

# **Additional Land Acquisition for Construction of Border Outpost at Dulainala in East Khasi Hills District.**

## **Social Impact Assessment Study**



**Meghalaya Institute of Governance**

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## **ABOUT MEGHALAYA INSTITUTE OF GOVERNANCE**

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

In exercise of powers conferred by the Sub Section (1) of Section 4 of The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency, Rehabilitation And Resettlement Act, 2013 (No. 30 of 2013), the Government of Meghalaya had notified the Meghalaya Institute of Governance as the State Social Impact Assessment Unit for carrying out Social Impact Assessment Study.

Publication year: May, 2018

## **Declaration**

This final SIA and SIMP report is based on the information given by the land owner, BSF officers as well as headmen from nearby villages. Maps and project details were provided by the Border Security Force, Umpling and at Mawpat.

This Social Impact Assessment and Social Impact Management Plan is the final SIA report after the Public Hearing.

Officer on Special Duty,  
Meghalaya Institute of Governance,  
Shillong.



**Meghalaya Institute of Governance**

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## Executive Summary

The Meghalaya Institute of Governance was assigned the task of conducting a Social Impact Assessment study on the proposed additional land acquisition at Dulainala Border Outpost, East Khasi Hills District, Meghalaya. The area to be acquired measures approximately 6284.39 Sq, metres belongs to an individual land owner, Smt. Baphiralin Kharrngi,

The objective of the project is to upgrade the existing BOP to a new Composite BOP. These Composite BOPs would include better facilities for the BSF personnel stationed there. As for Dulainala BOP, the additional land will be acquired for upgrading it to a Composite BOP.

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

From the preliminary site visit, it may be said that the area can be classified as cultivable sloping foothill having small thicket and matured trees which has remained unutilised over the past years. There are no activities nor are there any settlements in the proposed project site.

The SIA Unit of the Meghalaya Institute of Governance which had conducted site visits to the area proposed to be acquired, had also conducted Key Informant Interviews with the officials of BSF BOP Dulainala, and the Landowner. The SIA Unit also had interactions with the Headman of Dholaimalai village and the *Hima Malai Syiemship*. From these interactions, it was found that the area was uninhabited and had no activities on it.

The initial screening of project impacts showed no impacts from the land acquisition. A Public Hearing was held on the 25<sup>th</sup> April, 2018 in Dholai village, East Khasi Hills District. The hearing was chaired by Shri. A.B.S Swer, OSD, Meghalaya Institute of Governance, along with the SIA Team from Meghalaya Institute of Governance in the presence of Shri. B. Pale, Revenue officials from Deputy Administration East Khasi Hills District, Shillong; Shri. Arvind Kumar, Asst. Commandant, BSF BOP Dulainala; Shri. F. Sohmat, Syiem of Hima Malai; Shri. J.

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<sup>1</sup> (Construction of 25 composite BOPs completed along India-Bangladesh border 2015)

Momin, Headman of Dholai and community members from Dholai Malai. The hearing was attended by 35 participants from Dholai Malai Village, with 13 female participants and 22 male participants. The participants of the Public Hearing from Dholai village opined that the setting up of a BOP would increase their safety and protect them from intrusions/incidents from across the border. There were no objections to the proposed land acquisition for the construction of the BOP at the conclusion of the Public Hearing.

## Chapter 1: Introduction

The Meghalaya Institute of Governance was notified to conduct a Social Impact Assessment Study on Additional land acquisition at Dulainala, East Khasi Hills District for the purpose of establishing/upgrading existing Border Outpost via Notification No.RDA.6/2017/7 dated Shillong 20<sup>th</sup> March, 2017. The objective of the study is to prepare a complete inventory of structures, affected families and people and to identify likely social impacts from the project.

### 1.1. Introduction to the Problem

The major challenges to border security in India are: cross-border terrorism, infiltration and ex-filtration of armed militants and insurgents, narcotics and arms smuggling; illegal migration, left wing extremism and separatist movements. The maintenance of borders in the country is done by the Department of Border Management. This Department which is under the Ministry of Home Affairs, is responsible for looking after issues relating to management of the international land and coastal border, strengthening of border policing and guarding, creation of infrastructure such as roads, fencing and flood lighting of the border<sup>2</sup>.

