



September, 2021

SIA Report

For

M/s Aryan Ispat and  
Power Private Limited,

At: Bomaloi,

Tehsil: Rengali,

Dist: Sambalpur,

Odisha.

Prepared By

Ardra Consulting  
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Odisha

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*First of all, I wish to put on record my sincere thanks and gratitude to the officials and Management of M/s. Aryan Ispat and Power Private Limited for considering (ACS) as a competent body to conduct the current study and for extending all possible help during the study.*

*We also would like to extend our sincere thanks to the Bomaloi Sarpanch. ACS Team extends their gratitude to all the people who could make this study go smooth and complete as planned.*



**Managing Director**  
**Ardra Consulting Services Pvt. Ltd.**

## ACRONYMS

ANM	Auxiliary Nurse Midwifery
APL	Above Poverty Line
ASHA	Accredited Social Health Activist
AWC	Aganwadi Centre
BKKY	Biju Krushak Kalyan Yojana
BPL	Below Poverty Line
BSKY	Biju Swasthya Kalyan Yojana
CHC	Community Health Centre
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
EIA	Environment Impact Assessment
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GKS	Gaon Kalyan Samiti
GP	Gram Panchayat
HH	Household
ICDS	Integrated Child Development Scheme
JSY	Janani Surksha Yojna
ESC	Enterprise Social Commitment
MDMS	Mid Day Meal System
MGNREGA	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
MoEF &CC	Ministry of Environment , Forest and Climate Change
MSL	Mean Sea Level
NCD	Non Communicable Disease
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
OC	Other Caste
PHC	Primary Health Centre
PMAY-G	Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Gramin
PMAY	Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana
PO	Post Office
PS	Police Station
RKS	Rogi Kalyan Samiti
SC	Schedule Caste
SHG	Self Help Group
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
SPO	Sub Post Office
SSD	Special School for Disabled
ST	Schedule Tribe
ToR	Terms of Reference
VH	Veterinary Hospital
VPL	Vikram Private Limited

## CHAPTER- I

### PROJECT DESCRIPTION

#### 1.1 INTRODUCTION

Odisha , the former name Orissa, Odisha extends from 17°49" to 22° 34" North Latitude and from 81° 27" to 87° 29" East Longitude, is one of the 29 states of India located in eastern India, it is surrounded by the states of West Bengal to the north-east, Jharkhand to the north, Chhattisgarh to the west and north-west, and Andhra Pradesh to the south.

Odisha has 485 kilometers (301 mi) of coastline along the Bay of Bengal on its East, extending from Balasore to Ganjam. It is the 9th largest state by area, and 11th largest by population. It is also the 3rd most populous state of India in terms of tribal population.

As per 2011 census, Odisha has 96, 61,085 number of households which is 3.9 percentage of the total number of households of India. The total population of the state is 4,19,74,218 (male-2,12,12,136 female-2,07,62,082), out of which 3,49,70,562 (83 %) lives in rural areas. The share of ST and SC population to total state population is 22.8 percent and 17.1 percent respectively. The decadal growth rate (2001-2011) of population is 14.0 and the density of population per sq km is 270. Odisha has a sex ratio (females per 1000 males) of 979. The child sex ratio (0-6 years) is 941. Odisha attained the literacy rate of 72.87 percent at par with the national average 72.99 percent in 2011 census registering a decadal increase of 9.8 percent between 2001 and 2011. The State's male literacy rate of 81.59 percent was marginally higher and female literacy rate of 64 percent was also at par with national averages by 2011. The SC and ST communities had relatively lower literacy rate of 69.02 and 52.24 percent in 2011. The total area of Odisha is 155,707 square km. covering about 4.87 % of the total area of the Country.

The state of Odisha has 58 sub-divisions, 317 tehsils and 314 blocks. These 314 blocks comprise of 6,801 Gram Panchayats & 51,349 villages. There are 5 Municipal Corporations, 45 Municipalities, 60 Notified Area Councils and 2 Industrial towns. There are 583 numbers of Police Stations and 317 no. of fire stations. The State is divided into 21 no. of Lok-Sabha Constituencies and 147 no. of Assembly Constituencies.

In the process of economic development, there has always been a trade-off between natural resources and industrialization in which value of many environmental goods and services is not paid by those who actually use them. Large scale projects under various plan periods generally led to deforestation, acquisition of land including cultivable land, displacement of local people from the site chosen for such projects. As a result, a large number of people have lost their traditional socio-cultural values along with the loss of means of livelihood. The affected people faced a number of socioeconomic problems such as landlessness, homelessness, social de-articulation etc. At the same time, development projects are also essential for overall growth and development of a nation, in general and the region in particular. Therefore, the policy decisions should be made in such a way that it looks into the interests of the project affected persons (PAPs) in tandem with the development activities so as to place the region on a sustainable development path. This necessitates preparation and proper implementation of Resettlement and Rehabilitation Action Plan (RAP) so as to mitigate the adverse socio-economic impact of the project.

## **1.2 IDENTIFICATION OF PROJECT PROPONENT**

M/s Aryan Ispat and Power Private Limited (AIPPL) has been incorporated under the provision of Companies Act 1956 having Registration NO. U-27102 CT 2003 PTC 15761, ROC, Madhya Pradesh & Chhattisgarh, dated 28/04/2003.

The Company is owned and promoted by well-known and eminent personalities of business world of the country. The Registered Office and the Project/Plant site addresses of the Company are given below in Table No. 2.1

**Table No. 1.1 Address of the Company**

<b>Registered Office</b>	<b>Project Site Address</b>
M/s Aryan Ispat and Power Private Limited, 1st Floor, Building No. 8, Community Centre, Basant Lok, New Delhi - 110057 Tel: 011-45793314 / 15 Fax: 011-41612470 E- Mail: <a href="mailto:aryanispat@gmail.com">aryanispat@gmail.com</a> Website : <a href="http://www.aryanispat.com">www.aryanispat.com</a>	M/s Aryan Ispat and Power Private Limited, At: Bomaloi, Tehsil: Rengali, District: Sambalpur, Odisha Pin: 768212 Tel: 0663-2590390, Tel/Fax: 0663-2590379, E- Mail: <a href="mailto:aryanispat@gmail.com">aryanispat@gmail.com</a> , <a href="mailto:aryanispat@aryanispat.com">aryanispat@aryanispat.com</a> Website : <a href="http://www.aryanispat.com">www.aryanispat.com</a>

The Board of Directors are;

1. Shri Rudrasen Sindhu
2. Shri Vritpal Sindhu
3. Shri Pramod Kumar Jain
4. Shri Vinod Kumar Jain
5. Shri Naresh Kumar Agrawal

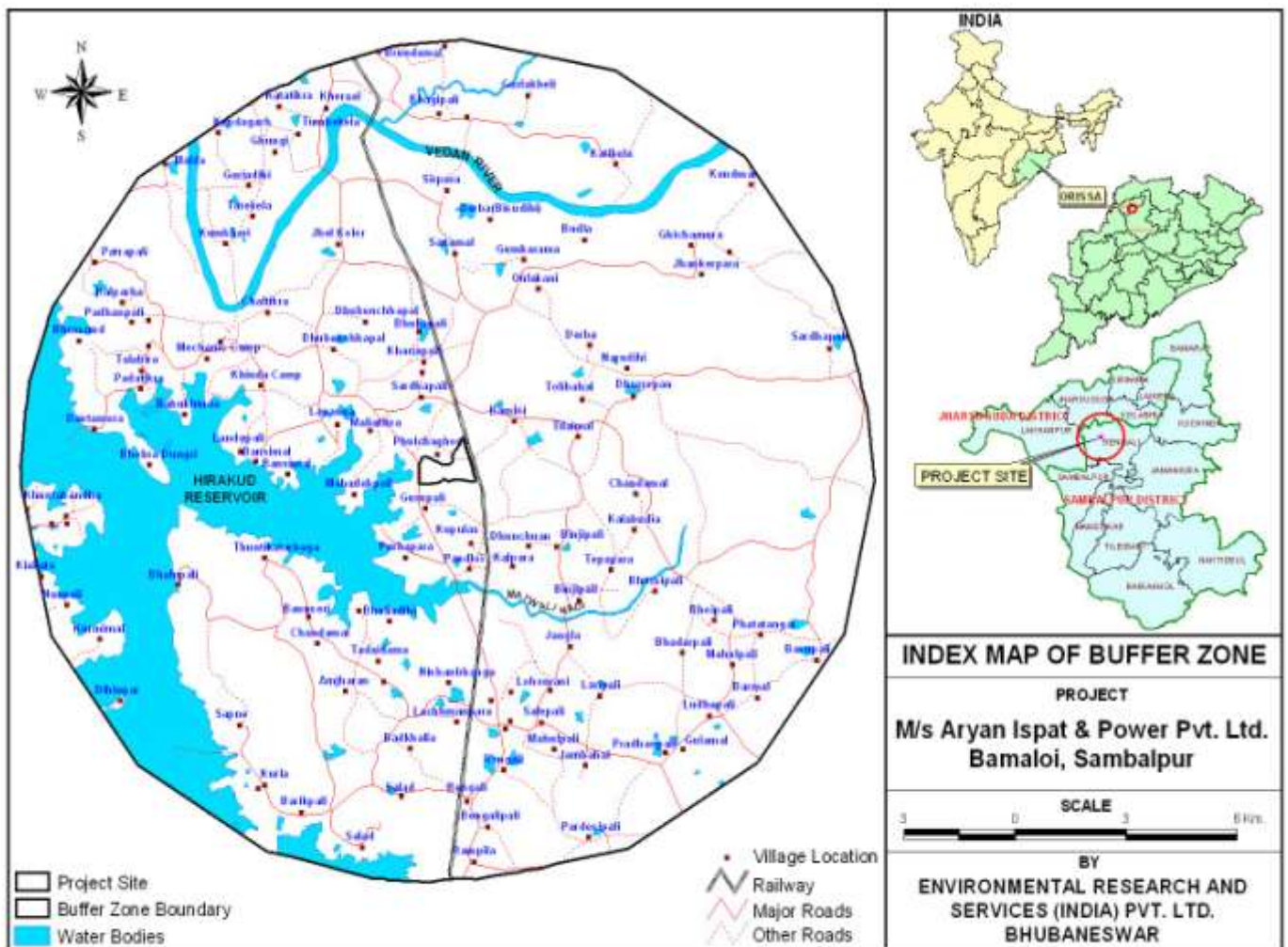
### **1.3 BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT**

This is a Steel Plant to an Integrated Steel Plant for production of various Steel Rolled Products of 2,50,000 TPA by expansion of Sponge Iron Plant (from 1,60,000 TPA to 2,60,000 TPA) by new installation of 1 X 350 TPD DRI, Steel Melt Shop (Zero to 2,50,000 TPA) by new installation of 5 X 15 T capacity Induction Furnace & 1 X 15 T LRF, 2.50,000 TPA Rolling Mill along with adequate capacity CCM, along with expansion of Captive Power Plant from 18 MW to 67 MW (WHRB from 12 MW to 20 MW & AFBC from 6 MW to 47 MW) in addition 2 X 9 MVA Sub Merged Arc Furnace for production of either or

combination of High Carbon Ferro Chrome of 24,000 TPA/Ferro Manganese of 33,500 TPA/ Silicon Manganese of 23,200 TPA at Village Bomaloi (within the premises of existing Plant), Tehsil Rengali, District Sambalpur, Odisha.

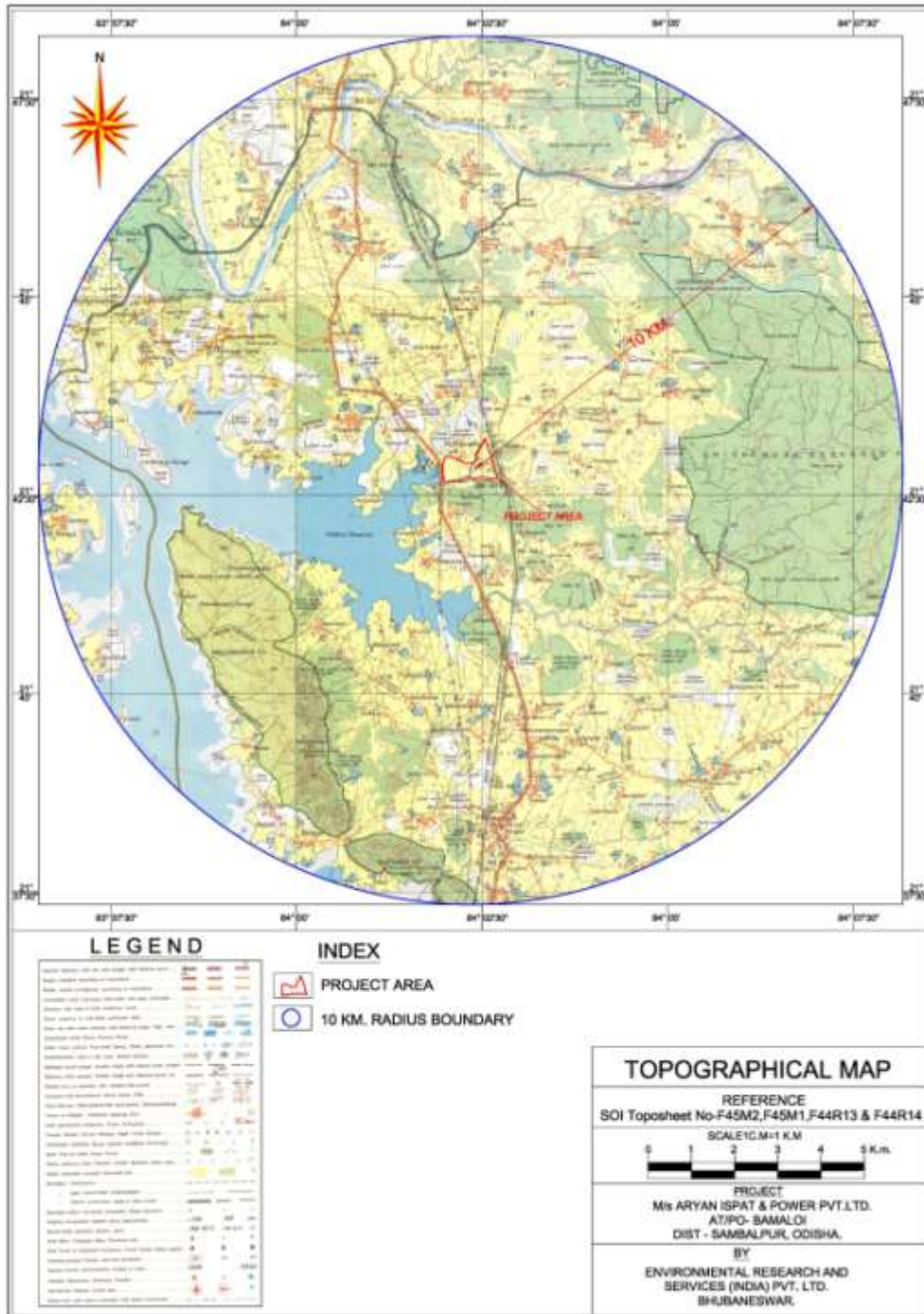
**Fig 1.1: Location of Plant**

The geographic co-ordinates of the site Latitude: 21° 42' 49.62" N and Longitude: 84° 02' 20.01" E.



