

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



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ABOUT MEGHALAYA INSTITUTE OF GOVERNANCE

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

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

The Social Impact Assessment Team is as follows:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Meghalaya Institute of Governance (MIG) had carried out a Social Impact Assessment (SIA) Study for the purpose of setting up of an Integrated Facilitation Centre - Entry and Exit point at Bollongre village, Halidayganj, Singimari Tri-Junction. The objective of this study is to identify the likely impacts which may result from the proposed project.

The concept of an Integrated Facilitation Centre – Entry and Exit Point came up as a concession to the demands of local pressure groups to set up the Inner Line Permit¹ and thus check on the entry of unwanted elements into the state. The Integrated Facilitation Centre – Entry and Exit Point was proposed to be set up in all sensitive areas of the state to address the issues of influx in the state² and illegal immigration³ into the state. The Integrated Facilitation Centre - Entry and Exit Point proposed by the Government of Meghalaya aims to address these issues.

The Integrated Facilitation Centre - Entry and Exit Point is proposed to be set up in Halidayganj, Singimari-Tri Junction which falls under the Selsella Block, West Garo Hills District. The proposed project site is located close to the Tri-Junction connecting Halidayganj to Singimari in Meghalaya and is about 55 Km away from the district headquarter, Tura. Hat Singimari, Assam is the main commercial centre which is about 500metres away. The amount of land to be acquired for this project measures 11349.41 sq. mtrs approximately.

The area is comprised of a Garos, Bengalis, Koch, Hajongs, etc. residing in and around the proposed area. As of the Census of India 2011, there are 470 households in the village with a total population of 2375 peoples. Of this 1237 are males and 1138 females. There are 36 peoples belong to Scheduled Tribe communities, 127 peoples are classified as Scheduled Castes. It has a literacy rate of about 67.53%. The acquisition of land for this proposed project would mean acquisition from 5 land title holders; of these there are adult family members who have received this land as inheritance.

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

¹ “Modified ILP proposal in Meghalaya”, The Telegraph, Calcutta, 30th April, 2014, accessed from http://www.telegraphindia.com/1140430/jsp/northeast/story_18292995.jsp

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

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

Halidayganj in Meghalaya from across border to avail economic, employment opportunities as well as to settle in the area.

The research methods adopted for this study was quantitative wherein the primary data was collected from the respondents by using research tools like reconnaissance survey, interview schedule, focus group discussion and public hearing etc. The secondary data was collected from the office of Deputy Commissioner West Garo Hills Department (Revenue Branch), Tura. Data analysis and interpretation shows that the majority of the people from Meghalaya carry out smooth economic activity with Assam in term of trading and marketing where payment for utilising the market is involved. Traders from Assam do not create any nuisance.

In terms of setting up an Integrated Facilitation Centre – Entry and Exit Point at Halidayganj majority of the respondents feel that the Integrated Facilitation Centre- Entry and Exit Point will make the market flow better between the two states. The people also see it as an initiative to not only regulate the flow of goods and people but as an initiative to address issues like theft, social mischief, immigration and land encroachment which in turn will bring further improvement in the safety of the people in the village.

A public hearing was conducted as part of the Social Impact Assessment study. More than 45 people were present for the hearing which was chaired by Shri. Aiban Swer, Director MBDA & OSD, Meghalaya Institute of Governance, in the presence of Smt. P. T. D. Sangma, MCS, EAC, (Revenue) Tura, Miss. Yvette G. Momin, Tourist Officer, Shri Q.C.B. Sangma, Range Forest Officer and Shri. G. G. Momin who appeared on behalf of BDO Selsella. During the Public Hearing the major findings of the study were shared and discussed with the people. Apart from the issues highlighted by the SIA team, land owners raised issues concerning their property characteristics.

