speaking 4 types of soils are available in the district. The red forest soil is available in Rairakhhol and Kuchinda sub division, which are suitable for orchards & dry land crops like Arhar. The brown forest soil is available in Kuchinda area, which is suitable for fruit crops, Sandy soil suitable for Ground nut & pulses are available in several areas.

b) Climates:

The district experience extreme type of climate with hot and dry summer followed by humid monsoon and severe cold in winter. The temperature varies between 10 to 46 degree centigrade. The district gets rainfall from south-west monsoon. The annual average rain fall of the district is 1495.7 mm.

c) Handicraft:

Sambalpur has a rich and prosperous tradition of handcraft which has been handed down to the present generation of artisans, astonishingly adding dexterous innovation and skill. Principal among them are the hand loom fabrics of the cotton and tusser silk that have gained worldwide popularity and demand. Often woven by indigenous weavers since ages and evolved through new methods of tie and dye (Bandha O kala), the sambalpuri handloom carries on with acclaim and applause. Master weavers and designers are faithfully engrossed in this field keeping intact their artistic potential in intricate pattern and delicate design. Bamboo and reed worker make furniture from bamboo, basket makers weave attractive baskets from multi-colored bamboo-wicker for domestic use as well as household decoration. Household items made from golden grass (Berna) in Sambalpur are very attractive, providing gainful and creative entertainment to the women folk in almost every house in the village Bhatra and its periphery. The brass metal and Terracotta works include designs of different deities, various forms and motives exhibiting striking beauty and utility value.

In recent years the Govt. of Odisha has signed a number of Memorandum of Understandings for setting up of different mega projects in Steel, Power, Cement and Aluminium sector. Due to setting up of increasing number of large and medium industries in Sambalpur and in its surrounding areas and also presence of Rourkela Steel Plant, the biggest PSU in the state in neighbouring Sundargarh district, there is positive growth in the large and medium enterprises in the area.

This project aims to develop the village in Sambalpur district for balanced growth through the **Construction of Ash Dyke area by M/s. NLC India Ltd.** Description of the **Construction of Ash Dyke area project by M/s. NLC India Ltd.** has been presented in a separate chapter-2. The project will entail a good number of benefits for the people of many villages. The population of the village are expected to reap immense benefits both socially and economically out of this proposed **Construction of Ash Dyke area project.**

Legal frame work:

Land acquisition for this project will be carried out as per provisions of **The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition and Resettlement and Rehabilitation Act 2013** (Act 2013) and the relevant rules and guidelines issued by the Government of Odisha. As per Section 4 of the Act 2013, a Social Impact Assessment is required to be carried out before initiating land acquisition notification under section 11 of the Act. One of the objectives of the Social Impact Assessment is to examine whether the proposed project serves the public purpose.

Public purpose:

The Act 2013 defines eight types of land acquisitions as public purpose one of which is “2. Acquisition of land for railways, highways, ports, power and irrigation and the setting up power purposes for use by government or by government-controlled corporations (also known as public sector companies)” and the Act uses particular phrase ‘accruing general benefits to the public’, and ‘public interest’. In the present case land acquisition is for the **Construction of Ash Dyke area project** in Sambalpur district is for public purpose as the

setting up power project will provide good opportunities to many nearby villages which will accrue 'general benefits for the public' and certainly in the 'public interest'.

2. SIA Process

The social impact assessment of the project has been carried out as per requirement and norms prescribed in the Act, 2013. The details of methodologies included the following:

- **Household, Village Infrastructure, and Socio-Economic and Cultural Surveys:** Based on survey of land and structures, the above surveys were carried out. Household survey was a sort of census of the likely project affected families. These surveys have identified and delineated social impacts.
- **Consultations with Project affected and non-affected families:** Consultations were carried out at individual and village level. Important issues were discussed at village level including (but not limited to) impact of land acquisition on the livelihood of the people, compensation as per Act 2013. Findings, suggestions and opinion of people have been taken into account while preparing Social Impact Mitigation and Management Plan (SIMP). Details of the consultations have been presented within. Public hearings on the draft SIA report including SIMP is the ultimate consultation platform where the recording of views of the PAFs will be undertaken and factored in this Final SIA Report.

3. Magnitude of Land Acquisition:

Out of 157.77 acres of land required 153.88 acres of private land will be acquired. There is no Government non forest land and forest land to be acquired in this village. The proposed setting up power project is planned to have various communication, social and physical infrastructure. Therefore, there is a need for the construction of **Construction of Ash Dyke area project**. The present **Construction of Ash Dyke area project** site was selected by the Government as the best alternative. The minimum land acquisition and optimum Government land use has been the basis. Further, least dwellings and common property resources will not be affected and the project will benefit large number of villages through the **Construction of Ash Dyke area project**.

4. Social Impacts:

The social impact of the setting up power project has been analysed from the angle of impact on land, housing, common property resources, public utilities, livelihood, etc. The socio economic and cultural survey has revealed demographic features, vulnerable groups' status, income and professional data. Further, analysis has been done on (i) impact during pre-construction stage (ii) impact during construction stage, and (iii) impact during bridge operation stage. A separate chapter is devoted on these social impacts aspects. Brief on land acquisition and PAFs is provided below:

Sl. No	Village where land acquisition will take place	Total Area in Acre	Area to be acquired
01	Thelkolei	157.77	153.88

5. Assessment of Social Cost and Benefits:

This provides comparison between the project benefits (positive impacts) and social costs (negative impacts) on account of the **Construction of Ash Dyke area** project. The SIMP will outline the activities required to mitigate the adverse impacts. Positive and negative aspects of the project have been detailed in the report.

It has been assessed that the proposed **Construction of Ash Dyke area** project will have more positive impacts than negative impacts. Thus, it can be reasonably concluded that the potential benefits of the project shall outweigh overall cost of the project.

6. Development Plan

The total SIMP outlay shall include Compensation, Development of the village including compensatory forestation and special care for women headed, SC and ST families.

7. Social Impact Mitigation and Management Plan:

The main aim of the Social Impact Mitigation and Management Plan is to ensure that the various adverse impacts are mitigated and the positive impacts are enhanced. The social impact management measures should be implemented during the different stages of the project. Descriptions of various mitigation measures to overcome the negative impacts have been identified for implementation, which are presented in the relevant chapter.

Entitlement: As per the Act 2013, compensation for land, houses, and attached assets will be assessed taking into account the multiplication factor on the basis of distance from the nearest town and solatium for arriving at the total entitlement amount for land along with its attached assets.

8. Institutional framework for SIMP implementation:

The implementation of SIMP including village development plan will be the responsibilities of various institutions at different stages of the project cycle. Those are (1) **Construction of Ash Dyke area** project Unit (2) Social Management Unit (SMU) (3) Sambalpur District Administration with District Collector as the head. (4) Land Acquisition Grievance Redress Committee (GRC). Monitoring involving periodic checking to ascertain the progress of activities as per schedule has been suggested. An independent evaluation through third party is also necessary for evaluation of SIMP implementation. Monitoring and Evaluation of SIMP implementation gives an opportunity to reflect on the success of the objectives, strategies and approaches and to assess the efficiency and efficacy of the activities, their impact and sustainability.

Chapter-1 Introduction

1.1. Introduction

The Social Impact Assessment (SIA) Unit of Government of Odisha, the Nabakrushna Choudhury Center for Development Studies (NCDS in brief) selected ARKITECHNO Consulting (India) Pvt. Ltd as the organization with expertise to conduct Social Impact Assessment for Acquisition of 153.8800 Acres of Private Land from Thelkolei Village under Rengali Tahasil of Sambalpur District for “Construction of Ash Dyke area by M/s. NLC India Ltd. (ToR 26-00001). It has been tentatively estimated to affect estimated 223 RoRs in this village. The NCDS vide letter No.SIA-1327/NCDS dated 18.03.2023 given willingness letter to ARKITECHNO Consultants (India) Pvt. Ltd. to conduct the said SIA, subsequently ARKITECHNO Consultants (India) Pvt. Ltd. responded on dated 18.03.2023 to NCDS. ARKITECHNO Consultants (India) Pvt. Ltd. signed the contract with NCDS on 18.03.2023 and subsequently NCDS vide letter No.SIA-1328/NCDS write request letter to the special secretary, Revenue and Disaster Management Department, Government of Odisha to issue the 4(1) notification. The Revenue and Disaster Management Department, Government of Odisha notified the same vide RDM-LAA-SBP-0004-2023-12688/RDM dated 10.04.2023. The survey was start just after the notification. Details of the affected village indicating number of project affected households and area proposed for acquisition are furnished in Table-1.1: -

Table-1.1 Details of Land Acquisition

Details	
Mouza	Thelkolei
Tahasil	Rengali
Total Khata	88
Total Plots	346
Households to be surveyed	223
Total Households surveyed	190
Total area (In Acre)	157.77
Area to be acquired (In Acre)	153.88

Source: SIA Notification

1.2. The objectives

The main objectives of the study are (i) to assess whether the proposed land acquisition in Thelkolei village would serve public purpose; (ii) to estimate the number of affected families, 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 due to land acquisition; (iii) to identify the extent of lands (public and private), houses and common property resources likely to be affected; (iv) to examine whether the extent of land proposed for acquisition is the barest minimum necessity; (v) to find out whether alternative sites have

been considered for the purpose; (vi) to study the social impacts of the project by covering both direct land losing 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-a-vis the benefits of the project; and (vii) to suggest remedial intervention measures by designing appropriate policies and programmes through a Social Impact Mitigation and Management Plan (SIMP).

1.3. The Scope

As per the TOR, the SIA team commissioned by ARKITECHNO Consultants (India) Pvt. Ltd. conducted surveys (Household; socio cultural; village infrastructure and centerline surveys), collected both qualitative and quantitative data, undertook detailed site visits, used participatory methods such as Social Mapping, Focused Group Discussions (FGDs), Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) techniques and Key Informant Interviews by canvassing a structured interview schedule. The team sought views from the functionaries of affected Gram Panchayat/Municipality. A detailed assessment based on thorough analysis of all relevant land records and field data, field verification and comparison with similar projects was conducted by the SIA team, which inter-alia included the following: (a) area of impact under the proposed project, land to be acquired and the social, economic, cultural, environmental and other impacts of the project. (b) Quantity and location of land proposed to be acquired for the project and whether the bare minimum requirement for the project was proposed for acquisition; (c) whether the land to be acquired is in scheduled area? (d) nature of the land, present use and classification of land indicating whether those are agricultural land, irrigation and cropping pattern, (e) impact of the land acquisition on food security, (f) size of holdings, ownership patterns, land distribution, number of residential houses, and public and private infrastructure and assets, and (g) land price and recent change in ownership, transfer and use of lands over the last three years.

1.4. The Assessment Methodologies

In order to achieve the said objectives, following methodologies were adopted. All the land-losing households in the village comprising of about 88 RoR and it's shareholders having ownership rights over the proposed 153.88 acres of land were surveyed using house to house census method. The interview was canvassed by the trained field investigators with the head of the household or in his/her absence with any knowledgeable member of the household. The survey format was filled in by the field investigator. Further a minimum of 10 families from the village or 5 per cent of the non-land/house losing families in the aforesaid village was surveyed to find out impact on indirectly affected families. Thus, the total number of families surveyed by the SIA team was around 206 affected families.

1.5. Report Structure

The Report has been structured into following chapters. Chapter-1 deals with introduction and context. The subject matter of Chapter-2 is Project description including technical briefs on the project, consideration of alternatives and the analysis of the public purpose. The Chapter-3 describes the SIA team composition, terms and definitions used in the report, and tools and methods used in the survey. Chapter-4 provides the legal framework applicable to this project. Chapter-5 describes about public discussion of the study area. Chapter-6 narrates the Socio-economic and cultural profile of the area and the impacted households. The Social impact and project cost and benefits have been dealt with in the Chapter-7. The Chapter 8 describes analysis of the project impact and 9 deals with Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP). The chapter10 deals with Conclusion.

Chapter-2

Project Description

2.1 Introduction:

Energy in the form of electricity is the lifeline of one's day to day activities. Thermal power and hydro power are widely used method for generation of electricity. In India over 70 % of the electricity generated is from coal based thermal power plants. Despite the several inherent advantages/utilities, the coal based thermal power plants generate significantly large quantities of solid by-product namely fly ash. A huge amount of fly ash is generated in India. There is an unbalance between the ash generation and its utilization. Such a huge quantity poses challenging problems in the form of land usage, health hazards and environmental dangers.

The proposed Talabira Thermal power project is a coal based and as a result huge quantity of fly ash will be produced. The disposal of the fly ash and bottom ash is a challenging task. As is the case with most of the thermal power plants in India, the proposed Talabira Thermal power project require wet disposal system for the disposal, the fly ash is transport as slurry through pipes and disposal of in an impoundment called 'ash pond' resulting in formation of a large mound of ash called ash dyke. The location and layout of the ash ponds for Talabira Thermal power project is require a suitably location near the power plant so as to reduce the pumping cost of the slurry (bottom ash mixed with water). Construction of Ash Dyke area at thelkolei is important for the upcoming power project.

2.2 NLC efforts for the project

NLCIL would make efforts to tie up with cement plant manufacturer to set up cement plant near the project site with commitment of ash off take from NLCIL. • Ash shall be used for filling low lying area including road construction, area between plant boundary & fencing near peripheral road. • HCSD system would be used for combined slurry (Bottom and Fly Ash) for mine void filling/ disposal in to ash dyke area during initial period & emergency. • The design of ash dyke and bund along Bedhan river will be carried out by the Project Consultant.

2.3 Strategies adopted by GOI

A few strategies which need to be adopted to further increase the utilization level of fly ash are given below:

- Renovation and modernization of Coal / Lignite based Thermal Power Stations need to include the technological advancement required to ensure the development of dry fly ash collection, storage and disposal facilities so that fly ash in dry form could be made available to its users. Renovation and modernization should also include a marketing strategy for the development of fly ash-based industries and making available fly ash and fly ash-based building products in the nearby markets.
- As per MoEF & CC's Amendment Notification dated 25.01.2016, Para 2 (14) "The coal or lignite based thermal power plants shall within a radius of three hundred kilometres bear the entire cost of transportation of ash to the site of road construction projects under Pradhan Mantri Gramin Sadak Yojana and asset creation programmes of the Government involving the construction of buildings, roads, dams, and embankments". The meaning of the words

“Asset Creation Programme of the Government” may be read in the context of projects carried out under a certain plan schemes of the Government Departments. In this regard, the Ministry of Environment, Forest, and 67 climate change (MoEF & CC) has clarified that road being constructed by NHAI as well as the State Government are covered by the Notification dated 25.01.2016 in order to fully utilize the fly ash.

- Use of fly ash in the construction of embankments for laying railway lines has also significant potential for large scale utilization of fly ash. There are safety concerns in the use of fly ash in the construction of railway embankments having passenger traffic. There is a need to address these concerns by carrying out necessary studies by organizations like RDSO, a research organization under the Ministry of Railways.
- Thermal Power Stations have to ensure the utilization of fly ash and fly ash-based building products within the thermal power station for the development of infrastructure like construction of buildings & roads, reclamation of low-lying areas, etc.
- A large number of technologies have been developed for gainful utilization and safe management of fly ash through research projects funded by Fly Ash Mission / Fly Ash Unit under the Ministry of Science & Technology, GoI since 1994. Propagation of these technologies by establishing ‘Self-sustaining technology demonstration centers would facilitate and accelerate the fly ash utilization in the country.
- Thermal Power Stations have to explore and promote all possible modes of fly ash utilization at their respective thermal power station for increasing the fly ash utilization in the country in line with MoEF’s notifications.
- There is a need to encourage ‘Industry Institute Interactions’ for entrepreneur development, creating awareness, and organizing training programmes and workshops.
- Induction of ‘Fly Ash’ as a subject in the academic curriculum of Engineering and Architecture is needed.

2.4 Need of the Project

The proposed thermal power project shall utilise the coal mined out from Talabira –II & III captive coal blocks locally for power generation. This will ease out loading on railway infrastructure as well as avoid environmental issues related to coal transportation. The power project shall be of great importance to the Country to meet the ever-rising power demand and economic benefit to the country due to lower tariff. The State will be benefitted to a large extent due to huge investment in the project and State Govt. will get royalty on coal as well.

2.5 Location of the project

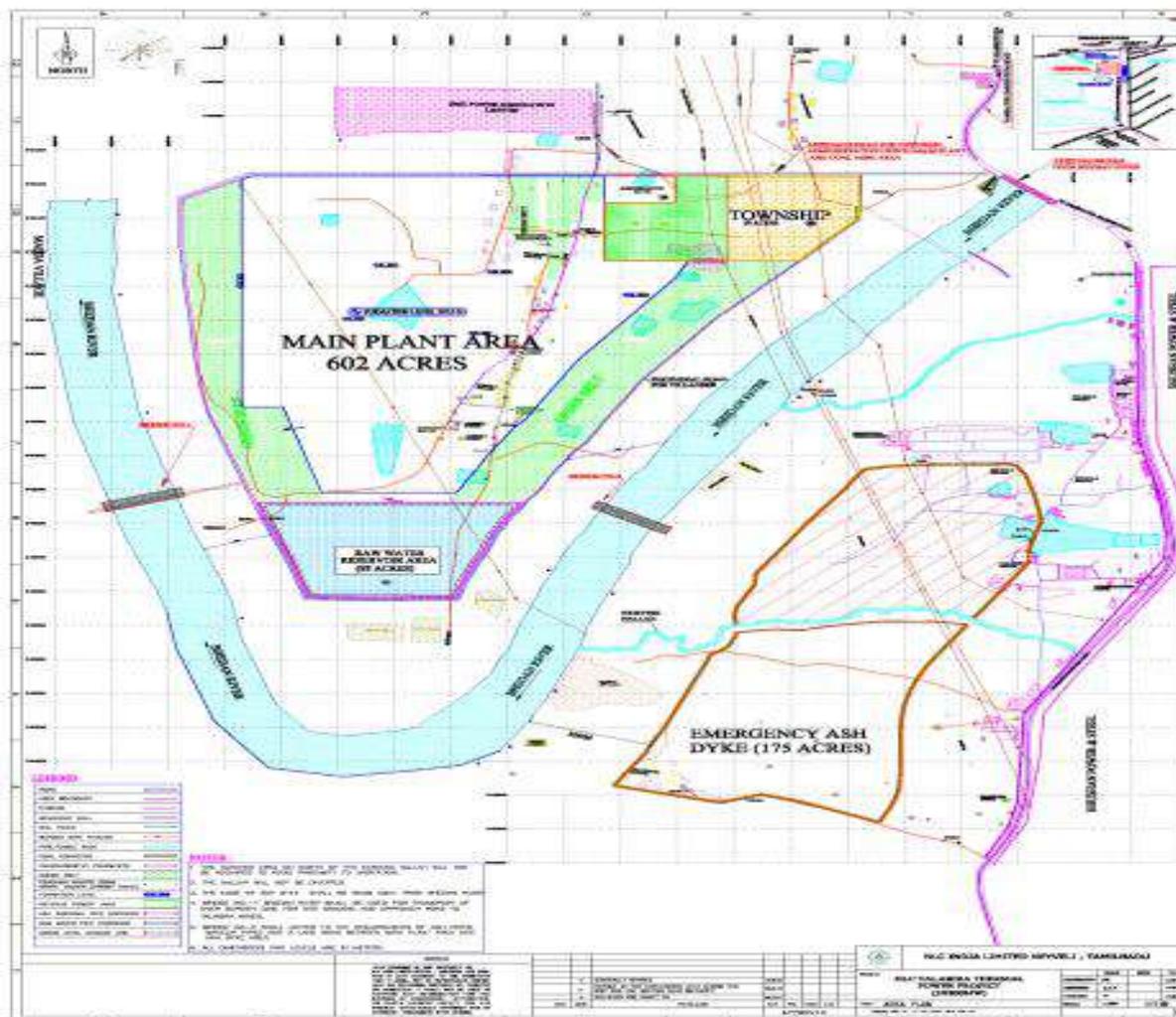
The plant and Township of the project are located near Kumbhari and Tareikela villages on south west of Brajraj Nagar town on Sambalpur Rourkela highway in Jharsuguda district and ash disposal area is located near Thelkolai village in Sambalpur district. The total land identified for the project is 1511 acres. 153.88 acres of private land is required for the Construction of Ash Dyke area project. The project site is approachable from Sambalpur – Jharsuguda highway after crossing Bedhan River via state PWD road. Two separate 4 lane roads from Sambalpur -Jharsuguda highway have been envisaged for main approach to the project site. The nearest airports are at Bhubaneswar at a distance of 350 kms and Raipur

airport is at a distance of approx. 290 KMs. Nearest railway station at Jharsuguda on Howrah- Nagpur main (trunk) section is at a distance of 11 kms.

2.6 Feasibility of the best site

The experts, engineers, technical teams and consultants of NLC conducted field survey. This shows that there is no abnormal meandering and confluence at the vicinity of the site. Hence the Construction of Ash Dyke area project at site is feasible. The project location was selected by perambulating area and keeping in view the Construction of Ash Dyke area project. The extant site was selected as the best.

Diagram of the project area



2.7: Does the Project serve public purpose?

Applicability of eminent domain Concept: The theory behind the land acquisition is **eminent domain** which is an essential attribute of sovereignty and connotes the legal capacity of the state to take the private property of individuals for public purposes. The doctrine is based on the following two Latin maxims, (1) *Saluspopuli suprema lex* (Welfare of the people is the paramount in law) and (2) *Necessitaspublica major est quam* (Public necessity is greater than private necessity). In the history of modern India, broadly speaking this doctrine was challenged twice and upheld (i) when the land reform was initiated and (ii) when Banks were nationalized. The Forty-Fourth Amendment of Constitution in 1978,

however, deleted the right to property from the list of fundamental rights with an introduction of a new provision namely Article 300-A which provides that "no person shall be deprived of his property save by authority of law".

Difference between Public use and Public Purpose

In the context of takeover of land by the state with or without the owner's consent, there is a distinct difference between public use and public purpose. In the Constitution of the United States of America, it clearly says '**public use**' rather than '**public purpose**'. The basic premise in case of 'public use' means "acquisition where the public itself continues access and continues to use." Within the ambit of this definition comes public safety, public health, public interest, public convenience etc. There are schools, roads, buildings, and public parks etc. which are infrastructures for the public uses. The '**public purpose**', on the other hand, means acquisition of land by the state 'for the development of the country'. In the UK the concept of 'eminent domain' aligns with '**public purpose**'. India has followed the UK system.

Scope of Public Purpose

What constitutes public purpose is an open question subject to interpretation and use. 'Public purpose' is a condition for the exercise of state's power of compulsory acquisition of private property but no definition of the phrase 'public purpose' is given either under repealed Article 31(2), or under new Article 300A or under repealed Land Acquisition Act 1894, nor any limitation prescribed. **Black's law** dictionary defines the word 'public purpose' as synonymous with governmental purpose. "A public purpose or public business" has for its objective to promote public health, safety, morals, general welfare, security, prosperity and contentment of all the inhabitants or residents within a given political division. Widening the scope of public purpose was advocated citing globalization that in the absence of land acquisition, India will remain a step back ward compared to other countries. The other argument was that new industrial units established by the acquisition of land would generate a large number of employments. Thus, logic seems to be that industrial development leads to economic development. Hence it is clear indication that the legislative intent is to give wide interpretation to the phrase "public purpose". The exercise of power of eminent domain recognized under Article 300A requires existence of public purpose and payment of compensation for the property acquired, amount need not be just and equivalent to the property acquired but at the same time it must not be illusory. In any case law fails to satisfy the requirements of 'public purpose' and 'adequate payment', it may be held to be invalid under Article 300A. In the instant case it is clear that land acquisition is Construction of Ash Dyke area project by which villagers will have better communication, transport and quick and easy access to educational, medical and market facilities. This will result in socio economic development of the area.

Even after independence and the Constitution coming into existence, the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 continued to be in force till 31st December 2013, when it was repealed and replaced by the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013. This Act, 2013, is using particular phrase such as 'accruing general benefits to the public', 'public interest'. The Act 2013 retains the legally uncontested and undisputed public purpose i.e., only for strategic interests, national security, infrastructure projects, and so on. This means Government intervention in acquisition is limited to defence, railways, roads, highways and bridges and certain development projects only. It has also been

ensured that consent of 80 percent of the project affected families (through a prior informed process) is necessary. This Act defines eight types of land acquisitions “as public purpose” one of which is “2. Public interest” will satisfy even bridges and roads for the general benefits of public. In the present case land acquisition is for Construction of Ash Dyke area project which directly and indirectly is for public purpose.

Taking into account the totality of the present case of land acquisition, the SIA study comes to the considered conclusion that the Construction of Ash Dyke area project will benefit people and will serve public purpose.

Chapter-3

SIA Process and Methodology

3.1. Team Composition

The SIA study, survey, data processing, preparation of SIA report including SIMP and Development Plan for the proposed project were guided and supervised by the Team Leader (Project Director). There have been functional groups viz. core survey group, professional data entry, data analysis and language group and experts in their respective and relevant domain. The details of professionals have been furnished briefly in the following table 3.1:

Table 3.1-SIA Team composition

Sl. No	Name of the Team member	Gender	Work Experience (In Years)	Designation	Responsibility
1	Deepak Nayak	Male	9 years	Project Director	Planning, direction and representation
2	Jagadish Das	Male	18 years of experience in Field operation	FGD & PRA Expert	Over all field and logistic
3	Sanatan Panda	Male	17 yrs of experience in Field operation	Field Supervisor	Over all field and logistic
4	Priyaranjan Kunda	Male	11 yrs of experience in Field operation	Field Investigator	Data Collection
5	Satyabada Biswal	Male	11 yrs of experience in Field operation	Field Investigator	Data Collection
6	Kabita Barik	Female	4 yrs of experience in Field operation	Field Investigator	Data Collection
7	Ajaya Behera	Male	5 years of experience in Data work	Field Investigator	Data Collection
8	Pitambar Sahoo	Male	5 years of experience in Data work	Field Investigator	Data Collection
9	Gurudev Sahoo	Male	5 years of experience in Data work	Field Investigator	Data Collection
10	Dolabati Chhatria	Female	5 years of experience in Data work	Field Investigator	Data Collection
11	Sumitra Samal	Female	6 years of experience in Data work	Data Entry Operator	Data Preparation
12	Kunmun Prusty	Female	2 years of experience in Data work	Data Entry Operator	Data Preparation

3.2. The SIA Processes

The approach, methods and steps adopted in conducting SIA surveys and public consultations and the social survey process are given below:

Inception of SIA: As a starting point, the “scope” of the proposed project and expected impact was appraised to the survey team. While planning to conduct the Social Impact Assessment for Acquisition of land for the Construction of Ash Dyke at Thelkoloji village under Rengali Tahasil of Sambalpur district, quality time was spent in the selection and training of the survey team. As part of the orientation, it was ensured that the entire survey team to know about the purpose and the unit of assessment, time available and other associated facts. One of the team members was assigned to make a preliminary visit to the field so as to assess the field situation before the inception of the study. The team also attended a briefing programme conducted at the office of the LAO, Sambalpur in collaboration with IDCO authorities, and district authorities of Sambalpur. After, the briefing programme, a rapport building session by the survey was undertaken in the survey village through informal interaction with the people. Then the survey work was started.

Identification of the Impact Area: Initially, the identification of the area of construction of Construction of Ash Dyke at Thelkoloji village with the help of the map was undertaken and the SIA team perambulated to know the expected impact area. They had a transect walk on the entire area and examined the suitability of the land for different purposes. The land schedule received from the NCDS reflected the directly and indirectly affected area by the project. The field survey staff walked the land area proposed for the construction of Construction of Ash Dyke Project to have a better understanding of the geographic limits of the impact to list structures, trees, attached assets, social infrastructures and the people living there.

Data collection from multi sources: The survey team collected information of the lands to be acquired from NCDS and authorities of Sambalpur district administration. Information on religion, sex, persons below poverty line, SC, ST and OBC, and other relevant aspects were collected from different sources and used for cross checking and reliability. This review helped the survey team to collect additional primary data through household and area infrastructure surveys and associated participatory methods.

Scoping exercise in the project affected area:

The next step was scoping exercise which included (a) household surveys in the impact area, (b) survey of common property resources likely to be affected, and (c) socio economic and cultural survey of the affected area. These surveys involved visit to the affected area, personal interaction with each and every affected household and additional 5% of the non-affected households or 10 households per village whichever was higher. The representatives of Sarapanch, local elders, and opinion makers were also consulted in the exercise. The survey team used structured questionnaire to consult stakeholders namely all affected and some non-affected households, opinion makers, elected representatives, civil society groups, Self Help Groups (SHG), youth groups (*yubaksangh*) and institutions which are likely to be affected. As part of an effective public consultation all interested and affected stakeholders were involved through FGD.

Discussion with different stakeholders:

Discussion has been conducted yet owing to strong and organized local resistant in the village and repeated threat calls from the protesters.

Identification of significant impacts:

Social Impact Assessment (SIA) process began with screening of the significant and not so significant positive and negative impacts and to screen out “not so significant impacts” from those with “significant impacts” and get a broad picture of the nature, scale and magnitude of the issues. This facilitated the surveyors in determining the scope of detailed households, their socio economic and cultural and project impact area infrastructure surveys.

Preparation of Socio-economic Profile:

In order to assess the extent of social impacts, the assessment of the socio-economic conditions of the affected people and adverse impact the project would cause to the common property resources were worked out. The relevant tables were generated through the analysis of data gathered in the surveys.

The Impacts Assessment:

Information regarding the impacts of the project is being collected through personal interview with PAPs and non-PAPs physically and over phone. Range of expected positive and negative impacts became reasonably predictable, which were determined to note their respective significance. On the basis of basic principles, as per the relevant Acts and Regulations, the impacts have been quantified which have been elaborated in the relevant chapter. Some impacts are not quantifiable. In such cases the classifications and coding have been undertaken for quantification and have been also discussed. It must also be noted that the affected/non affected people’s perceptions of an impact or the perception of land-requiring authority and land-acquiring district authority and those of the SIA team may not necessarily be the same. Thus, the differentials have been captured to the extent possible.

Public Consultation: Public hearing as a part of public consultation will be organized on submission of the draft report after completion of the field work.

3.3. The SIA tools used:

The following analytical tools and methods have been used in conducting the Social Impact Assessment.

Stakeholder Analysis: The team adopted the **Stakeholder Analysis** method as an entry point to conduct the social impact assessment. This analysis was necessary to get answers to many questions, e.g. who are the key stakeholders and what are their individual and group interests in the present project?

Gender analysis: -Another method adopted in the survey is **gender analysis** which focused on understanding and documenting the differences in gender roles, activities, needs and opportunities in the project context and highlights the different roles and behaviour of men and women in the affected household by the proposed land acquisition.

Secondary data: - Secondary data were collected from IDCO/NLC, and Sambalpur District Administration on the project and the reports prepared from previously conducted work were very useful source to understand the project logic and to limitations of the assessment.

Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA):-The study team also plans to adopt some community-based methods viz: **Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA)** to enable local people to work together to plan community development. Participatory methods included role playing which helps people to be creative, open their perspectives, understand the

choices that another person might face, and make choices free from their usual responsibilities. These exercises to be used by the surveyors to stimulate discussion, improve communication, and promote collaboration at the individual and community levels. PRA has not been employed successfully in Thelkoloji village due to the reason mentioned above. Efforts are being made to convince the people to conduct PRA with participation of the local people.

Observation and interview tools: Participant observation is a field technique used by the sociologists to collect qualitative data. This method was used by the survey team after thorough training on the concepts and methods to develop in depth understanding of people's motivations and attitudes.

Focused Group Discussions (FGD): FGD process has been discussed in Public Consultation Chapter.

Vulnerability analysis:-Vulnerability analysis is a visual technique to engage local people in the rapid data collection and analysis of social stratification in a community which focuses on the factors that constitute wealth, such as ownership or right to use productive assets, their relationship to locally powerful people, labour, income, indebtedness, and so on. The household survey questionnaire includes parameters to capture information on the wealth status. This technique has not been used as effectively as it could be done due to lack of access of the survey team into the village. But efforts are on to capture similar facts once the situation changes.

Access to resources: -Access to resources is another tool used to collect information by raising the awareness of the family leader about the extent of access to resources in the study area. The access varies according to gender, age, marital status, parentage, and so on. The access to educational, health, drinking water, banking, post and other facilities vary among households. The questions put to them revealed each family's access to resources.

Social Mapping: -A participatory and effective social mapping has not been possible due to conflicting situation in the survey village. Sincere efforts with the help of local administration are being made to conduct social mapping with the help of people.

3.4. Data Collection and Survey

The census method is adopted for household survey of likely affected households' in the area. Through cent percent affected household survey the team collected comprehensive and diverse socio- economic-demographic data pertaining to the conditions under which people live-their assets, income, debt, welfare, demographic characteristics, social and cultural factors which influence behavior, as well as social and economic change. Additional 5% of the non-affected households with a minimum of 10 households of the village were also selected through random sampling procedure and were also surveyed. It was important to assess the benefits to accrue from the proposed project and expected value from the assets likely to lose to the proposed project. The survey questions were pre- tested before the survey. The questions were asked to the householders in a voluntary way. Data were collected directly from respondents. The primary collection method was a paper questionnaire and the respondents have been asked by an enumerator to complete the questionnaire. The data so collected were verified manually and where error or voids were found the survey supervisor cross checked before data entry and household profile sheets

were generated. After data capture and initial cleaning, the data were processed up to the final edit and imputation stage. The final edit detected invalid responses and inconsistencies. Unanswered questions are also identified. Imputation by the supervisor replaced these missing, invalid or inconsistent responses with plausible values. When carried out properly, imputation can improve data quality by replacing non-responses with plausible responses similar to the ones that the respondents would have given if they had answered the questions. The nearest-neighbor method was used to impute certain household data as the respondents were absent for some reasons. This method is widely used in the treatment of non-response. The final estimates were certified after verification to ensure that the data are consistent and reliable.

The second set of surveys carried out relates to the **survey of common property/ infrastructure/ resources** likely to be affected. Objectives of the general infrastructure survey are to ensure proper benchmarking. As per the Orissa State R & R Policy, the socio-cultural, resources mapping and infrastructural survey has been conducted to include all the loss of the “public property” like school building, club house, hospital, ward buildings, electrical installation, place (s) of worship. Further social impact assessment has taken into consideration the impact of the project will have on all public and community properties, assets and infrastructure; particularly, 'roads, public transport, drainage, sanitation, sources of safe drinking water, community ponds,; public utilities, health care facilities, schools and educational facilities, places of worship, burial and cremation grounds, etc. Following three specific methods to identify and survey the locally available physical infrastructure have been adopted (i) walk over survey or scoping, (ii) social mapping of resources and (iii) FGD.

