

**SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT STUDY OF LAND ACQUISITION
FROM UNIT-20, MANGALABAG FOR IMPROVEMENT OF LEFT
SIDE OUTER ACCESS ROAD FOR SCB MEDICAL COLLEGE
CUTTACK AND RE-DEVELOPMENT OF SCBMC & H CUTTACK**

FINAL REPORT



Submitted To:

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Executive Summary

Introduction

It is well-known that health and well-being outcomes mostly depend on quality of delivery of health services and basic infrastructure. Emphasizing Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) for the holistic development of its people Government of Odisha has been continuously trying to improve the quality of delivery of health services for its people not merely by improving the capacity of service providers but also developing quality infrastructure including modern equipment and adequate medicines. As we all know the Sustainable Development Goals are a collection of 17 interlinked global goals designed to be a blueprint to achieve a better and more sustainable future for all. The SDGs were set up in 2015 by the United Nations General Assembly and are intended to be achieved by 2030. The SDG are a call for action by all countries - poor, rich and middle-income - to promote prosperity. They recognize that ending poverty must go hand-in-hand with strategies that build economic growth and address a range of social needs including poverty, education and health etc.

Health occupies 3rd position out of 17 SDGs. SDG 3 is to ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages. SDG 3 has 13 targets and 28 indicators to measure progress toward targets. The first nine targets are "outcome targets". Those are: reduction of maternal mortality; ending all preventable deaths under five years of age; fight communicable diseases; ensure reduction of mortality from non-communicable diseases and promote mental health; prevent and treat substance abuse; reduce road injuries and deaths; grant universal access to sexual and reproductive care, family planning and education; achieve universal health coverage; and reduce illnesses and deaths from hazardous chemicals and pollution. The four "means to achieve" SDG 3 targets are: implement the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control; support research, development and universal access to affordable vaccines and medicines; increase health financing and support health workforce in developing countries; and improve early warning systems for global health risks. Significant strides have been made in increasing life expectancy and reducing some of the common causes of child and maternal mortality. Between 2000 and 2016, the worldwide under-five mortality rate decreased by 47 percent.

Project Description

Government of Odisha has also taken up the development work of Cuttack city apart from SCBMCH. Under this project the ring road of Cuttack is also going to be developed with 6 lane standard urban corridor with all amenities. Along with this connecting roads also be developed to provide a shortest link to SCB Medical, Baliyatra ground, Barabati Stadium and Ring road etc. The existing road is of two lane standard and the T-Junction are not as per codal provision.

The proposal envisages construction of 4lane standard road on the following specifications:

1. The total length of the road is 0.800 km where existing 0.320 km is under widening to 4 lane and balance 0.480 km work taken up for new construction of 4 lane.

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2. On existing 320m (5.5 m Carriage) Rigid Road is proposed widening to 7.50m L.H.S. width 300 mm sand (widening) 150mm PCC (widening) and 250mm PQC (Overlay).
 3. Right side of 320m is with provision of elevated new 2 lane flexible pavement and for flexible pavement CBR is taken 7% and MSA-6.
 4. RCC drain width cover slab of length 1600m (both side) has been proposed and CDs are proposed for drainage of water properly.
 5. Traffic safety device, which are used to reduce accidents and improve traffic flow conditions, road marking and road signs have been incorporated as per IRC standards.
- 150mm thick GSB Grading-IV up to edge of the formation
 - 250mm thick WMM for entire carriageway
 - 50mm thick BM widening up to edge of carriageway
 - 25mm thick BC for entire carriageway
 - 1m width drain cum foot path either side

Study approach and Methodology

An initial launch meeting was conducted with stakeholders to understand the scope of the project. A survey schedule was prepared to capture socioeconomic status of affected families as per the guidelines mentioned of RFCTLA R&R (Social Impact Assessment) rules. Following the timelines mentioned in the act, a notification No RDM-LAA-CTC-0005-2021-9248 dated. 22.03.2022 was given by the district administration. The notification, provided in the **annexure-1**, clearly states that the list of possible affected families and AGRANEE, Mayurbhanj will be conducting SIA study in the affected villages. Data collection was started immediately after signing the contract with the NCDS. A draft report has been prepared based on a detailed analysis of socioeconomic data. A public hearing will be conducted to present the findings from the draft report.

The methodology has been outlined keeping in view the objectives and scope of the study and provisions of law as demarcation of the area impacted by the project, Identification of all stakeholders, Conduct baseline survey through census survey method, Assessment of the social impact of the project and informal discussion on compensation, assistance and income restoration program, Development of a social impact management plan etc.

Public Purpose

Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 stipulates eight types of land acquisitions as public purpose, which reads as follows: “Acquisition of land for railways, highways, ports, power and irrigation purposes for use by government or by government controlled corporations...”

Roadways development in Odisha plays a vital role in the overall development of the state. The proposed project on construction of shortest link roads to SCB Medical College, Baliyatra ground and Barabati stadium along with development of 6lane ring road will decongest road in

front of the Medical and reduce the vehicular and pedestrian traffic conflicts. Besides it will help in providing better health care facilities to more people of the state. Thus land acquisition in the present case is undoubtedly for public purpose and for the general benefits of the public.

Size and Attributes of Land Acquisition

The present study deals with only five land losing families in the Cuttack city, Unit-20 (Mangalabag) village of ward no-35 from whom about 0.421 acres of land will be acquired which is of **Gharabari (homestead)** in nature. The project will be met the private land requirement from 05 plots and only. It is calculated that 98.59 per cent of the land will be affected w.r.t. total area.

Alternatives Considered

Before considering the proposed land acquisition various other options with respect to design and project site etc were explored with the philosophy that land has to be acquired for construction of link road between SCB Medical and ring road should be the bare minimum, with least displacement and there should be minimal interference in residential areas. The site is considered to be the only possible alignment since there is no suitable alternative to this.

Enumeration of Affected Families

Under the present study the proposed land to be acquired is .0.421 acres belong to five separate private land owners. As per the information gathered during the survey there is no other asset is going to be affected except **four multi stored buildings and one pucca boundary wall**.

Socio-Economic Profile

In the present SIA study on proposed private land acquisition for construction of road between SCB Medical College and ring road there are 08 project affected families of Unit-20, Mangalabag village of Cuttack city. There are total 52 members out of which 48% are male and 52% are female. It is also found that among the affected population only 35.71% are belongs to age group of 6-18 years whereas 32.14% population fall in age group of 18-45years and 32.14% belongs to more than 45 years.

It is found among the 05 project affected families (PAFs) majority are nuclear families (04). The data also depicts that all the PAFs are belong to general category and Hindu.

Besides, it is also found that out of the 52 surveyed families 21% are educated up-to primary & middle class levels, 15.4% are educated up-to matriculation, 15.4% up to HSC or +2, 26.9% are graduation level and 21.2% are with professional qualification.

Income and expenditure pattern, in-debtless and analysis of quality of environment of the affected households shows that all are having a sound economic status in the locality

Social Impacts

- 05 families will lose their land of 0.421 acres including 4 multi-stored buildings for construction of link road between SCB Medical and ring road.
- No impoverishment risks is found in the proposed land acquisition
- The project will decongest road from SCB Medical to ring road and reduce the vehicular and pedestrian traffic conflicts.

The above analysis evidences that overall impact of the project is positive.

Assessment of Social Costs and Benefits

Costs

- 5 families Lose of 0.421 acres of land 4 buildings
- 03 families out of 05 will be displaced.
- Increase of pollution during construction period

Benefits

- Reduction in traffic congestion.
- Access to Baliyatra Ground and Barabati Stadium will be easier and safer
- Business opportunity and livelihood options will be created

Mitigation Measures

- Fair and transparent compensation of acquired land (as per provision).
- Immediate payment of compensation.
- Appropriate measures for control of traffic to avoid accidents during construction.
- Preparation of adequate and appropriate plan for creation of a conducive business environment
- Construction of market Complex/Shops

Recommendations

- Affected families should be properly compensated for the loss of their land & building.
- The remaining unused land should be acquired by the project authority providing appropriate compensation.
- Priority should be given to unemployed youth of the PAFs if market complex/shops constructed under the project as a rehabilitation measures.
- Avenue plantation should be done for the beautification of the locality as well as a soil conservation measure.

Conclusion

Acquiring the land is inevitable for this project. It was also observed that the people of the area have positive aspiration towards the project and there are no adverse social costs. Comparing the likely losses and the promising gains it can be concluded that the project is viable.

CHAPTER-1

Introduction and Project Description

Introduction

It is well-known that health and well-being outcomes mostly depend on quality of delivery of health services and basic infrastructure. Emphasizing Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) for the holistic development of its people Government of Odisha has been continuously trying to improve the quality of delivery of health services for its people not merely by improving the capacity of service providers but also developing quality infrastructure including modern equipment and adequate medicines. As we all know the Sustainable Development Goals are a collection of 17 interlinked global goals designed to be a blueprint to achieve a better and more sustainable future for all. The SDGs were set up in 2015 by the United Nations General Assembly and are intended to be achieved by 2030. The SDG are a call for action by all countries - poor, rich and middle-income - to promote prosperity. They recognize that ending poverty must go hand-in-hand with strategies that build economic growth and address a range of social needs including poverty, education and health etc.

Health occupies 3rd position out of 17 SDGs. SDG 3 is to ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages. SDG 3 has 13 targets and 28 indicators to measure progress toward targets. The first nine targets are "outcome targets". Those are: reduction of maternal mortality; ending all preventable deaths under five years of age; fight communicable diseases; ensure reduction of mortality from non-communicable diseases and promote mental health; prevent and treat substance abuse; reduce road injuries and deaths; grant universal access to sexual and reproductive care, family planning and education; achieve universal health coverage; and reduce illnesses and deaths from hazardous chemicals and pollution. The four "means to achieving" SDG 3 targets are: implement the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control; support research, development and universal access to affordable vaccines and medicines; increase health financing and support health workforce in developing countries; and improve early warning systems for global health risks. Significant strides have been made in increasing life expectancy and reducing some of the common causes of child and maternal mortality. Between 2000 and 2016, the worldwide under-five mortality rate decreased by 47 percent. The scenario of Odisha's present health infrastructure/facilities developed by both Government and private players, given in the table below for our understanding and updation.

