

**SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT  
ON  
LAND ACQUISITION FOR CONSTRUCTION  
OF  
INTEGRATED FACILITATION CENTRE – ENTRY AND EXIT POINT  
IN  
ICHAGURI, MIRJUMLA  
SOUTH 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 mechanisms 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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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Meghalaya Institute of Governance had carried out a Social Impact Assessment Study on land acquisition for the setting up of an Integrated Facilitation Centre - Entry and Exit Point at Ichaguri village which is opposite to the Mazar of Mir Jumla. The objective of this study is to identify the likely impacts which may result from this proposed project.

The concept of an 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<sup>1</sup> and thus check on the entry of unwanted elements into the state. The Integrated Facilitation Centre – Entry and Exit Point was proposed to be set up in all sensitive areas of the state to address the issues of influx in the state<sup>2</sup> and illegal immigration<sup>3</sup> into the state. The Integrated Facilitation Centre - Entry and Exit Point proposed by the Government of Meghalaya aims to address these issues.

The Integrated Facilitation Centre - Entry and Exit Point is proposed to be set up in Ichaguri village which falls under the Betasing Block, South West Garo Hills District. The proposed project site is opposite to the Majhar (tomb) of Mir Jumla II (The Army General of Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb during Mughal aggression of Assam who died in the area in 1663 A.D.) in Ichaguri. It is located close to the border with Assam and is about 8 Km away from the district headquarters at Ampati. The road adjacent to the site connects Ichaguri with Mahendraganj, an important commercial town which is about 20 km. Mankachar in the district of Dhubri, Assam is the closest commercial town which is only 3 Km approximately from the proposed site. The amount of land

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<sup>1</sup> “Modified ILP proposal in Meghalaya”, The Telegraph, Calcutta, 30<sup>th</sup> April, 2014, accessed from [http://www.telegraphindia.com/1140430/jsp/northeast/story\\_18292995.jsp](http://www.telegraphindia.com/1140430/jsp/northeast/story_18292995.jsp)

<sup>2</sup> “Setting up of Entry/Exit Points to check influx fast tracked: Meghalaya CM Mukul Sangma”, The Economic Times, 3<sup>rd</sup> August, 2015 accessed from [http://articles.economictimes.indiatimes.com/2015-08-03/news/65165750\\_1\\_meghalaya-cm-mukul-sangma-draft-bill-meghalaya-regulation](http://articles.economictimes.indiatimes.com/2015-08-03/news/65165750_1_meghalaya-cm-mukul-sangma-draft-bill-meghalaya-regulation)

<sup>3</sup> “Meghalaya plans entry/exit points to check illegal immigration”, Business Standard, Shillong, 10<sup>th</sup> July, 2014 accessed from [http://www.business-standard.com/article/pti-stories/meghalaya-plans-entry-exit-points-to-check-illegal-immigration-114071001396\\_1.html](http://www.business-standard.com/article/pti-stories/meghalaya-plans-entry-exit-points-to-check-illegal-immigration-114071001396_1.html)

to be acquired for this project measures 19936.2 Sq. Mtr (14 Bighas, 4 Kathas, and 10 Leshas) approximately.

The village comprises of a mixed community with Muslims and Garos residing in and around the proposed area. As of the Census of India 2011 there are 199 households in the village with a total number of 926 people residing in the village, of which 460 are male and 466 females. It has a literacy rate of about 47.08%. The acquisition of land for this proposed project would mean acquisition from 4 land title holders; of these there are adult family members who have received as inheritance portions of the family land.

Many goods and services are transported through this route between Meghalaya and Assam. Due to the close proximity to the border with Assam, there are a lot of people coming into Ichakuri to seek economic and employment opportunities and settle there.

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 schedule, focus group discussion and public hearing etc. The secondary data was collected from the Office of the Deputy Commissioner South West Garo Hills (Revenue Branch), Ampati. Data analysis and interpretation shows the majority of the people from Meghalaya carry out smooth economic activity with Assam. Traders from Assam do not create any nuisance. However, there have been instances of communal disharmony.

In terms of setting up an Integrated Facilitation Centre – Entry and Exit Point at Ichaguri, a majority of the respondents feel that it will improve trade between the two states. The people also see it as an initiative to not only regulate the flow of goods and people but as a means to improve the overall safety of the village by addressing issues of theft, social mischief, illegal immigration and encroachment on land.

A Public Hearing was conducted as part of the SIA study. More than 45 people were present at the hearing which was chaired by Shri. Aiban Swer, Director, Meghalaya Basin Development Authority & Officer on Special Duty, Meghalaya Institute of Governance, in the presence of Smt. Florina Boro, MCS,

EAC, Revenue and Miss. Trida Sangma, 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 high impact on the community and would also require the relocation of the people as well as a relocation and rehabilitation plan. The setting up of the Integrated Facilitation Centre cum Entry and Exit Point within Ichakuri village will bring a sense of security and safety and add to the well-being to the people. The Integrated Facilitation Centre – Entry and Exit Point is also expected to develop the area by bringing employment and economic opportunities to the local people.

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10	Questionnaire for indirectly affected respondents
11	Questionnaire for directly affected respondents



## **Chapter 1**

### **Description of the Project**

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#### **1.1 Objectives of The Project**

The objectives of this project are to:

- Check the entry of people into the state.
- Check on influx of people into the state.
- Provide access to services to the people living at the state borders.

#### **1.2 Need for The Project**

The project was put up to address issues of influx into the state. The Integrated Facilitation Centre – Entry and Exit Point will act as a service point to people living at far distances. The Integrated Facilitation Centre – Entry and Exit Point will check all arrivals and departures of people from the state as well as carry out inspection to avoid any kind of unforeseen issues. This 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. Its site selected is one of the main junctions connecting Mankachar, Assam to Meghalaya and also is very close to the international border with Bangladesh.

#### **1.3 Project Location**

The Integrated Facilitation Centre - Entry and Exit Point is proposed to be set up in Ichakuri, Mirjumla, under Betasing C&RD Block, South West Garo Hills District. The site is located opposite to the Majhar of Mir Jumla II. It belongs to 4 land owners which also include the Nokma of the village itself, Shri. Minondro Areng. There is also another Nokma of the village, Smti. Ranita Sangma. The area has a mixed community with majority being Muslims and Garos. Other communities living in and around the project site are Hajong, Koch and Bengalis.

The area is at a close proximity to the border with Assam. The district headquarter Ampati is about 7 kms approximately and the international border with Bangladesh is only 3 km (approximately) from the proposed site. The nearest commercial town is Mankachar in the district of Dhubri Assam, which is only 3 kms away. Directly opposite to the proposed site is the Majhar of Mir Jumla II (The Army General of Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb during Mughal

aggression of Assam who died in 1663) and a Mosque which is a religious institution of the Muslims. The place therefore is close to religious institution and holds a historical significance as well.