The **transect walk** consists of the surveyors who physically walk over and observe the whole impact area noting carefully and systematically various geographical features, such as:

(i) Area feature/layout of the village which include the geographical setting, settlement pattern, size, type. **(ii) Types of roads:** This is inclusive of both internal and external roads leading to lands, houses, forests, pastures, other area and towns. **(iii) Water bodies:** River, streams, tanks, piped water, hand pumps, fishing ponds, temple ponds, wells (include community owned, caste group owned, others), bore wells, water quality and seasonal fluctuations in water availability and water quality. **(iv) Forest and Pasture:** available or not, their use is allowed or not, their extent, sufficiency for the local needs of the people and cattle for each season, tree species and grass and their relationship to local occupations season wise; flora and fauna, timber and buildings. **(v) Agricultural lands:** extent, type, cropping pattern, irrigated or dry, plantations or seasonal crops, sufficiency for the local population. **(vi) Stonesand stone quarries,** sands and sand quarries, bricks and brick kilns, their relationship to local building types and architecture and related occupations. **(vii) Topography,** land slopes, direction of streams, water logging, flood proneness of the village or lack of water, hilly, plain, or coastal conditions, flora and fauna as they relate to the occupations in the village/town for example goats, fishery, sheep rearing, dairying, and cattle and their relation to draft power in agriculture, orchards and their relation to fruit markets, cold storage and fruit processing etc., **(viii) Existing buildings** such as Schools, Temples/religious places, Government buildings, Shops and Markets; **(ix) Religious places,** cremation grounds, play grounds, cattle pond, jatra grounds, akhadas, gardens and parks. **(x) Disposal of wastes:** cattle, human and other wastes.

Resource Mapping: The Resource Mapping was undertaken in identifying other existing resources, and their adequacy in the affected villages. These resources include: **(a) Electricity-** hydro power/nuclear power/coal based/wood based/biogas etc, which are the

main source of lighting, cooking and other domestic purposes. Enquire into each type as more than one source may be used, availability in all seasons, **(b) Transport facilities** like road transport, railways; **(c) Communication facilities** like telephones, post offices, e-mail facilities, satellite enabled mobile phones, television and radio, newspapers and periodicals; **Banking institutions** and credit facilities, credit co-operative societies, money lenders, self-help groups; **(e) Marketing networks**, shops and services, business and industries, fair price shops, milk co-operative societies, cattle markets, ponds; **(f) Go down and Cold Storage facilities;** **(g) Flour mills, Saw mills, Pounding mills;** **(h) Quarrying sites;** **(i) Brick Yards; Wood lots;** **(j) Health and educational facilities** like doctors, hospitals, schools, high schools, colleges. **(k) Cremation ground; platforms, shed (for use during the rainy season) water source pipe/pond,** availability of firewood for cremation, location with regard to the village and to other significant infrastructure and or social or cultural property. **(l) Sanitation and waste disposal:** where open defecation has been noticed, the need for toilets for men, women and students under the Swachh Bharat Mission or any other such scheme has been identified in the plan.

The third survey concerned the socio-cultural survey of the affected villages. The surveyors faced one of the most difficult time in identifying and locating the socio-cultural components in the impact area of the project.

Chapter-4

Policy Framework

4.1. Introduction

This chapter discusses the legal framework, relevant laws and guidelines of the country as well as those of the state applicable to the proposed industry project. The provisions of Acts, Rules, Regulations and policies of Government of India and Odisha need special mention. The existing legislations and policies provide a framework for the planning and implementing a resettlement and rehabilitation plan which would achieve sustainable income, health, education, water, sanitation and appropriate livelihood opportunities in the affected villages. This chapter, therefore, delineates the existing national and state legislations and policies indicating the implementing / regulating institutions relevant for the land acquisition, resettlement and the environment. The entitlements of the households are based on these statutory provisions, rules and policies. The legal framework, therefore, aims at protecting and improving the overall socio-economic and environment status of the area and PAFs.

The SIA report is based on the provisions of Acts, Rules, Regulations and policies of Government of India and Government of Odisha. This chapter, therefore, briefly provides the existing national and state legislations and policies relevant for the land acquisition.

4.2. The Applicable Laws

Execution of development projects is backed by laws for which it is imperative to analyze these Acts/Rules to understand the legal procedures for the implementation of the proposed railway project. The following sub-sections have summarized the statutory framework in which the projects will be implemented with respect to the social issues as well as Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 on settlement and rehabilitation of the project affected families (PAFs). The existence of a separate Resettlement & Rehabilitation(R&R) policy supplements the existing laws in addressing various social and resettlement issues arising out of project implementation. The project authorities will ensure that project activities implemented are duly consistent with the legal framework in the national, state and local context.

1) The Constitution (73rd Amendment) Act, 1992

Article 40 of the Constitution which enshrines one of the Directive Principles of State Policy, lays down that the State shall take steps to organize Gram panchayats/Municipality and endow them with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as units of self-government. Accordingly, a new Part relating to Gram Panchayats/Municipality was added in the Constitution to provide *inter alia*, Gram Sabha in a Village/Urban or group of villages/ Urban; constitution of Panchayats at Gram panchayats //Municipality at Urban level and other levels with responsibilities upon the Gram panchayats / Municipality with respect to the preparation of plans for economic developments and social justice and for the implementation of development schemes.

2) The Provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996. (PESA)

The provisions of PESA, therefore, will be applicable. The PESA came into force with effect from 24th December, 1996 and has the objectives to provide for the extension of the provisions of Part IX of the Constitution relating to the Panchayats to the Scheduled Areas as referred to in Clause (1) of Article 244 of the Constitution. Every village shall have a Gram Sabha and every Gram Sabha shall be competent to safeguard and preserve the traditions and

customs of the people, their cultural identity, community resources and the customary mode of dispute resolution; shall approve the plans, programmes and projects for social and economic development before such plans, programmes and projects are taken up for implementation by the Panchayat at the village level.

3) The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013:

The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (Act 2013 in brief) was enacted to ensure consultation with institutions of local self-government established under the Constitution for a humane, participative, informed and transparent process for land acquisition for public purpose with the least disturbance to the land owners and other affected families and to provide just and fair compensation to the affected families whose lands are proposed to be acquired.

4.3 Main Elements of the Act 2013:

i) Land Acquisition:

Land may be acquired only for public purposes i.e. for defence and national security; infrastructures like roads, railways, and ports built by government and public sector enterprises: planned development and improvement of village or urban sites and residential purposes for the poor and landless, government administered schemes or institutions, etc. Land can also be acquired for public private partnership (PPP) and for private companies. For acquisition of land for the PPP projects, the prior consent of at least 75 percent the project affected persons (PAPs) is essential. For acquisition of land for the private companies, the prior consent of at least 80 percent the project affected families (PAFs) is essential. As per the assessment done for the Establishment of Industry at Thelkolei village, more than 90 percent project affected families in the SIA study villages have given their informal consent to part with their land for the said project.

ii) Process of Land Acquisition

As per the act, the government shall conduct a Social Impact Assessment (SIA) in consultation with the Gram Panchayats in rural areas followed by public hearing in the affected areas to ascertain the views of the affected families which shall be recorded. Before the acquisition of land, a preliminary notification indicating the intent to acquire land must be issued within 12 months from the date of evaluation of the SIA. Subsequently, the government shall conduct a survey to determine the extent of land to be acquired. If the government is satisfied that a particular piece of land must be acquired for public purpose, the government shall acquire the land. No transaction for the specified land from the date of the preliminary notification till the completion of the land acquisition process will be permissible. For purpose of this rail project the public notification for SIA study was issued by the Revenue and Disaster Management Department, Government of Odisha.

iii) Compensation

The compensation of land acquisition is determined by the district Collector and awarded by him/her to the land owner within two years from the date of publication of declaration of acquisition. The process of determination of compensation is made on the basis of the market value of the acquired land. The criteria of assessing and determining the market value of the land are: (i) the market value, if any, specified in the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 for the registration of sale deeds or agreement to sell, as the case may be, in the area, where the land is situated; or (ii) the average sale price for similar type of land situated in the nearest villages or nearest vicinity area; or (iii) consented amount of compensation as agreed upon under sub-

section(2) of section 2 in case of acquisition of lands for private companies or for public-private partnership projects, whichever is higher: Provided that the date of market value shall be the date on which the notification has been issued under section-11. The average sale price referred to in clause (ii) shall be determined taking into account the sale deeds or the agreement to sell registered for similar type of area in the near village or near vicinity area during immediately preceding three years of the year in which such acquisition of land is proposed to be made. For determining the average sale price, one-half of the total number of sale deeds or the agreement to sell in which the highest sale price has been mentioned shall be taken into account.

iv) Process of Rehabilitation & Resettlement(R&R):

The detailed provisions are made in the Act for R&R which is applicable to every affected family. Once the preliminary notification for acquisition is published, an administrator shall be appointed and he/she shall conduct a survey and prepare the R&R scheme. This scheme shall then be discussed in the local; panchayat where land is acquired. Any objections to the R&R scheme shall be heard by the Administrator. Subsequently, the Administrator shall prepare a report for the purpose of R&R who will be responsible for the execution of the scheme. The commissioner for R&R shall supervise the implementation of the scheme. In the context of Establishment of Industry at Thelkolei, approval was accorded by the collector of Sambalpur for acquisition of 153.88 acres of private land for which the study has been conducted.

Table-4.1: Brief Provisions of the Act, 2013

Sl. No.	Section	Provisions of the Section in brief
01.	Section 4(1) – Publication of SIA notification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total duration of Social Impact Assessment Study is 6 months.
02.	Section 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public Hearing to examine draft SIA Report including SIMP for finalisation of SIA final report
03.	Section 6 (1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Publication of SIA Study report including SIMP
04.	Section 7(1) – Expert group to evaluate SIA Report.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Expert Group consist of 2 non official social scientist, 2 representatives of Panchayats/ Gram Sabha, 2 experts on rehabilitation and 1 technical expert in the subject area Publication of recommendation of the Expert Group within 2 months
05.	Section 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examination of proposals for land acquisition and Social Impact Assessment Report by appropriate Government
06.	Section 11(1) - Notice to acquire land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Publication of Preliminary Notification for land acquisition
07.	Section 11 (5) – Land record Updating	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The prescribed period for updating land records is 2 months.

08.	Section 14- Action to be taken on SIA lapse period	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ If Section 11(1) is not published within 12 months (18months from the date of 4(1) notification) after the submission of SIA report under section 7, such report will lapse. Then fresh SIA study is to be done before acquisition under section 11. ▪ Appropriate government shall have the power to extend the period of 12 months
09.	Section 15(1) - Hearing of objections	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Hearing shall be done within 60 days from the date of 11(1) notification
10.	Section 16(1) – preparation of R&R Scheme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ After the publication of 11(1) notification by Collector, Administrator for R&R shall conduct census survey of affected families. ▪ Administrator (appointed by Government of Odisha) will be not below the rank of Deputy Collector or equivalent official of Revenue Department.
11.	Section 16(5)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Public hearing of R&R Scheme
12.	Section 16(6)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Submission of draft R&R scheme to Collector
13.	Section 17(1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Review of R&R scheme by Collector with R&R committee
14.	Section 18 - Approval of R&R scheme by Commissioner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Officer of the rank of Commissioner or Secretary to the Government of Odisha
15.	Section 19(1) – Publication of declaration and summary of R&R	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To be published within a period of 12 months from the notification under section 11 (1) excluding stay or court order
16.	Section 19(7) - Lapse of notification under section 11(1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ If no declaration is made within 12 months from the notification under section 11 (1) excluding stay or court order
17.	Section 21(1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Notice to person interested for taking possession.
18.	Section 23	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Land Acquisition Award by Collector
19.	Section 25 - Lapse of entire proceeding for acquisition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Award to be made within 12 months from the date of declaration under section 19. Government of Odisha shall have the power to extend the period with justification.
20.	Section 26	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Determination of the market value land by Collector
21.	Section 27	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Collector will determine the work of compensation to the land owner
22.	Section 29	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Determination of value of things attached to land or building

23.	Section 31(1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ R&R award by Collector ▪ Collector shall take possession after ensuring 100% compensation payment and R&R entitlement or ▪ Tendered within a period of 3 months for Compensation and 6 months for R&R entitlements.
24.	Section 38(1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Power to take possession of land to be acquired by Collector
25.	Section 38(2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ R&R process to be completed in all respect before displacing the PAFs.
26.	Section 43(3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Formulation, Execution and monitoring of R&R scheme shall vest in the Administrator under the direction and control of Government of Odisha and Commissioner R&R.
27.	Section 44(1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Appointment of R&R Commissioner
28.	Section 44(2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Commissioner will be responsible for supervising the formulation of R&R schemes or plans and proper implementation of such schemes or plans.
29.	Section 44(3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Commissioner shall be responsible for post implementation social audit in consultation with Gram Sabha in Rural areas.
30.	Section 45(1) Composition of R&R committee: (acquisition of equal to or more than 100 acres of land)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Collector will be Chairman. Women representative residing in affected area; Representative of ST & SC residing in the affected area; Representative of NGO working in the area; Representative of Nationalized bank; Land Acquisition Officer of the project; Chairpersons of the Panchayats or municipalities located in the affected area or their nominees; Chairperson of the District Planning Committee or his nominee; MP and MLA of the concerned area or their nominees; Representative of the land requiring body namely IDCO and Administrator for R&R as member-convenor.

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

The Government of Odisha in exercise of the powers conferred by sub- section (1) of Section 109 of the Act 2013 has framed “The Odisha Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules, 2016” (Rules 2016 in short). The State Government has established NCDS an independent organization as the State SIA Unit which is responsible for ensuring that the SIA study is conducted as per the provisions of the Act. The SIA Unit has to engage an agency or individual to conduct the study. In the present

case NCDS has engaged the ARKITECHNO Consulting to conduct the SIA and submit SIMP in consultation with public hearings in Gram Panchayats. As the land proposed to be acquired comes for Industry project of IDCO the Social Impact Mitigation and Management Plan has been prepared in consultation with the representatives of the affected Gram Panchayats and District Collector of Sambalpur. These rules provide the SIA process, and associated matters. Those have been briefly listed in the Table below:

Table: 4.2 Odisha Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in LA, R&R Rules, 2015

Summary of the Odisha Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules, 2015 as applicable		
Sl. No.	Rule	Description of the Rule
1.	Rule 6	Constitution of the State Social Impact Assessment (SIA) unit
2.	Rule 8	State Government to rectify for carrying out SIA study.
3.	Rule 9	Conducting of the SIA study in consultation with the concerned Panchayats.
4.	Rule 10	Selection of the SIA Team
5.	Rule 11	Process of conducting SIA
6.	Rule 12	SIMP to including R&R Entitlement matrix
7.	Rule 17	SIMP to include Development plan in case of acquisition on scheduled areas
8.	Rule 14	Process of conducting Public hearing in Gram Sabhas on the findings of SIA
9.	Rule 15	Publication of SIA Report and SIMP

5) **Orissa Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy, 2006:** In pursuance to the provisions in para 13 of the R & R Policy of 2006, fresh revised rates have been issued by the Government of Odisha in 2015 and fresh rates have been fixed for assistance for self-relocation; house building assistance and one time assistance in lieu of employment; assistance for agricultural land, temporary shed, transport allowance etc. The intention of the policy is to provide support to the PAFs and award compensation.

I. National Policy for Resettlement and Rehabilitation, 2007:

In the National Policy for Resettlement and Rehabilitation (NPRR) introduced in 2004 by the Government of India and larger scope adopted in 2007 provides executive instructions and is applicable to projects displacing 500 or more families. Though the present case does not directly come within its ambit, the NPRR lays down basic norms and packages in the shape of policy which essentially addresses the need to provide assistance to the asset less rural poor, support the rehabilitation efforts of the resource poor sections (SC, ST small and marginal farmers and women) that are likely to be affected in the land acquisition.

II. Policy Guidelines on conducting surveys – 2008:

Odisha Government has issued the guidelines for conducting socio-economic survey, socio-cultural survey and infrastructural survey for all projects involving acquisition of lands. In the present SIA study these guidelines guided the surveys.

III. Relevant Legal Provisions:

The above descriptions have been briefly captured for easy reference to take appropriate action by the authorities concerned. Having discussed those important legislations and policies, the remaining aspects are being furnished in a tabular format. Those enactments, statutes, and policies are furnished in the table below:

Table 4.3- Relevant legal provisions, objectives and Institutions

Impacts	Acts / Rules / Regulations/ Policies	Objectives relevant to the SIA/ SIMP	Implementation / Regulatory Agency
There may be forest lands which may get affected due to the private land acquisition where the Tribal and others’ traditional rights will be adversely affected.	The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006	To ensure that such dwellers who may get affected will be entitled as per their forest rights.	Collector of Sambalapur district, and Industry Department, GoO.
The affected households will lose their cultivable, homestead lands and also livelihood. Thus, they will be entitled to receive compensation as per statutes.	The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013	To ensure, in consultation with institutions of local self-government and Gram Sabha, a humane, participative, informed and transparent process for land acquisition and to provide just and fair compensation to the affected families.	The competent authority, appropriate Government and Collector as defined in the Act
The guidelines issued by the Government of Odisha will be guiding the land acquiring authorities for payment of fair compensation.	The Odisha Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules, 2016.	To ensure and conduct SIA study and a humane, participative, informed and transparent process for land acquisition and to provide just and fair compensation to the affected families in consultation with Gram Sabha.	The competent authority, appropriate Government and Collector as defined in the Act

Impacts	Acts / Rules / Regulations/ Policies	Objectives relevant to the SIA/ SIMP	Implementation / Regulatory Agency
The guidelines issued by the Government of Odisha will be guiding the land acquiring authorities for payment of fair compensation.	Orissa Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy, 2006 and subsequent revised Policy guidelines.	The policy envisages Socio-economic survey, and Socio cultural and Infrastructural Survey where the land acquisition takes place	Revenue and Disaster Management Department of Government of Odisha and District Collector of Sambalpur
The SIA, Household survey, Socio-cultural survey, Village Infrastructure survey etc will explore the magnitude of impact likely to arise due to proposed land acquisition.	Policy Guidelines on conducting surveys - 2008	To follow the guidelines to conduct Socio-economic survey, and Socio cultural and Infrastructural Survey where the land acquisition takes place	The NCDS-SIA Authority of the Odisha Government
Degradation of water quality due to Industry	The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974	To control and monitor water pollution as per prescribed limits, norms and discharge from workers' camp site and other places.	Odisha State Pollution Control Board.
Environmental impact	E I A Notification, September 14, 2006	For all Development Projects	Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) and Forest Department,GoO
Adverse public grievances	National Environmental Appellate Authority Act, 1997	For Grievances to be redressed	Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) and Forest Department,GoO

Chapter-5

Public Discussion

5.1 Introduction

The public consultation as part of the Social Impact Assessment is the transparent process of acquiring private lands for public purpose. Such public participation in SIA exercise provides the opportunity to the community to raise issues regarding the lands being proposed for acquisition. Early public consultation means the early resolution of conflicts between the acquiring body and the land owners. Every project has some social impacts. The key is to identify possible negative impacts early, get agreement from project proponent on these impacts and then design a program to study the affected area and assess impacts so as to empower the acquiring body to mitigate the negative impacts. If the project is sound and for public purpose, land acquisition becomes easy. Many times the acquiring body will offer to improve the existing conditions of the PAFs and their social and environmental conditions as part of the project. Here, in this chapter on public consultation namely (a) Focused Group Discussion (b) Public hearing

5.2 Public Discussion background

The Discussion has been completed in Thelkolei village over the study period. The brief record notes of discussion in the discussion are furnished in this village. The list of villagers and people's representatives who participated in the discussion in this village

Stakeholders:

The discussion was conducted with villagers comprising of representatives from both affected and non-affected households. The discussion stakeholders from whom impact information were sought can be categorized as under: (1) directly affected families (women, elders and young members); (2) Non-affected villagers (may be indirectly affected) members; (3) village opinion makers and leaders; (4) Women SHG Members and SHG functionaries; (5) ward Members and members of various community groups. Facilitators (including SIA team members) briefed the stakeholders about the intent of the FGD and sought the participants to inform the positive and negative impacts of the project as per their perception.

Objectives of the discussion

The main purpose of the discussion in the village was to (i) inform villagers about the importance of the proposed Construction of Ash Dyke area project and total land (including private lands) area of their village would be acquired including the names of households who will be losing their homestead / agricultural lands and attached assets for this purpose; (ii) verify whether they are aware of the areas where the proposed Construction of Ash Dyke area their village; (iii) verify whether they are aware of new Land Acquisition Act and Rules as well as inform them about important provisions of the said Act and Rule along with provisions of other relevant Acts; (iv) understand various issues and challenges associated with land acquisition including its social impacts (both short term and long term) on the local area, environment, economy, its population, their lives / livelihoods, social infrastructure,

education, health and culture etc.; (v) identify how the direct land loser households as well as the indirectly affected households being impacted due to loss of common property resources (CPRs), socio-economic infrastructures, etc.; (vi) obtain their feedbacks on how to deal with and address the emerging issues and challenges and (vii) to assess whether they are willing to part their land for the proposed project?

Process adopted for one to one Discussion:

Discussion was conducted in this village in order to document perception about the impacts of the land acquisition for the Construction of Ash Dyke area project including the social impacts on the area, its ecology, people- their lives and livelihoods, socio-economic conditions. Prior to the visit staff from Arkitechno consulting Pvt. Ltd and Project proponents had made arrangements for conducting the discussion. Discussion Check list was prepared prior to holding the discussion and was used by members of the facilitation one to one. Village profile developed on the information collected from the Revenue administration was used as reference by the individuals. It included demographic profile, livelihood pattern, and landholding pattern etc. In the discussion the team welcomed the participants and briefly explained the purpose of the discussion, the legal importance of the Act 2013 and the Rules 2016 to undertake the SIA in a transparent, non-partisan and neutral manner. Specific questions were raised on their general expectation on the compensation for acquisition of their land for the project. Women participants were specifically asked to share their perception and observation on various social issues. Several open-ended questions were raised ranging from loss of land rights, loss of livelihood, their needs and aspiration for a better life. The SC and ST stakeholders were enquired to know their perception of the project impact.

Thelkoloi village located at the opposite of the main gate of Bhushan Steel Plant is highly exposed to pollution. It is the GP head quarter with more than 4, 000 population, consisting of 17.7% SC population, 19% ST population and rest others. It also has 3 AWCs, 1 high School, 1 PHC, 3 temples, 6 ponds, 1 Police Stations in it. It also has a market place just in front of the main gate of Bhushan Steel Plant. It also has a haat market at the middle of the village. The village has mainly 5 approach roads into it made up of concrete.

some people argument that the village is already polluted by the presence of the Bhushan plant over there. The construction of Ash Dyke there will further degrade the environmental condition of the village leading to health hazards of the people.

some people who have already sold their land to Bhushan and established different business set up like huge number of houses for rent, shops and other investments and are gained economically dominant status in the village are afraid that if other people of the village gain huge amount of money by selling away their lands to the present company, they may loose their economic and social dominance in the village. Hence, they support the resistance.

Majority of the land losers residing in and out of the village are interested to give away their land.

Amulya Nayak demanded that efforts should be made from the administration to make sophisticated arrangement for controlling pollution in the village. He also demanded for

scaling up of health facility for the people in the village and demanded uninterrupted supply of safe drinking water and maintenance of solar system.

Mr. Nirakar Tripathy requested to shift the whole village to other place if the Ash Dyke is made in the village. Give land for land so that cultivators can be in safe zone. He also requested to enable the local administration to regulate and monitor the activities of the implementing agency to resist them from doing things that go against the larger interest of the local people in the village.

5.3 Public Hearing

Public hearing for this project was held on dated 25.08.2023 in the project affected village and the process was documented. Under the rules of the Govt. of India and the corresponding rules and policies of the Govt. of Odisha, the project affected families in the affected area were notified for a Public Hearing through the eligible officials and a copy of the SIA given to them. The suggestions of all the participants of the Public Hearing were recorded and the SIMP report was accordingly developed and finalized. The proposals and the suggestions of the participants of the Public Hearing have been incorporated in the final document of the Social Impact Mitigation Plan (SIMP). The project affected families who are likely to be negatively impacted by the project will be compensated through the SIMP. The main objective of the SIA study was to identify and measure the major adverse impacts on the community people and to plan appropriate solutions against the negative impacts of the project so as to turn out the positive impacts of the project.

Based on the draft report of the SIA study for the construction of Ash dyke Project, on behalf of District Collector and Magistrate, Sambalpur district had issued public notices bearing letter No. 620 dated 09.08.2023 for the organization of the public hearings. More than 15 days prior to the scheduled of public hearing dates, people were provided a copy of the draft SIA study report to go through details in the affected Gram Panchayat office. The notification urged people to attend public hearing at specified date, time and venue. It also requested people to present their views on the SIA survey in the context of land acquisition for the upcoming Ash dyke Project in the district of Sambalpur. Besides the government initiatives, Arktitechno Consultancy (India) Pvt. Ltd. also involved in community mobilization to ensure that maximum affected households attend the Public Hearing Meeting. Stakeholders like project affected persons of the study village, their elected representatives, government functionaries from the District, Tehasil and Gram Panchayat level were invited to attend the hearings. The details of the public hearing schedule are given below:

Details of all public hearing programs have been captured through audio visual shootings in Pen drive/DVDs and one Pen drive/DVD for each public hearing are attached with the report for reference.

A public consultation meeting (public hearing) was held on 25.08.2023 at 10.00 A.M at Gram Panchayat office premises of village Thelkoloji of Sambalpur district for the proposed

Ash Dyke of 3 X 800 MW Thermal Power Project. The meeting was chaired by Sri. Pradeep Kumar Sahu, Additional District Magistrate, Sambalpur. Subcollector Sambalpur, Tahsiladar Rengali, BDO Rengali, Land Officer IDCO, Land Acquisition Officer Sambalpur, and Asst. Environment officer SPCB, Sambalpur were also present in the meeting. The meeting was also attended by Sri. K. Satya Prasad, Executive Director & Project Head M/s NLC Talabira Thermal Power Project. Around 300 people including the land losers and other residents of Thelkoloji village were present in the meeting.



The public hearing was organized as per the scheduled date and time and all the officials were present. At the outset, the chair welcomed the public present in the meeting and informed the participants about the agenda of the meeting. The chair asked the NCDS empanelled agency M/s Arkitechno to present draft report of Socio Impact Assessment study report of before the stakeholders and invited for their suggestions/ consultations.

In response to the call of the chair, Mr. Deepak Nayak, Specialist R & D, M/s Arkitechno Consultants (India) Pvt. Ltd., presented the draft report of Social Impact Assessment study in the meeting. He described the objectives and methods adopted in data collection, findings of the study and suggestions of the respondents and recommendations to mitigate the social impact on the affected people of the proposed project.



Then the chair of the meeting followed by Mr. Nayak invited and requested all members of the project affected families to present their thoughtful views and opinion about the anticipated impact of the proposed project and their ideas on effective mitigation of its negative outcomes. It was assured to the participants that their views and feedbacks (both negative and positive) would be recorded invariably for the decision-making process. In total, 30 participants out of the total people attended the programme presented their views and feedbacks on the above matter. Their views and demands have been recorded and presented in this report (please see **Annexure-I**). Few villagers (mostly non-land losers) were putting up slogans against the establishment of the proposed project. These people obstructed the signature of the participants in the attendance sheets. By the time, only 18 signatures had been taken from the land losers (See **Annexure-II**). They wanted to submit their signatures along with their demands and feedbacks in writing. Hence, two different groups of the village presented their views, demands and feedbacks along with their signatures to the chair (See **Annexure-III & IV**) in paper. The few villagers who shouted against the project near the venue were also allowed to express their views and feedbacks in a peaceful way. The video recording of the entire proceeding of the public consultation also has been preserved for submission to the concerned authority along with the final report of the study.

The Public Hearing Meeting was concluded by LAO, IDCO with a brief vote of thanks to all the participants including affected families, Additional District Magistrate, Land Acquisition Officer, Tahasildar, BDO and Other officials for having provided their precious presence and suggestions. She also thanked the chair for hearing the complaints and appeals of the public and discussion in detail about their issues. She also thanked the affected persons for their participation peacefully in the public hearing meeting.

It was observed that majority of the land losers participated in the public consultation meeting and many expressed their views. NLCIL Company was informed and advised to take adequate precautionary measures to uphold the environment of the village while implementing the project. Although some of the villagers raised concern anticipating pollution, adequate mitigation plan has been submitted by NLCIL and has also been taken up as pre-condition while granting Environmental Clearance by MoEF, GOI.

Chapter-6

Socio-Economic & cultural Profile

6.1. About the District

This chapter describes about the socio-economic and cultural profile of people of the project affected households in the proposed Construction of Ash Dyke by NLC at Thelkolo. This also analyses the implications on land and livelihoods of the project affected families (PAFs) based on detailed household survey, village infrastructure survey and socio-cultural survey done. The results of these surveys established socio-economic status of PAFs and have indicated the nature and characteristics of mitigation interventions required to overcome the negative impacts of the proposed project.



Famous for its Sambalpuri Saree, the Sambalpur District is the western part of state of Odisha. The District is surrounded by Deogarh District in the East, Bargarh Districts in the West, Jharsuguda District in the North and Sonapur and Angul Districts in the South. The District of Sambalpur has a history full of events including Indian freedom struggle representing the different section of the society. Sambalpur is mentioned in the book of Ptomely as Sambalaka on the river Manada. Sambalpur District was subsequently divided

into four separate Districts. Bargarh District was separated in 1993, and Jharsuguda and Deogarh Districts were separated in 1994.

The District covering a geographical area of 6702 sq km lies between 20 degree 40' to 22 degree 11' North Latitude and 82 degree 39' to 85 degree 15' East Longitude. Total population of the District as per 2011 census is 10,41,099. Total male population of the District is 5,26,877 whereas total female population is 5,14,222. The District has got total 1,91,827 SC population and 3,55,261 ST population.

As per the administration of the District is concerned, the District of Sambalpur has got 3 sub divisions namely Sambalpur, Kuchinda and Rairakhol. There are 9 Tahasils, 9 Blocks, 24 Police stations, 1349 Revenue Villages and 138 Gram panchayats functioning in the District.

Sambalpur District experiences extreme type of climate with 66 rainy days and 153 centimeters rainfall on an average per annum. Most of the rainfall is confined to the months from June to October visited by south west monsoon. Mercury rises upto 47 degree C during May with intolerable heat wave and falls as low as 11.8 degree C during December with extreme cold. The rainfall is highly uneven and irregular.

The important crops grown in the District are rice, gram, tuar, arhar, sesame, groundnut, mustard, castor, linseed. Sugarcane is the most important cash crop grown in the District.

The literacy rate of Sambalpur District is 76.91 percent. Indian Institute of Management, Sambalpur University, Gangadhar Meher University, IIM, Veer Surendra Sai University of Technology (VSSUT), VSS Institute of Medical Science and Research (VIMSAR), Gayatri College of Pharmacy, Dr P.M Institute of Advanced studies in Education, Gayatri College of Management, Gayatri College of Pharmacy, Lajpat Rai Law College, Sambalpur Nursing college are the famous educational institutes in the District.

The District experiences many beautiful festivals round the year. Sital Sasthi is observed in the month of June. This festival is the marriage ceremony of Lord Shiva and Parvati. Nuakhai is the most important social festival of the District. Bhajijuntia festival is celebrated on the Mahastami Day of Durga Puja. The Puajijuntia festival is observed by mothers to invoke the grace of Lord Dutibahana for the long life and prosperity of their sons. Other religious festivals which are observe include Shiva Ratri, Dola Yatra, Durga Puja, Janmanstami, Diwali, Ganesh Puja and Saraswati Puja.

Many eminent personalities have taken birth on the soil of the Sambalpur District. Bir Surendra Sai (freedom fighter), Gangadhar Meher (Poet of nature), Bhama Bhoi (celebrated religious and poet), Satya Narayan Bohidar (Pioneer of Sambalpuri language and grammer), Swapneswar Das (accomplished poet and eminent journalist), Gokulanand Panda (Poet of extraordinary caliber), Sunil Mishra (renowned writer of humour and social satire), Braja Mohan Panda (Educationist of repute) and Laxmi Narayan Mishra (Eminent freedom fighter) are the famous personalities of this soil.

History of Sambalpur District

According to O.Malley, Sambalpur has been derived from the presiding Goddess "Samalai" whose image was founded by BalaramDev, the first Chauhan Raja of Sambalpur, beneath a Simuli (Silk Cotton) tree. The present district was in ancient time a part of South Koshala, which roughly comprises the modern district of Raipur and Bilaspur in Madhyapradesh. From the year 1993 and subsequently in the year 2004 Sambalpur district has been divided in

to four district namely Sambalpur, Bargarh, Deogarh and Jharsuguda and the present Sambalpur Revenue district consists of 9 blocks only.

The western most District of Odisha, Sambalpur District is believed to be named from the presiding Goddess Samalai, whose stone image was discovered by Balaram Dev, the first king of Sambalpur.

The District was amalgamated with Odisha in 1905. The District of Sambalpur was divided into four separate Districts. Bargarh was separated in 1993, and other two Jharsuguda, and Deogarh were separated in 1994.

Sambalpur District has a history that is full of events which also include its role in freedom struggle of the country. History reveals that in 4th century Samudragupta defeated King Mahendra of Koshala, the kingdom that included Sambalpur. During 5th and 6th centuries Sambalpur came under the rule of Sarbhapuriyas. In 7th century Panduvansi king Trivaradeva took the charge. Further, towards the close of 9th century king Janmajaya I Mahabhavagupta extended his empire which comprised Sambalpur District and Balangir District. Later his dynasty came to be known as Somvanshi dynasty. At the end of the Somvanshi rule, Sambalpur was occupied by the Kalachuris of Ratnapua. Acrid fight was seen between the Kalachuris and the Gandas in 13th century. Later on, the Gandas occupied Sambalpur.

In mid of 14th century Ramai Dev laid the foundation of Chauhan rule in western Odisha. However, the Chauhan rule ended in April, 1800, when Sambalpur was occupied by Marathas. Sambalpur District was occupied by British on 2nd January, 1804. Finally it passed on to the British in 1817. The following years witnessed the movements of the Kandhas and Binjhal Zamidars against the British. The erstwhile Sambalpur District was divided into four Districts on 31st March, 1993. The important historical relics in the District of Sambalpur are the temples built by the Chauhan rulers.

