

2017

Social Impact Assessment on Land Acquisition For
The Purpose Of Setting up an Industrial Training
Institute at Nongkhrah, Ri Bhoi District



ABOUT MEGHALAYA INSTITUTE OF GOVERNANCE

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

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

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Declaration

This final SIA and SIMP report is purely based on the information given by stakeholders and local people of the villages of Nongkhrah, Pahambir Lum, Pahambir Them and Paham Mardaloi. Maps and project details were provided by the Office of the Deputy Commissioner Ri Bhoi District (Revenue), Nongpoh.

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.

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Abbreviations

FGD	-	Focus Group Discussion
ITI	-	Industrial Training Institute
KII	-	Key Informant Interview
MIG	-	Meghalaya Institute of Governance
PAF	-	Project Affected Families
PAP	-	Project Affected Persons
PRA	-	Participatory Rural Appraisal
SIA	-	Social Impact Assessment
SIMP	-	Social Impact Mitigation Plan

Executive Summary

The Meghalaya Institute of Governance, the nodal Social Impact Assessment Unit of the state was assigned the task of conducting a SIA study on the proposed land acquisition for the construction of the Industrial Training Institute (ITI). The proposed area required for the project is 3 acres approximately. The proposed area to be acquired is community land which belongs to Raid Nongkhrah and Raid Nonglyngdoh. This land was offered by these two Raids and deemed suitable by the District Administration to establish the ITI.

A SIA study was conducted to assess the possible impacts that the establishment of the ITI on the proposed site would have. Primary data was collected using PRA exercises, FGD, and KII. Following which, a Draft SIA report was prepared and discussed during a public consultation held on 15th March, 2017.

From the primary findings it was seen that the Raid Nongkhrah as well as the Raid Nonglyngdoh collectively had given an area measuring approximately 8.322 acres approximately to the Ri Bhoi Food Processing Cooperative Society to use in 1982 of which approximately 3 acres was demarcated for the establishment of the ITI. However, since the Cooperative Society was not able to use the land to its full capacity the residents of the village started to cultivate on the land. The total area reverted to the two Raids. The Raid Nongkhrah and the Raid Nonglyngdoh then offered the land to the District Administration so as to bring development to their village. The District Administration allocated half of the land for the establishment of the ITI.

The proposed site allocated for the establishment of the ITI is used by 5 households who cultivate pineapple, bay leaves, guava and other horticultural products. Each household cultivated on land measuring between 0.5 to 1.5 acres in this project site. These PAFs earned

about Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 50,000 annually from the sale of horticultural products grown on this land. The Project Affected Families (PAFs) had already been paid a sum by the Raid Councils of Nongkhrah and Nonglyngdoh. The Village Executive Committees from the villages surrounding this site welcomed the project as they felt that it would bring growth and development to their villages. They were also of the opinion that it would open employment opportunities to their children.

The Public Hearing held on the 15th March, 2017 which was attended by Smt. D. Phawa (MCS), ADC, Ri Bhoi District, Nongpoh, and Shri. B. Basiawmoit, Gram Sevak, Umling Block, functionaries and staff of MIG, the Rangbah Raid of Nongkhrah and Nonglyngdoh, the headmen from the surrounding villages and some residents of the villages. In the Public Hearing the people welcomed the ITI and hoped that it would bring development and employment to their village. The Public Hearing concluded by a vote on the project which was accepted by all residents gathered there.

The Social Impact Mitigation Plan that has been designed for this project seeks to avoid, reduce and mitigate negative impacts that may arise from this project. The SIMP asks that environmental safeguards be put in place during the construction and operational phase of the project. It seeks to see that the PAFs and households from the surrounding villages who have lost their livelihoods because of this project be trained in new skills. It also seeks that employment opportunities be given to the households during the construction and operational phase of the project. The project will also require that safeguards be undertaken during construction keeping in mind the topography of the area and its sensitive tectonic nature. Also, during operational phase, the adoption of clean-green energy such as solar energy may be used to run the institute.

It is anticipated that a project of this type will bring about positive impacts in the long run to the surrounding areas. As it is an educational institution, local residents will have access to the vocational training provided in this institute and thus, increase the possibility of their livelihoods and economic viability improving. To end, it is important to say that the project will be beneficial to all if all environmental, construction safeguards are adopted.

Introduction

India has one of the largest technical manpower in the world. However, compared to its population this number is lesser and there is tremendous potential to improve in this area. In India, the emphasis has been on general education, with vocational education at the receiving end. This has resulted in large number of educated people remaining unemployed. There has been a greater thrust on vocational education and Industrial Training Institutes (ITI) & Industrial Training Centres which provide training in technical field were introduced to assist in this. ITI have been constituted under the Directorate General of Employment & Training (DGET), Ministry of Labour & Employment, and Union Government of India.

In this regard an ITI is proposed to be set up in Mawbri, Nongkhrah village, Ri Bhoi District, Meghalaya. Thus, as per the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 the Government of Meghalaya has notified the Meghalaya Institute of Governance as the nodal agency to carry out Social Impact Assessment Studies on Project Affected People (PAP) for the purpose of establishment of an ITI at Mawbri, Nongkhrah village, Ri Bhoi District Meghalaya.

The Requiring Body for this project is the Directorate of Employment and Craftsmen Training, Department of Labour, Government of Meghalaya. The proposed project includes the construction of a boundary wall, a building with classrooms with a plinth area of 193.82 sq. mts and a hostel building measuring 500 sq. mts.

Project Location

The ITI is proposed to be set up in Mawbri which is in between Raid¹² Nongkhrah and Raid Nonglyngdoh, Ri Bhoi District which is about 3 Km's from Nongpoh main road. The area of the proposed ITI Nongpoh measures about 3.258 acres or 13185.08 sq. m more or less.

The land to be acquired is agricultural land. A part of it belongs to Raid Nonglyngdoh and a part of it belongs to Raid Nongkhrah (see Figure 2). During the course of the field survey, from the PRA exercise with the village committee the boundaries are as follows:

East	:	Paddy field of Shri. Sunil Makri and Smt. Tyngun Makri
North	:	Agricultural land of Shri. Stephan Maring
West	:	Agricultural land of Shri. Windon Syngkli
South	:	Kutchra road to Pahabir and Paddy field of Priew Syngkli

During the interaction with the village it was learnt that there were five land users. These households cultivate on the land producing various horticultural products. On the north-west of the project site is a metaled road on its south-east is a kutchra village road. At its south-west is a small stream and a paddy field. Surrounding it, is agricultural land. On the project site is an electricity pole. Approximately at about 0.5 kms from the project site, is the St. Mary's school.