### 1.4 Proposed Schedule for Implementation

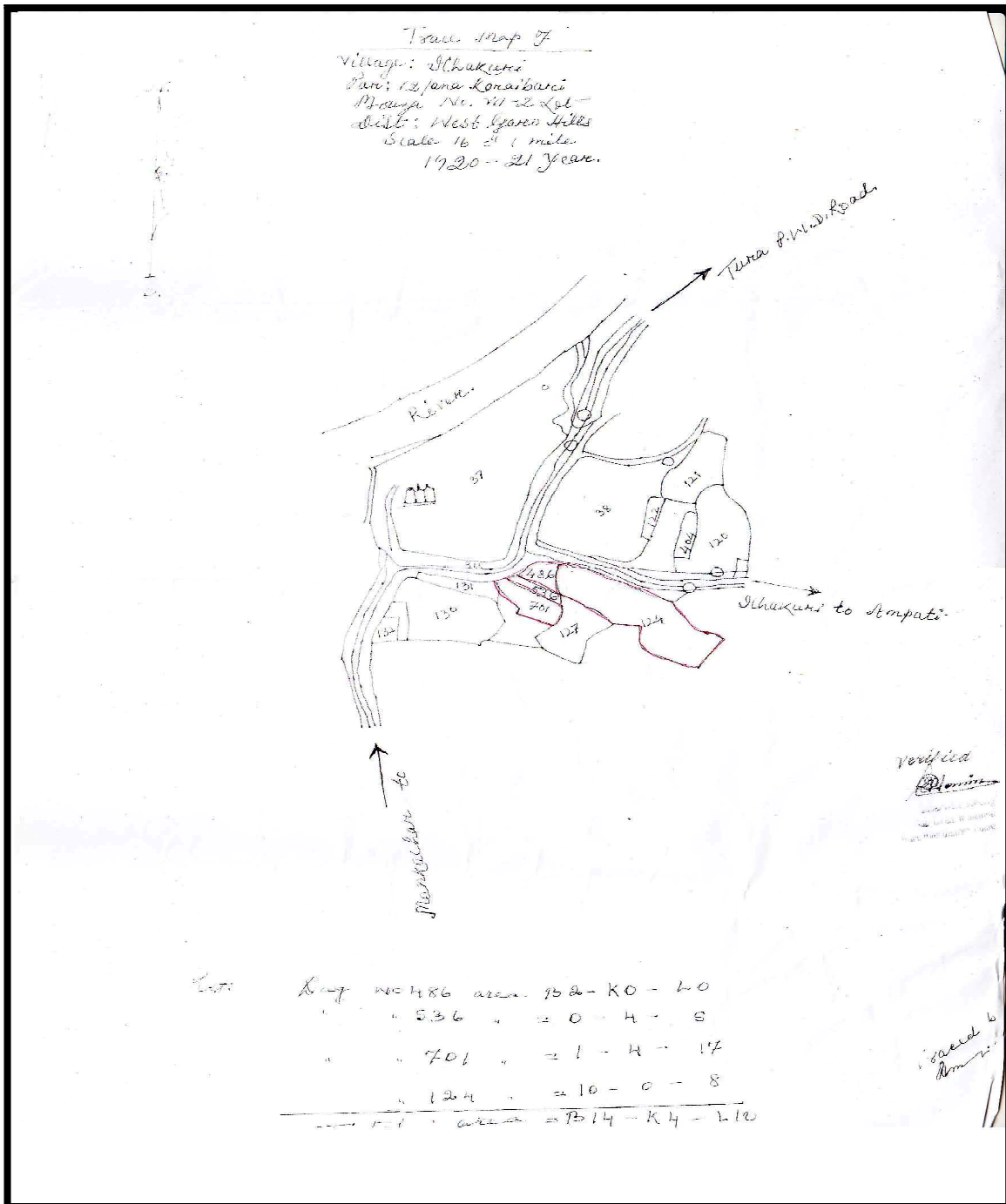
The project was proposed in January, 2015 but due to suitable project site selection, the project implementation has been delayed.



### 1.5 Maps for Proposed Project Area

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

Map 1: Proposed site in Ichakuri, Mirjumla showing an area of Sq. metres



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

## Chapter 2

### Research Methodology

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#### 2.1 Research Method

The research methodology used is a descriptive one. This method describes the specific behavior, facts concerning the nature of the problem. It involves gathering data that describes the events, followed by the organization, tabulation, depiction and description of the data collection.

#### 2.2 Methods for Data collection

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

Secondary Data: The research team first reviewed and researched on related literature to understand the requirement and needs of the project area. Based on these review of secondary data, the team were 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 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: Primary data was collected through interviews (semi - structured and key informant interview), questionnaire, focus group discussion and field observation. The research team took a sample of 38 directly affected respondents and 24 indirectly affected respondents from nearby villages, market places and the functionaries from the Village Executive Committee using the methods mentioned. The target groups for respondents were selected on the basis of people's transit between the two states like traders, drivers, farmers, etc. The methods used in the field both at the community level and the household level were structured and designed based on the likely impacts 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 Sulguri MFC on 29<sup>th</sup> August 2016.

### **2.3 Data Processing and Analysis**

The data collected has been systematically arranged, organised and tabulated by the Social Impact Assessment Team.

## Chapter 3

### Description of Project Area

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#### 3.1 Demographic Profile of the Village

Ichakuri, Mirjumla is about 7 Km from the District Headquarter, Ampati. The nearest commercial town is Mankachar in the district of Dhubri, Assam which is only 3 Km approximately from the proposed site. Many people hence travel to Manakachar to purchase various goods and to avail services such as medical accessibility, educational accessibility, food processing, etc. The road adjacent also connects to Mahendraganj which is about 20 Km.

The area in concern has a mixed community with majority of them being Garos and Muslim. Other communities are Hajong, Koch and Bengalis. The occupational status in the village is mostly small business outlets. Many also engage in agricultural activities and daily wage workers. The literacy status is observed to be quite low in the area. Due to the close proximity to the border with Assam, there are a lot of people coming into Ichakuri, Mirjumla from Assam and vice versa.

#### 3.2 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 Ichakuri, Mirjumla. According to the survey carried out in 2015, the total land measures about 19936.2 Sq. Mtr (14 Bighas, 4 Kathas, 10 Leshas) approximately. The proposed site falls under the Simsang and Mankin Clan (A'king Land). The village has two Nokmas, Shri. Monindro Areng and Smti. Ranita M. Sangma. There are 4 land owners in total, which includes one of the Nokma, Shri. Monindro Areng's land too.

The proposed site at present is largely an agricultural area on the east and south east side of the project site. There is settlement of 26 households and 32 shops in the front part, North West side of the proposed site, mostly under the land of Rahila Khaton (P.P. No.121, Dag No. 486). Though the land is owned by 4 individuals, there are many others who are found to own the land on lease. It is also found that many are either staying or running shops on rent. Majority of the people settled in the proposed site however do not have proper land documents. Another observation revealed that the land of Shri. Monindro Areng barely falls under the proposed site.

The pictures below were taken during the reconnaissance survey or preliminary site visit carried out by the Social Impact Assessment Team from MIG, 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 & 5 : Proposed site for Integrated Facilitation Centre cum Entry & Exit Point



Source: Meghalaya Institute of Governance, SIA Unit, Shillong



Photo 6: Settlement seen in the proposed site



Photo 7: Way to the Mazar Sharif opposite the proposed site



Source: Meghalaya Institute of Governance, SIA Unit, Shillong

## Chapter 4

### Anticipated Project Impacts

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The proposed site has 4 land owners in total; Smti. Rahila Khaton, Late Smti. Nikje Marak, Shri. Aziz Islam and the Nokma of the village, Shri. Monindro Aregh. The proposed site is mostly an agricultural area on the east and south east side of the project site. There is settlement of 26 households and 32 shops in the front part, North West side of the project site, mostly under the land of Rahila Khaton (P.P. No.121, Dag No. 486). Though the land is owned by 4 individuals, there are many others who are found to own the land but do not have proper land documents. Many of them are either staying or running shops on rent.

The impact on movable and immovable assets to the land owners and other occupants is high. The livelihood of the land owner will be affected as they receive rent for the land. With many of the families not having an alternate land to resettle on, these families will be affected greatly as they will be subjected to relocation.

The livelihood of the individuals who run the shops and labourers who are employed as daily wage workers will also be affected as for most of them it is their only source of income. The main project impact will be relocation of the families settled in the proposed site, the loss of livelihood of the shop owners and daily wage workers.

Directly opposite to the site there is the Mazar (tomb) of Mir Jumla II (the General of Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb, during the Mughal Aggression of Assam and North East) and a Mosque. The place therefore holds a historical significance and also is a religious institution of the Muslims. The presence of the Entry and Exit point therefore might disturb this Mazar and Mosque during the construction period and also once it starts functioning.

The presence of an Integrated Facilitation Centre cum Entry and Exit Point will keep a check on illegal immigration. Issues of communal tension , influx, check on goods entering and exiting the state, as well as criminal intention and activities are some of the concerns likely to be addressed by the Integrated Facilitation Centre.

The construction of an Integrated Facilitation Centre cum Entry and Exit Point at Mirjumla will likely affect the traders and daily commuters of that particular area as well as nearby villages who travel to and fro through the route.

## Chapter 5 Data Analysis and Interpretation

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

### 5.1 Directly Affected Respondents

This section describes the data collected from the directly affected respondents falling under the age group of 18-70 years.

The respondents who will be affected directly numbers to 38, out of which 4 are title holders of the proposed land to be acquired. It is seen that 82% are males and 18% are females with majority of the respondents barely educated till high school. From the respondents, it was found that majority are engaged in small business outlets (76%). Agricultural activities, daily wage worker and casual labourers are the other major occupations undertaken. The majority of the respondents fall under the BPL category (58%) while few fall under APL category (29%).

