Social Impact Assessment Report on Land Acquisition For The Purpose Of Setting Up Border Outpost at Tungurchur, South West Garo Hills District, Meghalaya

सत्यमेव जयते

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ABOUT MEGHALAYA INSTITUTE OF GOVERNANCE

The Meghalaya Institute of Governance was created as one of the institutional support mechanisms of the Meghalaya Basin Development Authority (MBDA) with a vision to explore, share and promote good governance in Meghalaya by assisting the Government, private sector, the voluntary sector and the communities in putting good governance into practice.

In exercise of powers conferred by the Sub Section (1) of Section 4 of The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency, Rehabilitation And Resettlement Act, 2013 (No. 30 of 2013), the Government of Meghalaya had notified the Meghalaya Institute of Governance through the Revenue and Disaster Management Department as the State's Social Impact Assessment Unit for carrying out Social Impact Assessment Study vide Notification No. RDA.67/2013/120, dated 24th June 2015.

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Declaration

This final SIA and SIMP report is based on the information given by the land owner, BSF officers as well as headmen from nearby villages. Project details were provided by the Deputy Commissioner's office, Ampati, South West Garo Hills.

This Social Impact Assessment and Social Impact Management Plan is the final SIA report after the completion of Reconnaissance Survey, Focus Group Discussion, Key Informant Interview and Public Hearing.

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Abbreviations

MIG	-	Meghalaya Institute of Governance
NRM	-	Natural Resource Management
BSF	-	Border Security Force
BOP	-	Border Outpost
BP	-	Boundary Pillar
BSF	-	Border Security Force
FGD	-	Focus Group Discussion
HH	-	Households
KII	-	Key Informant Interview
MHA	-	Ministry of Home Affairs
PAF	-	Project Affected Family
SIA	-	Social Impact Assessment
TOR	-	Terms of Reference

Executive Summary

The Meghalaya Institute of Governance was assigned the task of conducting a Social Impact Assessment study on the proposed land acquisition at Tungrurchur, South West Garo Hills District, Meghalaya for up gradation of the existing Border Outpost for BSF by Government of Meghalaya. The land measures 6046.00 Sq.m (4B-2K-12L).

The objective of the project is to upgrade the existing BOP to a new composite BOP. This composite BOP would include better facilities for the BSF personnel stationed there.

From the desk survey carried on by the SIA Unit, it was seen that the intention of the Ministry of Home Affairs was to upgrade the BOP to a composite BOP[1], that is, the new BOP would have more facilities within it which would improve the standard of living for BSF personnel stationed at the borders.

From the preliminary site visit, the area may be classified as hilly terrain and arable land. There is already an existing BOP at Tungrurchur and agricultural activities going in the other parts of the land.

The Social Impact Assessment Unit of the Meghalaya Institute of Governance conducted site visits to the area proposed to be acquired and also conducted a Key Informant Interview through a semi structured method. Key Informant Interviews (KII) was held with the land owner and BSF security personnel. The Village Development Person (VDP) of Tungrurchur was interviewed and interactions were held with the BSF Assistant Commandant of the 26 Battalion at Tungrurchur.

The SIA unit of the Meghalaya Institute of Governance conducted Public Hearing on the 20th of November, 2017 at the Nokma's residence to ensure free and prior information to the community on the Land Acquisition for upgradation of the existing Border Outpost at

[1] (Construction of 25 composite BOPs completed along India-Bangladesh border 2015)

Tungrurchur, South West Garo Hills District. The programme was chaired by one of the SIA team members in the presence of Smt Florina Boro MCS, EAC Ampati, Smt Beronica R. Marak, Consultant, Natural Resource Management, Shri Om Prakash Yadav, BSF representative, the Headman Shri Julfikal Ali and the general public. The meeting started with the welcome address followed by the reading of the SIA reports in Bengali language.

A brief description of the BOP and the SIA study was given by Smt Florina Boro, MCS and Smt Beronica R. Marak, Consultant, NRM. They stated that the names written on the list would be given preliminary notification by the Government and if there was any objection regarding the land ownership then the claims and objections could be made. They further added that upgrading the BOP would bring benefit for the community as a whole and thanked the land owners for their willingness to hand over their land to the Government for such developmental work.