There are many historical places in the Sambalpur District that attracts tourists from different parts of the world. Hirakud Dam and its lake are regularly surrounded by migrant bird from Siberia. Leaning temple of Huma, the wild life Sanctuary at Badrama (Ushakuthi), Khalasuni and Debrigadh (wildlife sanctuary in the Barapahad mountain range- Chourasimal), Gudguda waterfall, Ghanteswari Temple attracts tourists in large number.

Samaleswari, the presiding deity of this region is enshrined at 'Samalai Gudi' on the bank of Mahanadi River. The other famous temple of the District is the Budharaja Temple, dedicated to Lord Shiva and is perched atop the Budharaja hill.

6.2 Economy

The economy of Sambalpur District is basically dependent on agriculture and secondly on forests. Forests play an important role in the economy in terms of contribution to revenue, Domestic Product as well as dependence of people for livelihood. The people living adjacent to the reserved forests of Sambalpur Forest Division are heavily dependent on these forests. In the past Sambalpur has been a great centre of diamond trade. Kendu leaf (*Diospyros Melanoxylon*) is also produced in Sambalpur. Tendu leaf is one of the most important non-wood forest products of Sambalpur and is also called as green gold of Odisha. Lately industrialization has started in the district and the prime industries of power, alumina and steel have been established. The place is famous for its globally renowned textile bounded

patterns and fabrics locally known as Baandha. Sambalpur is famous for its Hand loom textile works, popularly known as Sambalpuri Textile. It has earned international fame for its unique pattern, design and texture. Apart from textiles, Sambalpur has a rich tribal heritage and fabulous forestlands.

6.3 Agriculture of Sambalpur District

Geographical Situation - Sambalpur Revenue District consists of three Agriculture District namely Sambalpur, Kuchinda and Rairakhol comprising nine (9) block. Out of this nine blocks Dhankauda, Maneswar, Jujumura are mostly and part of Rengali as well as Jamankira are coming under Hirakud Command area. The rest blocks are of rainfed. The area under the Command area of Hirakud Dam Project has a fairly developed agricultural sector which contributes for the development of other sector also. The topography of the district is mostly undulating comprising ridges and valleys. All the ridges crest are the uplands and the upper slopes—the unbunded and banded are locally called Att and Mal lands respectively. These together constitute the high lands. The valley bottom lands are called Berna lands. The low lands are called Bahal lands.

Soil- Broadly speaking 4 types of soils are available in the district. The red forest soil is available in Rairakhol and Kuchinda sub division, which are suitable for orchards & dry land crops like Arhar. The brown forest soil is available in Kuchinda area, which is suitable for fruit crops, Sandy soil suitable for Ground nut & pulses are available in several areas.

Climates- The district experience extreme type of climate with hot and dry summer followed by humid monsoon and severe cold in winter. The temperature varies between 10 to 46 degree centigrade. The district gets rainfall from south-west monsoon. The annual average rain fall of the district is 1495.7 mm.

Handicraft- Sambalpur has a rich and prosperous tradition of handcraft which has been handed down to the present generation of artisans, astonishingly adding dexterous innovation and skill. Principal among them are the hand loom fabrics of the cotton and tusser silk that have gained worldwide popularity and demand. Often woven by indigenous weavers since ages and evolved through new methods of tie and dye (Bandha O kala), the sambalpuri handloom carries on with acclaim and applause. Master weavers and designers are faithfully engrossed in this field keeping intact their artistic potential in intricate pattern and delicate design. Bamboo and reed worker make furniture from bamboo, basket makers weave attractive baskets from multi-colored bamboo-wicker for domestic use as well as household decoration. Household items made from golden grass (Berna) in Sambalpur are very attractive, providing gainful and creative entertainment to the women folk in almost every house in the village Bhatra and its periphery. The brass metal and Terracotta works includes designs of different deities, various forms and motives exhibiting striking beauty and utility value.

6.4 Eminent Personalities of Sambalpur District

Veer Surendra Sai- Born on 23rd January, 1809 in Khinda village near Lapanga on the way to Jharsuguda about 40 km to the north of Sambalpur, Odisha. He ascended the throne of Sambalpur in the year 1827. Popularly known as a warrior, Surendra Sai led a revolution against the British Rulers, assembling thousands of protesters. He was incarcerated by the

then British Rulers and breathed his last on 28th February, 1884. Called as Sivaji of Odisha, Surendra Sai has been remembered for his unflinching patriotism, dedication for the motherland. He is regarded as the foremost fighter of Freedom movement of the Country.

Swabhab Kabi Gangadhar Meher - Born on August 9, 1862 on the day of Sravana Purnima at Barpali, Bargarh Diistrict (undivided Sambalpur Dist.) in a weaver family. Educated up to 5th Class. Dr. Mayadhar Mansingh has high esteem for Gangadhar Meher and in his History of Odia literature he has opined “All told, Gangadhar Meher is one of the rarest personalities and poets in the whole range of Odia Literature”. His poetic creation includes ‘Pranaya Ballari’, ‘Kichaka Badha’, ‘Indumati’, ‘Utkal Laxmi’, ‘Ayodhya’, ‘Bharati Bhabana’, ‘Bhakti Upahar’, ‘Kabita Mala’ & ‘Krushaka Sangita’ Gangadhar is idely known as poet of nature. He is rated as a great poet in Indian Literature. Died on April 4, 1924. His poetries can be decided into lyrics, devotional, patriotic, reformativ, ethical, agricultural, elegy and narration of nature. His prose creation include ‘Atma Jeevani’, ‘Shri Nruparaj Singh’, ‘Purana Kabi Fakir Mohan’, Swargriya Kasinath Panda, Ehaki Prothibira Sabda, Sikshit, Asikhsit & Sikshya Bhimanini.’

Santha Kabi Bhima Bhoi - Born in the year 1850, Baisakh Purnima, the celebrated religious poet and devotee Bhima Bhoi, it is said, was bron in a Kandha Family in village Granadihs of Rairakhol Sub-Division in Sambalpur District of Odisha. Bhima Bhoi was died in 1895, Siva Chaturdasi. He was born blind. According to the poet him-self, he could acquire his poetic prowess and knowledge about religion only by the blessings of his guru “Mahima Mahaprabhu”, A list of books written by Bhima Bhoi are Stuti Chintamani, Sruti Nisedha Gita, Ashtaka Bihari Gita, Bhajanamal etc.. His own feeling of compassion for the mankind is most sticking . He says, the suffering can tolerate, let my life in hell, but let the suffering of Universe Mitigate. I would prefer to stay in hell foreve, if that would save the world.

Satya Narayan Bohidar - Known as the pioneer of Sambalpuri language and grammer, Satya Narayan Bohidar was born on 1st August, 1913 at Sonapur. His formative and creative years were spent in Sambalpur that produced a good no. of literary translations and biographies. Fighting against all odds, Sri Bohidar was successful in preparing the dictionary and grammer specially in Sambalpuri Language which provided a significant identity to it. Satya Narayan Bohidar died on 31st December, 1980, leaving a great legacy behind him to influence the future generations.

Swapneswar Das - Swapneswar Das was born on 25th January, 1866 in Rohinia village of Bargarh in un-divided Sambalpur district. He was primarily a grammarian and translator . Swapneswar was known as an accomplished poet and eminent journalist. He edited the news weeklies such as “Utkal Sebaka”, “Hirakhanda”, “Sadhana” and composed a masterpiece “Veda Kalpadruma”, divided into 75 volumes. Endowed with “Vidyalankar” honour, Swapneswar died on 3rd June, 1962. He is remembered amidst literary circles for his immense contribution to language and literature.

Gokulanand Panda - Born in the year 1887 in a Zamindar family of Rampella, Gokulanand Panda was a poet of extraordinary caliber. His works include “Hrudaya Lahari”, a collection of poems written on myriad thought of life and experiences. Besides Gokulanand was an artist of taste. He met an immature death in the year 1951.

Sunil Mishra - A renowned writer of humour and social satire, Sunil Mishra was very popular in field of journalism and drama. He was the founder – editor of “Jana Samikshya”, a

magazine on humour. As a play Wright, Sunil also composed dramas among which “Manikya Munda”, “Nursingha Nath” and “Akbar Ray” are much acclaimed. He died on 31st August, 1986.

Braja Mohan Panda - Academician, political activist, agriculturist, social worker and littérateur rolled in to one, Braja Mohan Panda who was born on 5th June, 1890 in village Larambha of un-divided Sambalpur district. He was educated from a primary school at Sambalpur, Revenshaw Collagiate School at Cuttack and later on from Presidency Collage of Calcutta in literature and law. Braja Mohan was instrumental in establishment of Larambha College, the oldest College of Western Odisha. Being a great reader of literature and an enthusiastic publisher of the works of many luminaries, Braja Mohan breathed his last on 15th May, 1965. He has been regarded as an Educationist of repute even today.

Siba Prasad Das - Born on 29th September, 1901 in village Rohania in un-divided Sambalpur district, Siba Prasad Das was an eminent writer of children’s literature and history. Besides compiling the rare history of Sambalpur i.e “Sambapur Itihas” and “Atitara Odisha”, Siba Prasad has also written a good number of valuable books on sports, environment. He has compiled a discourse on Geeta and Letters written by poet Gangadhar Meher at different times. Seriously involved in his avocation as a teacher, Siba Prasad started a printing press “Biswa Bharati” in Sambalpur Town and was admired for its transparency in publishing industry. He died on 24th May, 1976.

Nrusingha Guru - Born in the year 1901, Nrusingha Guru, well known as the Gandhi of Western Odisha, was a simple, dedicated and patriotic Freedom Fighter who had been jailed for several times for his active participation in Indian Freedom Movement. Associated in the service of the poor and downtrodden, Nrusingha Guru was incharge of Thakar Bapa Ashram and other socio – welfare organizations. He was a Journalist of commitments who had worked for the newspaper “Samaj” for more than two decades. Clad in simple loin cloth and unshaken by all material temptations, the Gandhian greatman died on 3rd January, 1984.

Chandra Sekhar Behera - Eminent Freedom Fighter, first lawyer in Sambalpur, Chardra Sekhar Behara was born on 20th May, 1873 in Dhankauda Village near Sambalpur Town. Remembered for his dedicated works for restoration of Odia Language in Western Odisha, Chandra Sekhar was actively concerned with the freedom movement and was jailed for several times. He was involved in a good no. of socio – political and cultural organizations. He was instrumental in the activities of Utkal Sammilani in formation of the separate statehood for Odisha. Chandra Sekhar breathed his last on 23rd January, 1936.

Jadunath Supakar - Born on 10th February, 1931 in an artisan’s family of Sambalpur town, Padmashree Jadunath Supakar was educated from National Arts School of Santiniketan. Starting as an artist of portraits, Jadunath earned his name as a great master of handicraft who continued his undying effort for popularity of forgotten traditional weaving. Working for national handloom Board, Jadunath tied his hand in Serriculture. His designs were highly appreciated in London, Paris, New York and he was engaged in weavers service center, established for the cause of artisans development. Jadunath was also known for his mastery in playing musical instruments.

Sradhakar Supakar- Being an accomplished personality Sradhakar Supakar was born on 8th April, 1915 in Jharuapara of Sambalpur district. Supakar was a multifaceted potential, bearing ample marks of academic performance, patriotism, political activism and Gandhian

values. He was opposition leader in the Odisha Legislative Assembly. Besides being a renowned research scholar who had been conferred a Doctorate in Humanities, Supakar was also a writer of eminence. His biography “Madhayama Purusa” and book of poems “Premara Aneka Ranga” have been much discussed in the literary circles. He died on 5th January, 1993.

Kasinath Singh - Migrated from Baisotyara of Northern India, Kasinath Singh permanently settled in Sambalpur as a physician. Kasinath served the patients affected by Cholera, Small Pox, Chiken Pox in Sambalpur. Besides he initiated many social works in Sambalpur and established a trust for such purposes in 1874. He was the family physician of Sambalpur Royal Family but treated all the patients, rich and poor alike without any prejudice.

Dr. Isaac Santra - Known for his service and benevolence par excellence, Isaac Santra was born in the year 1892 at Sambalpur. Being a Christian, he was persuaded by his family to join a missionary at Bolangir but his interest was different. He graduated as a Doctor from Cuttack and decided to dedicate himself in Leprosy Eradication Mission. He established a Lepor home at Hatibari, a village surrounded by dense forests and spent his time in serving the patients. Highly admired by the patients, academic circles in abroad, even by Mahatma Gandhi during later’s visit to Sambalpur for his humanitarianism and philanthropy, Isaac Santra was honoured by Govt. of India with “Padmashree” award. He also edited a magazine “Prabhatee”, propounding human values and qualities. He died on 29th August, 1968.

Biswaksen Mishra - Born in Sambalpur in the year 1887, Biswaksen had proved an illustrious example of talent in fighting against poverty. He was educated at Sambalpur and Kolkata, later became a lawyer who associated himself in social service and creative activities. Rejecting the government job, Biswaksen took active interest in farmers’ movement and cooperative struggles. Leading a sage-like life characterized by utter simplicity and honesty, Biswaksen breathed his last on Dussera 1957.

Balunkeswar Mishra - One of the committed and ideal teachers and lawyers, Balunkeswar Mishra had influenced the formative years of many great men as their teacher. He was instrumental in establishment of Pruthiraj High School at Bolangir and George High School at Bargarh. He had worked as the Secretary of the reception committee on the eve of Utakal Sammilani Convention at Sambalpur in the year 1915. He was extremely reedom-loving, honest, principle-oriented and simple. He breathed his last on 27th May, 1949 at Bargarh.

Janardan Pujari - Janardan Pujari, well known as the “Doctor Papa” in Sambalpur, was born on 10th November, 1893, in Rairakhol of Sambalpur district. Very truthful and contemplative from child-hood, Janardan completed his Medical Degree from Calcutta and spent his life time through health services. He was deeply religious and had established Satsangha Asharam as well as Kalyan Ashram in Sambalpur. Extensively traveled, Janardan Pujari had proved himself as a brilliant example in academics and public service. He died on 5th December, 1961.

Laxmi Narayan Mishra - Eminent Freedom Fighter, known for his selfless and sincere service to the motherland, Laxmi Narayan Mishra was born in the year 1906 and had left school as a student to join India’s Freedom Movement. He was imprisoned for seventeen years, for his active role in National struggle for Independence. Jail provided him advantage to be a scholar and Laxmi Narayan had become a real Pandit with his education on religion, culture and political thought. He was an expert in the languages like Sanskrit, Urdu, Bengali,

Telugu, Hindi, English and had earned a fame as an extraordinary orator. He was assassinated during a train journey at Jharsuguda.

Demography

Table 6.1 Administrative Setup of the district

Area	6,702.00 Sq.Km	Total Population	1,041,099
No. Of Blocks	9	No. of Tahasils	9
No. of Sub Divisions	3	No. of Gram Panchayats	138
No. of NAC	2	No. of Municipal Corporations	1
No. of Police Stations	24	No. of Villages	1322

Source: (2011 Census)

Table 6.2 Geographical details of the district

Geographical Area:	6,702.00 sq.km	Area under Forest:	3363.30 sq.km	50.18 %
Total:		1,041,099		in %
Male:		526,877		50.61
Female:		514,222		49.39
Rural:		733,006		70.41
Urban:		308,093		29.59
Scheduled Caste:		191,827		18.43
Scheduled Caste Male:		96,511		50.31
Scheduled Caste Female:		95,316		49.69
Scheduled Tribe		355,261		34.12
Scheduled Tribe Male:		177,565		49.98
Scheduled Tribe Female:		177,565		50.02
Population Density:		157 (Per sq.km)		
Literacy				
Total Literate :		703,691		67.59
Literate Male:		393,192		55.88
Literate Female:		310,499		44.12
Total Illiterate :		337,408		32.41
Illiterate Male:		133,685		39.62
Illiterate Female:		203,723		60.38
Households				
Total Households :		202,247		
Rural Households :		149,634		73.99
Urban Households :		52,613		26.01

Source: (2011 Census)

Sambalpur Development Authority, Sambalpur

The Sambalpur Development Authority was constituted on 02.10.1995 vide H& UD department Notification No.30964/HUD., dt.15.09.1995 u/s 3 of ODA Act. 1982. The Sambalpur Development Authority area comprises of 3 towns namely Sambalpur, Burla & Hirakud and 95 adjoining revenue villages extended over 488.75 sq.Kms.

Since, its inception, the Sambalpur Development Authority is ensuring all-round plan and systematic development of development plan area. As per the objective and preamble and its

responsibility the SDA have taken up number of social housing and commercial scheme for the general citizen of Sambalpur and have ensured plan development in accordance with the Master Plan of Sambalpur-Burla-Hirakud currently in force.

Mission & Vision

Considering the growth of Sambalpur and its potentiality in respect of its connectivity through road & rail industrial and educational development etc. The state Govt. on behest of Sambalpur Development Authority have assigned preparation of Comprehensive Development Plan of Sambalpur Development Authority Plan area to Project Consultant GITCO Ahmedabad. The CDP is under preparation having perspective vision of 2030. Simultaneously the SDA have prepared a separate building by-law (Planning & Building Standard Regulations) for SDA area which is at the verge for approval and publication.

In order to streamline the allotment of land and building and procurement of land and sale the SDA have also prepared separate Regulations namely SDA land (Allotment & Disposal) Regulation-2016 & SDA property (Management & Allotment) Regulations 2016.

The Sambalpur status was elevated to Corporation as per H& U D Department Notification No.23571/HUD., dt.21.11.2014 Sambalpur Development Authority has incorporated additional 22 Revenue villages under its fold which is also at the verge of Notification.

In order to promote and regulate development in organized and planned manner the Sambalpur Development Authority was constituted on 2.10.1995 by the State Govt. under the provisions of Section 3 of ODA Act.1982. By virtue of this Act, the Planning Branch of BDA undertakes various exercises on planning and development of the area under the jurisdiction of the Authority. The Town & Regional Planning Member is the Head of Planning Branch and is being supported by one Sr. Draftsman supported with one contractual Amin.

The Planning branch under the leadership of Planning Member undertakes various development plans which includes preparation of Interim Development Plan, Comprehensive Development Plan, Zonal Development Plan, Town Planning Schemes and other Planning projects. Apart from preparation of development plans the planning branch also regulate development as per the provision of Section 15 & 16 of ODA ACT 1982.

Presently the Comprehensive Development Plan of Sambalpur Development Authority Area which includes Sambalpur, Burla Hirakud & 67 revenue villages is under preparation by SDA through the project consultant GITCO Ahmedabad. The Sambalpur Development Authority for the first time prepared in house Planning & Building Standards Regulation of Sambalpur which is in draft stage and is likely to be approved and published soon. The said regulation has been prepared keeping the Sambalpur situation and overall growth trend of Sambalpur Urban Agglomeration.

Since, Sambalpur is an important town of Western Odisha having road and rail linkages and its connectivity directly through NH -6 (Kolkata –Mumbai Highway) NH-42 linking state Capital Bhubaneswar and Kolkata through NH-5 special emphasis has been given to Sambalpur from planning point of view. Accordingly, the administrative jurisdiction of SDA area has been increased many folds having presently 488 sq. Kms.

In the Comprehensive Development Plan of Sambalpur special emphasis has been given for its organized growth considering its importance in respect of industrial and educational growth.

Art and Culture of Sambalpur District

Sambalpur serves as the gateway to the bewitching western zone of Odisha. It is the epicenter of a very high profile and rich culture. Its culture and art is an unique proposition of dance, music, handicraft, believes, social values, traditional practices etc.

From a much un-privileged and unknown rural area of this District crossed the boundary of the country and put its foot step in the foreign land. Since that day, sambalpuri song has got tremendous demand from various parts of the world. It is this part of Odisha where people believe in simplicity, unity and love to the nature. Here, tribals dance with the beats of Dhole, Madal, Nishan. People enjoy the get together with family members, friends in Nuakhai-Bhet Ghat, so called in Sambalpuri language. Again, the District looks very colorful in the time of celebrating Sitalasathi.

Photos 6.1 Sitalasathi Puja and Sambalpuri Dance



Sambalpur is famous for its handloom textile works which has earned international reputation in recent times. Its main format well known as Sambalpuri saree is becoming a must to wear for every Oriya. The textiles for their unique design and texture commonly come under the patent of Sambalpuri handloom. As we all know culture is the conglomerated pattern of language, social values, music, festivals etc.

Language

Agnya juhar. Muin sambalpur nu kahuchein. Eta hauchein maa ista devi samaleswari ra sahar (Hello sir, I am from sambalpur, the place of goddess Samaleswari.). In this way the inhabitants of this land introduce themselves to others. But the Principal language of the District is Oriya. Other Indian languages spoken by the people of Sambalpur District are Hindi, Urdu, Bengali, Telugu, Gujarati, Punjabi and Tamil. Tribal languages like Kisan, Kui, Oraon, Kharia etc. are also popularly spoken by the tribal people of the District. The language

spoken in Sambalpur differs from that spoken in the Coastal Districts of Odisha. It is generally known as Sambalpuri and is spoken in Western part of Odisha.

Dance in the District of Sambalpur

This is the land of tribal dance, where tribals dance with the rhythm of beautiful traditional songs. Most of the community dances of the District are connected with a function or the worship of a deity. The Folk-Dances of Sambalpur are so colorful that visitors enjoy it with lot of enthusiasm. A few prominent dances of the District are as follows:

Dalkhai Dance- Young girls of Binjhals, Soura and Mirdha tribes perform this dance during Dussehra, Bhajuntia and other festive occasions. The young girls stand in a line or in a semicircular pattern with song known as Dalkhai songs.

Karma Dance- Karma is the most colorful dance of the District. It is a tribal dance in honour of “Karam Sain”, the deity who grants children, as they believe. In the beginning the dancers enter the dancing arena in two rows. The drummers and the singers accompany with rhythmic steps.

Humo & Bauli- These are two playful dances performed by young and un-married girls on special occasions that sing and dance in groups. The stepping and movements of the dance are very slow.

Koisabadi Dance- This dance is prevalent among the Gond and the Bhuyan tribes. Male dancers take part, holding a two feet long stick. The songs are mainly based on the immortal love story of Radha and Krishna.

Use of Musical Instruments in Sambalpur - *The Folk instruments which are in vogue in Sambalpur Region are Dhole, Madal, Nishan, Tasa, Pakhoj, Banshi, Bir- Kahali, Gini, Ektara, Muhuri, Ghulgula, Ghunguru, Jhanj etc.*

Dhole- It is an age-old instrument of Indian Folk Music. The Dhole of Sambalpur is slightly different in its making and use. It is made of trunk of a tree. Both the side of the Dhole is of same size. Sambalpur Dhole can be used for any type of Sambalpuri Folk Song.

Madal- The Sambalpuri Madal is different from that of all other parts of India. The Madal is made out of fired clay and is like a cylinder. Madal is a drum which is used in slower rhythms. Most of the non-dance songs are accomplished with the Madal.

Nishan-Nishan is made out of iron sheets. The sound emitted by the Nishan is heart-throbbing. This is mostly used in worship of Kali or Durga and in the battle field.

Tasha-Tasha is played by two thin bamboo sticks. The sound of Tasha creates an atmosphere of horror, fear and excitement.

Festivals: The following festivals are famous in sambalpur district such as:

Sital Sasthi- It is the Marriage Ceremony of Lord Shiva with Goddess Parvati. The festival is observed in the month of June with pomp and ceremony at Sambalpur and is extended for a week. Pilgrims from the neighboring Districts and States of Madhya Pradesh and Bihar also participate in the festival. Lakhs of people congregate in this week-long festival, mostly in the month of June every year.

Nuakhai- This is the most important social festival of Sambalpur. Generally, it takes place during the month of August and September. Preliminary preparation of the festival starts 15 days before the occasion. The first grains of the paddy crop, cooked into various dishes are offered to the deities. There after the eldest member of the family distributes new rice to the junior members of the family. All the household articles are cleaned. People greet each other. It is a community festival celebrated by every Hindu family low and high.

Bhaijuntia- It is mostly known only in the region of Western Odisha. Bhaijuntia festival is celebrated on the Mahastami Day of Durga Puja. It is a total fasting undertaken by girls and women for the whole day and night to seek Goddess Durga's blessing for the long life of their brothers (in Oriya language, it is called bhai).

Puajuntia- It is another fasting Puja of similar austerity for women of the area. The Puajuntia festival is observed by mothers to invoke the grace of Lord Dutibahana for the long life and prosperity of their sons. Besides the above listed festivals, other religious festivals are also observed in the District. These include Shiva Ratri, Dola Jatra, Durga Puja, Janmastami, Dipavali, Ganesh Puja and Saraswati Puja. Shiva Ratri Mela at Huma attracts a large number of devotees. Ratha Jatra is held at almost all central places of Sambalpur. On the occasion of Makara Jatra, a fair is held at Themra in Sambalpur. The most popular festivals celebrated by Muslims are Id-UI-Fitre, Id-UI-Juha and Muharram. The Sikhs also celebrate the Birth Day of Guru Nanak.

Architecture- The architecture in the District attracts the people of all over the world because of its unique designing. The temple architecture of the District sheds a lively picture of the cultural heritage of the District.

Temples- The important historical relics in the District of Sambalpur are the temples built by the Chauhan rulers. The splendour of Odisha Art and Architecture had reached its climax in 13th century much before the advent of the Chauhans into Sambalpur region.

- The Pataneswari temple of Sambalpur was built by Balaram Dev, the first Chauhan ruler of Sambalpur in the last part of 16th century. It consists of a sanctum with an enclosed circular count. Goddess Kali is worshipped in the temple of pataneswari.
- The image of Samalai is an unique sculpture and appears to be a primitive deity worshipped by the local people.
- The Bimaleswar Shiv temple of Huma popularly called as the leaning temple is found on the river Mahanadi. It was built by Maharaja Baliar Singh. The rest of the temples

were constructed during the reign of Ajit Singh and his sons Abhaya Singh. All these temples are of great artistic beauty.

Information on Tourist Attractions of Sambalpur District

Sambalpur district is located in the western part of Odisha. Its headquarter Sambalpur has been considered as the gateway to western Odisha. It is also considered as the Cultural Capital of Western Odisha. There are 7 nos. of identified tourist spots available in the district. They are;

Sambalpur Town, Hirakud, Gudguda, Kandhara, Huma, Ghanteswari and Usakothi (Badram Wildlife Sanctuary)

Sambalpur Town: -

Sambalpur town has good no. of tourist attractions as furnished below;

Samaleswari Temple: - Sambalpur is known for its presiding deity Goddess Samaleswari. The temple of the Goddess has been built in 16th century A.D. by Balaram Dev, the 1st Chouhan ruler of Sambalpur Chouhan dynasty. Even prior to the Chouhan rule Sambalpur has been a pilgrimage centre well known far and wide. In Odia Mahabharata, its poet Adikabi Sarala Das refers to Samaleswari pitha as a famous Shaktipitha in Odisha.

Photo 6.2: Samaleswari Temple



Source: Sambalpur District Portal

Samaleswari temple has been built in Chouhan style of Temple Architecture. It has resemblances with the temples of Khajurao in Madhya Pradesh. The tapering tower of the temple is its unique feature.

The socio-cultural life of Western Odisha has been greatly influenced by the cultural activities that the temple of Samaleswari involves throughout the year. Among the noted festivals of the temple mention may be made of festival like (i) Dhabalabesa in Aswina (ii) Nuakhai in Bhadraba (iii) Pua Juntia and Bhai Juntia in Aswina etc. The Light & Sound Show regularly held in the evening at the temple complex (7 pm to 7.40 pm) is an added attraction of the place.

Budharaja Hill: - Centrally located in the heart of town Budharaja Hill is an attraction for tourists. A serpentine road leads to the summit of the hill where the famous Budharaja Temple of 18th century is located. A flying National flag adorns the summit of the hill which is visible from every corner of the township. Near the flag post a watch Tower is in construction stage. Food kiosk sitting gallery are going to be created near the watch tower. Tourist can avail this to have a glimpse of beauty all around the town.

Wild Animal Conservation Centre: - Another hillock brooks hill is also located in the heart of the town. At one end of the hillock near Motijharan a beautiful Wild Animal Conservation Centre has been created in natural surroundings with varieties of flora & fauna. Except Monday it is open to tourist on all other day.

Regional Art Gallery: - The Regional Art Gallery established by Odisha Lalit kala Academy is another attraction at Sambalpur. It is located in Gouri Shankar Sahani Park beside M.G Marg (Ring Road). Sambalpur market is known for its handloom (Sambalpuri Ikat work). Good number of Govt. & Private shops are available here to have marketing of handloom products.

Hirakud: - Hirakud is located at a distance of 16 KM from Sambalpur. It is considered as the largest artificial water body in Asia which measures 746 Sq. KM in area. It has nos. of attractions as mentioned such as Hirakud Main Dam (5 KM), Dyke road (1-left dyke 2-Right dyke), Gandhi Minar & Jawahar Minar located each side of the Main Dam Jawahar Udyan on the bottom of the Main Dam, Ropeway connecting Jawahar Udyan and Gandhi Minar, Boating Complex in between Jawahar Minar and Zero Point.

The APJ Abdul Kalam Planetarium & Science Park located at a distance of 4 KMs at Burla is an added attraction for the tourists visiting Hirakud Dam. The right dyke end point is the entry point to famous Debrigarh Wildlife Sanctuary. Tourist interested to visit Debrigarh wildlife Sanctuary located in the district of Bargarh can approach it conveniently through Right dyke road.

Gudguda: - The famous Gudguda Waterfall is located at a distance of 115 KM from district headquarter. The scenic beauty & calmness of the place attract tourists throughout the year. The litchi vegetation all around the place enhances the beauty of the place. If one visits this place in the month of April & May can experience the sweet litchi taste.

Kandhara: - Village Kandhara in Rairakhol Sub-division of Sambalpur district is associated with the famous odia saint Poet Bhima Bhoi. It is said that Bhima Bhoi spent his boyhood in this area. It is also said that Bhima Bhoi fell into a well where from he was rescued by Mahima Gosain, the profounder of Mahima cult. The holy well is still existing and it has been an attraction for the followers of Mahima Cult and for tourists as well. It is 80 KM from Sambalpur.

Huma: - Located at a distance of 26 KM from Sambalpur town, the small village of Huma is known for its Bimbaleswar (Shiva) Temple of 17th century. The temple has been standing with a leaning position. So, it is called a Leaning Temple of India. The Kuda fishes which are found in plenty in the nearby Mahanadi river is an added attraction of the place.

Ghanteswari: - Located at a distance of 18 KM from Sambalpur, the place is located on the right bank of the river Mahanadi. It is the place of the Goddess Ghanteswari, who is believed to be a deity of local fisherman. Devotees come here to offer brass bells for getting blessing from the mother Goddess. One will find hundreds of bells hanging down the branches of the tree under which the Goddess resides. When the air blows these hanging bells make a twinkle sound which charm the heart of the visitors. Tourist can visit the weaving village of Kardola located at a distance of 2 KM from Chiplima. Live demonstration of weaving in traditional Tanta is the attraction of the place.

Usakothi: - Located at a distance of 37 KM from Sambalpur, on the side of NH No.53 Badrama Wildlife Sanctuary popularly known as Usakothi is a major attraction for the Tourist in the district. The Sanctuary has few towers from where visitors can enjoy the beauty of the Jungle and movement of the wild animal. The entry point of the Sanctuary is village Badrama from where one can obtain permission from the Forest Range Officer.

6.5 List of picnic spot in the district

Devjharan: - Located at a distance of 35 KM from Sambalpur, Devjharan is a prominent picnic spot of the district. It has beautiful waterfall and a small dam. Three sides of Dam are encircled by dense forest and mountain. It is an ideal picnic spot of the district.

Pitapali: - Pitapali is located to the extreme left of Hirakud Dam near Jamadarpali at a distance of 21 KM. The place is located on the shoreline of Hirakud Reservoir and it has deep forest creating environment for picnic.

Zero Point: - Zero point in right dyke is an important picnic spot of the district. Basic infrastructure like picnic pindies & plantation all-around the pindies have been developed for smooth picnic arrangement. The place is only 5 KM from main dam. The newly water sports activities of M/s Royal Retreat at Zero Point are an added attraction of the place.

Brubuda Mahavir Dham: - The place is located on the slope of Mahavir Mountain. One perennial stream has its origin here and flowing down the hillock. From Bamra the place is 7 KM and from Sambalpur it is 95 KM.

Chakdarha: - Located at a distance of 15 KM from Kuchinda and 93 KM from Sambalpur headquarter. Chakdarha has a small deep circular water body. The spot attracts picnickers for its scenic and greenery.

Ranjanaa Picnic Spot: - It is located at a distance of 7 KM from Rairakhol, the Sub-divisional headquarter. It is known for stream and greenery.

6.6 Brief Industrial Profile of Sambalpur District

General Characteristics of the District: The district of Sambalpur in its present form came into existence with effect from 01.01.1994 after the second phase of division of the erstwhile Sambalpur district. The newly created district of Baragarh, Deogarh and Jharsuguda were a part of the undivided district of Sambalpur. The District situated on the north –western part of Orissa and located within the latitude of 20° 21' N and longitude of 85° 55' E. The name of the district is also related to the presiding deity of the district “Mother Samaleswari”. Cultural Sambalpur represents the center of west Orissa culture along with its district language

Sambalpuri. Further, the name Sambalpuri is also famous Worldwide for its Sambalpuri Handloom cloth

Location & Geographical Area: The district of Sambalpur is located in the North West part of Orissa. The district is bounded by Baragarh Districts on the west, Jharsuguda on the north, Bolangir districts in the south and the Deogada in the east. After creation of the three new districts viz., Bargarh, Jharsuguda and Deogarh, Sambalpur district remains in the central place touching a small part of Bolangir district on the South-Western side.

Topography-Topographically, the district can be divided into three tracts viz., i) flat open landscape in the south –west, ii) the undulated sub mountain areas in the center and iii) the table land with a range of hills on the north. The first natural tract covers a greater part towards Bargarh district extending to and covering a greater part towards Bargarh district. The second one covers the area around Sambalpur town extending north ward to Jharsuguda. The topography of the district is mostly undulating comprising of ridges and valleys. Those entire ridges coast are up lands with upper slopes. These together constitute the high lands. The bottom valley lands are called ‘Barena’

1.3 Availability of Minerals: The minerals viz; Bauxite, Coal, Dolomite, Graphite and Coarse Crystal Quartz are found In the District.