Chart 1: Statement of Land Owner with Patta (Title Holders)

Sl. No.	Land Owner (Patta Holde)	Gender	Family Members					Resident of	Type of Structures on Property		Alternate Land	Settled under proposed site
			Total	Male	Female	Child ren < 18 Yrs	> 60 Yrs		House	Shop		
1	Aziz Islam	Male	9	5	4	5		Ischak uri, Megh alaya		2 Pucca	Yes	No
2	Monindro Aregh	Male	9	3	6			Thakuranbari, Megh alaya			Yes	No
3	Late Nikje Marak	Female	5	3	2	1		Thakuranbari, Megh alaya	1 Pucca, 1 Kutchha	2 Pucca	Yes	No
4	Smt. Rahilla Khaton	Female	2		2		1	Ischak uri, Megh alaya	1 Pucca	2 Pucca	No	Yes

From the total, 79% responded that they do not have their own land while only 21% responded that they have an alternate land of their own. Further it was

also observed that 12 households own land have bought land from Smt. Rahila Khaton however they do not have proper land titles to prove their ownership. (See Chart No. 1)

When asked about their resettlement plans, 50% of the respondents said that they have not considered their resettlement as yet, and do not know where they will go. However the other half responded that they would like to resettle in the same district near the same area.

Many of the directly affected respondents were concerned that the coming of the proposed project will lead them to the problem of relocation. Hence majority of the people settled on the site want the authority to keep the project at least 500 feet away from the settlement area. They also mentioned that even if the project goes through, it should not affect the peaceful ambience of the religious institution that is of the Mazar of Mir Jumla and the adjoining Mosque of the Muslim community.

The study also took the respondents view on what they felt about the construction of the Integrated Facilitation Centre cum Entry and Exit point, to which majority of the respondents stated that the proposed project is needed as it is for the betterment of the community. They were also of the view that this will lead to a peaceful relationship between the people of the Meghalaya and Assam. The project will hence address the often occurring communal tension between the people of the two states and bring about better understanding.

The study also found that few of the individuals who own shops on rent have built their shops by themselves and only give rent for the land to the owners.

When asked about their aspirations from the project, apart from land and property compensation, 37% wanted employment and business opportunities while 16% aspire for the overall development of the area. Out of the total, 42% have no idea and did not comment on the matter.

## **5.2 Socio- Economic Profile of the Indirectly affected Respondents**

This section describes the data collected from the indirectly affected respondents and the analysis thereof.

<b>Table 1: Age of Respondents</b>			
Sl.no	Age of Respondents	No of Respondents	Percentage (%)
a	18-35	12	50
b	36-49	9	37.5
c	50-59	2	8.33
d	60-69	1	4.16
e	Above 70	0	0

Table 1 indicates the respondent's age groups. The majority of the respondents fall under the age groups of 18 to 49 years.

<b>Table 2: Gender of Respondents</b>		
Sl.no	Gender	Percentage (%)
a	Male	92
b	Female	8

Table 2 indicates the gender of the respondents. It is seen that majority of the respondents are male and there are few female respondents. Most of the occupations, economic activities such as daily wages etc. were seen to be carried out by the males.

<b>Table 3: Level of Education of Respondents</b>			
Sl.no	Education	No of Respondents	Percentage (%)
a.	Illiterate	5	20.83
b.	Primary (class V)	2	8
C	Upper primary (Class VIII)	2	8.33
d.	Secondary	9	37.5
e.	High school	6	25
f.	Others	0	0

Table 3 indicates the level of education of the respondents. From the table above it can be noted that majority are educated till secondary school and 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	20.83
b	Government Employee	16.66
c	Business	16.66
d	Student	
e	Casual Labourer	12.5
f	Daily wage worker	20.83
g	Others	12.5

Table 4 indicates the major occupation of the respondents. The major occupational status of the respondents is casual labourer and daily wage worker. Many are observed to undertake agricultural and horticulture activities in the area as well. The produce are thereby sold in nearby markets like Ichakuri and also exported to places like Mankachar in Assam which is very close to the border. People are also seen to be engaged in small retail business outlets, trading, etc.

The proposed site in Ichakuri is seen as a small market centre that caters to most of the needs of the people in this area. The market therefore provides employment and economic opportunities to many who earn their living through trade and commerce. The market not serves the local residents of Meghalaya but also to the residents of Assam.

Table 5 shows that in terms of income majority earn an annual income below Rs. 50,000. While only few i.e., 12.5% earn more than 1 lakh rupees per annum.

Sl.no.	Income per annum	Percentage (%)
a	Less the Rs. 25,000	37.5
b	>Rs. 25,001- less than Rs. 50,000	37.5
c	>Rs. 50,001- less than Rs. 75,000	8.33
d	>Rs. 75,001- less than Rs. 1,00,000	4.16
e	>Rs. 1,00,001	12.5

### 5.3 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.

The close proximity to the border with Assam hence makes it easy for the local people to go into adjoining areas of Assam. Also the main highway adjacent to the proposed site leads to Mankachar, a commercial centre which is only about 3 kms. Many therefore travel on a daily or weekly basis for various purposes.

Sl.no	Primary purpose of Visit to Assam	No of Responses	Percentage (%)
a	Marketing	24	60
b	Casual labourer	1	2.5
c	Medical accessibility	7	17.5
d	Accessibility to Education	3	7.5
e	Trading	3	7.5
f	Daily wager	1	2.5
g	Others	1	2.5

Table 6 above shows the primary purpose of travel to Assam by the respondents. The majority responded that they travelled to Assam mostly for marketing purposes. Access to better medical facilities in Mankachar is also another factor for travel to Assam. The other purposes also include availing education, trading and commerce. With infrastructure like food processing unit present across in Assam, most of the raw materials like cashew nut, jackfruits are sold to Assam for processing.

Sl.no	Mode of transportation	Percentage (%)
a	Public transportation	31.42
b	Private transportation	22.85
c	By foot	45.71

Table 7 shows that a majority of the respondents travel by foot to Assam, as it is nearby. They also use public transportation like buses from both Assam and Meghalaya, local Sumo service, auto, etc. Those travelling to Assam mainly use the main state highway. 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.

Sl.no	Purpose of visit	No of Respondents	Percentage (%)
a.	Trading of goods	22	46.80
b.	Driving	5	10.63
c.	Casual Labourer	13	27.65
d.	Daily wage	7	14.89

Table 8 shows 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 here. The traders from Assam sell their goods in the Ichakuri market, Mirjumla. 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.	In Flow 	From	Out Flow 	From
1.	Vegetables	Assam: Mankachar, Singimari	Cashew nut	• Ichakuri
2.	Rice		Betel nut	
3.	Groceries		Jack fruit	
4.	Fish		Banana	
5.	Hard ware materials		Sand stones	

Table 9 indicates the in-flow and out flow of goods and services between Meghalaya and Assam and other states were also noted. The in-flow of goods from Assam varies from vegetables, rice, dal, fish, other groceries, utensils to hardware materials such as metal rods, cement, etc. for construction.

The findings show that the major produce of the area are cashew nut, betel nut, jack fruit, banana and sand stones. These products are exported to



nearby markets in Assam and Bangladesh. The peak season for export of cashew nut is between the months of April and May, with daily export of 300 bags per day. The peak season for export of betel nut falls between the months of January and March. Sand stones however are the major export to Bangladesh. There are no food processing units in nearby areas of Meghalaya hence produce like cashew nuts, jack fruit and banana are taken to Assam for processing.

It has also been found that people from Assam trading in Mirjumla and adjoining places within the state of Meghalaya do not pay any trading fee. There is also no such fee being collected by the Garo Hills Autonomous District Council. 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. A fee however is supposed to be collected by the Garo Hills Autonomous District Council from every trader, even the traders from Meghalaya. The fee amount is calculated on the value of the products.

Sl.no	Problem Faced with the Assam people	No of Respondents	Percentage (%)
a	Yes	6	25
b	No	18	75
c	Never	0	0

Table 10 shows the difficulties that influx brings. A of the respondents said that they have not encountered problem with the people coming from Assam. However there have been instances before where the local people had got involved in quarrels with the Assam people. Many a times the reason has been over theft and land grabbing.