These are five land users are:

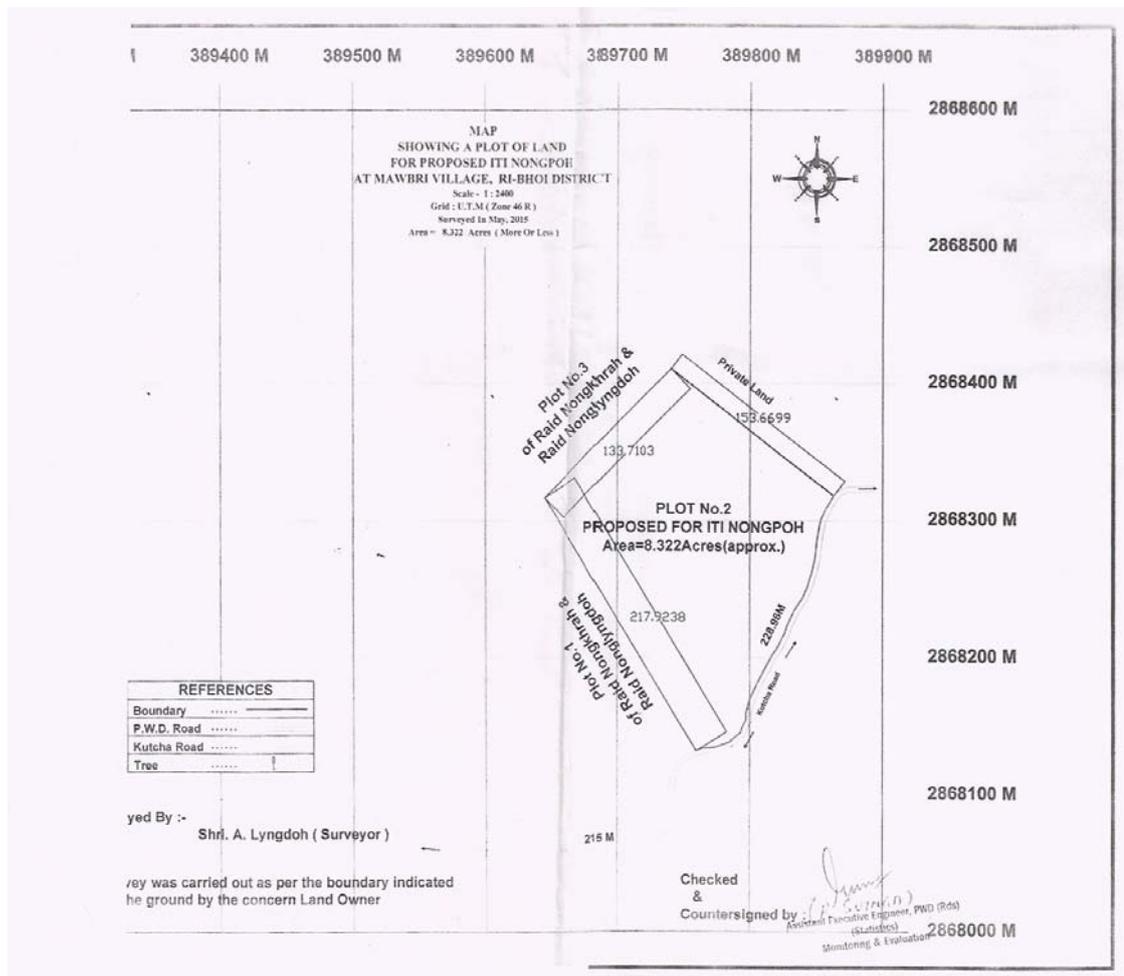
Smt. Phlin Syngli
Shri. Michael Makri
Smt. Tyngun Maring
Shri. Kin Syngkli
Shri. Land Makri

¹ *Raid* is an administrative set up recognised as such within an *Elaka* composed of one or more villages. (Land Bill, 2005).

² *Ri Raid* is generally community owned land or 'public' land wherein no individual has propriety right over it. No individual has proprietary, heritable or transferable rights except the right to use and occupy and use the land for purposes such as construction of houses or for cultivation. (Nongkynrih, 2014)

The area identified for the project site was handed over to the Ri Bhoi Food Processing Society in 1982. The society's members included all households from the adjoining villages. As the area is mainly used for pineapple cultivation, a food processing plant was planned. However, this never came to fruition as there was a lack of financial support to the Society and had been non-functioning for quite some time. During this dormant period, villagers from the two Raids started to cultivate on this land again and the produce they got from it was used to add to their income. The use of the Raid land is as per the rules of the two Raids which prohibits people from mining the land and only gives right over the products above the soil. There are five individual land users who grow pineapple, ginger, bamboo etc. in this area.

Figure 1 Map of Proposed Project Site



Objectives of the Project

- To establish model Industrial Training Institute/Centre as per DGET of India norms in rural area.
- To provide high quality semi-skilled/skilled workers to industries by systematic training to school drop outs and educated youth.
- To reduce unemployment among educated youth by equipping them with suitable skills for industrial and self-employment
- Development of entrepreneurial skill for self-employment of trades' men.

Figure 3 Project Site at Mawbri



Need for the Project

The ITI is required to develop infrastructure facilities for training in trades to raise both quantitative and qualitative semi-skilled and skilled man power required for industry, service sectors, self-employment etc. It provides skill oriented training to school dropouts in identified trades and to create strong linkages between Industries and ITIs to produce need based quality technicians required by the industries.

As per the Census of India 2011, the average literacy in Ri Bhoi District is 75.67 per cent which is a jump from the 2001 literacy average which is 65.73 per cent. Out of the total population 32.8 per cent attend educational institutions, 33.6 per cent of people have attended educational institutions before while 33.6 per cent have never attended any educational institutions. One of the reason for this is the dearth of educational institutions within the district itself. Thus, the establishment of an ITI within the district would enable educated youth to seek out other means and ways to gain self-employment and obtain industrial skills.

Table 1 Higher Educational Institutes Present in Ri Bhoi District, Meghalaya

Sl. No	Type of Educational Institution	Name of Educational Institution
1.	Private Universities	University of Science and Technology
2.	Private Colleges under Deficit Grant in Aid	Union Christian College
3.		Ri Bhoi College
4.	Private Colleges under Adhoc Grant in Aid	Kazi Zaman College
5.	Private College (Self-Financed)	Eastern Ri Bhoi College
6.	Engineering Colleges	Regional Institute of Science Technology
7.	Institutes of National Importance	College of Post Graduate Studies, Central Agricultural University

Proposed Project Implementation

The proposed project is to be implemented at the earliest after SIA has been conducted and land acquired by the District Administration.