**FIG 1.2 Topo Sheet for Project Location**

The project located in Survey of India Toposheet No. F45M2. The general location of the said project is demarcated in the Topographical Map which is prepared based on Topographical Map of Survey of India of that area on 1: 50,000 scale.



**FIG 1.3 Google Earth Image of the Plant Area**



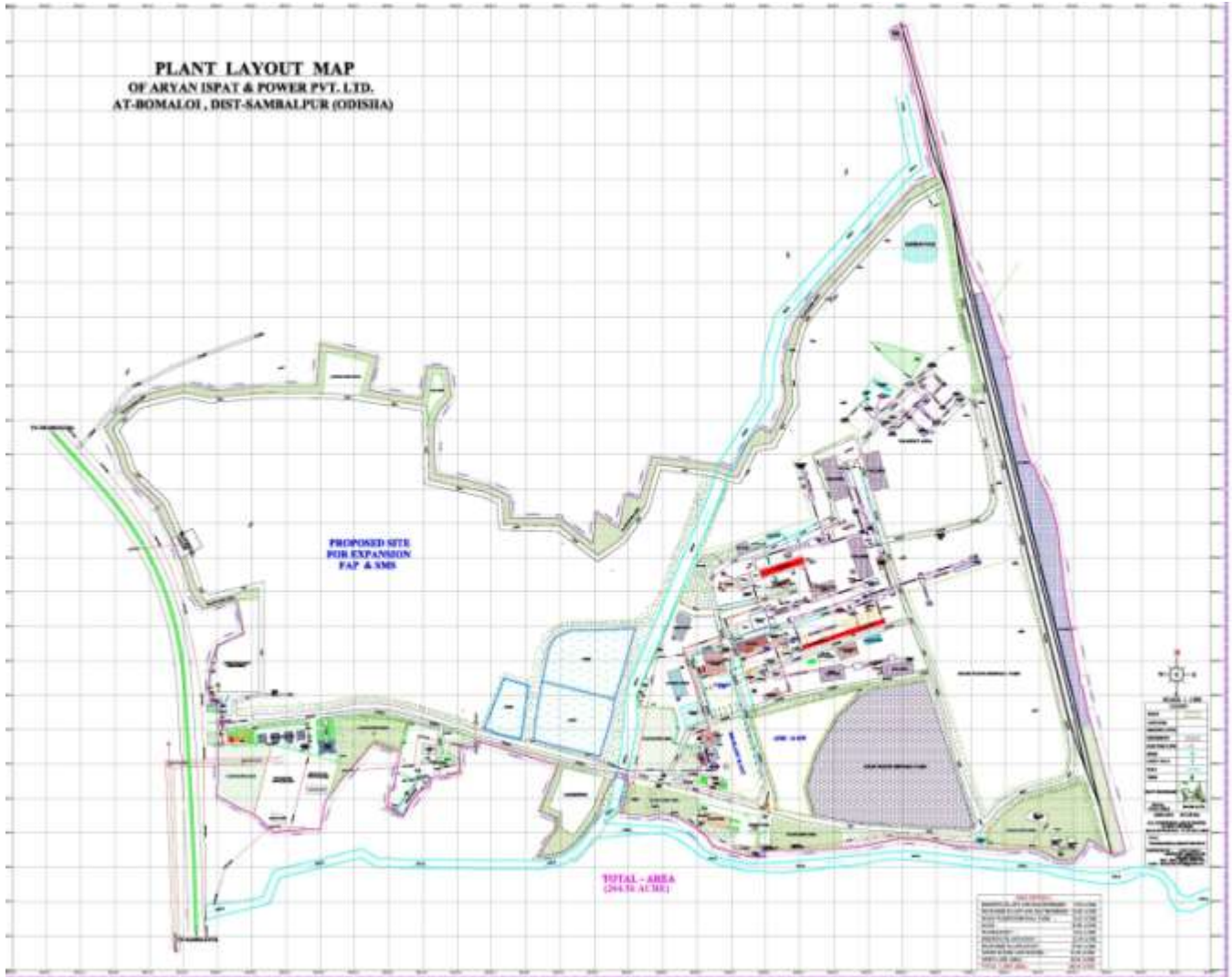
The plant site is bounded by 15 numbers of Boundary Pillars having geographical coordinates having following latitudes and longitudes as given below.

**Table No. 1.2 Geographical Coordinates of Boundary Pillars**

Point	Latitude	Longitude
1	21° 42' 58.69" N	84° 01' 55.65" E.
2	21° 43' 0.42" N	84° 02' 11.79" E.
3	21° 42' 57.56" N	84° 02' 20.65" E.
4	21° 43' 0.25" N	84° 02' 21.68" E.
5	21° 42' 58.17" N	84° 02' 24.39" E.
6	21° 43' 6.14" N	84° 02' 26.16" E.
7	21° 43' 13.43" N	84° 02' 35.58" E.
8	21° 42' 53.58" N	84° 02' 42.38" E.
9	21° 42' 42.22" N	84° 02' 42.86" E.
10	21° 42' 40.66" N	84° 02' 41.18" E.
11	21° 42' 40.99" N	84° 02' 26.35" E.
12	21° 42' 37.12" N	84° 02' 21.21" E.
13	21° 42' 42.19" N	84° 02' 10.10" E.

14	21° 42' 44.80" N	84° 01' 58.14" E.
15	21° 42' 52.88" N	84° 01' 59.08" E.

**FIG 1.4 Plant Layout Map**



## 1.4 ACCESSIBILITY

Transportation forms an integral part of mandated civic amenities and plays a key role in the socio-economic development of any society. It is through a network of various transportation systems that the fragmented markets are integrated and administrative, commercial, cultural and religious centers are connected to make accessibility for the general populace.

Aryan Ispat & Power (P) Ltd. is situated on the SH-10 linking Sambalpur-Rourkela i.e., at Village-Bomaloi, Via-Lapanga, Dist. Sambalpur. The District Head Quarter Jharsuguda is at 20 km away and Sambalpur at 40km away from the site. The Plant is well connected by both road & rail. The nearest railway station is Lapanga which is 5 km away from Factory and Rengali is just 10 km away from factory.

## 1.5 THE DETAILS OF THE LAND UNDER EXISTING USE AND ROPOSED USE

The total land of the project is 204.56 acres or 82.78 Ha. The land details of the total land are given below in Table No. 1.3.

**Table No. 1.3 Land Details of the Project Area**

Khata No	Plot No.	Total Area (in Acres)
276/17	1446, 1443, 1349/3349, 1209/4166, 1249, 1290, 1291, 1288, 1251, 1249/4031, 1250, 1290/4019, 1260/4018, 1249/4016, 1484, 1455, 1256, 1235, 3554/4030, 3553/4029, 1349, 1386, 1384, 1351, 1292, 1371, 1367, 1342, 108, 363,	104.240
270/173	-	9.01
270/175	1084,1086,1087,1088,1093,1094,1097,1098,1421, 1424,1467,1468,1473,1474,1475,1476,1477,1478, 1479,1480,1427,1428,1433,1447,1453,1454,1456, 1457,1465,1466,1481,1482,1483,1485,1487,1488, 1489,1493,1494,1495,1496,1503,1504,1505,1506, 1507,1510,1517,1522,1524,1525,1535,1555,1513/3739, 1529/3822	14.39
270/198	-	7.71
275	1059,1065,1067,1069,1073,1081,1083,1099,1420,1425,1 426,1502,1513,1518,1510,1519,1550,1553,1102/3195,1 471/3328,1521/3717,1539/3718,1515/3720,1422/3760	61.48

	,1081/3763,1081/3764,1081/3765,1081/3766,1081/3767,1081/3768,1081/3769,1081/3770,1081/3790,1081/3791,1081/3792,1117,1215,1216(p),1217,1221,1223,1226,1248,1261,1267,1268,1269,1270,1271,1272,1274,1277,1279,1282,1284,1285,1287,1337,1343,1354,1356,1356/3292	
275	1201	4.30
275	1344/4020	0.85
-	Pvt. Land	2.58
	<b>Total</b>	<b>204.56</b>

**Table No. 1.4 Land Use Break up of Project Area**

Sl. No	Land use	Area in acres	Area in Ha.
1	Existing Plant & Building	9.50	3.84
2	Proposed Plant & Building	29.00	11.74
3	Solid Waste Disposal	21.25	8.60
4	Area under Plantation/Green Belt (Existing)	22.50	9.10
5	Area under Plantation/Green Belt (Proposed)	37.00	14.97
6	Water Body	8.25	3.34
7	Guest House and Hostel	11.90	4.82
8	Road	15.50	6.27
9	Open Area	49.66	20.10
	<b>Total</b>	<b>204.56</b>	<b>82.78</b>

**Status of Acquisition of Land:** The total land of 204.56 acres or 82.78 Ha. has already been acquired /procured through Odisha Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (IDCO), a Govt. of Odisha Undertaking. The present land use is industrial and the present land form is also with industrial setups.

## 1.6 PROJECT COST AND TIME SCHEDULE

### 1.6.1 Likely Date of Start of Construction and Likely Date of Completion

The project will be completed in a period of 36 months. The zero date will be considered as the date on which Environmental Clearance is obtained from MoEF&CC and Consent to Establish from State Pollution Control Board, Odisha.

### 1.6.2 Capital cost of the project

The project cost of the proposed expansion project is budgeted at Rs.205.225 Crore (Rupees Two Hundred Five Crore and Twenty-Two Lakhs Fifty Thousands) or Rs.20522.50 lacs (Rupees Twenty Thousand Five Hundred Twenty-Two lacs and Fifty Thousand).

**Table No 1.5 Cost of the project**

Sl. No.	Particulars	Proposed Amount (Rs. In lacs)
1	<i>Land &amp; Land Development</i>	500.00
2	<i>Factory Building, Shed Etc.</i>	7,520.00
3	<i>Plant &amp; Machinery And Equipment</i>	8,100.00
4	<i>Design, Engineering And Consultancy</i>	400.00
5	<i>Preliminary And Pre-Operative Expenses</i>	1,000.00
6	<i>Contingencies</i>	800.00
7	<i>Margin for Working Capital</i>	316.00
8	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>18,636.00</b>
9	<i>Cost Towards Environment Management Plan</i>	1,886.50

<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>20,522.50</b>
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## 1.7 MAN POWER

The Plant would operate for about 330 days in a year. The total number of employees will be recruited for the project about 261 numbers direct & indirect 138 (contractual) employees in addition to existing employment. The total manpower for both existing & proposed expansion will be 399 numbers to operate the existing and proposed expansion plant.

**Table No 1.6 Manpower AS on 31.07.2021**

Designation	Sambalpur	Within Odisha	Out Side Odisha	Total Employees
Manager	3	6	5	14
Officer/ Tech. Officer	15	33	5	53
Highly Skilled	1	6	4	11
Skilled	26	56	33	115
Semi-Skilled	22	6	5	33
Unskilled	29	6		35
Contractual				138
<b>Total</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>399</b>
<b>Caste Wise Breakup of Direct Employee</b>				
<b>GEN</b>	<b>OBC</b>	<b>SC</b>	<b>ST</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
<b>157</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>261</b>

## 1.8 OBJECTIVES OF STUDY

The study was conducted with the following objectives:

- To assess the socio economic status of the villages falling within 5 km radius of the project area.
- To have a need based assessment for defining Corporate Environmental Responsibility spending for the area.

## 1.9 SCOPE OF WORK

The M/s Aryan Ispat & Power (P) Ltd project area requires a baseline socio economic data for all future planning and implementation. For this purpose, the study was conducted involving data collection to understand how the existing socio-economic profiles may be affected by the project. The scope of the study was to identify and assess all social dimensions that were needed to formulate plans in order to restore and improve the quality of life of the Project Affected Families (PAFs).

M/s. Aryan Ispat & Power (P) Ltd decided to carry out a detailed socio economic survey of the 2 project affected villages, which are Bomaloi & Phulchanger. This is because almost 60% of the local employees in the plant are sourced from these villages. Prior to the plant the local livelihood was agriculture and Pop & Mom stores. However after Aryan Ispat & Aditya Birla companies were setup, the primary livelihood is from Industrial Employments.

The scope of the Study was as follows:

- To collect details of every person those who are likely to be affected by the project. It will include demographic profile like names of the family members, age, sex, educational status, occupational, employment status and their sources of income.
- To study the economic and social situations of the families who reside in the Project area.
- To estimate the income, consumption and indebtedness of the households affected by the Project.
- To assess the extent of possession of immovable properties like houses, wells, ponds, trees etc. from the household.
- To assess the employment potentials of the area with the help of educational status, unemployed personnel available for work.
- To map the available natural & community resources of the villages.