Government Medical College and Hospitals in Odisha

Sl. No.	Name of the Medical College	Location	District	MBBS Seats
1	All India Institute of Medical Sciences	Bhubaneswar, Odisha	Khordha	100

Sl. No.	Name of the Medical College	Location	District	MBBS Seats
2	Bhima Bhoi Medical College & Hospital	Balangir, Odisha	Balangir	100
3	Fakir Mohan Medical College & Hospital	Balasore, Odisha	Balasore	100
4	MKCG Medical College	Berhampur, Ganjam, Odisha	Ganjam	250
5	Pandit Raghunath Murmu Medical College and Hospital	Baripada, Mayurbhanj, Odisha	Mayurbhanj	125
6	Saheed Laxman Nayak Medical College & Hospital	Koraput, Odisha	Koraput	125
7	SCB (Srirama Chandra Bhanja) Medical College	Cuttack, Odisha	Cuttack	250
8	Veer Surendra Sai Institute of Medical Sciences and Research	Burla, Sambalpur, Odisha	Sambalpur	200
09	Sri Jagannath Medical College and Hospital	Puri, Odisha	Puri	100

Private Medical College and Hospitals in Odisha

Sl. No.	Name of the Medical College	Location	District	MBBS Seats
1	Hi-Tech Medical College & Hospital,	Bhubaneswar, Odisha	Khordha	100
2	Institute of Medical Sciences & SUM Hospital	Bhubaneswar, Odisha	Khordha	250

Sl. No.	Name of the Medical College	Location	District	MBBS Seats
3	Kalinga Institute of Medical Sciences	Bhubaneswar, Odisha	Khordha	250

About SCBMCH

In 1951, the Orissa Medical College was subsequently renamed as Srirama Chandra Bhanja Medical College in recognition of the donation and efforts made by then mayurbhanj State Maharaja Srirama Chandra Bhanj Deo. Then the college got recognition for MBBS degree from the Medical Council of India in 1952 with rigorous effort. It is located near Mangalabag area in the heart of Cuttack city with an area of 101 acres. SCB Medical College and Hospital has been a standing witness to the glorious journey of medical sciences in the state. Presently about 15-20 thousands people getting health care and support from SCB per day. Recently Srirama Chandra Bhanja Medical College (SCBMCH) and Hospital has completed its platinum jubilee in the service of the state and the nation. The Government of Odisha has determined to transform this premier institution to a world class health facility centre through a mega expansion project.



1.1. Need for the project

Srirama Chandra Bhanja Medical College and Hospital is the pride of Odisha. Despite various challenges and hurdles SCBMCH has been continuously providing quality health care services to the people of Odisha. The Government of Odisha has taken up the development work of SCBMCH to transform this oldest premiere health institute of Odisha to a AIIMS plus hospital for providing world class health care and services.

Normally it crowds the road in front of the hospital and causing serious traffic problems for vehicular as well as pedestrians in both entry and exit ways. But it will cause serious traffic problems once the intake capacity of the hospital is increased after upgradation. Thus it is required to provide shortest access roads to the hospital campus from both sides which will decongest the road in front SCB for which it is planned to construct a new road and develop the existing ones.

1.2. Description of the Project

Government of Odisha has also taken up the development work of Cuttack city apart from SCBMCH. Under this project the ring road of Cuttack is also going to be developed with 6 lane standard urban corridor with all amenities. Along with this connecting roads also be developed to provide a shortest link to SCB Medical, Baliyatra ground, Barabati Stadium and Ring road etc. The existing road is of two lane standard and the T-Junction are not as per codal provision.

The proposal envisages construction of 4lane standard road on the following specifications:

1. The total length of the road is 0.800 km where existing 0.320 km is under widening to 4 lane and balance 0.480 km work taken up for new construction of 4 lane.
 2. On existing 320m (5.5 m Carriage) Rigid Road is proposed widening to 7.50m L.H.S. width 300 mm sand (widening) 150mm PCC (widening) and 250mm PQC (Overlay).
 3. Right side of 320m is with provision of elevated new 2 lane flexible pavement and for flexible pavement CBR is taken 7% and MSA-6.
 4. RCC drain width cover slab of length 1600m (both side) has been proposed and CDs are proposed for drainage of water properly.
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1.3. Public purpose

The theory behind the land acquisition is based on the principle of eminent domain which 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) Necessitas publica major est quam (Public necessity is greater than private necessity). 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 India the Constitutional and statutory provisions adopt the principle of 'public purpose', which means acquisition of land by the state 'for the development of the country'. Thus, it is clear indication that the legislative intent is to give wide interpretation to the phrase public purpose. The clauses (1) and (2) of the Article 31 lay down three limitations subject to which state may exercise its eminent domain power. Article 31 guarantees that a person cannot be deprived of his property by an executive order. Secondly, such deprivation can only be for public purpose and thirdly, compensation for deprived property must be equivalent to the market value of the property acquired.

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’, which retains the legally uncontested and undisputed public purpose i.e., only for strategic interests, national security, infrastructure projects, and so on. The Act 2013 stipulates eight types of land acquisitions as public purpose one of which is roadways, which reads as follows:

“Acquisition of land for railways, highways, ports, power and irrigation purposes for use by government or by government controlled corporations...”

Roadways development in Odisha plays a vital role in the overall development of the state. The proposed project on construction of shortest link roads to SCB Medical College, Baliyatra ground and Barabati stadium along with development of 6lane ring road will decongest road in front of the Medical and reduce the vehicular and pedestrian traffic conflicts. Besides it will help in providing better health care facilities to more people of the state. Thus land acquisition in the present case is undoubtedly for public purpose and for the general benefits of the public.

Taking into account the totality of the present case of land acquisition for the construction of shortest link roads to SCB Medical College, Baliyatra ground and Barabati stadium along with development of 6lane ring road, we come to the considered and informed conclusion that the purpose is for public and there can be no hesitation to declare the purpose as public purpose.

1.4. Examination of alternatives

Since land is the basic capital for the establishment of the road development project, the criteria and basic considerations to select the route for the project and to undertake land acquisition should have been the following:

1. Geography of the proposed road land (terrain, number of rivers, nallas, roads etc.
2. Accessibility for transport of the construction and other accessories and materials.
3. Environmental consideration.
4. Forest cover and number of trees to be removed.
5. Rehabilitation and Resettlement issues needing resolution.
6. Social and economic benefits versus costs

Before considering the proposed land acquisition various other options with respect to design and project site etc. were explored with the philosophy that land has to be acquired for construction of link road between SCB and ring road should be the bare minimum, with least displacement and there should be minimal interference in residential areas. The site is considered to be the only possible alignment since there is no suitable alternative to this.

1.5. Applicable legislation and policies

The proposed project for Construction of the link road between SCB and ring road requires the resettlement and rehabilitation of some of the affected households and mitigation of likely adversely impacted areas, and the environment. In order to protect and promote the ecology and environment of the affected area, environment related legislation and policies need to be specified in this SIA study. During the construction stage, some of the key statutory clearances

that need to be obtained by the agency as a part of mobilization (pre-construction). Further, post completion of the project, road operation may attract certain accomplices of the statutory provisions and guidelines.

Thus, the applicable legislative framework aims at protecting and improving the overall socioeconomic and environment status of the Project affected households of the present study are mentioned below.

1. **Article 40 of the Constitution**, which nshrinese one of the **Directive Principles of State Policy**, lays down that the State shall take steps to organize village Panchayats and endow them with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as units of self-government.
2. **The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013** (Table.1.1) was enacted to ensure, in consultation with institutions of local self-government and Gram Sabhas established under the Constitution, a humane, participative, informed and transparent process for land acquisition for industrialisation, development of essential infrastructural facilities and urbanisation with the least disturbance to the owners of the land and other affected families and provide just and fair compensation to the affected families whose land has been acquired or proposed to be acquired or are affected by such acquisition and make adequate provisions for such affected persons for their rehabilitation and resettlement and for ensuring that the cumulative outcome of compulsory acquisition should be that affected persons become partners in development leading to an improvement in their post acquisition social and economic status and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

Table-1.1. A snapshot of the RFCTLARR Act 2013 as applicable

Sl. No.	Section	Thematic Directive
1	Section 4(1) - SIA notification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social Impact Assessment Study • Total duration 6 months
2	Section 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public Hearing for SIA final report
3	Section 6 (1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Publication of SIA Report including SIMP
4	Section 7(1) - SIA Report for evaluation by expert group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SIA by Expert Group • 2 non official social scientist, 2 representatives of Panchayat, Gram Sabha, 2 experts on rehabilitation and 1 technical expert in subject area • Publication of recommendation • Total duration 2 months

5	Section 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examination of proposals for land acquisition and SIA report by appropriate Government
6	Section 11 (1) - Notice to acquire land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Publication of preliminary notification for land acquisition
7	Section 11 (5) – Land record updation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Updating land records duration 2 months
8	Section 14 – Action to be taken on SIA lapse period	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If section 11 (1) not published within 12 months (18 months from the date of 4 (1) notification) after the submission of SIA report under section 7, such report will lapse. Then fresh SIA to be done before acquisition under section 11. Appropriate government shall have the power to extend the period of 12 months.
9	Section 15(1) – Hearing of objections.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 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 off 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 schemes 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"> • Chairman (Collector) • Women representative residing in affected area • Representative of ST & SC residing in the affected area • Representative of NGO working in the area • Representative of national 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 requiring body • Administrator for R & R as member-convener
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Further the provision of entitlement under the act mentioned below in the table below:

Table -1.2: Entitlement matrix under RFCTLA R&R

S.No.	Nature of Loss	Entitlement unit	Provisions in the Act
1	Loss of multi-cropped land	Title holders of the land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● A multi-cropped land cannot be acquired except under exceptional circumstances. ● In the event of acquisition, an equivalent area of waste land shall be developed or equivalent amount shall be deposited with state government for enhancing food security. ● This provision is not applicable in case of acquisitions which are linear in nature like railways, electric lines, water canals etc.
2	Loss of agricultural land	Title holders of the land	a) The market value specified in the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 for the registration of sale deeds or agreements to sell in the area where the land is situated or The average sale price for similar type

			<p>of land situated in the nearest vicinity area, ascertained from the highest 50% of sale deeds of the proceeding 3 years. Plus a Solatium amount which is equivalent to 100% of market value Multiplier factor as decided by appropriate government Plus an interest of 12% per annum on market value for the period commencing on and from the date of the publication of notification of the SIA study till date of the award of the Collector or the date of taking possession of the land, whichever is earlier</p> <p>b) Where jobs are created through the project, after providing suitable training and skills development in the required field, make provision of employment at a rate not lower than minimum wages; Or One time payment of Rs.5, 00,000/- per affected household Or annuity policy that shall pay Rs.2000/- per month for 20 years with appropriate indexation to consumer price index for agricultural labourers</p>
3	Loss of dwelling in case of displacement	Owner of the house	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● If a house is lost in rural areas, a constructed house shall be provided as per the Indira Awas Yojana specifications. ● Each affected family which is displaced from the land acquired shall be given a monthly subsistence allowance equivalent to 3000/- per month for a period of one year from the date of award. ● Each affected family which is displaced shall get a one-time financial assistance of 50, 000/- as transportation cost ● Each affected family shall be given a one-time Resettlement Allowance of 50, 000/- only ● The stamp duty and other fees payable for registration of the land or house allotted to the affected

			families shall be borne by the requiring body
4	Loss of dwelling of tenants in case of displacement	Tenant	The benefit of housing shall be extended to any affected family which is without homestead land and which has been residing in the area continuously for a period of not less than three years preceding the date of notification of the affected area
5	Loss of cattle shed and other farm assets	Owner of the structure	Each affected family who are losing their cattle sheds shall get one-time financial assistance a minimum of 25,000/- or as specified by Government Value of standing crops, farm assets will be estimated by competent authority and shall be paid along with compensation
6	Relocation of displaced families	Displaced families	Provision of Infrastructural Amenities: Infrastructural facilities and basic minimum amenities as mentioned in the Third Schedule of RFCTLAR&R Act, 2013 should be provided to ensure a reasonable standard of community life to the displaced people in the proposed resettlement site.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub- section (1) of Section 109 of the **Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013** the Government of Odisha has framed "**The Odisha Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules, 2016**" (Table-1.3). The State Government has established NCDS an independent organization as the State SIA Unit which is responsible for ensuring that the SIA study is conducted as per the provisions of the Act. The SIA Unit has to engage an agency or individual to conduct the study. For the purpose NCDS has engaged the **AGRANEE, Mayurbhanj** to conduct the SIA and submit SIMP in consultation with CMC & concerned line department officials. The said rules provide details about the SIA process, and associated matters.