Research Methodology

The research methodology used is a descriptive one. This method describes the specific behaviour, facts concerning the nature of the problem. It involves gathering data that describes the events, followed by the organisation, tabulation, depiction, and description of the data collection. The following are the methods that were used for data collection:

Primary Data

Primary data was collected through FGD, KII and PRA exercises. The research team took a sample of directly affected respondents and indirectly affected respondents and the functionaries from the Village Executive Committee using the methods mentioned below. The target group for respondents were selected on the basis of people's usage and access to the land to be acquired. 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.

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. A primary site visit to assess the nature of the site was completed on the 6th June 2016 and 12th January, 2017.

Focus Group Discussion (FGD)

A focus group discussion with the village headman as well as some community members was completed on 31st May, 2015 with the Village Executive Committees and on the 6th June, 2016 with directly affected and indirectly affected respondents³.

Key Informant Interviews

Key informant interviews (KII) was held with different land users on the 6th June, 2016 as well on the 24th January, 2017.

Participatory Rural Appraisal

PRA exercises were conducted with the Lyngdoh of both Raids as well as with the members of the village executive committee on the 12th January 2017⁴.

Secondary Data

The research team first reviewed and researched on related literature to understand the requirements and needs of the project area. Based on this literature review, the team was able to get an insight on the background of the project and this allowed for group identification and formulation of questionnaires. The secondary data of relevant documents such as project description, maps, details of land owners, etc. was obtained from the office of the District Commissioner (Revenue Branch), Ri Bhoi District.

Public Hearing

Section 5 of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 requires that after the submission of a draft report to governing bodies including the village authority, a public hearing should be held at the affected village. Thus, a Public Consultation was held on the 15th March, 2017. During the

³ See Annexure 3 & 4

⁴ See Annexure 5

Public Hearing the proposed project was accepted by the stakeholders present and some suggestions were given by the stakeholders present.

Data Collection and Analysis

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

Stakeholder Consultation

Figure 4 Proposed Project Site



Consultation with the land users, village executive committee were conducted on the following days.

Table 2 Dates of Consultation

Date	Method Used	Respondents
31.05.16	Focus Group Discussion	Village Executive Committee of Nongkrah, Pahambir Lum, Pahambir Them, and Paham Mardoloi villages.
6.6.16	First Reconnaissance and Focus Group Discussion	Village members and land users.
12.1.17	Second Reconnaissance Visit	Lyngdohs of Raid Nongkrah and Raid Nonglyngdoh
24.1.16	Key Informant Interview	With directly affected and indirectly affected land users.

Focus Group Discussion with Village Authority

A FGD was conducted with the village authority from the villages surrounding the project site. These villages were Nongkhrah, Pahambir Lum, Pahambir Them and Paham Mardoloi.

During the consultation it was learnt the following:

Table 3 Village Profile

	Nongkhrah	Pahambir Lum	Pahambir Them	Pahammardoloi
Distance to Nearest Urban Centre	3 km	4 km	4 kms	3 kms
Total No. of Structures to be disturbed	0	0	0	0
Total No. of Households	166	140	140	64
Total No. of Households to be affected	2	0	3	0
Primary Schools	6	3	2	2
Secondary School	2	0	0	1
Higher Education	0	0	0	0
Anganwadi Centre	1	1	1	1
SHGs	1	0	0	2
PDS	1	0	0	1
Hospital	0	0	0	0
Sub Centre	0	0	1	0
Community Hall	1	1	1	1
Traditional Healers	0	0	0	0
Religious Institution	3	0	0	0
Accessibility to PHE water	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Accessibility to community well	0	2	0	0

During the FGD with members of the village authority it was learnt that about 30 per cent of the total population of these villages are matriculates, some of whom are continuing their education. The village authority informed that the educational profile in the villages is high yet scope of employment is low. It was learnt that the closest vocational centre to them is in Nongpoh. During the FGD the Headmen informed that they were offered a forestry project in the area but declined as they preferred this project instead.

Figure 5 PRA Exercise conducted with Village Members



With the coming of the ITI the village headmen foresees both losses and gains. The community members from Mawbri village feel that the non-involvement of members of the village authority by the allotted construction company may bring out problems during the project implementation phase especially when the consensus with the land owners has not been met. The people also feel that the company workers may violate the rules of the village during the project implementation period.

The community members from the five villages stated that the outcomes from the project will help improve the standard of living and bring about development in the village. The project may also improve the economic activity of the region. They hope that employment for the villagers as peons, chowkidars, and others would be given especially to those who have lost income sources from the proposed land acquisition. Also, since site selection was carefully done so that forests and water sources are not affected, the proposed project will not have any effect on the environment and water sources.

Focus Group Discussion with Village Members and KII

On the 6th June 2016 a FGD and KII was conducted at Nongkhrah. During the FGD 18 people participated in it was learnt that the land is all community land belonging to two *Raids*; i.e. Raid Nongkhrah and Raid Nonglyngdoh. This land was given to the Ri Bhoi Food Processing Cooperative Society in 1982. The Cooperative Society attempted to start a food processing enterprise but could not succeed hence the land was left fallow. Some members of the village started cultivating on this land as per traditional land tenure practices. During the FGD it was made clear that the land had been given to the Cooperative Society for their use however, it would revert to the *Raid* if it was left unused.

During the FGD and KII it was learnt that many welcomed the ITI in hopes of receiving vocational training. The respondents were of the opinion that the setting up of the ITI in this area would increase family income, their skills and increase their career opportunities. The respondents were of the opinion that the project will bring change and development to the whole village as well and bring benefits to the youth and help in their future.

The respondents in return wanted that compensation be paid for all plants, crops and trees on the land to be acquired as this has been their main source of income for years on end. They

also want employment opportunities to be given to them. In terms other benefits that they hope to get from the ITI it is training in food processing.

Figure 6 FGD with Village Members



Key Informant Interview with Land Users

KII were held with land users of the project site including one household which is indirectly affected by the proposed land acquisition on the 24th January 2017.