Table 6.3 Existing Status of Industrial Area/Sheds in Sambalpur District:

Sl. no	Name of Area	Total Land area	Land allotted	Prevailing Land rate	Total Sheds	Sheds Allotted	Vacant Sheds
01	Sambalpur	19.680	9.918	30.00	37	36	1
02	Rengali	21.170	0.480	10.00	4	3	1

N.B.: Area in acre, Land rate in Rs. lakh and Shed in no., Source: IDCO

Large Scale Industries List of the units in Sambalpur & nearby Area

1. M/s. Maa Samaleswari Sponge Iron Ltd.,Katrabag,Sambalpur
2. M/s. T.R.Chemicals Pvt. Ltd.,Belpada,Bamra
3. M/s Hindalco Industries Ltd.,Hirakud,
4. M/s. Samaleswari Ferro Metal Pvt. Ltd.,Dishalkhinda,Dhankauda
5. M/s.Bhusan Steel & Power,Thekuli,Rengali
6. M/s.Aryan Ispat & Power Projects Pvt. Ltd.,Bamloi,Rengali
7. M/s.Rathi Steel & Power Projects Ltd.,Sikridi,Pitapali,Rengali
8. M/s.R.B.Sponge Iron Ltd.,Kenghati,Jujumara
9. M/s.Hindalco Industries Ltd.,(Captive Power Plant),Hirakud
10. M/s Jay Jagannath Steel & Power Ltd.,Belpada,Bamra
11. M/s.Shyam DRI,Power Ltd.,Rengali
12. M/s .Viraj Steel &Energy Ltd,Gurupali,
13. M/s Maa Samaleswari Industries Pvt. Ltd.,Lapanga
14. M/s.Aditya Aluminium Ltd.,Lapanga
15. M/s Mahanadi Coal Fields Ltd.,Jagruti Vihar,Burla

Major Exportable Item: Sponge Iron, Steel 3.6 Growth Trend: In recent years the Govt. of Odisha has signed a number of Memorandum of Understandings for setting up of different mega projects in Steel, Power, Cement and Aluminium sector. Due to setting up of increasing number of large and medium industries in Sambalpur and in its surrounding areas and also presence of Rourkela Steel Plant, the biggest PSU in the state in neighbouring Sundargarh district, there is positive growth in the large and medium enterprises in the area.

6.7 About Rengali tahasil

Rengali is a Town and Tehsil in Sambalpur District of Odisha. In India, a tehsil is a sub-division of a district that is responsible for the administration and revenue collection of a particular area within the district. It is an important part of the local governance structure, and plays a crucial role in the development and administration of its local community.

According to census 2011 information the sub-district code of Rengali Block (CD) is 02785. Total area of rengali tehsil is 141 km² including 128.76 km² rural area and 12.54 km² urban area. Rengali tehsil has a population of 26,859 peoples, out of which urban population is 10,867 while rural population is 15,992. Rengali tehsil has a population density of 190.1 inhabitants per square kilometre. There are about 6,456 houses in the sub-district, including 2,529 urban houses and 3,927 rural houses.

When it comes to literacy, 68.55% population of rengali tehsil is literate, out of which 75.86% males and 60.85% females are literate. There are about 16 villages in rengali tehsil,

Table 6.4 Population of Rengali Tehsil

Particulars	Rural	Urban	Total
Total Population	15,992	10,867	26,859
Male Population	8,199	5,583	13,782
Female Population	7,793	5,284	13,077
Population Density	124 / km ²	867 / km ²	190 / km ²

Source: 2011 Census

Table 6.5 Households in Rengali Tehsil

Rural Households	Urban Households	Total Households
3,927	2,529	6,456

Source: 2011 Census

6.8 About Thelkoloji Village

Thelkoloji village is situated in Teshil Thelkoloji, District Sambalpur and in State of Odisha India. Village has population of 3684 as per census data of 2011, in which male population is

2030 and female population is 1654. Total geographical area of Thelkoloji village is 896 Hectares. Population density of Thelkoloji is 4 persons per Hectares. Total number of house hold in village is 1039.

Table 6.6 Census Data of Village Thelkoloji

Population	Area (Ha)	Density (P/Ha)	Sex Ratio	Literacy
3684	896	4	815	86.97%

Source: Census 2011

Gram Panchayat name of the Thelkoloji village is Khinda. CD Block name is Rengali and Teshil/Taluk or sub-district is Thelkoloji. Data Reference year is 2009 of Census 2011. Sub District HQ Name is Thelkoloji and Sub District HQ Distance is 16 Km from the village. District Head Quarter name is Sambalpur and it's distance from the village is 40KM. Nearest Town of the Thelkoloji village is jharsuguda and nearest town distance is 12 km. Pincode of Thelkoloji village is 768212. As per census 2011 village code of village Thelkoloji is 381677.

Table 6.7 Demographics Population

Total Population	Male Population	Female Population
3684	2030	1654

Source Census 2011

Sex Ratio of Thelkoloji Village - As per the Census Data 2011 there are 815 Femals per 1000 males out of 3684 total population of village. There are 871 girls per 1000 boys under 6 years of age in the village.

Literacy of Thelkoloji Village - Out of total poplation total 2711 people in Thelkoloji Village are literate, among them 1599 are male and 1112 are female in the village. Total literacy rate of of Thelkoloji is 86.97%, for male literacy is 92.59% and for female literacy rate is 80%.

Table 6.8 Thelkoloji Village Census 2011 Data

Description	Census 2011 Data
Village Name	Thelkoloji
Teshil Name	Thelkoloji
District Name	Sambalpur
State Name	Odisha
Total Population	3684
Total Area	896 (Hectares)
Total No of House Holds	1039
Total Male Population	2030
Total Female Population	1654
0-6 Age group Total Population	567
0-6 Age group Male Population	303
0-6 Age group Female Population	264
Total Person Literates	2711
Total Male Literates	1599

Total Male Literates	1112
Total Person Illiterates	973
Total Male Illiterates	431
Total Female Illiterates	542
Scheduled Cast Persons	652
Scheduled Cast Males	355
Scheduled Cast Females	297
Scheduled Tribe Persons	347
Scheduled Tribe Males	353
Scheduled Tribe Females	347

Source: Census 2011

Workers profile of Thelkoloji Village - Total working population of Thelkoloji is 1492 which are either main or marginal workers. Total workers in the village are 1492 out of which 1325 are male and 167 are female. Total main workers are 1383 out of which female main workers are 127 and male main workers are 1256. Total marginal workers of village are 109.

Table 6.9 Thelkoloji Working Population

	Total	Male	Female
Total Workers	1492	1325	167
Main Workers	1383	1256	127
Main Workers Cultivators	64	60	4
Agriculture Labourer	8	7	1
Household Industries	36	11	25
Other Workers	1275	1178	97
Marginal Workers	109	69	40
Non-Working Persons	2192	705	1487

Source: Census 2011

Table 6.10 Thelkoloji Village Data

Description	Data
Village Name	Thelkoloji
Gram Panchayat Name	Khinda
CD Block Name	Rengali
Teshil Name	Thelkoloji
Reference Year	2009
Sub District HQ Name	Thelkoloji
Sub District HQ Distance	16 Km
District HQ Name	Sambalpur
District HQ Distance	40 Km
Nearest Town	Jharsuguda
Nearest Town Distance	12 Km
Pincode	768212

Source: Census 2011

Table 6.11 Thelkoloji Manufacturers and Agricultural Commodities Data

Description Type	Commodities
Agricultural Commodities (First)	PADDY
Manufacturers Commodities (First)	N/A
Forest Area (in Hectares)	165.08

Source: Census 2011

Thelkoloji Village Details Thelkoloji is a Village in Thelkoloji Tehsil, Sambalpur district and Odisha State. Thelkoloji C.D. Block name is Rengali. Thelkoloji village Pin code is 768212. Thelkoloji Village Total population is 3684 and number of houses are 1039. Female Population is 44.9%. Village literacy rate is 73.6% and the Female Literacy rate is 30.2%.

Table 6.12 Population

Census Parameter	Census Data
Total Population	3684
Total No of Houses	1039
Female Population %	44.9 % (1654)
Total Literacy rate %	73.6 % (2711)
Female Literacy rate	30.2 % (1112)
Scheduled Tribes Population %	19.0 % (700)
Scheduled Caste Population %	17.7 % (652)
Working Population %	40.5 %
Child (0 -6) Population by 2011	567
Girl Child (0 -6) Population % by 2011	46.6 % (264)

Source: Census 2011

Location and Administration- Thelkoloji Village Gram Panchayath name is Khinda. Thelkoloji is 16 km distance from Sub District HeadQuarter Thelkoloji and it is 40 km distance from District HeadQuarter Sambalpur. Nearest Statutory Town is Jharsuguda in 12 km Distance. Thelkoloji Forest area is 165.08 hectares, Non-Agricultural area is 17.23 hectares and Total Water fall area is 0 hectares

Education- Govt Primary, Private Primary, Govt Middle, Private Middle and private Secondary Schools are available in this Village. Nearest Private MBA college is in Sambalpur. Nearest Private Pre-Primary School, Govt Senior Secondary School and Private Arts and Science Degree College are in Rengali. Nearest Govt Engineering College and Govt Medical College are in Burla.

Agriculture- Paddy is agriculture commodities grow in this village. 16 hours agricultural power supply in summer and 18 hours agricultural power supply in winter is available in this village.

Drinking-Water and Sanitation- Treated Tap Water Supply all-round the year and in summer also available. Untreated Tap Water Supply all-round the year and in summer available. Uncovered Well and Hand Pump are other Drinking Water sources. No Drainage System Available in this Village. This Village Covered Under Total Sanitation. There is no

system to Collect garbage on street. Drain water is discharged into sewer plant.

Communication- LandLine available. Mobile Coverage is available. Internet Centre available in this village. Private Courier Facility available in this village.

Transportation - There is Public Bus service in less than 10 km. Private Bus service available in this village. This village has Railway Station. Autos Available in this Village. Tractors Available in this Village. Man pulled Cycle Rickshaws Available in this Village. Animal Driven Carts are there in this Village. Nearest National Highway is in 5 - 10 km. State Highway passes through this village. No Nearest District Road in less than 10 km. Pucca road, Kuccha Road and Foot Path are other Roads and Transportation within the village.

Commerce- No ATM in less than 10 km. No Commercial Bank in less than 10 km. No Cooperative Bank in less than 10 km. Mandis/Regular Market and Weekly Haat/santha are available in this village.

Other Amenities - This Village has a Power supply with 16 hour power supply in summer and 18 hour power supply in winter, Anganwadi centre, ASHA, Sports facilities, Public library, Daily News Paper and Polling station are the other amenities in the village.

6.9 Social Profile

Educational Status in Project village

The average literacy rate out of total 89.01 PAPs are literate and the rest 10.99 PAPs are illiterate. It is revealed from the household survey that 81.18 PAPs hold general education(from primary to post graduate level) and 8.83 PAPs hold technical / professional degree or diploma (ITI/diploma/degree) etc. 20.22 PAPs are elementary level, 37.23 high school level, 8.13 intermediate level, 5.11 graduate level, and 4.0 post graduate qualified persons indicate the educational status of people in the project affected village. There is good scope for the up gradation of these semi-skilled young PAPs through ITI and vocational training. District Administration should do well to consider training of the PAPs in the skills in which they are interested.

Table 6.13-Educational status of Project affected&Non - Project affectedpopulation (in %)

Serial No.	Educational status	Percent of Project affected	Percent of Non - Project affected
01	No Schooling (Child)	4.88	3.7
02	Illiterate	6.11	11.3
03	Just literate	2.66	11.5
04	AWC	2.77	11.2
05	Primary	20.22	23.5
06	High school	37.23	18.7
07	Intermediate/Plus two	8.13	10.5
08	Graduates	5.11	7.1
09	Post graduate -	4.0	2.0

10	Tech degree	2.21	.5
11	Tech diploma	2.20	.0
12	ITI/CT	2.19	.0
13	MBA	1.23	0
	Total	100%	100%

Source: Field Study Note: Figures are in percentage

Age wise classification:

Age wise classification of population carries lot of significance for any survey / study which provide indicators on the productive and quality of life aspects of the said population. The following table depicts the productive and vulnerability aspects of the directly affected population from the study village. As per the survey 51.03 percent of the directly affected population belong to the age group of 18-45 years who seem to be the most productive inhabitants and can be mobilized for different economic activities. 14.79 percent population (children of 0-6 years and old aged people of 61 years and above) come under the highly dependent and vulnerable category because of old age and young children. Further, 13.09 percent population belong to the age group of 7-17 who are having high possibility of dependency on their parents because of their school and college going age. The last 21.09 percent population represents the age group of 46-60 who may be taken as the real driver of their family economy through earning from different sources.

Table 6.14-Age wise classification

Age break up in Yrs	Thelkolei	
	(N)	(%)
00-06	35	4.24
07-17	108	13.09
18-45	421	51.03
46-60	171	21.09
> 60	87	10.55
Total	825	100.0

Source: Field Study

Gender classification

The gender classification shows that in Thelkolei village 52.36 percent of the total directly affected population are male, followed by 47.64 percent are female and there is no transgender.

Table 6.15-Gender classification

Village	Gender	Number	%
Thelkolei	Male	432	52.36
	Female	393	47.64
	Total	725	100.0

Source: Field Study

Family type

The trend of modernization is noticed in the study village as the part of which nuclear families are more numbers than the joint families in the surveyed village. Table depicts about the family type of Thelkolei village. 77.37 percent of the directly affected families belong to nuclear group and only 22.63 percent are joint families.

Table 6.16-Family type

Village	Family type	Number	%
Thelkolei	Joint	43	22.63
	Nuclear	147	77.37
	Total	190	100.0

Source: Field Study

Health status:

In the affected project village people suffer from one illness or the other. The following tables describes about various diseases which are prevalent in the affected area and the treatments taken from Government and private allopathic doctors. This calls for a mechanism by which the PAFs get proper health check-up and required treatment.

Table 6.17-Health status (No. of persons suffered from different diseases)

Sl No	Type of diseases	Number of persons
01	Diabetics	12
02	Blood Pressure	27
03	Fever	25
04	Piles	22
05	Malaria	29
06	Gastric	22
07	Lever	19
08	Cold	34
	Total	190

Source: Field Study

Treatment taken

Due to various diseases most of the peoples are taken treatment from Allopathic Government hospital and some peoples are also taken treatments from the private allopathic doctors. All the affected households have health card.

Table 6.18-Distribution of households by types of treatment taken

Village	N / %	Allopathic Govt.	Allopathic Private	Allopathic Govt. &Private both	Total
Thelkolei	N	144	22	24	190
	%	75.79	11.58	12.63	100.0

Source: Field Study

N= Numbers, %= percent

Vulnerable Groups:

The following categories of PAFs are considered vulnerable. (i) The poorer families have been issued Below Poverty Line (BPL) cards 29 households in the project affected area belong to ST families. (ii) In so far as other vulnerable groups are concerned out of total PAFs and non PAFs surveyed, the project area has 02 divorcee and separated, and only 3 widowed. Further, there are 01 physically and mentally challenged person, (iii) There are ST/SC families who need special attention by project proponents. (iv) very few families are female headed.

6.10 Economic profile:

The economic profile of the project affected households has been elaborated. This also analyses the status of land and livelihoods of the project affected families (PAFs) based on detailed household survey, village infrastructure survey, and socio-cultural survey done. The results of these surveys established socio-economic status of PAFs and have indicated the nature and characteristics of mitigation interventions required to overcome the negative impacts of the proposed project. Economic profile of the PAFs mainly indicates their occupation and sources of income which are essential for the socio-economic survey. In this regard the major source of income and occupation of the head of the affected families have been identified and analyzed. Before discussing about the major occupation of the PAFs, it is necessary to understand about the occupations and income generating activities that the affected persons are undertaking in their respective villages.

Occupations and Livelihood

The project affected populations have different type of activities. It is observed from this study that out of 190 affected population, only 171 populations are found to be income earners from 190 surveyed households. Thus, it reveals that averages 2 persons from each family are earners in the study villages. Depicting more about the earners group in the Thelkolei village, around 30.0percent of the earning population is getting their livelihood from daily wage, followed by 36.32 percent of the working populations who are engaged in cultivation, 13.68 percent engaged in Agricultural Labourer, 19.47 percent engaged in Daily Wage Earner, 18.42 percent engaged in Salaried/Pension and lastly 11.61percent are doing their own business.

Table 6.19-Distribution of household's income sources

Village	N / %	Cultivator	Agricultural Labourer	Daily Wage Earner	Salaried/Pension	Business	Total
Thelkolei	N	69	26	37	35	23	190
	%	36.32	13.68	19.47	18.42	11.61	100.0

Source: Field Study N= Numbers, %= percent

Describing about the different sectors of economic activities, agriculture is most preferred vocation which refers to paddy and vegetable cultivation. Further, daily wage earners speak

about their agricultural activities and construction of roads, buildings, ponds, canals etc under various government and private initiatives. Salaried employees mostly refer to people working in private sector. There are few government employees. Some of them are found to be continuing their traditional occupations in the field of carpentry, pottery, black smithy etc. It is noticed that tribal households depend on minor forest produce to eke out their livelihood. The businesses are mostly found for vending vegetables, textiles, small grocery, snacks and betel stalls in the project area.

(i) Income status of the PAFs

The economic status of average individual has been measured from their access to employment and income. Assessing family income also helps to understand the living standard, expenditure pattern, capacity of savings, indebtedness etc., which helps to quantify the economic status of the households. In this context, income of the affected people of the village have been collected and analyzed in the following table.

Table 6.20-Income status of PAFs (per annum)

Village	N / %	Less than ₹25000	₹25001- ₹50000	₹50001- ₹100000	₹100001- ₹200000	₹200001- ₹300000	Total
Thelkolei	N	0	1	1	6	0	8
	%	0.0	12.5	12.5	75.0	0.0	100.0

Source: Field Study **N= Numbers, %= percent**

As per the above Table it is noticed that only 01 family is found to be earning the annual income of ₹ 25001 to 50000 and 02 families are found to be earning the annual income of ₹ 50001 to 100000, in the study area., The most significant fact is that 06 family earns more than Rs.100000 annually.

(ii) Households’ consumption pattern

Information has been collected from the affected households about their consumption on **food and non-food** items during last one year.

Table 6.21-Consumption pattern (food expenses)

Village	N / %	Less than ₹10000	₹10001- ₹20000	₹20001- ₹30000	₹30001- ₹40000	₹40001- ₹60000	₹60001- ₹80000	Total
Thelkolei	PAFs	0	0	0	2	6	0	8
	%	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	75.0	0.0	100.0

Source: Field Study **N= Numbers, %= percent**

While analyzing about the consumption of food items, it is seen from the above table that out of 09 project affected households, ₹30001 to ₹ 40000 are spent by 25.0 per cent households

during last one year. The expenditure between, around 75.0 per cent households have spent ₹ 40001 to ₹ 60000 in Thelkolei village.

Expenditure on Non-Food items

While analyzing the expenditure on non-food items of affected households the Table below shows that 25.0 percent households have spent ₹ 10001- ₹ 20000 and 75.0 percent households have spent 20000 to ₹30000 during the year in Thelkolei village. This shows that the present living condition of majority of the affected households is reasonably satisfactory.

Table 6.22-Consumption pattern (Non-food Expenses)

Village	N / %	Less than ₹10000	₹10001- ₹20000	₹20001- ₹30000	₹30001- ₹40000	₹40001- ₹60000	₹60001- ₹80000	Total
Thelkolei	N	0	2	6	0	0	0	8
	%	0.0	25.0	75.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

Source: Field Study N= Numbers, %= percent

(iii)Households' Indebtedness

When expenditure exceeds the income, people need to borrow money from different sources. While looking at this aspect it is found that about 58.94 have taken loan for different purposes. Major purpose seems to be investment in livelihood activities followed by purchasing household assets and meeting emergency like health care etc.

Table 6.23-Loan taken by the HHs

Loan taken	Thelkolei	
	Number	%
Yes	112	58.94
No	78	41.06
Total	190	100.0

Source: Field Study

Access to credit

In the project affected village only 01 regional rural bank exists. 01 Credit corporative society also is operating in the village. Otherwise, the project affected area has generally good access to credit facilities.

(iv)Status of Indebtedness

Regarding the status of indebtedness of affected households and the purpose of its use, the following table depicts the overall and village wise situations. Table presents the number of affected households in debt. It is seen from the table that 6 households are in debt. From the income and expenditure pattern as has been depicted in the tables; we can notice that in this village, the households are not in the category of deficit households, yet they are indebted. This phenomenon can be explained through some reasons behind it. First, the income and

expenditure data has been given for one year proceeding to the interview date, but the indebted data are for the loans accumulated over the years. Secondly, households having higher income have more repaying capacity.

Table 6.24-Formal and Informal sources Loan

Village	N / %	Bank	NGO	SHG	Cooperative	Total
Thelkolei	N	74	0	06	32	112
	%	66.07	0.0	5.35	28.57	100.0

Source: Field Study **N= Numbers, %= percent**

Hence, easy loans are available to these households from both formal as well as informal sources. Around 95.0 percent of households have availed loan from formal sources which include public sector banks and cooperatives, followed by 5.35 Percent household accessed loan from informal sources SHGs. Rest have taken loan from village money lender, relatives etc.

Further, it has been found from the survey that the households have taken loan for different purposes like buying of durable assets, meeting emergency need, marriage, paying of past loan and other productive investments. Regarding the productive investments, loan has been taken for the purposes like to meet the expenses of farming, business, child education, marriage etc, while emergency need covers the expenses of medical treatment only.

Table 6.25-Purpose for which Loan was taken

Village	N / %	Productive investment	Purchasing durables	emergency needs	Marriage (children)	Past loan repayment	Total
Thelkolei	N	47	21	27	4	13	112
	%	41.96	18.75	24.11	3.57	11.61	100.0

Source: Field Study **N= Numbers, %= percent**

It is evident from the household data that the majority i.e. 41.96 percent households have taken loan for productive purposes only, 3.57 percent for marriage of children, 18.75 percent for buying durable goods and followed by 24.11 percent for emergency needs. On the other hand, very few numbers of households. 11.61 percent have loaned for repaying their past loan in Thelkolei village. As regards financial inclusion of the surveyed households it is found to be very encouraging. About 100 % have savings bank account in different banks. This does not include the savings made by the women in the SHGs

Table 6.26: Insurance Coverage

	Thelkolei	
	N	%
Biju Swasthya BimaYojana (BSBY)	135	76.31
Life Insurance	45	23.68
Total	190	100.0

Source: Field Study

Information on insurance coverage was asked to the people of Thelkolei village and it is observed that out of total HHs, 76.31 percent HHs have covered under Biju Swasthya BimaYojana (BSBY) and only 23.68 percent HHs have covered insurance under Life Insurance.

Households' Moveable Assets

Households' moveable assets data have also been collected during the survey. It has been observed that most of the households are having different types of consumer durables assets like livestock assets and farm-based assets. The consumer durables owned by the households in this affected village. reveal that - out of 190 households, 178 households own mobile phones, 87 households own bi-cycle, 136 households own television, 190 households own different types of ornaments, 190 households own utensils, 172 households own cooking gas, 126 households own motor cycles or scooters, and 131 households own refrigerators. Apart from the above other assets owned by the households. 11 household own tape recorder and radio. However, 179 of households have different type of other assets like fan, grinder, pressure cooker etc. It is, observed that mobile phones, fan and ornaments are the most commonly used goods which are visibly found in most of the affected households.

Livestock: Further many of the surveyed households have owned different types of livestock which is one of their major sources of their earning. Among the households having livestock 26 of them own cows, 14 households own goats, 64 households have chicken and no household has buffaloes and sheep.

(v) Poverty level

As per the survey, out of 190 surveyed households majority i.e 129 households have ration cards and are entitled to avail the benefits under Public Distribution System (PDS).

6.11 Village infrastructure

The Village Infrastructure Survey was conducted in the project village with pre designed format for gathering comprehensive data including granular data on basic infrastructures and services available with the aim of identifying the potentiality of reintegration assistance around basic services and infrastructure, livelihoods, land and shelter, drinking water, sanitation, education, and health. This survey is composed of four integrated questionnaires

as the main unit of reference (a) the health and education questionnaires (b) road, water supply, and other facilities, (c) service facilities and (d) livelihood related infrastructures. The questionnaires targeted various levels of administrative structures like Panchayat and BDO / Tahasildar. The research instruments accessed some sources of information. The analysis utilizing the main questionnaire demonstrates the perceptions of the villagers, opinion leaders, administrators and people representatives. The following findings are summarized.

There is a strong perception of lack of basic services. Where services do exist, respondents indicated dissatisfaction with the quality and magnitude of services. It was reported having some measure of road access but many were not satisfied with the current state of the roads and they reported absence of bus transport. People have access to drinking water points but reported dissatisfaction with the water quality and period of services. A substantial majority of people reported having access to local schools, but many were not satisfied with the facilities in schools. The Self-Help Groups are very active as civil society organizations across the surveyed village. The well-established SHGs is a strong foundation of community involvement with external actors. Livelihoods of the villagers are based on a number of land-based and business-based activities but face a range of production barriers. Subsistence farming is the dominant livelihood activity of surveyed households. Disease, natural hazards, lack of market accessibility, and lack of inputs, are among the main barriers to productivity and are applicable across all villages. There is a strong perception of limited access to health care and dissatisfaction with the existing facilities. There are requests for additional support in village for better health facilities, more training, and funding. Water is provided by boreholes while natural sources such as ponds / streams provide water for bathing purposes. These sources are not dependable.

Road network: Thelkolei village has reasonably good road network. There are good external cement concrete roads in the villages and 0.450KM of Kaccha/Metalic, 1.700 KM of cement concrete streets, 1KM of black topped (BT) internal road and there are 1.500 Km Kaccha/Metalic, 1 Km black topped (BT) and 2 Km cement concrete streets external road exist.

Availability of electricity, drinking water: Electricity is available in this village. Drinking water sources of various types. i.e. 12 nos dug wells, 16 nos hand pumps/ tube wells and piped water supply is available in the project area.

Drinking Water sources: As regards the source of drinking water it is noticed that out of 190 affected household 26 household depend on community tube well, 144 households depend upon piped water supply, 10 households use open well or Bore well water for their drinking purposes.

Table 6.27-Source of drinking water

Village	N	Piped water supply	Tubewell/ handpump	Open well
Thelkolei	N	144	16	12

Source: Field Study N= Numbers, %= percent

Educational facilities: Thelkolei village has 02 primary schools and 01 high school. There is no adult education centre, collage and technical institution in this village.

Table 6.28-Availability of Schools/Education Centres within Villages

Village	Primary School (in Nos.)	Secondary School (in Nos.)	High School (in Nos.)	Technical Institution (in Nos.)	College
Thelkolei	02	02	01	00	00

Source: Field Study

Shops in the project area:In the project affected village 01 fair price shops is available, 01 co-operative society exists within the village. Only 04 drugs and pharmacy shop is catering to the people in the area. There are 25 grocery shops, 02 cycle/automobile repairs shops, 04 hardware shops and 15 textile shops in the village.

Table 6.29 Shops available in Village

Village	Fair price shops	Cooperative societies	Shops (Number)					Cycle repair
			Textile	Grocery	Chemist	Hardware/cement shops	Hotel	
Thelkolei	01	01	15	25	04	04	02	02

Source: Field Study

Availability of skilled man power: In the project village the skilled manpower are available in a limited manner. There are 20 masons, 08 tailors, 02 carpenters, 02 black smiths, 03 washer-men, 09 potters, 08 barbers, 04 goldsmith, and 03 cobblers. They meet the requirements of the people in the village. Following table gives the details.

Table 6.30 -Number of Families providing skilled Services in the Village

Village	Barbers	Carpenters	Black smiths	Goldsmiths	Tailors	Cobblers	Masons	Potters	Washer man
Thelkolei	08	02	02	04	08	03	20	09	03

Source: Field Study

Social Infrastructures and facilities in Thelkolei: It is important for the Project proponent, government, non-government agencies to understand the living conditions of PAFs, for whose improvement they work and implement various programmes and policies. In the present context of the construction of Ash dyke project it is apt to understand the living conditions of the PAFs. The survey includes 190 project affected and 16 non affected households, totaling 196 households. There are 02 cremation grounds.

Table 6.31-Availability of common infrastructures in the village

Village	Anganwadi Centres	Panchayat Ghar	Community Hall	Post office	PHC	Dispensary	Sub Centre
Thelkolei	03	01	01	01	01	01	01

Source: Field Study

There is 01 market place in the project village. There is no cattle market. There are 01 Prayer halls and Bhagabat Tungi in this village. 03 Anganwadi centers and 01 community hall exist in this village. There is a 01 post office, 01 PHC/CHC, 01 Sub Centre, 01 Dispensary, 01 Veterinary centre in the project village. The village has peaceful atmosphere as there are no criminal or violent incidents. It is a non-crime prone area. The social life is safe, problem free, with harmonious coexistence of all castes. People are living here with their family and relatives for generations together. Occasionally communication / transportation problem is not faced by the villagers due to industries area. Following table provides the community facilities and infrastructures available in the project villages.

6.12 Cultural profile

The social and cultural organizations available in the area include 02 bhajan mandals; 02 place of worship and religious centers; 02 sports groups and clubs; 01 dance and drama groups; 02 Yuvak Mandals and 03 Yuvati Mandal. There are no folk-dance artists of repute 01 painting groups and no handicraft association to carry out handicraft works. There is 02 local bandset. The survey indicates a healthy number of socio-cultural organizations. 30 number of Self-Help Groups (SHG) is a considerable number, which can be sensitized for enhancement of economic prosperity of the villagers in the area. Almost all facets of socio-cultural activities are exhibited in the area. However, only 03 Yuvati Mandal indicates the need for sensitization of women folks to contribute in the development of the society in various aspects like education, health, hygiene, sanitation and child development

Chapter-7

Social Impact

7.1 Introduction

All new projects provide opportunities and benefits and at the same time they also create negative and adverse effects. As the projects are never uniformly good or bad, there is a varied distribution of costs and benefits within the directly and indirectly impacted communities. It is too simplistic to talk in terms of winners and losers. Good management ensures that the benefits of projects are maximized and the negative impacts are minimized on an ongoing basis during the life of the project. SIA is a process that can greatly assist in ensuring the achievement of benefits and the avoidance of adverse impacts. Social Impacts are the changes that occur in communities or to individuals as a result of an externally-induced change. Such changes may affect employment, income, production, way of life, community participation, political systems, environment, health and wellbeing, individual rights as well as property rights, fears and aspirations as well as change in ethnic composition. These impacts can be positive or negative or both.

The objective of the SIA study was to generate an inventory of social impacts on the PAFs, type of property, ownership of property, type of impact and its magnitude and details of affected property. The inventory data have been abstracted from the Establishment of Industry at Thelkolei village. Data so collected through door to door household survey were used for social impact analysis. The socio-cultural impacts would not involve break-up of community cohesion, or disintegration of social support systems.

7.2 Perception and awareness of the Project

It is regularly put forward by the PAF and others in the public consultation that the loss of land for a project will bring different advantages. In order to understand the perception and awareness of the PAFs towards the Establishment of Industry at Thelkolei village, they were posed two questions regarding expected benefit and level of satisfaction regarding compensation from the Establishment of Industry at Thelkolei village. It was found that PAF believe that they are going to be benefited through the construction activities, direct/indirect engagement and other opportunities for small business after the completion of the industry for the Establishment of Industry at Thelkolei village. They expressed satisfaction about the compensation from the project.

PAF expect to receive a fair compensation from the project proponent for the loss of land. There are the positive perceptions of the PAFs and others. It may, therefore, be concluded that majority of the people/PAFs in the project area have a positive attitude for the Establishment of Industry at Thelkolei village and expect to benefit from it. During the course of data collection in this project affected area, it was found that majority of the affected households are fully aware of the project. Most of them welcome such a project for their interest. However, they all express that they should be properly compensated.

7.3 Positive impacts

Every project has positive impact for the society, of course with certain negative impacts. The positive impacts in this project for the society are listed below.

- To access better health and educational facilities in the project area.
- The road connectivity will improve and they will avail public transport for themselves and their products.
- Direct/Indirect employment

1) Benefits to the PAFs and Non-PAFs

The households of affected PAFs as well as non-affected PAFs are expecting benefits in real terms due to Establishment of Industry in the project. 29.25 percent have informed that the project would be beneficial to households as they perceive better access to health & Education, 8.26 per cent indicate benefits of the project to the area on the ground of good business facilities and 62.49 percent have informed that they will get income through direct or indirect engagement in this project.

2) Economic Benefits-

There are two types of project affected families. One is the land owner and the other is the community. The land owner is expecting a good compensation for their lands and increase in land value. The other areas are expecting following benefits from the Project: 39.02 percent are expecting increase in economic condition, 25.51 percent are expecting improvement in transport facilities, 19.90 percent are expecting increase in land value, and 15.55 percent are expecting development of other community infrastructure.

7.4 Negative Impacts

a) Impoverishment risks

The impoverishment risks analysis adds substantially to the tools used for explaining, diagnosing, predicting, and planning for development. The most relevant impoverishment risks to the project affected people are as Joblessness, Loss of access to CPRs and Marginalization etc.

The risk analysis also helps the Establishment of Industry at Thelkolei project to take action in terms of explaining, diagnosing, predicting and planning.

b) Loss of land

After meticulous planning, the acquisition of private land requirement for the Establishment of Industry at Thelkolei is possible and feasible. The project requires the acquisition of 153.88 acres of private land. Details of land requirement are summarized below in the following Table.

c) Impact on environment

The loss of private land will not disturb the balance of the environment. Water body and historical monuments will not be affected and the community environment will also not be affected. Few trees will be cut down during the land acquisition.

d) Impacts during construction phase

There will be lot of human as well as earth moving vehicles movements in the locality. There will be following impacts: (i) Theft/robbery would increase (ii) heavy vehicles would be risky for the area. (iii) Dust prone area. The villagers have requested to ensure that an appropriate location for the Establishment of Industry at Thelkolei should be provided for easy access of vehicles.

7.5 Importance of the project:

The Importance of the proposed project are 1. The establishment of industry project at Thelkolei is one of significant projects under the Govt. of India's "Make in India" Initiative for different Sectors. 2. The proposed project is to meet the market potential of the national as well as international market. 3. An important project in Odisha and spur industrial investment and development of the region. 4. Leading to additional employment opportunities.

7.6 Project cost and benefits

Broadly the Establishment of Industry at Thelkolei to the site from the main road to the project area, the internal roads in the plot, boundary wall in the entire land, water supply and waste management infrastructure and other facilities. The project will propel industrial development, downstream industry revolution in Odisha and eastern regions of India, which will support consequential development of entrepreneurship, MSMEs in nearby locality and state of Odisha. Employment opportunities directly /indirectly during construction period and during Operating period. This indicates that the Establishment of Industry at Thelkolei is economically viable and feasible.

Chapter-8

Analysis of the Project Impact

One of the main objectives of the SIA study is to assess the impact of land acquisition of a project on the affected people. Hence the present SIA study was undertaken to find out the impact on the affected families due to acquisition of private land in Thelkolei village for construction of Ash dyke area.