Chapter 1: Introduction

The Meghalaya Institute of Governance was notified to conduct a Social Impact Assessment Study on land acquisition at Tungrurchur, South West Garo Hills District for the purpose of upgrading the Border Outpost there via Notification No.RDA.13/2017/24 dated Shillong 10th July, 2017. The objective of the study is to prepare a complete inventory of structures, affected families and people and to identify social impacts.

The Department of Border Management was created in the Ministry of Home Affairs in January, 2004 to pay focused attention on the issues relating to management of International land and coastal borders, strengthening of border policing and guarding, creation of borders and implementation of Border Areas Development Programme. As per the strategy to secure the border and also to create infrastructure in the border areas of the country, several initiatives have been undertaken by the Department of Border Management. The proper management of borders is vitally important for national security.[2]

Introduction to the Problem

India and Bangladesh shares a 4,156 km (2,582 mi) long International border which became the fifth-longest land border in the world, out of which Meghalaya shares 443 km (275 mi) along the border.[3] The Indo-Bangladesh border is marked by a high degree of porosity and the checking of illegal cross-border activities and illegal migration from Bangladesh into India is a major challenge. The area is densely populated and people cultivate their farms right up to zero point.

[2] (Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, 2008-09)

[3] (Parliament passes historic land accord bill to redraw border with Bangladesh- Times of India) Retrieved 17 November 2016.

The major challenges to border security in India are: cross-border terrorism, infiltration and ex-filtration of armed militants and insurgents, narcotics and arms smuggling; illegal migration, left wing extremism and separatist movements aided by external powers[4]. The maintenance of borders in the country is done by the Department of Border Management. This Department which is under the Ministry of Home Affairs, is responsible for looking after issues relating to management of the International land and coastal border, strengthening of border policing and guarding, creation of infrastructure such as roads, fencing and flood lighting of the border[5].

Border Outposts (BOP) which are the main workstations of the BSF along the country's International borders are self-contained defence out-posts with a specified area of responsibility established[6]. The BOPs are meant to provide appropriate show of force to deter trans-border criminals, infiltrators and the hostile elements from indulging in the activities of intrusion/encroachment and border violations which are detrimental to the country's safety and security. There are 1011 Border Outposts along the Indo-Bangladesh border along with 82 Battalions[7]. As per official sources, the distance of one BOP from the next BOP on the Indo-Bangladesh border is more than that of one BOP to the next BOP on the Indo-Pakistan border. On the Indo-Pakistan border the distance between two BOPs is 4-5 km while that between two BOPs on the Indo-Bangladesh border is 15-20 km. In order to reduce the inter-BOP distance to 3.5 km, the Government of India had approved a proposal for the construction of additional 509 BOPs in 2009 which was revised to 422 BOPs in 2016[8]. Reducing the inter-BOP distance to 3.5 km is very crucial for the security of the country and to keep a tab on the activities going on at the border. At the same time the population density

[4] (Affairs 2017) p. 1
[5] (Ministry of Home Affairs Annual Report 2016-17 2016) p.35
[6] Ibid
[7] (Affairs 2017) p. 2
[8] (Ministry of Home Affairs Annual Report 2016-17 2016)

on the Indo-Bangladesh border, according to 2004 figures is 181 people per sq. km in Meghalaya[9]. There is also the threat of increasing population pressures due to climate change and the new strata called "climate refugee."

To this, an on-going proposal has been put up to upgrade existing BOPs to "Composite BOPs". Of the 1901 BOPs being manned by the BSF in the country, 422 are Composite BOPs and the remaining lack basic elements required for a BOP to be functional[10]. A Composite BOP would have at least a *jawans* barrack, a kitchen, a dining hall, a garage, a generator room, a toilet block, an administrative block, a wireless room, a weapons room and six cemented bunkers to resist any attack and also medical facilities. This kind of BOP would provide better logistics support and better facilities to the BSF personnel which would help maintain better vigil in the border[11].

Figure 1The existing BOP at Tungrurchur

[9] (Jamwal 2004)
[10] (Affairs 2017) p. 19
[11] (Construction of 25 composite BOPs completed along India-Bangladesh border 2015)

There is already a Tungrurchur BOP whose area starts from Boundary Pillar (BP) 1085/3S onwards.

