

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



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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) to 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 has notified the Meghalaya Institute of Governance as the State Social Impact Assessment Unit vide Notification No.RDA.67/2013/120 for carrying out SIA .

The Social Impact Assessment Team is as follows:

- | | |
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Declaration

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

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

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Abbreviations

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

Executive Summary

The Meghalaya Institute of Governance was assigned the task of conducting a Social Impact Assessment study on the proposed land acquisition at Kalaicharpara, South West Garo Hills District, Meghalaya for the up gradation of a Border Outpost. The land to be acquired belongs to the Aking Nokma Shri Jogeswar Koch. It measures approximately 3317.00 square meters or 0.821 Acres.

The objective of the project is to upgrade the existing BOP to a composite BOP at Kalaicharpara. These Composite BOPs would include better facilities for the BSF personnel stationed there. From the desk survey carried on by the SIA Unit it was seen that the intention of the Ministry of Home Affairs to upgrade the BOP to a Composite BOP¹, that is, the new BOP would have more facilities within it which would improve the standard of living for BSF personnel stationed at the borders.

From the preliminary site visit, the area may be classified as hilly terrain and arable land. There are no activities within the proposed project site, nor are there any settlements. There is already a Kalaicharpara BOP 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 (KII) with the land owner and BSF security personnel. The Nokma of Kalaicharpara was interviewed and interactions were also held with the BSF Assistant Commandant of the 26 Battalion at Kalaicharpara. 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.

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

The initial screening of project impacts showed no negligible impacts from the land acquisition. A Public Hearing was held on the 24th of November 2017 at Kalaicharpara, Bollonggre Facilitation Centre. The meeting was chaired by one of the member of the SIA team in the presence of Smt Beronica Marak consultant MNR, Shri M. R. Marak EAC Ampati, A'king Nokma Shri Jogeswar Koch, the Nokmas and the general public.

A'king Nokma, Shri Jogeswar Koch is happy with the said project and further stated that the existence of BOP would bring more safety to the villagers. The 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 land acquisition at Kalaicharpara, South West Garo Hills District for the purpose of establishing a Border Outpost vide Notification No.RDA.12/2017/26-A dated Shillong 1st August, 2017. The objective of the study is to prepare a complete inventory of structures, affected families and people and to identify social impacts.

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

Introduction to the Problem

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

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

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

The major challenges to border security in India are: cross-border terrorism, infiltration and ex-filtration of armed militants and insurgents, narcotics and arms smuggling; illegal migration, left wing extremism and separatist movements aided by external powers⁴. 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 border⁵.

Border Outposts (BOP) which are the main workstations of the BSF along the country's International borders are self-contained defence out-posts with a specified area of responsibility established⁶. 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 Battalions⁷. As per official sources, the distance of one BOP from the next BOP on the Indo-Bangladesh border is more than that of one BOP to the next BOP on the Indo-Pakistan border. On the Indo-Pakistan border the distance between two BOPs is 4-5 km while that between two BOPs on the Indo-Bangladesh border is 15-20 km. In order to reduce the inter-BOP distance to 3.5 km, the Government of India had approved a proposal for the construction of additional 509 BOPs in 2009 which was revised to 422 BOPs in 2016⁸. Reducing the inter-BOP distance to 3.5 km is very crucial for the security of the country and to keep a tab on the activities going on at the border. At the same time the population density on the Indo-Bangladesh border, according to 2004 figures is 181 people per sq. km in

⁴(Affairs 2017) p. 1

⁵ (Ministry of Home Affairs Annual Report 2016-17 2016) p.35

⁶ Ibid

⁷(Affairs 2017) p. 2

⁸ (Ministry of Home Affairs Annual Report 2016-17 2016)

Meghalaya⁹. There is also the threat of increasing population pressures due to climate change and the new strata called “climate refugee.”