The Indo-Bangladesh border, the longest international land border in the country is marked by a high degree of porosity and the checking of illegal cross border activities and illegal migration from Bangladesh into India is a major challenge. The area is densely populated and people cultivate their farms right up to the border. To add to this, the Indo-Bangladesh border along the state of Meghalaya is highly porous and most of it, especially along the Jaintia Hills region, is not fenced.

Border Outposts (BOP) are the main workstations of the BSF along the country's international borders. These are self-contained defence out-posts with a specified area of responsibility established<sup>3</sup>. The BOPs are meant to provide appropriate show of force to deter trans-border criminals, infiltrators and the hostile elements from indulging in the activities of intrusion/encroachment and border violations which are detrimental to the country's safety and security. There are 1011 Border Outposts along the Indo-Bangladesh border along with 82

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<sup>2</sup>(Ministry of Home Affairs Annual Report 2016-17 2016) p.35

<sup>3</sup>Ibid

Battalions<sup>4</sup>. As per official sources, the distance of one BOP (a total of 1011) from the next on the Indo-Bangladesh border is farther as compared to the BOPs on the Indo-Pakistan border. On the Indo-Pakistan border the distance is between 4-5 km while that between the BOPs on the Indo-Bangladesh border is between 15-20 km. In order to reduce the inter-BOP distance to 3.5 km, the Government of India had approved a proposal for the construction of additional 509 BOPs in 2009 which was revised to 422 BOPs in 2016. Reducing the inter-BOP distance to 3.5 km is very crucial for the security of the country and to keep a tab on the activities going on at the border. According to 2004 figures, the population density on the Indo-Bangladesh border is 181 people per sq. km in Meghalaya. There is also the threat of increasing population pressures due to climate change and the new strata called “climate refugee.”

To this, an on-going proposal has been put up to upgrade existing BOPs to “Composite BOPs”. Of the 1901 BOPs in the country manned by the BSF, 422 are Composite BOPs and the remaining lack basic elements required for a BOP to be functional<sup>5</sup>. A Composite BOP would have at least a jawan’s barrack, kitchen, dining hall, garage, generator room, toilet block, an administrative block, a wireless room, armoury and six cemented bunkers to resist any attack and also medical facilities. This kind of BOP would provide better logistics support and better facilities to the BSF personnel which would help maintain better vigil in the border<sup>6</sup>.

## **1.2. Project Description**

### **Objective of the Project:**

To upgrade existing Border Outpost (BOP) at Dulainala by acquiring additional land adjacent to the Existing Dulainala Border Outpost.

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<sup>4</sup>(Affairs 2017) p. 2

<sup>5</sup>(Affairs 2017) p. 19

### Project Location:

The additional land to be acquired for the project is in East Khasi Hills and falls under the Mawsynram Community & Rural Development Block. The site is located in the remote area of Indo – Bangladesh Border. The project site for BOP at Dulainala is 500 metre more or less from International Border.

### Description of Project site:

The Indo-Bangladesh border maybe classified as hilly, riverine and flat area. This particular site to be acquired may be classified as a cultivable sloping foothill having small thicket and matured trees which has remains unutilised over the past years. A bird eye view of the surrounding area adjacent to the existing BOP and proposed additional land to be acquired, on the left side there is a stream (*Wah Dolai*) and paddy field, and on the right side is the land of Smt. Baphiralin Kharrngi which is used for rubber plantation. The land near the Indo-Bangladesh border fencing does not have any residential or commercial usages.

### Ownership of Land:

The land for acquisition measures approximately 6284.39 Sq. metres belongs to an individual land owner, Smt. Baphiralin Kharrngi, daughter of (L) Shri S. B. Sohmat.