Sl.no	Concerns about people coming from outside of the state	Percentage (%)
a	Theft	25
b	Influx	40.62
c	Inter- marriage	21.87
d	Safety	0
e	Social Mischief	6.25
f	No concerns	6.25

Table 11 shows the concern of the respondents about people coming from outside of the state. From the above it can be noted that the primary concern of the people here is influx and immigration which has become a key issue in this part of the region. The other concern cited by many is theft, as there have been many instances where cattle and goods being stolen from their houses. The other major concerns cited by the respondents are inter- marriage and social mischief.

#### 5.4 Phase Wise Assessment of Proposed Construction Project

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

Sl.no	Awareness level	Percentage (%)
a	Yes	92
b	No	8

Table 12 shows that majority of the respondents were aware about the proposed project to be set up in Ichakuri, Mirjumla. However the people were not clear on how the proposed project was going to function and what services it was going to deliver.

Sl.no	Feeling about the construction of an Entry and Exit Point	No of Respondents	Percentage (%)
a	Good	24	100
b	Bad	0	0
c	Okay	0	0
d	No response	0	0

Table 13 describes the feeling of the people on the setting up of an Integrated Facilitation Centre cum Entry and Exit Point in Ichakuri, Mirjumla. All the respondents feel that the proposed project will be favourable for the residents of Ichakuri, Thakuranbari as a whole.

Majority of the respondents are also of the view that the Integrated Facilitation Centre cum Entry and Exit Point key function should be to keep a check on illegal immigration which has become a 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 such activities.

The construction of an Integrated Facilitation Centre cum Entry and Exit Points hence is expected to prevent illegal immigration and encroachment of land within the state of Meghalaya. The proposed project is also expected to bring employment and economic opportunities for the local people and also bring systematic economic transactions thereby bringing growth to the market.

The project as seen by many will also address the issue of often occurring communal disharmony between the people of the two states and bring about better understanding. 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.

<b>Table 14: Problem Likely to Come Up During the Construction Phase</b>			
Sl.no	Problem likely to come up during the construction phase	No of Responses	Percentage (%)
a.	Non Utilisation of land	2	5
b.	Environmental pollution	2	5
c.	Resistance from People	3	8
d.	Incompletion of work	1	3
e.	Others	0	0
f.	No problem	30	78

Table 14 show the likely problem that may come during the Construction phase. The majority of the respondents stated that there won't be any problem as such during construction. However there were few who stated that resistance from people those affected directly may be a likely problem. The others include non-utilization of land and environmental pollution.

The problem that may arise after the construction of the proposed project was also noted. Majority were of the view that the people may face problems such as difficulty in registration of arrival and departure, traffic congestion and poor maintenance. Possibilities are there for over checking of local people of the area and increase in restriction after the project is constructed.

## **Chapter 6**

### **Public Hearing**

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The Meghalaya Institute of Governance had conducted a Public Hearing on the 29<sup>th</sup> of August, 2016 on the Integrated Facilitation Centre cum Entry & Exit point at 11:30 a.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.

The programme was chaired by Shri Aiban Swer, Director MBDA & OSD MIG in the presence of Smt. Florina Boro, MCS, Extra Assistant Commissioner (Revenue), Ampati, the Nokmas of Ichakuri, Thakuranbari and the general public.

The hearing started with Shri Aiban Swer, informing the public gathered there that Meghalaya Institute of Governance, Social Impact Assessment team has conducted the Social Impact Assessment study on the land acquisition for the purpose of setting up an Integrated Facilitation Centre cum Entry and Exit Point and hence the Public Hearing is being conducted for further clarification on the said acquisition and a review of the report. He further said that it was compulsory for the Government to conduct Social Impact Assessment Study whenever Government is to undertake any land for acquisition for construction work. The MIG has been notified as a nodal agency of the state to conduct SIA throughout the state. The SIA team has visited the site many times for the various phases of the Social Impact Assessment study such as Reconnaissance survey, Key Informant Interview, Focus Group Discussion and finally the Public Hearing. He also added that the Integrated Facilitation Centre cum Entry and Exit point will act as a check point to address the issues of unauthorized immigration goods and services between the states of Assam and Meghalaya and also registration for arrival and departure at the point will be done. The Social Impact Assessment Unit and representatives from the Government hence are present to listen to the people, to interact and share views and opinion on the setting of the Integrated Facilitation centre and to review the report.

Prabhakar Boro, Programme Associate, MIG, SIA Unit briefed the public gathered about the Integrated Facilitation Centre Cum Entry and Exit Point and the SIA study that it is carried out under the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013, passed by the Government of India. He also requested the people to come forward for any comments and feedbacks based on the report.

Smt. Florina Boro, (MCS) added that the present land was proposed for setting up the Integrated Facilitation Centre cum Entry and Exit Point. She informed 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. The Integrated Facilitation Centre cum Entry and Exit Point will bring various benefits like tourists rest house and many more departments will be working under the same roof. MIG team has visited the site for the SIA study and the findings will be presented to the general public.

After which Smt. Sillingchi G Momin (SIA worker) read out the major findings and recommendation of the project in Garo language. Shri Prabhakar Boro continued by informing the people about the major findings and recommendations of the project in Assamese. After which the floor was open to the public for discussions and clarifications if any.

Shri Monindro Areng (Nokma-A) gave a brief description about the proposed project according to what he has known so far. He pointed out that at the present they face lots of problem going to Assam and the people from Assam face the same in Meghalaya. Especially when there is turmoil between Assam and Meghalaya there is no safety. However, if the Entry and Exit point is in place this can keep a check on the people coming from nearby state and also monitor on the durability of their stay within the state. The same thing applies to the people of Meghalaya when they visit Assam. He also mentioned that people who do not have legitimate land documents in Meghalaya does not have any right to settle in Meghalaya and may be have to go back to their native place i.e. Assam . If we give chance for these people to stay here without any land documents the consequence would be bad for us in near future. This will act as a gateway to other migrants to illegally enter and settle in our land. The Nokma is not in the favour of those migrants from Assam who do not have legitimate land documents to support their citizenship in Meghalaya. He asked the general public to share their opinion in regards to the particular issue. There are also some land which belongs to the people of Assam might come to Meghalaya for agricultural purposes, in certain cases we cannot say anything. So ultimately we are of the view that we cannot help in resettling those people who do not have land documents. The Nokma lastly highlighted the issues of land compensation and other benefits such as providing job to the member of the land owners. This will ease their difficulties of resettlement. He further said that he would be thankful if all their wishes would be fulfilled as mentioned by the Government.

Shri Kolpolbinath Sangma(Village resident) spoke to the general public that the Social Impact Assessment study team have circulated and clarified their findings to the public. He said that this proposed project will be good for all of us. As we can see staying in the border areas of Assam and Meghalaya we face

lots of problems in our daily livelihood. He highlighted some of the benefits of constructing an Integrated Facilitation Centre cum Entry and exit point in the area.

The speaker further narrated the story of Takhulbari a.king. The area has two Nokmas. He said that those areas falling under the proposed land for the project will be getting the land compensation. On the other hand, he wanted clarification on the land which falls under the khas land. Since the case land is under the jurisdiction of the Nokma, whether the other Nokma will get the compensation for that particular land?

The speaker is very much in favour of the proposed project as it will uplift the livelihood standard of the people in the area. He said that those people who do not have proper land documents cannot claim the land ownership. In such case, that land will fall under the khas land. He describe his view saying that since Nokma is the sole owner of the khas land then land compensation or job opportunities should also be given to the Nokma.

To these queries Smt. Florina Boro, MCS, responded that the Authority will look into the matter and a decision will be taken after a thorough discussion with the concerned authority.

Smt. Ranitha Sangma (Nokma-B) is the 2nd Nokma of the area. She asked the officials whether they are eligible to get compensation as the proposed site falls under the a'king land.

Rahilla Khaton (Land Owner) mentioned that she would not like to say anything in the public hearing, but will go to the Chief Minister and speak to him.

Shri Ayub Hussain stated that he had bought the land from Smt. Rahilla Khaton but she did not provide any documents/patta to Ayub Hussain for the same. He requested the authority to see to his grievances.

