

**SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT
ON
LAND ACQUISITION FOR CONSTRUCTION OF INTEGRATED
FACILITATION CENTER – ENTRY AND EXIT POINT
IN
MEDHIPARA, WEST GARO HILLS DISTRICT**



सत्यमेव जयते

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ABOUT MEGHALAYA INSTITUTE OF GOVERNANCE

The Meghalaya Institute of Governance was created as one of the institutional support mechanism of the Meghalaya Basin Development Authority 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 as the State Social Impact Assessment Unit for carrying out Social Impact Assessment Study.

The Social Impact Assessment Team is as follows:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|
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Publication year: 2016

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Meghalaya Institute of Governance had carried out a Social Impact Assessment Study for the setting up of Integrated Facilitation Centre - Entry and Exit point at Medhipara, New Dalchengkona Village. The objective of this study is to identify the likely impacts which may result from the proposed project.

The concept of Integrated Facilitation Centre – Entry and Exit Point came up as a concession to the demands of local pressure groups to set up the Inner Line Permit to check on the entry of unwanted elements into the state. The Facilitation Centre – Entry and Exit Point was proposed to be set up in all sensitive areas of the state to address the issues of unauthorized immigration into the state, illegal flow of trades and goods, criminal activities, etc. The Facilitation Centre- Entry and Exit Point proposed by the State Government of Meghalaya aims to address these issues by preventing unlawful entries into the State and to facilitate the legal flow of people, goods and vehicles into the State.

The Integrated Facilitation Centre - Entry and Exit Point is proposed to be set up in Medhipara, which falls under the Tikrikilla Block, West Garo Hills District. The proposed project site Medhipara is located along the border of Assam and is about 130 Km away from the district headquarter, Tura and about 40 Km to Goalpara which is the nearest Commercial town.

The amount of land to be acquired for this project measures 17835.5 Sq.mt. The village has a mixed community of Garo, Rabha, and Muslim residing around the area. The occupational status in the village is mainly daily wage and casual labourers. Horticulture is also practised with plantations like pineapple and banana. The literacy rate among the people is low with most of them educated till primary school.

The research methods adopted for this study was quantitative wherein the primary data was collected from the respondents by using research tools like reconnaissance survey, interview scheduled, focus group discussion, questionnaire and public hearing etc. The secondary data was collected from the office of Deputy Commissioner (Revenue Branch), Tura. Data analysis and interpretation shows that the majority of the people from Meghalaya carry out normal economic activity with Assam in term of trading and marketing where no payment for utilising the market is involved. Traders from Assam do not create any nuisance.

In terms of setting up an Integrated Facilitation Centre – Entry and Exit Point at Medhipara, majority of the respondents feel that the Facilitation Centre- Entry and Exit Point will increase the market flow and improve the relationship between the people of two States. No effect on the community way of living and further improvement in the safety of the people in the village is expected.

A public hearing was conducted as part of the Impact Assessment study. More than 45 people were present for the hearing which was chaired by Shri. Kapil Koch, MCS, Block Development Officer, Tikrikilla, in the presence of Smt. P.T.D Sangma, MCS, EAC, Revenue and Yvette G. Momin, Tourist Officer. During the hearing, the major findings of the study were shared and discussed with the people. Apart from the issues highlighted by the SIA team, land owners raised issues concerning their property characteristics.

From the findings and public hearing, we can conclude that the proposed project will have a marginally high effect on the community as a whole and the setting up of the Facilitation Centre within Medhipara village will bring a sense of security and well-being to the people. This Facilitation Centre was seen by the people as an initiative to not only regulate the flow of goods and services but as an initiative to address theft, social mischief, immigration and land encroachment which is one of the main issues at present. The Integrated facilitation centre is also expected to develop the area by bringing employment and economic opportunities to the local people.

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Land Acquisition for Construction of Integrated Facilitation Centre - Entry and Exit Point at Medhipara, West Garo Hills District.

1. Description of Project

1.1 Objectives of The Project

The objective of this project is to check the entry of people into the state and to facilitate legal flow of people, goods and vehicles into the State.

1.2 Need for The Project

In order to address to the issues of unauthorised immigration, illegal flow of goods and service, criminal activities, etc. into the state of Meghalaya, the Facilitation Centre will act as a check for the exchange and interaction of goods and services between the states of Assam and Meghalaya. The Integrated Facilitation Centre will facilitate all arrivals and departures of people from the state as well as carry out inspection to avoid any kind of unforeseen issues.

1.3 Project Location

The Facilitation Centre- dedicated Entry and Exit Point will be constructed in Medhipara under L.A Constituency Raksamgre and Tikrikilla Community and Rural Development Block, West Garo Hills District. The proposed site however falls under New Dalchengkona village. The total land to be acquired according to the survey carried out in August 2015 on side of the road measures about 17835.54 Sq.mt. It lies adjoining the border with Lakhipur in Assam as the nearest town about 8kms and Goalpara in Assam about 40 Kms. The project lies next to AMPT road (Agia, Medhipara, Phulbari, Tura Road) which is the main economic route connecting Meghalaya to Assam. The distance from the district headquarters, Tura is about 130 Kms.

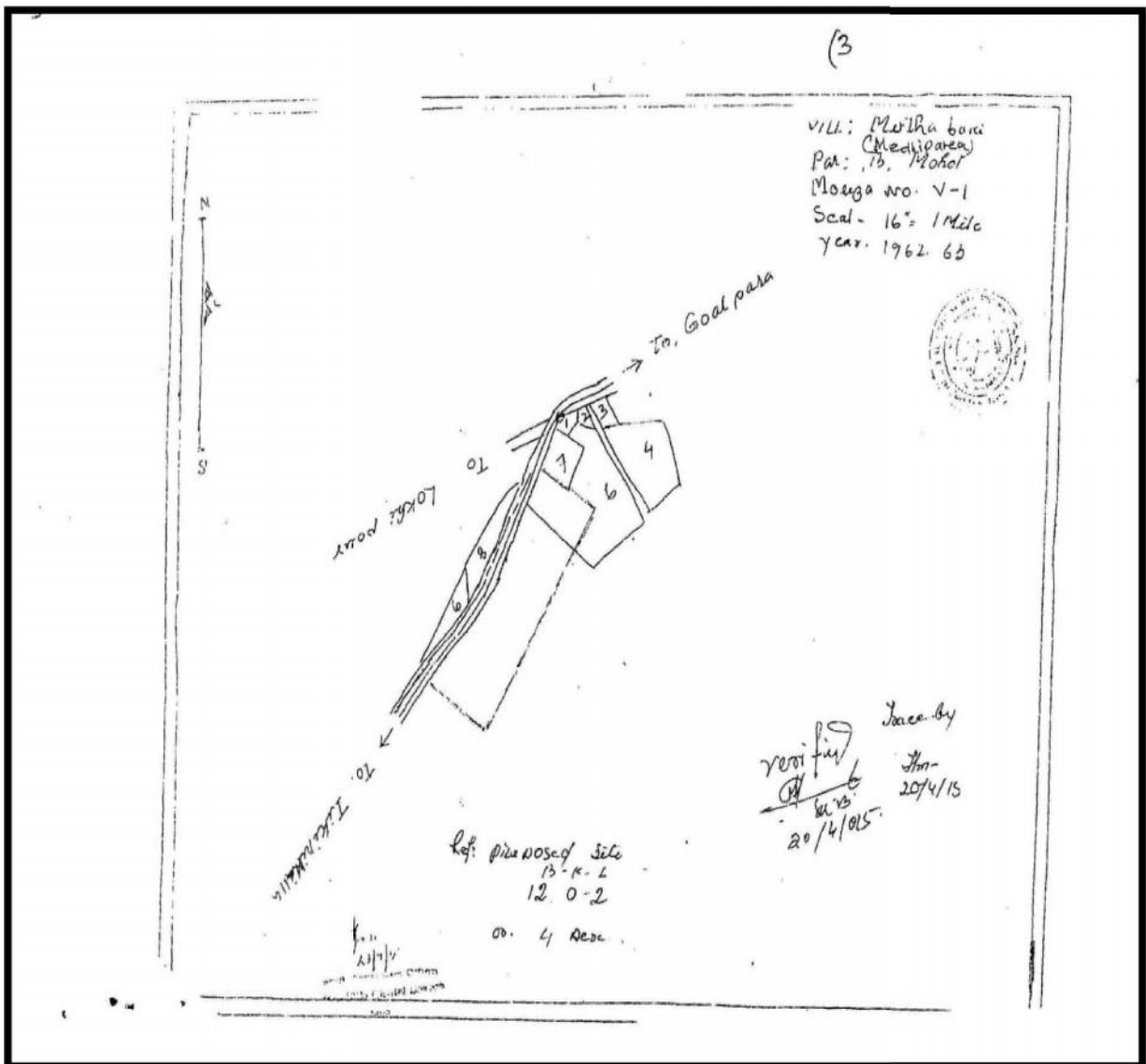
1.4 Proposed Schedule for Implementation

The project was proposed in January, 2015 but due to suitable project site selection, the project implementation has been delayed.

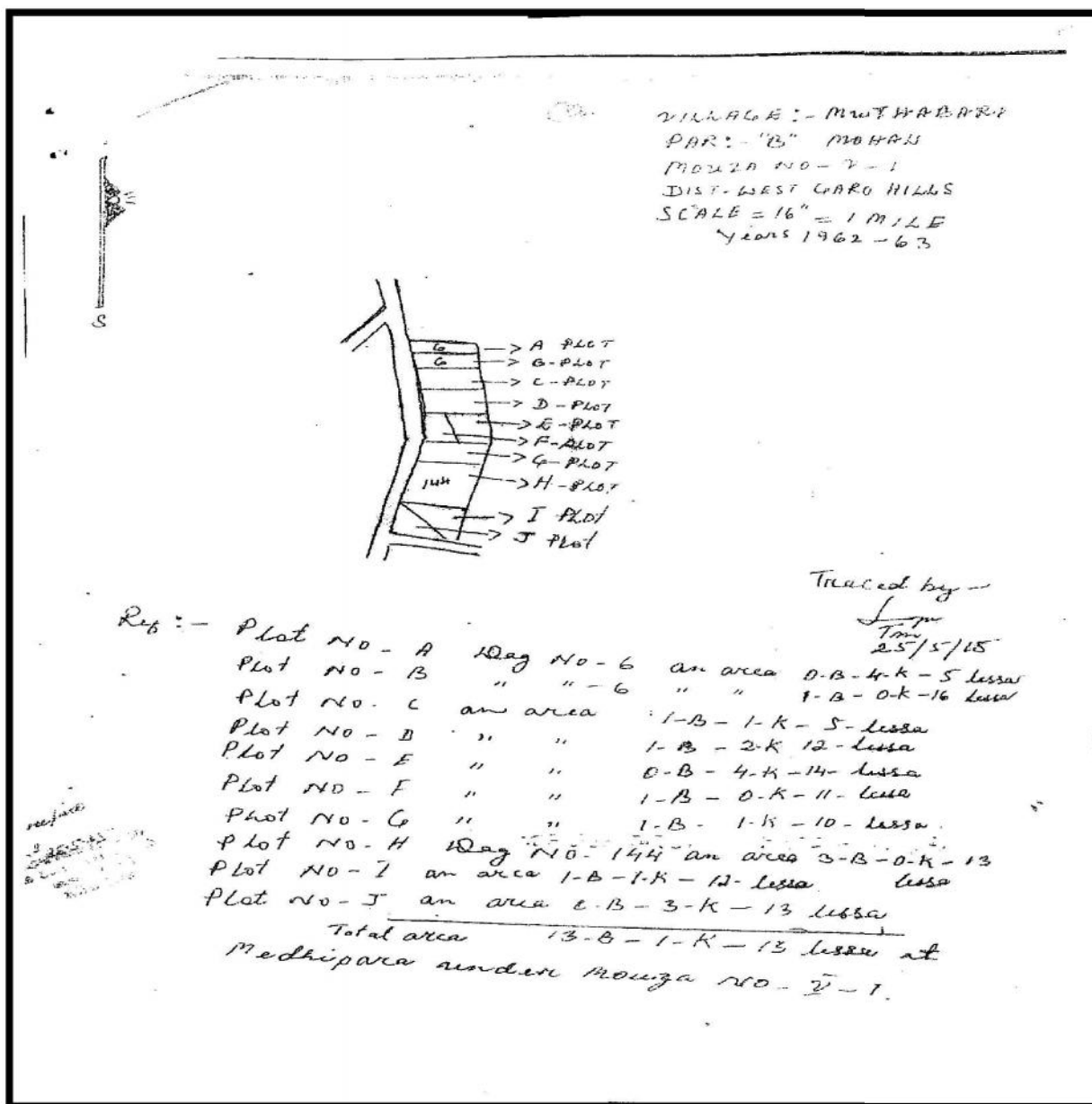
1.5 Maps for Proposed Project Area

The map provided in the report is conducted by the Office of the Deputy Commissioner (Revenue Branch) Tura and Garo Hills Autonomous District Council, West Garo Hills District.

Map 1: Proposed site of Medhipara showing an area of 17835.54 Sq. metres (approx.)