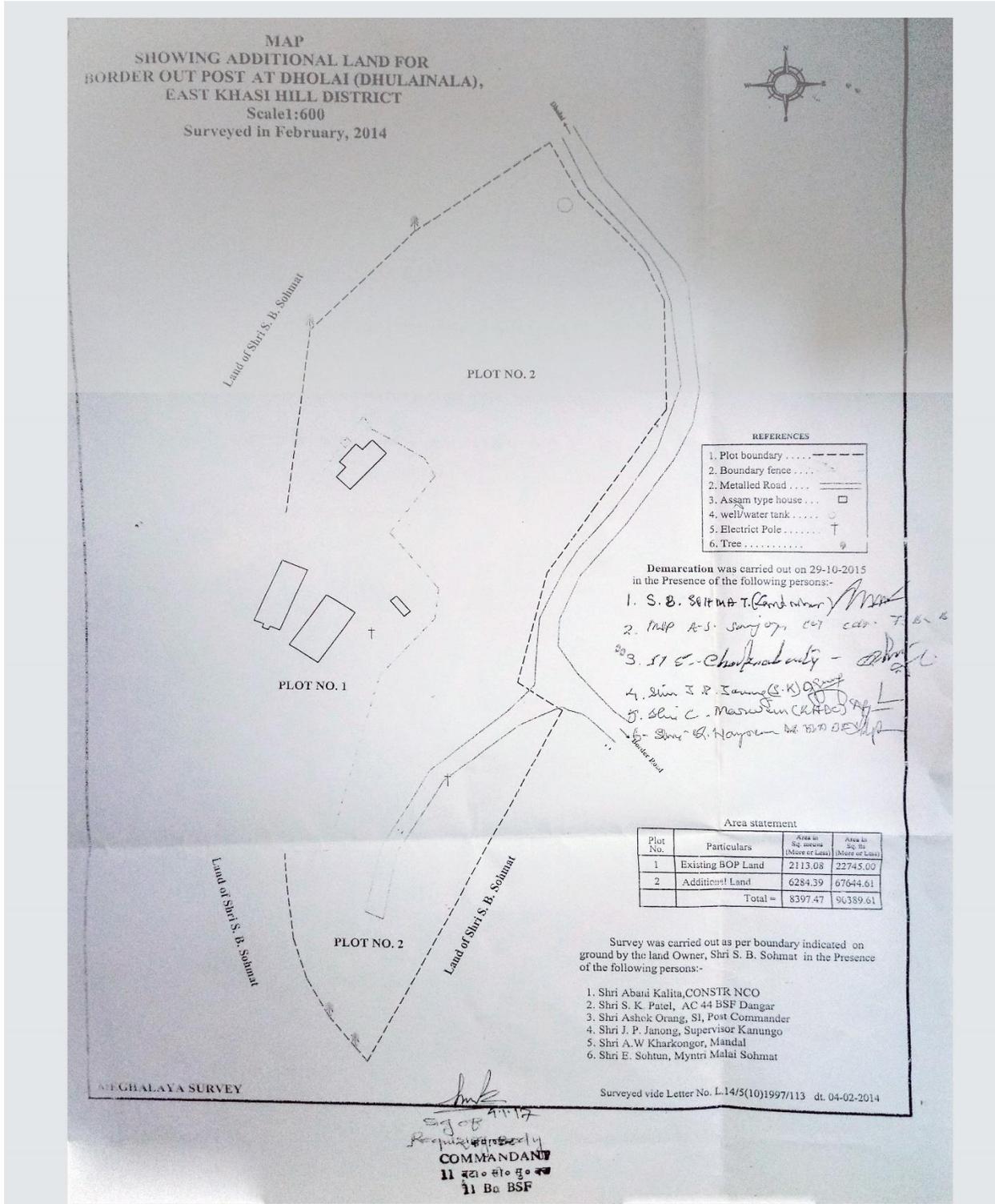
### Need for the project:

As part of Border Management the objective of establishing new Border Outpost and upgrading existing Border Outpost is to secure the country's border against interests hostile to the country and putting in place the systems that are able to interdict such elements.

In the case of Dulainala Border Outpost, there is a need to increase the area of the existing Border Outpost as it is very small in area and does not meet the requisite area for setting up a Composite Border Outpost which will further improve service delivery and logistic facilities of the Border Outpost.