8.1 Project Awareness and its Benefits for the Families and the Community:

The opinion of the affected families was taken regarding the land acquisition for Graposh CHC and it was found that all the respondents are well aware of this fact because for long time they have been demanding for their compensation from the government. There after they were asked about the benefits of their family as well as their community due to land acquisition for construction of Ash dyke area. In response to the question almost all of them (100%) replied positively which implies that the implementation of this project would be beneficial for their families as well as their communities as this hospital plays a very important role in providing health services in their area.

8.2 Impact on Income and Livelihood:

The opinion of the affected families regarding the impact of the project on them is earlier discussed. In addition to compensation for the acquired land the authority should calculate the loss of crop for the last 3 years which would be annually 12 quintals for original affected family. From the data analysis it was found that out of total 190 surveyed households 3 are women headed and 1 family with physically challenged members which are considered as vulnerable families. So, the government should take appropriate step giving additional benefits for restoration of livelihood of these families.

8.3 Expectation of affected families for Compensation and other Assistance.

In order to make a project more people centric as well as to enhance people's participation in the project it is necessary to capture the expectation of the affected families regarding compensation and rehabilitation and resettlement due to loss of their land.

The analysis of the opinion of the affected families against the loss of land shows that almost all the families are asking to get appropriate and timely compensation for their land. It is further found that all the respondents answered in favour of receiving cash compensation. Apart from cash compensation the respondents also asked for job, 80% in company or in any other government office to the educated members of their family and 60% asked for other assistance like Indira Awas house, support from other government schemes and vocational training by government for income generation activities.

8.4 Cooperation to the Authority in Land Acquisition Process:

In the SIA study the surveyors asked the affected families about their opinion for cooperation to the authority in land acquisition process, in response all (100%) the members told that they would support the authority if they get fair compensation. The question regarding how much compensation the families are expecting against the loss of their land, the respondents answered that it should be as per the government norm. However, they told that the

government should consider the present market price and pay the amount accordingly. Regarding the losses of the family due to the land acquisition the respondents told that they would lose their ancestral property for all time to come and because of that the cash compensation should be fairly higher to enable them to pursue gainful occupation.

8.5 Perception of Indirectly Affected Families:

The SIA study team discussed with other villagers those are not land losers for the project and collected their opinion regarding the land acquisition for the construction of Ash dyke area. In this situation, the compensation amount should be made fairly higher to compensate for the loss of land without any compensation for long years, so that the descendant families would be able to improve their living condition in future. After land acquisition the infrastructure development work of Ash dyke area Thelkolei would be easier. All of them opined that as such there is some negative impact due to land acquisition; rather the land acquisition would expedite the Ash which would ultimately help to improve the industry growth in the area.

Chapter-9 Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP)

It is obvious that while implementing any project there may arise some intended and unintended social consequences. So, in order to overcome and monitor the negative impacts of the project, the SIMP is prepared in such a way that it would counteract the negative impacts by stretching the benefits of the project for the project affected families, communities and the society as a whole. The sub-section 5 of the section 4 of RFTILARR Act 2013 specifically asks for preparation of a Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP) with an objective for mitigating the adverse impacts of a project.

Table 9.1: Steps to mitigate the Negative Impacts of the Project

Type of impact	Mitigation plan	Responsibility
Loss of income of the affected families due to land acquisition	Vocational training for income enhancement and supply of equipments as well as loan from banks to set up ventures	Project implementing authority
Occupational change due to loss of cultivable land	Linkage through labour intensive schemes to provide employment throughout the year.	Project implementing authority, local Gram Panchayat and Block
Possibility of misuse of compensation money	Awareness through NGO on how to make proper utilization of the fund	Project implementing authority

9.1. Entitlement Benefits of the Project Affected Families (Compensation, Rehabilitation & Resettlement):

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

Definition of affected family-U/s-3(c) of the Act:

- A family whose land or other immovable property has been acquired;
- A family which does not own any land but a member or members of such family may be agricultural labourer, tenant including any form of tenancy or holding any usufruct right, sharecropper or artisan who may be working in the affected area for three years prior to the acquisition of land, whose primary source of livelihood stands affected by the acquisition;
- The Schedule Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers that have lost any of their forest rights recognized under Forest Right Act- 2006.

- Family whose primary source of livelihood for three years prior to the land acquisition is dependent on forest or water bodies but affected due to the acquisition of land;
- A member of the family who has been assigned land by the government under any scheme and such land is acquired;
- A family residing on any land in the urban area preceding three years or more prior to the acquisition of land or whose primary source of livelihood for three years prior to the acquisition of the land is affected by the acquisition of such land.

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

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

Factors by which the market value is to be multiplied: In the case of urban area it is 1 (one) and for rural area it is 1.00 (one) to 2.00 (two) basing on the distance of the project from urban location.

Illustrative sliding scale – The multiplier factors will gradually rise from 1 to 2 as we move away from urban location to rural area. The table below highlights the entitlement benefits of the affected families.

Table 9.2: Multiplier Factor for distance from urban area

Serial Number	Radial distance from urban area (in kms)	Multiplier Factor
1	0-10	1.00
2	11-20	1.20
3	21-30	1.40
4	31-40	1.80
5	Above 40	2.00

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

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

Additional 12% interest- The Collector, while determining the market value under this Section, shall also calculate additional market value @ 12% per annum on such market value as per the provision u/s-30 (3) of the Act. Calculation of additional 12% of market value will be made for the period commencing on and from the date of the publication of the notification of the Social Impact Assessment Study under Sub-section (2) of section 4, in respect of such land till the date of award or the date of taking possession of the land by the Collector whichever is earlier.

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

Firstly – Market value as determined u/s -26

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

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

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

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

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

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

Computation of Compensation:

- i. Market value
- ii. To be multiplied by a factor 1.00 (one) to 2.00 sliding scales.
- iii. Add Market value @ 12% per annum
- iv. Cost of assets attach to the land (structures, etc.)
- v. Cost of trees, etc.
- vi. Damage if any
- vii. All total
- viii. Add 100% solatium and after that it constitutes the total compensation

Protection against Misuse of Compensation Money by the PAF

The acquisition of land for any project brings a lot many changes in the life and livelihood of the affected family and the community. While doing any land acquisition for any project the authority should ensure that the affected families and communities do not suffer or get marginalized due to the project. There are number of instances where the benefits of a project are enjoyed by others at the cost of the sacrifice made by the affected families. Even the

compensation amount paid to the PAPs are exhausted within a very short time which put them again in the den of poverty. This is more often in the case of vulnerable groups like scheduled tribes, scheduled castes; women headed families and differently able persons. Therefore, the authority must ensure that the standard of living of the affected families should be better than before the period of the implementation of the project. It must be the responsibility of the Requiring body as well as the government to look after the welfare of the affected families and community, so that they can restore their livelihood. After payment of compensation, sensitization and capacity building of PAF is highly essential for proper utilization of the compensation money in productive way. Since the compensation amount is in the form of liquid money which is easily exhaustible, therefore every effort should be made to support and guide these families not to spend the compensation money for household consumption rather in productive purpose. Very often the less educated vulnerable families feel tempted to spend the compensation money on wasteful consumption and on less useful consumer durable goods, when they get a bulk amount in cash towards compensation for the loss of landed properties. Such incidences are clearly apprehended in the case of the affected families of Thelkolei village. Therefore, service of the Non-Government Organizations and civil society organizations may be sought with proper accountability for facilitation of proper rehabilitation and resettlement of the PAFs.

Chapter-10

Recommendation & Conclusion

The present Social Impact Assessment Study in progress under tedious circumstances in the study village due to local resistance for the project. Efforts are on with different strategies to accomplishment of the work. The entitlement Matrices, Social Impact Mitigation and Management Plan (SIMP) and other remaining facts will be incorporated in the draft report to be submitted after the completion of the survey work.

The project has fulfilled all the condition meant for public purpose. The benefits of the project would be much more than the losses of individual families and the compensation by the government against the loss of land for the affected families. Since no families are displaced due to the land acquisition for the project, it indicates that the negative impact of the project is less than the positivity of the project. In the new Act there is provision for appropriate compensation for the affected families and after getting compensation they then can purchase new pieces of land or can utilize the money for their livelihood restoration. Though there is provision for compensation but the experience says in most of the cases the vulnerable communities that include scheduled tribe and scheduled caste. The above situation we recommend some negative impact mitigation measures, which would help the affected families as well as the locality in the long run.

It was observed from the study that some affected families belonged to ST and SC communities those are treated as vulnerable communities. Since there are some women headed as well as physically challenged persons residing in the families there must be provision of extra support in terms of skill development and income generation training to at least one member from each such vulnerable household.

There must be a hassle-free payment procedure, because many of them are apprehending that government system is very much cumbersome which may not be easy for the affected people to get their money. Affected People are of the opinion that they should be properly compensated for the loss of their land, houses and other assets.

Payment procedure of compensation should be smooth and except for any court or family level litigation, the payment should be made after preliminary notification U/s-11 (1) and completion of RoR authentication process. Grievances redressal mechanism should be prompt and faster so that disputes are quickly settled. It is suggested that decentralised grievance redressal system is required to be made, so that the affected people shall not run from pillar to post.

As per the information received from the Rengali tahasil, the benchmark value of the affected lands are very much less than the local rate. So, while paying the compensation the authority would consider the above facts.

In case of loss of trees, the project authority should evaluate the trees as well as calculate the possible loss of income from these trees and compensation should be made on the basis of the loss of income associate with the trees.

Annexure-1

Proceedings of Public Consultation Meeting

Proceedings of public Consultation meeting on Draft Social Impact Assessment (SIA) Study report held on Dtd. 25-08-2023, at 10.00 A.M for M/s NLCIL Talabira Thermal Power Project for establishment of proposed Ash Dyke at Gram Panchayat Office, Village Thelkoloji, of Sambalpur District.

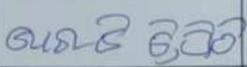
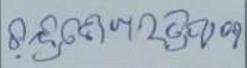
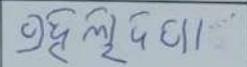
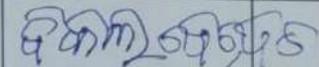
The following were views expressed by villagers who participated in the meeting:

1. Sri. Krushna Balabha Tripathi, Vil: Thelkoloji, Land Loser
 - i. Acquisition of Land Left out from 500 Mtrs from River Veden
 - ii. Entire land to be categorized in to two kissam, Gharbari & Others.
 - iii. Thelkoloji High School to be taken up by NLCIL
 - iv. Employment
 - v. Land Rate: Rs.2 Crores per Ac.
2. Sri. Nilamber Pradhan, Vil: Thelkoloji, Land Loser
 - i. Land rate to be multiplied by 3 for the villagers as displaced thrice
3. Sri. Bikala Behera, Vil: Thelkoloji, Land Loser
 - i. Employment
 - ii. Higher Land rate
4. Sri. Santosh Behera, Vil: Thelkoloji, Land Loser
 - i. Proper resettlement
 - ii. Employment
 - iii. High-school maintenance
5. Smt. Bharati Tripathi, Vil: Thelkoloji, Land Loser
 - i. Hospital
 - ii. Employment
 - iii. Land Rate: Rs.2 Crores per Ac.
6. Smt. Jasoda Pradhan, Vil: Thelkoloji, Land Loser
 - i. Correct Land Rate
 - ii. Employment till the company in operative
7. Smt. Kalpana Sahu, Vil: Thelkoloji, Land Loser
 - i. Proper Compensation
 - ii. Hospital
 - iii. Employment based on qualification
 - iv. Thelkoloji High School to be taken up by NLCIL
8. Sri. Jaganath Pani, Vil: Thelkoloji
 - i. Ash Pond should not be constructed in the village due to anticipating pollution.
9. Sri. Santosh Kumar Nath, Vil: Thelkoloji
 - i. Ash pond should not come in my village as it will cause pollution.
10. Smt. Upasi Behera, Vil: Thelkoloji
 - i. No to Ash pond as it will cause pollution.
11. Sri. Sudhir Kumar Nath, Vil: Thelkoloji

- i. Tubewell waters are now polluted
 - ii. Water level gone down
 - iii. Ash Pond in Thelkoloji not possible as it will cause pollution.
12. Sri. Sushant Kumar Tripathy, Vil: Thelkoloji, Land Loser
- i. Take the entire village
 - ii. Proper resettlement.
13. Sri. Chinmayee Kumar Nath, Vil: Thelkoloji
- i. Land Rate: Rs.2 Crores per Ac.
14. Sri. Chandra Sekhar Rout, Vil: Thelkoloji
- i. Correct Land Rate
15. Sri. Prakash Kumar, Vil: Thelkoloji
- i. Will not allow the Ash Pond as it will cause pollution..
16. Sri. Suman Kumar Nath, Vil: Thelkoloji
- i. Ash pond should not come which would lead to pollution.
17. Sri. Akash Kumar Nath, Vil: Thelkoloji
- i. Against the Ash pond as it will cause pollution.
18. Sri. Manoj Kumar Nath, Vil: Thelkoloji
- i. No to Ash pond as it will cause pollution.
19. Sri. Kailash Kumar Nath, Vil: Thelkoloji
- i. Will not support the construction of Ash dyke
20. Sri. Amit Kumar Nath, Vil: Thelkoloji
- i. Ash pond not allowed in the village as it will cause pollution.
21. Sri. Suraj Kumar Dhal, Vil: Thelkoloji
- i. No to ash Pond as it will cause pollution.
22. Sri. Kailash Kumar Nath, Vil: Thelkoloji
- i. Village infrastructure should be first taken care by NLCIL
23. Smt. Rina Mirdha, Vil: Thelkoloji
- i. Hospital in the village
24. Smt. Jotsna Rohidas, Vil: Thelkoloji
- i. No to Ash Pond
25. Smt. Kranti Rohidas, Vil: Thelkoloji
- i. Already the village is polluted; Ash Dyke will increase it to extreme.
26. Smt. Narayani Tripathi, Vil: Thelkoloji
- i. Nearby plant Bhusan is dumping the Ash in the village and polluting, hence will not allow Ash dyke in the village.
27. Smt. Manisha Rout, Vil: Thelkoloji
- i. Hospital
 - ii. College
28. Sri. Dasarath Dhal, Vil: Thelkoloji
- i. No to ash Pond
29. Sri. Ghana Behera, Vil: Thelkoloji
- i. Joint Pattas, So individuals can't decide whether to give land or not.
30. Sri. Prasanna Kumar Nayak, Vil: Thelkoloji
- i. Ash Pond will increase the Pollution.

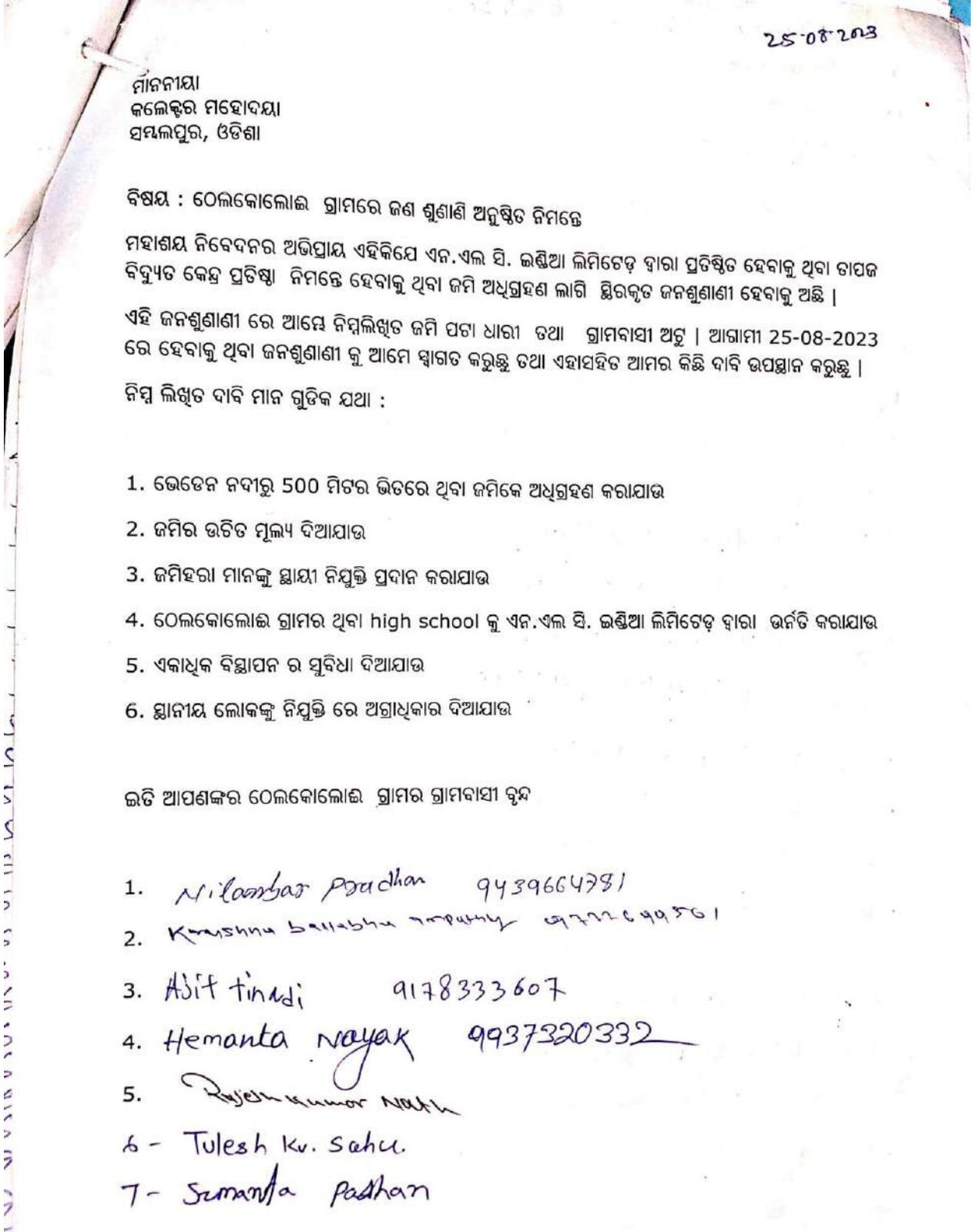
Annexure-2

Public hearing participants

Attendance of Participants in the public hearing for construction of Ash Dyke at Thelkolai village conducted on 25.08.2023 at 10 AM under the chairmanship of ADM/Sambalpur			
Sl.No.	Name	Signature	Phone No.
1	Bharati Tripathy		
2	Nimai chandan Sahu	Nimai chandan Sahu	9840936583
3	Santosh Pradhan	Santosh Pradhan	9777209958
4	Nilambar Pradhan	Nilambar Pradhan	9439664781
5	Kalpama Sahu	Kalpama Sahu	9437942864
6	Bandurekha Sahu	Bandurekha Sahu	9861452392
7	Dipti mayee pradhan	Dipti mayee pradhan	9178091968
8	Jhavana pradhan	Jhavana pradhan	6371626280
9	Chandra Sekher Tripathy		
10	Sripati Sekher Tripathy	Sr. Pat. Sekher Tripathy	
11	Josoda pradhan.	Josoda pradhan	
12	Pratibha pradhan.		
13	Tulsh Kumar Sahu	Tulsh Ku. Sahu	7327017959
14	Sarosh Pradhan	Sarosh Pradhan	9178304371
15	Bokal Behera		

Attendance of Participants in the public hearing for construction of Ash Dyke at Thekolai village conducted on 25.08.2023 at 10 AM under the chairmanship of ADM/Sambalpur			
Sl.No.	Name	Signature	Phone No.
16	Chandra Surenдре Nais	Surenдре Nais	7750987762
17	Pramid Kaur prathy	Pramid Kaur	Suren' 9437422746
18	Harde pradhay Sumente	Sumeerja Padhan	6372020598
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Annexure-3 Supporters Grievances



- 8 - Nityaesh Chandra Sahu -
- 9 - Bindudatta Sahu
- 10 - Kalpana Sahu
- 11 - Utkam Kusahu
- 12 - Karina Sahu
- 13 - ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ/କମଳାକାନ୍ତ ପାଠ୍ୟ
- 14 - ଅକ୍ଷୟ ପାଠ୍ୟ
- 15 - Sarojpathan
- 16 - Debarshi Kumar Sahu - 9937118950
- 17 - Sujit Kumar Pathan - 7326059940
- 18 - Pursotham Dhurua
- 19 - Santosh Pradhan - 9777208958
- 20 - Jhadana Padhan
- 21 - ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ/କମଳାକାନ୍ତ ପାଠ୍ୟ
- 22 - Diptimayee padhan
- 23 - Padharani Padhan
- 24 - Koushna Padhan
- 25 - Dayasagar Nath
- 26 - ଅକ୍ଷୟ ନାଥ
- 27 - Byasadev Nayak - 9178879829
- 28 - Parasana Sa. Pathan
- 29 - Dhruvendra Kumar
- 30 - ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ/କମଳାକାନ୍ତ ପାଠ୍ୟ
- 31 - M. Nung
- 32 - ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ/କମଳାକାନ୍ତ ପାଠ୍ୟ
- 33 - ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ/କମଳାକାନ୍ତ ପାଠ୍ୟ
- 34 - ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ/କମଳାକାନ୍ତ ପାଠ୍ୟ
- 35 - ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ/କମଳାକାନ୍ତ ପାଠ୍ୟ

9 - Dina

- 74 Basun Mishra
- 75 Ramakanta Nayak
- 76 Ramdina Samant
- 77 Brajan Kumar Nath
- 78 Hemansu Sankar Panda
- 79 ବିନୟ କୁମାର
- 80 ବିନୟ କୁମାର
- 81. Dotamoinchi
- 82 - Lili Majhi
- 83 - Nalini Kumar
ନିଲି କୁମାର

Annexure-4

Protectors Grievances

Dt 25.08.2023

total page 01 to 19 page objection petition

ମାଲିକୀୟ
 ଶ୍ରୀମୁଖ୍ୟ ଜିଲ୍ଲାପାଳ ସମ୍ମୁଖପତ୍ର
 (ଶ୍ରୀ ଜିଲ୍ଲାପାଳ ସମ୍ମୁଖପତ୍ର କଠକ୍ କରାଯାଉ)

ଓଡ଼ିଆ ନମ୍ବର-632/୩୦୪ ଓ.୨୦୨୩

କାରଣ:- ଗତ ତା. 10.04.2023 ଦିନ ଚଳଚ୍ଚଳର ଡାମ ଓ SIA Study - ARKI techno consultants india private LTD BBSR ଦ୍ଵାରା କରା-
 ଯାଇଥିବା ଉପଲି ଜିଲ୍ଲା ପ୍ରଶାସନ ଓ ଶ୍ରାମିକ ସଂଘର ଅନୁମତି ଓ Web site ଓ
 ଅନୁମତି ସମ୍ପର୍କିତ ବିଧାନ ଓ ନିୟମାବଳୀ ଅନୁଯାୟୀ, ଉପରୋକ୍ତ ବିଷୟ ଉପରେ
 ଆଜି ARKI techno consultants କର୍ତ୍ତାପକ୍ଷରୁ ଉପଲି ଜିଲ୍ଲାପାଳଙ୍କୁ ଉପଲି
 କରାଯାଉ.

Ninakar Tripathy
 Annulja Nayak

NLC କମ୍ପାନୀ ଦ୍ଵାରା ଉପଲି Ash pond ନିମନ୍ତେ SIA Study
 ଓ ଜମି ମାଲିକୀ ସମ୍ପର୍କିତ ଜଣାଶୁଣାଣି ଓ ଚଳଚ୍ଚଳର ଡାମ ଓ ଆନିବାସି, ପ୍ରକୃତି
 ଉପରୋକ୍ତ, ଦିନି ସୁଲିଖା, ଲାଲି ଲାଲି, କମିସନରୀ, କର୍ତ୍ତାପକ୍ଷ ଓ ଡାମ ସମ୍ପର୍କିତ ଡାମ
 ସମ୍ପର୍କିତ ଉପଲି କର୍ତ୍ତାପକ୍ଷରୁ ଅନୁମତି, କାରଣ ଚଳଚ୍ଚଳର ଡାମ ଓ SIA Study
 ଉପଲି କର୍ତ୍ତାପକ୍ଷରୁ, କର୍ତ୍ତାପକ୍ଷରୁ ଉପଲି କର୍ତ୍ତାପକ୍ଷରୁ ଉପଲି କର୍ତ୍ତାପକ୍ଷରୁ,

1- ଆଜି Web site - Government of Odisha Sambalpur -
 Deptt of social impact Assessment Report ମାଧ୍ୟମରେ ଜଣାଶୁଣା-
 ଯାଇଥିବା ଗତ ତା. 10.04.2023 ଦିନ ଚଳଚ୍ଚଳର ଡାମ ଓ SIA Study
 ସମ୍ପର୍କିତ ଉପଲି କର୍ତ୍ତାପକ୍ଷରୁ ଦ୍ଵାରା କରାଯାଇଥିବା ଉପଲି Web site ମାଧ୍ୟମ-
 ଓ ଉପଲି ଉପଲି କର୍ତ୍ତାପକ୍ଷରୁ କରାଯାଇଥିବା ଉପଲି, ଉପଲି ଜିଲ୍ଲା ପ୍ରଶାସନ ଓ ଶ୍ରାମିକ ସଂଘର
 ଉପଲି କର୍ତ୍ତାପକ୍ଷରୁ ଉପଲି କର୍ତ୍ତାପକ୍ଷରୁ ଉପଲି କର୍ତ୍ତାପକ୍ଷରୁ ଉପଲି କର୍ତ୍ତାପକ୍ଷରୁ.

Final page 01 to 19 page

objection petition

Page-09
25.05.2023

ସମସ୍ତଙ୍କୁ ସମ୍ମୁଖରେ

ଓ.ପି.ଏ.ସି.ସି.ସି.

Sahr Kur Nath

Chinnaga u. Nath

Dhiren Nath

ଅନୁମୋଦିତ

Dasaratha Das

Basanna Nayak

Pradima Pandey

Kanteya Pandey

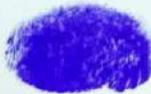
Komal Pandey

Ramjeda Tiwari

Palak Tiwari

ଦୀପ୍ତିକା ଜାଣି

Sany Badhei



L.T.I. ଦୀପ୍ତିକା ଜାଣି



L.T.I. ଅନୁମୋଦିତ

Ashim Tripathy

Bharati Tripathy

Hema Kumari Garia

Prapati Garia

Jaganath Pani

objection Piition

Page-10
25.08.2023

ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ଆନା ବେନା ନାୟକ

Anna Bena Naik.

ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ଚିତ୍ରାବତୀ ଗାଡ଼ିଆ

Gohya nanda Gardia

Chelabati Gardia

Jyosna Nayak

L.T.I ସୁଜାତା ବେନା

manokam maharajend

Lokanath Nath Naib Sarpanch

L.T.I ସାଜାଦିଶ ବେନା

sajadish Bena

Kedar Sahu

Hemalata Sahu

Manjari Padhan

Gyanaravaram Naik

Rasmata Nath

ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ସୁସିଦ୍ଧା ତ୍ରିପାଠୀ

Sushila Tripathy

ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ମାଲୁଚ୍ୟା କୁମାରୀ

L.T.I Sobitra Das

L.T.I Sushila Tripathy

Maluchy Kumari

objection Petition

Page - 11

25-08-2023

ଓମ୍ ନାମୋ ସ୍ତୁତ୍ୟୁ ଓମ୍ ନାମୋ ସ୍ତୁତ୍ୟୁ ଓମ୍ ନାମୋ ସ୍ତୁତ୍ୟୁ : -

Kumari Tihadi



L.T.I Laxmi Jaiswal



Ajay Jaiswal

Hari Pradhan

Sudip Pradhan
ଅନୁପ୍ରସାଦ କୁମାର

ସୋନାଲକ୍ଷ୍ମୀ ପାଣି
ସୁଲକ୍ଷ୍ମୀ ପାଣି

ସୁଶୀଳା ପାଣି
Sushila Mahi

Rudrani Nath

Anusuya Nath

Pratishtha Nath

J R Nath

ରମେଶ ମିଶ୍ର

Ramesh Mishra

ସମିର ନାଥ

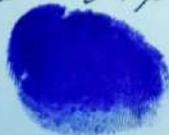
Samir Nath

Gobardhan Mahi

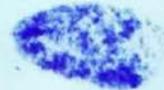
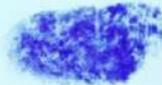
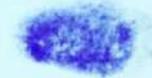
Gobardhan Mahi

Chitara Sekha Dhuva

ମେଘାଳା ସୁଧାନୀ
Meghala Sudhani



L.T.I ଓମ୍ ନାମୋ ସ୍ତୁତ୍ୟୁ



objection Petition

Page- 12
25-08-2023

ଓମ୍ବୁଦାୟମାନଙ୍କର ଗାମ୍ଭୀରୀ କ୍ଷମା ପତ୍ର

Phatima Padhan
ଅମରକାନ୍ତ

 L.T.I ପ୍ରତିରୋଧୀ ଅପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ

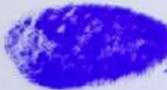
ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱରୀ
Mokini Kuanr
Kamala Kuanr

 ଶ୍ରୀ padma Kuanr

 L.T.I ପ୍ରତିରୋଧୀ ଅପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ

 L.T.I ଗମ୍ଭୀରୀ କ୍ଷମା

Subhadra Kumara

 L.T.I ପ୍ରତିରୋଧୀ ଅପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ

 L.T.I ପ୍ରତିରୋଧୀ ଅପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ

Sar Kutadhi Dhurea

Sureta Dhurea

ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ସୁରେତା

ମାଲିକିଆ ନମ୍ବର ୬

objection Petition

Page-15
25.08.2023

ଅନୁରୋଧ ପତ୍ର

Saroj Kumar
Bharat Behera
Pran Sanyal
Sundar Kumar
ଅମିତ କୁମାର
Debenbra Kumar Nath

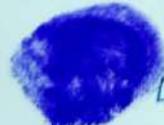
Ritu Sahu
SAMAL BHUE

ଠାକୁରାଣୀ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ରାବତୀ

Rajendra Dhumra
Ranjit Rout
Chandrasekhar Rout.

Saroj Sahu
Chhotelal Mishra

 LTIMhobd Mishra

 ଲିମିଟେଡ୍ ମିଶ୍ର

ଅମିତ କୁମାର

ଅନୁରୋଧ ପତ୍ର

Luke Sutar Behera

Shiba Suban Tardia

ଅନୁରୋଧ ପତ୍ର

ଅନୁରୋଧ ପତ୍ର

Hemanti Kumar Singh

Arin Mishra

Objection Petition

Page - 16

26.08.2023

ଶ୍ରୀମତୀମାନଙ୍କ ନାମାବଳୀ

ଉତ୍ତର ମିଶ୍ରା

Ashok Mishra

Jageswar Mishra

ସୁକୁମାର ମିଶ୍ରା

ସତ୍ୟଜିତ ମିଶ୍ରା

ନିତ୍ୟା ମିଶ୍ରା

Sanita Mishra

Subash Rout

Ranjit mishra

ଉତ୍ତର

Chandra Rout

ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ରାମି

Shyam Mishra

Kumar Mishra

Basant Mishra

Premkumari Dhanra

ଉତ୍ତର ମିଶ୍ରା

ମନଜିତ ମିଶ୍ରା

ସୁକୁମାର ମିଶ୍ରା

Subash chandra padhan

Nanita Rout

Gokul mishra

Kanchan Mishra

Objection petofotaban

page-17
25.08.2023

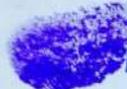
ଗାମଗାମି ନାମ ସଂଗ୍ରହ

Binod Kishan

Biranchi Mishra

ବାଠମଣି ବର୍ମା

କୃଷ୍ଣା ନାଥୀ

 ଶ୍ରୀକାନ୍ତ ମିଶ୍ର

Bedanati Mishra

Tapan Munda

ବିନୟ

ମନ ନିରାଡ଼

Upendra Rout

Prasenjit Mishra

Madan Mishra

Arjun Mishra

Ematha Mishra

Narayana

ଦେବକାନ୍ତି ରାୟ

Mohini Rohidas

Parasottam Rohidas

Jharana Rohidas

Objection Pipelinem

Page - 18
25.08.2023

ପ୍ରାଧିକାରୀଙ୍କୁ ସୂଚନା

[Redacted] LTI ଶ୍ରମିକୀ ଶ୍ରମିକୀ

- Sanita post
- Babita Rohidas
- ଶ୍ରମିକୀ ଶ୍ରମିକୀ
- Nehru Suban Tandia
- Manoj ke Rohidas
- ସରସ୍ୱତୀ ଶ୍ରମିକୀ
- Sajan ku Rohidas
- ଶ୍ରମିକୀ ଶ୍ରମିକୀ
- Rabim Chandan name

[Redacted] LTI ଶ୍ରମିକୀ
Pujashree Bag

[Redacted] LTI Charmoni suban Tandia
ଶ୍ରମିକୀ ଶ୍ରମିକୀ
ଶ୍ରମିକୀ ଶ୍ରମିକୀ

[Redacted] LTI ଶ୍ରମିକୀ ଶ୍ରମିକୀ
ଶ୍ରମିକୀ ଶ୍ରମିକୀ

[Redacted] LTI ଶ୍ରମିକୀ ଶ୍ରମିକୀ

[Redacted] LTI ଶ୍ରମିକୀ ଶ୍ରମିକୀ
ଶ୍ରମିକୀ ଶ୍ରମିକୀ

objection pitiition

page - 19

25-08-2023

ମା ପାରିଶ୍ରମ ସଂସ୍ଥା



LTI (ସଂସ୍ଥା)

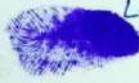
Hosur Sundararam Das
ପୁସ୍ତକ ଶାଳା ସମାଜର



LTI (ସଂସ୍ଥା) ପାଠିକ୍ୟାଳୟ

ରଞ୍ଜିତ କୁମାର
ପଞ୍ଜି କୁମାର

Rajkanta Das
Susathi Sunari
Jyotsna Sunami



LTI ଗଣନା ସଂସ୍ଥା
ରାଜ୍ୟସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟସଂସ୍ଥା

ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ
ଓମ ନାଥ
ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶକ

Rakeswar Mishra
Golla Mishra
Jagmangal Mishra
Gopal Mishra
Manta Mishra
Rahul Karsali
Kanchi Karsali



LTI (Pan Besan)

objection petition

Page - 20
20-08-2023

ମାହାନ୍ଦୀବରୀ ବସ୍ତା

ଶ୍ରୀ ରାମ ନିବାସୀ

Anusadha Bag

Maheswari Bazar
ବୌଦ୍ଧାମିନୀ ପେଟ

Kapil Mohan

ମାହାନ୍ଦୀବରୀ

Sankar Kanti Nath

APC Kamal Bazar

~~...~~ Hemansu Sekhar Panda



L.T.I ସ୍ୱାକ୍ଷରକରଣ

HMS

23/08/23

Koushik Sanyal

୧୫୩୩୩୩୩୩ -

Bankura, Meher.