Map 2: Proposed site of Medhiparashowing an area of 17835.54 Sq. metres (approx.)



Source: Office of the District Commissioner (Revenue Branch), Tura, West Garo Hills District.

2. Research Methodology

2.1 Research Method

The research strategy that the research team has 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, organise, tabulate, depicts and describe the data collection.

2.2 Methods for Data collection

Reconnaissance Survey: The reconnaissance field survey was first carried out to understand the project area before formulating the questionnaire and interview for the primary data collection. Before the data was collected, the research team surveyed the project area, briefed the functionaries and the respondents about the purpose of the data collection and type of data required.

Secondary Data: The research team first reviewed and carried out research on related literature to understand the requirements of the project area. Based on these review of secondary data, the team was able to get an insight on the background of the project which helped in group identification and formulation of questionnaire design. Secondary Data of relevant documents were obtained from the State Department officials based on the project type like the details of project profile, type of investment, maps, details of land owners, etc.

Primary data: During the field research, the following methods were used to gather information: Interview (Semi-structured and Key Informant Interview), questionnaire, focus group discussion and field observation. The research team has taken a sample of the directly affected respondents, the views of indirectly affected respondents from nearby villages and the functionaries from the Village Executive Committee using different methods. The target group for respondents has been selected on the basis of people coming and going between the two states like traders, drivers, farmers, etc. The methods were used in the field both at the community level

and household level. The methods used were structured and designed based on the likely impact on the project area.

Public Hearing: As part of the requirement of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (Section) after the submission of a draft report to governing bodies including the Village Authority a Public Hearing is held at the affected village. The public hearing is conducted with a notion to convey the major findings to the people and to receive further suggestions and opinions on the developmental work within their village. The public hearing therefore was held at New Dalchengkona, in Medhipara on 30th June 2016.

2.3 Data Processing and Analysis

The data collected has been systematically arranged, organised and tabulated by the SIA Team.

3 Demographic Profile of the Village

Medhipara village falls under the administrative block of Tikrikilla Community and rural development Block in West Garo Hills District. The village is about 130 kms from the district town, Tura and about 8 Kms to Lakhipur which is the nearest town and Goalpara in Assam about 40 Kms.

The village has 30 households approximately. The community members belong to the Garo Scheduled tribe with Christianity as the primary religion. The occupational status of most of the people of village is agricultural and non-agricultural activities while only a few people are engaged in business and government services.

The nearest market from the proposed site is Besorkona within Meghalaya and Lakhipur in Assam from where most of the people do their daily marketing. The area concerned lies adjoining to the Assam border and it is found that there are frequent quarrels regarding issues like theft and land grabbing between the people residing in these border areas.

4 Description of Project Area:

The location of the land to be acquired for the construction of Integrated Facilitation Centre cum Entry and Exit Point is at Medhipara and belongs to the Garo Hills Autonomous District Council. The total land to be acquired according to the survey carried out in August 2015 measures about 17835.54 Sq.mt . From the observation, it is found that the land to be acquired is a sloping hill and has plantations like beetle-nut, rubber, mangoes, bananas, jack fruit and also pineapple. There is presence of one L.P School in the proposed site of pucca structure. Settlements are observed with most of them made of kutcha structure. The facilitation centre will be constructed adjoining to the Assam border, and besides the AMPT road (Agia, Medhipara, Phulbari, Tura Road) which is the main economic route connecting Meghalaya to Assam.

The pictures below were taken during the reconnaissance survey or preliminary site visit carried out by the Social Impact Assessment Team from the Meghalaya Institute of Governance, Shillong.

Photo 1: Proposed site for Integrated Facilitation Centre cum Entry & Exit Point



Photo 2: Proposed site for Integrated Facilitation Centre cum Entry & Exit Point



Photo 3: Proposed site for Integrated Facilitation Centre cum Entry & Exit Point



Photo 4: Proposed site for Integrated Facilitation Centre cum Entry & Exit Point



Source: Meghalaya Institute of Governance, SIA Unit, Shillong

Photo 5: Proposed site for Integrated Facilitation Centre cum Entry & Exit Point



Pineapple plantation, pucca and semi pucca houses are seen

Photo 6: Proposed site for Integrated Facilitation Centre cum Entry & Exit Point



Source: Meghalaya Institute of Governance, SIA Unit, Shillong.

5. Anticipated Project Impacts

The project site is a cultivable hill area with a sizable vegetation cover. Settlements are also found to be present having a slightly scattered pattern. Though the land belongs to the Garo Hills Autonomous Council, the proposed acquisition of land is to affect 9 households who are residents of that locality of Meghalaya and who have settled there for more than 20 to 30 years and one Shri Prodyanna Narayan Chawdhary who however is known not to have settled in that area.

There is also presence of plantations such as of beetle nut, rubber, banana, jack fruit and pine apple which are also used for commercial purpose by the people settled there.

The effect on the household's movable and immovable assets is marginally high. The 9 families who are settled in the proposed site will be affected as the land acquisition will lead to relocation and damage to their houses and valuables and also other immovable assets on whom their livelihood is dependent on.

The presence of Entry and Exit Point will keep a check on the illegal flow of goods and also infiltration, illegal immigration and encroachment into Meghalaya.

Issues like Illegal transportation of goods, free flow of goods/vehicles, rise in criminal activities, difficulties to access basic amenities, etc. are some of the problems likely to be faced by the villagers.

The construction of an Integrated Facilitation centre cum Entry and Exit Point at Medhipara will likely affect the traders and daily commuters of that particular area, who travel to and fro between Assam and Meghalaya. The businessmen between the two States are likely to be affected as there may be restrictions to mobility.

6. Data Analysis and Interpretation

The primary data collected and gathered from the respondents has been analysed and interpreted by the SIA Team.

6.0 Directly Affected Respondents

This section describes the data collected from the Respondents falling under the age group of 18-70 years. From the total 9 respondents who will be affected directly, 6 are males and 3 are females. Shri.ProdhyannaNarayannaChawdhury one of the directly affected respondent was not present for the interview and group discussion that was held. From the total, 2 respondents are found to be illiterate, while 4 have studied only till Class V and 3 respondents are found to be educated above High School.

A detailed list of property characteristics which are going to be affected have been provided by GHADC. See Annexure 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11.

From the respondents it is found that the majority of them (7 in number) are engaged in daily wage, casual labourer and as a driver for their livelihood. While one of them is engaged in farming and one individual is a government employee. The other sources of livelihood undertaken by the respondents are Horticulture, Poultry, Piggery, Fishery and Dairy farming. Horticulture however is one of the main sources of income as produce like beetle nut, rubber, pineapple are sold in nearby markets and are also exported out. From among the total respondents, 7 are found to have ration card and fall under the BPL category.

From the total, 8 respondents have said they have their own alternate land, however the alternate land was not suitable for settlement due to the lack of drinking water and difficulty to access the interior location of the forest. The respondents also stated that they face elephant menace in the interior forest areas. 1 responded that they do not have an alternate land of their own. The respondents were of the view that if the

concerned authority looks into their grievances and provides them adequate facilities to relocate, they will be happy to resettle.

From the total respondents, 7 have preferred to settle in the same district and near the present settlement, while 2 have not considered as yet on resettlement plans.

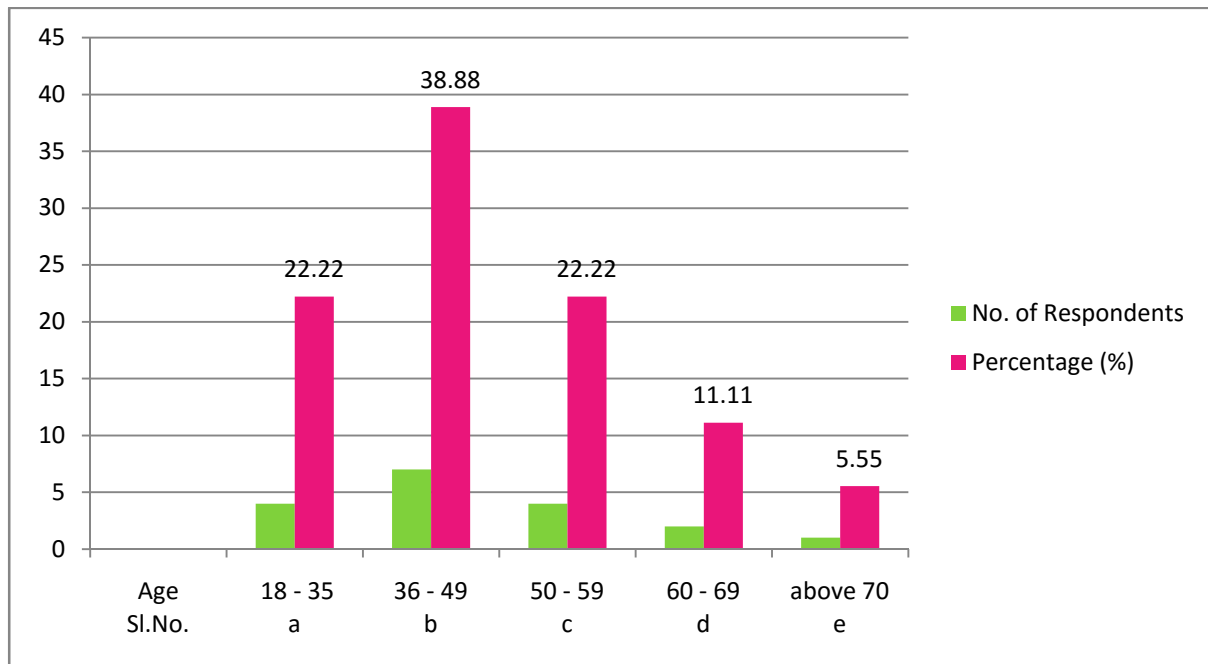
The study also took the respondents view on whether there was need for the integrated facilitation centre cum Entry and Exit point, to which 100% responded positively and said that there is a need for the said project as it will check on immigration, illegal trading and criminal activities like theft and also help in development of the area by bringing employment to local people. When asked about their aspirations from the project, the affected individuals requested employment for their family members based on educational credentials, adequate compensation for the loss of their property that will arise due to acquisition of the said land and development of the area in general.

6.1 Socio- Economic Profile of the Indirectly affected Respondents

This section describes the socio- economic profile of the Respondents falling under the age group of 18-70 years.

Table 2: Age of Respondents			
Sl.no	Age of Respondents	No of Respondents	Percentage (%)
A	18-35	4	22.22
B	36-49	7	38.88
C	50-59	4	22.22
D	60-69	2	11.11
E	Above 70	1	5.55

Chart 1: Age of Respondents



The table 1 and Chart 1 indicate the respondent's age groups. Majority of the respondent fall under the age groups of 18-35 years.

Sl.no	Gender	No of Respondents	Percentage (%)
a	Male	14	77.77
b	Female	4	22.22

Table 3 indicates the gender of the respondents. It is seen that majority of the respondents are males.

Sl.no	Education	No of Respondents	Percentage (%)
a	Illiterate	3	16.66
b	Primary (class V)	10	55.55
c	Upper primary (Class VIII)	1	5.55
d	Secondary		
e	High school	3	16.66
f	Others	1	5.55

Table 4 indicates the highest level of education of the respondents. From the table above it can be noted that majority are educated till Primary School and very few are educated above higher secondary. Many of the people here leave studies after Primary school to help their family to earn income and as many are poor they are unable to pursue higher studies.

Sl.no	Occupation	Percentage (%)
a	Farmers	11.11
b	Government Employee	5.55
c	Business	16.66
d	Student	
e	Casual Labourer	38.88
f	Daily wage worker	22.22
g	Others	5.55

Chart 2: Occupation of Respondents

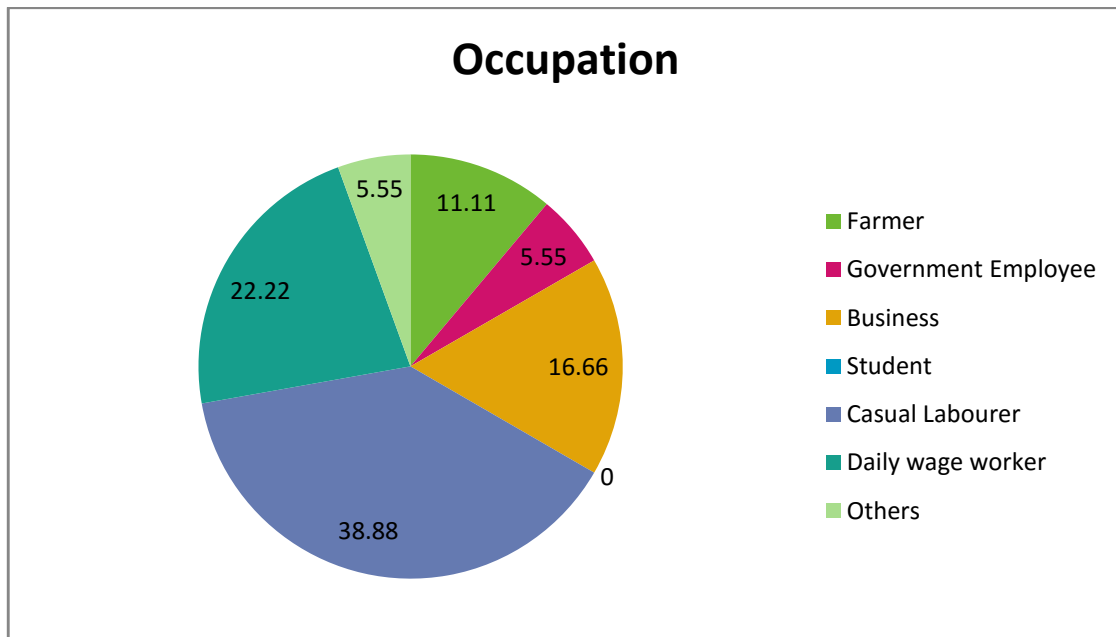


Table 5 and Chart 2 indicate the major occupation of the respondents. The major occupational status of the respondents is casual labourer and daily wager. Many are there who undertake agricultural and horticulture activities. The respondents are found to have plantations like pineapple, banana and beetle nut. The produce are thereby sold in nearby markets and also exported to places like Lakhipur, Goalpara and even Guwahati in Assam.