From the findings of the study and from the Public Hearing, we can conclude that the proposed project will have a marginally high impact on the community as a whole and the relocation and resettlement of people is necessary. The setting up of the Integrated Facilitation Centre cum Entry and Exit Point within Bollongre village, Halidayganj will bring a sense of security and safety and well-being to the people. The Integrated Facilitation Centre cum Entry and Exit Point is also expected to develop the area by bringing employment and economic opportunities to the local people.

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Chapter 1

Description of the Project

1.1 Objectives of The Project

The objectives of this project are to:

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

1.2 Need for The Project

In order to address to the issues of influx into the state, check the flow of goods, criminal intent and activities, etc. The Integrated Facilitation Centre – Entry and Exit Point will facilitate all arrivals and departures of people from the state as well as carry out inspection to avoid any kind of unforeseen issues.

1.3 Project Location

The Integrated Facilitation Centre - Entry and Exit Point is proposed to be set up in Bollonggre a'king land, Halidayganj under Selsella C&RD Block, West Garo Hills District. The site is located close to the Tri- Junction connecting Halidayganj to Singimari in Meghalaya. The area is close to the border with Assam. The district headquarter Tura is about 55 km approximately. The nearest town in Assam is Hat-Singimari which is about 1 km away. There is a fuel service station next to the proposed project site and a number of settlements have been found in the site. The proposed site belongs to 5 land owners which also include the Nokma of the village, Smt. Sonjak Ch. Marak.

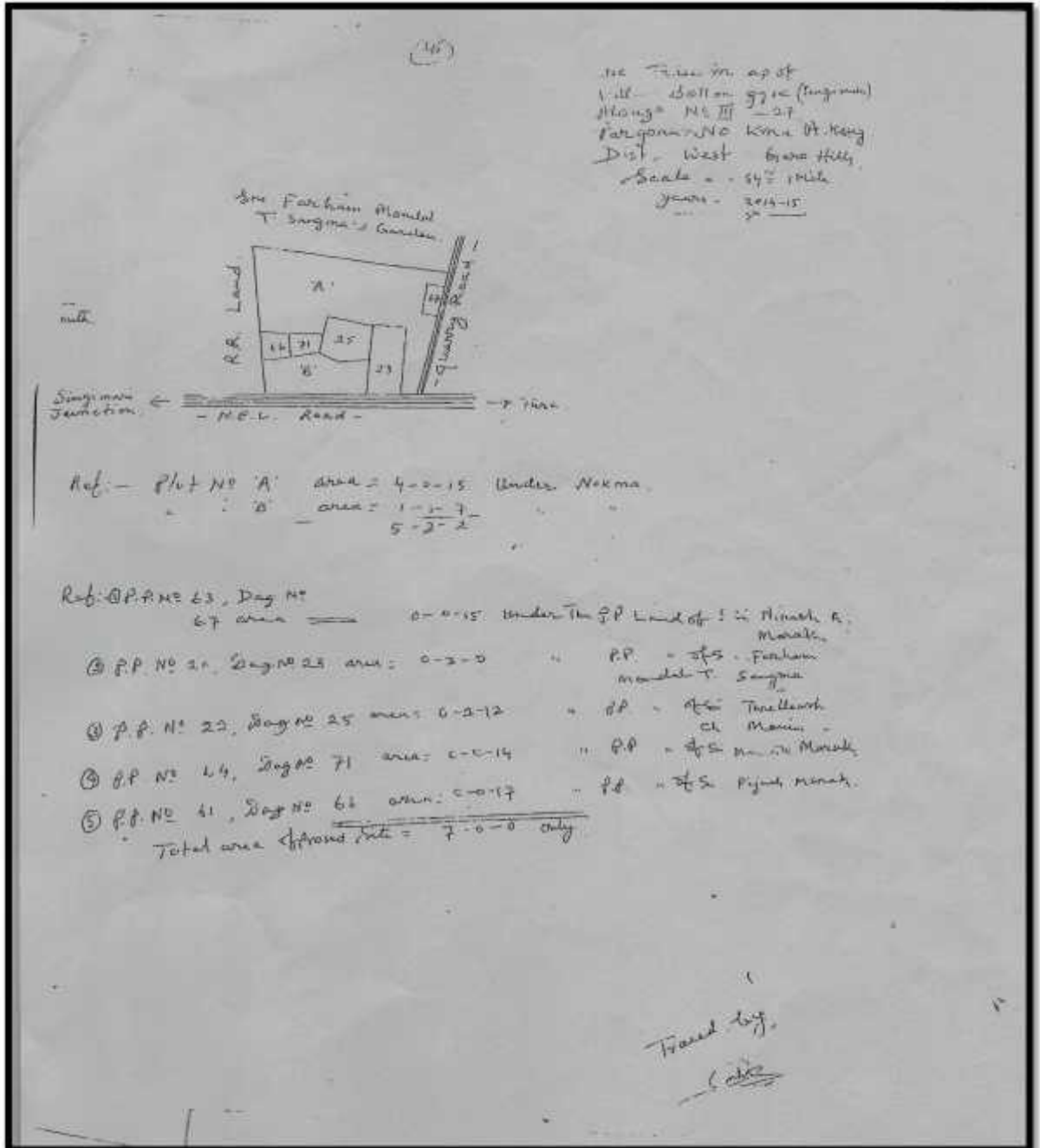
1.4 Proposed Schedule for Implementation