Table-1.3: Rules applicable for SIA Study

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 Gram Panchayats/Urban Bodies
4	Rule- 10	Selection of SIA Team
5	Rule- 11	Process of conducting SIA
6	Rule- 12	SIMP 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

The **Policy Guidelines on conducting surveys, 2008** Odisha Government has ordered the guidelines which may be adopted for conducting socioeconomic survey, sociocultural survey and infrastructural survey for all projects involving acquisition of lands. The present SIA study also adhered to the guidelines.

CHAPTER-2

Team Composition, Methodology and Schedule of SIA Study

2.1 Objective of the study & the Study Universe

Objective of the study

The major objectives of the present social impact assessment (SIA) study are:

- To assess whether the proposed land acquisition in the Cuttack city, Unit-20 (Mangalabag) village serves public purpose.
- To estimate the number of affected families, magnitude of loss 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 acquisition of land.
- To assess the extent of lands- public and private, houses settlements and other common properties likely to be affected by the proposed acquisition.
- To examine whether the extent of land proposed for acquisition is the bare minimum necessity for the commissioning of the proposed project.
- To find out whether an alternative site has been considered for the purpose where there is least displacement problem, but the site itself is not suitable for the project.
- To study the social impacts (socio-economic, cultural and environmental) of the project by covering both direct land loser households as well as the indirectly affected households due to loss of common property resources (CPRs), socio-economic infrastructures, etc and the impact of these costs on the overall costs of the project vis-à-vis the benefits of the project.
- To suggest remedial intervention measures by designing appropriate policies and programmes through designing of a social impact management plan or mitigation plan.

Scope of the study

- A. The team/organization consisting of at least **one-woman** member shall collect and analyze a range of both quantitative and qualitative data, undertake detailed site visit, use participatory methods such as social mapping, focused group discussions (FGDs), participatory rural appraisal (PRA) techniques and informant interviews by canvassing of a structured interview schedule at the family level to prepare the social impact assessment report.
- B. Involve and seek advice from the official functionaries of all affected Gram Panchayats and Municipalities relating to conduct of SIA.

-
- C. A detailed assessment based on a thorough analysis of all relevant land records and data, field verification, review and comparison with similar projects shall be conducted by the SIA organization. The assessment shall include the followings:
1. Area of impact under the proposed project, land to be acquired and the social, economic, cultural, environmental and other impacts of the project,
 2. Quantity and location of land proposed to be acquired for the project and whether it is the bare minimum requirement for the project,
 3. Possible alternative sites and their feasibility,
 4. Whether the land to be acquired is in scheduled area and it is demonstrable last resort, Land if any already purchased, alienated, leased or acquired, and the intended use for each plot of land required for the project,
 5. The scope for use of any public, un-utilized land and whether any of such land is under occupation,
 6. Nature of the land, present use and classification of land and if it is an agricultural land, its irrigation coverage and cropping pattern,
 7. Impact of the land acquisition on food security of the affected families,
 8. Size of holdings, ownership patterns, land distribution, number of residential houses, and public and private infrastructure and assets, and
 9. Land prices and recent changes in ownership, transfer and use of lands over the last three years.
- D Accurate estimation of number of affected families and displaced families basing on land assessment, land records and field verification by following census enumeration method for all affected families.
- E Socio-economic and cultural profile of the affected area. (as per Form-F)
- F Basing upon data collected from the field and in consultation with public representatives, the affected communities and the key stakeholders, the SIA team/organization shall make identification and assessment of the nature, extent and intensity of the positive and negative social impacts associated with the proposed project by using cost-benefit analysis method. (as per Form-G)
- G Preparation of a social impact management plan (SIMP) (as per Form-E) containing ameliorative measures and detail rehabilitation and resettlement matrix of each of the enumerated affected and displaced families to address the negative social impacts of the project identified in the course of SIA study.
- H The SIA must provide a comprehensive analysis of social costs and benefits to be accrued from the project and the impoverishment risk of the families losing land and getting displaced and the mitigation plan for resettlement and rehabilitation of such displaced and project affected families.
- I SIMP must include development plan in case of acquisition in scheduled areas in accordance with the provisions under section 41
- J Preparation of draft SIA report and SIMP (as per Form –D) in the local language (Odia) and their distribution in all affected GPs and municipal offices as well as to the

concerned Collector, Sub-Collector, LAO, Tahasildar, NCDS and Implementing agency prior to two weeks of public hearing. Additionally, draft SIA Report in English (3 no.s) will be submitted to the concerned Collector, NCDS & Implementing agency.

- K Organization of public hearings through the local administration and land requiring body to disseminate the main findings of the SIA in the affected areas in the local language and to seek feedback on findings, additional information and views for incorporating the same in the final SIA report.
- L Video recording and transcribing of the public hearings, which are to be submitted along with their analysis in the revised SIA report and SIMP accordingly.
- M Distribution to concerned officials as per the stipulation such as, 4 copies in English The final SIA report will be prepared both in English and Odia language for the concerned Collector, Government, Project Implementing Authority and NCDS and 8 copies in Odia for LAO, Tahasildar & Expert Committee members (2 non-official Social Scientists, 2 representatives of local bodies, 2 experts on rehabilitation and a technical expert on the subject relating to the project).

The Study Universe

The studied area is coming under the Unit-20 of Mangalabag area & ward no. 35 of the Cuttack Municipal Corporation. There is 2326 HHs in the ward having total population of 10254. The detail is given below:

Ward No	No of House Hold	Total Population			SC Population			ST population		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
35	2326	5653	4601	10254	507	411	918	-	-	-

The present study deals with the 05 land losing families in the Cuttack city, Unit-20 (Mangalabag) village of ward no-35 from whom about 0.421 acres of land will be acquired.

As part of the SIA study complete enumeration survey of affected and non-affected households was undertaken by using structured questionnaires.

2.2 Team Composition & Team structure

The present SIA study team comprises of 3 members (including one female) as one Team Leader, one Research Supervisor-cum- field Investigator and one Computer Operator. The detail about the team is represented in the diagram 2.1 below

Diagram 2.1. -Team Structure



2.3. Study Approach

The objective of the SIA study is to have a complete understanding of socio-economic conditions of the land losing families, displaced families, inventory of public assets, to identify social costs involved and to prepare social impact management plan (SIMP). Both qualitative and quantitative approaches were followed in the study. Various tools of data collection like interview schedule, focus group discussions, in-depth interviews, and transect walks were used during the survey.

An initial launch meeting was conducted with stakeholders to understand the scope of the project. A survey schedule was prepared to capture socio-economic status of affected families as per the guidelines mentioned of RFCTLA R&R (Social Impact Assessment) rules. Following the timelines mentioned in the act, a notification No RDM-LAA-CTC-0005-2021-9248 dated. 22.03.2022 was given by the district administration. The notification, provided in the **annexure-1**, clearly states that the list of possible affected families and AGRANEE , Mayurbhanj will be conducting SIA study in the affected villages. Data collection was started immediately after signing the contract with the NCDS. A draft report has been prepared based on a detailed analysis of socio-economic data. A public hearing will be conducted to present the findings from the draft report.

2.4. Sources of data used

Both primary and secondary sources of data were used in the preparation of this report. The data collected during the household survey is used in building the socio-economic profile of the affected families. Secondary data sources like village revenue records, census data, project maps, the project report prepared by R & B, Division, Cuttack, previous SIA studies conducted by the various agencies were considered during the survey. The secondary data

thus collected complemented the primary data and field observations while compiling the report.

2.5. Methodology Adopted

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

- Demarcating the area impacted by the project
- Specifying the data requirements along with their sources.
- Identification of all stakeholders and their involvement.
- Scoping study in the field.
- Conduct baseline survey through census survey method.
- Assessment of the social impact of the project and informal discussion on compensation, assistance and income restoration program.
- Development of a social impact management / mitigation plan indicating the likely entitlements to be provided to the affected communities/ families/ persons.
- Organization of public consultations to obtain reactions and views of the people for incorporation in the SIA report.
- Publication of final report

2.6. Data collection process

- Selection and orientation training of the survey team
- Desk review of the relevant documents, RoRs, Project report, Baseline information about the studied area etc.
- Identification of the affected families as well as sample non-affected families and collection of data through structured interview schedule.
- Discussion with the key informants like PRI members, field level government functionaries etc.
- Organizing focus group discussion to capture the responses of all stake holders regarding possible impact of the project, loss of assets, infrastructures etc and their expectation about the compensation packages.
- Data cleaning, coding and synthesis.
- Compilation of data and report writing.

2.7. Schedule of the study

Phase-I- Pre-Survey activities

- Launching meeting with the stakeholders
- Studying the project documents and RFCTLARR act 2013 and rules 2016

-
- Printing of the survey schedule
 - Training to the field staff
 - Notification of SIA Study (4 '1' notification)

Phase-II -Survey activities

- Household Survey following census method
- Consultation with stakeholders
- Focus group discussion

Phase-III -Post-Survey activities

- Data cleaning and data analysis
- Preparation of draft SIA Report
- Translating the document into odia
- Organizing Public Hearing
- Preparation of final SIA Report after incorporating inputs obtained from public hearing

2.8. Public consultations

Public consultation is a continuous process followed throughout the duration of SIA study. The project team strongly believed that the voluntary participation of affected people is important to understand their needs. It was also ensured that all the information regarding SIA study was disseminated to the affected families to make them informed. A prior intimation helped in the active participation of the people during the study. Engagement of the affected people in the project from the beginning is essential to avoid friction at later stages of the project.

To understand the local dynamics and various developmental problems present in the affected area, various stakeholders were consulted during the study. The participatory meetings were also used to educate the affected people on the proposed project and to consider their views regarding the same.

The main purpose of the consultation process is to educate the project affected people regarding construction of link road in between SCB and ring road, Cuttack and regarding importance of SIA study.

Following are the objectives of public consultation:

- To disseminate information on the scope and activities of the project and to ascertain the perceptions of the project affected and displaced households with respect to loss of their property and livelihoods.

- To understand the expected demands of the affected and displaced families in terms of resettlement and compensation.
- To understand the larger social and cultural conditions prevailed in the project affected area which will help in effective resettlement and implementation of impact management plan.
- To identify contentious local issues, which might risk the implementation of the project
- To understand the presence of any common property resources and their role in the livelihoods of affected families
- To understand the economic characteristics of the affected area to prepare an effective mitigation plan
- To educate the people from the affected area regarding overall development goals and benefits of the project.