Besorkona and Hatugaon are small village markets adjoining the Assam border which are about a kilometre away from the proposed point. These serve as the main commercial centre for this area. The market therefore provides employment and economic opportunities to many who earn their living through trade and commerce. The market not only caters to the local residents of Meghalaya but also to the residents of Assam.

Table 6 below shows that in terms of income majority earn below Rs. 75,000. While only few i.e., 22% earn more than 1 lakh rupees per annum.

Sl.no.	Income per annum	No of Respondents	Percentage (%)
a	Less the Rs. 25,000	2	11.11
b	>Rs. 25,001- less than Rs. 50,000	3	16.66
c	>Rs. 50,001- less than Rs. 75,000	2	11.11
d	>Rs. 75,001- less than Rs. 1,00,000	7	38.88
e	>Rs. 1,00,001	4	22.22
f	Not earning		

6.2 Utility and Accessibility of Inter-State Travel

The research team assessed the frequency of travel by the respondents. The research team also attempted to understand the issues and concerns of the respondents while travelling to Assam as well as concerns and grievances when people from outside the state enter Meghalaya.

Sl.no	If respondent travel to Assam	No of Respondents	Percentage (%)
a	Yes	18	100
b	No	0	0
c	never	0	0

Table 7 above indicates that all the respondents travel to Assam. The close proximity to the border hence makes it easier for the local people to go into adjoining areas of

Assam. Also the main highway i.e., the AMPT road too cuts across adjoining areas of Assam and connects major commercial towns like Goalpara and Guwahati.

Sl.no	Frequency of Travel to Assam	No of Respondents	Percentage (%)
a	Everyday	6	33.33
b	Once in a week	11	61.11
c	Twice or more in a month	1	5.55
d	Never	0	0
e	Once in a year	0	0

Chart 3: Frequency of Travel to Assam

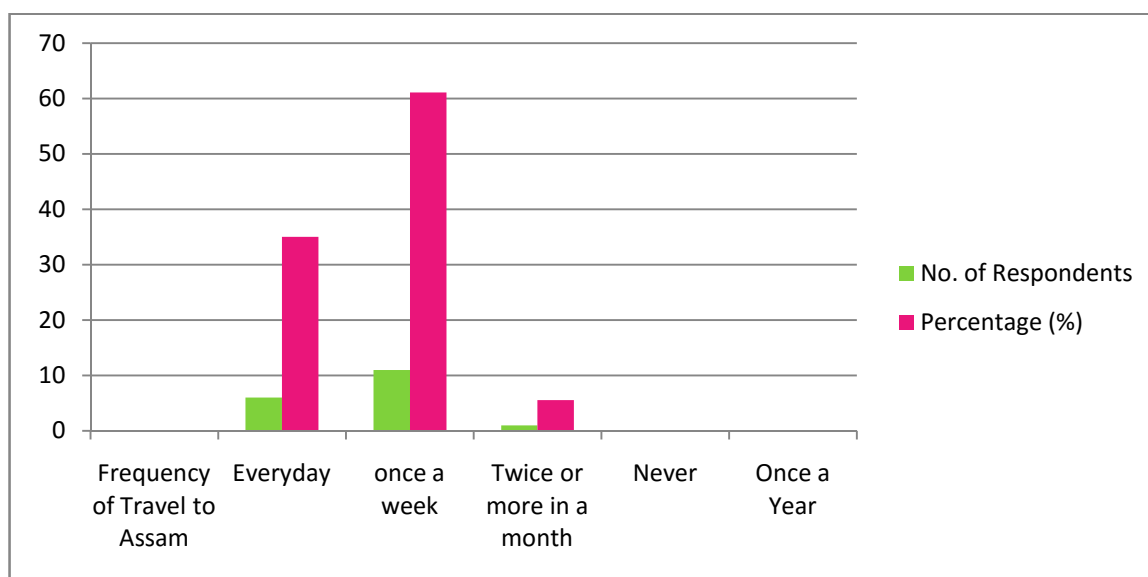


Table 8 and Chart 3 indicate the frequency of travel made by the respondents. Many of the respondents travel on a daily or weekly basis to Assam. The majority of the respondents however travel once a week. The close proximity to the border thus makes it easier for the local residents to travel on a daily basis.

Sl.no	Primary purpose of Visit to Assam	No of Responses	Percentage (%)
a	Marketing	18	50
b	Casual labourer	2	5.55
c	Medical accessibility	10	27.77
d	Accessibility to Education	1	2.77
e	Trading	3	8.33
f	Daily wage	2	5.55
g	Others	0	0

Table 9 above shows the primary purpose of the respondents travel to Assam. It can be noted that majority travel mainly for marketing and trading purposes. Medical accessibility is another important reason for their travel to Assam as there are no good hospitals in the area with proper facilities. Many therefore travel to Lakhimpur, Goalpara and even Guwahati for the same. The local people also go to these towns to work as casual labourer and daily wagers.

Sl.no	Mode of transportation	Percentage (%)
a	Public transportation	81.81
b	Private transportation	0
c	By foot	18.18

Table 10 above shows that majority of the respondents use public transportation like local sumo, buses, etc., There are many buses coming in from Assam that use the route frequently connecting Medhipara to places like Tikrikilla, Phulbari, Goalpara,

and Guwahati. The respondents also go to the adjoining Assam areas on foot as it is very close by and presence of many interior village routes in the area makes it easy.

Table 11: Route Used by Respondents			
Sl.no	Route used by Respondent	No of Responses	Percentage (%)
a	Village/ interior roads	17	56.66
b	Main State Highway	13	43.33
c	Others	0	0

Table 11 shows that majority of the respondents use the main state highway, i.e., the AMPT road (AgiaMedhiparaPhulbari and Tura road) which is the main route connecting this region to Assam and the district headquarter Tura. There are many who use the village/ interior roads as well to travel to adjoining Assam areas for various purposes like marketing, daily wage, etc.

Table 12: Problem Faced When Returning from Assam			
Sl.no	Problem faced when returning from Assam	No of Respondents	Percentage (%)
a	Yes	1	5.55
b	No	17	94.44
c	No Response	0	0

Table 12 shows that majority of the respondents travelling to Assam to carry out various activities do not face any problems. The only problem however stated by all is the condition of the road from Medhipara to Agia(AMPT road) which at present is at a dilapidated state.

Table13: People Coming from Assam

Sl.no	Do people come from Assam?	No of Respondents	Percentage (%)
a	Yes	18	100
b	No	0	0
c	Never	0	0

Table 13 shows that people from Assam visit Meghalaya. The close proximity to the Assam border and towns like Mankacharin Assam connected through this route makes it inevitable for Assam people to visit Meghalaya.

Table No 14: Purpose of Visit by Assamese People			
Sl.no	Purpose of visit	No of Responses	Percentage (%)
a	Trading of goods	17	32.69
b	Driving	8	15.38
c	Casual Labourer	13	25
d	Daily wage	14	26.92
e	Others	0	0

Chart 4: Purpose of visit by Assam People

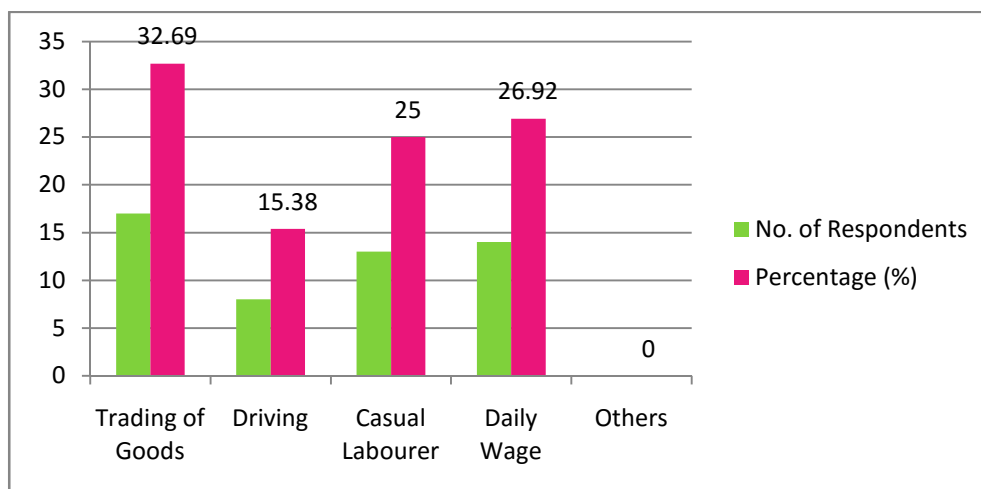


Table 14 and Chart 4 show the primary purpose of visit by the people from Assam to this area. It is observed from the above table that trading of goods is the primary purpose. The traders from Assam sell their goods in the weekly market in Besorkona. The presence of market hence provides employment and economic opportunities therefore we can see that casual labourer, daily wagers and driving are the other major reasons for their visit to the area.

Sl.no	Payment of fee for trading	No of Respondents	Percentage (%)
a	Yes	4	22.22
b	No	14	77.77
c	No Answer	0	0

Table 15: The majority of the respondents have said that people from Assam trading in Medhipara and adjoining areas or other village markets do not pay any fee. Only a few however said that the fee is paid.

As the proposed area is adjoining the border with Assam, the traders do not feel the need for the payment of the fees for trading.

The fee however is to be collected by the Garo Hills Autonomous District Council from every trader, even the traders from Meghalaya. The fee amount depends on the products.

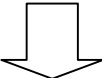

Table 17 : In Flow and Out Flow of Goods				
Sl. No.	In Flow	 From	Out Flow	 From
1.	Poultry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assam : Lakhipur, Goalpara 	Beetle nut	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Medhipara
2.	Petrol (Black)		Timber	
3.	Groceries		Vegetables	
4.	Fish		Rubber	
5.			Banana	
6.			Pineapple	

Table 17: The findings show that the major produce of the area are beetle nut, vegetables and timber. Beetle nut, pineapple and banana which are grown in their own gardens are therefore sold in the weekly markets in Besorkona and Hatugaon. Beetle nut and timber are also exported to places like Lakhipur and Goalpara in Assam.

The in-flow of goods from Assam varies from vegetables, rice, dal, fish and other groceries. These goods are mostly sold during the weekly market days where local people are the main buyers.

Table 18: Problems from Assamese People			
Sl.no	Problem Faced with the Assam people	No of Respondents	Percentage (%)
a	Yes	12	66.66
b	No	6	33.33
c	Never	0	0

Chart 5: Problems from Assamese People

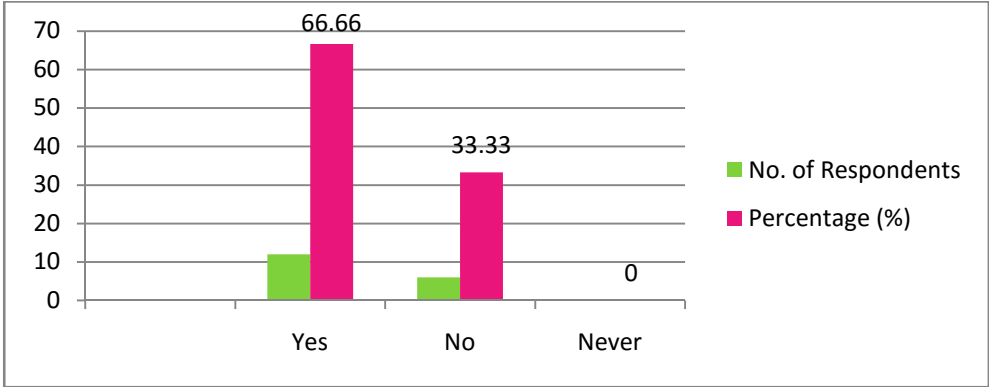


Table 18 and Chart 5 shows the problem faced with the Assam people. Majority of the respondents said that they have encountered problem with the Assam people. There have been many instances where the local people had got involved in quarrels with the Assam people. Many a times the reason has been for theft of cattle and also land grabbing. There are however few who have said that they havenot facedany problem with the people coming from Assam.