- To assess the health status of the villages and propose health improvement initiatives.
- To carry out community led need assessment prioritize and propose a Plan for community development.

The Ardra Consulting Services Pvt. Ltd (ACS) Bhubaneswar an independent agency was entrusted the task of conducting the study and to submit an unbiased report to M/s. Aryan Ispat & Power (P) Ltd.

### **1.9.1 Social Inventory**

The social inventory draws on the main factors like social, cultural, economic, historical, political and environmental aspects. A detailed inventory of available infrastructure has been prepared. The social and economic data base of the affected village and the PAFs have been established.

The village profile included the following, apart from the other relevant socio-economic data.

- Social/infrastructure facilities such as roads, schools, community buildings, health centers, sanitation works and electricity facilities, common property resources, cattle grazing land (pastures) etc.
- Role / activities undertaken by the local authorities like State Government / Zilla Panchayat etc. in the upliftment /development of community. Also the developmental activities run by the District / State authorities in the area like Biju Pucca Ghar Yojana and Basudha (Drinking Water), MBPY & Ration card etc.

### **1.10 AS PER TOR ISSUED BY MOEF&CC**

The SIA Report has been prepared in line with the EC granted for the proposed expansion project as per the ToR issued vide F.No. J-11011/248/2015-IA.II (I) dated 07.08.2018 by the MoEF&CC. The

social impact assessment study so carried out forms part of the total unit implementations as per the EC. SIA is also been mandated according to Ministry of environment forest and climate change Government of India's circular on 2014.

### **1.11 AS PER COMPANY'S ACT 2016**

In 2013, it enacted section 135 of the Indian Companies Act prescribing a mandatory "CSR spend of 2% of average net profit for last three immediately preceding financial year".

To comply the mandate of act & to justify rightful spending under CSR programs, this study focuses on target population of surrounding villages contributing to the labour force of the company & their immediate dependencies.

## CHAPTER -II

### METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

#### 2.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter deals with the methodology of the Socio Economic Study and CSR Need Assessment and preparation of ESC Plan for M/s. Aryan Ispat & Power (P) Ltd. This includes the methods and procedure of data collection used for collecting response from the village respondents with regard to the socio-economic indicators of project affected villages and population.

The project site has long term irreversible impacts on local habitats through biological, sociological, cultural and economic aspects. Socio economic survey in the study area has been carried out to assess the status of demographic pattern, cropping pattern and general amenities available in the study area, in order to compare the living standards of the local people at par with state & national standards. Besides the primary baseline survey in the buffer zone secondary data was also collected from Census 2011, District statistical handbook, official website of the district, Block office etc. The socio-economic study in the present case includes demographic structure, population dynamics, infrastructure resources, status of human health and economic attributes like employment, per-capita income, agriculture, trade, industrial development etc. in the project area.

The primary data collection is limited to the surveyed villages and has been supplemented with secondary information for statistical analysis and deriving the socio-economic gaps for necessary action plan by the Industry. The primary objective is to facilitate the management with a tool to address the identified gaps to the best of its capability.

#### 2.2 PROJECT AFFECTED VILLAGES

There are 26 villages which fall in the core and buffer area within 5 km. radius of the project area. All the villages fall under Rengali block

of Sambalpur district. Ardra Consulting Services Pvt. Ltd (ACS) carried out socio-economic survey in 2 chosen villages is Bomaloi & Phulchanger village is a hamlet of Bomaloi GP, due to their vicinity to the industry and dependency for their primary livelihood.

The entire study on household was conducted with the help of structured survey schedule. For the purpose of the study, a sample of 10 households from each village was studied. Village profile and social inventory for the villages were also prepared as per both primary as well as secondary data.

**Table No. 2.1 List of Villages & Population in the Study Area**

Sl. No	Name of the Villages	Male	Female	Total	Literate	Illiterate
1	PADHANPALI	727	706	<b>1433</b>	1163	270
2	TALABIRA	1067	1083	<b>2150</b>	1392	758
3	DANTAMURA	230	195	<b>425</b>	237	188
4	BANSHIMALA	211	201	<b>412</b>	288	124
5	LAPANGA	1441	1443	<b>2884</b>	1927	957
6	KHARIAPALI	801	766	<b>1567</b>	1167	400
7	DHUBENCHHAPAL	539	489	<b>1028</b>	770	258
8	THELKOLAI	2030	1654	<b>3684</b>	2711	973
9	LUDHAPALI	178	174	<b>352</b>	184	168
10	DERBA	1090	1110	<b>2200</b>	1284	916
1	GUMKARMA	739	698	<b>1437</b>	942	495
12	GHICHAMURA	1330	1309	<b>2639</b>	1682	957
13	BAMLOI	1285	1336	<b>2621</b>	1581	1040
14	TILAIMAL	977	959	<b>1936</b>	1104	832
15	BAUNSEN	179	150	<b>329</b>	198	131
16	BABUCHAKLI	701	717	<b>1418</b>	697	721
17	PURHAPARHA	261	264	<b>525</b>	365	160
18	JHARMUNDA	57	50	<b>107</b>	55	52
19	NISHANBHANGA	1092	1035	<b>2127</b>	1607	520
20	MAHULPALI	541	439	<b>980</b>	714	266
21	SALAD	903	846	<b>1749</b>	1308	441

22	BHURSHIPALLI	431	410	<b>841</b>	523	318
23	BHOIPALI	544	531	<b>1075</b>	709	366
24	JANGLA	1578	1556	<b>3134</b>	2069	1065
25	RENGALI	5583	5284	<b>10867</b>	7968	2899
26	SALEHPALI	111	126	<b>237</b>	164	73
<b>Total</b>		<b>24,626</b>	<b>23,531</b>	<b>48,157</b>	<b>32,809</b>	<b>15,348</b>

Source: Census 2011

## 2.3 METHODOLOGY USED

- Identification of different tools for the survey & study with preparation of different schedules which includes Focus Group Discussions with Community Leaders, Villagers and some key informants, Interview of Local Government official, Revenue Department officials etc. and Sample household survey through properly designed questionnaires.
- Collection of secondary data from Census 2011 and district statistical hand book.
- Collection of primary data from the field through survey and discussions.
- Analysis of both primary and secondary data and preparation of project report.

## 2.4 TOOLS USED FOR PRA

The following tools of PRA exercise were used at all the sampling locations to identify the features of the area as conceived by the local people through graphical interpretation in an indigenous manner.

- Rapport building process was conducted where the concept of project was discussed and shared with the locals.
- Through group discussion with different people and individual entities from shops and households, their issues were identified and laid out in the field visit observation section in this report.

## 2.5 THE PRA PROCESS

The acronym, PRA (Participatory Rural Appraisal/ Assessment), may look misleading with its nomenclature, but it can be applied to any urban neighborhood for necessary action planning. The process

adopted was, a group of people (including women) gathered to participate in this PRA process. First the people were appraised on the objective of the project and the purpose of this PRA exercise. Then the process of doing PRA was presented in brief. The people involved in the process were from different, community, different age groups & gender. Around engaged to draw the SOCIAL MAP & RESOURCE MAP rest of the people was engaged in GD, where the discussion took place serially starting from problems and issues of the village

### **Concepts & Definitions:**

**Study Area:** The study area, also known as impact area has been defined as the sum total of core area and buffer area with a radius of 10 Kilometres from the periphery of the core area.

**Household:** A group of persons who normally live together and take their meals from a common kitchen are called a household. Persons living in a household may be related or unrelated or a mix of both. However, if a group of related or unrelated persons live in a house but do not take their meals from the common kitchen, then they are not part of a common household. Each such person is treated as a separate household. There may be one member households, two member households or multi-member households.

**Sex Ratio:** Sex ratio is the ratio of females to males in a given population. It is expressed as 'number of females per 1000 males'.

**Literates:** All persons aged 7 years and above who can both read and write with understanding in any language are taken as literate. It is not necessary for a person to have received any formal education or passed any minimum educational standard for being treated as literate. People who are blind but can read in Braille are also treated as literates.

**Labor Force:** The labor force is the number of people employed and unemployed in a geographical entity. The size of the labor force is the sum total of persons employed and unemployed. An unemployed person is defined as a person not employed but actively seeking work.

Normally, the labor force of a country consists of everyone of working age (around 14 to 16 years) and below retirement (around 65 years) that are participating workers, that is people actively employed or seeking employment. People not counted under labor force are students, retired persons, and stay-at home people, people in prisons, permanently disabled persons and discouraged workers.

**Work:** Work is defined as participation in any economically productive activity with or without compensation, wages or profit. Such participation may be physical and/or mental in nature. Work involves not only actual work but also includes effective supervision and direction of work. The work may be part time, full time, or unpaid work in a farm, family enterprise or in any other economic activity.

**Worker:** All persons engaged in 'work' are defined as workers. Persons who are engaged in cultivation or milk production even solely for domestic consumption are also treated as workers.

**Main Workers:** Those workers who had worked for the 6 months or more in a year are termed as Main Workers.

**Marginal Workers:** Those workers who work for less than 6 months in an area termed as Marginal Workers

**Work participation rate:** The work participation rate is the ratio between the labour force and the overall size of their cohort (national population of the same age range). In the present study the work participation rate is defined as the percentage of total workers (main and marginal) to total population.

The outcome of the PRA process is a Social cum resource map as given in **Figure No.2.1**.

## 2.6 ASSUMPTIONS & LIMITATIONS

In any Social Impact Assessment (SIA) Study, there will always be gaps in knowledge or uncertainties encountered. For the proposed project, the following assumptions were made in undertaking the Social Impact Assessment (SIA) Study as listed below.

- a) This initial report targets the direct beneficiary of the project & their sourced villages for adoption within the program.
- b) The general asset evaluations are based on visual assessment by the field investigators.
- c) People's actions can never be predicted with 100% accuracy, even when circumstances are similar and predictions are based on rigorous research results;
- d) Most of the statistics obtained from secondary data sources were on a district level and not constituency or project specific levels. Some statistics were validated through public / stakeholder consultation meetings and quantitative data specific to project areas.

## **2.7 EVALUATION METHOD**

The methodology adopted in the assessment of socio-economic condition is as given below:

- Analysis of the identified social attributes like population distribution, sex ratio, literacy rate, occupational structure, availability of public utilities. Comparison of the Census data with the sample study from the HH surveys.
- Identification of GAPS with respect to the livelihood pattern, education, income and available infrastructure
- Estimation of dispensable fund and planning for fund allocation for infrastructure development and local livelihood support along with enhancement of social fabric of the area for a better life style.

## **2.8 JUSTIFICATION OF STUDY**

This assessment is been done to evaluate the existing Socio-economic Status of the people surrounding the Industry with the impact of the

industry on their socio-economic status as per the criteria mentioned below:

The SIA Report has been prepared in line with the Terms of Reference (ToR) as per the Office Memorandum No.-J-11013/25/2014-IA.I dated 11.08.2014 issued by the Ministry regarding guidelines on environment sustainability and CSR related issues. The social impact assessment study so carried out should form part of EIA and EMP. SIA is mandated according to Ministry of environment forest and climate change, Government of India circular -2014.

The industry specific purpose of preparing SIA report is mentioned below: -

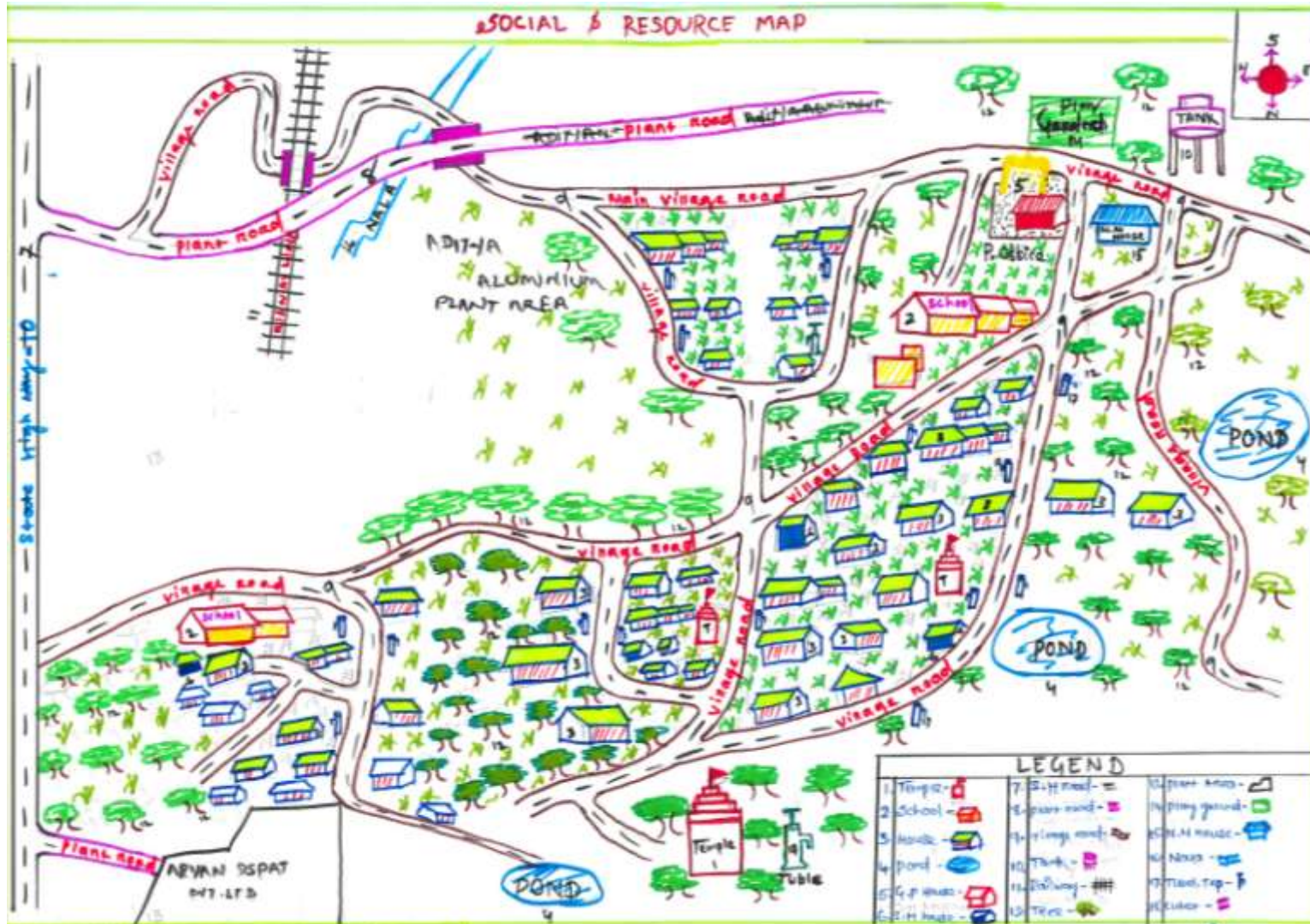
- This SIA report is a statutory compliance in line with the Terms of Reference (ToR) as mandated by MoEF&CC.
- As employees are primary stakeholders for the industry prospect & company keeps record and are measurable factors for the developmental work that will be given as a mandate of the report.
- As this SIA study develops stake holder ownership for company, hence this report is mandated for necessary implementation.