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

1.5 Maps for Proposed Project Area

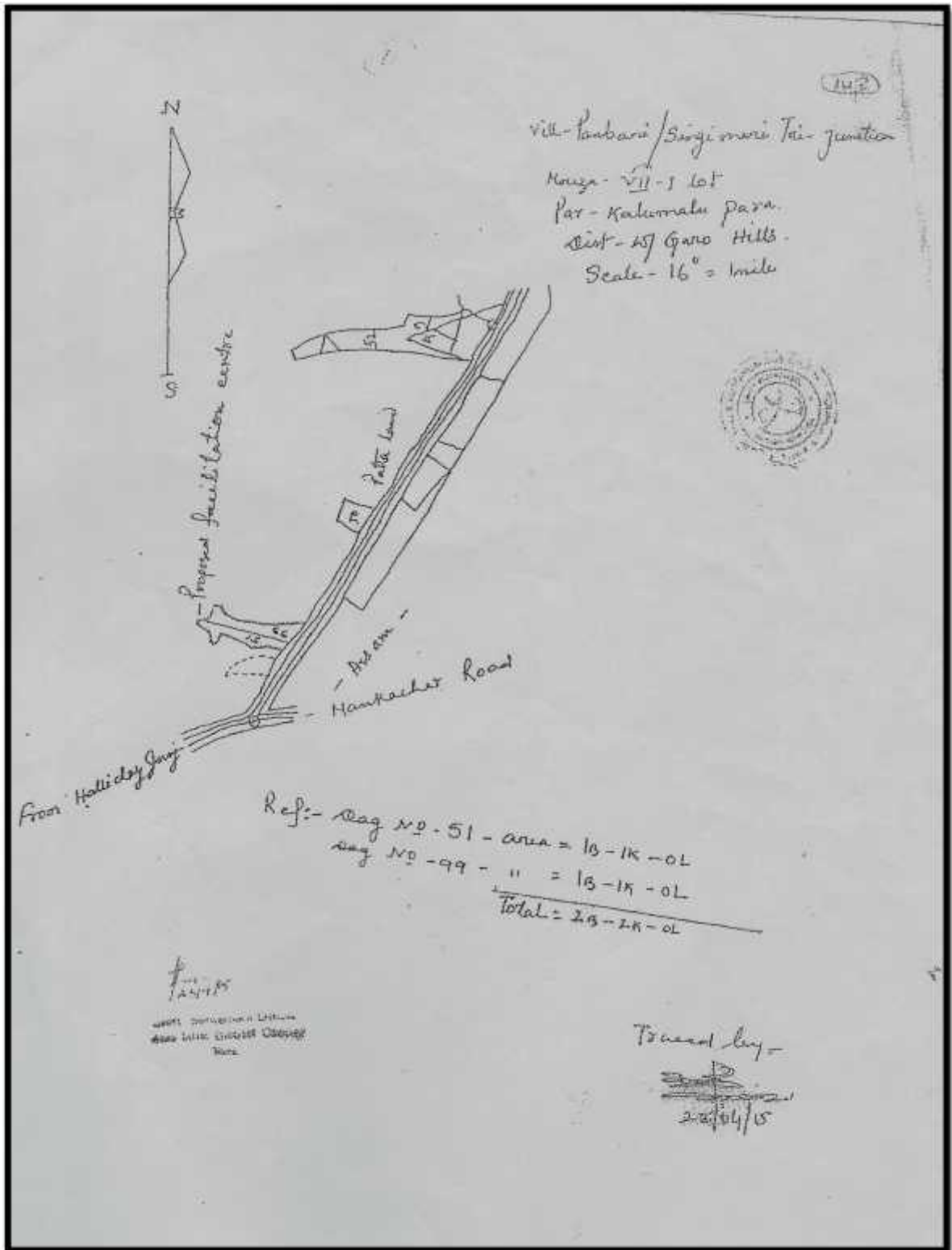
The map provided in the report is conducted by the Office of the Deputy Commissioner West Garo Hills District (Revenue Branch), Tura and Garo Hills Autonomous District Council.