### 1.3. Map of the Proposed Project

Figure 1 Map of the Proposed Project



## Chapter 2: Research Methodology

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

### 2.1. Primary Data

The research team held interviews with the *Syiem*, village headman of Dulainala and BSF officials present at Dulainala Border Outpost. As the site to be acquired is uninhabited there was no group discussion held with the community members of Dulainala. The methods used were both structured and unstructured and designed based on the likely impact on the project area. During the field research the following methods were used to gather information:

#### Reconnaissance Field Survey

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

#### Stakeholder Consultation

Good practice requires active consultation with relevant affected communities and other interested and affected parties. However, as the project site is uninhabited and the land is unused there was no consultation held with village members. Key Informant Interviews (KII) was held with the land owner, village authority and BSF security personnel. The aim is to give the respondents an opportunity to express their views on the project and its impacts so that these can be taken into account while developing mitigation impacts.

### 2.2. Secondary Data

The research team first reviewed and researched related literature to understand the requirement and needs of the project area. Based on the review of secondary data, the team was

able to get an insight on the background of the project and this has allowed for group identification and formulation of questionnaire design. Secondary data such as project details, type of investment, maps and details of land owners were obtained from the Deputy Commissioner's Office, East Khasi Hills District.

### **2.3. Public Hearing**

Public Hearing was held for person with interest on the said project; sharing of draft report and answering to queries. Public hearing was held as part of an inquiry process through formal meeting for receiving the testimony of the public/ person of interest on the proposed setting up of Dulainala Border Outpost at East Khasi Hills District, Mawsynram C & RD Block.

### **2.4. Data Processing and Analysis**

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

## Chapter 3: Village Demographic Profile

### 3.1. Dholai Malai Village

Dholai Malai is a medium size village located in Mawsynram Block of East Khasi Hills district, Meghalaya with a total of 59 households. The Dholai Malai village has population of 327 of which 174 are males while 153 are females as per the Population Census 2011.

In Dholai Malai village population of children with age 0-6 is 76 which makes up 23.24 % of total population of village. Average Sex Ratio of Dholai Malai village is 879 which is lower than Meghalaya state average of 989. Child Sex Ratio for the Dholai Malai as per census is 900, lower than Meghalaya average of 970.

Dholai Malai village has lower literacy rate compared to Meghalaya. In 2011, literacy rate of Dholai Malai village was 72.91 % compared to 74.43 % of Meghalaya. In Dholai Malai Male literacy stands at 82.84 % while female literacy rate was 61.54 %.

From the socio-economic survey, majority of the population in Dholai Malai are Cultivators, labourers and migrants worker

Dholai Malai has very few community infrastructure and public service facilities, the villagers avail to public services and other amenities from nearby villages like Dangar, Sonatala and Mawsynram. It has been observed that there will be no direct impact on the social institutions, community property resources, entertainment areas, religious and cultural important places of the village. Below is a table on the said infrastructure/ public services and its likely impact from the acquisition.

*Table 1 Availability of Community infrastructure/public service and its likely impact*

Sl. no	Particulars	Units	Condition of services	Direct Impact (Yes/ No)	Indirect Impact Description
1.	Residential household	59	Kutcha and Pucca Houses	No	None
2.	Commercial	6	Kutcha and Pucca Houses	No	None
3.	Primary School	2	-	No	None
4.	Secondary School	0	Dangar Village	No	None

5.	Higher Education	0	Dangar Village	No	None
6.	Anganwadi center	1	Good condition	No	None
7.	Self help groups	0	-	-	-
8.	Public Distribution Centre	1	In Good Condition	No	None
9.	Hospital	0	-	-	-
10.	Public Health Centre	1	Only Community Health Centre is available	No	None
11.	Community Hall	0	NA	-	-
12.	Library	0	NA	-	-
13.	Youth clubs	0	NA	-	-
14.	Traditional healers	-	Available but not aware of the number	No	None
15.	Religious institution	2	1 Temple and 1 Church	No	None
16.	Accessibility to PHE water	0	NA	-	-
17.	Accessibility to community well	0	NA	-	-
18.	Road (Black top and Kutcha)	Yes	PWD road but repair for long time.	No	None
19.	Transportation	Yes	Public transportation only	No	None
20.	Community Forests	No	-	-	-
21.	Cremation/burial ground	2	-	No	None
22.	Playgrounds	2	-	No	None
23.	Market	1	-	No	None
24.	NGOs	No	-	-	-
25.	Bank	-	-	-	-
26.	Post office	1	-	No	None