Objective of Project

To upgrade a Border Outpost at Tungrurchur to a composite BOP

Project Location

The site to be acquired for the project is in South West Garo Hills District and falls under the Zikzak block. It is a remote site on the Indo-Bangladesh border. The project site for BOP at Tungrurchur is approximately 2 kms from the BOP at Beldoba and another 2 kms (approx) from BOP at Mahendraganj.

Description of Project Site

The Indo-Bangladesh border maybe classified as hill, riverine or flat. The Meghalaya portion of the Indo-Bangladesh border may be classified into all three categories. This particular site may be classified as a hilly and a flat border. The border here, unlike others stretches of the Indo-Bangladesh border in Meghalaya was fenced in 1998-2008 in accordance to the International norms of fencing 150 yards from zero-point. The project site may be characterised as hilly terrain. It is an arable land and has mixed vegetation and shrubs. The condition of the road to Tungrurchur BOP where 26 BSF Battalion is placed, the interior of the road condition is worse from the main road. The condition can be further improved.

The area already has a BOP present and the closest villages to the project site are Kukurmua and Tungichar, as such the question of relocation and resettlement does not arise. All these villages are at a distance of 1 km to 3 km to the Tungrurchur BOP. From the observations, it was found that there is an agricultural land on the site of an existing BOP at Tungrurchur.

The proposed project site is on the Indo-Bangladesh border which is plain in nature and has no settlement on it.

Ownership of Land

The land for acquisition belongs to the patta land, Noor Islam S/o. Lt. Afaruddin Sk, Shri Chandu Sk and Shri Abdul Kalek. It measures approximately 6046.00 Sq.m or 0.273 Acres.

Need for the Project

As a part of the Border Management, the objective of the BOP is to secure the country's border against interests hostile to the country and putting in place systems that are able to interdict such elements.

Chapter 2: Research Methodology

The research strategy that the SIA-Unit used is a descriptive method. This method describes the specific behaviour or facts concerning the nature of the situation. It involves the gathering of data that describe the events; organisation, tabulation, depiction and description of the data collected.

Primary Data

The research team held interviews with Shri Noor Islam (VDP) and the BSF officers present at Tungrurchur. The methods used were both structured and unstructured and designed based on the likely impact on the project area. During the field research, the following methods were used to gather information:

Reconnaissance Field Survey

A preliminary site visit was first carried out. It involved identifying the likely significant impacts of the project which needs to be investigated and also define the approach that will be taken for their assessments to complete the initial scope of work. The site to be acquired for upgrading BOP is at Tungrurchur. The Reconnaissance Survey helped develop the Terms of Reference (TOR) for this SIA study.

Stakeholder Consultation

Good practice requires active consultation with relevant affected communities and other interested and affected parties. Key Informant Interviews (KII) was held with the land owner and BSF security personnel. The Village Development Person (VDP) of Tungrurchur was interviewed and interactions were held with the BSF Assistant Commandant of the 26 Battalion at Tungrurchur. The aim is to give the respondents an opportunity to express their views on the project and its impacts so that these can be taken into account while developing mitigation impacts.

Secondary Data

The research team first reviewed and researched related literature to understand the requirement and needs of the project area. Based on the review of secondary data, the team was able to get an insight on the background of the project and this has allowed for group identification and formulation of questionnaire design. Secondary data such as project details, type of investment and details of land owners were obtained from the Deputy Commissioner's Office, Ampati, South West Garo Hills.

Public Hearing

Public Hearing to ensure free and prior information was conducted on the 20th of November 2017 at Tungrurchur at the Nokma's residence, South West Garo Hills District, Meghalaya.

Data Processing and Analysis

Data collected during the field visits have been systematically arranged and qualitatively interpreted.

Chapter 3: Stakeholder Consultation

Interviews were conducted with some stakeholders related to the project. The following were discussed:

BSF Asst. Commandant, 26 Battalion, Tungrurchur

As per the conversation with the BSF Asst. Commandant of the 26 Battalion stationed at Tungrurchur the following information was received from him:

- Prior to the fencing there were high instances of criminal activities like theft, cattle smuggling and illegal border crossing etc. All these problems have reduced due to the recent fencing of the Border.
- There is a need to upgrade the BOPs in order to create sense of security among the people, to check border crimes, to have dominance in the area and to keep a watch on illegal activities, while also improving to living condition of the security personnel posted there.
- There won't be negative social impacts from the land acquisition.