Map 1: Proposed site in Bollongre, Halidayganj showing an area of 11349.41 Sq. metres (approx.)



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

Map 2: Proposed site in Bollongre, Halidayganj for the purpose of Integrated Facilitation Centre.



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

Chapter 2

Research Methodology

2.1 Research Method

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

2.2 Methods for Data Collection

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

Secondary Data: The research team first review and research on related literature to understand the requirement and needs of the project area. Based on these review of secondary data the team were able to get an insight on the background of the project and this has allowed for group identification and formulation of questionnaire design. Secondary data of relevant documents were obtained from the State Department Officials based on the project type like the details of project profile, type of investment, maps, details of land owners, etc.

Primary Data: Primary data was collected through interviews (semi -structured and key informant interview), questionnaire, focus group discussion and field observation. The research team took a sample of 28 directly affected respondents and 39 indirectly affected respondents from nearby villages, market places and the functionaries from the Village Executive Committee using the methods mentioned. The target groups for respondents were selected on the basis of people's transit between the two states like traders, drivers, farmers, etc. The methods used in the field both at the community level and the household level were structured and designed based on the likely impacts on the project area.

Public Hearing: As part of the requirement of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (Section) after the submission of a draft report to governing bodies including the village authority a Public Hearing is

held at the affected village. The Public Hearing is conducted with a notion to convey the major findings to the people and to receive further suggestions and opinions on the developmental work within their village. The Public Hearing was held at Halidayganj PWD I.B on 30th August 2016.

2.3 Data Processing and Analysis

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

Chapter 3

Description of Project Area

3.1 Demographic Profile of the Village

Bollongre, Halidayganj is about 55 km from the district Headquarter, Tura. The nearest market is Singimari within Meghalaya, where people do most of their marketing. The closest town in Assam is Hat- Singimari under Dhubri District, which is only 1 Km approximately from the proposed site.

The area has a mixed community with mostly Garos, Bengali, Koch and Hajong residing around the area. The occupational status in the village is mostly small business outlets and many engage in as daily wagers and casual labourers. Due to the close proximity to the border with Assam, there are a lot of people coming to Singimari, Meghalaya and people from Meghalaya travelling to Assam.

3.2 Description of Project Area:

The location of the land to be acquired for the construction of Integrated Facilitation Centre cum Entry and Exit Point is at Singimari Tri-Junction under Bollongre a'king land in Halidayganj. Smti. Songjak Ch. Marak is the Nokma of the area. The total land to be acquired according to the survey carried out in 2015 is about 11349.41 sq. mtrs. There are 5 land owners in total which includes the Nokma herself. Majority of the people settled in the area are from Assam who have migrated to the area due to constant floods in Assam.