Table 19: Concerns About People Coming from Outside of the State		
Sl.no	Concerns about people coming from outside of the state	Percentage (%)
a	Theft	44.44
b	Influx	11.11
c	Inter- marriage	22.22
d	Safety	0
e	Social Mischief	22.22
f	No concerns	0

Chart 6: Respondents' Concern

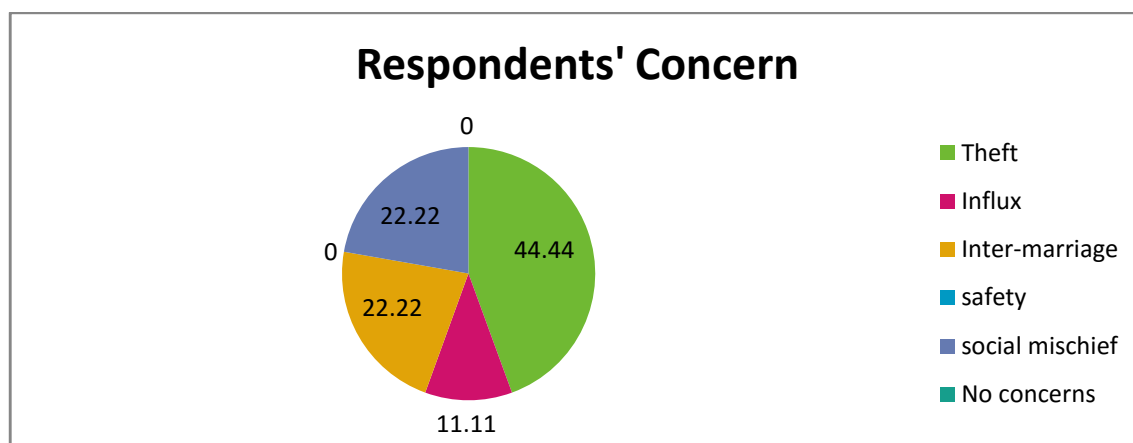


Table 19 and Chart 6 show the concern of the respondents about people coming from outside the state. From the above it can be noted that the primary concern of the people is theft as there have been many instances where cattle and goods were stolen from their houses. The other major concerns cited by the respondents are inter marriage and social mischief. Another concern cited is influx which has become a key issue in this part of the region with increase in people from outside states and land encroachment in the border areas.

6.3Phase Wise Assessment ofProposed Construction Project

This section describes the respondent’s awareness level on the proposed project.

Sl.no	Awareness level	No of Respondents	Percentage (%)
a	Yes	18	100
b	No	0	0

Table 20show that all the respondents were aware about the proposed project in Medhipara, New Dalchengkona.

Sl.no	Respondent views on the functioning if an Entry and Exit Point	No of Responses	Percentage (%)
a	Check on illegal immigration	18	33.33
b	Check on illegal flow of trades and goods	18	33.33
c	Check on criminal intention	18	33.33
e	Others	0	0

Table 21: Majority of the respondents are of the view that the Integrated Facilitation Centre’s key function should be to keep a check on illegal immigration which has become major issue today with rise in population, changing demographics and encroachment along the border areas. The respondents also felt the need for check on illegal flow of trades and goods and check on criminal intent as well so as to curb

social evils. This in turn will also help the police greatly to detect criminals and other illegal activities.

Table 22: Feeling Regarding the Construction of an Entry and Exit Point

Sl.no	Feeling about the construction of an Entry and Exit Point	No of Respondents	Percentage (%)
A	Good	18	100 %
B	Bad	0	0
C	Okay	0	0
D	No response	0	0

Table 22 describes the feeling of the people on the setting up of a Facilitation Centre from Medhipara and New Dalchengkona. All the respondents feel that the proposed project will be favourable for the residents of the Medhipara as a whole. The proposed project therefore is expected to bring employment and economic opportunities for the local people and also systematic economic transactions.

Table 23: Change in The Market Flow After the Construction of E&E Pt

Sl.no	Change in the market flow	No of Respondents	Percentage (%)
a	It will make it better	18	100
b	It will make it worse	0	0
c	No change	0	0
d	No response	0	0

Table 23 shows the respondents view about their concerns on the market flow between the two states after the proposed construction is in place. To this majority stated that the Facilitation Centre will certainly make the market flow better as it will open up opportunities for many and it will be a systematic transaction.

Table 24: Change in Relationship Between People On Both Side After Construction			
Sl. No.	Change in relationship between people on both side	No of Respondents	Percentage (%)
a	It will make it better	13	72.22
b	It will make it worse	0	0
c	No change	5	27.77
d	No response	0	0

Table above shows the respondents view on their concerns over the likely impact on the relationship of the people between the two states. It is observed from the data available that majority feel the facilitation Centre will make the relation of the people on both sides better. However many feel it won't bring any changes and the relation between the people on both sides will be the same.

Sl. no	Change in community way of living	Percentage (%)
a	Yes	0
b	No	85
c	Remain the same	15
d	Don't Know	0

Table 25above shows the respondents concern over the likely impact on the village community life after the proposed construction.The majority are of the view that the Integrated Facilitation Centre will bring no majorchange in the community way of living after the projectcompletion.

Sl.no	Change in safety of the people	No of Respondents	Percentage (%)
a	It will make it better	18	100
b	It will make it worse	0	0
c	No change	0	0
e	No response	0	0

Table 26above show the respondents view when asked about their concerns on the safety in the village after the construction of the proposed project. Many believe that the Facilitation centre will strengthen and improve the safety of the people in the village and criminal activities like theft, harassment etc. will be brought under control.

Table27: Problem Likely to Come Up During the Construction Phase

Sl.no	Problem likely to come up during the construction phase	No of Responses	Percentage (%)
a	Non Utilisation of land	0	0
b	Environmental pollution	3	16.66
c	Resistance from People	0	0
d	Incompletion of work	0	0
e	Others	0	0
f	No problem	15	83.3

Chart 7: Problems Likely to Arise During the Construction Phase

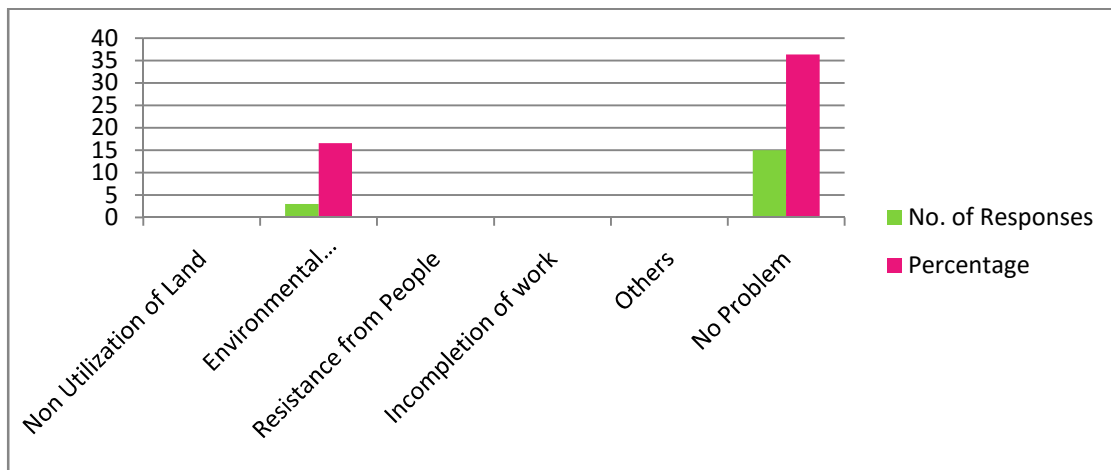


Table 27 and Chart 7 show the likely problem that may come during the Construction phase. The majority of the respondents stated that there won't be any problem during construction. However there were few who stated that environmental pollution may result due to cutting of trees during the construction.

Table 28: Problem Likely to Come Up After the Construction

Sl.no	Problem likely to come up after the construction	No of Respondents	Percentage (%)
a	Traffic Congestion	0	0
b	Noise pollution	7	38.88
c	Difficulty in registration for arrival and departure	0	0
d	Over Payment of fee	0	0
e	Employment of outsider	0	0
f	Poor maintenance	5	27.77
g	Loss of good rapport from both side	2	11.11
h	No problem	4	22.22

Chart 8: Problems Likely to Come Up After the Construction

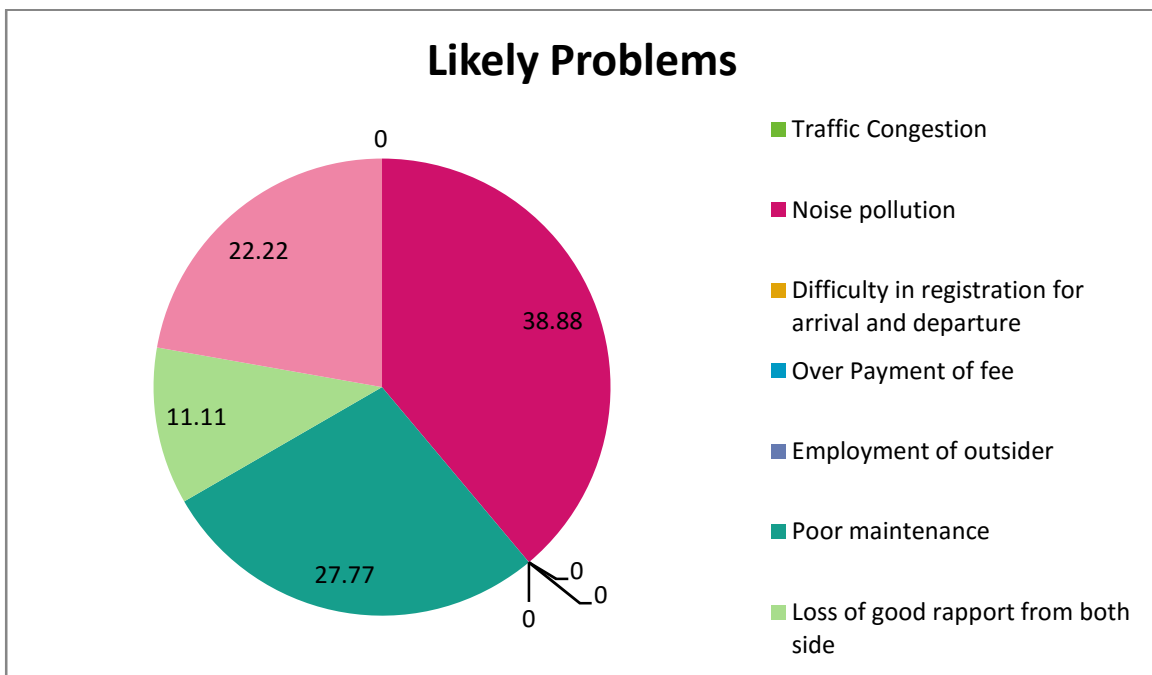


Table 27 and Chart 8 show the likely problem that may come after the construction of the proposed project. From the data displayed, it can be noted that noise pollution and poor maintenance of the proposed office will be the likely problems. The other

problem cited by the respondents was that of loss of good rapport and that people from Assam may not like the proposed set up.

7. Data Collection from The Public Hearing Held at Medhipara, New Dalchengkona.

The Meghalaya Institute of Governance had conducted a Public hearing on the 30th of June, 2016 on the Integrated Facilitation Centre-Entry/ Exit point in Medhipara, New Dalchengkona at 2:00 p.m 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.

Block Development Officer (MCS) Tikrikilla Shri Kapil Koch chaired the programme where he welcomed everyone and thanked all the district officials, village elders and the team from MIG SIA unit. He said the public hearing was being conducted to inform the community and general public about the land acquisition for the purpose of Integrated Facilitation centre cum Entry and Exit Point in New Dalchengkona measuring an area about 17835.54Sq.mt. He further stated that under Tikrikilla block two villages have been selected for putting up the Integrated Facilitation Centre ie. Abhirampara and Medhipara(New Dalchengkona). He said that Garo Hills Autonomous District Council came a year back for the first time and measured all the lands and for the second time Revenue Branch DC office surveyed the village, and now Meghalaya Institute of Governance Social Impact Assessment unit conducted the survey of the directly affected and indirectly affected households and the government sent it back to be summarized in Public Hearing. He mentioned the name of the land holders which were Prodhyana Narayan Chowdhury(2 bigha kata 11) and Silchira G Momin (3 bigha 13 lessa). These land holders and others(6) residing in the proposed site didn't have proper land documents/patta and the

Meghalaya Institute of Governance team had put up all these things in the report. He ended his speech and requested for comments and feedbacks from the villagers.

SmtPearla Tatyana D Sangma (MCS, Extra Assistant Commissioner (EAC), Revenue, Tura) started by giving a brief description about the project. She stated that the Integrated Facilitation Centre cum Entry and Exit Point will facilitate the issues of unauthorized immigration, criminal activities, illegal flow of people etc. into the state of Meghalaya. She said that the proposed project was to be set up from there to Tangaon Village in Singimari, all adjoining to the border with Assam. The Government has mentioned that setting up of these Entry and Exit Point, Facilitation Centre will bring parking zone, restaurants/food plaza, rest house, toilets/bathroom, medical facility to the village and hence the project will provide the villagers good opportunity for employment and business prospects based on their credential and skills.