## Chapter 4: Data Collection and Analysis

This section will discuss, interpret and analyse the data collected from the field which has been collected from the respondents based on Key Informant Interview with the land owners, Traditional Institution and Focus Group Discussion with the community member who are likely to be impacted from the up-gradation of the Dulainala Border Outpost. (Annexure 2 and 3)

### 4.1. Discussion with the BSF Officials posted at Dulainala Border Outpost

*Figure 2 Consultation with Officials from Border Security Force at Dulainala Border Outpost Station.*



Interview with the Sub-Inspector, Shri Morarilal and Head- Constable, Shri Surender Singh, the following are discussions, views and opinions:

- The existing Dulainala Border Outpost is commodious for the existing 15 staffs, however if more *jawans* and officers joined there will not be sufficient space as it will be crowded and there will be no room for *jawan*'s barrack, recreational area or administrative block.
- The existing Dulainala Border Outpost was fenced in accordance to the international norms of fencing 150 yards from zero-point. Due to fencing, there have been no issues of cattle smuggling or theft of agricultural goods, encroachment or any kind of misconduct at the Border area.

- There has been no issues in patrolling the border area as there are other Battalions present nearby at *Nongkhriah* Border Outpost, *Sonatala* (Company Commander) and *Dangar* Border Outpost.
- The Officials at the existing *Dulainala* Border Outpost stated that there is no problem in the current location. However during the summer season there has been water shortage in the area.

## 4.2. Discussion with Project Affected Family

*Figure 3 Interview with the land owner (Project Affected Family)*



The proposed acquisition for additional land for *Dulainala* Border Outpost will impact only one household. The land owner is Smt. *Baphiralin Kharrngi*, 31 years, resident of *Nongkrem*, daughter of (L) *Shri. S.B. Sohmat*. There are only 4 family members. The following are the discussions, views and opinions:

- The Land owner household is aware about the proposed acquisition as they have been notified by the Government of Meghalaya.
- The land to be acquired is a cultivable sloping foothill having small thicket and matured trees which has remained unutilised over the past years.
- There are no residential or commercial usages of the land to be acquired.

- There is no livelihood income generation from this land to be acquired so it will not affect the livelihood income of the land owner.
- The land owner stated that the acquisition will not affect the household income or farm assets as the very existence of the Border Outpost in Dulainala has provided security and safety to the landowner rubber plantation and the community as a whole. The Border Outpost has prevented looting of agricultural goods, livestock's, etc and any kind of misconduct in the area.
- The land owner unanimously agreed to give the land for acquisition as the purpose for acquisition will not only benefit one individual but the whole community at the Border and the Country as a whole. The up-gradation on the existing Border Outpost will further keep a check on the criminal activities in the area.
- The land owner have request for fair and quick compensation from the proposed acquisition and have request for improvement of approach road to the Border Outpost area.

### 4.3. Discussion with the Traditional Heads and Village Council

*Figure 4 Discussion with Traditional Head (Syiem) and Headman of Dulainala.*



The discussion with traditional heads and village council was attended by Shri Francis Sohmat, Hima Malai Syiemship and Shri Janal Momin, Dulainala Headman were as follows:

**Land assessment:** The Land belongs solely to an individual land owner Smt. Baphiralin Kharrngi, resident of Dulainala.

**Type and usage of land proposed to be acquired:** The land to be acquired surrounds the existing Dulainala Border Outpost. It is a sloping foothill which has small thicket and very few matured trees. The land is uncultivated. Community members of Dulainala do not utilise the land for timber collection, or plantation as it belongs to an individual owner.

**Potential benefits from the proposed land acquisition:** The existence of Dulainala Border Outpost in the area has ameliorated and alleviated the living condition and social safety of the local people. Earlier, looting of agricultural goods and livestock's were grave concerns for the local people living at the Indo-Bangladesh border. However, after the fencing and installation of Border Outpost in the area, such cases have reduced drastically. The officials and *jawans* working at the Border Outpost are very quick to provide any kind of assistance to the local people when called for. The traditional heads also requested that the border road be develop and repair in the area for smoother commuting for the local.