Shri Shankar Nath

Heavenly Kumar Nath

Sadariba Behena (with objection to SIA study report)
NLC.

**Annexure-5
Notification**

**ଓଡ଼ିଶା ସରକାର
ରାଜସ୍ୱଓଦିପର୍ଯ୍ୟୟପରିଚାଳନାବିଭାଗ**

RDM-LAC-SBP-0004-2023- **12688** /RDM dated **10 APR 2023**

ସାମାଜିକପ୍ରଭାବନିର୍ଦ୍ଧାରଣନିମନ୍ତେଅଧିସୂଚନା

ରାଜ୍ୟ ସରକାର ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ଗ୍ରାମ / ଖାର୍ତ୍ତ 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:- ମୁଖ୍ୟ ମହା ପ୍ରବନ୍ଧକ (ଭୂ), ଓଡ଼ିଶା ଶିଳ୍ପ ଭିଡିଭୂମି ବିକାଶ ନିଗମ (IDCO), ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱର ।

୨. ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବିତ ଭୂମି ଅଧିଗ୍ରହଣ ର ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟ- ଶିଳ୍ପ ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠା ନିମନ୍ତେ ତଥା ତା ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧୀୟ (Ash dyke area) ନିର୍ମାଣ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ନିମନ୍ତେ ।

୩. SIA study କରୁଥିବା ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନର ଯୋଗାଯୋଗ ସୂଚନା :- **ARKITECHNO Consultants(India) Pvt. Ltd., Bhubaneswar.**

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

୪. ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ପାଇଁ ସମ୍ବଲପୁର ଜିଲ୍ଲାରେ ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବିତ ଭୂଅଧିଗ୍ରହଣର ବିବରଣୀ/ ତଥ୍ୟସିଲ

କ୍ରମିକନଂ	ତହସିଲ	ଗ୍ରାମ ପଞ୍ଚାୟତ	ଗ୍ରାମ	ବେସରକାରୀ ଜମି (ଏକର)	ମନ୍ତବ୍ୟ
୧	ରେଙ୍ଗାଲି	ଠେଲକୋଲେଇ	ଠେଲକୋଲେଇ	୧୫୩.୮୮	
			ମୋଟ୍-	୧୫୩.୮୮	

ଭୂମି ଅନୁସୂଚିର ନକଲ ଏଥି ସହିତ ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧ କରା ଯାଇଛି।

୫. ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବିତ ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ର ସଂକ୍ଷିପ୍ତ ବିବରଣୀ :- ସମ୍ବଲପୁର ଜିଲ୍ଲାର ରେଙ୍ଗାଲି ତହସିଲ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗତ ଠେଲକୋଲେଇ ଗ୍ରାମରେ ବର୍ଷିତ ଜମି ଉପରେ IDCO, ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱର ଶିଳ୍ପ ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠା ତଥା ତା ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧୀୟ (Ash dyke area) ପାଇଁ ଘରୋଇ ଜମି ଅଧିଗ୍ରହଣ କରାଯିବ ।

୬. SIA ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ ରେ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଭୁକ୍ତ ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ଅଞ୍ଚଳ ଏବଂ ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ଅଞ୍ଚଳ :-
ସମ୍ବଲପୁର ଜିଲ୍ଲାରେ ଉପରୋକ୍ତ ୦୧ ଟି ଗ୍ରାମର ୧୫୩.୮୮ ଏକର ଘରୋଇ/ ବେସରକାରୀ ଜମି IDCO ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱର ଦ୍ୱାରା ଶିଳ୍ପ ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠା ନିମନ୍ତେ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଭୁକ୍ତ । ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ଜମିର ବିସ୍ତୃତ ତାଲିକା/ ତହସିଲ SIA ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଭୁକ୍ତ ପାରିବ ।

୭. SIA ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ ର ପ୍ରାଥମିକ ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟ ଏବଂ ମୁଖ୍ୟ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟା ବଳୀ :-
ସର୍ବସାଧାରଣ ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଧାରଣ
ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ଅଞ୍ଚଳରେ ଥିବା ସମସ୍ତ ଗ୍ରାମପଞ୍ଚାୟତ / ଗ୍ରାମ / ଖାର୍ଡର ପରାମର୍ଶକ୍ରମେ SIA ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ କରାଯିବ । SIA ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ କ୍ଷେତ୍ରପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ, ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିଙ୍କ ସାମୁହିକ ଆଲୋଚନା ଏବଂ ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିଙ୍କ ମତାମତ ଚୁଡ଼ାନ୍ତ ରିପୋର୍ଟ ରେ ସ୍ଥାନିତହେବ ।
ଭୂମି ଅଧିଗ୍ରହଣ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟକ୍ଷ ଅଥବା ପରୋକ୍ଷ ଶତକଡ଼ା ୨୫ ଭାଗ ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ସମସ୍ତ ଗ୍ରାମ ସଭାମାନଙ୍କ ରେ ଜନ ଶୁଣାଣି କରାଯିବ ।

୮. ଗ୍ରାମସଭା / ଭୂମିମାଲିକଙ୍କସହମତିଆବଶ୍ୟକକି?
ସହମତିଆବଶ୍ୟକ ।

୯. SIA ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ ଆରମ୍ଭ ଏବଂ ସମାପନ ରିପୋର୍ଟ ପ୍ରଦାନ ଏବଂ ତାହାର ପ୍ରକାଶନ
ସରକାରୀ ବିଜ୍ଞପ୍ତି ପ୍ରକାଶିତ ଦିବସ ଠାରୁ 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

ଅନୁସିଦ୍ଧା ସାହୁ
ମଧୁସ୍ମିତା ସାହୁ
ଯୁଗ୍ମ ଶାସନସଚିବ

Memo No. 12689 Dated 10 APR 2023

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

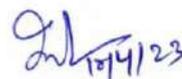
SRO Number may be allotted to this publication.



Under Secretary to Government

Memo No. 12690 Dated 10 APR 2023

Copy forwarded to Industries Department/ Energy Department/ IDCO, Bhubaneswar for information and necessary action.



Under Secretary to Government

Memo No. 12691 Date 10 APR 2023

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



Under Secretary to Government

Memo No. 12692 Dated 10 APR 2023

Copy forwarded to State Coordinator, Nabakrushna Choudhury Centre for Development Studies, Bhubaneswar for information and necessary action.



Under Secretary to Government

Memo No. 12693 Dated 10 APR 2023

Copy forwarded to the IMU Cell, R&DM Department for uploading the SIA Notification in the website for information of General Public.



Under Secretary to Government

Annexure -6

Entitlement Matrix- Sambalpur SIA

List of Project Affected Persons (age = 18 or above) of Project Affected Families, eligible to get R&R benefits

(Village - Thelkolei, Tahasil- Rengali, Dist.-Sambalpur)

Sl.No	PAFs Name	Relation	Gender	Age	Married	Khata No	Plot No	Total Land	To be acquired land
1	Sanjulata Naik	Self	Female	45	Unmarried	45	886,927,928,930, 931,1143,1146,1147,1148,1149,1150,1164,1243,932/3537,1135/3544, 1149/3545	6.94	6.94
	Prtibha Naik	Daughter	Female	25	Unmarried				
	Priyanka Naik	Daughter	Female	18	Unmarried				
2	Raseswari Pani	Self	Female	65	Widow	45	886,927,928,930, 931,1143,1146,1147,1148,1149,1150,1164,1243,932/3537,1135/3544, 1149/3545	6.94	6.94
3	Mrutyunjaya Pani	Self	Male	42	Married	45	886,927,928,930, 931,1143,1146,1147,1148,1149,1150,1164,1243,932/3537,1135/3544, 1149/3545	6.94	6.94
4	Ashutosh Pani	Self	Male	35	Married	45	886,927,928,930, 931,1143,1146,1147,1148,1149,1150,1164,1243,932/3537,1135/3544, 1149/3545	6.94	6.94
5	Dinabandhu Pani	Self	Male	70	Married				
6	Upendra Pani	Self	Male	60	Married	45,60	886,927,928,930, 931,1143,1146,1147,1148,1149,1150,1164,1243,932/3537,1135/3544, 1149/3545	8.18	7.78

Social Impact Assessment for Construction of Ash Dyke area

	Ankit Pani	Son	Male	18	Unmarried				
	Jinyasa Pani	Daughter	Female	22	Unmarried				
7	Surendra Pani	Self	Male	45	Married	45,60	886,927,928,930,931,1143,1146,1147,1148,1149,1150,1164,1243,932/3537,1135/3544,1149/3545	8.18	7.78
	Bhagirath Nath	Self	Male	65	Married				
8	Chinmaya Nath	Self	Male	35	Married	45	886,927,928,930,931,1143,1146,1147,1148,1149,1150,1164,1243,932/3537,1135/3544,1149/3545	6.94	6.94
9	Prahallad Pani	Self	Male	55	Unmarried	45,46,210/39	886,927,928,930,931,1143,1146,1147,1148,1149,1150,1164,1243,932/3537,1135/3544,1149/3545		
10	Rahi Pani	Self	Female	78	Widow	45,46,210/39	886,927,928,930,931,1143,1146,1147,1148,1149,1150,1164,1243,932/3537,1135/3544,1149/3545		
11	Gouri pradhan	Self	Female	50	Widow	8,19,20	695/708/721/722/809/830/834/835/841		
	Sachina Pradhan	Son	Male	32	Unmarried				
	Sujit Pradhan	Son	Male	25	Unmarried				
12	Rasdha Pradhan	Self	Female	45	Widow	8	695/708/721/722/809/830/834/835/841/864/1216	8.18	7.78
13	Jagyaseni Pradhan	Self	Female	60	Widow	8	695/708/721/722/809/830/834/835/841/864/1216	8.18	7.78
14	Santosh	Self	Male	28	Married	8,19,	695/708/721/722/809/830/834/83		

Social Impact Assessment for Construction of Ash Dyke area

	Pradhan					20	5/841/864/1216		
15	Krushna Chandra Padhy	Self	Male	25	Married	8,19,20	695/708/721/722/809/830/834/835/841/864/1216		
15	Gouda Pradhan	Self	Male	58	Married	8,19,20	695/708/721/722/809/830/834/835/841/864/1216		
	Ananda Pradhan	Son	Male	22	Unmarried				
17	Chinamali Pradhan	Self	Female	75	Widow	8,19,20	695/708/721/722/809/830/834/835/841/864/1216		
18	Pankajini Pani	Self	Female	70	Widow	15	934/1144/1145/1157/1163	3.96	3.96
	Jagannath Pani	Son	Male	24	Unmarried				
19	Jasoda Pradhan	Self	Female	50	Married	23	705/710/818/1194/1195/1214/1215/1327/1343	1.67	1.67
	Maha pradhan	Husband	Male	55	Married				
	Pratap Pradhan	Son	Male	22	Unmarried				
	Pradip Pradhan	Son	Male	20	Unmarried				
	Bhasabati Pradhan	Daughter	Female	18	Unmarried				
20	Salkram Sahu	Self	Male	45	Married	47	824/853/854/869/871/873/875/876	5.95	5.95
21	Rukmani Tripathy	Self	Female	55	Widow	47	824/853/854/869/871/873/875/876	5.95	5.95
	sudam Tripathy	Son	Male	30	Married	47	824/853/854/869/871/873/875/876	5.95	5.95
	Kabitarani Mishra	Grand Daughter	Female	25	Married				
22	Hariprasad Tripathy	Self	Male	55	Married	47	824/853/854/869/871/873/875/876	5.95	5.95

Social Impact Assessment for Construction of Ash Dyke area

							6		
	Nilesh Tripathy	Son	Male	25	Unmarried				
23	Arjun Tripathy	Self	Male	45	Married	47	824/853/854/869 /871/873/875/876	5.95	5.95
	Swaraj Tripathy	Son	Male	22	Unmarried				
24	Sushanta Tripathy	Self	Male	43	Married	47	824/853/854/869 /871/873/875/876	5.95	5.95
25	Sarojini Tripathy	Self	Female	42	Widow	47	824/853/854/869 /871/873/875/876	5.95	5.95
	Shrutirani Tripathy	Daughter	Female	20	Unmarried				
26	Sudhir Nath	Self	Male	50	Married	51	935,938,947/3642	2.93	2.93
	Jangyaseni Nath	Daughter	Female	19	Unmarried				
27	Pankajini Nath	Self	Female	22	Unmarried	51	935,938,947/3642	2.93	2.93
28	Nalini Nath	Self	Male	56	Married	51	935,938,947/3642	2.93	2.93
	Siba Nath	Son	Male	25	Unmarried				
29	Sanatan Naik	Self	Male	65	Married	68	909	0.07	0.07
30	Kunti Naik	Self	Female	30	Widow	68	909	0.07	0.07
31	Satya Naik	Self	Male	60	Separated	68	909	0.07	0.07
32	Santosh Naik	Self	Male	45	Married	68	909	0.07	0.07
	Trupti Naik	Daughter	Female	22	Unmarried				
	Khunti Naik	Daughter	Female	20	Unmarried				
	Akash Naik	Son	Male	18	Unmarried				
33	Sibani	Self	Female	38	Widow	68	909	0.07	0.07

Social Impact Assessment for Construction of Ash Dyke area

	Naik		e						
	Deepak Naik	Son	Male	20	Unmarried				
34	Radha Sahu	Self	Female	63	Widow	84	704,861,866,867, 868,870,947,948, 950,1168,1169,1172,1179,1188,953,947/3538,947/3539,947/3540,947/3541,950/3542,953/3543	0.67	
35	Debendra Sahu	Self	Male	50	Married	84	704,861,866,867, 868,870,947,948, 950,1168,1169,1172,1179,1188,953,947/3538,947/3539,947/3540,947/3541,950/3542,953/3543	2.39	
	Talesh Sahu	Son	Male	22	Unmarried			0.68	
	Alisha Sahu	Daughter	Female	18	Unmarried			0.74	
36	Hemangini Sahu	Self	Female	40	Widow	84	704,861,866,867, 868,870,947,948, 950,1168,1169,1172,1179,1188,953,947/3538,947/3539,947/3540,947/3541,950/3542,953/3543	0.95	
	Kanchan Sahu	Daughter	Female	18	Unmarried			0.08	
37	Kamal Lochan sahu	Self	Male	63	Married	84	704,861,866,867, 868,870,947,948, 950,1168,1169,1172,1179,1188,953,947/3538,947/3539,947/3540,947/3541,950/3542,953/3543	0.28	

Social Impact Assessment for Construction of Ash Dyke area

38	Uttam Sahu	Self	Male	45	Married	84	704,861,866,867,868,870,947,948,950,1168,1169,1172,1179,1188,953,947/3538,947/3539,947/3540,947/3541,950/3542,953/3543	0.08	
39	Nimai Charan Sahu	Self	Male	42	Married	84	704,861,866,867,868,870,947,948,950,1168,1169,1172,1179,1188,953,947/3538,947/3539,947/3540,947/3541,950/3542,953/3543	0.21	
40	Sankar Pradhan	Self	Male	60	Married			0.43	
								0.2	
								0.36	
								0.22	
								0.43	
								0.17	
								0.35	
								0.24	
								0.20	
								0.06	
								0.3	
								0.07	
	Prasanta Pradhan	Son	Male	38	Married	36,137	816,845,862,903,1186,815,817,836,848,898,1191,1192,1221,1222,1223,1224,1225,1227,898/3264,1225/3287		
	Aruna Pradhan	Daughter	Female	23	Unmarried				
41	Mahadev Pradhan	Self	Male	50	Married	36,137	816,845,862,903,1186,815,817,836,848,898,1191,1192,1221,1222,1223,1224,1225,1227,898/3264,1225/3287		

Social Impact Assessment for Construction of Ash Dyke area

							3,1224,1225,1227,898/3264,1225/329,1076		
42	Nilambar Pradhan	Self	Male	45	Married	36,137	816,845,862,903,1186,815,817,836,848,898,1191,1192,1221,1222,1223,1224,1225,1227,898/3264,1225/329,1076		
	Sidhanta Pradhan	Son	Male	20	Unmarried				
43	Ramachandra Tripathy	Self	Male	90	Widow	150,152	973,974,955/3360,944,945,975,960,961,962,951,981,964	6.43	5.65
	Narayani Tripathy	Daughter	Female	40	Unmarried				
44	Nirakaar Tripathy	Self	Male	65	Married	150,152	973,974,955/3360,944,945,975,960,961,962,951,981,964	6.43	5.65
45	Jyotiprakash Yripathy	Self	Male	32	Married	150,152	973,974,955/3360,944,945,975,960,961,962,951,981,964	6.43	5.65
46	Jayaprakash Tripathi	Self	Male	27	Married	150,152	973,974,955/3360,944,945,975,960,961,962,951,981,964	6.43	5.65
47	Niranjan Tripathy	Self	Male	63	Married	150,152	973,974,955/3360,944,945,975,960,961,962,951,981,964	6.43	5.65
	Sudhashree Tripathy	Daughter	Female	24	Unmarried				
48	Laxminarayan Tripathy	Self	Male	42	Married	150,152	973,974,955/3360,944,945,975,960,961,962,951,981,964	6.43	5.65
49	Sudhanshu Sekhar	Self	Male	65	Married	152,177	944,945,975,960,961,9962,951,981	7.03	6.25

Social Impact Assessment for Construction of Ash Dyke area

	Tripathy						,964,926,929)		
	Anup Tripathy	Son	Male	38	Unmarried				
	Amit Tripathy	Son	Male	35	Unmarried				
50	Sripatai Tripathy	Self	Male	60	Married	152,177	944,945,975,960,961,9962,951,981,964,926,929)	7.03	6.25
	Swarup Tripathy	Son	Male	30	Unmarried				
51	Chandra Sekhar Tripathy	Self	Male	55	Married	152,177	944,945,975,960,961,9962,951,981,964,926,929)	7.03	6.25
52	Krushna ballava Tripathy	Self	Male	51	Married	152,177	944,945,975,960,961,9962,951,981,964,926,929)	7.03	6.25
53	Pakala Nath	Self	Female	80	Widow	195,196,197,198,200,210/90,210/135	1159,691,693,1349,676,694,717,718,885,890,821,852,859,860,1153,1151/3440,1241/3443,822,823,843,892,1199/3718		
54	Nabin Kumar Nath	Self	Male	65	Married	195,196,197,198,200,210/90,210/135	1159,691,693,1349,676,694,717,718,885,890,821,852,859,860,1153,1151/3440,1241/3443,822,823,843,892,1199/3718		
55	Rajesh Nath	Self	Male	40	Married	195,196,197,198,200,210/90,210/135	1159,691,693,1349,676,694,717,718,885,890,821,852,859,860,1153,1151/3440,1241/3443,822,823,843,892,1199/3718		
56	Om Prakash Nath	Self	Male	35	Married	195,196,197,198,200,210/90,210/135	1159,691,693,1349,676,694,717,718,885,890,821,852,859,860,1153,1151/3440,1241/3443,822,823,843,892,1199/3718		

Social Impact Assessment for Construction of Ash Dyke area

57	Aklok Kumar nath	Self	Male	75	Married	1985, 196,1 97,19 8,200 ,210, 190,2 10/13 5	1159,69,693,1349 ,676,694,717,718, 885,890,852,859, 860,1153,1151/3 440,1241/3443,8 22,823,843,892,1 199/3718		
58	Dillip Kumar Nath	Self	Male	60	Married	1985, 196,1 97,19 8,200 ,210, 190,2 10/13 5	1159,69,693,1349 ,676,694,717,718, 885,890,852,859, 860,1153,1151/3 440,1241/3443,8 22,823,843,892,1 199/3718		
59	Raghunat h Nath	Self	Male	40	Married	1985, 196,1 97,19 8,200 ,210, 190,2 10/13 5	1159,69,693,1349 ,676,694,717,718, 885,890,852,859, 860,1153,1151/3 440,1241/3443,8 22,823,843,892,1 199/3718		
60	Manaranj an Nath	Self	Male	35	Married	1985, 196,1 97,19 8,200 ,210, 190,2 10/13 5	1159,69,693,1349 ,676,694,717,718, 885,890,852,859, 860,1153,1151/3 440,1241/3443,8 22,823,843,892,1 199/3718		
61	janyaranj an Nath	Self	Male	32	Married	1985, 196,1 97,19 8,200 ,210, 190,2 10/13 5	1159,69,693,1349 ,676,694,717,718, 885,890,852,859, 860,1153,1151/3 440,1241/3443,8 22,823,843,892,1 199/3718		
62	Prafulla Kumar Nath	Self	Male	50	Unmarried	1985, 196,1 97,19 8,200 ,210, 190,2 10/13	1159,69,693,1349 ,676,694,717,718, 885,890,852,859, 860,1153,1151/3 440,1241/3443,8 22,823,843,892,1		

Social Impact Assessment for Construction of Ash Dyke area

						5	199/3718		
63	Sumanta Nath	Self	Male	45	Married	1985,196,197,198,200,210,190,210/135	1159,69,693,1349,676,694,717,718,885,890,852,859,860,1153,1151/3440,1241/3443,822,823,843,892,199/3718		
64	Akshya Nath	Self	Male	63	Married	195,196,197,198,200,210/90,210/135	1159,691,693,1849,1676,694,717,718,885,890,852,859,860,1153,1151,3440,1241/3493,822,823,843,892,1199/3718		
65	mathili Nath	Self	Female	65	Widow	195,196,197,198,200,210/90,210/135	1159,691,693,1849,1676,694,717,718,885,890,852,859,860,1153,1151,3440,1241/3493,822,823,843,892,1199/3718		
66	Prabhat Nath	Self	Male	50	Married	195,196,197,198,200,210/90,210/135	1159,691,693,1849,1676,694,717,718,885,890,852,859,860,1153,1151,3440,1241/3493,822,823,843,892,1199/3718		
	Kisan Nath	Son	Male	19	Unmarried				
67	Manas Kumar Nath	Self	Male	37	Married	195,196,197,198,200,210/90,210/135	1159,691,693,1849,1676,694,717,718,885,890,852,859,860,1153,1151,3440,1241/3493,822,823,843,892,1199/3718		
68	Sanjaya Panda	Self	Male	27	Unmarried	210/90	822,823,843,892	2.80	2.80
69	Dibyalochan Dhar	Self	Male	55	Married	210/747,21	1345,1345/4554		

Social Impact Assessment for Construction of Ash Dyke area

						0/746			
	Shreema Dhar	Daughter	Female	25	Unmarried				
	Khusirani Dhar	Daughter	Female	19	Unmarried				
70	Panchali Naik	Self	Female	30	Married	210/747,210/746	1345,1345/4554	1.85	1.85
	Basanta Ku Naik	Husband	Male	40	Married				
71	Radhakanta Nath	Self	Male	33	Married	210/747,210/746	1345,1345/4554	1.85	1.85
72	Radha Dhara	Self	Female	58	Widow	210/747,210/746	1345,1345/4554	1.85	1.85
	Surendra Dhara	Son	Male	23	Unmarried				
73	Srikanta Nath	Self	Male	36	Married	210/747,210/746	1345,1345/4554	1.85	1.85
	Abhijit Nath	Son	Male	20	Unmarried				
74	ramakanta Nath	Self	Male	38	Married	210/747,210/746	1345,1345/4554	1.85	1.85
75	Umakanta Nath	Self	Male	44	Married	210/747,210/746	1345,1345/4554	1.85	1.85
76	Maithali Nath	Self	Female	66	Widow	210/747,210/746	1345,1345/4554	1.85	1.85
77	Pradip Sahu	Self	Male	54	Married	102	1231		
	Ankita Sahu	Daughter	Female	19	Unmarried				
78	Golapi Sahu	Self	Female	70	Widow	123,124	957,113,611,411,137,000	1.25	0.44
	Haladhara Sahu	Son	Male	50	Married				

Social Impact Assessment for Construction of Ash Dyke area

	Soumyarani Sahu	Grand Daughter	Female	23	Unmarried				
	Simarani Sahu	Grand Daughter	Female	20	Unmarried				
79	Sitaram Badhai	Self	Male	80	Married	210/140	1154/3722	0.03	0.03
80	Sabyasachi Badhi	Self	Male	38	Married	210/140	1154/3722	0.03	0.03
81	sonu Badhi	Self	Male	70	Married	210/140	1154/3722	0.03	0.03
82	Mahima Dharua	Self	Female	70	Widow	210/343	683	4.36	4.36
	Sushil Dharua	Son	Male	50	Unmarried				
	Puspanjali Dharua	Daughter	Female	35	Unmarried				
83	Iaxman Dharua	Self	Male	50	Married	210/343	683	4.36	4.36
	Gomlpari Dharua	Daughter	Female	20	Unmarried				
84	Kapila Dharua	Self	Male	40	Married	210/343	683	4.36	4.36
85	Akhya Kumar Nath	Self	Male	63	Married	195	1159	0.35	0.35
86	Moithale Nath	Self	Female	55	Widow		691	1.78	1.78
	manash Kumar Nath	Son	Male	37	Married		693	0.05	0.05
87	Pravat Kumar Nath	Self	Male	45	Married		676	0.78	0.78
	Kishor Nath	Son	Male	18	Unmarried		797	0.16	0.16
88	Nabin Kishor Nath	Self	Male	65	Married		79	0.59	0.59
	rajesh	Son	Male	30	Unmarried	197	890	0.6	0.6

Social Impact Assessment for Construction of Ash Dyke area

	Nath								
	Tinku Nath	Son	Male	28	Unmarried	198	821	0.18	0.18
							852	0.89	0.89
							859	0.34	0.34
							860	0.2	0.2
							1153	0.23	0.23
						200	1151/3440	1.32	1.32
							1241/3443	0.51	0.51
						210/90	822	0.08	0.08
							823	0.07	0.07
							843	1.04	1.04
							892	1.62	1.62
						210/135	1199/3718	0.62	0.62
89	Krushnab allav Tripathy	Self	Male	51	Married	152	994	0.7	0.7
90	Sudhanshu Sekher Tripathy	Self	Male	66	Married		960	3.47	3.47
	Anup Tripathy	Son	Male	34	Married		962	0.33	0.33
	Anil Tripathy	Son	Male	31	Unmarried		951	0.12	0.12
91	Srpati Tripathy	Self	Male	62	Married		981(a)	0.93	0.15
	Swarup Tripathy	Son	Male	32	Married	177	926	0.59	0.59
	Shradha Tripathy	Daughter	Female	26	Married		929	0.35	0.35
92	Chandra Sekhar Tripathy	Self	Male	54	Married		888	0.44	0.44
	Shamly Tripathy	Daughter	Female	30	Married				
93	Sudhanshu Sekher	Self	Male	66	Married	210/794	677	0.47	0.47

Social Impact Assessment for Construction of Ash Dyke area

	Tripathy								
	Anup Tripathy	Son	Male	34	Married				
	Anil Tripathy	Son	Male	31	Unmarried				
94	Prahallada Pani	Self	Male	43	Unmarried	45	886	0.33	0.33
	Rahi pani	Mother	Female	73	Widow		927	0.1	0.1
							928	77	77
							930	0.53	0.53
							931	0.23	0.23
							1143	0.06	0.06
							1146	0.55	0.55
							1147	0.17	0.17
							1148	0.23	0.23
							1149	1.13	1.13
							1150	0.26	0.26
							1164	0.34	0.34
							1243	0.35	0.35
							932/3537	0.5	0.5
							1135/3544	1.01	1.01
							1149/3545	0.37	0.37
						46	1158	0.18	0.18
						210/39	932/3635	0.5	0.5
95	Jogendra Kumar Nath	Self	Male	52	Married	12	675	0.37	0.37
	Manoranjan Nath	Son	Male	20	Unmarried		1151/3439	0.59	0.59
96	Purnachandra Nath	Self	Male	62	Married		1241/3444	0.65	0.65
	Debendra Nath	Brother	Male	45	Married				
	Dayamaye Nath	Brother in Law	Female	40	Married				

Social Impact Assessment for Construction of Ash Dyke area

	Dhirendra nath	Brother	Male	47	Married				
	Ranjita Nath	Brother in Law	Female	45	Married				
	Archana Nath	Daughter	Female	19	Unmarried				
97	Praful Nayak	Self	Male	65	Married	310/231	678	0.08	0.08
	Vijayadev Nayak	Son	Male	35	Married				
	Amulya Nayak	Son	Male	33	Married				
98	Sukadeba Nayak	Self	Male	50	Married				
	Ramakanta Nayak	Son	Male	26	Unmarried				
99	Hemant Nayak	Self	Male	41	Married				
100	Trinath Baria	Self	Male	59	Married	210/118	1350/3707	0.69	0.69
	Prahallad Baria	Son	Male	34	Married				
	Deepanjali Baria	Daughter	Female	31	Married				
	Binapani Baria	Daughter	Female	29	Unmarried				
101	Radha Sahu	Self	Female	75	Widow	84	704	0.67	0.67
	Manini Sahu	Daughter	Female	45	Widow		861	2.39	2.39
102	Anuchaya Sahu	Self	Female	78	Widow		867	0.74	0.74
							868	0.95	0.95
							870	0.08	0.08
							947	0.28	0.28
							948	0.08	0.08
							950	0.21	0.21
							1168	0.43	0.43
							1169	0.2	0.2

Social Impact Assessment for Construction of Ash Dyke area

							1172	0.36	0.36
							1179	0.22	0.22
							1188	0.43	0.43
							953	0.17	0.17
							947/3538	0.35	0.35
							947/3539	0.24	0.24
							947/3540	0.2	0.2
							948/3541	0.06	0.06
							950/3542	0.3	0.3
							953/3543	0.07	0.07
103	Debendra Kumar Sahu	Self	Male	50	Married	210/42	935	0.2	0.2
	Tulesh sahu	Son	Male	23	Unmarried				
	Alisha Sahu	Daughter	Female	19	Unmarried				
104	Mahima Dharua	Self	Female	70	Widow	210/343	683	4.36	4.36
	Susil Dharua	Son	Male	39	Unmarried				
	Gitanjali Dharua	Daughter	Female	33	Unmarried				
105	Laxman Darua	Self	Male	48	Married				
106	Kapil Dharua	Self	Male	40	Married				
107	Kailash Chandra Lodha	Self	Male	73	Married	210/239	974/3793	1.26	1.26
	Ritesh Lodha	Son	Male	40	Married				
108	Pramod Kumar Padhan	Self	Male	56	Married	49	833	0.81	0.81
	Premasagar Padhan	Son	Male	25	Unmarried		900	8.85	8.85
	Gouri Padhan	Daughter	Female	20	Unmarried		1193	1.12	1.12

Social Impact Assessment for Construction of Ash Dyke area

109	Dherendra Padhan	Self	Male	48	Widow		1202	0.44	0.44
	Sumant Padhan	Son	Male	20	Unmarried		1213	0.21	0.21
	Manash Padhan	Daughter	Female	19	Unmarried		1218	0.39	0.39
							1348	0.16	0.16
							1329	0.27	0.27
							686	0.96	0.96
							700	0.64	0.64
							706	1.12	1.12
							711	0.74	0.74
							714	1.02	1.02
							715	0.31	0.31
							720	0.64	0.64
							1138	1.91	1.16
110	Tilaka Bag	Self	Male	52	Married	210/780	939	0.13	0.13
	Chinmayee Bag	Daughter	Female	21	Unmarried				
111	Golapi Sahu	Self	Female	75	Widow	123	957	0.98	0.98
	Haladhar Sahu	Son	Male	49	Married		1136	0.06	0.06
	Samayarani Sahu	Grand Daughter	Female	23	Unmarried		1137	0.1	0.1
112	Surendra Padhan	Self	Male	50	Married	124	956	0.34	0.34
	Amita Padhana	Daughter	Female	19	Unmarried				
113	Nabeen Padhan	Self	Male	45	Married				
	Chinmaya Padhan	Son	Male	18	Unmarried				
114	Suren Lakra	Self	Male	45	Married	210/742	692	0.24	0.24
115	Benudhar	Self	Male	65	Married	210/1	842	0.09	0.09

Social Impact Assessment for Construction of Ash Dyke area

	Pradhan					84			
	Piren Pradhan	Son	Male	40	Married		857	0.17	0.17
	Narendra Pradhan	Son	Male	42	Married		896	1.27	1.27
116	Rukmani Tripathy	Self	Female	60	Married	210/723	1185	0.29	0.29
	Sudam Tripathy	Son	Male	29	Married				
117	Susant Tripathy	Self	Male	55	Married	210/211	856	0.56	0.56
118	Sarojini Tripathy	Self	Female	55	Widow		872/3328	0.38	0.38
	Shrutirani Tripathy	Daughter	Female	21	Unmarried	210/108	675/3702	0.25	0.25
	Sneharani Tripathy	Daughter	Female	18	Unmarried	210/723	1185	0.29	0.29
119	Hariprasad Tripathy	Self	Male	57	Married	47	824	0.68	0.68
	Nilesh Tripathy	Son	Male	29	Married		871	0.65	0.65
120	Rukmani Tripathy	Self	Female	60	Married		873	2.09	2.09
	Sudam Tripathy	Son	Male	29	Married		875	0.41	0.41
	Mandakini Tripathy	Daughter	Female	38	Married		876	0.83	0.83
	Manorama Tripathy	Daughter	Female	35	Married				
	Nirupama Tripathy	Daughter	Female	32	Married				
121	Arjun Tripathy	Self	Male	60	Married				
	Swaraj Tripathy	Son	Male	18	Unmarried				
122	Sribachha Sahu	Self	Male	58	Widow	20	707	0.18	0.18
	Chaturbhuj Sahu	Son	Male	33	Married		713	0.34	0.34

Social Impact Assessment for Construction of Ash Dyke area

	Sunanda Sahu	Daughter	Female	23	Unmarried		902	0.68	0.68
							907	0.22	0.22
							941	0.73	0.73
							906	1.01	0.26
							908	0.35	0.13
							910	0.72	0.20
							177	0.10	0.10
							1078	0.07	0.07
123	Monabaddha Biswal	Self	Male	65	Married	23	705	0.33	0.33
	Hitespar Biswal	Son	Male	35	Married		818	0.08	0.08
							1214	0.08	0.08
							1215	0.08	0.08
							1327	0.1	0.1
							1343	0.16	0.16
124	Sankar Pradhan	Self	Male	62	Married	36	962	0.26	0.26
	Prasant Pradhan	Son	Male	34	Married		1186	0.72	0.72
	Aruna Pradhan	Daughter	Female	22	Unmarried				
125	Nilambar Pradhhan	Self	Male	49	Married				
	Dusmant Pradhan	Son	Male	22	Unmarried				
126	Ajit Tihadi	Self	Male	45	Married	48	979(a)	1.64	1.14
	Laxmi Tihadi	Mother	Female	62	Married				
127	Bikash Ganda	Self	Male	54	Married	62	881	0.11	0.11
							883/3536	0.08	0.08
128	Bhagirathi Nath	Self	Male	65	Married	118	1151		
	Chinmaya Nath	Son	Male	33	Married		1241	0.34	0.34