To this, an on-going proposal has been put up to upgrade existing BOPs to “Composite BOPs”. Of the 1901 BOPs being manned by the BSF in the country 422 are Composite BOPs and the remaining lack basic elements required for a BOP to be functional¹⁰. A Composite BOP would have at least a *jawans* barrack, a kitchen, a dining hall, a garage, a generator room, a toilet block, an administrative block, a wireless room, a weapons room and six cemented bunkers to resist any attack and also medical facilities. This kind of BOP would provide better logistics support and better facilities to the BSF personnel which would help maintain better vigil in the border¹¹.



Figure 1 Proposed project site

There is already a Kalaicharpara BOP whose area starts from Boundary Pillar (BP) 1073/3S onwards.

⁹(Jamwal 2004)

¹⁰(Affairs 2017) p. 19

¹¹ (Construction of 25 composite BOPs completed along India-Bangladesh border 2015)

Objective of Project

To upgrade the Border Outpost at Kalaicharpara to a composite BOP.

Project Location

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

Description of Project Site

The Indo-Bangladesh border may be classified as hill, riverine or flat. The Meghalaya portion of the Indo-Bangladesh border may be classified into all three categories. This particular site may be classified as a hilly and a flat border. The border here, unlike other stretches of the Indo-Bangladesh border in Meghalaya was fenced in 1996-1997 in accordance to the International norms of fencing 150 yards from zero-point. The project site may be characterised as hilly terrain. It is arable land. It has mixed vegetation and shrub land. The condition of the road to Kalaicharpara BOP where the BSF Battalion is placed, the interior of the road is worse from the main road and the condition though fairly good can be further improved.

The area is uninhabited and the closest villages to the project site are Boldamgre and Kuligre, as such the question of relocation and resettlement does not arise. All these villages are at a distance of 1 km to 3 km to the Kalaicharpara BOP. From the observations, it was found that the land to be acquired is a sloping hill and has cashew nut, mango, peepal, tamarind, sal, areca nut and black pepper plantations are grown on the site.

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



Figure 2 Plantation on the proposed project site.

Ownership of Land

The land for acquisition belongs to the A'king Nokma Shri Jogeswar Koch. It measures approximately 3317.00 square meters or 0.821 Acres.

Need for the Project

As part of Border Management the objective of the BOP 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.

Chapter 2: Research Methodology

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

Primary Data

The research team held interviews with the Nokma of Kalaicharpara and the BSF officers present at Kalaicharpara. As the site to be acquired is uninhabited there was no interview conducted with other people. The methods used were both structured and unstructured and designed based on the likely impact on the project area. During the field research the following methods were used to gather information:

Reconnaissance Field Survey

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



Figure 3 BOP Kalaicharpara barrack compound.

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 and BSF security personnel. The Nokma of Kalaicharpara was interviewed and interactions were held with the BSF Assistant Commandant of the 26 Battalion at Kalaicharpara. The aim was to give the respondents an opportunity to express their views on the project and its impacts so that these can be taken into account while developing mitigation impacts.

Secondary Data

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

Public Hearing

Public Hearing to ensure free and prior information was held on the 24th of November, 2017 at Kalaicharpara, Bollonggre Facilitation Centre, South West Garo Hills District, Meghalaya.

Data Processing and Analysis

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

Chapter 3: Stakeholder Consultation

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

BSF Asst. Commandant, 26 Battalion, Kalaicharpara

As per the conversation with the BSF Asst. Commandant of the 26 Battalion stationed at Kalaicharpara the following information were gathered:

- There have been negligible trans-border crimes detected due to the recent fencing of the Border. There has been reduction in the instances of criminal activities like theft, cattle smuggling and illegal border crossing after the fencing.
- As the area to be covered by the stationed Battalion is large, inefficiency is created in patrolling and maintaining dominance.
- It is important to establish BOPs in the border areas in order to maintain a sense of security among the people, to establish dominance in the area and to check border crimes etc.
- There seem to be no negative social impacts from the land acquisition as the proposed land is uninhabited and no structures are on it.