**Likely Impacts from the proposed land acquisition:** There is no negative impact on the Community as a whole since the Border Outpost is about 1 km (more or less) away from the resident area. Livelihood, common property resources, farm assets, health service, educational institutions, public utilities, vulnerable groups, religious and cultural site, recreational area, entertainment area, market place, etc will not be affected from the land acquisition.

**Likely Impacts from various stages of project cycles:**

**Pre-Construction Phase:** The proposed land acquisition does not have any negative impact on the social sentiments of the local people.

**Construction Phase:** If any kind of excavation or destruction takes place, soil and concrete generated from the construction site should not be dump near the stream (*wah dolo*) or near the paddy field.

**Operation Phase:** It will have a positive impact on the safety and security of the local people.

## Chapter 5: Public Hearing

Public hearing for the proposed additional land acquisition for establishing Border Outpost at Dulainala was conducted on the 25<sup>th</sup> April, 2018 in Dholai village, East Khasi Hills. The hearing was chaired by Shri. A.B.S Swer, OSD, Meghalaya Institute of Governance, along with the SIA Team from Meghalaya Institute of Governance in the presence of Shri. B. Pale, Revenue officials from District administration East Khasi Hills Shillong; Shri. Arvind Kumar, Asst. Commandant, BSF BOP Dulainala; Shri. F. Sohmat, Syiem of Hima Malai; Shri. J. Momin, Headman of Dholai and community members from Dholai Malai . The hearing was attended by 35 participants from Dholai Malai Village, with 13 female participants and 22 male participants. (Annexure 5)

*Figure 5 Public Hearing at Dholai Village.*



Before the commence of the hearing, Shri A.B.S Swer, OSD, Meghalaya Institute of Governance gave an overview on the purpose and objective for conducting the Public Hearing under the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act,

2013 as part of Social Impact Assessment for the proposed acquiring of additional land for establishing Border Outpost at Dulainala, East Khasi Hills. The compiled SIA report was shared with the community member present at the hearing.

*Figure 6 Public hearing at Dholai Village.*



After reading the report, the community members of Dholai Malai said that they have no objection to the proposed land acquisition in their village. They believe the setting up of Border Outpost in the area will further improve the safety and security of the area and the state as a whole.

## Chapter 6: Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP)

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

### 6.1. Summary of the Major Findings

- The land belongs to an individual land owner, Smt Baphiralin Kharrngi, resident of Nongkrem, East Khasi Hills.
- The land to be acquired is a cultivable sloping foothill having small thicket and matured trees which has remained unutilised over the past years
- There are no residential, commercial and agricultural usages of the land to be acquired.
- There is no livelihood income generation from this land to be acquired so it will not affect the livelihood income of the land owner.
- Community members of Dulainala do not utilise the land for any purpose.
- There is no negative impact from this land acquisition on livelihood, common property resources, farm assets, health service, educational institutions, public utilities, vulnerable groups, religious and cultural site, recreational area, entertainment area, market place, etc
- During the Construction Phase: If any kind of excavation or destruction takes place, soil and concrete generated from the construction site should not be dump near the stream (*wah doloï*) or near the paddy field.
- During the Operation Phase: It will have a positive impact on the safety and security of the local people.
- Acquisition of land for Dulainala Border Outpost, will improve the Border Outpost station facilities.

## 6.2. Rehabilitation and Resettlement Measures

Does not arise

## 6.3. Measures to Mitigate and Compensate

- The land owners would be required to be compensated as per Schedule I of the Right to Fair Compensation Transparency in Land Acquisition, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Act, 2013.
- Each type of loss will be calculated as per the provision made in the RFCT in LARR Act-2013.
  - The District Collector/ Deputy Commissioner shall assess and determine the market value of the land
  - Compensation for the trees will be based on their full replacement cost. The District Collector/ Deputy Commissioner shall assess and determine the value of trees and plants attached to the land acquired and use the service of experienced person in the field of agriculture, forestry or any other field, as may be considered necessary.
- Mitigation measure for Project Phase:
  - Pre-Construction phase:* Since the proposed land acquisition is near the stream (*wah dolai*) measure should be taken to check on seasonal flooding to avoid any kind destruction.
  - Construction phase:* Soil dumping from excavation and concrete destruction should be disposed off at proper area away from the stream and paddy field. Maintenance and reconstruction of the existing Border road should be taken up.
  - Operation phase:* No negative impact after construction phase. It will further improve security and safety of the local people.
- Adequate measures should be placed to address unforeseen negative impacts. Institutional measures like proper Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) cell may be installed and a Grievance Redress Officer (GRO) notified.