Focus Group Discussion

Focus group discussions were organized in the studied area involving both the directly and indirectly affected families. During the discussion it was found out that the people are aware about the construction of link road between SCB Medical and ring road, Cuttack. The major findings of the discussions are placed below:

- The affected area is located within the Cuttack city, the oldest city of Odisha and coming under the jurisdiction of Cuttack Municipal Corporation.
- As the place is of highly importance, the proposed road project between SCB Medical and ring road is required for easier and safer traffic movement for all.
- No major public property is going to be damaged in the land acquisition process for the project. The proposed land for acquisition is belong to private owned homestead lands.
- The project affected families are belonging to well-to-do categories and most of them are in business sector and a very few of them are employed.
- As urban land is recognized as a costly asset of the locality half of the project affected families refused to handover their land whereas other half agreed to handover with appropriate compensation package to keep their economic status in-tact.

Besides problems identified by the participants & suggestions given by them are mentioned below:

Name of the Village/Ward	Problems	Suggestions
Unit-20 Mangalabag Cuttack	Very often it is found delay in disbursement of compensation amount showing various reasons by administration.	Appropriate and immediate compensation as per the current market price needs to be calculated & provided.
	After acquisition a little portion of the land remains with the land owner, which is useless for the affected families.	The remaining little person of the land should be acquired by the project authority providing appropriate compensation.
	Also it is found that heavy construction and demolition machines are used in the project works even in the night hours.	Construction and demolition work of the project should not be continued during night time.

	Very often it is observed that completion of project works take much more times, which causes problems for traffic movement.	So the proposed project work should be completed within the stipulated project period.
	Two out of five families not at all agree to handover their land for the project. Even both the families have gone to high court opposing their land acquisition for the project	Remaining families agreed to handover their land and building with appropriate compensation.

Brief of the Public hearings conducted

As part of the process, public hearing will be conducted on the findings of the study after submission of the draft report. The feedback of the stakeholders will be incorporated in the final report.

2.9. Challenges faced during data collection & limitations

During the survey the team encountered a number of problems which are as follows:

- As the project area is located in the Cuttack city and adjacent to SCB Medical College campus so most of the residents there are outsiders and residing on rental basis. Hence it was very very difficult to collect primary information and conduct FGD.
- It was also very difficult for our team to conduct village meeting and PRA exercises as the residents of the area are unknown to each other and have poor social relation.
- Most of the affected families were not at all cooperative towards our survey team even some of them were very aggressive. They had completely prohibited our team to take any kind of photographs and signature there as they have gone to the high court opposing the proposed land acquisition. Hence our team failed to obtain any kind of photographs and signature from the field.
- Even most of the directly as well as indirectly affected families were very much reluctant to provide individual/ personal data at the time of filling house hold survey schedule.

CHAPTER-3

Assessment of land to be acquired by the project & estimation & enumeration of affected families and assets

Land being an immovable property which is inherited from generation to generation holds very importance place in the individual economy. It is considered as one of the determining factor of one's socio-economic status. Moreover, People have emotional attachment to their land. So land acquisition inflicts pain on those who lose land in the process. Hence, details of the affected property along with its type, ownership, nature & extent and families going to be affected for the purpose of proposed project: "construction of link road between SCB Medical and ring road including development of existing ring road to 6lane" were collected during the survey and has been analysed in this chapter.

3.1. Land Assessment

The land will be required for the proposed construction of link road between SCB Medical and ring road including development of existing ring road from the studied Mangalabag village is only **0.421** acres which is of **Gharabari (homestead)** in nature. According to the RoR the details of the said land is given below:

Table 3.1: Extent of Private land to be affected and acquired

Name of the Village	Sl. no.	Khata no.	Plot no	Toal area	Area to be acquired	Kisam	Status of the land
Unit No-20 Mangalabag/ Ward No. 35, CMC Cuttack	1	12	113/711	0.068	0.063	Gharabari-1	Building constructed on the land and in use
	2	32	113/728	0.040	0.039	Gharabari-1	Vacant land
	3	07	322	0.234	0.234	Gharabari-1	Building partially completed and in use
	4	45/4	321	0.040	0.040	Gharabari-1	Building constructed on the land and in use
	5	45/3	321/780	0.045	0.045	Gharabari-1	Building constructed on the land and in use
Total		05	05	0.427	0.421		

From the above information it is found that private land requirement for the project will be met from five plots. It is calculated that **98.59 per cent** of the land will be affected w.r.t. total area.

As per the primary information, the proposed land to be acquired is under the ownership of five separate and private owners. As the proposed land for acquisition is in the township area of Cuttack city and of Gharabari Kisam it is intended to be used for the Commercial purpose. According to the views of the respondents, price of the proposed land to be acquired in the current market rate will be Rs.20 crore per acer.

3.2. Estimation and Enumeration of affected Families and Assets

For purposes of the Social Impact Assessment, to assess the project impact household/ family is considered as a unit. According to RFCTLA R&R Act 2013 “Families who are losing their income, partially or fully, due to loss of land in the acquisition are considered as Project Affected Families (PAFs). The severity of the effect can be further categorized based on the extent of loss of land under cultivation (either partial or full). If a family is losing their total land under cultivation, then it is considered as fully affected else partially affected”.

As per rule-30 of the Odisha Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation & Resettlement Rules 2016, enumeration of the affected families would be done on the basis of whose land and immovable properties would be acquired. Accordingly the study team has enumerated the affected families during the survey work.

Under the present study the proposed land to be acquired ie.0.421 acres, is a property of 5 separate families and belongs to **private ownership**. As per the information gathered during the survey except one plot (plot.no-113/728) is vacant with a pucca boundary wall remaining four plots have multi stored buildings on proposed lands and being used by their respective owners including their family members.

CHAPTER-4

Socio-Economic Profile

Documenting relevant information about the studied human habitation- demographic, social, cultural and economic conditions etc. of people along with bio-physical situation of the project affected areas has a logical necessity in a Social Impact Assessment (SIA) study. The present SIA study has been carried out in the Unit-20 (Mangalabag) area of Cuttack city under Cuttack district of Odisha. In the present chapter Socio-economic profile of the surveyed families has been discussed.

The Studied Universe

Cuttack is the former capital and the second largest city of Odisha. It is the headquarters of the Cuttack district. The name of the city is an anglicized form of Kataka which literally means the fort, a reference to the ancient Barabati Fort around which the city initially developed. Cuttack is known as the Millennium City as well as the Silver City due to its history of 1000 years and famous silver filigree works. It is considered as the judicial capital of Odisha as the Orissa High Court is located here. It is also the commercial capital of Odisha which hosts many trading and business houses in and around the city. Cuttack is famous for its Durga puja which is one of the most important festival of Odisha. Cuttack is also the birthplace of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. The city is categorised as a Tier-II city as per the ranking system used by Government of India. Cuttack and Bhubaneswar are often referred to as the Twin-Cities of Odisha. The metropolitan area formed by the two cities has a population of 1.862 million in 2018. Cuttack, an unplanned city, is characterized by a maze of streets, lanes and by-lanes which have given it the nickname of a city with Bauna Bazaar, Tepana Galee and i.e. 52 markets and 53 streets.

Geographically Cuttack is located at 20°31'23"N 085°47'17"E and has an average elevation of 36 metres (118 ft). The city is spread across an area of 192.5 km² (74 sq mi). The city, being a Cuttack Municipal Corporation which consists of 59 wards. The city stretches from Phulnakhara in south to Choudwar in north and Kandarpur in east to Naraj in west while main city is located at the apex of the Mahanadi River delta. Apart from Mahanadi, four of its tributaries also run through the city. The tributaries include Mahanadi, Kathajodi, Kuakhai and Birupa where Kathajodi further has two tributaries; the right being Devi while the left is Biluakhai. Mahanadi runs through the city on the northern side separating the main city from the Jagatpur Industrial Area.

Cuttack experiences a tropical wet and dry climate. The summer season is from March to June when the climate is hot and humid. The temperature around this season is 35 °C to 40 °C. Thunderstorms are common at the height of the summer. The monsoon months are from July to October when the city receives most of its rainfall from the South West Monsoon. The annual rainfall is around 144 cm. Temperatures are considerably lower during the rainy season, averaging around 30 °C. The winter season from November to February is characterised by mild temperatures and occasional showers. The winter months feature chilly northerly winds which bring down the temperature to around 15 °C, though the bright sunshine helps maintain the pleasant weather. Temperatures may exceed 45 °C at the height of summer and may fall below 10 °C in winter.

According to the 2011 census of India, the population of Cuttack City in 2011 was 606,007: 331,246 male and 302,477 female. Its urban / metropolitan population was 658,986 of which 331,246 males and 327,740 are females. There were 48,585 children aged 0–6, 8.02% of total population of Cuttack City: 25,358 boys and 23,227 girls. The gender ratio of Cuttack City was 997 per 1000 males, for children 916 girls per 1000 boys. Cuttack has an average literacy rate of 91.17% with male literacy at 97.87% and female literacy at 84.49%. The Cuttack ranks high in literacy rate among Top Cities of India. Around 89.65% of the city's population are Hindus while Muslims account for 8.23% and the rest constitute 2% of the total population. Cuttack has the largest population of Christians in the state.

Cuttack is the healthcare hub of Odisha. Millions of people from different parts of Odisha and other states throng to the city with the hope of better medical facilities. Shri Ramachandra Bhanj Medical College (SCBMCH), the largest medical college of the state is located in Cuttack. The Acharya Harihar Regional Cancer Centre (AHRCC), the one of its kind in Eastern India, carries out high-end research and treatment in cancer. The Regional Spinal Injury Centre (RSIC) is also situated in the S.C.B. Medical College Campus which provides rehabilitation measures to persons with disabilities especially spinal injury.

About the Studied Village

The study was carried out in the Unit-20, Mangalabag area (ward no-35) under Cuttack Municipality Corporation of Cuttack District. There are 2326 HHs in the ward having total population of 10254. The detail is given below:

Ward No	No of House Hold	Total Population			SC Population			ST population		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
35	2326	5653	4601	10254	507	411	918	-	-	-

Socioeconomic Profile of Studied Families

Analysis of social and economic phenomena is vital to understand the quality of life of any human habitat for acquisition of land. On the other hand, understanding the socioeconomic life in the project area requires comprehensive analytical treatment of elements and facts of the social and economic structure which constitute the framework of social life. In the present SIA study on proposed private land acquisition for construction of link road between SCB Medical and ring road the team has covered 04 project affected families and 04 indirectly affected families. In this section of the report overall socioeconomic picture of the PAFs as well as indirectly affected families of Unit-20, Mangalabag village of Cuttack city will be discussed. The table below shows about the surveyed families during the data collection.