## **2.9 JUSTIFICATION OF VILLAGE ADOPTION**

The project located at Bomaloi under Rengali block in Sambalpur District, Odisha. The total work force is 399 including highly skilled, skilled workers, semi-skilled, executive staff & contractual. Out of which 40-50 employees belong to Bomaloi & Phulchanger villages located within 3km radius of the plant area. The various reasons justifying the selection of these two villages are:

- Keeping in mind the wellbeing of the employee and developing a sense of ownership amongst the employees, these peripheral villages are considered for SIA study.
- These two villages have contributed their land for the industry, which is taken by the IDCO and handed over to this Industry.
- Although there are other villages within 5 km radius distance from the industry, the respective work forces are engaged in other industries surrounding them.
- For all direct and indirect benefits, it would be easier and beneficial for the plant management and identified villages to maintained consolidated stakeholders in implementation of developmental activities.
- The choices of social indicators are based on close adherence to the human ecosystem, ease of the understanding as well as interpretation of resource management and vigilance for the implementation along with majorability of social changes.
- Opening a channel of feedback for flow of information and need assessment as to which mitigation plan can be developed by the management.
- Most of the population depends upon local industry for their livelihood and hence improvement of their living standards is the objective of the plant Management.

Figure No.2.1: Social Cum Resource Map of the survey area



## CHAPTER- III

### SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE AREA

#### 3.1 SAMBALPUR DISTRICT PROFILE

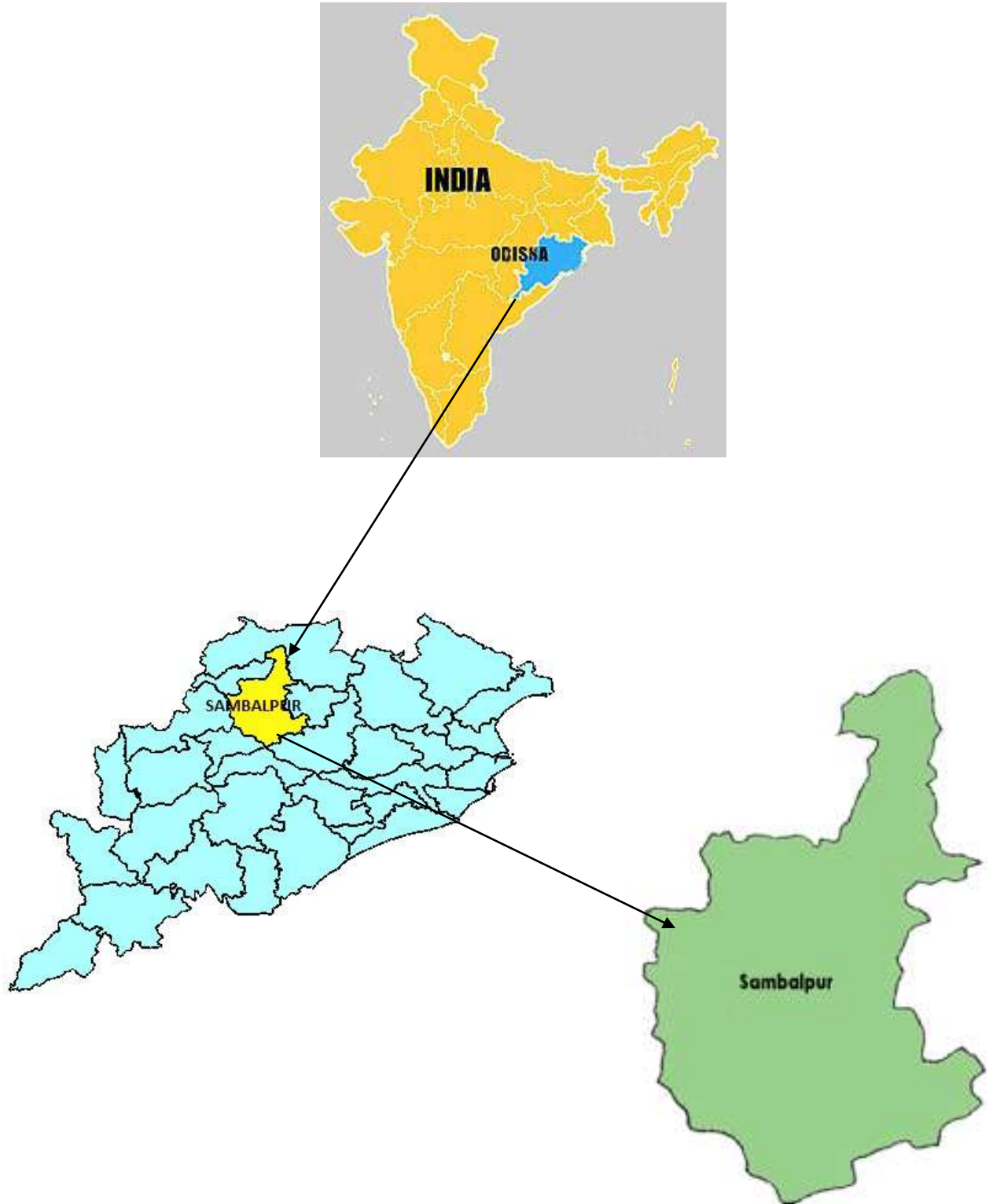
Sambalpur is popular for its handloom and the unique saris known as Sambalpuri, which has high demand not only inside the state, but also in the country and overseas. Sambalpur is one of the oldest districts of Odisha, which is situated in the river basin of Mahanadi. It is a prominent district of western Odisha and became a part of Odisha due to effort of the then freedom fighters and the great sons of the state during the time of formation Odisha state in 1936. However, for smooth administration Bargarh was separated from Sambalpur in the year 1993 and then Jharsuguda and Deogarh were separated and became independent districts in the year 1994. Sambalpur lies in 83°98" of East longitude and 21°46" degree of North latitude. The district has a geographical area of 6702 sq. km which constitutes 4.30 per cent of the total state area. The district is bounded by Deogarh district in the East, Bargarh and Jharsuguda in the North and Sundargarh district in the West. As per 2011 Census the total population of the district is 9,35,613 and the density of population in the district is 122, as against 270 persons in the state. Likewise, there are 976 females against 1000 male in the district, which is little bit less than the state average of 979 female against 1000 male. The literacy percentage in the district is 76.22, which is higher than the state average 72.87%. The concentration of Scheduled Tribe (ST) and Scheduled Caste (SC) population in the district is respectively 34.12% and 18.43% respectively, which is higher than the state average 23.42% and 17.13%. The forest coverage in the district is also around 60%. Agriculture is the main occupation of the people and the famous Hirakud Dam is located in the district which provides irrigation facility as well as electricity generation for the state. Apart from agriculture, handloom, forest product and industry sector serve as major source of

employment for the people. The district consists of 3 subdivisions namely Sambalpur, Kuchinda and Redhakhhol and 9 numbers of Tehsils and equal numbers of Blocks (Bamra, Jamankira, Jujomora, Kuchinda, Maneswar, Naktideul, Rairakhhol, Rengali & Sambalpur). There are 1349 revenue villages and 148 Gram Panchayats in the district. Apart from that there are also 5 urban local bodies namely Sambalpur, Kuchinda, Hirakud, Burla and Redhakhhol. The distance of the district head quarter from the state capital is around 310 km.

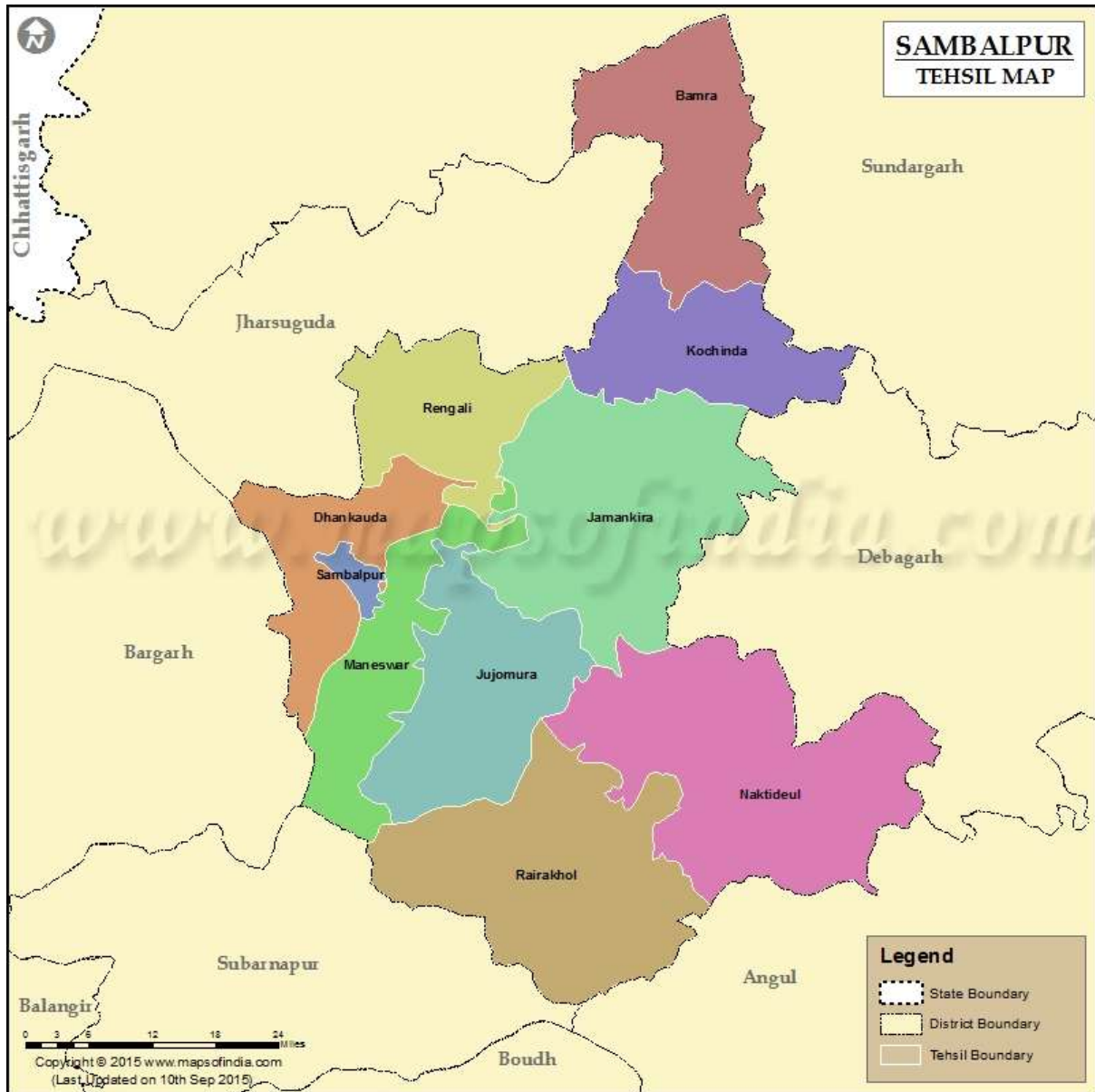
State Highway-10 connects three industrialized districts namely Sambalpur, Jharsuguda and Sundargarh with rest of the state. This is the road for transportation of coal and other minerals to industries and movement of factory produced items to other parts of the country. The road connects state capital Bhubaneswar with one of the industrial capital of state i.e. Rourkela. The road is also the conveyance route for intra and inter district movement of local inhabitants.

Major industries like Rourkela Steel Plant of SAIL, Vedant Aluminium Smelter Plant, Bhusan Power & Steel, Cement Plant of Dalmia group, Ultratech Cement Plant, Kansbahal plant of L&T, Aryan Ispat & Power Plant, OCL Iron & Steel Limited, Scan Steel Limited and numerous medium and small-scale industries are located alongside of this State Highway-10. In addition, many important establishments including Jharsuguda Airport are also located alongside of State Highway 10.

**Fig 3.1 Sambalpur Index Map**



**Fig 3.2 Tehsils of Sambalpur District**



### 3.2 ABOUT RENGALI BLOCK

Rengali is a Block positioned in Sambalpur district in Odisha. It is one among the 9 blocks of Sambalpur district and the block has 66 villages and there are total 22627 households in this Block.

As per Census 2011, Rengali's population is 91110 out of which 46340 (51%) are males and 44770 (49%) are females.

The populations of Children age 0-6 years in block are 10722 out of which male populations are 5492 and female populations are 5230.