#### **6.4. Conclusion**

From the consultation, key informant interview, group discussion and public hearing, it can be concluded that there will be no adverse impact on the community members as a whole. In fact, this will bring improvement in the security and safety of the people. The community members have no objection to the proposed land acquisition for establishing Border Outpost at Dulainala, East Khasi Hills.

Annexure 1. Showing notification for conduct of Social Impact Assessment Study

09/04/17  
2/04/17

GOVERNMENT OF MEGHALAYA  
REVENUE & DISASTER MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT

No.RDA.6/2017/7,

Dated Shillong, the 20<sup>th</sup> March, 2017.

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

To The Deputy Commissioner,  
East Khasi Hills District, Shillong.

Subject **Acquisition of land for construction of New Border Outpost at  
Dulainala under East Khasi Hills District, Shillong.**

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.6/2017/8, dt. 17.03.2017 in both English and Khasi in respect of the above mentioned land for favour of publication both in English and Khasi 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 also to kindly make necessary steps to display in the strategic locations/affected areas as prescribe in the Act for wide publicity.

Yours faithfully,

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

Memo.No.RDA. 6/2017/7-A,

Dated Shillong, the 20<sup>th</sup> March, 2017.

Copy to :-

1. The Commissioner & Secretary/ Director, Printing and Stationery, Meghalaya, Shillong. A typescript copy of the Notification No.RDA.6/2017/8, dt. 17.03.2017 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 Informatics Officer, NIC Shillong. A typescript copy of the Notification No.RDA.6/2017/8, dt. 17.03.2017 is sent herewith with a request to kindly upload the said notification in this Department's Website [www.megrevenueanddisastermanagement.gov.in](http://www.megrevenueanddisastermanagement.gov.in) for information of all concerned.
3. The Secretary, KHADC, East Khasi Hills District, Shillong for information.
4. The Officer on Special Duty, MIG, Lumpyngngad Cottage, Bishop Cotton Road, Shillong, 793001 with a request to carry out the SIA study within the stipulated time.
5. The Commandant, 11<sup>th</sup> Bn.BSF Mawpat, Shillong-793012.

By order etc..

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

(148)

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

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

NO.RDA.6/2017/8

Dated Shillong, the 17<sup>th</sup> March, 2017.

WHEREAS, acquisition of land area measuring 6284.39 Sq.m at Dulainala for the purpose of land acquisition for compensatory afforestation in respect of National Highway (proposed project) to be constructed/developed by Government of Meghalaya is/are proposed.

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

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

WHEREAS, the concerned land owner Shri. S. B. Sohmat himself or his representative the Headman of Dulainala and the villagers may remain present for hearing for consent/approval for the project.

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

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

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

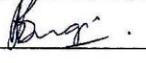
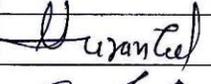
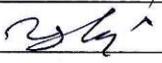


(Shri. B. Hajong, MCS)  
Joint Secretary to the Govt. of Meghalaya  
Revenue & Disaster Management Department.

Annexure 2. Attendance of Key Informant Interview for land owner and Officials from BSF  
BOP Dulainala

Attendance Sheet  
Social Impact Assessment for Land Acquisition for setting up of Border Outpost  
at Dulainala, East Khasi Hills District.