Miss Sillingchi G Momin (MIG, SIA volunteer) then read out the major findings and recommendation of the project.

Voices of the Village:

1. **Nokma:** The Nokma of Medhipara village expressed his happiness expressing that there has been no problem so far for them.
2. **Secretary:** The Secretary thanked all the respective departments for helping in the development of the village through implementation of the proposed project. He further that in spite of being a daily wage worker, he felt proud of the development in the village and expected the project to bring a difference in their lives. He further stated that when they first settled in the village, there

were only 14 families but now the number of households has increased to 30. He demanded for a school both English and Garo medium as their children have to walk 7 km for education in the village. He also demanded for drinking water facilities.

He could not say anything about Pradhyana Narayan's patta. However, about the other land owners, he said that they should not have any problem as all of them have alternate land except Smt. Manorama Marak, as the villagers have occupied land for them from the village itself.

3. Shri Clinton said that even though they have their own land, it is far away in the mountains creating problem for drinking water, transportation and elephant menace.
4. Silchira T. Sangma's husband added that when the first survey/visit was done, he had spoken to the officers about this and the villagers have said these land have no patta. But he said that he they hold the patta with them but still are happy to provide these lands for the development and there is no problem in putting up the facilitation centre. He said that they wanted compensation. He said that most of them thought the patta to be duplicate but District Council cannot issue a duplicate patta. He then submitted a copy of land patta to the present officers. (Annexure: 13)
5. Shri. Kapil Koch (MCS, BDOTikrikilla) addressed the query of one of the participant by explaining that he could not speak on the matter at that time and the decision would be taken by the Garo Hills Autonomous District Council. He further said that he has all the land records and maps and they would verify the documents to check if the land was under proposed site or not.

Conclusion:

With lot of positive interaction, discussion, comments and feedbacks the villagers of Medhiparawere ready to accept construction of facilitation centre cum entry and exit point. The villagers expressed their acceptance by raising hands.

Pictures from the Public Hearing:

Photo 7: Public Hearing at Medhipara, West Garo Hills District.



Photo 8: Public Hearing at Medhipara, West Garo Hills District.



Photo 9: Public Hearing at Medhipara, West Garo Hills District



Photo 10: Public Hearing at Medhipara, West Garo Hills District



Source: Social Impact Assessment Unit, Meghalaya Institute of Governance, Shillong

Photo 11: Public Hearing at Medhipara, West Garo Hills District



Photo 12: Medhipara, New Dalchengkona community raising their hands in acceptance of the Facilitation Center at their village.



Source: Social Impact Assessment Unit, Meghalaya Institute of Governance, Shillong

8. Major Findings and Recommendation

8.1 Findings

Major Impacts relating to the Land acquisition

- The major project impacts include relocation of 6 households out of the total 9 settled there and damage to all the land owners movable and immovable assets such as their horticulture plantations which are a source of their livelihood for all the 9 directly affected households.
- Through interview and discussion, it was found that many of them have resettled in the proposed site away from their traditional land holdings due to elephant menace as their original land holdings fall in the interior forests areas.
- Resettlement of the affected families hence is a major problem to be addressed to.

In the social relations and community well-being the following were observed:

- Majority of the respondents felt that after the proposed construction there will be no change in the relationship of the people between the two states. However few were of the view that the people from Assam may not like the set up.
- After the completion of the proposed project, majority of the respondent felt that the project will have a better impact on the village in term of community way of living and safety. The proposed project hence will curb criminal activities like theft and social mischief and also land grabbing.

In the aspects of trade and economic activities the following was observed:

- The findings show that the majority of the respondents are daily wagers, casual labourers and farmers. Since majority of the people living near Medhipara are farmers, small traders and casual labourers, it is important to keep in mind that the proposed project does not affect and diminish the income or capacity to earn additional income of these farmers, small traders of the area and labourers who are dependent on the economic and also social relations.
- In their trade relations, the respondents have pointed out that they have not faced any problems with the Assamese people who come to trade. However there have been frequent quarrels between the people of both sides due to reasons like theft and land grabbing.
- Majority of the respondents felt that the construction of the proposed Facilitation Centre Entry and Exit Point in the village will create a better market competition and bring business prospects to the area.
- The Facilitation Centre may make the entry and exit of Assamese traders troublesome and thus deter their coming. The change in this economic activity may affect and increase the prices of goods and commodities which are brought by these traders into Medhipara and the other markets nearby.

The following were observed with regards to criminal activities in the area:

- Majority of the respondents felt that the Facilitation Centre cum Entry and Exit Point should function effectively and efficiently on checking illegal immigration, illegal flow of goods and trades, and criminal intention. Check on influx, smuggling, illegal flow of goods and illegal collection from unwanted quarters will improve the relation of honesty and reliability

between residents, traders and officials thereby helping in economic growth.

- Through interview and conversations, it is also found that theft and land grabbing are the main problem in this area with many such cases happening time and again.

With regards to border issues the following were observed:

- Residents of NewDalchengkonavillage and adjoining areas who travel to Assam use the AMPT road (Agia, Medipara, Phulbari and Tura Road) and village interior road for trading, marketing, and other purposes like medical accessibility, visiting family members, etc. It is important hence that the proposed project have a system in place that does not hinder the mobility of the residents of Meghalaya, in terms of registration for arrival and departure, over payment of fee, and especially for the ones from the concerned area.
- The findings and observation bring to light that majority of the people from adjoining Assam areas come into their village and adjoining areas mainly for trading and to work as casual labourers and daily wage workers, therefore providing cheap labour, access to goods and services. Though cheap labour and goods are being received from traders from across the state, this however is taking a share on the job opportunities, economic opportunities and land resources from the residents of Meghalaya.

Apart from the above problems the following were observed:

- During interview and discussion with the directly affected respondents, one Smti. SilchiraSangma's husband said that their affected land area also included 3 household settlements. However, he didnot have proper land documents.The same was taken up during the Public Hearing in Medhipara, where the respondent also submitted a land patta (Annexure 13) to prove his claim however the documents do not show proper demarcations of land holdings and do not have a map to prove the same.
- It is found through observation that due to its large accessible border area between Assam and Meghalaya in this part of the area, there are a number of interior village routes through which traders and people from Assam can come in, to which it begs the question on how the Facilitation Centre would address the issue and keep a check on the same.
- During the Public Hearing it was found that the land statement provided by the Garo Hills Autonomous District Council had some mistakes such as the property characteristics that are to be affected.

8.2Recommendations

- In order to address to the need of the people, early implementation of the proposed construction should be executed and the local people should not face any kind of insecurity and hardship when using this point.
- In order to address concerns like over payment of fee, difficulty in registration for arrival and departure and over checking the Facilitation Centre should provide identity cards or keep a register of locals to avoid over checking and difficulty in passing through these points. Reduction of restriction on regular user especially farmers. Employment of local people should be a priorityfor unskilled or clerical jobs. It may be recommended that the use of locals to check the entry and exit of people would be best as

the locals can identify unwanted elements. It would to a certain degree create local employment.

- Collaboration between the Meghalaya and Assam Government is required to improve the accessibility to basic amenities in these border areas in term of road connectivity, education, health, livelihoods promotion, etc.
- Practice of accountability and transparency should be encouraged for functionaries who will be taking charge of the Entry and Exit Points cum Facilitation centre.
- Proper maintenance of the entry and exit point should be made to prevent any like of unforeseen problem.
- The site is suitable for the said purpose and there is no such suitable alternative land nearby. The land in question hence can be acquired by the concerned authority fulfilling the conditions.
- The land statement provided by Garo Hills Autonomous District Council to be corrected as there are few mistakes such as the property characteristics of the land owners. The Garo Hills Autonomous District Council hence is required to access the proposed land and correct the same.
- The directly affected respondents i.e., those households that will be affected, aspire for due compensation as per their property characteristic in terms of their movable and immovable assets and also seek employment for one of their family members. The aspirations may hence be considered taking into account the project impacts on affected people.
- The Garo Hills Autonomous District Council to look into the matter regarding the area of land belonging to Salchira and the claims made by them. The land patta in question to be reviewed and scrutinized.

9. Social Impact Management Plan

The SIA study team has committed efforts to ensure that the impacts of the proposed project are maintained within the acceptable standards. In this effort it may recommend the following SIMP

Socio-Economic Mitigation

- Work in collaboration with relevant government representative in the project area.
 - Reinstall or rehabilitate social infrastructure removed or damaged due to the project development.
 - Develop appropriate benefits for non-beneficiary community members residing in the project area. Benefits to be taken into consideration to include energy supply, installation of transformers, employment by giving the locals priority in terms of job allocations especially for activities requiring non-skilled labour.
3. One of the aspirations of land owners is for land compensation and/or compensation based on property characteristic thus the Government may look into this by compensating land and property owners for acquired land and/or measurable disturbance.
 4. Another aspiration is that a family member be given a job in the proposed office to be set up as per educational credentials. The authority hence can look into the request considering the impacts of the acquisition of the land on the land owners.
- Introduce developed Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) and communicate project plans in acceptable time frame to all stakeholders.
 - Conduct workshops at community level to facilitate impact monitoring on the environment, socio-economic and socio-cultural aspects.

- Enhance security in project area through community policing in collaboration with local community members.
- Develop Information Education and Communication (IEC) programmes on the projects social impacts and train community members to conduct awareness and training programmes.
- Develop programmes to enhance cohesion between project employees and the local communities, for example: - development of sports activities.
- The study found that the people of Medhipara and adjoining villages of Meghalaya are dependent on agricultural and other commodities coming from Assam. Hence there is a possibility that once the Facilitation Centre is installed, the goods coming from Assam will go up in price. In order to address to this fear, the functionaries responsible at the Facilitation Centre should allow vehicles carrying these essential commodities to pass free of charge to ensure that the price of commodities remain unchanged.
- To further improve the progress of work and to avoid any disturbance during the construction phase, the local community and local authority can also be included in the developmental process. This can be done by providing prior information to the local authority before work progress as well as providing employment opportunity to the local people.

Environment, Health and Safety Mitigation

- Employ trained and qualified machine handlers and drivers.
- Ensure work concerning construction is conducted by trained workers with strict adherence to safety standards.
- Avoid development in areas of weak soil structure to avoid land slide.

- Control soil erosion through timely clearing of excavations from project area; develop erosion control structure and excavate new areas only after finishing work at opened segments among other measures.
- Develop afforestation programmes in collaboration with the community members.

10. Conclusion:

The Government of Meghalaya's proposal to set up an Integrated Facilitation Centre – Entry and Exit Point at border villages has the potential to provide amenities erstwhile unavailable to the border villages. If the Integrated Facilitation Centre – Entry and Exit Point functions as planned, the border villages may benefit immensely from this.

Based on observation and survey carried out with the respondents from Medhipara and adjoining villages, the proposed project has a marginal effect on the community as a whole and the proposed project is seen as an initiative to improve the trade between the two states and increase the economy by opening up economic opportunities for the people of the adjoining areas where the project is to be set up with certain functionaries in place and also address the issues of illegal immigration and encroachment into Meghalaya and to bring them under control.


The infiltration and immigration problem is one major issue that causes great threat to the socio economic cultural and political aspect of the society today. Increase in population and shortage of resources and opportunities, change in demographic profile and socio political system are major issues arising of it. The facilitation centre is therefore expected to be vital in addressing such issues.

The restrictions on traders and labourers from across the state may likely increase the demand of the traders and labourers from within the state and hence this may benefit the economy as a whole.

The project can also be expected to bring development to the area by creating an environment of market complex which will be economically beneficial to the people of the area.

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

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


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The Gazette of Meghalaya

EXTRAORDINARY
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No. 71	Shillong, Tuesday, June 30, 2015	9th Asadha, 1937 (S. E.)
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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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Annexure2: Letter for conducting Social Impact Assessment at Abhirampara, for setting up of Integrated Facilitation Centre -Entry and Exit Point

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GOVERNMENT OF MEGHALAYA
REVENUE & DISASTER MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT

No.RDA.104/2015/24

Dated Shillong, the 8th July, 2016.

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


To: The Officer on Special Duty to the Govt. of Meghalaya,
Meghalaya Institute of Governance,
Lumpyngad Cottage,
Bishop Cotton Road, Shillong.

Subject: **Integrated Facilitation Centres for Entry & Exit Point at Abhirampara in West Garo Hills District, Tura.**

Sir,

With reference to the subject cited above, I am directed to request you to kindly submit the Draft Social Impact Assessment Report & Social Impact Management Plan in a single document for the project construction of Facilitation Centre at Abhirampara in West Garo Hills District, Tura at the earliest. It is to be impressed upon here that Under Section 4(2) of RFCT-LARR Act, 2013. The Social Impact Assessment Study has to be completed within a period of 6(six) months as per the date of its commencement.

Yours faithfully,



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

Memo.No.RDA.104/2015/24-A

Dated Shillong, the 8th July, 2016.

Copy to the Executive Director, Meghalaya Institute of Governance Shillong for information and necessary action.

By Order etc.,


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

c/dora

Annexure3: Public notice for conducting Public Hearing at Medhipara.