Land Assessment

Table 4 Overall Land Assessment

Name of occupant	Ownership	Type of Land	Size of Area	Agricultural Products from Land	Income generated from Land pa
Phlin Syngkli	Raid	Cultivable Land	2 acres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pineapple plantation 	45,000.00

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bamboo plantation • Bay leaf 	
Tyngum Maring	Raid	Cultivable Land	1 acre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pineapple plantation • Banana 	35,000- 40,000
Land Makri	Raid	Cultivable Land		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bay leaf • Guava 	30,000.00 - 40,000.00
Micheal Makri	Raid	Cultivable Land	1acre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pineapple plantation • Bay leaf • Banana 	50,000.00
Kin Syngkli	Raid	Cultivable Land	1acre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pineapple plantation • Guava 	40,000.00 - 50,000.00

It was learnt that five land users were there; Phlin Syngkli, Tyngum Maring, Land Makri, Michael Makri and Kin Syngkli. All cultivate pineapple, bamboo, bay leaf, banana and guava. They earn between Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 50,000. There are no concrete structures on the land except for one thatched hut in the middle of the field used by the cultivators to rest.

Five directly affected persons and one indirectly affected person were interviewed. The five land users were informed of the decision to acquire their cultivation area by the D.C. Office, Nongpoh in 2016 and thereafter by another letter from the *Raid*. These land users have been using the area for more than 10 years and grow pineapple, guava, bay leaf, bamboo, and other horticultural products. Each land user has between .5 to 2 acres and earn between Rs 30,000 to Rs. 50,000 annually from the products grown in this field. The land users have alternative land on which to cultivate however, it is farther away to their residences than the proposed project site.

The land users when asked how the acquisition would affect them said that it the inability to use this land further would affect them and decrease their income. They are however willing to part with this land as it is for the greater good of the village. One respondent feels that it

would decrease their income however, if even one family member gets employment it would help them greatly.

Between the second KII and the first FGD, the *Raid* Nongkhrah and the *Raid* Nonglyngdoh collectively compensated the land users for their land and products on the area. During this time the land users received between Rs 1,00,000 to Rs 1.50,000 each. Thus, the land users have been compensated by the *Raid* and make no claims on the land. The land users however, do wish that one family member be given employment in the proposed ITI when it is established.

Data Collected from the Public Hearing Held at Nongkhrah on the 15th- March-2017

The Meghalaya Institute of Governance had conducted a Public Hearing on the 15th March, 2017 in Nongkhrah village for the purpose of assessing the impacts that may arise from the land acquisition for the construction of an Industrial Training Institute in Mawbri as part of the Social Impact Assessment study under the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (Section 5).

Figure 7 Public Hearing at Nongkhrah Village



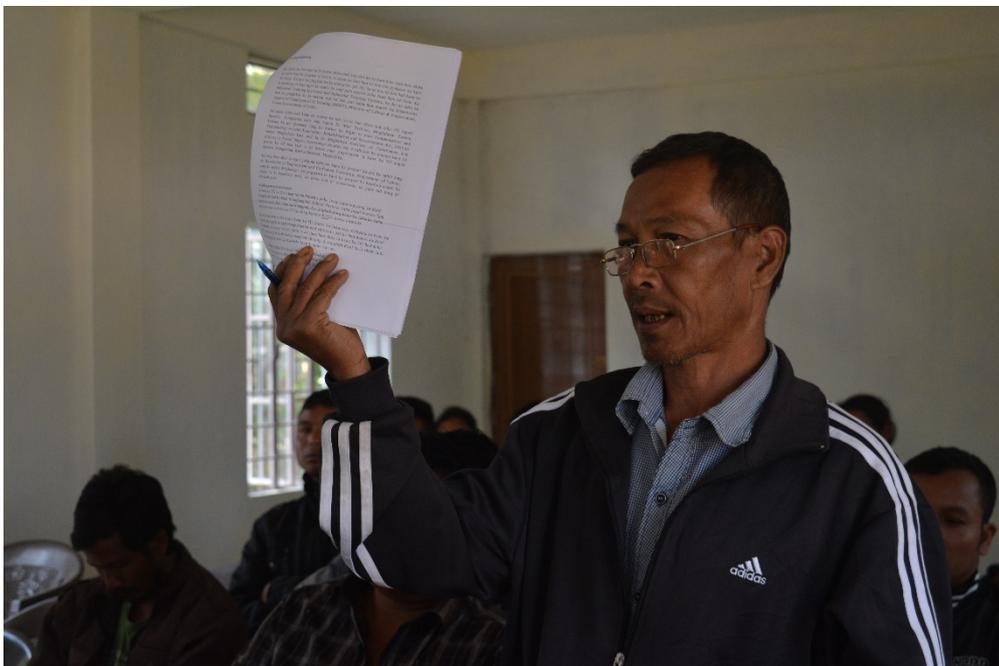
The Public Hearing was attended by Smt. D. Phawa (MCS) ADC, Ri Bhoi, Nongpoh, Shri A. B. S. Swer, OSD, MIG, Shri. B. Basaiawmoit, Gram Sevak, C&RD Umling Block, Shri C. Syngkli, headman of Nongkhrah village, the *Rangbah Raid* from the two *Raids*, i.e. Raid Nonglyngdoh and Raid Nongkhrah as well as a few residents of the village⁵. The headman of

⁵ See Annexure 6

Nongkrah, Shri C. Syngkli welcomed the people gathered there and then handed the Chair to Shri A.B.S. Swer to conduct the proceedings.

Shri. A. B. S. Swer informed of the need to conduct a SIA study which was then to be followed by a Public Hearing to further clarify peoples' doubts about the said land acquisition and to review the draft report. After this Shri Swer opened the floor for discussion. The following were the opinions and suggestions given by the participants of the Public Hearing:

Figure 8 Public Hearing at Nongkrah Village



Shri Rick Maring, wanted certain clarifications in the report that needed to be settled during the meeting. He pointed out that the total area that was offered to the District Administration is 8 acres and only half of this area had been allotted to the ITI project. This was done so as to enable enough land be available if other government institutions are to be set up in this area. He also added that employment opportunities for the people need to be secured through an agreement between the land users and the government departments to ensure recruitment of local village residents without having to go through the District Selection Committee.

Shri Sujon Makri, a resident of Pahambir said that there is a need to insert the word “Nonglyngdoh” in the title and name it “Industrial Training Institute Nongkhrah-Nonglyngdoh”.

Shri. Vincent Makri, the village headman of Paham Mardoloi said that there is no objection on the ITI but after the construction of the ITI problem will come if care is not taken by the two villages surrounding the project site to prevent untoward impacts on the other surrounding villages. He suggested that there is a need to setup rules and regulations to avoid future disturbances.