Shri Jogeswar Koch, Nokma, Kalaicharpara, South West Garo Hills District

A Key Informant Interview was conducted through a semi structured interview scheduled with the Nokma of Kalaicharpara on the 15th of September 2017. The Nokma, Jogeswar Koch stated that the land for acquisition belongs to only one individual. It measures approximately 3317.00 square meters. The following information emerged from the discussion:

- The proposed project site is uninhabited and does not have any residential structures on the site.
- The acquired land is an arable shrub area and there are various trees present in the area like cashew nut, mango, peepal, tamarind, sal, betel nut and black pepper.
- He stated that there is a need for BOP in the area in order to check the migration of people from Bangladesh and prevent criminal activities like theft and cattle smuggling etc. Therefore more troops are required in the area.
- He stated that co-operation between the BSF and the nearby villages are needed to avoid illegal activities in the border area.
- With the coming of the BOP, social development from the Government and the BSF is required.
- He also stated that the village will not be affected with this acquisition as it is a non-agricultural area.

Chapter 4: Public Hearing



Figure 4 Public Hearing conducted at Kalaicharpara.

Public Hearing on proposed Border Outpost was conducted on the 24th of November 2017 at Kalaicharpara, Bollonggre Facilitation Centre at 11:00 am, as part of the Social Impact Assessment study under the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 notified by the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India.

The meeting was chaired by one of the member of the SIA team in the presence of Smt Beronica Marak, Consultant NRM, Shri M. R. Marak EAC Ampati, Aking Nokma Shri Jogeswar Koch, the Nokmas and the general public. He welcomed all the officials and representatives to the meeting and also requested the people to come forward for any comments and feedbacks.

Shri Lessan Ch. Marak read out the major findings and recommendation of the project. Followed by Smt Beronica R Marak, spoke about the objectives and importance of BOP. She said that the existence of BOP in the border areas has lessen chances of illegal activities like theft and cattle smuggling in the villages adjacent to the border areas and

country as whole. She also added that setting up the BOP in the village would provide security to the whole country and advised the villagers to cooperate with the Security forces.

AKing Nokma, Shri Jogeswar Koch is happy with the said project and further stated that the existence of BOP would bring more safety to the villagers.

Shri M R Marak, MCS EAC, Ampati explained the objective of conducting the Public Hearing by stating that its main objective is to inform the public about the up-gradation of the present BOP to a composite BOP and to review the draft report made by SIA team. He also stated that by upgrading the BOP there would be more troops and better security in the villages. He further illustrated that the existence of the BOP would help in checking the infiltration within the border and would benefit the border area villages and the whole country as a whole for it would provide national security.

Shri Berin Marak, Bollongre Nokma, added that the said project would bring convenience to the local people as for they would be able to collect whole of their agricultural products without any disturbances.

Shri Parpline Sangma, Kalaicharpara Nokma, shared his grievances by stating that the village has an elephant corridor where they cross through their agricultural fields doing the major damage to their cultivation annually. He pleads the Government to render help to combat this major problem the villagers are facing. In response to this the villagers are asked to inform the Wildlife and Forest Department so that the respective departments can take the necessary action.

BSF representative Shri L. R. Yadav was happy to extend help to the people and asked the villagers to be open towards any assistance required by them and also to cooperate with them.

Smt Hemolla B Marak doubted as whether additional land is required to upgrade the BOP or the existing land will be enough.

Shri M. R. Marak, EAC replied that the land is already surveyed and measured by the Government. However, if further land is acquired the actual land owner will receive the compensation but if the land falls under Aking land then the compensation will received by the Nokma.

There were no objections to the proposed land acquisition for the construction of the BOP at the conclusion of the meeting. The Public Hearing ended with a vote of thanks to the gathering present there.