सत्यमेव जयते

Meghalaya Institute of Governance (MIG)

Lumpynggad Cottage, Bishop Cotton Road
Shillong- 793001, Meghalaya

Email: migshillong@gmail.com

No: MIG/157/2016/391

Dated: 16th June 2016

Public Notice

The Meghalaya Institute of Governance has been notified as the State Social Impact Assessment (SIA) Unit to conduct Social Impact Assessment Study for acquisition of land measuring an area of about 22698.82 Sq.mt (Exit Point and Exit Point) at Medhipara, West Garo Hills District for the purpose of setting up proposed Facilitation Centre.

In connection with this, a Public Hearing will be held in Medhipara proposed site for the project at 2:30pmin West Garo Hills district on the 30th of June, 2016.

All interested persons are invited to attend the said Public Hearing to express their claims/objections/ suggestion, if any, on the proposal.

Dr. BDR Tiwari, IAS
Executive Director,
Meghalaya Institute of Governance,
Shillong.

Annexure4 :Statement of Land prepared by GHADC


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ANNEXTURE-1

Statement of affected area of land for sitting up of Facilitation Centre at Medhipara West Garo Hills.

Sl. No	Name of Land Owner	Location	P.P. No	Dag No	Plot No	Class of Land	Area of Land
1.	Shri.Prodhyanna Narayan Chawdhury	Medhipara	20	6		H.Grade 2 nd class Home stead.	2-0-1
2.	Smt.Silchira T. Sangma	--do--	60	144		Bosti	3-0-13


22/5/15
Assistant Settlement Officer
i/c. Re-Settlement Branch
Garo Hills Autonomous District Council, Tura.

Annexure 5 : Statement of Land prepared by GHADC

ANNEXTURE- 2

Statement of affected area of land for sitting up of Facilitation Centre at Medhipara West Garo Hills.

Sl.No	Name of Land owner	Location	Plot No	Class of Land	Areas
1.	Smt.Monorama R. Marak	Medhipara	A	Katcha house,	54 sq mts
				Katcha Kitchen,	12 sq mts
				Pucca Litrin,	3,46 sq mts
				Katcha Hancoop,	3.46 sq mts
				Katcha Cowshed,	18 sq mts
2.	Shri.Sajest Marak	--do--	C	Katcha house,	36 sq mts
				Katcha kitchen,	12 sq mts
				Pucca Latrin,	3.46 sq mts
				Katcha Hancoop,	3.46 sq mts
				Katcha Cowshed	20 sq mts

Annexure 6: Statement of Land prepared by GHADC

ANNEXURE - 2

(21)

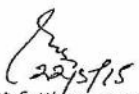
Sl.No.	Name of Land Owner	Location	Plot No	Type of House	Areas
3.	Shri. Sailush Marak	Medhipara	D	Katcha House	38 sq mts
				Katcha Kitchen	12 sq mts
				Katcha Hencoop	4 sq mts
				Pucca Latrine,	3.46 sq mts
				Katcha Cowshed,	18 sq mts
				Katcha Sty,	4 sq mts
4.	Shri. Clinton R. Sangma	--do--	E	Pucca House	88 sq mts
				Pucca Kitchen	13 sq mts
				Pucca Latrin	3.46 sq mts
				Pucca Sty	4 sq mts
				Katcha Cowshed	18 sq mts

Annexure 7: Statement of Land prepared by GHADC

ANNEXTURE - 2

(52)

Sl.No	Name of Land Owner	Location	Plot No	Type of House	Areas
5.	L. P. School	--do--	F	Pucca House	51 sq mts
6.	Shri.Nironjon Sangma	--do--	j	Katcha House	70 sq mts
				Katcha Kitchen	12 sq mts
				Katcha Latrin	4 sq mts
				Katcha Cowshed	18 sq mts
				Katcha Hencoop	4 sq mts
7.	Shri. Sadon Marak	--do--	j	Katcha House	18 sq mts
				Katcha Kitchen	4 sq mts
				Katcha Latrin	54.75 sq mts
				Katcha Hencoop	21 sq mts
				Katcha Cowshed	18 sq mts
				Katcha Sty	4 sq mts


 Sr. Assistant Settlement Officer
 i/c. Re-Settlement Branch
 Garo Hills Autonomous District Council, Tura.

Annexure 8:Statement of Land prepared by GHADC

2

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ANNEXTURE - 3

Statement of affected area of land for sitting up of Facilitation Centre at Medhipara West Garo Hills.

Sl. No	Name of Land Owner	Location	Dag No.	Plot No	Area of Land	Name of Trees	Mature	Immature	Total
1.	Smt.Nipola, S. Sangma	Medhipara	6	A	0-4-5	Teak	3	5	8
						Bettlenut	50	100	250
						Banana	60	----	60
						Nonsal Tree	20	70	90
						Coconut	3	9	12
2.	Smt.Monorama R. Marak	--do--	6	B	1-10-16 1-1-16	Teak	3	5	8
						Bettlenut	100	60	160
						Jackfruit	3	----	3
						Banana	76	30	106
						Non Sal Tree	20	100	120
3.	Shri.Sajest Marak	--do--	----	C	1-1-5	Jackfruit	2	3	5
						Teak Tree	1	8	9
						Non Sal Tree	----	50	50
						Banana	----	60	60
						Rubber	----	70	70

Annexure 9: Statement of Land prepared by GHADC

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ANNEXURE - 3

(24)

Sl.No	Name of Land Owner	Location	Dag No	Plot No	Area of Land	Name of Trees	Mature	Imature	Total
4.	Shri.Sailush Marak	--do--	----	D	1-2-12	Bettlenut	----	60	60
						Banana	60	----	60
						Non Sal Tree	----	200	200
						Rubber	----	60	60
						Teak Tree	----	16	16
						Pine Apple	100	----	100
5.	Shri.Clinton R. Sangma	--do--	----	E	0-4-14	Teak Tree	-----	50	50
						Bettlenut	70	150	220
						Banana	50	----	50
						Jackfruit	5	----	5
						Non Sal Tree	----	50	50
						Coconut	3	5	8
						Bamboo	100	----	100
						Mango	----	3	3
Pine Apple	50	----	50						

Annexure 10: Statement of Land prepared by GHADC

ANNEXTURE - 3

Sl.No	Name of Land Owner	Location	Dag No	Plot No	Area of Land	Name of Trees	Mature	Imature	Total
6.	Smt.Ronjilla Marak	--do--	----	G	1-1-10	Litchi	50	----	50
						Bettlenut	200	----	200
						Non sal Tree	20	10	30
						Mango	3	----	3
						Limbu	3	----	3
						Rubber	----	100	100
						Jackfruit	3	8	11
7.	Smt.Silchira T. Sangma	--do--	144	H	3-0-13	Rubber	----	260	260
						Teak Tree	9	15	24
						Non Sal Tree	10	50	60
						Jackfruit	----	10	10
						Mango Tree	----	10	10

Annexure 11: Statement of Land prepared by GHADC

ANNEXTURE - 3

(25)

Sl.No.	Name of Land Owner	Location	Dag No	Plot No	Area of Land	Name of Trees	Mature	Imature	Total
8.	Shri Nironjon Sangma	--do--	--	i	1-1-12	Teak Tree	5	6	11
						Bettlenut	100	50	150
						Banana	300	----	300
						Jackfruit	6	----	6
						Non Sal Tree	----	72	72
						Coconut	5	----	5
						Bamboo	300	----	300
						Mango	---	6	6
						Litchi	5	----	5
						Limbu	5	----	5

Annexure 12: List of Participant's Present at The Public Hearing Held in Medhipara, New Dalchengkonoan 30th Of June, 2016.

Attendance Sheet for the members present during Public hearing on Social Impact Assessment for Integrated Facilitation Centre cum Entry and Exit Point Held on 30th June 2016 at 2 : 30 p.m Medhipara, Tikrikilla.

SL. No.	Name	Designation	Contact No.	Signature
1.	Smt. A.T.D. Sangma	EAC, Tura	8575528538	
2.	Shri K. Koch, M.C.S	B.S.O, Tikrikilla	8974101976	
3.	Smt YVETTE P.C.G. MOMIN	TOURIST OFFICER, WEST GARO HILLS	9083621171	
4.	PRABHAKAR BORO	PROGRAMME ASSOCIATE MIG SIA Unit	9615186691	
5.	Sillingchi .G. Momin	SIA UNIT, MIG	9862678710	
6.	Kililebora k Sangma	SIA UNIT, MIG	8014618988	
7.	Shanlang Kyngdoh.	Programme Associate MIG	-	
8.	Beautifqueer Shylla.	Research Asst. MIG	804803775	
9.	Raju Boro.	SIA UNIT, MADA	8974488885	
10.	Phodip in Mochak	Nokona	8811827208	
11.	Manjin M. Marak	CASUAL LABOURER Hill area	96178357458	
12.	Clinton R. Sangma	LAND OWNER (DRIVER)	9862711521	
13.	Zou Sangma	FARMER		
14.	Radesk. Marak	"		
15.	SABESH MARAK	LAND OWNER (DAILY WAGER)		
16.	Nikjing Sangma	"		
17.	Adalisan. Sangma	"		
18.	Bristial Sangma	"		
19.	Jone Marak	"		

Sl. NO	NAME	DESIGNATION	CONTACT NO	SIGNATURE
20	Chun Sangma	FARMER		
21.	Bomanar Marak	"		Marak
22.	Adiwath	DAILY WAGER		marak
23.	Sebisin	DAILY WAGER		Sangma
24.	Nibosh Marak	"		AS
25	Lilindro Sangma	"		S. Sangma
26.	Kiron Ch Marak	FARMER		
27	Kenneth Ch. Marak	"	8473971742	Khet
28.	SMB R MARAK			SR Marak
29.	Nriyong Ch. Sangma	"		
30.	Salosi Sangma	Labourer		S. Sangma
31.	Tukun N. Marak	"		TUKUN
32.	Onela Sangma			Onela
33.	Gaetilla Sangma	Daily Wager		gasa
34.	Tzip Momin	"		T momin
35.	Sorjina Sangma	"		
37.	Silchia T. Sangma	"		S. Sangma
38.	Brigitia Marak	"		
39.	Longilla Marak	LAND OWNER		
40.	Jabitha Arunga	BUSINESS		Jabitha
41.	monaroma. Sangma	LAND OWNER		mon
42.	Selin Sangma	"		Sangma
43.	Krenalin Marak	DAILY WAGER		Krenalin
44.	Jadi Sangma	"		

Sl. No	NAME	DESIGNATION	CONTACT NO	SIGNATURE
H5.	Bieko Sangma	DAILY WAGER		Bieko Sangma
H6.	Nvijini Sangma	"		
H7.	Konjamoni Marak	"		
H8.	Indrani Sangma	"		Indrani Sangma
H9.	Monish C.H. Manin	BDC MEMBER	9402300552	

Annexure 13: Land Patta produced by Silchira T. Sangma's Husband during Public Hearing

Conversion of land into Patta No. 122 dt. 27th April/92. A.S.O. dt. 27-4-92.

H. a.m. 6. 15.5.92.

ASSAM SCHEDULE XXXVIII FORM NO. 19 (C) & J.
PERIODIC KHIRAJ LEASE
 (For use in Garo Hills)
 Periodic (Midi) Patta No. **53.**

For: **"B" Mohal.**

District **Garo Hills** Mouza **V-1** Lot Song **Muthabari**

Anga kosako o'gimin District-ai Chief Executive Member (Deputy Commissioner) iano uat-anga je Assam Land & Revenue Regulation aro uno pangchake dakgimin niangrang aro dakgnigipa ni mranga giti nga Garo Hills District Council-ni (State Govt.) pal nangna.

Shri Mohesh Manak S/O 1 are nangni jamano manrikgnigipa nangni pal ongnigipa ba ongrikgnigiparanga ia Pattani Schedule ongimin a sko kamao ongimin kajana aro Local rateo 19 92 ni April jani skang-gipa tarikoni 19 **96** ni March jani bonkamgipa tankona **4** bilsina settle kareha. Naa aro nangni jamano manrikgnigipa, nangni pal ongnigipa ba ongrikgnigiparang kamao ongimin kisti gita chugimik kajana aro Local rateko onna nanggen.

	Tarik	Kajana	Local rate	Chugimik ongni tangka
Sanggipa Kisti	15 H Dec	102.80	25.70	128.50
Gnigipa kisti	15 H Feb			
	Chugimik	102.80	25.70	128.50

2. Daodipet Garo Hills District Council (State Govt.) ni tik kagimin local rateko ia Pattao seaha Garo Hills District Council (State Govt.) somolo dakgnigipa ni amo gita ia rateko ding-tangena mangen.

3. Kosako janaggimin a a gita ba uni simajilol jokenggipa chibimarang ba chikolrang je-rango bilsini je somoioba ringrangko ba bolrangko chona mana, indakgipa chibimarang ba chikolrangko pipin manderang ni chelagna public je somoioba indakgipa chibimarang ba chiko mal bosturangko gatna raonna ba bolrangko chona, natek mana ba ua chigita raturana aro ding-tang dingtang kamrangna jakkaina mangen.