Figure 9 Public Hearing at Nongkhrah Village



Shri. S. Lyngdoh, Rangbah Raid Nonglyngdoh expressed the need to sign an MOU with the Government so that first priority while allocating jobs would be for the directly affected families, second to the village residents and thenceforth be left open to other people. Shri. S. Lyngdoh said that the coming of this project it is a blessing for the village and the District as a whole. If the people refuse this project, it will go to another place and they shall lose and the two Raid and the villages had work together to bring this ITI in this area. So far no

department has come to this place to set up any institution, so this ITI will bring development to the village and the nearby villages also.

Smt. Tyngun Maring, from a directly affected family said that she gave only one half of the land and the compensation also is very small. She expressed her fear that even more of her land would be taken away.

Smt. Kin Syngkli, also from a directly affected family said that the compensation is very small even though her cultivation area is big. She is scared that she would need another source of livelihood and income and lose her already existing one.

Shri Sunil Makri, an adjoining land owner expressed his fear that there would be encroachment into his land.

The headman of Nongkhrah said that everyone is happy with the coming of the ITI and had no objections to it. He said that it would bring career opportunities for the youth of the village who had gotten vocational training from this ITI. He also wanted the government to work fast in implementing the project.

Shri. Min Makri a resident of the village and the holder of Power of Attorney over the area said that the ITI will be a blessing for the youth of the village and the nearby villages. He further said that the headman of different villages need to work together to realise this project. He informed the gathering that the land had been given to the co-operative society for many years, but remained unutilised so people cultivated on it. He further said that they (the Raid) had taken back the land which belongs to the Raid. Shri Makri said that the four villages along with the two Raids worked hard to avoid any disagreement between them. He

informed that the Raids had paid the five land users according to their demands and ended by saying that the ITI will bring development to youth of the village and the nearby village.

Figure 10 Public Acceptance of the Proposed Project



Shri. A.B.S Swer replied that as per the project plan, the total area of land would include the hostel, boundary wall, administrative building which would not require much land. However, based on the need of the Government more land may be required. He said that employment opportunities for the land users via an agreement would depend on the government or the acquiring body. He also said that the institution and the developing body in-charge of this project should take into consideration the requirement to establish rules and regulations for the nearby villages. The ITI, he said, is not only for this village but it is for the state as a whole but first priority in terms of opportunities for the nearby villages need to be considered.

The Public Hearing was concluded by Shri A.B.S. Swer after a vote on the proposed land acquisition for the construction of the ITI was put to the gathering. The public gathered there accepted the proposed project.

Major Findings

The following are the major findings from the study:

Type of Land

The land is community (*Raid*) land. The land that has been identified for the establishment of the ITI belongs to the Raid Nongkhrah and Raid Nonglyngdoh. It is arable/cultivable land.

Project Affected Families

This portion of *Raid* land which has been identified for the establishment of the ITI is used by five households to cultivate on.

Land Use and Access

Traditional tenure practices⁶⁷ are prevalent in the project villages. However, this will cease once the land is acquired. Community owned land which was one accessible to all would no longer be free to use by all. Some respondents have showed that they have alternate lands, though these lands are too small or are further away from their residences.

Income, Economic Dependency or Vulnerability

Most of the respondents are BPL households and the loss of this agricultural land would affect their income as majority of the respondent's income is derived from sale of the horticultural products on the land. Though, partly they earn additional income as daily labourers in the village itself or travel to Nongpoh to get work.

⁶ The prevailing land tenure practices are recognized and maintained by district council legislation. (Dasgupta & Syiemlieh)

⁷ This is land which cannot be transferred by users or even by the community itself, but the other rights are subject to the control of the community. Each and every member of the community can enjoy use right, occupancy right. (Sarma, 2010)

Standard of Living

Standard of living may decline initially but will increase later with spill over of development benefits with the coming of development projects. It may impact the surrounding area and contribute to the area's economy (Steinacker, 2005).

Figure 11 Temporary Shed Present on Project Site



Structures

There are no permanent structures of the land except one temporary shed which is used in common by all cultivators.

Gender

The increased distance between the agricultural area and their residences may impact women cultivators whom share the agricultural work with their male counterparts. It may affect their safety and accessibility to natural resources which were erstwhile found nearby.

Existing Institutions

There would be little to no impacts on existing institution. The non-functioning Ri Bhoi Food Processing Cooperative Society has land elsewhere to continue its entrepreneurial ambitions.

Common or government property

There is one electrical post on the area. At the southern end of the project side is a kutchra road which connects the two villages. The electrical post situated in the area may be disturbed during construction phase. There is a possibility that new metalled road would be installed on the southern side.

Health

The health of the villagers may be affected during the construction phase as noise pollution, air pollution and even water pollution.

Environmental Degradation

Loss of tree and forest cover during the construction phase. There is a possibility that the spring near the area might be disturbed during construction phase. The paddy field adjoining the area would be disturbed during construction phase.

Social Impact Mitigation Plan

This Social Impact Mitigation Plan (SIMP) has been prepared to mitigate negative social impacts that may arise from the establishment of an Industrial Training Institute at Nongkhrah, Ri Bhoi District. The SIMP consists of a set of mitigation, monitoring and institutional measures to be taken during the design, construction and operational phases of the project to eliminate adverse social impacts or to reduce them to acceptable levels. The main aim is to ensure adverse impacts are mitigated and positive impacts enhanced. The SIMP shall be implemented at various stages of the project.

This Social Impact Mitigation Plan is prepared to mitigate the negative social impacts of acquisition of 3.258 sq. m. more or less of raid land in Mawbri, Raid Nongkhrah and Raid Nonglyngdoh.

Table 5 Analysis of Social Impact of Land Acquisition for ITI

	Type of Impact	
	Negative	Positive
Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of agricultural land and products 	Nil
Livelihoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of livelihoods to PAFs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employment opportunities to able residents of nearby villages Employment opportunities to local resident during construction phase of the ITI
Trees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of trees (horticultural and otherwise) present in the project site 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planting of new trees within the ITI complex
Structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The destruction of one shed shared in common by all cultivators. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation/relocation of shed used in common by all cultivators.
Surrounding areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Damage to water source near the project site (Spring) Damage of paddy fields adjacent to the project site during construction phase 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During the operational phase, PHE water pipes may be laid by the department concerned which can supply water properly not just to the ITI but to surrounding villages.