Table -4.1. Distribution of Surveyed Families

Name of studied Village	Directly affected	Total Population	Sex		Family Members more than 18yrs		
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Unit-20, Mangalabag, Cuttack	Directly Affected	28	12	16	07	11	18
	%	100	42.85	57.15	38.88	61.12	100
	Indirectly affected	24	13	11	07	06	13
	%	100	54.16	45.84	53.84	46.16	100
	Total	52	25	27	14	17	31
	%	100	48.07	51.93	45.16	54.84	100

Data reveals that 48% of the total surveyed population (25) are male whereas 52% (27) population contributed by female. Besides, age structure of the surveyed population shows that majority of the population i.e. 59.61% belongs to more than 18 years age group.

Further analysis of the affected population shows that only 35.71 % (10) are belongs to age group of 6-18 years whereas 32.14% (09) population fall in age group of 18-45years and 32.14% (09) belongs to more than 45 years. Thus when the compensation package will be prepared the authority should take utmost care to secure livelihood of these people by providing alternative options.

Table -4.2. Distribution of affected population by age and sex

Village	Sex	0-6 yrs	6-14 yrs	14-18 yrs	18-45 yrs	45-60 yrs	60 above	Total
Unit No-20 Mangalabag/ Ward No. 35, CMC Cuttack	M	00	02	02	04	02	02	12
	%	-	16.6	16.6	33.6	16.6	16.6	100
	F	00	02	04	05	03	02	16
	%	-	12.5	25	31.25	18.75	12.5	100
	T	00	04	06	09	05	04	28
	%	-	14.28	21.42	32.14	17.88	14.28	100

The surveyed families are classified on the basis of type of family as nuclear and joint family. It is found among the 08 surveyed families majority are nuclear families (05nos). This shows that dependency of family members is high on few earned / potential productive group members. The data also depicts that all the surveyed families are belong to **general category and Hindu**.

Table 4.3. Distribution of surveyed population by Marital status

Surveyed Families	Married	Unmarried	Divorce	Separated	Widow	Widower	Total
Directly Affected	14	02	00	00	02	00	18
%	77.7	11.1	-	-	11.1	-	100
Indirectly Affected	09	03	00	00	00	01	13
%	69.2	23.00	-	-	-	7.7	100
Total	23	05	00	00	02	01	31
%	74.2	16.1	-	-	6.4	3.2	100

Marital status of the directly affected population shows that 83.87% (26) of the surveyed population (adult) are married and 11.53% (03) are widow. There is no divorce or separated people found among the population.

The data analysis of the primary survey by the SIA team shows that 100% (51) of the surveyed population are literate out of which male literate 47.05% and female 52.95% literate where as 01 children in the age group of below 6years.

Table -4.4. Educational Status

Surveyed Families	Literate		Illiterate		Children <6 yrs		Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Directly Affected	12	16	00	00	00	00	28
%	42.8	57.2	-	-	-	-	100
Indirectly Affected	12	11	00	00	01	00	24
%	50	45.8	-	-	4.2	-	100
Total	24	27	0	0	01	0	52
%	47.05	52.95	-	-	-	-	100

Further detail analysis of the education status of the surveyed population shows that 21.2% people of the surveyed population have professional qualification whereas 26.9 % people are educated up to graduation level, 15.4% educated up to HSC or Intermediate (+2) level, 15.4% Matric and remaining 21% are middle and below.

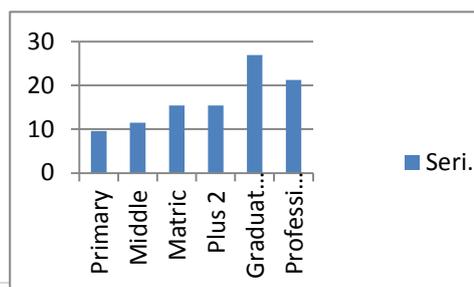


Table -4.5. Distribution of Educational Status

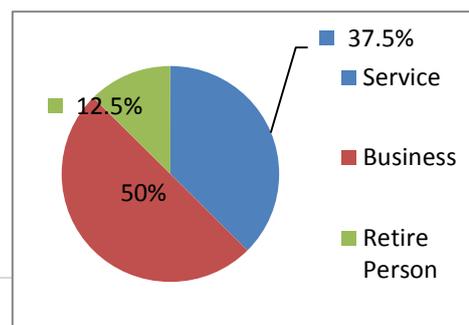
Surveyed Families	Gender	Just Literate	Primary	Middle	Matric	+2	Graduate	Professional Qualification	Total
Directly Affected	Male	00	01	02	01	01	03	04	12
	%	-	8.3	16.6	8.3	8.3	25.3	33.2	100
	Female	00	02	02	03	03	04	02	16
	%	-	12.5	12.5	18.75	18.75	25	12.5	100
Indirectly Affected	Male	00	01	01	02	02	04	03	13
	%	-	7.7	7.7	15.4	15.4	30.8	23	100
	Female	00	01	01	02	02	03	02	11
	%	-	9.1	9.1	18.2	18.2	27.2	18.2	100
	Total	00	05	06	08	08	14	11	52
	%	-	9.6	11.5	15.4	15.4	26.9	21.2	100

The occupation and profession of the surveyed/ affected families have been considered during the social impact assessment survey. The study recorded and assessed the occupation base for livelihood and skills of the family head, so that project related impacts could be assessed. Further based on the impacts assessment, the income generation plan shall be prepared accordingly. The occupation pattern of the surveyed population is given below in the table 4.6.

Table- 4.6. Distribution of Occupation of surveyed family

Surveyed Families	Service	Business	Retired person	Others	Total
Directly Affected	01	02	01	00	04
Indirectly Affected	02	02	00	00	04
Total	03	04	01	00	08
%	37.5	50	12.5	-	100

From the above data it is revealed that out of the surveyed 08 families 37.5% in service, 50% in house rent and business sector and remaining 12.5% retired persons. It also indicates that out of the surveyed 08 families livelihood of 03 families depend on service. Particularly among the affected families, livelihood centers around service, business, pension and rents



coming from the houses. There is very much of dependency for livelihood (house rent) found on the acquired land.

The economic status of a person can be measured from the access to employment and income. Assessing family income also helps to understand the living standard, expenditure pattern, capacity of savings, etc., which helps to quantify the economic status of the families. Distribution of annual income of the surveyed families from primary sources depicts that out of the 08 families 07 families have income more than 3 Lakh whereas 01 families has income more than 05 Lakh. Further the data shown in the following table depicts that all the affected families are belongs to well-to-do families as there average income varies from Rs. 3 lakh to Rs.6 lakh.

Table- 4.7. Distribution of Income Range of Surveyed Families

Surveyed Families	Service/ Salary	Business	Others (pension, rent, interest etc)
Directly Affected	01	01	02
Income	3-4 lakh	5-6 lakh	3-4 lakh
Indirectly Affected	01	02	01
Income	3-4 lakh	3-4 lakh	3-4 lakh

Table- 4.8. Distribution of Monthly Income Range of Surveyed Families

Surveyed Families	Number & %	10000- 15000	15000- 20000	20000- 30000	Above 30000	Total
Directly Affected	Number	00	00	01	03	04
	%	-	-	25	75	100
Indirectly Affected	Number	00	00	01	03	04
	%	-	-	25	75	100
Total	Number	00	00	02	06	08
	%	-	-	25	75	100

Information on monthly income and expenditure of the surveyed families shows that 02 families monthly income is Rs.20000/- to Rs.30000/- and other 06 families have monthly income of more than Rs 30000/- per month, whereas expenditure pattern shows that all 08 surveyed families have monthly expenditure more than Rs.10000/- in food items. Further analysis shows that monthly expenditure is more in non-food items which also shows the better status of the surveyed/affected families.

Table- 4.9. Distribution Average Expenditure of Surveyed Families on different heads

Directly affected family	Head of Expense	2000-3000	3000-5000	5000-10000	Above 10000	Total
	Food (in no)	00	00	00	04	04
%	-	-	-	100	100	
Non-Food (in no)	00	00	00	04	04	
%	-	-	-	100	100	
Indirectly affected family	Food (in no)	00	00	00	04	04
	%	-	-	-	100	100
	Non-Food (in no)	00	00	00	04	04
	%	-	-	-	04	100

Information collected during the first hand survey on entitlement to avail under Public Distribution System (PDS) benefits shows that out of the 08 surveyed families **none of them is having ration card.**

Assessment of housing structure and basic amenities are also vital in the socioeconomic studies for land acquisition. Thus, surveyed families have been asked about their housing structure, its use, aspects of housing condition and availability of basic amenities, etc and found that all the houses are **Pucca houses of multi-stored building having in-built area varies from 1500 Sq. ft. to 8000 Sq. Ft.**

Besides, Possession of assets also adds value to economic condition of a family. Hence during well-being ranking assets possessed by the surveyed family is taken into account. It has been observed that the surveyed families are having different types of assets like TV, Freeze, Mobile, Cycle, Two wheeler and Four wheeler etc. as listed below.

Table- 4.10. Household Assets

Materials	Directly Affected		Indirectly Affected		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Television	04	100	04	100	08	100
Freeze	04	100	04	100	08	100
Mobile Phone	04	100	04	100	08	100

Cycle	04	100	04	100	08	100
M. Bike	04	100	04	100	08	100
Four wheeler	02	50	02	50	04	50
LPG Gas	04	100	04	100	08	100
Kitchen Appliances	04	100	04	100	08	100
Ornaments	04	100	04	100	08	100

The above table reveals that almost all families have all the modern amenities/ assets. Whereas among the surveyed families 4 families have four-wheeler. This again indicates the better-off status of the surveyed families.

Health Seeking Behaviour

Health status of the surveyed families is examined by looking into the illness patterns among them as well as treatment behavior undertaken whereas Illness Pattern is examined on the basis of extent of illness and type of illness. The treatment behavior is assessed on the basis of their access to different health services. As the area is situated in the township of the Cuttack city and the members are well aware about the different health facilities available in the city including nearby SCB Medical. Probing on the health seeking behaviour shows that all families are assessing to the government hospitals as well as private hospitals/ clinic etc.

Indebtedness and Access to credit

It is found during the survey that financial condition of all the affected families is better and they do not prefer to borrow money. Role of money lenders/ landlords is no more in picture of the locality. If there will be any emergency they said they will approach to friends/ relatives or banks.

Factors contributing to local livelihoods

Different factors also determine the livelihood condition of the people of a particular area. Basically, availability of education facilities, health services, communication facilities, sources of drinking water, local market etc influences a lot to the livelihood condition. But the studied village is coming under the Cuttack Municipal Corporation having all the facilities. Particularly, the project affected area is a commercial area having a number of highest level health care and service providing institutions in and around the location, thus the livelihood of the surveyed families centers around different business and house rent.

Availability of community assets and services

As mentioned before the studied village is coming under the Cuttack Municipal Corporation and of SCB Medical importance, hence all the infrastructure and modern facilities are available in the area.

Kinship patterns and Socio-cultural organizations

As discussed earlier the people of the area are living in nuclear family and commercial area, cohesiveness and sense of belongingness among the local people are not so observed during the data collection.

Shrines and sacred places

Data on availability of shrines and sacred places within the project affected areas shows that the area does not have any well known and historic shrines and places.

Administrative and political organizations

Now-a-days the village administration is more influenced by the Panchayati Raj/Local Self Governance System. In that context in the Mangalabag village is coming under the Cuttack Municipal Corporation and Cuttack Development Authority.