Date: 01<sup>st</sup> December - 2018

Sl.no	Name	Gender	Village	Phone No	Signature
1.	Bakittlang Kshiar.	M	Nongksem	9862869766	
2.	Baphiralin Khassngi	F	"	9612901782	
<del>3.</del>	<del>Hc Surendar Si</del>				
3.	SI MURARI LAL	M	DHULAINALA	8257065087	
4.	Hc Surendar Singh	M	<del>_____</del>	9641826803	



**Annexure 4. Public Notice for conduct of Public Hearing at Dholai Village**



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

Ph. No: 0364-2505977  
No: MIG 198/2017-18/848

Email: migshillong@gmail.com  
Dated Shillong, the 12<sup>th</sup> April 2018

**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 for the purpose of construction of a Border Outpost at Dulainala, East Khasi Hills District.

In connection to this, a Public Hearing will be held at Dhulai Malai on 25<sup>th</sup> April 2018 at 11 AM.

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

  
Shri Aibun Smer  
Officer on Special Duty  
Meghalaya Institute of Governance

No: MIG 198/2017-18/848

Dated Shillong, the 12<sup>th</sup> April 2018

Cc:

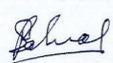
1. The Director General, Meghalaya Institute of Governance, Shillong for information
2. The Deputy Commissioner, East Khasi Hills District for information.
3. The Superintendent of Police, East Khasi Hills District for information.
4. The C.E. M, Khasi Hills Autonomous District Council, Shillong for information.
5. The Joint Secretary, Govt. of Meghalaya, Revenue and Disaster Management Department, Shillong for information.
6. The Commandant, 11 Bn BSF Mawpat, Shillong for information.
7. The Nokmia./Sordar Dulainala, East Khasi Hills District for information.
8. The Directorate of Information and Public Relations, Shillong for information.

  
Officer on Special Duty  
Meghalaya Institute of Governance

etc

Annexure 5. Attendance Sheet for Public Hearing held at Dholai Village

Attendance Sheet  
Public Hearing On Social Impact Assessment on the Proposed Additional Land Acquisition for Construction of a Border Outpost,  
At Dulainala, East Khasi Hills District  
Date: 25<sup>th</sup> April 2018

Sl. No	Name	Gender	Village	Contact No	Signature
01.	Asham Sorev	M	MIG	7642809181	
02	Francis Solomon	M		7878572182	
03	Jensh Monir	M	Dholai Malai	-	
04	Hesis Soro	M.	Kalasadia	-	
05	Mrs Gemlimon Kharrugi	F.	Nongkrem	9936321902	
06	Bakittan Kshim	M	Nongkrem	9862869766	
07	Banthiam Sany Kharrugi	M	Nongkrem	8974570660	
08	Portui	M	DHOLA1	-	
09	Sujendra Languar	M	Dholai Malai	-	
10	Gebah Monir	M	Dholai Malai	-	
11	Changpara Wabak	F	Nongkrem	-	

Sl. No	Name	Gender	Village	Contact No	Signature
12	Mrs Fkharsngi	F	Nongkreng		Fkngi
13	Ms. Khonsay JAK	M	Nongkreng		Khonsay
14	Suklas Sangma	M	DHOLAI		
15	Phomet Sangma	M	DHOLAI		
16	SUNUS MAAK	M	DHOLAI		SUNUS
17	Kobison Sangma	M.	Nongkreng		Kobison
18	Kalek Sangma.	M.	Nongkreng		KALK
19	SOURA SANGMA	M	DHOLAI		SOURA
20.	Linnilycho man Sambat	M	Phlangwombrai		Linnilycho
21	PHUTHOLI D SANGMA	F	DHOLAI		PHUTHOLI
22	Pham Mukta Gaman	F	DHOLAI		Pham

Sl. No	Name	Gender	Village	Contact No	Signature
23	SILBINA GANGMA	F	DHOLA I		
24	HAPPY D SANGMA	F	DHOLA I		HAPPY
25	LENICA SANGMA	F	DHOLA I		
26	TRIPOLA D SANGMA	F	DHOLA I		T. Sangma
27	AJAY SANGMA	M	DHOLA I		
28	NOBAN MARRAK	M	DHOLA I		
29	BINGS ARENG	M	DHOLA I		Bings areng
30	MEDHENI SANGMA	F	DHOLA I		medhene
31	SILINA MARRAK	F	DHOLA I		
32	MENOSING SANGMA.	F	DHOLA I		
33	BAPHIRALIN KHARRNGI	F	NON GKREM		