The proposed site is situated on the slope of a hill. There are 23 households in the proposed site. There is also a car garage and 2 other shops in the front of the site. There are few households whose houses are RCC structures while majority are kutcha structures. Though the land is owned by 5 individuals, there are many others who have leases over the use of the land. There are also many non-title users of the land. Majority of the people settled in the proposed site do not have proper land documents.

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

Photo 1: Proposed site and road adjacent to proposed site for Integrated Facilitation Centre cum Entry & Exit Point.



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



Photo4: Settlements in the proposed site for Integrated Facilitation Centre cum Entry & Exit Point



Source: Meghalaya Institute of Governance, SIA Unit, Shillong

Chapter 4

Anticipated Project Impacts

The following are the anticipated project impacts the research team observed on its field visits:

There are 5 landowners in total which includes the Nokma. Though the land is owned by 5 individuals; there is settlement of 23 households, 2 shops and a garage which are all kutcha structures. The majority of the residents are originally from Assam who have migrated to Meghalaya due to constant floods and are tenants of the land.

The impact on the households' movable assets is high. The source of livelihood of the land owner will be affected as she receives rent from the land. The families who are settled in the proposed site will immensely be affected as they will be subject to relocation since many of the families do not have their own lands to resettle.

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

The presence of Integrated Facilitation Centre cum Entry and Exit Point will keep a check on immigration from Assam and more importantly from Bangladesh. Issues like communal tension between the people of two states, transportation of goods, free flow of goods, and movement of people to Assam and vice versa, criminal activities, difficulties to access to basic amenities, etc are some of the issues of concern likely to be addressed by the Integrated Facilitation Centre.

The construction of an Integrated Facilitation centre cum Entry and Exit Point at Bollongre, Haildayganj, Singimari Tri-Junction will likely affect the traders and daily commuters of that particular area as well as nearby villages who travel to and fro through the route.

Chapter 5

Data Analysis and Interpretation

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

6.1 Directly Affected Respondents

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

It is seen that 82% are males and 18% are females with majority of the respondents barely educated till high school. From the respondents, it was found that majority are engaged in small business outlets (76%). Agricultural activities, daily wage worker and casual labourers are the other major occupations undertaken. The majority of the respondents fall under the BPL category (58%) while few fall under APL category (29%).

The respondents who will be affected directly numbers to 28, out of which 5 are title holders of the proposed land to be acquired.

From the data it is seen that 62% are males and 37% are females with majority of the respondents being illiterate and very few barely educated till high school. From the respondents, it is found that 50% are engaged as daily wage worker and small business outlets make for 12%. Almost all the respondents fall under BPL category.

From the total, 92% have said that they do not have their own land while only 8% responded that they have an alternate land of their own. When asked about their resettlement plans, majority responded that they have no idea and do not know where they will go. The study also took the respondents view on what they felt about the construction of the Integrated Facilitation Centre cum entry and exit point, to which 71% responded that they did not have an idea whether it was needed, while 25% responded that it was indeed required.

When asked about their aspirations from the project, 44% was in terms of relocation, while 7% wanted employment and business development and another 44% did not respond.

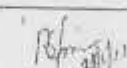
Chart 1: Statement list of Occupants / Tenants staying in the proposed site