Status of women & Quality of living environment

Quality of the living environment of a village can be assessed by the participation/ involvement of female folk in different communal activities. It is found during the survey gender biasness is somehow prevalent though comparatively less than rural areas among the members of the surveyed population. Female members are less privileged for the outdoor activities.

Table-4.11. Decision Making and Participation of Women at HH level

Surveyed Families		Financial Matter	Education to Child	Health Care	Purchase of Assets	Day to Day HH activity	Social Function	Women Earn for Family	Land & property
Directly Affected	M	02	02	02	02	01	02	01	03
	F	02	02	02	02	03	02	03	01
	Both	04	04	04	04	04	04	04	04
Indirectly Affected	M	02	02	02	02	02	02	02	01
	F	02	02	02	02	02	02	02	03
	Both	04	04	04	04	04	04	04	04

Table-4.12. Decision Making and Participation of Women at Community level

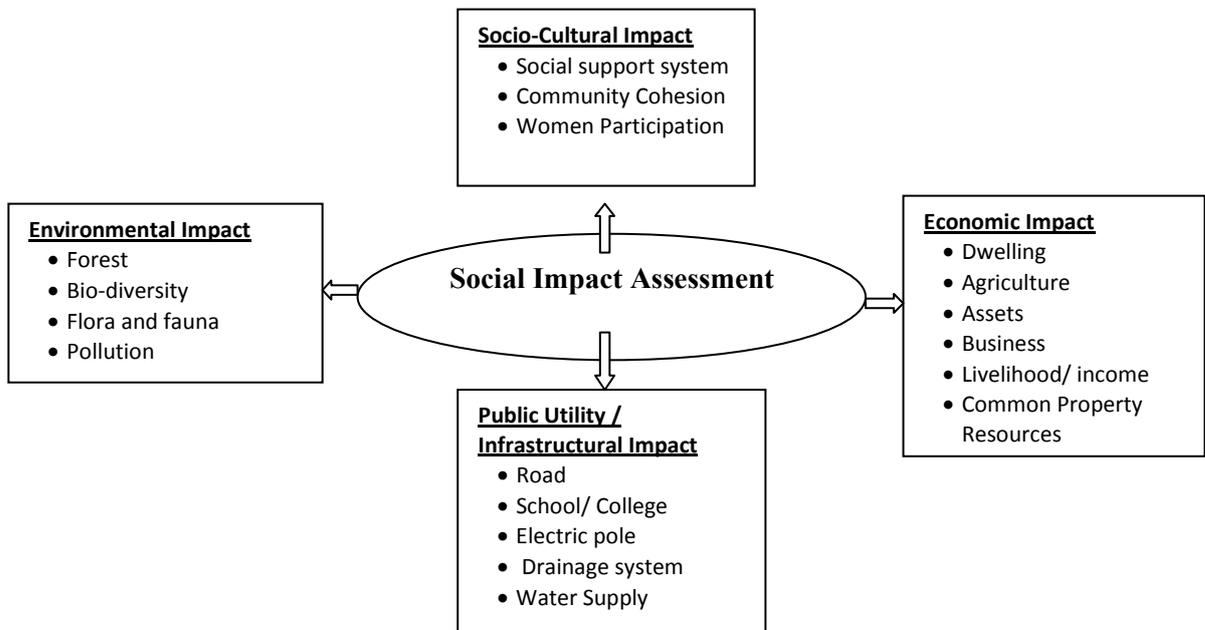
Surveyed Families	Number & %	Women participation at community level	As Elected PRI Member	As AWW	As SHG Member	Contribute to family
Directly Affected	Number	01	00	00	00	01
Indirectly Affected	Number	02	00	00	00	01
Total	Number	03	00	00	00	02

Gender based decision making and participation at household and community level activities has been assessed to understand the level of women empowerment in the affected village. From the data it is revealed that in the majority of cases, household decisions are taken jointly both by male and female. But when case arises regarding land and property, male members play a vital role. The table above depicts the details of the responses on gender based decision making at household level. But, when the issues on decision making and participation of women at community level is discussed it was found that out of the surveyed 08 families female members of the 03 families are involved in differ communal activities which again evidences the existence gender biasness among the surveyed population. Overall analysis of the socioeconomic condition of the studied families in the studied Mangalabag area reveals the fact that though the gender based discrimination exists in the area, presently all of them are economically and socially leading a comfortable life.

CHAPTER-5

Social Impact and Household Perception

The impacts of development projects occur in different forms. Hence, it is need to understand beforehand the implications of adverse impacts so that mitigation plans could be put in place in advance. In this connection the impact of land acquisition for construction of link road between SCB Medical and ring road has been assessed through different PRA techniques. Though, various measures have been taken by the implementing agency to ensure minimum impacts on the surrounding communities, it is required to identify the project impact on the affected families on the basis of which a comprehensive mitigation strategy can be designed. Basically dimensions of the social impact analysis are:



Approach in identifying the social impacts

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

- (i) Conduct of census survey among the project affected and additional equal no of indirectly affected families
- (ii) Discussion with local communities.

- (iii) Consultation with local PRI/ULB representatives and local elites.
- (iv) Interaction with government officials, implementing officials in-charge (R & B) of construction of link road between SCB Medical and ring road and opinion of local leaders.

Acquisition of land by a project usually causes loss of land and displacement of habitations warranting rehabilitation of people. But in the current project i.e. construction of road between SCB Medical and ring road, the project cause dislocation of all directly affected five plots / only two families (other 03 families agreed to handover their land to govt. with appropriate compensation) leading to be rehabilitated. Both the families have gone to High Court against Government opposing the proposed land acquisition. The data also reveals that 0.421 acres of private land will be acquired for construction of link road between SCB Medical and ring road where **multi-stored buildings of four families and only boundary wall of one family** will be affected by the proposed land acquisition. The impacts that are likely to occur in the different phases of the project are placed below:

Impact on	Project Phase	Nature of Impact	Significance of Impact
Land and land based livelihood	All phases	Negative	Negligible
Employment & Economy	All phases	Negative	Minor
Loss of residential structure	Construction	Positive	High
Community infrastructure & services	Construction/ Operation	Negative	Negligible
Community safety & security	Construction	Negative	Negligible
Community health	Construction	Negative	Negligible
Environment	Construction	Negative	Negligible
Migration	Construction	Negative	Negligible

Impoverishment risks assessment

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 present project affected people are as follows:

- **Landlessness:** The proposed land acquisition will not affect the livelihoods of the affected families.
- **Joblessness:** There is no such impact found in the present study.
- **Homelessness:** Three out of five directly affected families will loose there multi-stored buildings, So there is possibilities of homelessness if appropriate measures is not taken prior to acquisition of the said land.
- **Loss of access to CPRs:** There is no such impact found in the present study.
- **Marginalization:** Under this project there is no such case.

The **risk analysis** also helps the implementing authority to take action in terms of explaining, diagnosing, predicting and planning. In the studied project on construction of road between SCB medical and ring road, the impoverishment risk is not found.

Perception about the Project

All the respondents are well aware about the project on construction of link road between SCB Medical and ring road. The perceptions of the respondents during the survey are presented in the table- 5.1 & 5.2

Table-5.1. Positive Opinion of surveyed people about the project

Positive Impact	Very much agreed		Agreed		No Response		Disagreed	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Create more business opportunities	02	25	04	50	02	25	00	-
Local development	02	25	04	50	02	25	00	-
Create investment opportunity in public transporting	00	-	03	37.5	03	37.5	02	25
Accelerate local economic growth	02	25	04	50	02	25	00	-
Create more employment opportunity	00	-	03	37.5	03	37.5	02	25
Increase local property value	00	-	03	37.5	03	37.5	02	25
Increase present business size	02	25	04	50	02	25	00	-

Above analysis of the positive opinion of the surveyed families indicates that the respondents are more hopeful about the business perspectives of the project as it will accelerate the local economic condition.

Besides, when the responses on negative consequences of the project are analyzed it is found that no one has very much agreed on the listed negative impacts whereas majority have shown their disagreement with it as presented below.

Table-5.2. Negative Opinion of surveyed people about the project

Negative Impact	Very much agreed		Agreed		No Response		Disagreed	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
People lose their livelihoods	00	-	02	25	00	-	06	75
Increase crime rate	00	-	02	25	02	25	04	50
Increase in pollution cause health hazards	00	-	02	25	02	25	04	50
Damage public property	00	-	00	-	00	-	08	100
Increase in domestic animal accidents	00	-	02	25	00	-	06	75
Possibility of HIV/AIDS	00	-	00	-	02	25	06	75
Small business men suffer more	00	-	00	-	02	25	06	75
Increase in number of accidents	00	-	02	25	00	-	06	75

Responses of the surveyed/project affected/local families evident that they have positive aspiration towards the project. So, overall impact of the project is considered as positive.

CHAPTER-6

Perceived benefits and costs of the construction of road between SCB and Ring Road Cuttack

Cost Benefit Analysis (CBA) techniques is being widely used to underpin and assist the decision making process in determining the justification for a development project by evaluating its potential opportunities and benefits for people, as well as its negative effects. Thus CBA aims to evaluate a set of direct and indirect impacts of a project, its financial and non-financial effects on a set of economic agents, quantifying them in terms of money, synthesizing them, and taking a final decision as to whether the project is worth having.

The use of CBA can be traced back to flood control projects implemented in America in the 1930s. The accuracy of CBA techniques have been improved over the years with the development and incorporation of new evaluation criteria and become the most universally accepted and applied method in Social Impact Assessment.

In a CBA, both the costs and benefits have monetary and non-monetary elements have reference to directly impacted and impacted stakeholders. Social benefits also relate to posterity and non-human stakeholders. Thus it is always a highly complex and challenging exercise.

In the present SIA study on Land Acquisition for construction of road between SCB Medical campus and ring road cost & benefit of the project can be compared as follows:

Area of Concern	Costs	Benefits
Economic	Loss of land buildings	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Business Opportunity• Livelihood Options
Social	Loss of existing neighbourhood and social relationship.	Reduction in traffic congestion
Cultural	Nothing	Easy access to Cuttack Chandi Temple, Baliyatra Ground and Barabati Stadium
Environmental	Increase of pollution during construction period	Degraded ecosystem can be restored

Hence, inference can be drawn that the benefits from the project will far outweigh its costs and would make worthwhile contribution to the development of health infrastructure of Cuttack city.

CHAPTER-7

Social Impact Management Plan, Recommendations and Conclusion

Social Impact Assessment (SIA) involves the processes of assessing, analyzing and managing the intended and unintended positive and negative social consequences of projects and other planned interventions for development. It alerts the project planners and helps to design a people-centric mitigation plan.

The sub-section 6 of the section 4 of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (RFCTLARR, 2013 specifically asks for preparation of a social impact management plan (SIMP) by listing out the ameliorative measures, which are required to be undertaken for mitigating adverse impacts of a project. In the previous chapter the various impacts social, economic, environmental and cultural benefits and costs associated with the project are summarized. On the basis of the areas of concern and the opinion of the respondents the SIMP has been prepared. Besides, implementation of SIMP also requires the involvement of various agencies/ key players.