4. Je sorkarini (Government) ba localni sorok samantangchi sorok adramni feet 35 ni ningo je akoba ia pattani ningo babatna manjawa.

5. Naa je pattaogipa chugimik a a anoni je dagkoba wate galna (istafa) skode, wate galani je tarikko donnaha ba una tekang wate galani dorkastoko onlo.

6. Nangni chugimik a a ba unoni je dagkoba wate galoba (istafa) uni kajanao rajawa (bat walgen) ba chugimik kajanaoniko uko kamistgea aro kosako ongimin aani gamchatani (dam) gita una ba nangna skang mangipa ba nangni jamano manrikgnigiparang, pattao dong-gipa aani gamchatani (damni) baksa pattani aao donggipa bolrangni gamchataniko (damko) sorkarina (Govt.) na onaha ba onenga, indiba wate galani somolo ua wate galgimin a ao ba uni bak-o dao donggipa bolrangni je gamchataniko tik kaaha aro onmanaha ba ua bolrangni damko tik onga ine nikna mana ukoba naa nangni jamano manrikgnigipa nangni pal ongnigipa ba ongrikgnigiparang damko manpilna mangen indiba indake bolrangni damko manpilna gita wate galan sienggipa a a acre 250 na komina nangjawa, Garo Hills District Council-ni (State Govt.-ni), geeta gita Forest Department ua bolrangko sandie nie badita tangkako onpilna nanga tik kae ongen aro ua tik kagimin bonkamgipa tik kaani ongen.

7. Naan angni chugimik a a ua aani je dagkoba sakgipin mandena bimung gate (transfer) cona nanggen. Indiba naa game chagipa ongode nangni transfer kaani bil dingtangmancha ka-mao mesoka gita ongen Chongmotan naa je game chagipaneba nangni chugimik a a ba na aani je dagkoba transfer kana nangode, indiba je mandean game chagipa ongia uade Chief Executive Membero hukunko (permissionko) racheaggija transfer kana manjawa.

8. Naa kosako mesokgipa niangrangko manijaode ia Patta cancel karako mangen.

9. Ia Pattani somoi batmano (manumano) ia Pattao ongimin a sko toe tik katajani (Re-settlement ongode) ua somoi iano ongimin aani je baku (areeo) gemako nika uni bakorini bak-sana bato ganggipa a a ba bolrangko nikode uko sorkar (Govt.) ba khas kana nanga ine nikode uko pipin mandena settle kae onna ba sorkari (Govt.) uko jedake jakaha ska mangen.

10. Je kajanao 19 96 bilsini March 31 tariko dingtangeni skode dingtangena mana

Tarik **15/15/1992**

Chief Executive Member,
Garo Hills District Council, P.O.

Conversion allowed vide
S.O. No 124 dt. 27/4/92
A.S.O. dt. 27/4/92.

ASSAM SCHEDULE XXXVIII FORM NO. 19 (C) & J
PERIODIC KHIRAJ LEASE
(For use in Garo Hills)
Periodic (Miaur) Patta No. 54

P aris: 13 Mohal. District Gareo Hills Mouza V-1 Lot Song Muthabari

Anga kosako ongimin District Chief Executive Member (Deputy Commissioner) jano uist-
anga je Assam Land & Revenue Regulation aro uno pangchake dakgimin niamrang aro dakni-
gina ni mranng gita ni ga Garo Hills District Council ni (State Govt.) pal niamrang
Sant. G. Rao anishi Dangna no. Shri Maheshwar Naik
aro nangni jamano manrikngigipa nangni pal ongngigipa ba ongrikngiparang ia Pattani
Schedufeo ongimin a ako kamao ongimin kajana aro Local rateo 19 96 ni March jani bonkangipa tarikona 4 bilsina settle karaha. Na a
aro nangni jamano manrikngigipa, nangni pal ongngigipa ba ongrikngiparang kamao ongimin
kisi gita chugimik kajana aro Local rateko onna nanggen.

	Tarik	Kajana	Local rate	Chugimik ongni tangka
Skonggipa Kisti	15th Dec	70.40	17.60	88.00
Gnigipa kisti	15th Feb			
	Chugimik	70.40	17.60	88.00

2. Daodipet Garo Hills District Council (State Govt.) ni tik kagimin local rateko ia Patta
seaha Garo Hills District Council (State Govt.) somolo dakngigipa niamo gita ia rateko ding-
tangatna mangen.

3. Kosako janagginin a a gita ba uni sim oljol jokenggipa chibimara ng ba chikolrang je-
rango bilsini je somoloba ringrangko ba bolrangko chona mana, indakgipa chibimara ba ch-
kolrangko gipin manderang a (Public) jakalna mangen. Aro indakgipa chibima
santantangchi feet 20 a ani chelaona pal gita somoloba ringni buduko saln-
mai bosturangko gatna raonna ba bolrangko chona, natak rimna ba ua chigitu ifana aro ding-
tang dingtang kamrangna jakalna mangen.

4. Je sorkarini (Government) ba localni sorkk santantangchehi sorkk adramni feet 35 ni
ningo je a akoba ia pattani ningo napatna manjawa.

5. Na a ia pattaogipa chugimik a a unori je dagkoba wate galna (istafa) skode, wate
galani je tarikko donnaha ba ua skang wate galani, damastoko onbo.


6. Nangni chugimik a a ba unori je dagkoba wate galoba (istafa) uni kajanako rajawa
(bat wategen) ba chugimik kajanoniko uko komatgen aro kosako ongimin a ani gamchataai
(dam) gita una ba nangna skang mangipa ba nangni jamano manrikngiparang, pattao dong-
gipa a ani gamchataani (damni) baksa pattani aro donggipa bolrangni gamchataniko (damko)
sorkarina (Govt.) na onaha ba onanga, indiba wate galani somolo ua wate galgimin a a ba uni
lak-o dae donggipa bolrangni je gamchataniko tik kaaha aro onmanaha ba ua bolrangni damko
tik onga ine nikna mana ukoba na a naagni jamano manrikngigipa nangni pal ongngigipa ba
ongrikngiparang damko manpilna mangen indiba indake bolrangni damko manpilna gita wate
galani sienggipa a a acre 250 na komina pengjawa, Garo Hills District Council ni (State Govt.) ni,
gata gita Forest Department ua bolrangko sandie nie badita tangkako onpilna nanga tik kee
ongen aro ua tik kagimin bonkangipa tik kaani ongen.

7. Naan angni chugimik a a ua a ani je dagkoba sakgipa mandena bimung gate (transfer)
onna nanggen. Indiba naa game chagipa ongode nangni transfer kaani bil dingtangmancha na-
mao mesoka gita ongen. Chongmotan na a je game chagipanaba nangni chugimik a a ba ua
a a ni je dagkoba transfer kana ngode, indiba je mandean game chagipa onga uade Chief
Executive Membero likumko (permissionko) racheaggija transfer kana manjawa.

8. Na a kosako mesokgipa niamrangko manijaode ia Patta cancel ka ako mangen.

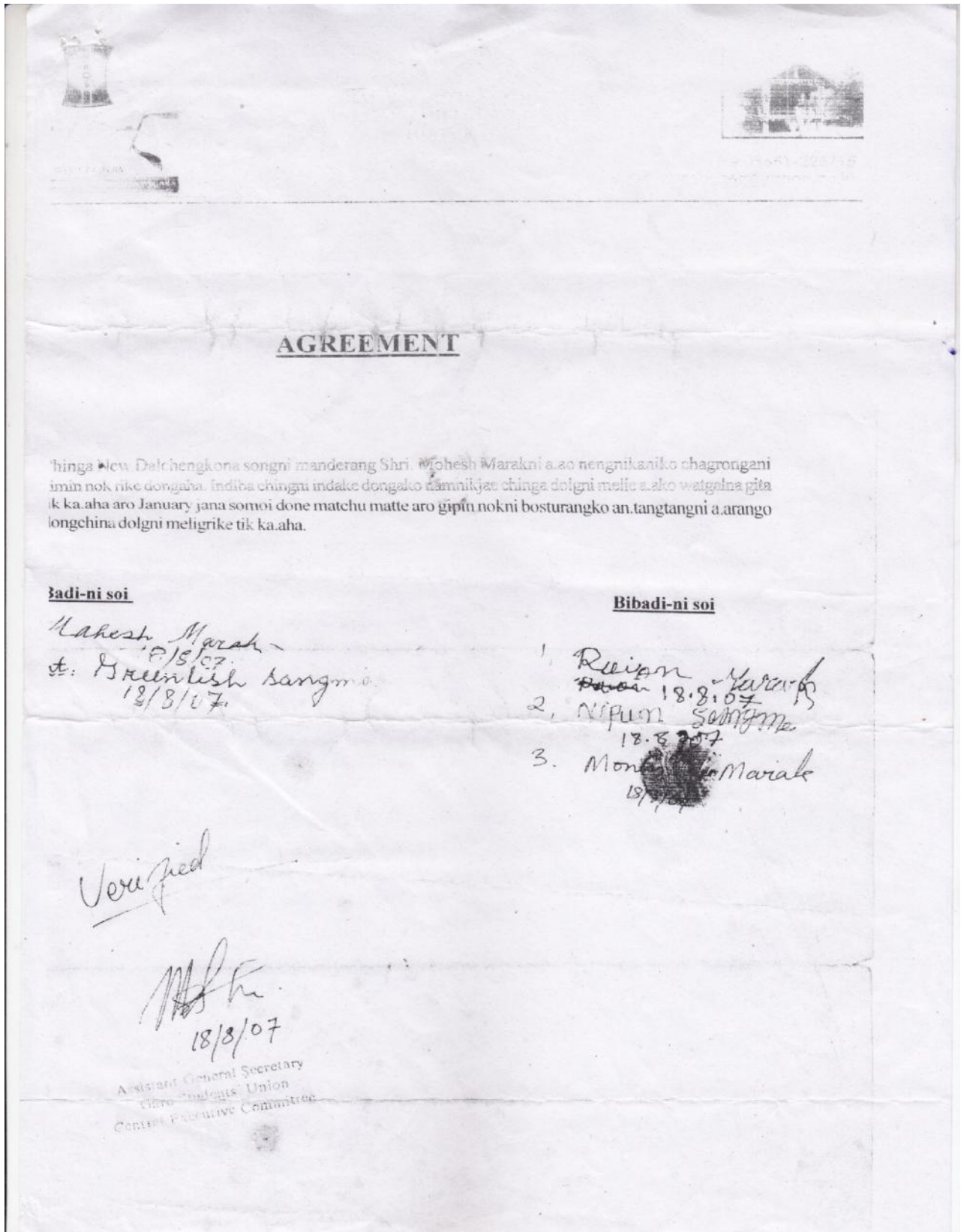
9. Ia Pattani somol batmano (metremano) ia Pattao ongimin a ako loe tik kataiani (Re-
settlement ongode ua somol lano ongimin a ani je bako (areo) gemako nika uni bakbini bak-
sana bate gamgipa a a ba buringko chode uko sorkar (Govt.) fan ba khas kana nanga ina
nikode uko gipin mandena settle kae onna ba sorkari (Govt.) uko jedake jakalna ska mangen.

10. Ia kajanako 19 96 bilsini March 31 tariko dingtangatna skode dingtangatna mana.


 Chief Executive Member,
 Garo Hills District Council.

Tarik 15/5/1992 Garo Hills District Council. 1992

Annexure 13.4



Annexure 14:Semi-Structure Interview scheduled for Medhipara Village Authority

MEGHALAYA INSTITUTE OF GOVERNANCE

Interview schedule for the members of Village Authority/Village Council

Place:

Date:

TOPIC FOR SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT:

Land acquisition of land for Entry and Exit Point and facilitation centre at Medhipara.

Impact Assessment

- 1) How many people are involved in the land acquisition project?
- 2) What types of land has been acquired for the project?
- 3) What are the types of activities carried outside the surrounding proposed construction projects area?
- 4) What are the people's opinions on this proposed construction project?
- 5) What according to you are the problems that have cause the delay of the proposed construction project?
- 6) What are the problems faced by the community due to lack of an entry and exit point with the area?
- 7) How will this proposed construction project benefit the community as a whole?
- 8) What according to you are the problems likely to come up from this proposed construction project during the phase of its construction and after?
- 9) What according to you are the possible ways to address to problems likely to arise during the course of the project and after the project?
- 10) What according to you are the social fears that may prevent the proposed project from carrying forward?
- 11) Would you like to share any other opinion or suggestion on the proposed construction project?

Thank you for your time.