### **Conclusion:**

With lot of positive interaction, discussion, comments and feedbacks the villagers of Ichakuri, Mirjumla are ready to accept construction of Integrated Facilitation Centre cum Entry and Exit point. The symbol of accepting the proposal was made done by raising their hands before bringing the Public hearing to a close.

## Pictures from the Public Hearing:

Photo: Public Hearing at Sulguri MFC, South West Garo Hills District.



Photo: Public Hearing at Sulguri MFC, South West Garo Hills District.



Photo: Public Hearing at Sulguri MFC, South West Garo Hills District.



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

Photo: Public Hearing at Sulguri MFC, South West Garo Hills District.



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



## Chapter 7 Major Findings

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The following are the major findings that the Social Impact Assessment Unit found in its study:

- The proposed site is a suitable place and holds importance for the said project as it is one of the main junctions connecting Mankachar, Assam to Meghalaya and also is very close to the international border with Bangladesh.

- The study found that there are 4 land owners in total; Smt. Rahila Khaton, (L) Smt. Nikje Marak, Shri. Aziz Islam and the Nokma of the village, Shri. Monindro Areng. Although there are only 4 land owners, it is found that there are many others who own the land but do not have proper documents and also many who are either staying or running shops on rent. (See Chart 1).

- On the east and south east side of the project site, it is mostly an agricultural land.

- There is a settlement of 26 households and 32 shops in the front part, North West side of the proposed site, most of which is under the land of Rahila Khaton (P.P. No.121, Dag No. 486). From among the total households and shops, only few fall under Shri Aziz Islam and Late Smti. Nikje Sangma. The agricultural land on the east and south east part fall under the land of Late Smti. Nikje Sangma.

- It is also observed that Shri. Monindro Areng's land (Dag No. 701) barely falls under the proposed project site. (See Annexure – 3, 4 & 5).

- The study brings to light that there are many who are running shops in the proposed site who are from Assam and few are staying on rent.

- The aspiration of the land owners are that of land compensation and that their family members should be given a job in the proposed office to be set up as per educational credentials. They also aspire that the authority would help the affected people in relocation and rehabilitation.

- The aspirations of the families who do not have an alternate land and many of whom are settled in the proposed site is mainly resettlement and want the concerned authority to look into their grievances.

- Many of the directly affected respondents do not object the proposed project but however were concerned that the coming of the proposed project will lead them to relocation. Hence the majority of the directly affected respondents settled on the site want the authority to keep the project at least 500 feet away from the settlement area.

- The concerned authority hence can look into the request considering the impacts of the acquisition of the land.

- Majority of the respondents who travel to Assam use both the main state highway and the village interior roads for trading, marketing, and other

purposes like medical accessibility, educational accessibility, visiting family members, etc.

- Majority of the respondents felt that the Integrated Facilitation Centre cum Entry and Exit Point should function effectively on checking influx, illegal immigration, illegal flow of goods and trades, vehicles, and criminal intention.

- Majority of the respondents felt that after construction of the proposed project, the relationship and understanding between the people of the two states will improve.

- 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. This proposed construction may likely address the issue of encroachment from people of Assam and most importantly illegal immigration from Bangladesh into Meghalaya.

- Though the proposed project may address severe problems like illegal immigration and illegal flow of trades and goods, there are some concerns of the respondents who fear that on completion of the proposed project, registration for arrival and departure at the point may be difficult, over payment of fee and poor maintenance may cause difficulties to the local people.

- The study also shows that majority of the respondents run small business outlets. It is learnt that many come from across Assam for trading in the market and to work as labourers and daily wage workers. Hence it is important to keep in mind that the proposed construction does not affect the market flow and also the small traders of the area as many depend on economic relations.

- Majority of the people have said that people from Assam come into their village and adjoining areas for trading of goods, as casual labourers and daily wage workers. Due to the large inflow of labour, the cost of labour in the market is hence cheap.

- It can be noted that the traders from Assam, big or small, may find it difficult to enter freely into Meghalaya and this may likely make things coming from Assam like vegetables, rice, utensils, hardware materials etc. more expensive. Also restrictions on labour coming from Assam may increase the cost of labour in the market.

- Majority of the respondents felt that the construction of the proposed Integrated Facilitation Centre cum entry and exit point in the area will create a better market competition.

- The findings show that the major produce of the area like cashew nut, betel nut, jack fruit, banana and sand stones are exported to nearby markets in Assam and also Bangladesh. As most of the food processing units are in adjoining Assam areas, the products are hence being exported for processing.

## Chapter 8

### Social Impact Management Plan

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The Social Impact Assessment Unit of MIG which has been assigned the task of conducting a study on the land acquisition for the proposed setting up of an Integrated Facilitation Centre – Entry and Exit Point may recommend the following to ensure that there is no or negligible negative impacts as a whole.

- At the outset the Social Impact Assessment Unit would like to state that proper compensation / rehabilitation/ resettlement needs to be awarded to the directly and indirectly affected families who are both Title and Non-Title holders of the land as per the First Schedule and Second Schedule of The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013. As per the survey there are 4 landowners which are title holders of the land with 14 other land owners without proper documents and 20 tenants who are either running shops or staying on rent (See Chart 1, 2 & 3) who are Non- Title users of the land.
- Compensation along with solatium (Section 27-30) needs to be awarded to all families once title to land has been settled by the Office of the Deputy Commissioner South West Garo Hills District (Revenue Branch).
- Resettlement of all families directly living in the project site must be awarded to these families. Also, these families may also seek awards such as residential houses under the Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) under Schedule I and II of the Act. If there is extensive damage to the adjoining land the owners and tenants of the lands also need to be resettled.
- Also, steps must be taken to ensure that damage to structures, agricultural land is minimum to the households living in and around the project site. And if it is so then a proper compensation for their losses must be made.
- Compensation should be paid for the loss of structures like shops and houses. Also, as these shops are the major source of the households' income, it must be ensured that the acquisition of this land does not result in their destitution. Therefore a proper rehabilitation plan must be made for these affected families.
- One alternate measure to enhance security in project area is through increase of policing in the area to check on influx.
- The study found that the people of Ichakuri and adjoining villages of Meghalaya are dependent on commodities coming from Assam. Hence there is a possibility that once the Integrated Facilitation Centre is installed the price of goods coming from Assam will increase.
- The presence of the Mazar of Mir Jumla and the Mosque opposite the proposed site is a religious institution of the Muslim Community and holds a historical significance to the place. The Authority should therefore ensure that the religious institution is not affected by the project keeping the peaceful ambience and the sanctity intact.
- 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.

## **Chapter 9**

### **Conclusion**

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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 Ichakuri and adjoining villages, the proposed project has a marginally high 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 and open 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 as 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 which will be beneficial economically to the people of the area.


## References

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2. “Setting up of Entry/Exit Points to check influx fast tracked: Meghalaya CM Mukul Sangma”, The Economic Times, 3<sup>rd</sup> August, 2015 accessed from [http://articles.economictimes.indiatimes.com/2015-08-03/news/65165750\\_1\\_meghalaya-cm-mukul-sangma-draft-bill-meghalaya-regulation](http://articles.economictimes.indiatimes.com/2015-08-03/news/65165750_1_meghalaya-cm-mukul-sangma-draft-bill-meghalaya-regulation)
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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

# The Gazette of Meghalaya

**EXTRAORDINARY**  
**PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY**

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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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(Extraordinary Gazette of Meghalaya) No. 141 - 730 + 20 — 30 - 6 - 2015.  
website:- <http://megpnns.gov.in/gazette/gazette.asp>

Annexure2: Letter for conducting Social Impact Assessment at Mirjumla for setting up of Integrated Facilitation Centre -Entry and Exit Point.

11/2/16

**GOVERNMENT OF MEGHALAYA  
REVENUE & DISASTER MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT.**

No.RDA.14/2016/7

Dated Shillong, the 9<sup>th</sup> February, 2016.

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

To The Deputy Commissioner  
South West Garo Hills District, Ampati.

Subject Acquisition of land for construction of Facilitation Centres on  
Entry and Exit point at Mirjumla, South West Garo Hills.

Sir,

I am directed to forward herewith the Notification Under Section 4(2) of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 bearing No.RDA. 14/2016/8 dt. 9.2.2016 in both English and Garo in respect of the above mentioned land for favour of publication both in English and Garo Newspapers respectively in circulation in the locality without waiting for the publication in the Meghalaya Gazette.