Approach for SIMP

The framework of SIMP based on the following approaches:

- Understanding the issues and opportunities through stakeholder's consultation.
- Predicting the likely impacts/ benefits.
- Developing mitigation strategy in a collaborative way by engaging the stakeholders.
- Applying adaptive management practice and establishment of proper monitoring and evaluation system.

Social Impact Management Plan

Sl. No.	Identified Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Unit	Cost in Rs.	Responsible Authority
1	Loss of land and building	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Fair and transparent compensation of acquired land (as per provision).● Immediate payment of compensation.	05PAFs	As per provision spelled out in RFCTLARR Act, 2013 and Rule 2015	Cuttack (R & B) Division-1
2	Traffic Congestion during Construction	Appropriate measures for control of traffic to avoid accidents during construction	-	-	Cuttack (R & B) Division-1

3	Business Opportunity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparation of adequate and appropriate plan for creation a conducive business environment Construction of market complex/shops 	Shop	As per requirement	Cuttack (R & B) Division-1
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Monitoring Mechanism and Institutional Arrangement

Sl. No.	Activities	Implementation	Monitoring Authority
1	Finalization of RoR / Joint Patta issue	Tahasildar and Sub-Collector, Sadar	District Collector
2	Calculation of Compensation Package	Committee chaired by District Collector	R & DM Department
3	Payment of Compensation	R & B Division-1, Cuttack	CMC & Collector
4	Grievance Redressal	LAO, District Collector, Cuttack	Competent authority

Recommendation

Based on the findings the following steps may be taken for successful implementation of the construction of link road between SCBMCH and ring road. These recommendations are mostly drawn from the community meetings and focus group discussions. However, these recommendations are neither static not binding upon the community. Hence, it can further be improved and modified basing on the community demand or situational need.

- Affected families should be properly compensated for the loss of their land & building.
- The remaining unused land should be acquired by the project authority providing appropriate compensation.
- Priority should be given to unemployed youth of the PAFs if market complex/shops constructed under the project as a rehabilitation measures.
- Avenue plantation should be done for the beautification of the locality as well as a soil conservation measure.

Conclusion

Though project affected area people lose something but their road communication facility as well as socio-economic condition will be improved definitely because of this proposed project. So the project authority has the responsibility to take appropriate steps towards minimizing and mitigating the negative impacts of the project as much as possible. No doubt they will be remembered for ever for their contribution.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE PUBLIC HEARING ON SIA STUDY REPORT

Venue: Bhubananada Odisha School of Engineering (BOSE) Campus, Cuttack

Date: 20.06.2022

Participants

A total 21 People from the affected Unit-20, Mangalabag village comes under ward number- 35 of Cuttack Municipal Corporation of Cuttack town attended the programme along with concerned government officials like- ADM, Cuttack, LAO (Civil) Cuttack, Asst. Collector, Cuttack, Aditonal Tahasildar, Cuttack & Asst. EE R & B Division-I Cuttack etc.



It is a well known fact that public hearing is considered as one of the effective tools of transparency and accountability. Further according to the section 5 of RFCTLARR Act-2013 and Rule 14 of RFCTLARR rule-2015, public hearing will be organized after completion of the SIA study and preparation of SIMP.

The objective of this public hearing was to

- Maintain transparency and keep the concerned informed.
- Disseminate the findings of the draft SIA report of the project namely “Social Impact Assessment Study for Acquisition of 0.421 Acres Private Land from Unit-20, Mangalabag village comes under ward number-35 of CMC, Cuttack for improvement of left side outer access road for SCB Medical College & Hospital, Cuttack and re-development of SCBMC & Hospital, Cuttack”.
- Address the affected persons for post-acquisition matters connected therewith
- Seek feedback on findings, collect additional information and opinion from a critical mass
- Incorporating the suggestions and feed backs received in the public hearing in the final SIA report.

Proceeding

At the outset Mr. Subhasis Palata, LAO (Civil) Cuttack welcomed all the participants and shared the basic purpose of the public hearing and asked Mr. Manmohan Pradhan, team leader of the SIA study team to present the methodology/process adopted for the SIA study and key findings mentioned in the draft SIA study report including objectives before the participants .The highlights of the report are as follows:



- So far methodology of the study is concerned both census and sampling methods were adopted keeping the objectives of the study in view.
- All required information collected from the families by adopting census method for directly affected families and sampling method for indirectly affected families. Various study methodologies were followed like PRA, social mapping, FGD, one to one discussion, field visit, collection of information from both primary & secondary sources and review of previous studies etc. Four type of questionnaires were prepared as well as utilized for collection of information from project affected families such as house hold scheduled, general information, sociocultural information, focused group discussion schedule and social resource mapping etc.
- Generally, land compensation and displacement are two major issues for land acquisition in any development project. Three families will be displaced out of five in this hospital and road development project at Unit-20, Mangalabag Cuttack city. It is understood from the study that there will be absolute impact on the affected families.
- It was discussed that a total of 0.421 acres private land will be acquired from one affected village. It was suggested to take adequate majors by the project authority to compensate early and properly.
- It was learnt that people of the locality are well aware about the SCBMC & H and outer access road development project at SCBMC & H campus, Cuttack. This is also opined by the project affected families that definitely they will be benefited out of this project in term of better communication and health services facilities.

Subsequently the Asst. Executive Engineer of R & B Division-I Cuttack categorically explained the bare need of the land acquisition for this proposed outer access road and SCBMC & H development project in Cuttack city. At last Additional District Magistrate of Cuttack reiterated that the prime motto of conducting such a SIA study & organizing public hearing that how the land loser families will be properly and adequately compensated without facing much of difficulties and assured all the land loser / PAFs that they will be provided with all kind of supports by the district administration as well as the project authority for proper compensation within the framework of law. He also instructed all the concerned line department officials present there to support and cooperate all the project affected family (PAF) at the highest possible manner keeping better coordination among themselves. Finally the public hearing was ended with a sincere thanks to all the participants gathered there and shared their valuable suggestions as mentioned in the table below:

SUGGESTIONS GIVEN/ISSUES RAISED BY THE PARTICIPANTS

(Public Hearing of Mangalabag, Cuttack)

Participants Name	Problems/Issues raised	Suggestions / Remarks
Ms. Biraj Swain (Directly Project Affected)	We are a Covid bereaved family, a female headed household with two women and a minor child. So we do not want to lose our one & only paternal property (home) in Cuttack city.	All facilities will be provided as per the provisions laid down in the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2013 &

Family)	<p>All the private for-profit nursing homes & diagnostics centres in our lane are exempted, those institutions are directly causing harm to public health with their predatory practices. While some of the selected private parental residences like us are being targeted for acquisition!</p>	<p>ORTFCTLARR_Rules_2016. Plots identified for acquisition under this project are very specific and bare need for the project.</p>
	<p>Social Impact Assessment (SIA) study should be done on entire project basis not on specific plot basis.</p>	<p>The present SIA study has been done on entire project basis, not plot basis. We have involved both directly & indirectly project affected families in our study to assert the overall impact of the project.</p>
<p>Mr. Raghunath Ratha (Directly Project Affected Family)</p>	<p>Livelihoods of our 10 family members depend on the house-rent earned from our house. So we do not want to lose our one & only property (home) in Cuttack city.</p>	<p>All facilities will be provided as per the provisions laid down in the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2013 & ORTFCTLARR_Rules_2016.</p>
	<p>All the private for-profit nursing homes & diagnostics centres in our lane are exempted, those institutions are directly causing harm to public health with their predatory practices. While some of the selected private owned residences like me are being targeted for acquisition!</p>	<p>Plots identified for acquisition under this project are very specific and bare need for the project.</p>
<p>Mr. Munalal Agarwal (Directly Project Affected Family)</p>	<p>After acquisition a little portion of the land measuring Ac 0.001 will remain with us which is absolutely useless after new road is constructed. So we request the project authority to acquire the remaining land with appropriate compensation.</p>	<p>The appropriate/project authority will take appropriate action in this regard as per the provisions laid down in the RTFCTLARR Act 2013 & ORTFCTLARR_Rules_2016.</p>
<p>Mr. Dillip Kumar Sahu (Indirectly Project Affected Family)</p>	<p>Since our forefathers we were possessing over Khata no. 136, plot no. 112/666 properties (Swadist Hotel) and were allotted with holding number-686. We are not opposing the Government decision but we request you to provide us any space or plot for the survival of my family as Swadist Hotel is the only source of income.</p>	<p>The appropriate/project authority will take appropriate action in this regard as per the provisions laid down in the RTFCTLARR Act 2013 & ORTFCTLARR_Rules_2016.</p>

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/R&DM, Dated 22 MAR 2022

ସାମାଜିକ ପ୍ରଭାବ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଧାରଣ ନିମନ୍ତେ ଅଧିସୂଚନା

ରାଜ୍ୟ ସରକାର, ପ୍ରଭାବିତ କ୍ଷେତ୍ର ଜିଲ୍ଲାପାଳ, କଟକ କି ଅନୁରୋଧକ୍ରମେ 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 ବିକାଶକାରୀ କି ନାମ :- କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ନିର୍ବାହୀ ଯନ୍ତ୍ରୀ(ରାସ୍ତା ଏବଂ ଗୃହ), ଡିଭିଜନ-୧, କଟକ

୨. ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବିତ ଭୂମି ଅଧିଗ୍ରହଣ ର ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟ- ଶ୍ରୀରାମ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ଭଞ୍ଜ ଭେଷଜ ମହାବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟ ଓ ଚିକିତ୍ସାଳୟ, କଟକ ର ପୁନଃ ଉନ୍ନତକରଣ ଏବଂ ଶ୍ରୀରାମ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ଭଞ୍ଜ ମେଡ଼ିକାଲ କଲେଜ ଓ ହସପିଟାଲ, କଟକର ବାମ ପାର୍ଶ୍ୱ ବାହ୍ୟ ପ୍ରବେଶ ରାସ୍ତା ର ଉନ୍ନତକରଣ ନିମନ୍ତେ ।

୩. SIA ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନ : AGRANEE, Mayurbhanj, an empanelled agency under Nabakrushna Choudhury Center for Development Studies(NCDS), Bhubaneswar.

୪. SIA study କରୁଥିବା ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନର ଯୋଗାଯୋଗ ସୂଚନା :- Nabakrushna Choudhury Centre for Development Studies , Bhubaneswar ,Phone No. 0674, 2300471, 2301094.