Social Impact Assessment for Construction of Ash Dyke area

129	Krupasan kar Nath	Self	Male	62	Married				
	Prabin Nath	Son	Male	32	Married				
	Nupura Nath	Daughte r	Femal e	25	Unmarried				
130	Aswini Nath	Self	Male	62	Married				
	Akash Nath	Son	Male	25	Unmarried				
131	Subash Chandra Nath	Self	Male	70	Married				
	Debasis Nath	Son	Male	43	Married				
132	Aditya Nath	Self	Male	62	Married				
	Jyotipraka sh Nath	Son	Male	23	Unmarried				
133	Kailash Chandra Nath	Self	Male	55	Married				
	Kalpana Nath	Daughte r	Femal e	50	Married				
	Lokanath Nath	Son	Male	23	Unmarried				
	Pinky Nath	Daughte r	Femal e	22	Unmarried				
134	Punybashi Nath	Self	Femal e	56	Widow				
	Radhashy am Nath	Son	Male	27	Unmarried				
	Samir Nath	Son	Male	23	Unmarried				
135	Sibasanka r Nath	Self	Male	65	Married				
136	Prasant Badhei	Self	Male	47	Married	142	703	0.37	0.37
137	Sumitra Pradhan	Self	Femal e	55	Married		946	0.78	0.78

Social Impact Assessment for Construction of Ash Dyke area

	Saroj Pradhan	Son	Male	25	Unmarried		954	0.51	0.51
							958	0.11	0.11
							1242	0.21	0.21
							952	0.04	0.04
138	Dibylochan Dhara	Self	Female	51	Married	21/747	1345	0.9	0.9
	Simarani Dhara	Daughter	Female	23	Married				
	Khusirani Dhara	Daughter	Female	19	Unmarried				
139	Harishchandra Kunar	Self	Male	65	Married	210/87	940	0.13	0.13
	Kesaba Kunar	Son	Male	30	Married				
	Soubhagya Kunar	Son	Male	28	Married				
140	Krushnachandra Kunar	Self	Male	60	Married				
	Netramani Kunar	Son	Male	24	Unmarried				
	Bhanumati Kunar	Daughter	Female	22	Unmarried				
141	Ramesh Rohi Das	Self	Male	46	Married	210/177	959	0.39	0.39
	Sajan Rohi Das	Son	Male	24	Married				
	Vebeka Rohi Das	Son	Male	26	Unmarried				
142	Anil Kumar Burma	Self	Male	50	Married	210/485	1239/4268	0.27	0.27
	Susil Burma	Brother	Male	46	Married				
	Sanjaya Burma	Brother	Male	34	Married				
	Durgabati Burma	Brother	Male	37	Married				

Social Impact Assessment for Construction of Ash Dyke area

143	Susant Kumar Barik	Self	Male	42	Married				
	Prasant Barik	Brother	Male	41	Married				
	Ashis Barik	Brother	Male	37	Married				
144	Mohammed Murtuja	Self	Male	51	Married				
145	Sanjib Pradhan	Self	Male	35	Married	99	687	1.08	1.08
	Ramchandra Pradhan	Father	Male	69	Married		701	0.86	0.86
	Sita Pradhan	Mother	Female	60	Married		812	0.1	0.1
							838	0.08	0.08
							844	0.18	0.18
							847	0.11	0.11
							849	0.1	0.1
							1176	1.04	1.04
							1177	1.18	1.18
							1178	0.14	0.14
							1189	0.45	0.45
							1190	1.32	1.32
							1176/3216	0.7	0.7
							905	0.49	0.12
146	Surendra Sunani	Self	Male	60	Married	310/197	883	0.35	0.35
	Bikash Ganda	Son	Male	32	Married				
	Biswal Sunani	Son	Male	27	Unmarried				
	Bijaya Sunani	Son	Male	24	Unmarried				
147	Hrudananda Biswal	Self	Male	65	Married	56	685	0.84	0.84

Social Impact Assessment for Construction of Ash Dyke area

	Bibhisana Biswal	Neice	Male	32	Unmarried		811	0.3	0.3
	Nimai Biswal	Neice	Male	26	Unmarried		839	0.08	0.08
							850	0.11	0.11
							1203	0.34	0.34
							1217	0.2	0.2
							1341	0.13	0.13
							1326	0.08	0.08
							1330	0.2	0.2
148	Gouda Pradhan	Self	Male	62	Married	8	695	0.24	0.24
	Ananda Pradhan	Son	Male	35	Unmarried		721	0.44	0.44
149	Radha Pradhan	Self	Female	45	Widow		722	0.43	0.43
150	Gouri Pradhan	Self	Female	55	Widow		809	0.98	0.98
	Sachin Pradhan	Son	Male	29	Unmarried		830	1.2	1.2
	Sujit Pradhan	Son	Male	32	Unmarried		834	0.21	0.21
151	Gajanana Nath	Self	Male	72	Married		841	0.03	0.03
							1216	0.07	0.07
152	Banabasi Nath	Self	Female	67	Married	195	1159	0.35	0.35
	Brundaban Nayak	Brother in Law	Male	39	Married		691	1.78	1.78
							1349	0.57	0.57
							676	0.78	0.78
							694	1.65	1.65
							797	0.16	0.16
							79	0.59	0.59
							885	25	25
						197	890	0.6	0.6
						198	821	0.18	0.18

Social Impact Assessment for Construction of Ash Dyke area

							852	0.89	0.89
							859	0.34	0.34
							860	0.2	0.2
							1153	0.23	0.23
						200	1151/3440	1.32	1.32
							1241/3443	0.51	0.51
						210/90	822	0.08	0.08
							823	0.07	0.07
							843	1.04	1.04
							892	1.62	1.62
153	Laxman Sahu	Self	Male	70	Married	144	955	0.31	0.31
	Manish Sahu	Son	Male	20	Married		679	0.41	0.41
154	Fakir Mohan Dash	Self	Male	80	Widow	96	877	0.47	0.47
	Rabindra Dash	Son	Male	62	Married		1161	0.13	0.13
							1145/3334	0.98	0.98
						210/31	673	0.12	0.12
							1201/3615	0.43	0.43
							1205/3616	0.13	0.13
						210/523	1229/4315	0.1	0.1
155	Golabadhan Pradhan	Self	Male	46	Married	20	707	0.18	0.18
156	Tribikram Pradhan	Self	Male	56	Widow		7013	0.34	0.34
	Dambaru Pradhan	Son	Male	27	Unmarried		827	0.99	0.99
	Netramani Pradhan	Daughter	Female	24	Unmarried		901	1.28	1.28
							902	0.68	0.68
							907	0.22	0.22

Social Impact Assessment for Construction of Ash Dyke area

							941	0.73	0.73
							906(a)	1.01	0.26
							908(a)	0.35	0.13
							910(a)	0.72	0.20
							1077	0.1	0.10
							1078	0.07	0.07
157	Susantana nda Poule	Self	Male	48	Married	210/6 93	973/4508	0.43	0.43
	Niladri Poule	Daughte r	Femal e	20	Unmarried		974/4510	0.15	0.15
	Chinmaya Poule	Daughte r	Femal e	18	Unmarried				
158	Rajesh Kumar Sahu	Self	Male	38	Married	210/7 35	904	0.08	0.08
	Gourang Sahu	Father	Male	65	Married				
	Abanti Sahu	Mother	Femal e	60	Married				
159	Jayadeba Rout	Self	Male	50	Married	210/1 61	1151/3735	0.44	0.44
	Nitynand a Rout	Son	Male	22	Unmarried				
	Swadhin Rout	Son	Male	20	Unmarried				
160	Radha Dhara	Self	Femal e	45	Widow	210/7 46	1345/4554	0.95	0.95
	Surendra Dhar	Son	Male	25	Unmarried	210/7 47	1345	0.9	0.9
	Pionky Dhar	Daughte r	Femal e	26	Unmarried				
	Sohan Dhar	Son	Male	19	Unmarried				
161	Radha Dhara	Self	Femal e	45	Widow				
	Surendra Dhar	Son	Male	25	Unmarried				
	Pionky Dhar	Daughte r	Femal e	26	Unmarried				

Social Impact Assessment for Construction of Ash Dyke area

	Sohan Dhar	Son	Male	19	Unmarried				
162	Dasrath Dhar	Self	Male	60	Married	163	1347	0.72	0.72
	Suraj Dhar	Son	Male	28	Unmarried				
163	Surendra Nath	Self	Male	55	Married	87	872	0.76	0.76
	Dayasagar Nath	Son	Male	22	Unmarried		877/3331	0.14	0.14
164	Doctor Nath	Self	Male	40	Married		1145/3332	0.34	0.34
165	Kirtan Majhi	Self	Male	60	Married	113	933	0.71	0.71
166	Rameswar Badhehi	Self	Male	56	Married	210/281	814	0.21	0.21
	sanjaya Badhehi	Son	Male	30	Married				
167	Laxmi Nayak	Self	Female	80	Married				
	Jayaram Nayak	Son	Male	50	Married				
	Debaki Nayak	Grand Daughter	Female	40	Married				
	Pinki Nayak	Grand Daughter	Female	27	Married				
	Bharat Nayak	Grand Son	Male	32	Married				
168	Kabita Nayak	Self	Female	70	Married				
	sabita Nayak	Daughter	Female	45	Married				
	Duryadhann Nayak	Son	Male	50	Married				
	Nirupama Nayak	Grand Daughter	Female	26	Married				
	Mili	Grand Daughter	Female	20	Unmarried				

Social Impact Assessment for Construction of Ash Dyke area

	Nayak	r	e						
	Omm prakash Nayak	Grand Son	Male	23	Unmarried				
169	Shibasank ar	Self	Male	60	Married				
	Ramani Ranjan	Son	Male	32	Married				
170	Raghunat h Padhi	Self	Male	72	Married				
171	Kalichara n Panda	Self	Male	45	Unmarried				
172	Rajkumar Dhar	Self	Male	44	Married				
173	Krushna Ch Pradhan	Self	Male	38	Married				
174	Sabitri Dhar	Self	Femal e	58	Married				
	Mukesh Dhar	Son	Male	36	Married				
	Sudam Dhar	Son	Male	32	Unmarried				
175	Mahadev Pradhan	Self	Male	44	Married				
	Anil Pradhan	Son	Male	24	Unmarried				
176	Nirakar Kumura	Self	Male	65	Married				
	Bipini Kumura	Son	Male	35	Married				
177	Manabod h Jagat	Self	Male	68	Married				
	Ashok Jagat	Son	Male	51	Married				
	Rinki Jagat	Grand Daughte r	Femal e	23	Unmarried				
	Bandana Jagat	Grand Daughte	Femal e	22	Unmarried				

Social Impact Assessment for Construction of Ash Dyke area

		r							
	Rasmi Jagat	Grand Daughter	Female	19	Unmarried				
178	Kairi Kumura	Self	Female	60	Married				
179	Santosh Ku Pradhan	Self	Male	42	Married				
	Jagyaseni Pradhan	Mother	Female	60	Married				
180	Santosh Ku Pradhan	Self	Male	42	Married				
	Jagyaseni Pradhan	Mother	Female	60	Married				
181	Manas Pradhan	Self	Male	42	Married				
182	Trinath Pradhan	Self	Male	35	Married				
183	Susanta Kumura	Self	Male	35	Married				
184	Narayan Pradhan	Self	Male	48	Married				
	Baidegi Pradhan	Mother	Female	60	Married				
185	Kuladahra Kumura	Self	Male	65	Married				
	Rajendra Kumura	Son	Male	32	Married				
	Rabindra Kumura	Son	Male	29	Unmarried				
	Gajendra Kumura	Son	Male	30	Unmarried				
186	Naba Kumura	Self	Male	65	Married				
	Kautuk Kumura	Son	Male	42	Married				
187	Santosh Kumura	Self	Male	27	Unmarried				

Social Impact Assessment for Construction of Ash Dyke area

188	Kishor Kumura	Self	Male	45	Married				
189	Narutan	Self	Male	40	Married				
190	Somanath Nayak	Self	Male	50	Married				
	Asutosh Nayak	Son	Male	21	Unmarried				

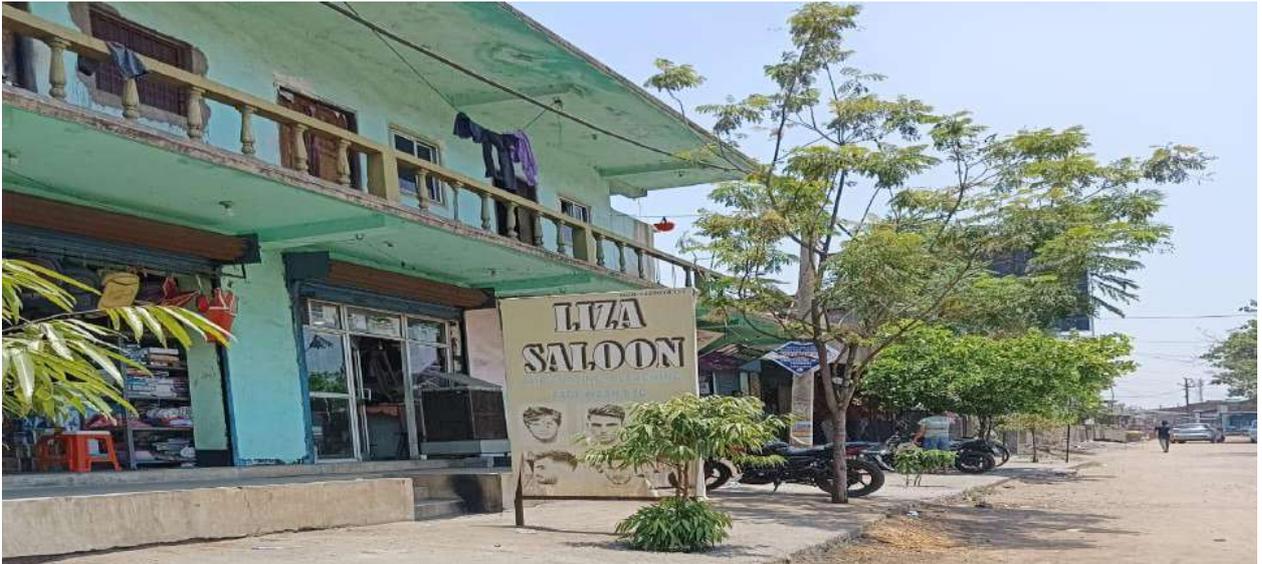
Annexure-7 Photo Gallery





































Annexure-8 Public hearing Photos

























Social Impact Assessment for Construction of Ash Dyke area

ଫ	କାନ୍ଥ	ଫ	କାନ୍ଥ	ଫ	କାନ୍ଥ	କେନ୍ଦ୍ରୀୟ ପଞ୍ଚାୟତ, ପୁରୀ - ପୁରୀର ପଞ୍ଚାୟତ
୯	୪୫	୮୭୭	୦.୨୭	୦.୨୭	ବା.ପା	ବିନୋଦ ବିହାରୀ ପାଣି ପି. ନାମାଳ ପାଣି, ଉତ୍ତରପୁରୀ ପାଣି ପୁ. ବିନୋଦ ପାଣି, ପୁରୀମୟ ପାଣି, ଆଶୁବୋଷ ପାଣି ପି. ବିନୋଦ ପାଣି, ବିନୋଦ ପାଣି, ଉତ୍ତର ପାଣି, ପୁରୀର ପାଣି ପି. ଉତ୍ତରପୁରୀ ପାଣି, ଉତ୍ତର ପାଣି, ପୁରୀର ପାଣି, ପୁରୀର ପାଣି, ପୁରୀର ପାଣି ପି. ଉତ୍ତର ପାଣି, ଉତ୍ତର ପାଣି, ଉତ୍ତର ପାଣି ଓ. ଗ୍ରାହଣ ବା. ବିନୋଦ
		୯୦୩	୦.୦୫	୦.୦୫	ବା.ପା	
		୯୧୮	୦.୭୨	୦.୭୨	ଆ.ପା	
		୯୮୭	୦.୩୩	୦.୩୩	ବା.ପା	
		୯୨୭	୦.୧	୦.୧	ବା.ପା	
		୯୨୮	୦.୭୨	୦.୭୨	ଆ.ପା	
		୯୩୦	୦.୫୩	୦.୫୩	ବା.ପା	
		୯୫୩	୦.୨୩	୦.୨୩	ବା.ପା	
		୯୫୪	୦.୦୭	୦.୦୭	ଆ.ପା	
		୯୫୫	୦.୫୫	୦.୫୫	ଆ.ପା	
		୯୫୬	୦.୧୨	୦.୧୨	ବା.ପା	
		୯୫୭	୦.୧୨	୦.୧୨	ବା.ପା	
		୯୫୮	୦.୨୩	୦.୨୩	ବା.ପା	
		୯୫୯	୧.୧୩	୧.୧୩	ବା.ପା	
		୯୬୦	୦.୨୨	୦.୨୨	ବା.ପା	
୧୦	୪୬	୯୫୮	୦.୧୮	୦.୧୮	ବା.ପା	ନିର୍ମଳା ନାଥ, ପୁରୀର ନାଥ, ପୁରୀର ପାଣି, ପୁରୀର ନାଥ ପାଣି ପି. ଉତ୍ତର ପାଣି, ଉତ୍ତର ପାଣି ପୁ. ଉତ୍ତର ପାଣି ଓ. ଗ୍ରାହଣ ବା. ବିନୋଦ
		୮୨୪	୦.୨୮	୦.୨୮	ଆ.ପା	ଯଶୋଦା କୁମାରୀ ପୁ. ବନାଳ କୁମାରୀ, ବନାଳୀ ପାଣିଗ୍ରାହୀ, ବିନୋଦ କୁମାରୀ, ଉତ୍ତରପୁରୀ କୁମାରୀ, ଅର୍ଜୁନ କୁମାରୀ, ଶୁଭାଞ୍ଜ କୁମାରୀ ପି. ବନାଳ କୁମାରୀ, ଉତ୍ତରପୁରୀ କୁମାରୀ ପୁ. ଯୋଗେଶ୍ଵର କୁମାରୀ, ଶୁଭାଞ୍ଜ କୁମାରୀ, ଶୁଭାଞ୍ଜ କୁମାରୀ ପି. ଯୋଗେଶ୍ଵର କୁମାରୀ ଓ. ଗ୍ରାହଣ ବା. ବିନୋଦ
		୮୫୩	୦.୩୨	୦.୩୨	ବା.ପା	
୮୫୪	୦.୪୮	୦.୪୮	ବା.ପା			
୮୨୯	୦.୪୫	୦.୪୫	ବା.ପା			
୮୨୯	୦.୨୫	୦.୨୫	ବା.ପା			
୮୨୩	୨.୦୯	୨.୦୯	ବା.ପା			
୧୧	୪୭	୮୭୫	୦.୪୧	୦.୪୧	ବା.ପା	ଅଜିତ ଚିନ୍ତା, ପି. ଯଶୋଶ୍ରୀ ବିହାରୀ, ଉତ୍ତର କୁମାରୀ, ପି. ନାବନ କୁମାରୀ
		୮୭୬	୦.୮୩	୦.୮୩	ଆ.ପା	
୧୩	୪୯	୯୭୩(ଅ)	୧.୨୪	୧.୨୪	ବା.ପା	ବନାଳ ପଞ୍ଚାୟତ, ପି. ଉତ୍ତର ପଞ୍ଚାୟତ, ଉତ୍ତର ପଞ୍ଚାୟତ, ପି. ଉତ୍ତର ପଞ୍ଚାୟତ
		୮୩୩	୦.୮୧	୦.୮୧	ବା.ପା	
		୮୯୯	୦.୧୨	୦.୧୨	ବା.ପା	
		୯୦୦	୦.୮୫	୦.୮୫	ବା.ପା	
		୯୧୯	୧.୧୨	୧.୧୨	ଆ.ପା	
		୯୨୦	୦.୪୪	୦.୪୪	ବା.ପା	
		୯୨୧	୦.୨୧	୦.୨୧	ବା.ପା	
		୯୨୨	୦.୩୯	୦.୩୯	ବା.ପା	
		୯୨୩	୦.୧୨	୦.୧୨	ବା.ପା-୨	
		୯୨୪	୦.୨୭	୦.୨୭	ବା.ପା	
		୨୮୭	୦.୯୨	୦.୯୨	ଆ.ପା	
		୨୦୦	୦.୨୪	୦.୨୪	ବା.ପା	
		୨୦୨	୧.୧୨	୧.୧୨	ଆ.ପା	
		୨୧୧	୦.୨୪	୦.୨୪	ବା.ପା	
		୨୧୪	୧.୦୨	୧.୦୨	ଆ.ପା	
୨୧୫	୦.୩୧	୦.୩୧	ବା.ପା			
୨୨୦	୦.୨୪	୦.୨୪	ଆ.ପା			
୧୧୩୮(ଅ)	୧.୧୧	୧.୧୧	ବା.ପା			
୧୪	୫୧	୧୧୧୨	୦.୨୪	୦.୨୪	ଆ.ପା	ବନାଳ ପଞ୍ଚାୟତ, ପି. ବନାଳ ପଞ୍ଚାୟତ, ଉତ୍ତର ପଞ୍ଚାୟତ, ଉତ୍ତର ପଞ୍ଚାୟତ, ଉତ୍ତର ପଞ୍ଚାୟତ, ଉତ୍ତର ପଞ୍ଚାୟତ, ପି. ବନାଳ ପଞ୍ଚାୟତ, ବିନୋଦ ପଞ୍ଚାୟତ, ପି. ବିନୋଦ ପଞ୍ଚାୟତ, ପି. ବିନୋଦ ପଞ୍ଚାୟତ
		୧୧୧୮	୦.୧୪	୦.୧୪	ବା.ପା	
		୧୨୦୦	୦.୫୨	୦.୫୨	ବା.ପା	
		୧୨୦୧	୦.୦୨	୦.୦୨	ବା.ପା	
		୧୨୦୫	୧.୦୨	୧.୦୨	ବା.ପା	
		୨୨୨	୦.୨୮	୦.୨୮	ବା.ପା-୨	
		୧୧୧୯	୦.୦୨	୦.୦୨	ବା.ପା	
		୧୩୫୦	୦.୧୫	୦.୧୫	ବା.ପା-୨	
୧୫	୫୨	୨୮୫	୦.୮୪	୦.୮୪	ଆ.ପା	ବୈଦ୍ୟ ବିହାରୀ, ପି. ଉତ୍ତର ବିହାରୀ
		୨୦୯	୦.୨୫	୦.୨୫	ବା.ପା	
		୮୧୦	୦.୨	୦.୨	ଆ.ପା	
		୮୧୧	୦.୩	୦.୩	ବା.ପା	
		୮୩୯	୦.୦୮	୦.୦୮	ବା.ପା	
		୮୫୦	୦.୧୧	୦.୧୧	ବା.ପା	
		୧୨୦୩	୦.୩୪	୦.୩୪	ବା.ପା	
୧୨୧୨	୦.୨	୦.୨	ବା.ପା			

Rev. 1/1/18

Land Officer
IDCO, Bhubaneswar

Land Acquisition Officer
Sambalpur

Social Impact Assessment for Construction of Ash Dyke area

		୧୩୪୯ ✓	୦.୧୩	୦.୧୩	ବା.ସା				
		୧୩୫୦ ✓	୦.୦୮	୦.୦୮	ବେ.ସା				
		୧୩୫୧ ✓	୦.୨	୦.୨	ବେ.ସା				
୧୨	୨୦	୮୮୨ ✓	୦.୨	୦.୨	ବେ.ସା	ଉଚ୍ଚବରାଣ ପାଣି, ପି- ଶୁଭ ପାଣି			
		୮୮୩/କାମାମା ୧ ✓	୦.୦୮	୦.୦୮	ଆ.ସା				
		୮୮୩/କାମାମା ୨ ✓	୦.୧୫	୦.୧୫	ବା.ସା				
		୧୧୫୫/କାମାମା ୧ ✓	୦.୩୨	୦.୩୨	ଆ.ସା				
		୧୧୫୫/କାମାମା ୨ ✓	୦.୦୯	୦.୦୯	ବେ.ସା				
୧୨	୨୨	୮୮୧ ✓	୦.୧୧	୦.୧୧	ସା.ସା	କପିପା ଗଢା ପି- ବାଟ ଗଢା			
		୮୮୩/କାମାମା ୩ ✓	୦.୦୮	୦.୦୮	ସା.ସା				
୧୩	୨୮	୧୦୯ ✓	୦.୦୭	୦.୦୭	ବେ.ସା	ଧନେଶ୍ୱର ନାୟକ ପି- ବରବର ନାୟକ, ଦିଗ୍ଗୁ ନାୟକ, ପି- ବରଭାଗା ନାୟକ			
୧୯	୨୦	୯୨୨ ✓	୦.୪୫	୦.୪୫	ସା.ସା	ଦମୟନ୍ତୀ ଧର, ସ୍ୱା- ନନ୍ଦର ଧର, ଖେଡ଼ି ଧର, ଆର୍ତ୍ତହୀନ ଧର, ଗାଜକୁମାର ଧର, ଲଳି ଧର, ରାଜେଶ୍ୱରୀ ଧର, ପି- ଲକ୍ଷ୍ମଣ ଧର			
୨୦	୮୪	୭୦୪ ✓	୦.୨୭	୦.୨୭	ଆ.ସା	ପି-ଗଜନ ସାହୁ ପି- ପଣି ସାହୁ, ଅନୁକ୍ଷୟ ସାହୁ, ସ୍ୱା- ରଣେଶ ସାହୁ, ମଙ୍ଗଳା ସାହୁ, ପି- ଅରଣ୍ଡିନ ସାହୁ			
		୮୨୧ ✓	୨.୩୯	୨.୩୯	ବା.ସା				
		୮୨୨ ✓	୦.୨୮	୦.୨୮	ବା.ସା				
		୮୨୩ ✓	୦.୨୪	୦.୨୪	ବେ.ସା				
		୮୨୪ ✓	୦.୧୫	୦.୧୫	ସା.ସା				
		୮୨୫ ✓	୦.୦୮	୦.୦୮	ବା.ସା				
		୯୪୭ ✓	୦.୨୮	୦.୨୮	ବା.ସା				
		୯୪୮ ✓	୦.୦୮	୦.୦୮	ବେ.ସା				
		୯୪୯ ✓	୦.୨୧	୦.୨୧	ବା.ସା				
		୧୧୨୮ ✓	୦.୪୩	୦.୪୩	ଆ.ସା				
		୧୧୨୯ ✓	୦.୨	୦.୨	ଆ.ସା				
		୧୧୩୦ ✓	୦.୩୭	୦.୩୭	ସା.ସା				
		୧୧୩୧ ✓	୦.୨୨	୦.୨୨	ସା.ସା				
		୧୧୮୮ ✓	୦.୪୩	୦.୪୩	ଆ.ସା				
		୯୫୩ ✓	୦.୧୭	୦.୧୭	ବା.ସା				
		୯୪୭/କାମାମା ୧ ✓	୦.୩୫	୦.୩୫	ବା.ସା				
		୯୪୭/କାମାମା ୨ ✓	୦.୨୪	୦.୨୪	ବା.ସା				
		୯୪୭/କାମାମା ୩ ✓	୦.୨	୦.୨	ବା.ସା				
୯୪୮/କାମାମା ୧ ✓	୦.୦୭	୦.୦୭	ବେ.ସା						
୯୫୦/କାମାମା ୧ ✓	୦.୩	୦.୩	ବା.ସା						
୯୫୦/କାମାମା ୨ ✓	୦.୦୭	୦.୦୭	ବା.ସା						
୨୧	୮୭	୮୭୨ ✓	୦.୨୭	୦.୨୭	ବା.ସା	ସୁରେନ୍ ନାଥ, ଦ୍ୱାପର ନାଥ, ପି- ପଦ୍ମିନୀନାଥ ନାଥ, କାଳୀଚରଣ ପଣ୍ଡା, କାମାକ୍ଷୀ ପଣ୍ଡା, ପି- ଗୋବିନ୍ଦ ପଣ୍ଡା			
		୮୮୨ ✓	୦.୧୩	୦.୧୩	ସା.ସା				
		୮୭୭/କାମାମା ୧ ✓	୦.୧୪	୦.୧୪	ବେ.ସା				
		୧୧୫୫/କାମାମା ୧ ✓	୦.୩୪	୦.୩୪	ଆ.ସା				
୨୨	୮୮	୧୧୨୯ ✓	୦.୧୧	୦.୧୧	ବେ.ସା	ପଦ୍ମିନୀ ନାଥ, ରଘୁନାଥ ନାଥ, ପି- କାର୍ତ୍ତିକ ନାଥ, ରଘୁନାଥ ନାଥ, ସ୍ୱା- କାର୍ତ୍ତିକ ନାଥ			
		୧୧୩୦ ✓	୦.୫୧	୦.୫୧	ସା.ସା				
		୧୧୩୧ ✓	୦.୨୯	୦.୨୯	ସା.ସା				
୨୩	୯୨	୮୨୬ ✓	୦.୪୨	୦.୪୨	ବେ.ସା	ପଦ୍ମାବତୀନାଥ ଦାସ ପି- ଦୈବୁଣ ଦାସ			
		୧୧୨୧ ✓	୦.୧୩	୦.୧୩	ବା.ସା				
		୮୫୭/କାମାମା ୧ ✓	୦.୨୪	୦.୨୪	ଆ.ସା				
		୮୫୭/କାମାମା ୨ ✓	୦.୨୪	୦.୨୪	ବା.ସା				
		୮୫୭/କାମାମା ୩ ✓	୦.୩୧	୦.୩୧	ବା.ସା				
୨୪	୯୯	୧୧୫୫/କାମାମା ୪ ✓	୦.୯୮	୦.୯୮	ଆ.ସା	ବହୁ ପଧାନ, ପି- ବରବର ପଧାନ			
		୨୮୨ ✓	୧.୦୮	୧.୦୮	ସା.ସା				
		୨୯୦ ✓	୦.୩	୦.୩	ଆ.ସା				
		୨୯୮ ✓	୦.୧୫	୦.୧୫	ବା.ସା				
		୨୦୧ ✓	୦.୮୨	୦.୮୨	ବା.ସା				
		୮୧୨ ✓	୦.୧	୦.୧	ବେ.ସା				
		୮୩୩ ✓	୦.୦୮	୦.୦୮	ବେ.ସା				
		୮୪୪ ✓	୦.୧୮	୦.୧୮	ବା.ସା				
		୮୪୬ ✓	୦.୧୧	୦.୧୧	ବା.ସା				
		୮୪୯ ✓	୦.୧	୦.୧	ବା.ସା				
		୧୧୨୭ ✓	୧.୦୪	୧.୦୪	ବା.ସା				
		୧୧୨୮ ✓	୧.୧୮	୧.୧୮	ବେ.ସା				
		୧୧୨୯ ✓	୦.୧୪	୦.୧୪	ବେ.ସା				
		୧୧୩୦ ✓	୦.୪୫	୦.୪୫	ସା.ସା				
		୧୧୯୦ ✓	୧.୩୨	୧.୩୨	ଆ.ସା				
		୧୧୨୭/କାମାମା ୧ ✓	୦.୨	୦.୨	ବା.ସା				
		୧୦୫୧୯୯	(୦.୪୯)	୦.୪୯	ସା.ସା				
		୨୫	୧୦୧	୨୨୪ ✓	୦.୨୮		୦.୨୮	ଆ.ସା	ମାଳତୀ କୁମାରୀ, ପି- ବଳା କୁମାରୀ, ବ୍ରଜଧର କୁମାରୀ, ପି- ପଦ୍ମା କୁମାରୀ, ମାଳତୀ କୁମାରୀ, ସ୍ୱା- ପଦ୍ମା କୁମାରୀ, ଅର୍ଚ୍ଚନା କୁମାରୀ, ପି- ଚିତ୍ତା କୁମାରୀ, ଜବ କୁମାରୀ, ପି-ଗଜନାଥ କୁମାରୀ