In this connection, I am also to request you to keep a regular watch on the publication of the same promptly. The Publisher may also be instructed to submit a copy of the newspaper clipping carrying the Notification to this Department.

Further, you are requested to kindly make necessary steps to display in the strategic location/affected areas as prescribed in the Act for wide publicity.

Yours faithfully,

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

Dated Shillong, the 9<sup>th</sup> February, 2016.

**Memo. No.RDA.14/2016/7-A**

Copy to :-

1. The Director, Printing and Stationery, Meghalaya, Shillong. A typescript copy of the Notification No.RDA. 14/2016/8 dt. 9.2.2016 is sent herewith for favour of publication in the extra ordinary issue of the Meghalaya Gazette and to supply 20 printed extra copies to this Department for necessary action and records.
2. The State Informatic Officer, NIC Shillong. A typescript copy of the Notification No.RDA. 14/2016/8, dt. 9.2.2016 is sent herewith with a request to kindly upload the said notification in this Department's Website [www.megrevenueanddm.gov.in](http://www.megrevenueanddm.gov.in) for information of all concerned.
3. The Secretary, GHADC, West Garo Hills, Tura for information.
4. The Officer on Special Duty, MIG, Lumpynggad Cottage, Bishop Cotton Road, Shillong, 793001 with a request to carry out the SIA study within the stipulated time.

By order etc.,

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

DIADR

Annexure 3: Statement of Land prepared by Deputy Commissioner Office,  
South West Garo Hills

ANNEXURE-I.

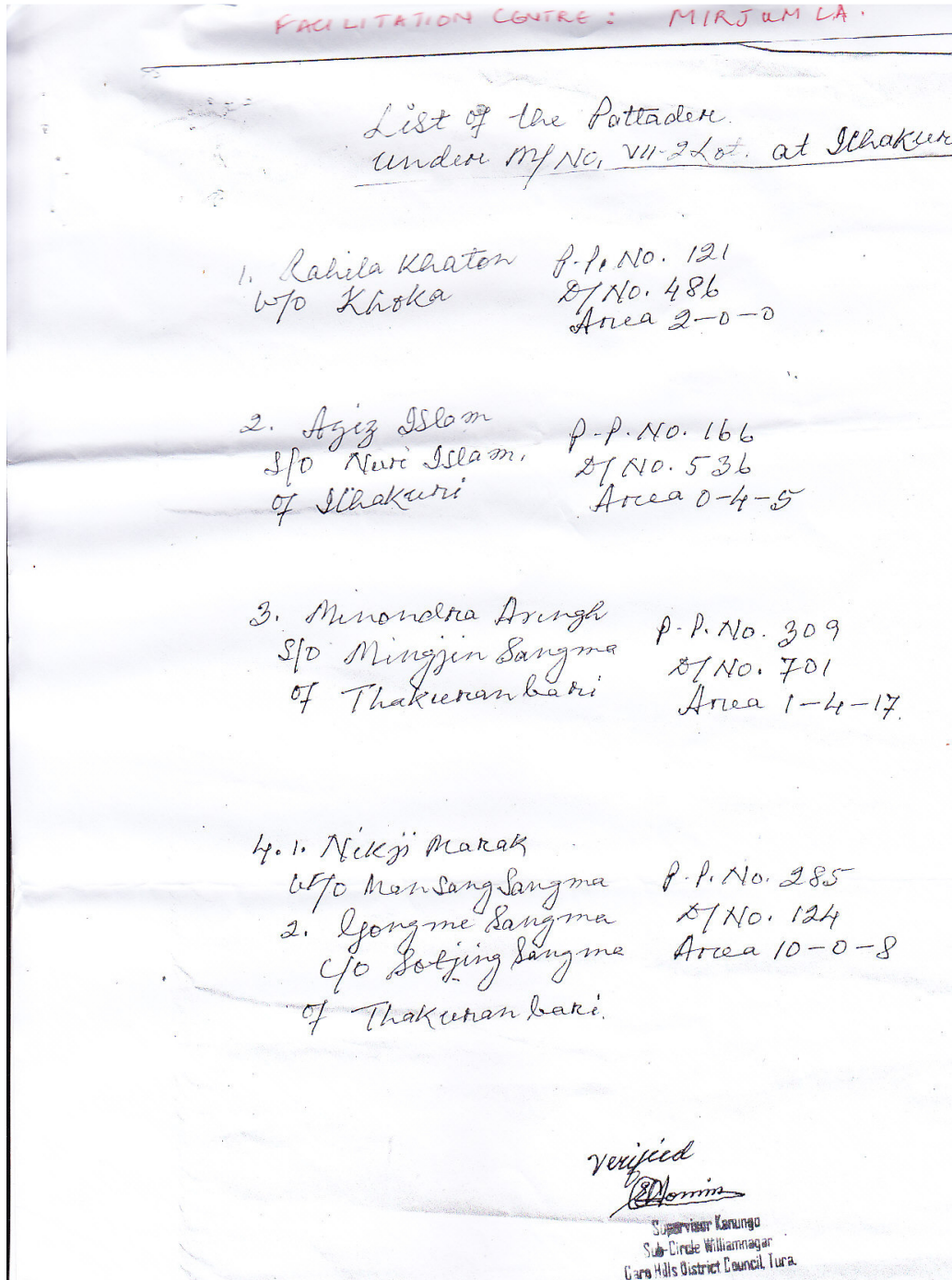
Statement showing the land to be acquired for the facilitation centre (Entry/Exit)  
under Mirjumla ( M/No. Vill-2 Lot. At Ichakuri), South West Garo Hills District.

Sl. No.	Name of the Owner	P.P No.	Dag No.	Area in Sq.m/acres.	Boundary of land
1	Smt. Rahila Khaton W/O Khoka	121	486	2676	East- PP land of Smt. Nikje Marak west- Tura-Mankachar road North-Ampati-Mankachar road South- PP land of Aziz Islam
2	Shri Aziz Islam S/o Nur Islam, of Ischakuri	166	536	1137.3	East- Own self land PP No. 166 West- Patta land 127 North- Tura to Mankachar road South- PP land of Shri Minondro Areng
3	Shri Minondro Areng S/O Mingjin Sangma of Thakuranbari	309	701	2635.86	East- Patta land No. 127. West- Patta land No. 131 North- PP land of Aziz Islam South-Khas land
4	1. Smt. Nikji Marak W/O Monsang Sangma 2. Gongme Sangma C/O Sotjing Sangma of Thakuranbari	285	124	13487.04	East- Khas land West- PP land of Smt Rahilla Khaton North- Mankachar to Ampati Road. South- Patta land 127
		<b>Total</b>		<b>19936.2</b>	