୫. ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ପାଇଁ କଟକ ଜିଲ୍ଲା ରେ ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବିତ ଭୂମି ଅଧିଗ୍ରହଣର ବିବରଣୀ/ ତଥ୍ୟସିଲ

କ୍ରମିକ ନଂ	ତହସିଲ	ଗ୍ରାମ	ବେସରକାରୀ ଜମି	ମନ୍ତବ୍ୟ (ସରକାରୀ ଜମି)
୧	କଟକ ସଦର	ୟୁନିଟ ନଂ-୨୦, ମଙ୍ଗଳାବାଗ	୦.୧୦୨	-
୨	କଟକ ସଦର	ୟୁନିଟ ନଂ-୨୦, ମଙ୍ଗଳାବାଗ	୦.୩୧୯	-

ଏଥି ସହିତ ଭୂମି ଅଧିସୂଚି ସଂଲଗ୍ନ କରାଯାଇଛି ।

- a. ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବିତ ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ର ସଂକ୍ଷିପ୍ତ ବିବରଣୀ :- କଟକ ଜିଲ୍ଲା କଟକ ସଦର ତହସିଲ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗତ ୧ ଗୋଟି ମୌଜା ରେ ଏ. ୦.୪୨୧ ପରିସୀମାରେ ଶ୍ରୀରାମ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ଭଞ୍ଜ ଭେଷଜ ମହାବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟ ଓ ଚିକିତ୍ସାଳୟ, କଟକ ର ପୁନଃ ଉନ୍ନତକରଣ ଏବଂ ଶ୍ରୀରାମ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ଭଞ୍ଜ ମେଡ଼ିକାଲ କଲେଜ ଓ ହସପିଟାଲ, କଟକର ବାମ ପାର୍ଶ୍ୱ ବାହ୍ୟ ପ୍ରବେଶ ରାସ୍ତା ର ଉନ୍ନତକରଣ ନିମନ୍ତେ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ନିର୍ବାହୀ ଯନ୍ତ୍ରୀ(ରାସ୍ତା ଏବଂ ଗୃହ), ଡିଭିଜନ-୧, କଟକ କି ଦ୍ୱାରା ଭୂମି ଅଧିଗ୍ରହଣ ଆବଶ୍ୟକ ହେଉଅଛି ।

- b. SIA ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣରେ ଅତ୍ୟୁକ୍ତ ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ଅଞ୍ଚଳ ଏବଂ ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ଅଞ୍ଚଳ :- କଟକ ଜିଲ୍ଲାରେ ଉପରୋକ୍ତ ୧ ଗୋଟି ମୌଜା ରେ ଏକର ୦.୪୨୧ ଘରୋଇ ଜମି ଅତ୍ୟୁକ୍ତ । ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ଜମିର ବିସ୍ତୃତ ତାଲିକା/ତଫସିଲ SIA ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ ଅନ୍ତେ ମିଳି ପାରିବ ।
- c. SIA ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣର ପ୍ରାଥମିକ ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟ ଏବଂ ମୁଖ୍ୟ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାବଳୀ :- ସର୍ବସାଧାରଣ ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଧାରଣ ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ଅଞ୍ଚଳରେ ଥିବା ସମସ୍ତ ଗ୍ରାମବାସୀ କି ପରାମର୍ଶ କ୍ରମେ SIA ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ କରାଯିବ । SIA ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ କ୍ଷେତ୍ର ପରିଦର୍ଶନ, ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିଙ୍କ ସାମୁହିକ ଆଲୋଚନା ଏବଂ ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିଙ୍କ ମତାମତ ରୁଚାନ୍ତ ରିପୋର୍ଟ ରେ ସ୍ଥାନିତ ହେବା ଭୂମି ଅଧିଗୃହିତ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟକ୍ଷ ଅଥବା ପରୋକ୍ଷ ଶତକଡ଼ା ୨୫ ଭାଗ ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ସମସ୍ତ ଗ୍ରାମବାସୀ ମାନଙ୍କରେ ଜନଶୁଣାଣି କରାଯିବ ।
- d. ଗ୍ରାମସଭା / ଭୂମି ମାଲିକଙ୍କ ସହମତି ଆବଶ୍ୟକ କି ? ସହମତି ଆବଶ୍ୟକ ।
- e. SIA ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ ଆରମ୍ଭ ଏବଂ ସମାପନ ରିପୋର୍ଟ ପ୍ରଦାନ ଏବଂ ତାହାର ପ୍ରକାଶନ ସରକାରୀ ବିଜ୍ଞପ୍ତି ପ୍ରକାଶିତ ଦିବସଠାରୁ ୩୦ ଦିନ/୦୧ ମାସ ମଧ୍ୟରେ SIA ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ ସମାପନ କରାଯିବ । SIA ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ ରିପୋର୍ଟ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ପଞ୍ଚାୟତ /ଗ୍ରାମ/ଝାଡ଼ି ସ୍ତରରେ ସ୍ଥାନୀୟ ଭାଷାରେ ପ୍ରକାଶନ କରାହେବ । ତତସହିତ ଜିଲ୍ଲାପାଳ, ଉପଜିଲ୍ଲାପାଳ ଏବଂ ବ୍ଲକ ମହକୁମାରେ ପ୍ରକାଶନ କରାଯିବ ଏବଂ ସର୍ବସାଧାରଣଙ୍କ ଗୋଚରାର୍ଥେ ସରକାରଙ୍କ ୱେବ ସାଇଟ ରେ ସୂଚିତ ହେବ ।

ରାଜ୍ୟପାଳଙ୍କ ଆଦେଶାନୁସାରେ

(ଅଭୟ କୁମାର ନାୟକ)

(Signature)
ସ୍ୱତନ୍ତ୍ର ଶାସନ ସଚିବ

Memo No.

9249

Dated 22 MAR 2022

Copy along with the land schedule forwarded to the Director, Printing Stationary, Odisha, Cuttack for information and necessary action. 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.

(Signature)
22/03/2022

Memo No.

9250

Joint Secretary to Government
Dated 22 MAR 2022

Copy forwarded to Works Department/Executive Engineer(R & B), Division-1, Cuttack for information and necessary action.

(Signature)
22/03/2022

Memo No.

9251

Joint Secretary to Government
Dated 22 MAR 2022

Copy forwarded to RDC(CD), Cuttack /Collector, Cuttack / Land Acquisition Officer(Civil), Cuttack for information and necessary action.

(Signature)
22/03/2022

Joint Secretary to Government

Memo No. 9252 Dated 22 MAR 2022

Copy forwarded to the State Co-ordinator, Nabakrushna Choudhury Centre for Development Studies, Bhubaneswar for information and necessary action.

Pr
22/03/2022

Memo No. 9253 Dated 22 MAR 2022

Copy forwarded to the E-Governance Branch with a request to upload the notification in the website.

Pr
22/03/2022

Joint Secretary to Government

ଭୂମି ଅନୁସୂଚି

ଶ୍ରୀରାମ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ଭଞ୍ଜ ମେଡ଼ିକାଲ କଲେଜ ଓ ହସ୍ପିଟାଲ, କଟକର ବାମ ପାର୍ଶ୍ଵ ବାହ୍ୟ ପ୍ରବେଶ ରାସ୍ତା ର ଉତ୍ତରପାର୍ଶ୍ଵ ନିମନ୍ତେ ଜମି ଅନୁସୂଚି । କଟକ ସହର, ମୌଜା- ଯୁନିଟ ନଂ. - ୨୦, ମଙ୍ଗଳାବାଗ, ଥାନା- ମଙ୍ଗଳାବାଗ ଜିଲ୍ଲା- କଟକ

କ୍ର. ନଂ.	ଖାତା ନଂ.	ପୂର୍ବ ନଂ.	ମୋଟ ରକବା	ଅଧିଗ୍ରହଣ ରକବା	କିସମ	ରଘତକ ନାମ
୧	୧୨	୧୧୩/୭୨୧	୦.୦୭୮	୦.୦୭୩	ଘରବାଡ଼ି-୧	ବିପୁଳ ସ୍ଵାଇଁ, ବିରାଜ ସ୍ଵାଇଁ ପି-ବିଭୈକ୍ଷର ସ୍ଵାଇଁ, ଦା- କାଠଗୋଲା, ଥାନା-ମଙ୍ଗଳାବାଗ, ଜି-କଟକ
୨	୩୨	୧୧୩/୭୨୮	୦.୦୪୦	୦.୦୩୯	ଘରବାଡ଼ି-୧	ମୁରାରି କାଳ ପି-ମନସାରମ ବା-ନରସିଂହପୁର ସ୍ଵାଇଁ ବା-କଟକସହର, କାଠଗଡ଼ାସାହି
			ମୋଟ	୦.୧୦୨		

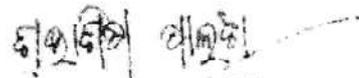
ବାହ୍ୟ ପାର୍ଶ୍ଵ
 Land
 (Civil)

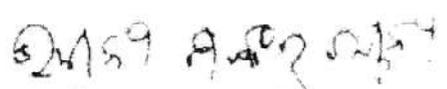
ଭୂମି ଅନୁସୂଚି
 ଜିଲ୍ଲାପାଳ, କଟକ

ଭୂମି ଅନୁସୂଚି

ଶ୍ରୀରାମ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ଭଞ୍ଜ ମେଡ଼ିକାଲ କଲେଜ ଓ ହସ୍ପିଟାଲ, କଟକର ପୁନଃ ଉନ୍ନତିକରଣ ନିମନ୍ତେ ଜମି ଅଧିଗ୍ରହଣ । କଟକ ସହର, ମୌଜା- ଯୁନିଟ ନଂ. - ୨୦, ମଙ୍ଗଳାବାଗ, ଥାନା- ମଙ୍ଗଳାବାଗ ଜିଲ୍ଲା- କଟକ ।

କ୍ର. ନଂ.	ଖାତା ନଂ.	ପୃଷ୍ଠା ନଂ.	ମୋଟ ରକରା	ଅଧିଗ୍ରହଣ ରକରା	ବିସମ	ରୟତକ ନାମ
୧.	୪୫/୪	୩୨୧	୪ ୦.୦୪୦	୪ ୦.୦୪୦	ଘରବାରି- ୧	ନିଶାମଣି ବେହେରା ସ୍ୱାମୀ- ନେତ୍ରାନନ୍ଦ ବେହେରା ସତ୍ୟୋଷ କୁମାର ବେହେରା, ଦେବୀଶିଖ ବେହେରା, ରାତାଞ୍ଜଳି ବେହେରା, ଗାତାଞ୍ଜଳି ବେହେରା, ଶ୍ରୀରାଜିନୀ ବେହେରା, ପି-ନେତ୍ରାନନ୍ଦ ବେହେରା ବା-ମଙ୍ଗଳାବାଗ, କଟକ
୨	୭	୩୨୨	୦.୨୩୪	୦.୨୩୪	ଘରବାରି- ୧	କୈଳାଶ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ମହାନ୍ତି ପି-ବରକୁ ମହାନ୍ତି, ବା ଶିଖରପୁର ଯୁନିଟ ନମ୍ବର-୨୭
୩	୪୫/୩	୩୨୧/୭୮୦	୦.୦୪୫	୦.୦୪୫	ଘରବାରି- ୧	ରଘୁନାଥ ରଥ ପି- ପଦ୍ମନାଭ ରଥ, ବା-ତୁପୁରୀ, ଥାନା-ବ୍ରହ୍ମଗିରି, ପୁରୀ
			ମୋଟ	୦.୩୧୯		


 Land Acquisition Officer
 (Civil) Cuttack


 ଜିଲ୍ଲାପାଳ, କଟକ