Chapter 5: Major Findings

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

Type of land

The land is on a hilly slope. It may be classified as arable land.

Land ownership

The land belongs to the Aking Nokma Shri Jogeswar Koch.

Use and Access to Land

The land to be acquired is accessible to all. From the observations, it was found that the land to be acquired is a sloping hill and has various plantations such as cashew nut, mango, peepal, tamarind, sal, betel nut and black pepper are seen on the site.

Project Affected Families

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

Structures to be affected

There will be no structures to be affected.

Alternate place for the project

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

Roads and Transport

The approach road connects to Mahendraganj and is about 200 m approx. The approach road connecting Kalaicharpara BOP to the main road is in a bad condition, however road conditions can be further improved.

Water sources

There are no water sources to be disturbed.

Children and women

The proposed land acquisition would not affect women and children.

Places of religious and cultural importance

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

Safety, crime and violence

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

Food security

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

Affected or vulnerable groups

The area has a majority population comprised of Garo community. The land acquisition would have negligible or no affect the community.

Economic and livelihood activities

The main economic and livelihood activity undertaken by the people of the village is horticulture and agriculture. A considerable income is derived from the horticultural products on the land. On the other hand, most of the people of Kalaicharpara get an additional income as daily wages and few people are Government employees. Some of them even travel to adjoining areas in search of work.

Table 1 Comparative Analysis of Positive and Negative Impact

S. No	Issue	Positive Impact			Negative Impact			Remarks
		Pre-Construction	Construction	Operation	Pre-Construction	Construction	Operation	
1.	Use & Access to Land	-X-	-X-	-X-	Loss of use and access to land	Loss of use and access to land	Loss of use and access to land	Loss of livelihood as the produce received from the intercropping will be stopped.
2.	Project Affected Persons	Monetary compensation for the loss of land.	Employment during construction phase	Employment during the operational phase of the project	-X-	Pollution	-X-	-X-
3.	Structures	-X-	-X-	-X-	-X-	-X-	-X-	There are no structures on the land to be acquired
4.	Roads and Transport	-X-	-X-	Improvement of the existing approach road	-X-	-X-	-X-	The road condition is fairly good. It is expected that the road will improve and this will further ease transport in the area.
5.	Water	-X-	-X-	-X-	-X-	-X-	-X-	There are no water sources near the proposed

								project site.
6.	Grazing Land	-X-	-X-	-X-	-X-	-X-	-X-	There would be no impact
7.	Electricity Supply	-X-	-X-	-X-	-X-	Disturbance of electricity supply during construction phase	-X-	The presence of flood lights may increase the sense of safety in the surrounding villages.
8.	Health Care Facilities	-X-	-X-	Increased access to health care access for surrounding villages from the Health centre at the BOP	-X-	-X-	-X-	The design of the composite BOP includes a medical bay which may help surrounding villagers by being the first source of medical attention.
9.	Education al Institution	-X-	-X-	-X-	-X-	-X-	-X-	-X-

	s							
10	Women & Children	-X-	-X-	Increased safety to women and children	-X-	Pollution of the village during construction period will have adverse effects on women and children's health.	-X-	-X-
11.	Vulnerable Communities	-X-	Employment opportunities	-X-	-X-	-X-	-X-	Employment opportunities during the construction phase
13.	Places of Worship	-X-	-X-	-X-	-X-	-X-	-X-	-X-
14.	Cremation /Burial Grounds	-X-	-X-	-X-	-X-	-X-	-X-	-X-

15.	Safety, Crime and Violence	-X-	-X-	Increased safety measures will make the area safer.	-X-	-X-	-X-	Increased sense of safety and increased vigilance of the border areas.
16.	Places of Cultural Meaning	-X-	-X-	-X-	-X-	-X-	-X-	-X-
17.	Food Security	-X-	-X-	-X-	-X-	-X-	-X-	-X-
18.	Common Property Resources	-X-	-X-	Plantation of new trees	Loss of trees and vegetation	-X-		Afforestation measures may be taken up in the BOP.
19.	Markets	-X-	Resurgence of the market at Kalaicharp ara	-X-	-X-	-X-	-X-	-X-
20.	Tourism	-X-	-X-	-X-	-X-	-X-	-X-	-X-