Shri. Noor Islam VDP of Tungrurchur, South West Garo Hills District.

A Key Informant Interview was conducted through a semi structured interview scheduled with the Village Development Person (VDP) of Tungrurchur was held on the 10th of October 2017. The VDP, Noor Islam stated that the land for acquisition belongs to **3 individuals.** It measures approximately 6046.00 square meters. The following emerged from the discussion:

- The proposed project site already has an existing BOP and agricultural practices are followed in the area.
- There are no residential structures on the site.

- The proposed project site was an agricultural land earlier before setting up of Border Out Post there. This acquisition will affect the Land owners in case they do not get the compensation as the land was an agricultural land and also a source of income.
- He stated that BOP in the area will prevent the migration of people from Bangladesh and prevent criminal activities like theft and cattle smuggling. Therefore, co-operation between the BSF and the nearby villages is also required to avoid illegal activities in the border area.
- For upgrading the BOP, social development from the Government and the BSF is required. In his opinion more troops are required in the area.
- He also expressed that the Government as well as the BSF should look after the social development in the village and in case of emergency BSF should provide help to the villages who are in the border area.

Chapter 4: Public Hearing

The Meghalaya Institute of Governance conducted a Public Hearing on the 20th of November, 2017 on the Land Acquisition for Upgrading the Border Outpost in Tungrurchur. The meeting was conducted at the Nokma's residence at 11:00 am, as part of the Social Impact Assessment study under the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 notified by the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India.

The programme was chaired by one of the SIA team member in the presence of Smt Florina Boro MCS, EAC Ampati, Smt Beronica R. Marak, Consultant, Natural Resource Management, Shri Om Prakash Yadav, BSF representatives, the Headman Shri Julfikal Ali and the general public. The meeting started with the welcome addressed followed by the reading of the SIA reports in Bengali language.

Figure 2Figure 2 Public Hearing held at Tungrurchur

Smt Florina Boro, then briefed on the BOP project and the SIA study that was carried out under the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013, passed by the Government of India. Based on the report, there are altogether 4 land owners however, later it was verified that the land is actually entitled to only 3 land owners. Those names written on the list will be given preliminary notification by the Government and if there is any objection regarding the land ownership then claims and objections can be made. If any as such arise the respective officials from various Government departments will do the needful base on the requirement.

Smt Beronica R Marak briefly described about the BOP and further said that upgrading the BOP would bring benefit for the community as a whole. She showed her appreciation and also thanked the land owners for their willingness to hand over their land to the Government for such developmental work.

Shri Julfikar Ali, headman mentioned that the present BOP at Tungrurchur came into existence since 1975 under Mahendraganj Checkpost. He further highlighted that earlier they have received 800 kilograms of rice annually from their Paddy Field in the proposed site. Therefore, taking all these into consideration he requested the concerned Authority to give proper compensation to the land owners.

Shri Noor Islam (land owner) stated that if the Government requires more land for the proposed project they are willing to give the land. Though, he pleads that the Government should pay full amount of compensation for the land that was already acquired.

Shri Sekendar Ali, who is one of the local residents of the village and also a teacher by profession, demanded for more security in the village because many illegal activities like robbery, smuggling, cattle lifting etc. often occurs in the village. He further shared the scenario of the earlier BSF camps. Initially, there was no particular place to set up BSF camps so he had given his place to set up their camps for 5 years i.e. from 1975 to 1980. After which, the villagers along with the land owners decided to give the present land for setting up of Border Outpost.

Shri Chandu Sheikh (Land owner) opined as the other land owners that he is ready to give more land to the Government if required. However, the old compensation dues should be cleared by the Government. He further mentioned that so far he had not received any compensation for the land that he had given to the Government for the construction of Border Outpost at Tungrurchur.

Chapter 5: Major Findings

The following chapter discusses the main findings from the field study that the SIA-Unit collected through interactions:

Type of land

The land is flat and may be classified as agricultural land.

Land ownership

The land belongs to the 3 individuals.