Annexure15: Questionnaire for Indirectly Affected Respondents

MEGHALAYA INSTITUTE OF GOVERNANCE

Questionnaire for Respondents who are likely to be affected from the proposed Integrated facilitation Centre cum Entry and Exit point at Medhipara, West Garo Hills, Meghalaya

Part A: PROFILE OF THE RESPONDENT (Indirectly affected)		
1	Name	
2	Village	
3	Age	
	a	18-35
	b	36-49
	c	50-59
	d	60-69
	e	Over 70
4	Gender	
	a	Male
	b	Female
5	What is your highest level of education?	
	a	Illiterate
	b	Primary (Class V)
	c	Upper Primary (Class VIII)
	d	Secondary
	e	High School
	f	Others
6	Occupation	

	a	Farmer	
	b	Government Employee	
	C	Business	
	D	Student	
	E	Casual Labourer	
	F	Daily wage worker	
	G	Others	
	Which community do you belong to?		
7	A	Scheduled Tribe	
	B	Scheduled Caste	
	C	General	
	D	Others	
	Religion		
8	A	Hindu	
	B	Muslim	
	C	Christian	
	D	Indigenous	
	Do you have a ration card?		
9	A	Yes	
	B	No	
	Your ration card is categorised as		
10	A	APL (Pink)	
	B	Antodaya(L.Green)	
	C	Annapoorna(Yellow)	
	D	BPL (D.green)	

Part B: IMPACT ASSESSMENT (Indirectly Affected)

1	Are you aware about the construction of Entry and Exit point in your Village?		
	a	Yes	
	b	No	
2	Do you travel into Assam?		
	a	Yes	
	b	No	
	c	Never	
3	How often do you go or cross towards the Assam border?		
	a	Everyday	
	b	Once in a week	
	c	Twice or more in a month	
	d	Never	
4	What is the primary purpose of your visit to Assam?		
	a	Marketing	
	b	Casual Labourer	
	c	Medical accessibility	
	d	Accessibility for education	
	d	Trading	
	e	Daily Wage	
f	Others		
5	If yes, what are the problems faced by you?		
	a.	Unavailability of transport	

	b.	Payment made to people in authority	
	c.		
	d.		
	e.		
6	What is the mode of transport used?		
	a.	Public transportation	
	b.	Private transportation	
	c.	By foot	
7	Which route do you use?		
	a.	Village/interior roads	
	b.	Main state highway	
	c.	Other	
8	Do you face any problems while returning back from Assam?		
	A	Yes	
	B	No	
	C	Never	
9	If yes, what are the problems faced by you?		
	a.	Unavailability of transport	
	b.	Payment made to people in authority	
	c.		
	d.		
	e.		
10	Do people from Assam come to your village?		
	A	Yes	
	B	No	

	C	Never	
11	For what purposes have the Assam people come into the village?		
	A	Trading of Goods	
	B	Driving	
	C	Casual Labourer	
	D	Daily wagers	
	E	Others	
12	Have you faced any kind of problem with the Assam People?		
	a	Yes	
	b	No	
		Remarks	
13	What are your concerns when people from outside come into the village?		
	a.	influx	
	b.	Social Mischief	
	c.	Inter-marriage	
	d.	Safety	
	e	Theft	
	f		
	g		
14	Do you have to pay a fee for trading in Market?		
	a	Yes	
	b	No	
	c	Never	
15	If yes, how much and how many times do you pay?		

	a.	Once a month			
	b.	Every market day			
	c.	Annually			
16	Who collect this trading fee from you ?				
17	Do other people from other states have to pay a fee for trading in ?				
	a	Yes			
	b	No			
	c	Never			
18	How much do they pay for trading in				
19	To whom do they pay the trading fee?				
20	What is the main produce of this area ?				
	Is the produce exported out ?		Yes :	No :	
				Where:	
21	In Flow of goods		From	Out flow of Goods	From
	1)	8)		1)	
	2)	9)		2)	
	3)	10)		3)	
	4)	11)		4)	
	5)	12)		5)	
	6)	13)		6)	

	7)	14)	7)		
22	What are the different sources of livelihood undertaken for your income ?				
	A	Horticulture			
	B	Piggery			
	C	Fishery			
	D	Dairy Farming			
	E	Others			
23	Income per annum				
	A	Less than Rs. 25,000			
	B	>Rs. 25,001- less than Rs. 50,000			
	C	>Rs. 50,001- less than Rs. 75,000			
	d	>Rs. 75,001- less than Rs. 1,00,000			
	e	>Rs. 1,00,000			
24	What do you feel about the construction of an Entry and Exit point?				
	a	Good			
	b	Bad			
	c	Okay			
25	How will the the market flow on setting up of E&E point ?				
	a	It will make it better			

	b	It will make it worse	
	c	No change	
26	How will it affect the relations between the people on both sides of the EnE		
	a.	It will make it better	
	b	It will make it worse	
	c	No change	
	d		
	e		
27	What according to you are the reasons for such feeling?		
	a		
	b		
	c		
	d		
	e		
28	What according to you are the ways in which an entry and exit point should function?		
	A	Check on illegal immigration	
	B	Check on illegal flow of trades and goods	
	C	Check on criminal intent	
	D	Others	

Will the construction of an E&E Point affect community life of the people in the village?			
29	a.	Yes	
	b.	No	
	C	No Change	
Will the construction of an E&E Point affect the safety of the people in the village?			
30	A	It will make it better	
	b.	It will make it worse	
	c.	No change	
What according to you are the problems that may come up during the construction work?			
31	A	Non utilization of land	
	B	Environment problem	
	C	Resistance from people	
	D	Incompletion of work	
	e	Others	
What according to you is the problem that may arise after the construction of E&E point?			
32	a	Traffic congestion	
	b	Noise pollution	
	c	Difficulty in registration for arrival and departure	

	d	Over payment of fee	
	e	Employment of outsider	
	f	Poor maintenance	
	g	Loss of good rapport on both side	
	h	Others	
33	What according to you are the ways to address the problems?		
	a.		
	b		
34	What are your aspirations from the said project?		
	a		
	b		
	e		

Thank you for your time

Annexure 16: Questionnaire for Directly Affected Respondents

MEGHALAYA INSTITUTE OF GOVERNANCE Questionnaire for Respondents who are likely to be affected from the proposed Integrated facilitation Centre cum Entry and Exit point at Medhipara, West Garo Hills, Meghalaya			
Part A: PROFILE OF THE RESPONDENT (Directly Affected)			
1	Name		
2	Village		
3	Age		
	a	18-35	
	b	36-49	
	c	50-59	
	d	60-69	
	e	Over 70	
4	Gender		
	a	Male	
	b	Female	
5	What is your highest level of education?		
	a	Illiterate	
	b	Primary (Class V)	
	c	Upper Primary (Class VIII)	
	d	Secondary	
	e	High School	
	f	Others	
6	Occupation		
	a	Farmer	

	b	Government Employee	
	c	Business	
	d	Student	
	e	Casual Labourer	
	f	Daily wage worker	
	g	Others	
7	What are the different sources of livelihood undertaken for your income ?		
	a	Horticulture	
	b	Piggery	
	c	Fishery	
	d	Dairy Farming	
	e		
8	Income per annum		
	a	Less than Rs. 25,000	
	b	>Rs. 25,001- less than Rs. 50,000	
	c	>Rs. 50,001- less than Rs. 75,000	
	d	>Rs. 75,001- less than Rs. 1,00,000	
	e	>Rs. 1,00,000	
9	Which community do you belong to?		
	a	Scheduled Tribe	
	b	Scheduled Caste	
	c	General	
	d	Others	
10	Religion		

	a	Hindu	
	b	Muslim	
	c	Christian	
	d	Indigenous	
11	Household Details		
	a	Total family size	
	b	Male	
	c	Female	
	d	Children (below 18 yrs)	
	e	Elderly (above 64 yrs)	
	f	Differently abled	
	g	Any other household income	
12	Do you have a ration card?		
	a	Yes	
	b	No	
13	Your ration card is categorised as		
	a	APL (Pink)	
	b	Antodaya(L.Green)	
	c	Annapoorna(Yellow)	
	d	BPL (D.green)	
14	What kind of house do you own?		
	a	Kutchra	
	b	Semi-kutchra	
	c	Pucca	
15	Does your house / Shop fall under the proposed site area	Yes	No

	Remarks				
16	Do you have a land of your own?				
	a	Yes			
	b	No			
Part B : Impact Assessment in the Proposed Land (Directly Affected)					
	Type of Land				
17	a	Barren Land			
	b	Agricultural land	Subsistance	Commercial	Both
	c	Settlement area			
	d	Forest			
	e	others			
18	Property Characteristic				
			Pucca	Semi Pucca	Katcha
	House				
	School				
	Shop				
	Place of Worship				
	Wall				
	Trees				
Others Specify					

19	Relation to Property					
	a	own				
	b	Rented				
20	Land Ownership					
	a	Traditio nal				
	b	Leased				
	c	Free Hold				
	Remarks					
21	Number of years you have resided in this area?					
	a	0-5	0-10	0-20	0-30	0-40 0-50
	Remarks					
22	Do you have an alternate land of your own ? **					
	Yes			No		
	If Yes where ?					
	Do you intend to resettle their ?					
	If No what are your plans for resettlement ?					
	Resettlement Preference					
a	In the same district					

	b	near the present home			
	c	Not considered yet			
	d				
23	Do you feel the need for the construction of E&E ?		Yes		No
	If Yes, Why ?				
	If No, Why ?				
24	How do you think the coming of E&E will effect your day to day activity ?				
25	what according to you are the benefit that you may acquire from this said project ?				
26	What are your fears from the said project ?				
27	What are your aspirations from the project ?				

28	Project Impact (Observation)		
	a	Relocation	
	b	Loss of Jobs/ employment	
	c		
	d		
	e		
	f		
Part C: IMPACT ASSESSMENT (Directly Affected)			
1	Are you aware about the construction of Entry and Exit point in your Village?		
	a	Yes	
	b	No	
2	Do you travel into Assam?		
	a	Yes	
	b	No	
	c	Never	
3	How often do you go or cross towards the Assam border?		
	a	Everyday	
	b	Once in a week	
	c	Twice or more in a month	
	d	Never	
4	What is the primary purpose of your visit to Assam?		
	a	Marketing	

	b	Casual Labourer	
	c	Medical accessibility	
	d	Accessibility for education	
	d	Trading	
	e	Daily Wage	
	f	Others	
	If yes, what are the problems faced by you?		
5	a.	Unavailability of transport	
	b.	Payment made to people in authority	
	c.		
	d.		
	e.		
	What is the mode of transport used?		
6	a.	Public transportation	
	b.	Private transportation	
	c.	By foot	
	Which route do you use?		
7	a.	Village/interior roads	
	b.	Main state highway	
	c.	Other	
	Do you face any problems while returning back from Assam?		
8	a	Yes	
	b	No	
	c	Never	
9	If yes, what are the problems faced by you?		

	a.	Unavailability of transport	
	b.	Payment made to people in authority	
	c.		
	d.		
	e.		
10	Do people from Assam come to your village?		
	a	Yes	
	b	No	
11	For what purposes have the Assam people come into the village?		
	a	Trading of Goods	
	b	Driving	
	c	Casual Labourer	
	d	Daily wagers	
12	Have you faced any kind of problem with the Assam People?		
	a	Yes	
	b	No	
		Remarks	
13	What are your concerns when people from outside come into the village?		
	a.	influx	
	b.	Social Mischief	
	c.	Inter-marriage	
	d.	Safety	
	e	Theft	

	f		
	g		
14	Do you have to pay a fee for trading in Market?		
	a	Yes	
	b	No	
	c	Never	
15	If yes, how much and how many times do you pay?		
	a.	Once a month	
	b.	Every market day	
	c.	Annually	
16	Who collects this trading fee from you ?		
17	Do people from other states have to pay a fee for trading in ?		
	a	Yes	
	b	No	
	c	Never	
18	How much do they pay for trading in		
19	To whom do they pay the trading fee?		
20	What is the main produce of this area ?		
	Is the produce exported out ?	Yes :	No : Where:

21	In Flow of goods		From	Out flow of Goods		From
	1)			1)		
	2)			2)		
	3)			3)		
	4)			4)		
	5)			5)		
	6)			6)		
	7)			7)		
What do you feel about the construction of an Entry and Exit point?						
22	a	Good				
	b	Bad				
	c	Okay				
How will the the market flow on setting up of E&E point ?						
23	a	It will make it better				
	b	It will make it worse				
	c	No change				
How will it affect the relations between the people on both sides of the EnE						
24	a.	It will make it better				
	b	It will make it worse				
	c	No change				
	d					
	e					

	What according to you are the reasons for such feeling?		
25	a		
	b		
	What according to you are the ways in which an entry and exit point should function?		
26	a	Check on illegal immigration	
	b	Check on illegal flow of trades and goods	
	c	Check on criminal intent	
	d	Others	
	Will the construction of an E&E Point affect community life of the people in the village?		
27	a.	Yes	
	b.	No	
	c	No Change	
	Will the construction of an E&E Point affect the safety of the people in the village?		
28	a	It will make it better	
	b.	It will make it worse	
	c.	No change	
	What according to you are the problems that may come up during the construction work?		
29	a	Non utilization of land	

	b	Environment problem	
	c	Resistance from people	
	d	Incompletion of work	
	e	Others	
30	What according to you is the problem that may arise after the construction of E&E point?		
	a	Traffic congestion	
	b	Noise pollution	
	c	Difficulty in registration for arrival and departure	
	d	Over payment of fee	
	e	Employment of outsider	
	f	Poor maintenance	
	g	Loss of good rapport on both side	
	h	Others	
31	What according to you are the ways to address the problems?		
	a.		
	b		

32	What are your aspiration from the said project?	
	a	
	b	

Thank you for your time