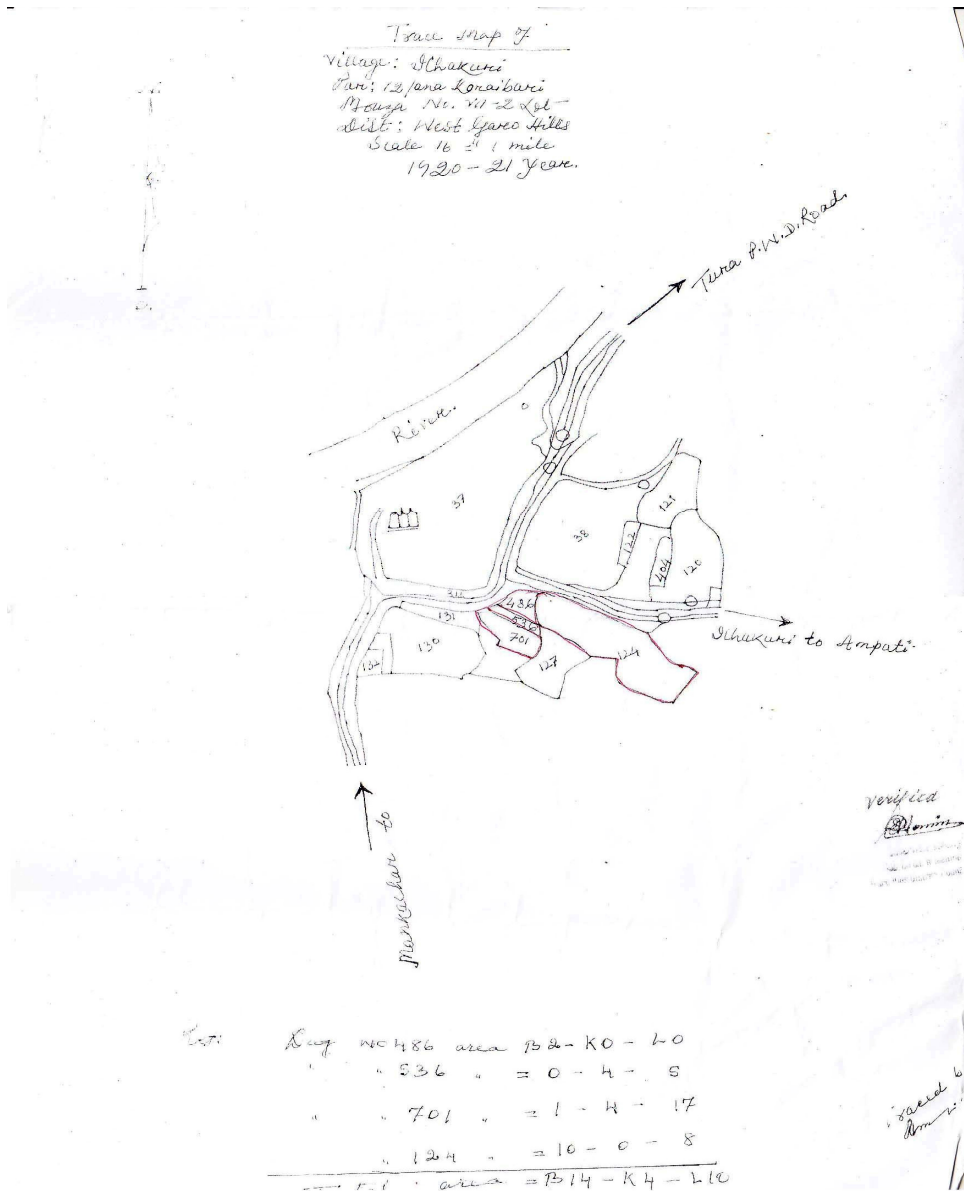
  
Deputy Commissioner  
South West Garo Hills, Anishat



Annexure 4: Statement of Land prepared by GHADC



Annexure 5: Map of proposed site, courtesy GHADC



Annexure 6: Public notice for conducting Public Hearing at Mirjumla at South West Garo Hills Ampati.



**Meghalaya Institute of Governance (MIG)**  
Lumpynggad Cottage, Bishop Cotton Road  
Shillong- 793001, Meghalaya

Email: migshillong@gmail.com

No: MIG/167/2016/486

Dated: Shillong 20<sup>th</sup> August 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 19936.2 Sq. mtr approximately (Entry and Exit Point) in Mirjumla, South West Garo Hills District for the purpose of setting up proposed Facilitation Centre.

In connection with this, a Public Hearing will be held at Sulguri MFC building, South West Garo Hills, district at 11:30 am on the 29<sup>th</sup> of August, 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.

No: No: MIG/167/2016/486

Dated: Shillong 20<sup>th</sup> August 2016

Copy to:-

1. The Deputy Commissioner, South West Garo Hills District, ~~Tura~~ Ampati.
2. The Superintendent of Police, South West Garo Hills District, Tura.
3. The C.E.M, Autonomous District Council, Tura.
4. The Under Secretary, Govt. Of Meghalaya, Revenue and Disaster Management Department.
5. The Deputy Secretary, Govt. of Meghalaya, Forest and Environment Department.
6. The Under Secretary, Govt. Of Meghalaya, Tourism Department.
7. The Under Secretary, Govt. Of Meghalaya, Forest & Environment Department.
8. The Block Development Officer, Betasing, South West Garo Hills District.
9. The Nokma of Mirjumla, South West Garo Hills District.

Executive Director,  
Meghalaya Institute of Governance,  
Shillong.

Annexure 7: Participant's Present for the focused group discussion in Ichakuri on 21<sup>st</sup> July 2016

Attendance Sheet for the Focused Group Discussion in Mirjumla, Ampati on SIA at 21<sup>st</sup> July, 2016

Sl. No.	Name	Village	Contact No.	Signature
1	Mevanda Agung Abana	Ichakumbari	9486315444	M. A.
2	SABA JATHAN	Do	9357907789	S. L.
3	Syila Sangma	Ichakuri (THAKURANBARU)		Syila
4	Atiz Bon		9436371671	Atiz
5	Rinos miah	Ichakuri	9457229125	Rinos
6	SPTI	Ichakuri		SPTI
7	Kassir Hussaron	Ichakuri	995785976	Kassir
8	Intaj Ali	Ichakuri	8403809811	Intaj
9	Sul Begum	Ichakuri	9678525151	Sul
10	Shah Alam	Ichakuri	9957057212	Shah
11	Sablon Hussari	Do	8812902560	Sablon
12	Abdul Rezzak	Do	9957702102	Abdul
13	Rashidul Islam	Do	8011054150	Rashid
14	Kalika Nurdal	Thakuranbari	9402140275	Kalika

Attendance Sheet for the Focused Group Discussion in Mirjumla, Ampati on SIA at 21<sup>st</sup> July, 2016

Sl. No.	Name	Village	Contact No.	Signature
15	Kabila Kator	Ichakuri		Kabila
16	ATUB HUSSAIN		8957059252	ATUB
17	Raniha Sangma	Thakuranbari		Raniha
18	BABU	Thakuranbari	8876071132	BABU
19	Sulli Sangma	Thakuranbari	7575961840	Sulli
20	Mahira Kator	Ichakuri		Mahira
21	Sablon Rana	Do		Sablon
22	Shahidul Islam	Do	9577722458	Shahid
23	Sahidul Rahman	Do	801134313	Sahid
24	Shahin Ikbal	Do	9577722458	Shahin
25	Barbar	Manakhor	8011155666	Barbar
26	Saraya Ahmed	Ichakuri	706618927	Saraya
27	Samiul Hogue	Ichakuri		Samiul
28	Sablon Rahman	Mirjumla		Sablon

Attendance Sheet for the Focused Group Discussion in Mirjumla, Ampati on SIA at 21<sup>st</sup> July, 2016

Sl. No.	Name	Village	Contact No.	Signature
29	Shablon Ahmed	Manakhor	08961092480	Shablon
30	Ronding Marak	Thakuranbari		Ronding
31	Kalibson Marak	?	8721072467	Kalibson
32	Pitna Sangma	?		Pitna
33	MESWUL ISLAM	Manakhor	9954763681	MESWUL
34	Abdul Salam	Echelawar	9457774697	Abdul
35	Daherul Islam	Ichakuri	9954905440	Daherul
36	Mirza Ahmad	Do	9436316482	Mirza
37	Abdul Kator	Ichakuri	8473042405	Abdul
38	SAMI RA	Do	9954420064	SAMI RA
39	Rafiq miah		8011550025	Rafiq
40	Sablon Rana	Ichakuri		Sablon
41	Samonul Hussari	Thakuranbari	8876730150	Samonul
42				

Annexure 8: Participant's Present at The Public Hearing Held in Sulguri MFC on 29<sup>th</sup> Of August, 2016.

Attendance Sheet for the members present during Public hearing on Social Impact Assessment for Integrated Facilitation Centre cum Entry and Exit Point for Mirjumla.