Use and Access to Land

The land to be acquired is accessible to all. From the observations, it is found that the land to be acquired is an agricultural area on the site.

Project Affected Families

There are no project affected families who live on the proposed project site or near the proposed project site.

Structures to be affected

There will be no structures to be affected.

Alternate place for the project

The siting/location of the BOP have been done with careful consideration of the strategic placement of it. Its accessibility and safety/security as such the proposed land to be acquired is “most suitable” for the proposed project.

Roads and Transport

The approach road connects to Mahendraganj and is about 2 kms approximately. The approach road connecting Nandichar BOP to the main road is in a bad condition, however road conditions can be further improved.

Water sources

There are no water sources to be disturbed.

Children and women

The proposed land acquisition may affect women and children.

Places of religious and cultural importance

There are no places of religious or cultural importance near the project site.

Safety, crime and violence

As per interaction with the Village Development Person (VDP) and the BSF personnel, incidents of theft and smuggling have reduced considerably after the Indo-Bangladesh Border Fencing with floodlights put in place. Cases relating to cattle smuggling however are still reported from time to time.

Food security

The proposed land acquisition will not affect food security in any way.

Affected or vulnerable groups

The area has a majority population comprising of Muslim community. The land acquisition would have negligible or no effect on the community.

Economic and livelihood activities

The main economic and livelihood activity undertaken by the people of the village is agriculture. A considerable income is derived from the horticultural products on the land. On the other hand, most of the people of Tungrurchrr earn daily wages additionally and few people are Government employees, while some travel to adjoining areas for work.

Table 1 Comparative Analysis of Positive and Negative Impact

S. No	Issue	Positive Impact			Negative Impact			Remarks
		Pre-Construction	**Construction**	**Operation**	**Pre-Construction**	**Construction**	**Operation**	
1.	**Use & Access to Land**	-x-	-x-	-x-	Loss of use and access to land	Loss of use and access to land	Loss of use and access to land	Loss of livelihood as the produce received from the intercropping will be stopped.
2.	**Project Affected Persons**	Monetary compensation for the loss of land.	Employment during construction phase	Employment during the operational phase of the project	-x-	Pollution	-x-	-x-
3.	**Structures**	-x-	-x-	-x-	-x-	-x-	-x-	There are no structures on the land to be acquired
4.	**Roads**	-x-	-x-	Improvement	-x-			The road condition is fairly good. It is

	and Transport			of the existing approach road		-x-	-x-	expected that the road will improve and this will further ease transport in the area.
5.	**Water**	-x-	-x-	-x-	-x-	-x-	-x-	There are no water sources near the proposed project site.
6.	**Grazing Land**	-x-	-x-	-x-	-x-	-x-	-x-	There would be no impact
7.	**Electricity Supply**	-x-	-x-	-x-	-x-	Disturbance of electricity supply during construction phase	-x-	The presence of flood lights may increase the sense of safety in the surrounding villages.
8.	**Health Care Facilities**	-x-	-x-	Increased access to health care access for surrounding villages from	-x-	-x-	-x-	The design of the composite BOP includes a medical bay which may help surrounding villagers by being the first source of medical attention.

				the Health centre at the BOP				
9.	**Educational Institutions**	-x-	-x-	-x-	-x-	-x-	-x-	-x-
10	**Women & Children**	-x-	-x-	Increased safety to women and children	-x-	Pollution of the village during construction period will have adverse effects on women and children's health.	-x-	-x-

11.	**Vulnerable Communities**	-x-	Employment opportunities	-x-	-x-	-x-	-x-	Employment opportunities during the construction phase
13.	**Places of Worship**	-x-	-x-	-x-	-x-	-x-	-x-	-x-
14.	**Cremation/Burial Grounds**	-x-	-x-	-x-	-x-	-x-	-x-	-x-
15.	**Safety, Crime and Violence**	-x-	-x-	Increased safety measures will make the area safer.	-x-	-x-	-x-	Increased sense of safety and increased vigilance of the border areas.
16.	**Places of Cultural Meaning**	-x-	-x-	-x-	-x-	-x-	-x-	-x-
17.	**Food**	-x-	-x-	-x-	-x-	-x-	-x-	-x-