Sl. No.	Occupant/ Tenant	Gender	Resident of	Relation to Property	PROPERTY CHARACTERISTICS (affected under proposed site)		
					House	Shop	Other
1	Dulal Ch. Das	Male	Meghalaya	Own (Traditional)	2 No.s Pucca 2 No.s Kutcha	1 No. Kutcha	Place of worship
2	Rajubala Majhi	Male	Meghalaya	Own (Nokma Document)	2 No.sKutcha		
3	Sujit Kr. Roy	Female	Assam	Rented (Pijush Marak P.P holder)	1 No. Semi-Pucca		
4	Rokiya Begum	Female	Assam	Own (Nokma Document)	1 No. Kutcha		
5	Phulbabu Sk.	Male	Assam	Rented (Nokma Document)	3 No.sKutcha		
6	NalmiaSk	Male	Assam	Own (Nokma Document)	2 No.sKutcha		
7	Rofique Ali	Male	Assam	Own (Nokma Document)	3 No.sKutcha		
8	Kader Ali	Male	Assam	Own (Nokma Document)	3 No.sKutcha		
9	ZamirunBewa	Female	Assam	Own (Nokma Document)	3 No.sKutcha		
10	Bongobashi	Male	Assam	Own (Nokma Document)	1 No. Pucca 1 No. Kutcha		
11	Bitu Das	Male	Assam	Own (Nokma Document)	1 No. Kutcha		
12	Boltu Rishi	Male	Assam	Own (Nokma Document)	3 No.sKutcha		
13	EaronBibi	Female	Assam	Own (Nokma Document)	2 No.sKutcha		
14	Johurul Islam	Female	Assam	Own (Nokma Document)	1 No. Kutcha		
15	Gopal Das	Male	Assam	Own (Nokma Document)	1 No. Pucca		
16	Monora Begum	Female	Assam	Own (Nokma Document)	2 No.s Semi Pucca 1 No. Kutcha		
17	Govindo Das	Male	Assam	Own (Nokma Document)	1 No. Semi Pucca 1 No. Kutcha		
18	Suruj Jamal Sk.	Male	Assam	Own (Nokma Document)	2 No.s Semi Pucca 1 No. Kutcha		
19	FarhamMondal t. Sangma	Male	Assam	Own (Nokma Document)	1 No. Kutcha		
20	Bokar Master	Male	Assam	Own (Nokma Document)	2 No.s Semi Pucca 2 No.sPucca		
21	China Bibi	Female	Assam	Own (Nokma Document)	1 No. Semi Pucca 1 No. Kutcha		
22	JoytonBewa	Female	Assam	Own (Nokma Document)	3 No.sKutcha		
23	Parvati Nomo Sudro Das	Female	Assam	Own (Nokma Document)	2 No.sKutcha		

Chart 2: Statement of title holders land proposed for setting up of Integrated Facilitation Centre cum Entry and Exit Point at Halidayganj, Singimari Tri-junction.

Annexure-II
Statement of Land Proposed for setting up of facilitation centre/entry and Exit point in West Garo Hills District

Sl.No	Name of Land Owner	Location	Fatta No	Dag No	Class of Land	Name Of trees	No of trees	Area of Land	type of Houses	No. Of hov
1.	Smt. Sonjok Ch Marak, Nagma, Bolonggre A'king	Bolonggre, (Singimari Tri-junction)	Nagma	A'king	-	Teak- Mango trees Jack fruit trees Non-sal trees Coconut trees Betelnut trees	24Nos. (matured) 33 Nos. (matured) 25 Nos. (matured) 22 Nos. (matured) 4Nos. (matured) 17Nos. (matured)	058-26-21	---	---
2.	Sri. Thrilish Ch Monin	Bolonggre, (Singimari Tri-junction)	22	25	1 st Trade use	Teak- Mango trees Jack fruit trees Non-sal trees Coconut trees	3 Nos. (matured) 2 Nos. (matured) 3 Nos. (matured) 7 Nos. (matured) 3 Nos. (matured)	08-26-121	Pucca (Assam type)	-4-
3.	Sri Pijish Marak	Bolonggre, (Singimari Tri-junction)	64	66	1 st class homestead	Teak	3 (matured)	00-06-271	Semi-Pucca (Assam type)	-2-
4.	Sri Nresh R Marak	Bolonggre, (Singimari Tri-junction)	62	67	1 st class homestead	Jack fruit trees Betelnut trees Mango trees	3Nos(matured) 2Nos(matured) 2Nos(matured)	06-06-151	Semi-Pucca (Assam type)	-3-
5.	Sri Farlam Marak T Sangma	Bolonggre, (Singimari Tri-junction)	10	23	1 st class homestead	Teak Betelnut trees Mango trees Jack fruit trees	4Nos(matured) 8Nos(matured) 5Nos(matured) 1Nos(matured)	08-26-01	Katcha house	-2-
6.	Sri Nresh R Marak	Bolonggre, (Singimari Tri-junction)	64	71	1 st class homestead	Teak Mango trees Jack fruit trees	1Nos(matured) 2Nos(matured) 3Nos(matured)	08-06-161	Katcha house	-2-
Total Area of the Land-								70-06-01		