The total literate of Rengali Block is 60525 (66%) out of which male literate are 34401 (74%) and the female literate are 26124 (58%) in Block. The total illiterate 30585(44%) out of which male illiterate are 11939 (26%) and female illiterate are 18646(42%) in the block.

The total working persons of Rengali block is 48236, 42874 are unemployed and 52273 persons are depending upon agriculture for their livelihood. Based on the 2011 census data as well as field reconnaissance by the SIA team, the demographic profile of the village is as illustrated below. Based on this the other indicators of socio-economic assessment were carried out along the study line.

### **3.3 ABOUT STUDY AREA (BOMALOI)**

Bomaloi is a Village in Rengali Tehsil in Sambalpur District of Odisha State, India. It is located 27 KM towards North from District head quarter Sambalpur, 7 KM from Rengali & 287 KM from State capital Bhubaneswar

Based on the 2011 census data as well as field reconnaissance by the SIA team, the demographic profile of the village are as illustrated below. Based on this the other indicators of socio-economic assessment were carried out along the study line.

As per the census 2011 the total households in Bomaloi village is 607 with the total population of 2621 from which male population is 1285 (49%) and female population is 1336 (51%). The children under 0-6 years population is 333 out which male population is 170 and female population 163 and the children below 6 years constitutes below 13 % of the total population. There are 1040 females per 1000 male in

the village, which is higher than Odisha state average of 979. In child sex ratio 959 females per 1000 male in the village, this is higher than Orissa state average of 941. The average family size is 4.32 and male population dominates over female population.

The Schedule Caste (SC) population are 217 (8.28%) out of which male population are 101 & female population are 116, Schedule Tribe population (ST) are 1764 (67.30%) out of which male population are 889 and female population are 875 and OBC/ GC population are 640 (24.42%) out of which male are 295 and female are 345.

The total literacy population is 1581 (60.32%) out of which male literacy is 897 and female literacy 684 and illiteracy population of the area is 1040 (39.68%) out of which male is 388 and female is 652 in village. The Odisha state literacy rate is 73% as per 2011 census.

In the study area the work force comprised of 886 (33.80%) as main workers, 479 (18.27%) are marginal workers and 1256 are (47.93%) non-workers in village.

**Table No 3.1 As per 2011 census Gender Wise and Sex Ratio Distribution**

SL	Village	HH	M	F	Total	Sex Ratio	0- 6 Years M	0- 6 Years F	0- 6 Years Total	Sex Ratio	Avg. Family Size
1	Bomaloi	607	1285	1336	2621	1040	170	163	333	959	4.32
	<b>Total</b>	<b>607</b>	<b>1285</b>	<b>1336</b>	<b>2621</b>	<b>1040</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>959</b>	<b>4.32</b>

**Table No 3.2 As per 2011 census Caste wise Distribution**

SL	Village	M. SC	F. SC	Total. SC	M. ST	F. ST	Total ST	M OBC/GC	F OBC/GC	Total. OBC/GC
1	Bomaloi	101	116	217	889	875	1764	295	345	640
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>889</b>	<b>875</b>	<b>1764</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>640</b>

**Table No 3.3 As per 2011 census Literacy of the area**

SL	Village	M	F	Total. Literate	M	F	Total Illiterate
1	Bomaloi	897	684	<b>1581</b>	388	652	<b>1040</b>

	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>897</b>	<b>684</b>	<b>1581</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>652</b>	<b>1040</b>
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**Table No 3.4 As per 2011 Workforce of the area**

SL	Village	Main Workers	Marginal worker	Total Workers	Cultivators	Agricultural Labour	Non Workers	Total
1	Bomaloi	886	479	1365	139	39	1256	<b>2621</b>
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>886</b>	<b>479</b>	<b>1365</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>1256</b>	<b>2621</b>

**Phulchanger** is a small Village/hamlet in Rengali Tehsil in Sambalpur District of Odisha & the total 55-60 HHs approximately in the village. It is located 26Km towards North from District head quarter and 280Km from State capital Bhubaneswar. Phulchanger is surrounded by Kolabira Tehsil towards North side, Dhankauda Tehsil towards South side, Jharsuguda Tehsil towards North side, Sambalpur Tehsil towards South side. The nearby cities are Jharsuguda, Brajrajnagar, Sambalpur & Belpahar. This village is surrounded by Industries like Aryan Ispat and Aditya Birla on either side.

### **3.4 SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF SURVEY AREA VILLAGES**

#### **3.4.1 Introduction: Survey Villages Area**

The social and economic conditions of the project area villages, in order to assess and evaluate the broad economic resource base and socio-economic profile of the villagers. Socio-economic data through sample survey of 10 households from project affected village was gathered for the study. Information was gathered on five broad aspects viz. demography, social, economic condition of villagers.

#### **A. Demographic Profile of area**

- I. Population
- II. Age distribution
- III. Sex ratio
- IV. Marital status

#### **B.Social Profile of the area**

- I. Religion

- II. Caste/tribes
- III. Mother tongue
- IV. Literacy rate
- V. Housing details
- VI. Source of lighting
- VII. Cooking fuel
- VIII. Health and hygiene
- IX. Source of drinking water
- X. Sanitation facilities

#### **Scio-Economic Profile of the area**

- I. Occupational status
- II. Income Profile and Poverty classification

### **3.5 DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF AREA**

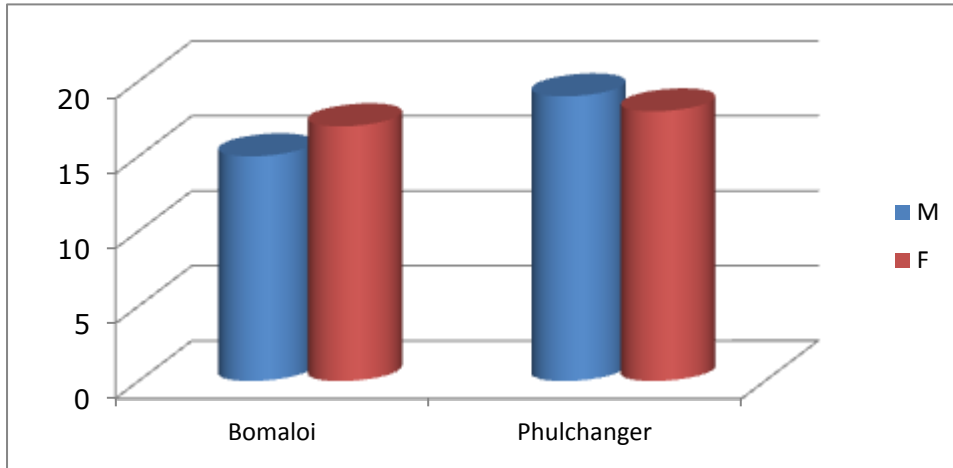
#### **3.5.1 Sex wise distribution of the Project areas**

In project area there are two village total 20HHs, the total population are 69 out of which male population are 34(49.28%) and female are 35(50.72%). The sex ratio is 1029 females per 1000 males, which is higher than Odisha state average of 979.

**Table No- 3.5 Population of Survey area**

SL	Village	HH	M	%	F	%	Total	Sex Ratio
1	Bomaloi	10	15	46.88	17	53.13	32	1133
2	Phulchanger	10	19	51.35	18	48.65	37	947
	<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>49.28</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>50.72</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>1029</b>

**Figure No-3.3 Population of Survey area**



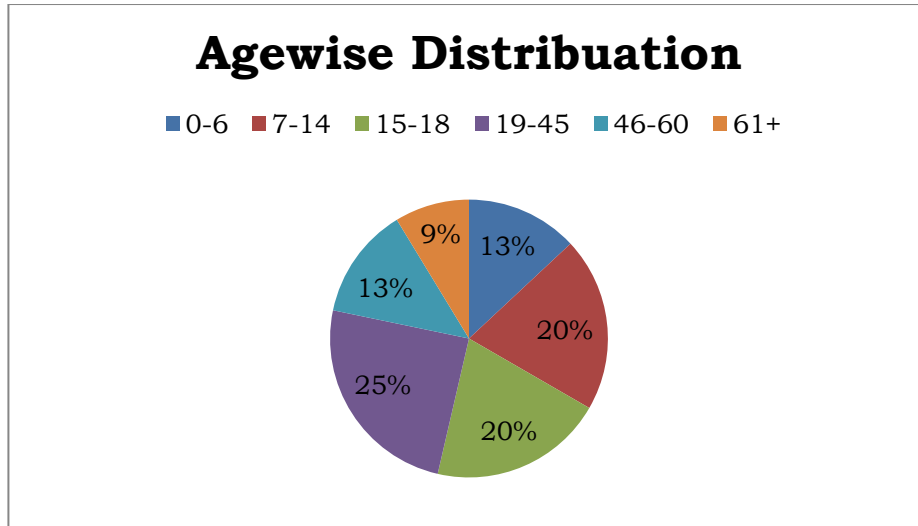
### 3.5.2 Age wise Distribution of Survey Villages

The age-group divided into 6 groups i.e. up to 0-6 are 9 (13.04%) years, between 7-14 are 14 (20.29%) years, 15-18 are 14 (20.29%) years, 19-45 are 17 (24.64%) years, 46-60 are 9 (13.04%) years, 61+ are (8.70%) years and above. The study reveals that majority of the population falls within the age group of 19-45 years, i.e. 26.64% this category is considered to be economically highly productive age group and lowest in 8.70% age group of 61+ years in the study villages.

**Table No- 3.6 Age wise Distribution Survey area**

SL	Village	0-6	7-14	15-18	19-45	46-60	61+	Total
1	Bomaloi	4	5	7	8	5	3	32
2	Phulchanger	5	9	7	6	4	3	37
	<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>69</b>

**Figure No - 3.4 Age wise Distribution Survey area**



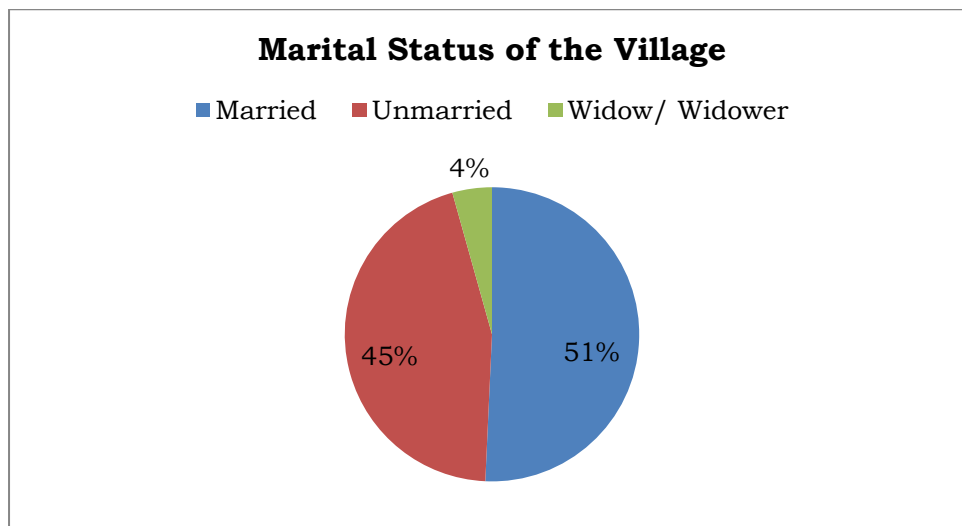
### 3.5.3 Marital status of Survey Villages

Of the total population, 35(50.82%) were married and 31(44.92%) were unmarried during the time of field survey. Only 3(4.26%) family members were widow/widower.

**Table No 3.7 Marital status of Survey Villages**

SL	Village	Married	Unmarried	Widow/ Widower	Total
1	Bomaloi	16	14	2	32
2	Phulchanger	19	17	1	37
	<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>69</b>

**Figure No - 3.5 Marital status of Survey Villages**



### 3.6 SOCIAL PROFILE OF SURVEY VILLAGES

The study has also enquired about religion of the survey households. It reveals that 100% HHs of affected villages belongs to Hindu community.

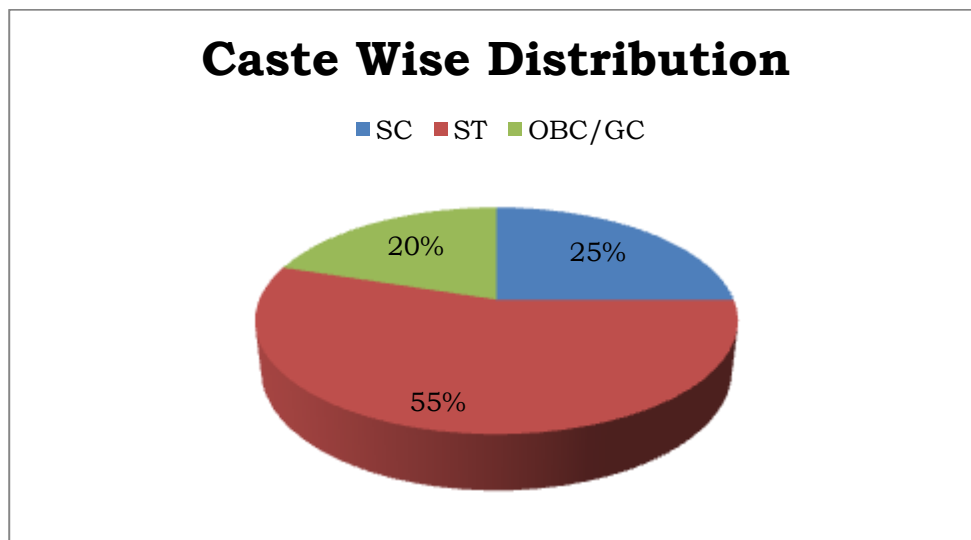
#### 3.6.2 Caste wise Distribution of Survey Villages

The Caste wise distribution of project area HHs includes ST, SC and OBC. Among the total 20 HHs, majority are Scheduled Tribe 5 (25%), Scheduled Caste are 11 (55%) and Other Backward Caste /General Caste HHs are 4(20%).The SC HHS & ST HHs are 60% of the total HHs.