	Security							
18.	**Common Property Resources**	-x-	-x-	Plantation of new trees	Loss of trees and vegetation	-x-		Afforestation measures may be taken up in the BOP.
19.	**Markets**	-x-	Resurgence of the market at Mahendra ganj	-x-	-x-	-x-	-x-	~~-x-~~
20.	**Tourism**	-x-	-x-	-x-	-x-	-x-	-x-	-x-
21.	**Employment**	-x-	Employment for residents during construction phase	-x-	-x-	Employment for outsiders and child labourers.	-x-	Proper check on labourers and check that Labour Laws of the country and state are adhered to.
22.	**Income Levels**	-x-	-x-	-x-	-x-	-x-	-x-	-x-

Chapter 6: Social Impact Mitigation Plan

The Meghalaya Institute of Governance which is the state's nodal SIA unit is pleased to present herewith the Social Impact Mitigation Plan which has been prepared to mitigate negative social impacts that may arise out of the proposed land acquisition to upgrade the Border Outpost according to the RFCTLAAR Act, 2013. The SIMP consists of a set of mitigation, monitoring and institutional measures to be taken during the design, construction and implementation phases of the project to reduce adverse social impacts during the various stages of the project.

Summary of Findings

- There are 3 land owners.
- The land proposed to be acquired is to upgrade the existing BOP to a composite BOP.
- There are no settlements on the proposed land to be acquired. However, there is agricultural field within the proposed site.
- Intercropping is practised on the site with agriculture for self consumption as well as for sale on the market.

Table 2 Analysis of Social Impact

Type of Impact		
	Negative	**Positive**
Agriculture	Loss of paddy field	Nil
Livelihoods	Loss of livelihood	. Employment Opportunities during construction period for villagers from neighbouring areas.
Trees	Nil	. Planting of new trees within the BOP
Structure	Nil	Nil

Water	Nil	Nil
Electricity supply	Nil	. Increased electricity supply to the BOP and security installations.
Health	. Impacts on health due to dust, noise pollution, etc.	. Access to health services present in the BOP for surrounding villages.
Road	Nil	. The dilapidated road may be improved.
Miscellaneous	. Adequate measures should be placed to address unforeseen negative impacts such as a Grievance Redress Mechanism and a notified Grievance Redress Officer whom affected persons can approach.	Nil

Measures to Avoid, Mitigate and Compensate Impact

Resettlement Measures

Do not arise as the area has no settlements.

Rehabilitation Measures

i. The land owners would be required to be compensated as per Schedule I of the Right to Fair Compensation Transparency in Land Acquisition, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Act, 2013.

Social Measures

i. Transport and communication will improve

ii. Proper information and settlement of unforeseen disputes that may arise should be ensured.

Environmental Measures

i. To protect forest and wildlife that may be present in the area the following legislations are cited:

   a. The Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 as amended up to 1993

   b. The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980

   c. Under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 Chapter 3 Section 3.1(i) compensatory afforestation must be made for the loss of all trees in the area.

ii. Trees to be planted to reduce the pollution caused during construction and implementation of the project.

Miscellaneous

i. Any disputes between the stakeholders regarding land ownership should be resolved first and made sure compensation is given to the legal owner.

ii. Adequate measures should be placed to address unforeseen negative impacts. Institutional measures like proper Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) cell may be installed and a notified Grievance Redress Officer (GRO) should be appointed.

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Annexure 1. Notification of Meghalaya Institute of Governance as the State Social Impact Assessment Unit

Postal Registration No. N. E.—771/2006-2008

सत्यमेव जयते

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EXTRAORDINARY

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PART IIA

GOVERNMENT OF MEGHALAYA

REVENUE AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT

ORDERS BY THE GOVERNOR

NOTIFICATION

(Under Section 4(1) of Act No. 30 of 2013)

The 24th June, 2015.

No.RDA.67/2013/120.—In exercise of powers conferred by the sub-section (1) of Section 4 of The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (No. 30 of 2013), the Governor of Meghalaya, is pleased to notify Meghalaya Institute of Governance (MIG), Shillong as State Social Impact Assessment (SIA) Unit for conduct of Social Impact Assessment Study.