Date : 29<sup>th</sup> August 2016

Venue : Sulguri, MFC

Time : 11:30 a.m

Sl. No.	Name	Designation	Contact No.	Signature
1	Ashu Swar	OSD (M/G)	9436109181	Ashu
2	Mrs. F. Boro, MCS	EAC, Angket.	9402507220	F. Boro
3	Healby Baday.	SWG, H. Jasin Beye	8875014666	Healby
4	Samiran Hajar	Gaonbarua	8414075328	Samiran
5	Minandro Arangh	Nokona (A)	9436315777	Minandro
6	Kolpolbinak Sangra	Teacher		Kolpolbinak
7	Jenu Marak.			J. Mk.
8	Sujala Sangma			S. Sg.
9	Panwilla sangma	Shakumbri		P. Sg.
10	Sinolith R. Karak	Shakumbri		Sinolith
11	Sommi Sangma			S. Sg.
12	Ranitha sangma	Nokona		R. Sg.
13	Lipin. M. Marak		8721835910	Lipin
14	Prasenjit Marak	Teacher	9436141275	Prasenjit
15	Hendrik Marak	Land owner		Hendrik
16	Prasenjit Sangma		8720969785	Prasenjit
17	Wenjing Marak			Wenjing
18	Sillingchi Momin	SIA Unit	9822678710	Sillingchi
19	Raju Boro.	SIA unit	8974488885	Raju

Annexure 8.1 :

	NAME	DESIGNATION	CONTACT NO.	SIGNATURE
20	A.R. Passal	SWCO (R)	9862921023	
21	P. Mamar	M.B.D.A.	9863275302	
22	Sandy Princely	PROGRAMME ASSD (MIG)	7308733313	
23	Kilichand. K. Sangma	SIA Unit	8014618989	
24	KRISHNAKAR BORO	Asst. Associate MIG, SIA Unit	8730802082	
25	Samyol Hoque			
26	Abdur Samad	Business man	80111 88999	
27	Sahibor Rahman			
28	AYUB HUSSAIN	Sub (Land owner)		
29	Rahil w khato	Land owner		
30	ASISISLAM	icc		
31	Mahanta Koch.	Public		
32	W/O 246601			
33	Sunil mark			
34	Kallehson mark			
35	Jalor Sangma			
36		VIC FOX		
37	Babak T. Sangma			
38	Bhutiendra Koch			
39	Raiesh Koch			
40	Wansapok Gremich	PA (MIG)		
41	Produsk. Sangma			
42				
43				
44				
45				

## Annexure 9: Semi-Structure Interview scheduled

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 Ichakuri, Mirjumla.*

Impact Assessment

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

Thank you for your time.

## Annexure 10: Questionnaire for Indirectly Affected Respondents

<b>MEGHALAYA INSTITUTE OF GOVERNANCE</b> Questionnaire for Respondents who are likely to be affected from the proposed Integrated facilitation Centre cum Entry and Exit point at Ichakuri, Mirjumla, South West Garo Hills, Meghalaya				
<b>Part A: PROFILE OF THE RESPONDENT (Indirectly affected)</b>				
1	Name			
2	Village			
3	Age			
	a	18-35	d.	60-69
	b	36-49	e.	>70
	c	50-59		
4	Gender			
	a	Male	b.	Female
5	What is your highest level of education?			
	a	Illiterate	d.	Secondary
	b	Primary (Class V)	e.	High School
	c	Upper Primary (Class VIII)	f.	Others
6	Occupation			
	a	Farmer	e.	Casual Labourer
	b	Government Employee	f.	Daily Wage Worker
	C	Business	g.	Others
	D	Student		
7	Which community do you belong to?			
	A	Scheduled Tribe	c.	General
	B	Scheduled Caste	d.	Others
8	Religion			
	A	Hindu	c.	Christian
	B	Muslim	d.	Indigenous
9	Do you have a ration card?			
	A	Yes	b.	No
10	Your ration card is categorised as			
	A	APL (Pink)	c.	Annapoorna (Yellow)
	B	Antodaya(L.Green)	d.	BPL (Dark 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	c.	Twice or more in a week	
	B	Once in a week	d.	Never	
4	What is the primary purpose of your visit to Assam?				
	a	Marketing	e.	Trading	
	b	Casual labourer	f.	Daily wages	
	c	Medical accessibility	g.	Others	
5	If yes, what are the problems faced by you?				
	a.	Unavailability of transport	b.	Payment made to people in authority	c. Others
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. Others
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	d.	Daily Wager	
	B	Driving	e.	Others	
	C	Casual Labourer			
12	Have you faced any kind of problem with the Assam People?				
	A	Yes	b.	No	

	Remarks					
	What are your concerns when people from outside come into the village?					
	a.	influx		d.	Safety	
	b.	Social Mischief		e.	Theft	
	c.	Inter-marriage		f.	Others	
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:
	In Flow of goods		From		Out flow of Goods	
21						
	What are the different sources of livelihood undertaken for your income?					
22	A	Horticulture		d.	Dairy Farming	
	B	Piggery		e.	Orhers	
	C	Fishery				
	Income per annum					
23	A	Less than Rs. 25,000	b.	25001-50000	c.	50001-75000
	d.	75001 – 100000	e.	>100000		
24	What do you feel about the construction of an Entry and Exit point?					
	a	Good	b.	Bad	c.	Okay

25	<b>How will the market flow on setting up of E&amp;E point?</b>					
	a	It will make it better	b.	It will make it worse	c.	No change
26	<b>How will it affect the relations between the people on both sides of the EnE</b>					
	a.	It will make it better	b.	It will make it worse	c.	No change
27	<b>What according to you are the reasons for such feeling?</b>					
	a					
28	<b>What according to you are the ways in which an entry and exit point should function?</b>					
	A	Check on illegal immigration		c.	Check on criminal intent	
	B	Check on illegal flow of trades and goods		d.	Others	
29	<b>Will the construction of an E&amp;E Point affect community life of the people in the village?</b>					
	a.	Yes	b.	No	c.	No change
30	<b>Will the construction of an E&amp;E Point affect the safety of the people in the village?</b>					
	A	It will make it better	b.	It will make it worse	c.	No change
31	<b>What according to you are the problems that may come up during the construction work?</b>					
	a	Non utilization of land	b.	Environment problem	c.	Resistance from people
	d.	Incompletion of work	e.	Others		
32	<b>What according to you is the problem that may arise after the construction of E&amp;E point?</b>					
	a	Traffic congestion		e.	Employment of outsiders	
	b	Noise pollution		f.	Poor maintenance	
	c	Difficulty in registration for arrival and departure		g.	Loss of good rapport on both sides	
	D	Over payment of fee		h.	Others	
33	<b>What according to you are the ways to address the problems?</b>					
	a					
34	<b>What are your aspirations from the said project?</b>					
	a					

Thank you for your time

Annexure 11: Questionnaire for Directly Affected Respondents

<b>MEGHALAYA INSTITUTE OF GOVERNANCE</b> <b>Questionnaire for Respondents who are likely to be affected from the proposed Integrated facilitation Centre cum Entry and Exit point at Ichakuri, Mirjumla, South West Garo Hills, Meghalaya</b>											
Part A: PROFILE OF THE RESPONDENT ( Directly Affected )											
1	Name										
2	Village										
3	Age (in yrs)										
	a	18-35 yrs	b	36-49 yrs	c.	50-59 yrs	d.	60-69 yrs	e.	>70 yrs	
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	
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	Kutcha	
	b	Semi-kutcha	
	c	Pucca	
15	Does your house / Shop fall under the proposed site area		Yes
	Remarks		No
16	Do you have a land of your own?		
	a	Yes	
	b	No	
<b>Part B : Impact Assessment in the Proposed Land ( Directly Affected )</b>			
	Type of Land		
17	a	Barren Land	
	b	Agricultural land	Subsistence    Commercial    Both
	c	Settlement area	

	d	Forest					
	e	others					
18	Property Characteristic						
		Nos.	Pucca	Semi Pucca	Kutchha		
	House						
	School						
	Shop						
	Place of Worship						
	Wall						
	Trees						
	Others Specify						
19	Relation to Property						
	a	own					
	b	Rented					
20	Land Ownership						
	a	Traditional					
	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 there?				
	If No what are your plans for resettlement?				
	Resettlement Preference				
	a	In the same district			
	b	near the present home			
	c	Not considered yet			
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 affect your day to day activity ?				
25	What according to you are the benefits 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				
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	
5	If yes, what are the problems faced by you?	
	a.	Unavailability of transport
	b.	Payment made to people in authority
	c.	
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.	
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				
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)		

22	What do you feel about the construction of an Entry and Exit point?	
	a	Good
	b	Bad
	c	Okay
23	How will 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
24	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
25	What according to you are the reasons for such feeling?	
	a	
26	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
27	Will the construction of an E&E Point affect community life of the people in the village?	
	a.	Yes
	b.	No
	c	No Change
28.	How will it affect it?	
	a	It will make it better

	b.	It will make it worse	
	c.	No change	
29	What according to you are the problems that may come up during the construction work?		
	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.		
32	What are your aspiration from the said project?		
	a		

Thank you for your time