Ex-101

Land Officer
IDCO, Bhubaneswar

Acquisition Officer
Sambalpur

Social Impact Assessment for Construction of Ash Dyke area

		୧୯୩	୦.୧୭	୦.୧୭	ବା.ପା	
		୧୯୪	୦.୧୯	୦.୧୯	ବା.ପା	
		୧୯୫	୦.୨୧	୦.୨୧	ବା.ପା	
୧୨	୧୯୬	୧୯୬	୦.୨	୦.୨	ବା.ପା	କୋମଳ ନାଥ, ବିକେଶ୍ୱର ନାଥ, ପି- ମଧ୍ୟପତି ନାଥ, ବିଦ୍ୟା ନାଥ, ନାମାମର ନାଥ, ପି- ପରାଧିକ ନାଥ, ପୁଅ ନାଥ, ପି- ନିନ୍ଦୁ ନାଥ
୧୩	୧୯୭	୧୯୭	୦.୧୮	୦.୧୮	ବା.ପା	ସୋମନାଥ ନାଥ, ବିକେଶ୍ୱର ନାଥ, ପି- ଇନ୍ଦ୍ରପତି ନାଥ, ବିଦ୍ୟା ନାଥ, ନାମାମର ନାଥ, ପି- ପରାଧିକ ନାଥ, ପୁରୁଷୋତ୍ତମ ପଣ୍ଡା, ପି- ଭୀମଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ନାଥ
		୧୯୮	୦.୧୯	୦.୧୯	ବା.ପା	
		୧୯୯	୦.୨୦	୦.୨୦	ବା.ପା	
୧୪	୨୦୦	୧୯୯	୦.୨୧	୦.୨୧	ବା.ପା	ସୋମନାଥ ନାଥ, ବିକେଶ୍ୱର ନାଥ, ପି- ଇନ୍ଦ୍ରପତି ନାଥ, ବିଦ୍ୟା ନାଥ, ପି- ପରାଧିକ ନାଥ, ଅନୋନ ନାଥ, ବିଭାବ ନାଥ, ପ୍ରମୁଦ ନାଥ, ପି- ନାମାମର ନାଥ, ପୁଅ ପଣ୍ଡା, ପି- ଭୀମଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ପଣ୍ଡା
		୨୦୦	୦.୨୨	୦.୨୨	ବା.ପା	
୧୫	୨୦୪	୨୦୧	୦.୨୩	୦.୨୩	ବା.ପା	କରେକୃଷ୍ଣ ପଧାନ, ଭାସୋନୀନ ପଧାନ, ପି- ଭାସୋନୀନ ପଧାନ
		୨୦୨	୦.୨୪	୦.୨୪	ବା.ପା	
		୨୦୩	୦.୨୫	୦.୨୫	ବା.ପା	
		୨୦୪	୦.୨୬	୦.୨୬	ବା.ପା	
		୨୦୫	୦.୨୭	୦.୨୭	ବା.ପା	
		୨୦୬	୦.୨୮	୦.୨୮	ବା.ପା	
		୨୦୭	୦.୨୯	୦.୨୯	ବା.ପା	
୧୬	୨୧୦/୨୦	୧୯୯	୦.୩୦	୦.୩୦	ବା.ପା	ବୈଷ୍ଣବ ବିଶ୍ୱାଳ, ପି- ନାଥ ବିଶ୍ୱାଳ
୧୭	୨୧୦/୨୫	୨୦୦	୦.୩୧	୦.୩୧	ବା.ପା	ନବୀନ ବିଶ୍ୱାଳ ନାଥ, ପି- ଶ୍ରୀକୃଷ୍ଣ ନାଥ
		୨୦୧	୦.୩୨	୦.୩୨	ବା.ପା	
		୨୦୨	୦.୩୩	୦.୩୩	ବା.ପା	
		୨୦୩	୦.୩୪	୦.୩୪	ବା.ପା	
୧୮	୨୧୦/୩୫	୨୦୪	୦.୩୫	୦.୩୫	ବା.ପା	ଫାଦର ନୋହନ ଦାସ, ପି- ବୈକୁଣ୍ଠନାଥ ଦାସ
		୨୦୫	୦.୩୬	୦.୩୬	ବା.ପା	
୧୯	୨୧୦/୩୯	୨୦୬	୦.୩୭	୦.୩୭	ବା.ପା	ନିକିତା ନାଥ, ସୁବାସିନୀ ନାଥ, ପ୍ରଭାତ ପାଣି, ପୁଷ୍ପାକଳୀ ମହାପାତ୍ର ପି- ଅକଳ ପାଣି, ରାଜି ପାଣି ପା- ଶରଣ ପାଣି ପା- ବ୍ରାହ୍ମଣ ଦା- ନିତ୍ୟା
୨୦	୨୧୦/୪୧	୨୦୭	୦.୩୮	୦.୩୮	ବା.ପା	ଭୋଗଲେ ପାଣି, ପି- ଅକଳ ପାଣି
୨୧	୨୧୦/୪୨	୨୦୮	୦.୩୯	୦.୩୯	ବା.ପା	ଭିକ୍ଷୁକାଳ ପାଣି, ପି- ପାଟଳନ ପାଣି
		୨୦୯	୦.୪୦	୦.୪୦	ବା.ପା	
୨୨	୨୧୦/୪୬	୨୧୦	୦.୪୧	୦.୪୧	ବା.ପା	ନଳିନୀ ପାଣି, ପି- ବେଞ୍ଚୁଳ ପାଣି
		୨୧୧	୦.୪୨	୦.୪୨	ବା.ପା	
		୨୧୨	୦.୪୩	୦.୪୩	ବା.ପା	
		୨୧୩	୦.୪୪	୦.୪୪	ବା.ପା	
୨୩	୨୧୦/୫୨	୨୧୪	୦.୪୫	୦.୪୫	ବା.ପା	କରମ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର କୁମାର, ବ୍ୟ- ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର କୁମାର, ପି- ବ୍ୟ- କୁମାର
୨୪	୨୧୦/୧୦	୨୧୫	୦.୪୬	୦.୪୬	ବା.ପା	ସୋମନାଥ ନାଥ, ପି- ଇନ୍ଦ୍ରପତି ନାଥ, ଅକଳ କୁମାର ନାଥ, ପ୍ରଦୀପ କୁମାର ନାଥ, ପ୍ରଭାତ କୁମାର ନାଥ, ପି- ବିକେଶ୍ୱର ନାଥ, ସରୋଜିନୀ ନାଥ, ପି- ବିକେଶ୍ୱର ନାଥ, ବିଦ୍ୟାଧର ନାଥ, ପି- ପରାଧିକ ନାଥ, ଅନୋନ କୁମାର ନାଥ, ବିଭାବ କୁମାର ନାଥ, ପ୍ରମୁଦ କୁମାର ନାଥ, ପି- ନାମାମର ନାଥ, କୁମୁଦିନୀ ନାଥ, ପି- ନାମାମର ନାଥ, ପୁରୁଷୋତ୍ତମ ପଣ୍ଡା, ପି- ଭୀମଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ପଣ୍ଡା
		୨୧୬	୦.୪୭	୦.୪୭	ବା.ପା	
		୨୧୭	୦.୪୮	୦.୪୮	ବା.ପା	
		୨୧୮	୦.୪୯	୦.୪୯	ବା.ପା	
୨୫	୨୧୦/୧୦୬	୨୧୯	୦.୫୦	୦.୫୦	ବା.ପା	ଆବିଷ୍ୟ କୁମାର ନାଥ ପିତା-ସୁରେଶ୍ୱର କୁମାର ନାଥ
୨୬	୨୧୦/୧୦୭	୨୨୦	୦.୫୧	୦.୫୧	ବା.ପା-୨	ବିଦେଶୀ କୁମାର ପିତା-ନୋର କୁମାର
୨୭	୨୧୦/୧୧୮	୨୨୧	୦.୫୨	୦.୫୨	ବା.ପା-୨	କୃଷ୍ଣାକଳୀ ପିତା-ନିଧି ବେଦିନୀ
୨୮	୨୧୦/୧୨୫	୨୨୨	୦.୫୩	୦.୫୩	ବା.ପା-୨	ବେମନୀ ପୁରାଣି ପି-ବନମା ପୁରାଣି ପି-ବନମା
		୨୨୩	୦.୫୪	୦.୫୪	ବା.ପା	
୨୯	୨୧୦/୩୫୧	୨୨୪	୦.୫୫	୦.୫୫	ବା.ପା-୨	ସରୋଜିନୀ ନାଥ ପି-ବିକେଶ୍ୱର ନାଥ ଅକଳ ନାଥ ଅକଳ ନାଥ ପ୍ରଦୀପ କୁମାର ନାଥ ପ୍ରଭାତ କୁମାର ନାଥ ପିତା-ବିକେଶ୍ୱର ନାଥ

Land Officer
IDCO, Bhubaneswar

Land Acquisition Officer
Sambalpur

Scanned by CamScanner

Social Impact Assessment for Construction of Ash Dyke area

୨୦	୨୯୦/୯୯୩	୯୯୩/୯୯୨୨	୦.୦୩	୦.୦୩	୩୩.୩	ସାକାରମ୍ପା ବନ୍ଦେଇ, ଶେଷ ବନ୍ଦେଇ ପିତା-ପିତାମହ ବନ୍ଦେଇ
୨୧	୨୯୦/୯୯୧	୯୯୧/୯୯୨୧	୦.୪୪	୦.୪୪	୩୩.୩	ବନ୍ଦେଇ ଗାଁର ପିତା-ପିତାମହ ବନ୍ଦେଇ
୨୨	୨୯୦/୯୯୦	୨୯୦	୦.୧୭	୦.୧୭	୩୩.୩	ଭଞ୍ଜ ଜାତୀୟ ବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟ ଠେଲଗୋଲି ନିଗମରୁ ସେକ୍ରେଟରୀ ଭଞ୍ଜ ଜାତୀୟ ବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟ ଠେଲଗୋଲି
		୯୯୦୩	୦.୭୭	୦.୭୭	୩୩.୩	
		୯୯୦୪	୦.୩୯	୦.୩୯	୩୩.୩	
		୭୦୩/୯୯୦୩	୦.୪୨	୦.୪୨	୩୩.୩	
୨୩	୨୯୦/୯୯୭	୯୯୯	୦.୩୯	୦.୩୯	୩୩.୩	ଭଗେଇ ଗୋବିନ୍ଦା ପିତା-ମୁଖୁ ଗୋବିନ୍ଦା
		୯୯୭/୯୯୭୭	୦.୧	୦.୧	୩୩.୩	
୨୪	୨୯୦/୯୯୪	୯୯୨	୦.୦୯	୦.୦୯	୩୩.୩	ବେପୁର ପଞ୍ଚାୟତ ପିତା-ମୁଖୁ ପଞ୍ଚାୟତ
		୯୯୩	୦.୭୭	୦.୭୭	୩୩.୩	
		୯୯୭	୦.୯୭	୦.୯୭	୩୩.୩	
		୯୯୮	୦.୧୨	୦.୧୨	୩୩.୩	
		୯୯୯	୧.୨୭	୧.୨୭	୩୩.୩	
୨୫	୨୯୦/୯୯୨	୯୯୩	୦.୩୩	୦.୩୩	୩୩.୩	ପୁରୁଣା ପୁରୀ ପିତା-ମୁଖୁ ପୁରୀ
		୯୯୭	୦.୧୭	୦.୧୭	୩୩.୩	
୨୬	୨୯୦/୯୯୧	୯୯୩	୦.୦୭	୦.୦୭	୩୩.୩	ବେପେଇ ଛୁପାପା, ଗୋଲ ଛୁପାପା
		୯୯୩	୦.୭୭	୦.୭୭	୩୩.୩	
		୯୯୭/୯୯୩୨	୦.୩୩	୦.୩୩	୩୩.୩	
୨୭	୨୯୦/୯୯୩	୨୯୩	୦.୦୮	୦.୦୮	୩୩.୩	ଭାଗବ ବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟ ଗାଁର, ପି-ପୁରୁଣା ଗାଁର
		୨୯୦	୦.୩୩	୦.୩୩	୩୩.୩	
୨୮	୨୯୦/୯୯୩	୯୯୪/୯୯୩୯	୧.୨୭	୧.୨୭	୩୩.୩	ବୈଲଗ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ଲେଧା, ପି-ମହାବେଦ ଲାଳ ଲେଧା, ବା - ଶାନ୍ତପୁରୀ ଗାଁର, ପିତା-ଶାନ୍ତପୁରୀ
		୯୯୪/୯୯୩୯	୦.୧	୦.୧	୩୩.୩	
୨୯	୨୯୦/୯୯୮	୯୯୩	୦.୦୭	୦.୦୭	୩୩.୩	ଭରତ ଲେଧା, ପି-ଭରତ ଲେଧା
		୯୯୩	୦.୧୩	୦.୧୩	୩୩.୩	
		୨୦୮/୯୯୮୦୧	୦.୧୧	୦.୧୧	୩୩.୩	
୩୦	୨୯୦/୯୯୧	୯୯୪	୦.୨୧	୦.୨୧	୩୩.୩	ଭଞ୍ଜ ବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟ, ପି-ଭାଗେଶ୍ୱର ବନ୍ଦେଇ, ବା ବେଲଗାପାଟ, ଆନା - ପିତାବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟ, ଶାନ୍ତପୁରୀ
୩୧	୨୯୦/୯୯୩	୨୯୩	୪.୩୭	୪.୩୭	୩୩.୩	ମନ୍ଦିରା ଧରଣ, ବା-ରୁ ନିର୍ମିତ ଧରଣ ଓ ଶାନ୍ତ, ଗୁଣା ଧରଣ, ଲକ୍ଷ୍ମଣ ଧରଣ, ଗୋଲଗାଁ ଗାଁର, ବେଲ ଧରଣ, ପଲଗା ପି, ଗାଁଗାଁ ଧରଣ, ପି-ରୁ ନିର୍ମିତ ଧରଣ ଓ ଶାନ୍ତ
୩୨	୨୯୦/୯୯୧	୧୧୮	୦.୧୮	୦.୧୮	୩୩.୩	ଗାଧୁରୀ ଅଗ୍ରବାଲ, ବା-ଭାଗେଶ୍ୱର ଅଗ୍ରବାଲ, ଗୋଲେଶ୍ୱର ଅଗ୍ରବାଲ, ବେଲ ଅଗ୍ରବାଲ, ପି-ଭାଗେଶ୍ୱର ଅଗ୍ରବାଲ, ବା-ରୁ ଏବଂ ଗାଁର, ଶାନ୍ତପୁରୀ
		୧୧୮	୦.୧	୦.୧	୩୩.୩	
୩୩	୨୯୦/୯୦୩	୨୦୮/୯୯୭୦	୦.୧୩	୦.୧୩	୩୩.୩	ପ୍ରକାଶ କୁମାର ପଞ୍ଚାୟତ, ବୃଷ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ପଞ୍ଚାୟତ, ପି-ଭରତ ପଞ୍ଚାୟତ
		୯୯୩/୯୯୭୩	୦.୨୧	୦.୨୧	୩୩.୩	
		୯୯୩/୯୯୭୪	୦.୩୩	୦.୩୩	୩୩.୩	
୩୪	୨୯୦/୯୯୮	୧୨୩/୯୯୨୮	୦.୨୭	୦.୨୭	୩୩.୩	ଭରତପାଲି କୁମାର, ପି-ପି. ଶ. ପି କୁମାର, ବା - ପିତାମହ
୩୫	୨୯୦/୯୯୨	୧୨୩/୯୯୨୯	୦.୨୭	୦.୨୭	୩୩.୩	ପୁରୀ କୁମାର ବାଲିକ, ପି-ଭଗେଶ୍ୱର ବାଲିକ, ବା-ଗୋପାଳ
୩୬	୨୯୦/୯୯୨	୧୨୩	୦.୨୯	୦.୨୯	୩୩.୩	ମହାବେଶ୍ୱର, ପି-ମହାବେଶ୍ୱର, ବା-ପୁରୀ ବାହାଲ, ବୃଷ, ଶାନ୍ତପୁରୀ
୩୭	୨୯୦/୯୯୩	୧୨୩/୯୯୩୧	୦.୧	୦.୧	୩୩.୩	ପ୍ରକାଶ ଗୋପାଳ ବାଲିକ ପିତା-ବୈଷ୍ଣବ ବାଲିକ
୩୮	୨୯୦/୯୯୩	୨୨୧	୦.୦୭	୦.୦୭	୩୩.୩	ନିରାକର କୁମାର ପିତା-ଗାଁର କୁମାର
		୧୨୩/୯୯୩୧	୦.୦୩	୦.୦୩	୩୩.୩	
		୧୨୩/୯୯୩୧	୦.୦୩	୦.୦୩	୩୩.୩	
		୧୨୩/୯୯୩୧	୦.୧୧	୦.୧୧	୩୩.୩	
୩୯	୨୯୦/୯୯୩	୧୨୩	୦.୩୩	୦.୩୩	୩୩.୩	ଭୋଗୁରୀ ଗାଁର ପିତା-ଗୋପାଳ ଗାଁର
		୧୨୩	୦.୧୧	୦.୧୧	୩୩.୩	
୪୦	୨୯୦/୯୯୩	୧୧୮	୦.୨୯	୦.୨୯	୩୩.୩	ପୁରୀ କୁମାର ପିତା-ବିଷେଇ କୁମାର

Land Officer
IDCO, Bhubaneswar

Land Acquisition Officer
Sambalpur

Annexure-11 SIA Tools

SIA STUDY	HOUSEHOLD SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE	ARKITECHNO/May/2023
Khata No		
Plot No		
Date of Survey		
Schedule Number		

Type of Family	Affected1 Non Affected2	
Name of respondent		
Respondent Sex	Male 1	Female 2
Head of the Household Name		
Head of the Household Sex	Male 1	Female 2
Name of District	Sambalpur	
Name of Tehasil	Rengali	
Name of Block	Rengali	
Village Name	Thelkolei.....1	

Name of Interviewer (INT): _____

Name of Supervisor (SUP): _____

Namaste. I am _____, from ARKITECHNI Consulting Pvt.Ltd, a national social research organization. We are carrying out a study for Nabakrushna Choudhury Centre for Development Studies entitled Social Impact Assessment Study on Land Acquisition for Construction of Ash Dyke Area. As part of the study, we request you to participate in the study and provide the required information and used only for understanding the programme and its outcome. The interview takes around 60 minutes. You can refuse to answer any of the questions. Do I have your consent to continue the interview?

In case you wish to stop the interview in between, you may do so. If you don't want to answer any of the questions, you can do so. There will not be any benefits or risks associated with your participation in the study. In case you have any questions about the study or ethical aspects, you can write or speak to Mr. Deepak Kumar Nayak (7978570499)

SECTION 1: BACKGROUND

Q No	Question	Coding Category	Skip
101.	Nature of property to be affected	House 1 Homestead land 2 Agricultural land..... 3 Others (specify..... 4	
102	Years of Occupation of the Affected Property	Less than 5 1 5-10 years 2 More than 10 years 3	
103	Have you been displaced earlier	Yes 1 No 2	
104	IF YES, please answer the following	From where: Village _____ GP _____ Block _____ Tahasil _____ District _____ When _____ Type of Project _____ Name of Project _____ Nature of compensation paid _____	
105	Cash compensation	Land-based compensation 1 Job-based compensation 2 (if any..... 3	

SECTION 2 : SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS

201	Mother Tongue	Odia 1 Others- SPECIFY 2	
202	Religion	Hindu 1 Muslim..... 2 Christian 3 Others SPECIFY 4	
203	Caste/Tribe	SC 1 ST 2 OBC..... 3 General 4	
204	Number of family members Total	Total..... Male..... Female.....	
205	Family Members above 18 years of age: Total	Total..... Male..... Female.....	

206. Household Particulars

Sl. No	Name of Person	Relationship with HH	Sex (M/F)	Age-complete d years	Marital Status	Educational Qualification	Main Occupation	Disability	Monthly Income (Rs.)
1		1							
2									
3									
4									
5									
6									
7									
8									

A. Relationship with HH:- (Self-1, Husband-2, Wife-3, Father-4, Mother-5, Son-6, Daughter-7, Grandson-8, Grand Daughter-9, Brother-10, Sister-11, Grand Father-12, Grand Mother-13, Sister-in-law-14, Brother-in-law-15, Nephew-16, Niece-17, Daughter-in-law-18, Any other..... 19 (add code or write in text))

B. Sex :- (Male-1, Female-2, Third Gender:-3)

C. Marital Status :- (Married-1; Unmarried-2; Divorcee-3; Separated-4; Widowed-5 ;)

D. Educational Qualification :- (Below 3 years children-1, AWC-2, Illiterate-3; Just literate-4; Primary (1-5) -5; Upper Primary (6-8)-6, High School (9-10)-7; Intermediate/ Plus Two-8, Gen. Graduate-9; Gen. Post-Graduate-10; Technical Degree-11, Technical Diploma-12, ITI/CT, etc.-13, CT/BED-14 Professional Degree (MBA, LL.B etc-15)

E. Occupation :- (Home work -1, Housewise-2 Cultivator-3; Agricultural Labourer-4; Non Agricultural Labourer -5; Govt. Salaried/Pension holder-6; Pvt. Salaried Employee-7, Craft Artisan-8, Business- 9; Self Employed-10, Unemployed-11, Student-12, Not in workforce-13, Others (specify)-----14.)

Q No	Question	Coding Category	Skip
207	Type of Family:	Joint 1 Nuclear 2	
208	Do you have ration card/food security card (Verify)?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	
209	If Yes: Ration Card No		
	Vulnerability Status of Household		
210	Is it a woman headed household?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	
211	Is it headed by physically/mentally challenged person?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	
212	Is it a household Below Poverty Line (BPL)	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	
213	If BPL, provide BPL card number	_____	
214	Annual income of the family from all sources	Rs _____	

Dwelling Condition

215	Is this house	Own house 1	
-----	---------------	-------------------	--

Social Impact Assessment for Construction of Ash Dyke area

		Rented..... 2 Others (Specify)..... 3					
216	If living in own House, size of homestead land in acres (1 acre = 100 decimals):	_____					
217	Do you have Patta	Yes 1 No 2					
218	If yes,specify your Khata and Plot Number?	<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 25%;">K.No</td> <td style="width: 25%;"></td> <td style="width: 25%;">Plot.No</td> <td style="width: 25%;"></td> </tr> </table>	K.No		Plot.No		
K.No		Plot.No					
219	If no, who is the owner of the land?						

220. Details of Houses:

Sl. No.	House No.	Built up(sq.ft)	No.of rooms	No. of storeys#	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 cattleshed, 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

Aspects of Housing Condition

Q No	Question	Coding Category	Skip
221	Separate place for animals	Yes 1	

		No2 No separate place3 Not applicable9	
222	Bathroom within the house	Yes1 No2 No bathroom3	
223	Toilet within or adjacent to the house.	Yes1 No2 No toilet3	
224	Washing place within the house	Yes1 No2	
225	Electricity connection	Yes1 No2	
226	Source of drinking water	Pipe water1 Tube well/handpump2 River/stream3 Open well4 Others (specify)-5	
227	Is the house presently resided by you likely to be affected by the project?	Yes1 No2	

228. Possession of Material /Livestock/durables

Durables	Yes 1 No 2.	Present Value of durables/Assets (in Rs.)
Electronic Equipment		
Television		
Tape Recorder		
Radio		
Refrigerator		
Telephone		
Vehicles		
Cycle		

Two-Wheeler		
Three-Wheeler		
Four Wheeler		
Bus / Truck		
Home Appliance		
Cooking Gas		
Utensils		
Ornaments		
Any Other (specify)		
Live Stock		
Cows		
Buffaloes		
Sheep		
Goats		
Poultry		
Pig		
Duck		

Loan and Indebtedness

Q No	Question	Coding Category	Skip
229	Have you taken any loan?	Yes1 No.....2	
230	Who has taken the loan?	Head of the HH1 Spouse2 Son3 Daughter in law4 Head and spouse together.....5 Son and Head of the HH6 Daughter in law and Mother in law.....7	

		Others- (specify)_____ 8				
231	If yes, tell us sources of loan	Bank1 NGO/MFI.....2 Money lender3 Relative/friend.....4 SHG.....5 Others-(specify):6				
232	If yes, Amount of loan (in Rs.)	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 40px;"><tr><td style="width: 33%;"></td><td style="width: 33%;"></td><td style="width: 33%;"></td></tr></table>				
233	Rate of interest paid per month/annum for institutional loan	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 40px;"><tr><td style="width: 33%;"></td><td style="width: 33%;"></td><td style="width: 33%;"></td></tr></table>				
234	Rate of interest paid per month/annum for private loan	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 40px;"><tr><td style="width: 33%;"></td><td style="width: 33%;"></td><td style="width: 33%;"></td></tr></table>				
235	Could you please tell us the purpose of loan?	Productive investment1 Purchasing durables2 Meeting emergency needs.....3 Marrying of children4 Paying up of past loan5 Others- (specify):6				

Savings and Insurance Particulars

236	Do you make any saving in bank or in any financial institution to meet unforeseen needs/eventualities?	Yes-1 No-2	
237	If yes, how much do you save on an average per annum?		
238	Do you have any insurance coverage?	Yes-1 No-2	

239	If yes, specify the insurance category:	Biju Swasthya Bima Yojana(BSBY).....1 Rastriya Swasthya Bima Yojana(RSBY).....2 Krushi Bima Yojana.....3 Atal pension Yojana.....4 Pradhanmantri jeevan Jyoti Yojana.....5 Pradhanmantri jeevan Surakhya Yojana.....6 Life Insurance.....7 Other specify(.....) 8	
240	Amount insured in Rs. (if any):		
241	How many persons in your family are covered under the insurance scheme:		

Expenditure Pattern

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

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

Health Status

Q No	Question	Coding Category
243	Has any of your family members suffered from any illness during last 1 year?	Yes..... No

Q No	Question	Coding Category
244	If yes, specify the number of persons and the diseases they suffered from during last year	No. of Persons Episodes of disease
245	Type of treatment taken	Allopathic Government 1 Allopathic Private 2 Allopathic Govt& Private both.. 3 Homeopathy 4 Ayurvedic 5 Faith healers; 6 quacks; 7 No Treatment..... 8 Others (specify) 9
246	Which is the nearest formal medical facility available?	PHC 1 CHC..... 2 District Hospital..... 3 Private clinic 4 Private Hospital 5 Others –(specify)..... 6
247	Where do you usually go for medical treatment?	PHC 1 CHC..... 2 District Hospital..... 3 Private clinic 4 Private Hospital 5 Others (specify) 6
248	Does anybody from your household suffer from any chronic disease requiring regular treatment?	Yes..... No
249	<u>If yes, specify the disease(s)</u>	
250	Amount of expenditure incurred on health per month	

251. Access to Facilities

Code	What Is The Distance of following facilities/amenities from the location of your house?	What is the distance In Approx. km	What is the mode to access*
1	Primary School		
2	Secondary School		
3	College		
4	Regular Market		
5	Commonly visited health services place(Specify)		
6	Hospital		
7	District Office		
8	Block Office		
9	Panchayat Office		

***Mode:** Walk-1; Cycle-2; Personal transport-3; Public transport-4; Other-5(specify)-5

****Frequency:** Daily-1; Weekly-2; Monthly-3; Very Rare-4; any other-5(specify)-----
-

252. Please tell us who in your family decides about various matters? 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			

SECTION 3: LAND PARTICULARS (IN ACRES)

Q No	Question	Coding Category	Skip
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Social Impact Assessment for Construction of Ash Dyke area

301	Total amount of land Operated (in acres)_____	Own recorded land..... 1 Government 2 Religious 3 Community 4 Forest 5 Leased land----- 6 Others (specify) 7
302	Type of Land(in acres)_____	Irrigated 1 Non-Irrigated 2 Barren 3 Forest 4 Others (specify) 5
303	Use of Land(in acres)_____	Cultivation 1 Orchard 2 Residential 3 Commercial- 4 Forestation 5 No Use/ Barren 6 Others (specify) 7
304	Project affected area of the land (in acre): _____	
305	Area of land to be acquired (in acre) -----	

306 Likely Loss of Other Assets within the Proposed Land

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

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

Q No	Question	Coding Category	Skip
307	Any of the following people associated with the Land A. Agricultural Labourer	Yes..... 1 No 2	
308	If Yes, then how many?	_____	
309	Any of the following people associated with the Land B. Sharecropper	Yes..... 1 No 2	
310	If Yes, then How many	_____	

3
1
1
Details of the land proposed to be acquired

Sl. No	Khata. No	Plot. No	Cultivated-1 / Non Cultivated-2	Name of the crops	Area (acres)	Irrigated (Yes/No)	Source of Irrigation (specify)	Productivity (in Quintal per acre)	Total Production (In Qtls)	Own Consumption (in Qtls)	Earned Money after own Consumption

312 (a) Agricultural Production details (last year)

Area covered under crops (in acres)	Crops grown	Inputs cost (in Rs.)	Total crop yield (in Qtl)	Total value (in Rs.)	Net income (in Rs.)

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313	Price of the Land (Current market rate per acre)	(Rs).....
314	Are there any other claimants for the land under acquisition other than you?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2
315	If yes, specify their name(s), relationship and present residential address	
Sl. No	Name of Claimant/shareholder	Relationship Present address
316	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
317	If Yes, please specify in details: Year of acquired	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 4: Resettlement and Rehabilitation Option

Q No	Question	Coding Category	Skip
401	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	
402	If yes, what are those		
403	What percentage of your present earning will be lost due to the loss of present asset by the project?	Voluntarily 1 Non-voluntarily 2	
404	Which of the following is your most preferred Assistance Option	Self Relocation 1 Cash for Land loss..... 2	

Q No	Question	Coding Category	Skip
		Cash for House/ Shop loss 3 Project Assistance 4	
405	Which of the following is your most preferred Income Restoration Assistance (The most preferred option)	Employment Opportunities in Construction work 1 Assistance/ Loan from other ongoing development scheme 2 Vocational Training 3 Others (specify) 4	
406	Are you willing to allow the Project acquire your land/house for the upcoming Development project?	Yes 1 No 2	
407	If no, please specify the reason and any other alternative so that the project could be made operational without affecting your interest		
408	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		
	WOMEN PARTICIPATION AT COMMUNITY LEVEL		
409	Do women of the household participate in decision making processes at community level	Yes 1 No 2	
410	Is any woman member of the household a member or office bearer of village / block / zilla panchayat?	Yes 1 No 2	
411	Is any women member of the household works as ASHA or Anganwadi worker or ANM?	Yes 1 No 2	
412	Is any woman member of the household also a member of any self help groups?	Yes 1 No 2	
413	If yes, is that SHG still active?	Yes 1 No 2	

Q No	Question	Coding Category	Skip
414	Do women of your household make direct economic contribution for your family?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	
415	If so, what percentage of the family income is contributed by the women at present?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	
EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY IN THE AREA			
416	Are the employment opportunities in this area available throughout the year?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	
417	Did any of your HH members migrate to other places for work during last year?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	
418	If yes, how many members, and for what type of work?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	
419	Do men migrate for work outside the village?	Daily 1 Seasonal 2 Long term 3 No 4	
420	For what type of work?		
421	Yearly Income		
422	Do women migrate for work outside the village?		
423	For what type of work?		
424	Yearly Income		

SECTION 5: PERCEPTION OF HOUSEHOLD REGARDING THE PROJECT

Q No	Question	Coding Category	Skip
501	Are you aware of the project in this region?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	

502. 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
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	The Project will good for the development of the locality	
4	The Project will improve communication facility for my family.	
5	The Project will improve communication facility of the locality.	
6	The Project will enhance local economy	
7	The Project will increase employment opportunity for the local people	
8	The Project will increase property value of the locality	
9	I am afraid that the project will ruin the sustainable livelihood of my family	
10	I am afraid 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	I am worried about unforeseen health risks	
13	The Project will create numerous job opportunity of the locality	
14	The project will ruin our common property resources on which the family subsists	
15	The project will breakdown our kinship structure and affect our community life	
16	The project will create numerous business opportunities for my family	
17	I am concerned about long term effects to local business	
18	It will create numerous self-owned business opportunities for the locality	
19	The Project will create job opportunity especially for women	
20	The Project will create opportunity for other micro industries	
21	The Project will create opportunity for hospital and hotel industry	
22	The Project will create opportunities for my existing business	

Focus Group Discussion (FGD)

Name of Village: _____ Name of GP: _____

Name of Block: _____ Name of Tahasil _____

Place of FGD: Date: Time:

.....

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 proposed 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 the area:			
Education Status: percentage of literacy			
Employment status: percentage of employment/unemployment/underemployment			
Migration pattern (if any), inward or outward			
Social composition in the locality (number of general population/SC/ST, women headed household, etc(in no.))			
Women's position in the locality			

Issues	Participants' Opinion/Comments		Remarks
	Male	Female	
Prevalence of child labour in the area?			
Is trafficking of children/women common in the area?			
If the project is constructed, it necessitates dislocation, where would you like to be relocated?			
What is the possibility of shifting the religious structure(s) and where to relocate?			
Perceived benefits from the project(specify)	Social:..... Economic:..		
Perceived Consequences of the Project(specify) on the village or area	Social:..... Economic: Envoronmental:.....		
Any organizations of a social nature (NGOs/CBOs/Civil Society) active in the area? Name of these organizations			
Any other issues people may like to share			
Will there be likely involvement of local people in the implementation of the project?			

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Sl.No.	Name	Occupation	Sex	Age	Caste	Signature

Project Affected Village Information Sheet

1. Identification Details:

Name of the Village:..... Name of GP:

Name of Block:..... Name of the District:.....

Key Informant:..... Mob:

2. Basic Physical Infrastructure & Facilities:

Sl. No.	Facilities	Quantity: (if available)	If not in the village distance from it (Km)
1	Approach Road (internal/external)		
i)	Length of Kuccha road (km)		
ii)	Length of Pucca road (km)		
ii)	Semi Pucca road (km)		
2	Drinking water facilities		
i)	Dug Well		
ii)	Tube well		
iii)	Hand pumps		
iv)	Pipeline		
v)	Any other :.....(specify)		
3	Infrastructure related to Livelihood & Income		
5	Brick Yards		
6	Market Area		
7	Cattle Market Area		
8	Village Industry Sites		

Sl. No.	Facilities	Quantity: (if available)	If not in the village distance from it (Km)
9	Fair Price Shops		
10	Cooperative societies		
i)	Textile Shops		
ii)	Grocery shops		
iii)	Chemists and Pharmacy (Medicine Stores)		
iv)	Hardware/cement/construction material shops		
v)	Hotels/lodges/guest houses		
3	Electricity (Yes-1, No-2)		
4	Cremation ground (Nos)		
15	Banks (specify type)		
i)	Commercial bank		
ii)	Regional rural bank		
iii)	Credit Cooperative Society		
17	Educational Facilities		
i)	Anganwadi Centre (Pre-Primary Education)		
ii)	Primary Schools		
iii)	Secondary Schools		
iv)	High School		
v)	Technical Institution		
vi)	Adult Education Centre		
vii)	College (General Education)		
viii)	Special schools for disabled /		
ix)	Centre for other vulnerable groups		

Sl. No.	Facilities	Quantity: (if available)	If not in the village distance from it (Km)
x)	Library / Study Centers		
18	Health Facilities (specify type):		
i)	PHC/CHC		
ii)	Sub Centre		
iii)	ANM Centre		
iv)	Dispensary / hospital (allopathic / ayurvedic / homeopathic /others)		
v)	Veterinary centre		
vi)	Quack centre		
22	Common Service Centre		
i)	Flour mill		
ii)	Tractor repairs		
iii)	Cycle/automobile repairs		
iv)	Saloon		
v)	Carpenter's workshop		
vi)	Blacksmith Workshop		
vii)	Goldsmith's Workshop		
viii)	Tailoring centre		
ix)	Cobbler's workshop		
x)	Pottery House		
xi)	Washer man's Workshop		
xii)	Any Other(Specify)		

3. Socio-Cultural Infrastructure

Sl. No.	Social and Cultural infrastructure Existing in project area	No. in the village (if available)	Distance to nearest place where available (Km)
	A) Social Infrastructure (People and Associations)		
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		
	B) Cultural Infrastructure		
1	Forts		
2	Ancient Palaces		
3	Canons		
4	Battlefields		
5	Other monuments		
6	Village entrance gates		
7	Village Boundary stones		
8	Akhadas		
9	Archaeological sites		
10	Monasteries		

Sl. No.	Social and Cultural infrastructure Existing in project area	No. in the village (if available)	Distance to nearest place where available (Km)
11	Maths		
12	Mathadhipatis		
13	Chawdy		
14	Dharamshala		
15	Musafirkhanas		
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		

Annexure-12 References

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