(1) The Social Impact Assessment Unit shall undertake the following tasked namely :-

(a) build and continuously expand a Database of Qualified Social Impact Assessment Resource partners and Practitioners, which will serve as a network of individuals and institutions with the required skills and capacities to conduct Social Impact Assessments for land acquisition and Rehabilitation and Resettlement;

(b) respond immediately to the appropriate Government's request for a Social Impact Assessment to be conducted by preparing a project-specific Terms of Reference;

(c) conduct training and capacity building programmes for the Social Impact Assessment team and community surveyors and make available manuals, tools, comparative case study reports and other materials required for the analysis;

(d) provide ongoing support and corrective action, as required during the Social Impact Assessment process;

(e) ensure that all relevant documents are disclosed as per the provisions of the Act;

(f) maintain, catalogue of all Social Impact Assessments and associated primary material; and

(g) continuously review, evaluate and strengthen the quality of Social Impact Assessments and the capacities available to conduct them across the State.

(2) The notification No.RDA.67/2013/73, dated the 27th August, 2015 is hereby repealed.

I. MAWLONG,

Deputy Secretary to the Govt. of Meghalaya,
Revenue & Disaster Management Department.

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Annexure 2. Notification under Section 4 (2) to Conduct SIA Study for Border Outpost at Tungrurchur.

NOTIFICATION
Under Section 4 (2) of RFCT Act, 2013.

Under Section 4 (2) of Right to Fair Compensation & Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013.

NO.RDA.13/2017/24 **Dated Shillong, the 10th July, 2017**

WHEREAS, acquisition of land area measuring 6046.00 Sq.m (4B-2K-12L) at Tungrurchur, under South West Garo Hills for the purpose of land acquisition for the construction of Border Outpost for BSF by Government of Meghalaya is/are proposed.

WHEREAS, a social Impact Assessment team of the Meghalaya Institute of Governance (MIG) has been formed to consult, to survey and to take public hearing after publication of this Notification.

WHEREAS, the aforesaid team will fix and indicate the dates and venue for which all concerned will be requested to remain present with their claims/objections/suggestions, if any.

WHEREAS, the concerned land owner Duch Mamud Sk, Abdul Kalek, Jonglu Sk and Afaruddin Sk themselves or their representative the Headman of Tungrurchur and the villagers may remain present for hearing for consent/approval for the project.

WHEREAS, the process must be completed and SIA report must be submitted along with the plan (SIMP) within the time specified as per RFCT-LARR Act, 2013.

WHEREAS, any attempt at coercion or threat against the process during the specified period will render the exercise null & void.

Now, therefore, if there is any requirement for information, anyone may contact the SIA Unit.

(Shri. B. Hajong, MCS)
Joint Secretary to the Govt. of Meghalaya
Revenue & Disaster Management Department

b/pm

Annexure 3. Attendance sheet of Public Hearing held at Tungrurchur.

ATTENDANCE SHEET FOR THE MEMBERS PRESENT DURING PUBLIC HEARING ON SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR BORDER OUTPOST HELD ON 20TH NOVEMBER 2017 AT TUNGURCHUR, SOUTH WEST GARO HILLS, AMPATI.

SL. No.	Name	Designation	Contact No.	Signature
1.	Mr. F. Bero, MCS	FAC, Ampati	9402507220	
2.	Smt. Beronica R Marak	OSD to MIC	9436114967	
3.	Sekendar Ali	Retired S.		
4.	Julfikar Ali	Gram Bora HEADMAN.	9612020034	20/11/17
5	Gulzar hussain			
6	[illegible]			
7	[illegible]			
8	Nasharul Islam		8259019883	
9.	Mojirul Islam.			
10.	Nizamul hoque			
11.	Wahida Begum			
12.	A. Ahad Mondal	Teacher	8731010070	
13.	Lesson Marak	Field Executive	9774344485	
14.	Aprine ch. Sangma	Field executive	9089877369	
15.	Thyalon R. Marak	Field executive	9089371366	
16.	SI - O.P. Yadav	Post Cmdr, Tungurchur	7033154518	20/11/17.
17.	Noor F Islam	T. Chairman VDP	8731011261	
18.	Raju Bero.	SIA WORKER	8974488885	
19.	Elizabeth K Sangma	SIA Worker	8014618988	
20.				
21				
22.				
23				
24.				