**Table No- 3.8 Caste wise Distribution Survey area**

SL	Village	SC	ST	OBC/GC	Total
1	Bomaloi	2	6	2	10
2	Phulchanger	3	5	2	10
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>20</b>

**Figure No- 3.6 Caste wise Distribution Survey area**



#### 3.6.3 Education status of Survey Villages

Education is an important conduct which a person can think of development as individual and a member of society. Our progress on literacy and education fronts is not up to the mark.

The education sector in Orissa was rather neglected and undeveloped even a couple of years ago, when the state government authorities did not pay attention to its development. The condition has however improved over the years with several private learning centers being constructed in the state along with revival of Govt. schools & colleges.

In the project area total illiterate person are 17 (24.64%), literate 14 (20.29%), Primary 12(17.39%), Middle 10(14.49%), HSC 9(13.04%), Intermediate 4(5.80%) and Graduate are 3(4.35%). In Bomaloi village there are three AWC & only one AWC in Phulchanger village.

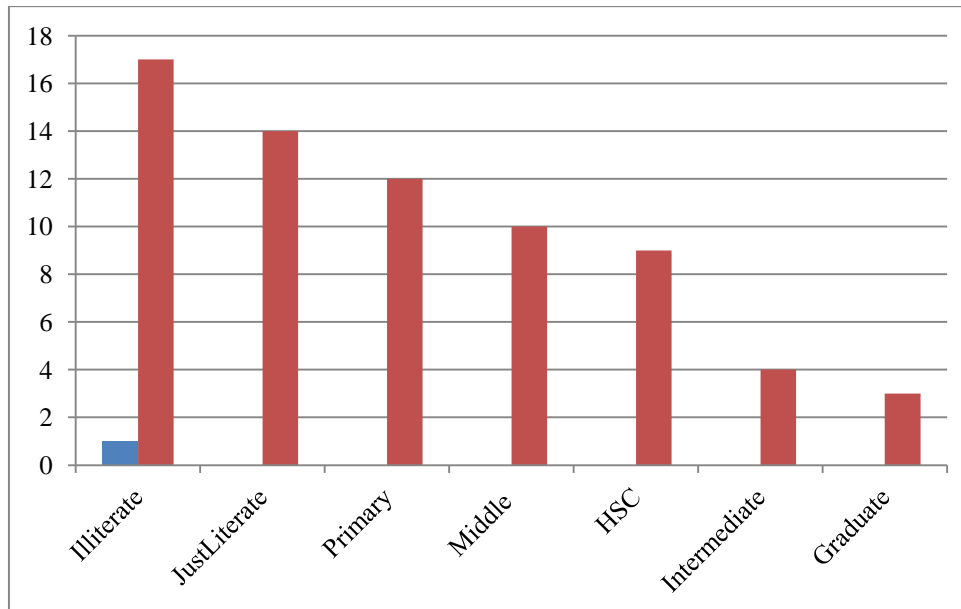
There is one primary school at Bomaloi village class from standard 1 to standard 5 co-ed pattern school. The total number of student in primary school is 113 out of which boys are 54 and girls are 59 and one girl's hostel in school campus. There are 2 teachers in the school. There is a one Upper Primary school in same campus the total number of student in school is 53 out of which boys 25 and girls 28 & the class from standard 6 to standard 8 co-ed pattern schools. There are three teachers in the school, for high school both Bomaloi village & Phulchanger village students goes to Dhoropani high school. One primary school at Phulchanger village was closed by the Govt. due to shortage of students and for primary school students of the village depend upon Bomaloi School. The College students have to go to Rengali & Sambalpur for higher education. Availability and accessibility of higher education needs to be provided to the people as their growth and economic development depends on it.

There are no toilet facilities for students as well as teachers in AWC & Upper primary School, in Upper primary school, building needs to be repaired. There is no kitchen facility for Primary school, lack of space for further enhancements as well and there is no playground for the students. Mid-day meal system is being running successfully. The students for higher education go to Rengali & Sambalpur.

**Table No- 3.9 Education status of Survey area**

SL	Village	Illiterate	Literate	Primary	Middle	HSC	Intermediate	Graduate
1	Bomaloi	9	7	4	4	5	3	2
2	Phulchanger	8	7	8	6	4	1	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>

**Figure No- 3.7 Education status of Survey area**



### 3.6.4 Language of Survey area

All households of the villages speak Odia, and Colloquial Sambalpuri as their mother tongue and as well as Hindi (but not so fluently).

### 3.6.5 Housing Pattern of Survey area

Housing and shelter have been a basic and fundamental pre- requisite for human existence. Housing facilities ensure decent human existence and housing is also a labor-intensive activity. Rural housing assumed importance because a section of the rural population appreciated doing business from home, thus making it their work place.

The type of housing has been categorized under fully pucca (concrete), kutcha (mud) with thatched or tiled roof and kutcha-pucca (semi concrete) mixed. The survey HHs houses i.e. 6(30%) are kutcha (mud) and only 6(30%) houses are kutcha-pucca (semi concrete) houses.

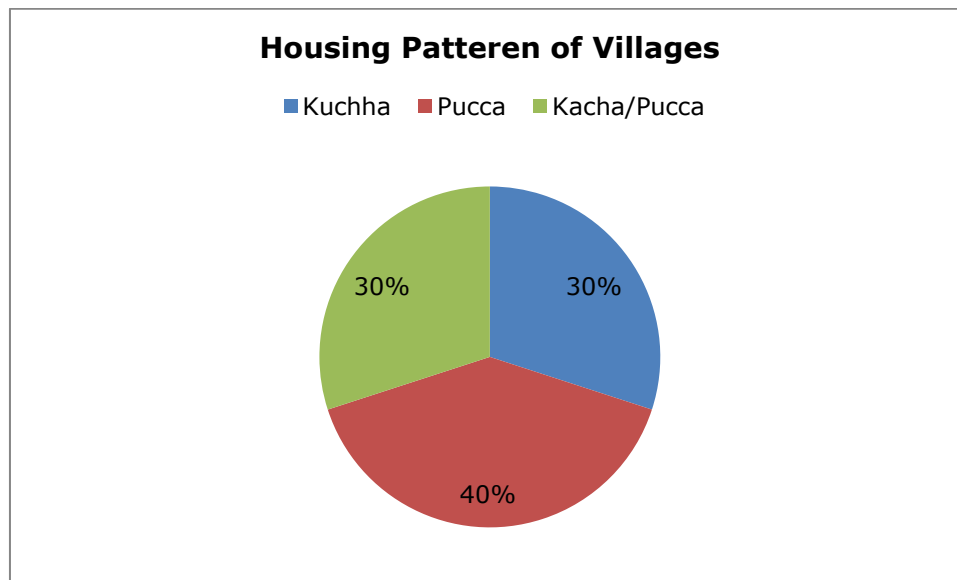
There are 8(40%) pucca houses. The community should be linked with the existing housing schemes propagated by the government to improve the housing condition.

The central housing scheme of **Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana (Grameen)** and the State housing scheme of **Biju Pucca Ghar Yojana** is also going on villages, but was not running successfully in the project areas. The surveyed households do not have toilet facilities within or adjacent to their houses.

**Table No- 3.10 Housing status of Survey area**

SL	Village	Kuchha	Pucca	Kacha/Pucca
1	Bomaloi	3	5	2
2	Phulchanger	3	3	4
	<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>

**Figure No- 3.8 Housing status of Survey area**



### 3.5.6 Cooking Pattern of Survey area

The majority of populations are using wood as the primary fuel for cooking. Some of the villagers using cow dung & LPG as cooking fuel.

### **3.5.7 Drinking water facilities of Survey area**

Most villages in India are without adequate facilities for drinking water, several rural water supply schemes have been taken up under the programs for community development. Water-borne and other allied diseases are responsible for large incidences of mortality and morbidity in the community. These can be brought under control by providing protected water.

In villages, drinking water problem exists. The major sources of drinking water are available by means of supply water once in morning and once in afternoon, which cannot fulfill the daily drinking water requirement of the total population of the Phulchanger village area only 40% of the households is getting drink water facilities provided by the Aryan Ispat and Power Pvt. Ltd, in Bomaloi village there is no issue of drinking water. There are 17 tube wells available in both villages out of which 5 tube wells are in defunct stage.

### **3.5.8 Source of Light**

In both the villages in the study area 100% have been electrified. The street light facilities are available but some of them are not working.

### **3.5.9 Health Facilities in Survey area**

In both the villages sanitation condition is not good & open defecation practice in the area continues. There is no community toilet or urinal available within the area. However due to lack of water supply some parts of villages and newly built toilets are not functional. The Swachh Bharat Mission is going on for construction of new toilet but it is not been successful due to appropriate awareness. There is no drainage system available in the Village. There is no system for collection of garbage on street and the drain water discharges to the nearby nalla. In the surveyed households do not have toilet facilities within or

adjacent to their houses. In the survey area 75% families usually go for open defecation & only 25% have own toilets.

The district has a three tier public health care system viz. village level, Block level and District level. There are primary health centres, private clinics, government hospitals and drug vendors that meet the basic health care needs of people in the district. Services provided include disease prevention and mother and child health care.

The Health & Family Welfare Department of the State Government has responsibility of maintaining and developing the health care system. The public health, sanitation and hospitals are the exclusive responsibilities of the State. The Govt. provides financial support for the basic health system and infrastructural development in rural area. The Govt. & Aryan Ispat and Steels Pvt. Ltd provide free ambulance service 24\*7.

In the project area ANM center at near Gram Panchayat office, dispensary of Aryan Ispat and Power Private Limited and CHC at Laida 25 km distance from the village. The Government hospital facilities available at Rengali & Sambalpur. The main health issue in the project area is TB & skin disease.

**Table No-3.11 National Norm for Health Care Facilities**

SL No	Item	Norm
1	At least one trained Dai	For each Village
2	Trained village health guide	For each village per 1000 population
3	Sub - Centre	For 5000 population in plain area and 3000 population in tribal, hilly and backward areas.
4	PHC	For 30000 population in plain area and 20000 population in tribal, hilly and backward areas.

5	CHC	For 1-1.2 lakh population.
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### 3.6 LIVELIHOOD PATTERN OF THE AREA

Occupational structure is a prime indicator of development of an economy. It determines the employment status, nature of employment as well as economic position and standard of living of persons. It will also be helpful for the planners to develop strategies for area-wise development. The study recorded and assessed the occupation base for livelihood and skills of the family head, so that project impacts could be assessed. The two types of occupations i.e. primary and subsidiary occupation of the affected families have been collected during the course of the baseline survey. The present study tries to find out occupational pattern of people in affected village. The economy of the area is therefore dominated by the nearby plant and related activity. Agriculture is also practiced and is dependent on the monsoons. The plant activity has led to the socio-economic development of this area which otherwise was a backward region of the state. The livelihood in mixed type with Govt. services, small business and petty contactor. In Phulchanger village only 30% HHs are Ration Card holders and due to BPL supply of food grains the basic need for agriculture has drastically reduced overtime. Along with regular job and livelihood pattern most of the HH have some or other form of domestic animals such as hen, goat, cow etc.

#### 3.6.1 Veterinary system of Survey area

The project area contains great cattle population consisting of cows, buffaloes, bullocks, goats, sheep, poultry etc. The bullocks are used for ploughing harrowing & intercultural cultivation. These animals are assets for earning a subsidiary income either by helping in the field or by sale of dairy and poultry products. Authorized veterinary assistants are available for consultation in the study area.

### 3.7 INFRASTRUCTURE FACILITIES OF THE AREA

Transportation forms an integral part of mandated civic amenities and plays a key role in the socio-economic development of any society. It is through a network of various transportation systems that the fragmented markets are integrated, consuming hinterlands are linked to production centers, and administrative, commercial, cultural and religious centers are connected and made accessible for the general populace.

Distance of the institution has direct impact on access by people. It is observed that the common public facilities are daily market, weekly market, health facilities, college, Panchayat office, Block office, Bank & Fair shops are accessible by the people of the village with average distance of 1km-40km. The information collected on various service facilities is given below:-

**Table No-3.12 Infrastructure Facilities of the Project Area**

Sl No	Category	Numbers	Location/s	Accessibility in Distance from Project area
1	AWC	4	Three in Bomaloi & one in Phulchanger village	Within 5km
2	Primary School/ Upper Primary School	2	Bomaloi	Within 5km
3	High School	1	Dhoropani	2km-&km
4	College(General)		Rengali & Sambalpur	10km & 40Km
5	Technical Institution / Higher Education		Rengali & Sambalpur	10km & 40Km
6	Daily Market		Bomaloi	Within 5km
7	Weekly Market	2	Bomaloi Village (Sunday) Dhoropani Village (Wednesday)	Within 5-7km
8	Police Station	1	Thelkuli	7km
9	Panchayat Office	1	Bomaloi	Within 5km
10	R.I. Office	1	Lapanga	4km
11	Post Office	2	Bomaloi	Within 5km

12	ANM Centre	1	Near Panchayat Office at- Bomaloi	
13	Sub- Centre	-	-	
14	CHC	1	Laida	25km
15	Bank/ ATM	1	Bomaloi	Within 5km
16	District Head quarters/ Tehsil	1	Sambalpur	40km
17	Bus Stand	1	Rengali	10km
18	Nearest Railway Stations	2	Lapanga & Rengali	5km& 10km
19	Animal Hospital & Dispensary	1	Rengali	10km
20	Burial Ground	1	Bomaloi	1km
21	Community Centre	1	Within Village	
22	Club	3	Within Village	
23	Temple	2	Bomaloi	
24	PDS Centre	1	At GP office Bomaloi	

### 3.8 FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION (FGD) AND ITS FINDINGS

After due evaluation of the area with personal and group interactions with local people through interview process, focus group discussion was conducted in the village. Some local people & prominent personalities from the local area and SIA team members of Ardra Consulting Services Pvt. Ltd. were present in the meeting. The participants present in the FGD have signed in the circulated signature sheet. During the process of interview due to local request, no photographs were taken.