Electricity supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During the construction phase, the electricity pole present in the site would be disturbed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electricity supply may improve with the setting up of this institute.
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impacts on health due to dust, noise pollution, etc. 	Nil
Road	Nil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better access to transport and communication (black-topping of village kutchra road at the southern slope of the project site).
Miscellaneous	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adequate measures should be placed to address unforeseen negative impacts 	Nil

Measures to Avoid, Mitigate and Compensate Impact

Social Measures

- If there are any dispute between stakeholders, the Raid Councils should be equipped to deal with usage or other disputes and be ready to refer them to District Council.
- The Raid Councils should be helped to make programs for meaningful and productive participation of all members of the community in the project.
- Efforts must be made to uplift women and marginal sections like BPL families and PAF by ensuring their participation in decision making and enhancing their traditional skills and developing new skills.
- As per the desires of the public present at the Public Hearing on the 15th March, 2017 the name of the ITI should be “ITI – Nongkhrah-Nonglyngdoh” instead of “ITI - Nongkhrah”

Rehabilitation Measures

- The land to be acquired would not require resettlement of any project affected persons.

Resettlement Measures

- After the land acquisition, skill training may be provided to the PAFs so they can earn another livelihood

- During the operational and other stages of this project, preference should be given to village labour.

Economic Measures

- The two Raids that own the land do not require monetary compensation.
- It is important to note that the land is community land and hence no one has property rights and transfer rights over the land. However, the loss of agricultural/horticultural products must be properly compensated for.
- The acquiring body should make arrangements to remove the raw materials which will spill over into the surrounding agricultural land during the construction phase of this project.
- Giving preference to local labour during the construction phase.

Environmental Measures

- More trees to be planted to reduce pollution and replace trees which will be lost during the construction period.
- The acquiring body should make arrangements to prevent raw material spill over into the spring situated close to the project site.
- During operational phase, the ITI may use clean-green energy such as waste management technology, solar power, etc. to run it.

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Annexure 1. Notification

NOTIFICATION.

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

No.RDA.24/2016/49

Dated Shillong, the 19th December, 2016.

WHEREAS, acquisition of land area measuring 4 acres or 16187.42 Sqm at Mawbri Raid Nonglyngdoh Ri-Bhoi District for the purpose of setting up of permanent campus of Government ITI (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.

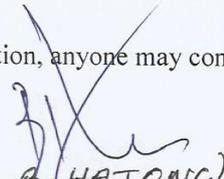
WHEREAS, the aforesaid team will fix and indicate the dates and venue for which all concerned will be requested to remain present with their claims/objections/suggestions, if any.

WHEREAS, the concerned land owner Shri. Min Makri, son of (L)R. Nongkling of Nongtyrlaw village himself/herself or his/her representative and the villagers may remain present for hearing for the 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. HATONG)
Joint Secretary to the Govt. of Meghalaya,
Revenue & Disaster Management Department.

A/AK

Annexure 2. Notification of Conduct of Public Hearing



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

Phone No.: 0364-2505977

Email: migshillong@gmail.com

No: MIG 175/2016-17/561

Dated: 1st March, 2017

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 8.322 acres (approx.) for the purpose of setting up an Industrial Training Institute.

In connection with this, a Public Hearing will be held at Nongkhrah V.E.C. Hall, Nongkhrah, Ri Bhoi District at 11:00 a.m. on the 15th March, 2017.

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.

Annexure 4. Attendance Sheet of FGD with Directly and Indirectly Affected People

Attendance Sheet
Name of Village : Nongkhal Ri - Bhois District Date : 6/6/16

Sl. No.	Name	Village	Age Group	Sex	Occupation	Annual Income	Contact No.	Signature
1	Swipais Marlong	Nongkhal	32	M	farmer	30,000	801469683	[Signature]
2	Ju. Min Saingh M.	Nongkhal	51	M		50,000	98760008	[Signature]
3	Dr. B. M. Saingh	Nongkhal	50	M	farmer	50,000	961257398	[Signature]
4	Dr. L. Saingh	Nongkhal	65	M	farmer	50,000	100	[Signature]
5	S. Saingh	Nongkhal	57	M	"	60,000	730857396	[Signature]
6	S. Saingh	Nongkhal	80	M	"	60,000		[Signature]
7	S. Saingh	Nongkhal	46	M	"	60,000		[Signature]
8	S. Saingh	Nongkhal	54	M	farmer	70,000	961257398	[Signature]
9	S. Saingh	Nongkhal	30	M	farmer	60,000	961257398	[Signature]
10	S. Saingh	Nongkhal	30	M	"	60,000	708545076	[Signature]
11	S. Saingh	Nongkhal	50	M	"	60,000		[Signature]
12	S. Saingh	Nongkhal	20	M	"	60,000	857534254	[Signature]
13	S. Saingh	Nongkhal	60	F	"	10,000		[Signature]
14	S. Saingh	Nongkhal	38	F	"	10,000		[Signature]
15	S. Saingh	Nongkhal	70	M	"	10,000		[Signature]
16	S. Saingh	Nongkhal	30	M	Farmer	30,000		[Signature]

Annexure 5. Attendance Sheet of KII with Land Users

Name of Village : *Patambin, Ri Bhai Dier* Date of Visit : *24.01.2017*

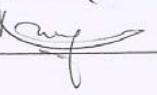
Sl. No.	Name	Designation	Contact No.	Signature
1	<i>Celakin Syngkei</i>	<i>Rangsa Shungy</i>	<i>9856613353</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
2	<i>Kalson Manig</i>	<i>Suy Pahambriten</i>	<i>9615502016</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
3	<i>M'm sinh Mahni</i>	<i>Kespruntukan</i>	<i>9850029919</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
4	<i>Donbok Lang Lyngdol.</i>	<i>Asst Lyngdol Raid</i>	<i>9612761558</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
5	<i>Diamond Syngkei.</i>	<i>Sect Raid</i>	<i>9856523190</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
6	<i>La Lyngdol</i>	<i>Lyngdol Raid</i>	—	<i>[Signature]</i>
7	<i>Smt. Beijada Lyngdol</i>	<i>w/o Land users</i>	—	<i>Beijada Lyngdol</i>
8	<i>Smt. Phlins Syngkei</i>	<i>Land User</i>	—	<i>[Signature]</i> → RTI of Smt. Ph. Syngkei.