 Assistant Settlement Officer
 W. Land Acquisition
 Revenue Department
 GARO Hills

6.2 Socio- Economic Profile of the Indirectly affected Respondents

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

Sl.no	Age of Respondents	No of Respondents	Percentage (%)
A	18-35	25	64.10
B	36-49	12	30.7
C	50-59	2	5.12
D	60-69	0	0
E	Above 70	0	0

The table 1 indicates the respondent's age groups. Majority of the respondent fall under the age groups of 18 to 49 years.

Table 2: Gender of Respondents		
Sl.no	Gender	Percentage (%)
a.	Male	97.43
b.	Female	2.56

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

Table 3: Level of Education of Respondents			
Sl.no	Education	No of Respondents	Percentage (%)
A	Illiterate	4	10.25
B	Primary (class V)	8	20.51
C	Upper primary (Class VIII)	3	7.69
D	Secondary	13	33.33
E	High school	5	12.82
F	Others	6	15.38

Table 3 indicates the level of education of the respondents. From the table above it can be noted that majority are educated till Secondary School and few are educated above higher secondary. Many of the people here leave studies after Primary school to help their family to earn income and as many are poor they are unable to pursue higher studies.

Table 4: Occupation of Respondents		
Sl.no	Occupation	Percentage (%)
A	Farmers	5.12
B	Government Employee	
C	Business	82.05
D	Student	2.56
E	Casual Labourer	7.69
F	Daily wage worker	
G	Others	2.56

Table 4 indicates the major occupation of the respondents. The major occupational status of the respondents in the concerned area is small business outlets. Many are also observed to carry out activities like casual labourer and daily wage worker. This is evident as the proposed project site falls very close to a market area.

Much of the local produce are thereby sold in nearby markets like Hat Singimari and also exported to places like Singimari and Mankachar in Assam which is very close to the border.

The proposed site is therefore seen to be located close to an important commercial centre that caters to most of the needs of the people in this area. The market therefore provides employment and economic opportunities to many who earn their living through trade and commerce. The market not only caters to the local residents of Meghalaya but also to the residents of Assam.

Table 5 below shows that in terms of income majority earn annual income between Rs. 50,000 to Rs.1,00,000 .While few earn less than 25,000 annually. The reason for an average annual income for the majority can be attributed to the booming market.

Table 5: Annual Income of respondents		
Sl.no.	Income per annum	Percentage (%)
A	Less the Rs. 25,000	2.56
B	>Rs. 25,001- less than Rs. 50.000	28.20
C	>Rs. 50,001- less than Rs. 75,000	33.33
D	>Rs. 75,001- less than Rs. 1,00,000	25.64
E	>Rs. 1,00,001	10.25

6.3 Utility and Accessibility of Inter-State Travel

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

The close proximity to the border with Assam hence makes it easy for the local people to go into adjoining areas of Assam. Also the main highway adjacent to the proposed site leads to Singimari a commercial centre which is only about a 1 km away. Mankachar an important commercial centre in Assam is also about 10 Kms from the proposed site. Many therefore travel on a daily or weekly basis for various purposes.