21.	Employment	-X-	Employment for residents during construction phase	-X-	-X-	Employment for outsiders and child labourers.	-X-	Proper check on labourers and check that Labour Laws of the country and state are adhered to.
22.	Income Levels	-X-	-X-	-X-	-X-	-X-	-X-	-X-

Chapter 6: Social Impact Mitigation Plan

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

Summary of Findings

- There is only one land owner.
- The land is proposed to be acquired to construct a new BOP to a higher, more strategic position and built as a composite BOP.
- The land is uninhabited and there are no settlements on the proposed land to be acquired.
- Intercropping is practised on the site with crops or assets like cashew-nut, mango, peepal, tamarind, sal, areca nut and black pepper etc. being grown for self-consumption as well as for sale on the market.

Table 2 Analysis of Social Impact

Type of Impact		
	Negative	Positive
Agriculture	Nil	Nil
Livelihoods	Nil	Employment Opportunities during construction period for villagers from neighbouring areas.
Trees	Loss of trees and vegetation	Planting of new trees within the BOP

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

Measures to Avoid, Mitigate and Compensate Impact

Resettlement Measures

Do not arise as the area has no settlements.

Rehabilitation Measures

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

Social Measures

- i. Transport and communication will improve.
- ii. Proper information and settlement of unforeseen disputes that may arise should be ensured.

Environmental Measures

- i. To protect forest and wildlife that may be present in the area the following legislations are cited:
 - a. The Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 as amended upto 1993
 - b. The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980
 - c. Under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 Chapter 3 Section 3.1(i) compensatory afforestation must be made for the loss of all trees in the area.
- ii. Trees are required to be planted to reduce the pollution caused during construction and implementation of the project.

Miscellaneous

- i. Any disputes between the stakeholders regarding land ownership should be resolved first and made sure compensation is given to the legal owner.
- ii. Adequate measures should be placed to address unforeseen negative impacts. Institutional measures like proper Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) cell may be installed and a notified Grievance Redress Officer (GRO) should be appointed.

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PART IIA

GOVERNMENT OF MEGHALAYA

REVENUE AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT

ORDERS BY THE GOVERNOR

NOTIFICATION

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

The 24th June, 2015.

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

- (1) The Social Impact Assessment Unit shall undertake the following tasked namely :-
 - (a) build and continuously expand a Database of Qualified Social Impact Assessment Resource partners and Practitioners, which will serve as a network of individuals and institutions with the required skills and capacities to conduct Social Impact Assessments for land acquisition and Rehabilitation and Resettlement;
 - (b) respond immediately to the appropriate Government's request for a Social Impact Assessment to be conducted by preparing a project-specific Terms of Reference;
 - (c) conduct training and capacity building programmes for the Social Impact Assessment team and community surveyors and make available manuals, tools, comparative case study reports and other materials required for the analysis;
 - (d) provide ongoing support and corrective action, as required during the Social Impact Assessment process;
 - (e) ensure that all relevant documents are disclosed as per the provisions of the Act;
 - (f) maintain, catalogue of all Social Impact Assessments and associated primary material; and
 - (g) continuously review, evaluate and strengthen the quality of Social Impact Assessments and the capacities available to conduct them across the State.
- (2) The notification No.RDA.67/2013/73, dated the 27th August, 2015 is hereby repealed.

I. MAWLONG,

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

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Annexure 2. Notification under Section 4 (1) to Conduct SIA study for BOP

**NOTIFICATION
Under Section 4 (1) of RFCT Act, 2013.**

Under Section 4 (1) of Right to Fair Compensation & Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013.