Name of Village : Pakambin, Ri Choi Dier Date of Visit : 24. 01. 2017

Sl. No.	Name	Designation	Contact No.	Signature
	Din Marig	Up Michel Maki	—	Dina Marig
	Shri Sunil Mada	Acjainiy plat owner	—	Sarimda
	Shri Suetu Sygkei	land owner	—	Justine Sygkei
	Smt. Jogen Marig	land owner	—	T. Marig

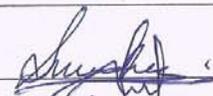
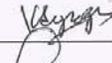
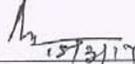
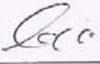
Annexure 6. Attendance Sheet During Public Hearing on 15th March, 2017

Public Hearing, Nongkhrah Village, Ri Bhoi District
Proposed Land Acquisition for the Construction of ITI.
15th March, 2017.

Sl. No.	Name	Village	Contact No.	Signature
1.	Chesterfield Maki	Pahambi lun	9515746670	
2.	Teitang Nongkhrah	"	9615811827	
3.	Stephan Syngkli	Nongkhrah	8794072818	S. Syngkli
4.	Choslin Thangkhiew	"	8794568157	C. Thangkhiew
5.	Banteitang Syngkli	"	8794144692	
6.	Dipan Syngkli	"	9856062396	D. Syngkli
7.	Jeny Maki	Pahamwiltai	9474265866	
8.	Gospar Maki	RS pahambir lun	9615812742	
9.	Lynghdot kymoh. Raid Nongkhrah	Pahamonwiltai	9612761558.	
10.	Reet Maring -	Nongkhrah -	9774069950	

Meghalaya Institute of Governance – SIA Unit

Public Hearing, Nongkhrah Village, Ri Bhoi District
Proposed Land Acquisition for the Construction of ITI.
15th March, 2017.

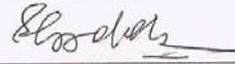
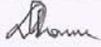
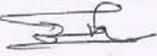
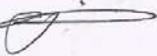
Sl. No.	Name	Village	Contact No.	Signature
11	Sokjira meku	pokachia Ulu		
12	Biangpoh Baraiawoil	Gramsewak	9612332445	
13	Baik Naki	Phanmandoloi		
14	Karmel Syngkhi	Nongkhrah	9856710220	
15	Ambrosius Mairing	Mairing	9612409557	
16	Adison Shangkhi	Nongkhrah	9612436919	
17	Shi. Vincent Maki	Phanmandoloi	9615106734	
18	Sunil Sunil MAKRI	Pahambir	-	
19	Phiral Mairing (F)	Pahambir	-	
20	Dera Mairing (F)	-do-	-	

Public Hearing, Nongkhrah Village, Ri Bhoi District
Proposed Land Acquisition for the Construction of ITI.
15th March, 2017.

Sl. No.	Name	Village	Contact No.	Signature
21.	Tyngzun Masing (F)	Pahambir	-	
22.	Romesh Syngkli (M)	Pahambir	-	Ryngkli
23.	Pharoo - Ladi	Pahambir	-	Li
24.				

**Public Hearing, Nongkhrah Village, Ri Bhoi District
Proposed Land Acquisition for the Construction of ITI.**

15th March, 2017.

Sl. No.	Name	Village	Contact No.	Signature
24.	Celestin Syngeli	Nongkhrah	9856615353	
25.	Semi' Jodok	Pabrambi Linn	9856410929	
26.	D. Phawa, MCS	ADC, Nongpok	9436107729	
27.	Aibon Swer	ESD, M/G	9436109181	
28.	phis Marlong	Nongkhrah	8014669683	
29.	Mis Syng Mli	Nongkhrah	9856625919	

Annexure 7. FGD with village authority

Meghalaya Institute of Governance

Focus Group Discussion for the Members of Village Authority/Village Council

TOPIC FOR SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT:

Setting Up of Industrial Training Institute (I.T.I.) at Mawbri Raid Nonglyngdoh.

Part A: Profile of the Respondents

	Lyngdoh/Secy Mawbri Raid	Rangbah Shnong Nongkhrah	Rangbah Shnong Pahambir	Rangbah Shnong PahamMarloi	Ranbah Shnong Umbir Them
Name					
Age					
Gender					
Educational Qualification					
Community					
Designation					
Time of Service					

Part B: Settlement Demographic Survey

	Lyngdoh/SecyM awbri Raid	Rangbah Shnong Nongkhrah	Rangbah Shnong Pahambir	Rangbah Shnong PahamMarloi	Ranbah Shnong Umbir Them
Distance to Nearest Urban Centre					
Distance to Nearest Vocational Centre					
Distance to Nearest Educational Centre					

Land use pattern

	Lyngdoh/SecyMawbri Raid	Rangbah Shnong Nongkhrach	Rangbah Shnong Pahambir	Rangbah Shnong PahamMarloi	Ranbah Shnong Umbir Them
Village total Area					
Agricultural Area					
Forest Area					
Barren Area					
Homestead					
Community Area					

1. Project details:

Description	Details

Type of investment		
Type of project		
Project area and location		
Project	Central	

implementing agency		
	State	

2. Assessment

2.1 Assessment of Structure (in numbers)

	Lyngdoh/Secy Mawbri Raid	Rangbah Shnong Nongkhrah	Rangbah Shnong Pahambir	Rangbah Shnong PahamMarloi	Ranbah Shnong Umbir Them
Total Number of Structures to be Disturbed					
Pucca					
Semi-pucca					
Kutcha					
Residential					
Commercial					
Community					
Others					

	Lyngdoh/Secy Mawbri Raid	Rangbah Shnong Nongkhrah	Rangbah Shnong Pahambir	Rangbah Shnong Paham Marloi	Ranbah Shnong Them Umbir
Name and numbers of localities in the project area					
Urban					
Rural					
Total No. of HHs					
Total Population					
Male					
Female					
Social Group (SC/ST/OBC/Others)					
Hindu					
Muslim					
Christian					
Others					
Total Literacy Rate					
Male					
Female					

Farmer					
Government Service					
Daily Labourer					
Business					
Others					
Total No of HHs to be affected					
Total Population to be affected					
Vulnerable Groups					
APL					
BPL					

	Lyngdoh/Secy Mawbri Raid	Rangbah Shnong Nongkhrah	Rangbah Shnong Pahambir	Rangbah Shnong Paham Marloi	Ranbah Shnong Umbir Them
Primary School					
Secondary School					
Higher Education					
Anganwadi Centre					

SHGs					
Public Distribution Centre					
Hospital					
Primary Health Centre					
Community Halls					
Traditional Healers					
Religious Institution					
Accessibility to PHE Water					
Accessibility to community well					
Road (Black top and kutcha)					
Transportation					
Community Forests					
Cremation/burial grounds					
Playgrounds					
Market					

NGOs					
Bank					
Others					

	Lyngdoh/Secy Mawbri Raid	Rangbah Shnong Nongkhrah	Rangbah Shnong Pahambir	Rangbah Shnong Paham Marloi	Ranbah Shnong Umbir Them
How many people in your village are matriculates?					
Are they continuing further education?					
Where are they employed?					
How much do they earn?					
Where do they go for further education?					
How far away is it?					