#### 3.8.1 Discussion Points and Out Comes

- Provide drinking water facility for Phulchanger villagers.
- To provide suitable employment to unemployed youth in the village.
- Construction of Kitchen building in Primary school.
- Construction of toilet for AWC, Upper Primary School & Renovation of School building.

- To reopen the Primary school in Phulchanger village which is closed.
- Improvement of medical facilities
- Facilitation of training program to SHGs group in village.
- Provide modern technology facility to farmers for cultivation of crops with lift irrigation facilities
- Repair of Street light system.
- Repair of defunct tube wells.
- Assist in accelerating housing scheme of both Central / State, Pradhanmantri Awas Yojan/ Biju Pucca Ghar Yojana in the survey area.
- There is no playground for school children.

### 3.8.2 FGD Signature Sheet

**LIST OF PARTICIPANTS**

Sl. No.	Name	Occupation	Sex	Age	Signature	Phone Numbers
01	Rudra Masik	Dress Sheck	M	29	Rudra Masik	9178959851
02	Hemakisan	Labourer	M	47	Hemakisan	
03	Maori Kisan	Labourer	M	42	Maori Kisan	
04	Nabin Kisan	Labourer	M	30	Nabin Kisan	
05	Sipen Kisan	Labourer	M	32	Sipen Kisan	8992374942
06	Sosie Pradhan	Labourer	M	36	Sushil Pradhan	9114820988

Sl.	Name	Occupation	Sex	Age	Signature	Phone Numbers
07	Rabi Pradhan	farmer	M	60	ନିତ୍ୟ ନାଥ	
08	Deba Kisan	farmer	M	45	ଦେବ କିଶୋର	
09	Mahendra Kisan	farmer	M	41	ମହେନ୍ଦ୍ର କିଶୋର	7978391953
10	Durgarajha	farmer	M	45	ଦୁର୍ଗରାଜ	8919543017.
11	Suresh Kisan	farmer	M	35	ସୁରେଶ	8984051251
12	Pabitra Kisan	farmer	M	45	ପବିତ୍ରା କିଶୋର	8984209326
13	Preed Kisan	farmer	M	39	ପ୍ରେମ୍ କିଶୋର	8294842938
14	Prasanna Sharker	Master Writo	M	42	ପ୍ରସାନ୍ନା ଶର୍ମା	9558035347
15	Gopaul Matha Shankar	all	M	65	ଗୋପାଳ ମଥା	
16	Kanjabehin Anshhi	farmer	M	63	କଞ୍ଜାବେନ ଅଂଶି	7008797448
17	Pranab Kumar	farmer	M	45	ପ୍ରମୋଦ କୁମାର	8117825830
18	Seenu Kisan	farmer	M	62	ସିନୁ କିଶୋର	

Focus Group Discussion

1. Name of Village: *Bomalo*
2. Name of GP: *Bomalo*
3. Name of Block: *Rengali*
4. Name of Tahasil: *Rengali*
5. Name of District: *Sambalpur*

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Sl. No.	Name	Occupation	Sex	Age	Signature	Phone Numbers
01	Rudra Masri	Business	M	29	Rudra Masri	9178959851
02	Hemant Kumar	Farmer	M	47	Hemant Kumar	
03	Manoj Kumar	Farmer	M	42	Manoj Kumar	
04	Nabin Kumar	Farmer	M	30	Nabin Kumar	
05	Bipin Kumar	Farmer	M	32	Bipin Kumar	899297949442
06	Susil Pradhan	Farmer	M	36	Susil Pradhan	9114820988

### 3.8.3 Survey Photographs



## CHAPTER- IV GAP ANALYSIS

### 4.1 NEED ANALYSIS OF THE TARGET BENEFICIARIES IN THE PROJECT AREA

Although there is no limit to the need however based on the living standard of people around, which is set as benchmark for rest of the common people in order to identify the gap in bringing an equality status. In consideration to their socio-economic status, the parities, the differential opportunities, unequal access to basic resources and ongoing state & central Government programs were evaluated to identify the gaps.

Various needs were identified during the base line survey in the proposed project attached area. Due to the industrialization people have somehow detached out of their traditional livelihood practice and have come to be a safeguard of industrial development within the area. They need to emphasize in order to actualize inclusive growth through involvement and participation methodology. Therefore a process is adopted to focus their issues on the major problems they are facing and address them on priority basis as per the socio-economic indicators as have been given below.

- To promote backyard gardening in order to continue agriculture.
- Limited livelihood opportunities for women.
- Health and sanitation program with safe drinking water and toilet facility for all.
- Lack of educational facilities particularly for girl students and education for all.
- Unemployment issues tied with lack of skills and opportunity.
- Lack of entrepreneurial skills amongst the youth of the area.
- Due to geographical positioning and industrial boundaries restrict the natural flow of water causing flash flood situations during rain.

In the assessment of socio-economic conditions, few indicators were identified for further attention and strategic planning as given below:

## **4.2 HEALTH & HYGIENE**

There are some industries around the SIA village area. Due to Industrial pollution people are facing health issues such as Asthma, T.B. & Skin diseases. Safe drinking water supply and basic sanitation are so intrinsically linked to human and ecosystem that it is most essential components of a safe and healthy life. Because of limited access to functioning, safe toilets, 75% of the population defecates in the open.

Although it comes under Panchayat area, the collection of solid waste practice is very poor, for which at places domestic solid waste are dumped. This has issues with health and hygiene. The various gaps in this sector have been identified as below:

- Construction of community toilet for Men & women
- Although each domestic HH have toilet facilities, there no common toilets for Anganwadi and in weekly market areas.
- Supply of Dustbin to common market areas and local composting facilities
- Drinking Water supply.

## **4.3 INFRASTRUCTURAL NEEDS**

The growth of population and intensive industrialization in and around the study area has created a need for adequate infrastructure at par with the local modern facilities in order to be in-synch with the local standards of living. Some of the areas which need attention and are doable by the industry are listed as below:

1. Defining the slope by construction of a drainage system for channelizing the runoff water will assist to reduce the damage due to flash floods.
2. Revival of some of the defunct light posts, tube wells and ponds within the area can minimize the water scarcity problem.
3. Renovation of ICDS centers & Schools
4. Supply of Bench & Desk, Study materials, Supply sports materials to ICDS & all the school for development of extracurricular activities
5. Renovation of village schools with adequate Sanitation facilities for boys and girls along with overhead tanks for retention of the rolling students.
6. If industrial based skill development program can be implemented for the youth the Unemployment issues will be drastically dismiss.

#### **4.4 LIVELIHOOD SUPPORT**

The pattern shows that majority of the population depends on wage from nearby industries, which is an indication of the local livelihood dependency. Again most of the wage-earners are skilled and semi-skilled workforce engaged in various niche skills required in the nearby industries. Due to lack of technical skills like Smithy, Carpentry, Mechanical, Electrical and Civil subjects, the engagement of local youth in secondary industrial shops is not so prevalent.

Other than industrial work force, there are other avenues of livelihood support. Again due to intensity of Industrialization, the dependency on agriculture has drastically reduced. Further there is insufficient water available for Year-wise agriculture practice. Most important is the mindset of the local people to generate a second income source for betterment of their livelihood pattern, which is to be motivated and cultured. Irrespective of having own land for residence in the village

with sufficient backyard provisions, people here depend on the local market for Day-to-day vegetables and grocery. With a little impetus and motivation, each household can develop a back-yard kitchen garden, which can be of great assistance to family budget.

#### 4.5 LOCAL CONSENSUS

1. Vocational or skill training of the project areas.
2. To engage the vocationally trained family members in the project or other ancillary units for earning income. More focus may be given to engage the BPL families.
3. Training and market linkage support to the women family members through Self Help Groups (SHGs).
4. The revolving fund supports to the Women Self Help Groups (WSHGs) or link them with the financial institutions for availing loan to start individual or group income generating activities.
5. Facilitate or provide agriculture extension services for adoption of improved agriculture practices, which would increase the productivity and income from agriculture. It will help agriculture carried out by the project affected village more remunerative.
6. The fruit or non-fruit bearing trees may be provided to the affected families for plantation to compensate the loss of trees owned by the families. Community plantation drive may be initiated in the affected villages.
7. Effort may be made to link the **Madhu Babu Pension Yojana** (MBPY) providing financial assistance to the destitute elderly and destitute differently and widows.
8. Awareness generation program may be conducted in the project affected village to improve maternal and child health & nutrition status, on construction of toilets and stopping open defecation and on appropriate hand washing & hygiene practices.

9. Efforts must be taken not only to create adequate water sources, but also for the maintenance and upkeep of the water sources created in the project villages.
10. Attempts must be made to provide better facilities for education and health care. Health care delivery through the ICDS schemes, which has gained acceptance by the community, should be strengthened. Along with it, better diagnostic and treatment facilities must be provided.
11. Participate in community programs like games, tournaments and religious functions will reduce the social distance between the villagers and the corporate entities.
12. In order to meet the water demand for agriculture, the watershed programs need to be strengthened.

## CHAPTER- V

### 5.1 CSR PLANNING

The plant is a steel & power plant having semi-mechanized operation. It is a labor-intensive project. However, depending on the production schedule, there will be additional technical labor engaged for operation. The finished products will be transported by both rail and road. The transportation load will not add much to the existing load on the said road system.

Appropriate plantation program shall be undertaken along with the developmental program to at least cover the boundary areas with thick and tall plants for containment of the air borne pollutants within the premises, which is duly reflected in the land use plan. There will not be any further infrastructural development other than needed for the commissioning of the total project components. This expansion-cum-modification shall utilize the existing infrastructural facilities for all purposes.

From the very beginning of the identification of community needs of the proposed project locations, the thought process was to build the community strength empowering them through socio-economical parameters like training and capacity building programs, providing them opportunities in the field of livelihood and other income generating activities, health services to see overall changes in the life pattern of the community.

In lieu of the above fact, the company adopts two of the local villages for total integrated development of the village within its means and supports the village in Health, Education, Women Empowerment and Sanitation programs.

**a) Self-Help Groups (SHG's)**

There are 15 Women self-help groups which are currently operating in the study area, Women empowerment programs through Self-Help Groups to be extended to another 10-15 nos. of new Women Self-Help Groups in these two villages, particularly to learn Poultry, Goat & Sheep rearing, Beauty parlour course, candle making, preparation of phenyl, badi, papad etc, stitching & sewing for the community. This will be an added income to their family and keep them engaged in a productive way.

**(b) Supports for Social Welfare Organizations**

M/s Aryan Ispat and Power Private Limited has vouched for support to some identified NGOs working around the concerned areas for some of the identified causes aligning with several government missions as recognized from the GAP analysis. This is with an objective of aligning the corporate effort with state and national programs for a better implementation with resource reinforcement. The identified areas are as follows;

- Central government scheme of Swachha Bharat Mission with a slogan of “Keep My Village Clean”- targeting solid waste management & Stopping open defecation.
- Awareness programs to use toilets and make the village defecation free – Engaging house wives and kids, as well as involving schools to propagate the subject.
- Engaging Swachha Sevak educated girls to teach women above 20 years and make them literate – So that if women in the house will be educated, then the kids will as well.
- Coordinate with the village committee to identify resources for employment/education/sanitation program/community development programs and keep an accountability of the spending for transparency.

**(c) Healthcare Projects**

The healthcare projects of Aryan Ispat and Power Private Limited shall include facilitation of doctors in project areas periodic woman health checkups. As a matter of social responsibility, Aryan Ispat and Power Private Limited have provided one ambulance services 24 x 7 for village. Ambulance services will be extended to the local villagers during their need. Prioritization of such shall be taken up for women and child issues.

**(d) Livelihood Program**

As agricultural practices day by day have faded away with intensity of industrialization, hence focus should be given to back-yard organic farming for sustainable growth of vegetables and fruits as a support to the livelihood program this can be achieved by utilizing the domestic waste for composting and self dependency for the non-working women households. The CSR effort will be continued by the company based on its yearly profit in same, areas of educational support, women enterprise & self dependency, livelihood based skill development, socio-cultural events & development of sports among youths. M/s Aryan Ispat and Power Private Limited will make a sincere effort to improve the socio-economic status of the local habitants. A welfare scheme will be prepared by the company for the socio economic development of the area. The scheme will envisage promotion of education in the adjoining villages by giving aid to the local schools, providing drinking water facility and organizing health check up programs. Local people will be given free seedlings to develop greeneries all around. The progress of the scheme will be reviewed periodically and further action will be taken as deemed fit. Moreover as a bigger responsibility, the local villagers will be motivated for social plantation instrumenting the school kids. The trees should be mostly fruit bearing in nature with average canopy cover for pollution prevention.

Periodic qualities checks of the local drinking water will be carried out, particularly in summer and rainy seasons and bring the same awareness amongst the local villagers for safe drinking water.