NO.RDA.12/2017/26

Dated Shillong, the 01st August, 2017

WHEREAS, acquisition of land area measuring 3317 Sq.m at Kalaicharpara, under South West Garo Hills for the purpose of land acquisition for the construction of Border Outpost for BSF by Government of Meghalaya is/are proposed.

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

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

WHEREAS, the concerned land owner A-king Nokma, Kalaigaon A-king themselves or their representative the Headman of Kalaicharpara 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 3. Attendance sheet of Public Hearing conducted on the 24th November 2017 at Kalaicharpara.

ATTENDANCE SHEET FOR THE MEMBERS PRESENT DURING PUBLIC HEARING ON SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR BORDER OUTPOST HELD ON 24TH NOVEMBER 2017 AT KALAICHARPARA, SOUTH WEST GARO HILLS, AMPATI.

SL. No.	Name	Designation	Contact No.	Signature
1	MR Marak	EAC, Ampati	9436114478	M. Marak
2	Smt. B. R. Marak	SOD, MIG	7436114967	B. R. Marak
3	Uickend k. Sangma	SIA Worker	8014618988	Uickend
4	Insd Mithilesh Dubey	Cof Commr	9475548188	Mithilesh
5	SI L.B. Yadav	IL Commr	8414040488	L.B. Yadav
6	Parplem Lanyan	Nokma		Parplem
7	Sunbal Kalin		8132099345	Sunbal
8	Jagdishwar Koz	A. King Nokma Kalaicharpara	8416010104	Jagdishwar
9	Abhinav K. Koz			Abhinav
10	Kudiam Sangma			Kudiam
11	Gistee Manok			Gistee
12	Noloi Sangma			Noloi
13	Abhinav Koz			Abhinav
14	Abhinav Koz			Abhinav
15	Borach Koz		7085948208	Borach
16	Ashok Koz		7085948388	Ashok
17	Bimanita Koz		8944194602	Bimanita
18	Chitoni Sgm		7629926250	Chitoni
19	Brilliant Sgm		8014157844	Brilliant
20	Jyotish Sgm			Jyotish
21	Nishan Marak		9856388029	Nishan
22	Hemant Marak			Hemant
23	Hirish Sangma			Hirish
24	Joachim		8132900121	Joachim

Date: 24th NOVEMBER, 2017.

KALAICHARPARA, AMPATI.

SL. No.	Name	Designation	Contact No.	Signature
25	Somon Ch Sangma		7085948347	Shimin
26	Olin Marak			mk
27	Braun Marak			mk
28	Sukin Sangma			
29	Dilip Sangma			S.Sg
30	Bhires Marak			Bck
31	Mihir Marak			mk
32	Rabbi Sangma			P. Sg.
33	Tuzilla Sangma			T. Sg
34	Jobitha Sangma			
35	Christina M Sangma			
36	Kopilla M. Marak			K. mk.
37	Bianjulisak Mk			
38	Utsola Sg			
39	Orichona Sangma			
40	Buti Sangma			
41	Prina Sangma			
42	Moxamila Sangma			M. Sg.
43	Labona Sangma			L. Sg
44	Spasima Sangma			O. Sg
45	Guluyi Sangma			G. Sg
46	Poma ni Sangma			
47	Henka Mk			mk / K
48	Sumitha Sangma			S. Sg
49	Riboti Marak			R mk
50	Parbati Ch Sangma			
51	KARP. Mithites Ouya	CDY COMPT Bepi Kalaichar.		
52	HE. K. B. Sami Vinnar.	POST COMPT Bepi K. / parn	838863036	U. Sami

	Name		Signature
53	Jhulan R. Manah	Field Executive	Tsk.
54	Apmini Ch. Sangma	"	
55	Laxman Shazzy Ch. Marak	"	
56	Raju Boro	SIA WORKER	R.
57	Surendra Kuch	Service	
58			
59			
60			