Are there any vocational training institutes nearby?					
How far away is it?					
Would they be interested in vocational training courses?					
Would this ITI be beneficial for them?					
Is the project site suitable for people to travel to and from?					
Is the project site centrally located?					
Would it benefit the villages?					
Would it benefit the neighboring villages?					
Would it benefit the					

district?					
How will this Project affect the village as a whole					
Will the construction of the ITI affect the environment?					
Will the construction of the ITI affect water Sources?					
Will the construction of the ITI affect basic amenities in the villages?					
Will the construction of the ITI affect the modes of transportation?					
Will the construction of the ITI affect the economy of the villages?					

What are your concerns regarding the setting up of this ITI?					
--	--	--	--	--	--

Annexure 8. FGD Questionnaire used on 6.6.16

Part A: PROFILE OF THE RESPONDENT		
1	Name	
2	Village	
3	Age	
	a	18-35
	b	36-49
	c	50-59
	d	60-69
	e	Over 70
4	Gender	
	a	Male
	b	Female
5	What is your highest level of education?	
	a	Illiterate
	b	Primary (Class V)
	c	Upper Primary (Class VIII)
	d	Secondary
	e	High School
	f	Others
6	Occupation	
	a	Farmer
	b	Government Employee
	c	Business
	g	Daily Labourer
	h	Others
7	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
8	Which community do you belong to?	
	a	Scheduled Tribe
	b	Scheduled Caste
	c	General

	d	Others	
9	Religion		
	a	Hindu	
	b	Muslim	
	c	Christian	
	d	Indigenous	
10	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	
11	Do you have a ration card?		
	a	Yes	
	b	No	
12	Your ration card is categorized as		
	a	ABL (Pink)	
	b	Antodaya(L.Green)	
	c	Annapoorna(Yellow)	
	d	BPL (D.green)	
13	What kind of house do you own?		
	a	Kutchha	
	b	Semi-kutchha	
	c	Pucca	
PART B: IMPACT ASSESSMENT (Q. 1 to Q.6 for Land Tenant only)			
1	What is the size of your land holding		
2	What crops do you grow on this land?		
3	How much income do you get from this land per annum?		
4	Do you carry out any alternate activities on this land?		

5	Do you have alternate land to carry out agricultural activities? How much Income do you get from this?				
6	Do you have any structures in this land? What type are they?				
7	What is your Highest Level of Education?				
8	Children and their Highest level of education				
	No.	Sex	Highest level of education	Are they Continuing their Studies?	Where?
	1				
	2				
	3				
	4				
	5				
	6				
	7				
	8				
	9				
9	If not, where are they employed?				
10	What is their income?				
11	Have you or your children ever received vocational training?				
	a	Yes			
	b	No.			
12	Where?				

13	Which Course did you take?		
14	How long was the duration?		
15	Do you use this training? How?		
16	Would you or your children be interested in receiving vocational training?		
17	How would the training impact you?		
	Would it impact your: Income, Skills, Career opportunities		
18	Are you aware of the construction of an Industrial Training Institute? From whom?		
19	Do you know the kind of benefit you will get from this ITI? What type of benefit?		
20	Would the Construction of the ITI affect the environment(water sources, etc)?		
	A	Yes	
	B	No	
	C	How?	
21	Would the Construction of the ITI affect the community wellbeing & livability?		
	A	Yes	
	B	No	

	C	How?	
22	Would Construction of the ITI affect economy in the village?		
	A	Yes	
	B	No	
	C	How?	
23	Would the Construction of the ITI benefit the youth in your village?		
	a.	Yes	
	b.	No	
	c.	How?	
24	Would the Construction of the ITI bring development to the village as a whole?		
	A	Yes	
	B	No	
	C	How?	
25	What are your aspirations regarding the construction of the ITI?		
26	What are your concerns regarding the construction of the ITI?		
27	What are the ways to address these concerns?		

Annexure 9. Key Informant Interview at Nongkhrah for the Land Users

1. Phi lah ban iathuh bniah ba naduh mynno ba phi la ioh jingtip ba phin nym lah shuh ban pyndonkam ia kane ka jaka jong ka Raid?

2. Lah katno snem phi lah pyndonkam ia kane ka jaka jong ka Raid?

3. Katno ka jingheh kane ka jaka jong ka Raid kaba phi pyndonkam?

4. Katno ka jngai kane ka jaka na ka jaka sah jongphi?

5. Kiei ki jaitkam ba phi trei ha kane ka jaka?

6. Katno ka jingioh shisnem na kane ka jaka?

7. Phi don jaka ne em shawei shawei ba phin ia pyn donkam lait na kane ka jaka jong ka Raid? Lada 'HOOID' kaei ka kyrteng jong kata ka jaka bad phi ia rep ne trei aiu hangta?

Lada 'EM'kumno phi sngew ne pyrkhath thymmai halor kane ka bynta ne phi lah don ka jingiakren eiei bad ka Raid ba kan iarap ban ai jaka rep kylliang bad lad aka ai, kaei ka kyrteng jong kata ka jaka?

8. Katno ka jngai kane ka jaka na ka jaka sah jongphi?

9. Kane ka jingshim noh ka Raid iaka jaka ka ktah kumno iaka ioh ka kot jong phi?

10. Phi lah ban iathuh bniah ha ngi ba naduh mynno ka Raid ka la lah ban siew ia ki jingthung jingtep jong phi kiba phi thung ha kane ka jaka?

11. Phi sngew kumno halor ka jingsiew jong ka Raid ia ki jingthung jingtep jong phi?

12. Phi don kino² ki jingeh halor ka jingshim noh ka Raid ia ka jaka ba phi ju pyndonkam barabor?

13. Phi don jingtip ei² halor ka jingwan jong kane ka project (ITI)ha ka Shnong jongphi?

14. Kiei ki jingmyntoi kiba phi lah ban ioh halor ka jingdon jong kane ka ITI?

15. Phi don ban ong ei² halor kane ka project jong ka Sorkar?