**Table No.5.1: Year wise CSR Spending**

<b>ARYAN ISPAT &amp; POWER PVT. LTD.</b>				
Village: Bomaloi, Tehsil: Rengali. Dist. Sambalpur 768212, Odisha				
<b>Expenditure incurred on Corporate Social Responsibility as on 31.03.2021</b>				
Sl. No.	Year	Name of the sector in which the expenditure incurred	Expenditure incurred by the industry on Corporate Social Responsibility (Rs. Lakhs)	Remarks
1	2006-07	Education	1.08	Salary of teachers in 3 villages
2		Drinking water supply	1.54	Continuous water supply to villages
3		Water supply	4.30	Bore wells
4		Health	0.30	Regular health check up
5		Health	0.90	Ambulance facility
		<b>Total</b>	<b>7.62</b>	
6	2007-08	Education	1.44	Salary of teachers in 3 villages
7		Drinking water supply	1.56	Continuous water supply to villages
8		Social	1.50	Temple repairing and boundary wall
9		Health	0.40	Regular health check up
10		Health	0.85	Ambulance facility
		<b>Total</b>	<b>5.75</b>	
11	2008-09	Education	1.44	Salary of teachers in 3 villages
12		Education	2.00	School repairing & boundary wall
13		Road	60.00	Construction of road
14		Drinking water supply	1.56	Continuous water supply to villages
15		Social	4.00	Repair & maintenance of Comrn.Hall
16		Health	0.45	Regular health check up
17	Health	0.95	Ambulance facility	
		<b>Total</b>	<b>70.40</b>	
18	2009-10	Education	1.44	Salary of teachers in 3 villages
19		Drinking water supply	1.56	Continuous water supply to villages
20		Health	0.40	Regular health check up
21		Health	1.00	Ambulance facility
		<b>Total</b>	<b>4.40</b>	
22	2010-11	Education & sports	2.76	Salary of teachers in 3 villages & to Rishikela Sevashram
23		Drinking water supply	1.60	Continuous water supply to villages
24		Health	0.50	Regular health check up
25		Health	0.95	Ambulance facility
		<b>Total</b>	<b>5.81</b>	
26	2011-12	For Mandir	2.19	
27		Road	9.52	Phulchanganr vilage
28		Borewells	3.21	Bomaloi villages
29		Borewell repairing	0.65	Gurupali vilage
30		Education	5.15	Teachers salary, Books & stationery & to Rishikela Sevashram
31		Drinking water supply	0.85	Continuous water supply to villages
32		Social activities	2.01	For Lokmohatsav and Utkal Arya Pratibidhi Sabha, etc
33		Games	0.29	Football team
34		Flood Relief	0.60	
35		Health	1.60	Ambulance facility
		<b>Total</b>	<b>25.07</b>	
36	2012-13	Education	0.98	Salary of School teachers in 3 villages
37		Drinking water supply	0.70	Continuous water supply to villages
38		Football team, Chess Academy etc	0.25	
39		Tense I.T.I.	0.05	
40		Road repairing	0.17	Phulchanganr Vilage
41		Funeral Exp. - Jaya Kishan	0.15	
42		Jungle Suraksha Committee	0.25	
43		Health	0.82	Ambulance facility
44		Social activities	2.53	
		<b>Total</b>	<b>5.90</b>	
45	2013-14	Education	1.44	Salary of School teachers in 3 villages
46		Drinking water supply	0.90	Continuous water supply to villages
47		Health	0.80	Ambulance facility
48		Social activities	3.55	
49		Blood Donation Camp	0.20	
50		Flood Relief	4.00	at Barpada
51		Construction of G.M Collage Road	26.00	
52		Pond	10.00	for Phulchanganr vilage
		<b>Total</b>	<b>48.89</b>	




## ARYAN ISPAT & POWER PVT. LTD.

Village: Bomaloi, Tehsil: Rengali, Dist. Sambalpur 768212, Odisha

### Expenditure incurred on Corporate Social Responsibility as on 31.03.2021

Sl. No.	Year	Name of the sector in which the expenditure incurred	Expenditure incurred by the industry on Corporate Social Responsibility (Rs. Lakhs)	Remarks
53	2014-15	Distribution & plantation of seedlings	0.91	
54		Drinking water supply	1.50	Continuous water supply to villages
55		Education	1.64	Salary of School teachers in 3 villages
56		Flood Relief	1.50	At Sambalpur
57		Health	2.05	Ambulance facility
58		Health	1.20	Doctor visit to nearby villages
59		Health	0.50	Awareness & Prevention programme on Dengu 4 nos. of villages
60		Health Checkup	0.49	Regular health check up & Medicine distribution
61		Social activities	3.05	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>13.89</b>
62	2015-16	Drinking water supply	1.50	Continuous water supply to villages
63		Education	1.64	Salary of School teachers in 3 villages
64		Health	1.90	Ambulance facility
65		Health Checkup	0.60	Regular health check up & Medicine distribution
66		Social activities	3.00	
67		Laying of Drinking water pipeline	3.20	To Phulchangan village
		<b>Total</b>	<b>11.84</b>	
68	2016-17	Drinking water supply	1.50	Continuous water supply to villages
69		Education	1.64	Salary of School teachers in 3 villages
70		Health	1.20	Ambulance facility
71		Health Checkup	0.50	Regular health check up & Medicine distribution
72		Social activities	4.50	
		<b>Total</b>	<b>9.44</b>	
73	2017-18	Drinking water supply	2.16	Continuous water supply to villages
74		Education	1.52	Salary of School teachers in 3 villages
75		Health	4.20	Ambulance facility
76		Health Checkup	0.70	Regular health check up & Medicine distribution
77		Social activities	3.50	
78		Renovation of Jail chowk, Sambalpur	4.00	
79	Construction of Gymnasium	24.00	at VRS Stadium, Sambalpur	
80	Roof Top construction of Transit House	5.00	at Brutspara Chowk, Sambalpur	
		<b>Total</b>	<b>46.08</b>	
81	2018-19	Drinking water supply	1.50	Continuous water supply to villages
82		Education	1.64	Salary of School teachers in 3 villages
83		Health	1.25	Ambulance facility
84		Social activities	0.50	
85		Street light at Phulchangan village	3.10	
		<b>Total</b>	<b>8.29</b>	
86	2019-20	Drinking water supply	2.10	Continuous water supply to villages
87		Education	1.54	Salary of School teachers in 3 villages
88		Health	3.30	Ambulance facility
89		Social activities	1.35	
90		Street light at Phulchangan village	0.50	
		<b>Total</b>	<b>7.89</b>	
91	2020-21	Drinking water supply	1.70	Continuous water supply to villages
92		Education	1.54	Salary of School teachers in 3 villages
93		Health	1.25	Ambulance facility
94		Health	1.00	for COVID 19
95		Social activities	1.20	
		<b>Total</b>	<b>6.79</b>	
		<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>279.39</b>	

  
**S.N. SHARMA**  
 Vice President

## 5.2 IMPLEMENTATION RECOMMENDATIONS

The concept of Private-Public Partnership (PPP) should be applied in the effective implementation of CSR i.e. government and business houses should act in collaboration for the cause.

The Human Resource Department (at the political and private level both) should be entrusted with the responsibility of measuring and evaluating in CSR activities. It can be done in two forms –

(a) Direct results, such as, economic and financial savings (b) indirect results like increase in employee satisfaction, less absenteeism, less employee turnover evaluated by staff surveys:

- Periodic review of the CSR activities should be conducted by every business entity so as to identify the pitfalls and the areas left out.
- Innovation should essentially be a matter of concern; be it searching the untouched areas and scope of CSR or the formulation of CSR strategy or the implementation thereof.
- NGOs should be encouraged to act in collaboration for the CSR activities under different schemes and projects as they play a crucial role in the upliftment of the masses.

## 5.3 IMPLEMENTATION METHODOLOGY

All projects are to be planned in a participatory manner, in consultation with the community, literally sitting with them, and gauging their basic needs. Plant management should take recourse to "Participatory Rural Appraisal", which is an appropriate mapping process. Subsequently, based on a consensus and in discussion with the village level, prioritize requirements. And thus a project is to be born to implement. Implementation is the responsibility of the community and management team jointly, as is the monitoring of

milestones and the other aspects. Monitoring entails physical verification of the progress and the actual output of the project.

Village meetings are to be held periodically to absorb the feedbacks on the benefits to the community programs and the areas where there need to be beefed up. Initially the management of M/s Aryan Ispat and Power Private Limited should try and ensure that while in the short term they have to do enormous hand-holding, the projects become sustainable by the beneficiaries over the long haul. Once this stage is reached, the management can withdraw and the program support and can be self sustainable. In this way we do not build a culture of dependence, instead we make the villagers self-reliant.

For an efficient system and implementation practice, village committees are to be formed which should send their representatives to the constituted peripheral development committee, constituted with the industry / proponents, representatives of the concerned village committee, local administrative representatives. This Peripheral Development Committee shall prioritize the areas of work and work schedule, which shall be jointly monitored by the Industry/ proponent and the respective village committee. After due completion of the project, the project results along with the financial implications shall be shared with the “Peripheral Development Committee” for transparency of implementation.

### **Formulation of Individual Village Committee**

Village will be having a selective group of people either by election or by selection to represent the village & to put forth demands before the Development Committee in order to allocate funds for utilization in the identified area for sustainable programs. One or two elderly persons in the village, the school teachers & AWC workers should be chosen for local representatives of the village in this committee.

## 5.4 CORPORATE SOCIAL POLICY

The evolving Corporate Policy will be adjusted periodically based on the target areas and their performance results, which shall be monitored by M/s Aryan Ispat and Power Private Limited.

- To benchmark a company's current operations and impact on society and the environment in order to know how and where they can improve.
- To show stakeholders that a company is investing in community and environmental stewardship.
- Whole point of a CSR report should be to understand and showcase how business was conducted in the past so a company can plot a course to do better in the future. While sharing the success of your CSR strategy is good, don't make the mistake of dwelling on the past CSR successes and forget to focus on future goals.
- In addition, be absolutely clear about their future goals and how to plan to achieve them. This will help the organization and their stakeholders to measure the success of that particular plan.

## 5.5 CSR REPORTING AND SHOWCASING

The primary intent of CSR Reporting is to attempt for portraying the relationship between the Corporate and Community at large in order to enhance the communication between the two for a sustainable growth of business. CSR reports go beyond the financial facts and figures of interest to investors to describe a company's relations with the full range of its stakeholders: employees, customers, communities, suppliers, governments and the environment.

The nine categories of reporting parameters are: Social/Community; Philanthropy; Integrated (Annual Financial and Non-Financial);

Sustainability (Environmental/Social/Economic); Corporate Responsibility (EHS / Community / Social); Environment, Health and Safety and Community; and Environment and Social Causes.

The financial implications of CSR activities may be registered in a format as given in the table below, as well as be included in the general ledger for common accounting for clarity and transparency. More so, it is a mandate by virtue of the CSR guidelines as per the revised Company's Act 2016. The following heads of accounts is been given as a template, subjected to change based on the recommendation of CSR committee in future.

**Table No 5.2: Format for CSR Annual Record Maintenance**

SL	Category	Activities	Description of Location / Area/Community Spending for Year 2021-22*	Amount Spent in INR
1	Health & Sanitation	Facilitation of Drinking water		
2		Facilitation of Health Care		
3		Community Toilets and Bathrooms		
4	Education and Literacy	Educational Promotions		
5		Developing Infrastructure and educational equipments		
6	Basic Infrastructure	Roads & Infrastructure		
7		Refurbishing Old Tube wells / Ponds /Dug wells		
8	Village / Community Reinforcement	Community Development Projects		
9	Social Cause	Women Empowerment		
10		Cultural /Sports / SHG Support & strengthening		
11	Awareness Development	Awareness programs / Training & Capacity Development		

12	Plantation Programs	Social Plantation and Avenue Plantation		
<b>Total</b>				

## 5.6 CSR COMMITTEE

To monitor the CSR policies and activities of the company there should be a CSR Committee.

As provided under Section 135(1) itself, the companies shall be required to constitute Corporate Social Responsibility Committee of the Board “hereinafter CSR Committee”. The CSR Committee shall be comprised of 3 or more directors, out of which at least one director shall be an independent director.

The Committee shall meet at least twice in a year to discuss and review the CSR activities and policy. The quorum shall be two members are required to be present for the proceeding to take place.

The Chairperson and members of the committee will recommend a formal CSR Policy, this document and will recommend particular CSR activities, set forth a budget, describe how the company will implement the project, and establish a transparent means to monitor progress.

The Board of Directors on its own and/or on the recommendation of CSR committee can amend its policy as and when required deemed fit. Any or all provisions of CSR Policy would be subjected to revision/ amendment in accordance with the regulations on the subject as may be issued from relevant statutory authorities, from time to time.

### 5.6.1 Benefits of CSR Activities:-

Now CSR is a mandated practice in India. This practice is benefited for both companies as well as for Society.

#### **Benefits for the Company:**

- CSR creates a platform of image building for companies. It provides a better brand recognition.
- It improves relation with stakeholder as well as motivates its employees for retaining their jobs.
- CSR practice attracts investors, vendors and increases sales & customer loyalty.
- CSR also is beneficial for risk mitigation and is helpful for being compliant with government regulations and legal provisions.
- It improves business reputations, makes easier access to capital for organizational growth.
- It saves operational cost and improves financial performance.

#### **Benefits for Society:-**

CSR practices not only, benefits the company by creating a good will and support system, but also helps in supporting the wellbeing of the locals with enhanced livelihood support for a sustainable development of the area.

- It creates scope for better education.
- Availability of better employment opportunities.
- Availability of technology and infrastructure to the society.
- Motivate and aware to the society about natural environment protection and sustainable livelihood.
- Availability of better health care facility.
- Improves quality of living.
- Develops sense of security & belongingness.

## **5.7 CONCLUSION**

The stories do a great job of showing the types of relationships CSR efforts have with community and the environment. However, they don't give a company and its stakeholder's baseline metrics to test against and evaluate the success of future CSR efforts.

The company should be committed to be a good corporate citizen not only in compliance with all relevant laws and regulations but also by actively assisting in the improvement of the quality of life in which it operates with the objective of making them self reliant. The social responsibility is to support community initiatives in community health, family welfare, water management, vocational training, education and literacy. It will be reviewed periodically in consonance with national and regional priorities. The company not to treat these activities as optional but would strive to incorporate them as integral part of its business plan. The company would encourage volunteering amongst its employees and help them to work in the communities. Corporate Social Responsibility has no boundary for addressing the Peripheral Developments for locals. More so it is the intent of the management to incorporate the local entities as stakeholders with a live & let live ideology. As it has become a mandate by the statutory organizations, hence it needs to be addressed at all levels of Corporate Planning, Strategy and Implementation of Projects. Until the local partners are in synch with business, there cannot be a steady growth of the business. This planning is a stepping tool to address the subject and can be utilized for a better plan and corporate synchronization in M/s Aryan Ispat and Power Private Limited future endeavors.