Table 6: Primary Purpose of Visit to Assam			
Sl.no	Primary purpose of Visit to Assam	No of Responses	Percentage (%)
A	Marketing	37	61.66
B	Casual labourer	2	5.12
C	Medical accessibility	10	16.66
D	Accessibility to Education	3	5
E	Trading	8	13.33
F	Daily wager		

Table 6 above shows the primary purpose of the respondents travel to Assam. It can be noted that majority travel mainly for marketing purpose. Medical accessibility is another important reason for their travel to Singimari in Assam as there are no good hospitals in the area with proper facilities. The other purpose also includes trading of goods, educational accessibility and casual labour works. With infrastructure like food processing unit present across in Assam, most of the raw materials like cashew nut, jackfruits are exported for processing.

Table 7: Mode of Transportation to Assam		
Sl.no	Mode of transportation	Percentage (%)
a	Public transportation	60.41
b	Private transportation	20.83
c	By foot	18.75

Table 7 above indicates that majority use the public transportation to travel to Assam. Transport services from both Assam and Meghalaya like buses, local Sumo service, auto, etc. are seen to be plenty in the area. Those travelling to Assam mainly use the main state highway. There are many who even travel on foot to the adjoining Assam areas. Many who travel on foot on a daily basis use the village/ interior roads to travel to adjoining Assam areas for various purposes like marketing, daily wage, etc.

Sl.no	Purpose of visit	No of Responses	Percentage (%)
a	Trading of goods	39	62.90
b	Driving	7	11.29
c	Casual Labourer	7	11.29
d	Daily wage	9	14.51
e	Others	0	0

Table 8 shows the primary purpose of visit by the people from Assam to this area. It is observed from the above table that trading of goods is the primary purpose here. The traders from Assam sell their goods in the Singimari, Halidayganj. The presence of market hence provides employment and economic opportunities therefore we can see that casual labourer, daily wagers and driving are the other major reasons for their visit to the area.

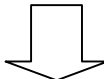

Sl. No.	In Flow 	From	Out Flow 	From
1.	Vegetables	Assam : Mankachar, Singimari	Betel nut	Bollongre Tangaon
2.	Rice		Jack fruit	
3.	Groceries		Stones	
4.	Fish			
5.	Hard ware materials			
6.				

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

The findings show that the major produce of the area are betel nut and jack fruit. These products are exported to nearby markets in Assam and also Bangladesh. The peak season for export of betel nut falls between the months of January and March. Sand stones however are the major export to Bangladesh.

There are no foods processing units in nearby areas of Meghalaya hence produce like jack fruit, betel nut are taken to Assam for processing.

People from Assam trading in Singimari, adjoining markets and places within the state of Meghalaya has to pay a Market Day Fee amounting to Rs 10 to Rs 20 market day or Rs 1000 on a yearly basis and depending on the goods which is collected by the Garo Hills Autonomous District Council. This fee is collected from every trader, even the traders from Meghalaya.

Table 10: Concerns About People Coming from Outside of the State		
Sl.no	Concerns about people coming from outside of the state	Percentage (%)
a	Theft	30.18
b	Influx	32.07
c	Inter- marriage	26.41
d	Safety	5.66
e	Social Mischief	5.66
f	No concerns	0

Table 10 above shows the concern of the respondents about people coming into Meghalaya from outside. Majority of the respondents said that they have not encountered a problem with the Assam people. However there have been growing concerns in the recent times with regards to more and more people coming into Meghalaya for settlement purpose from outside state. This was observed with many settlements along the border areas mainly throughout the way from Halidayganj to Tura where there are many stone quarries present.

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

6.4 Phase Wise Assessment of Proposed Construction Project

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

Sl.no	Awareness level	Percentage (%)
a	Yes	38.46
b	No	61.53

Table 11 shows that majority of the respondents were not aware about the proposed project to be set up in Halidayganj, Singimari Tri-Junction. Few of them knew of the setting up of the proposed project. However the people were not clear on how the proposed project was going to function and what services it was going to deliver.

Sl.no	Feeling about the construction of an Entry and Exit Point	No of Responses	Percentage (%)
A	Good	37	95
B	Bad		
C	Okay	2	5
D	No response		

Table 12 describes the feeling of the people on the setting up of an Integrated Facilitation Centre cum Entry and Exit Point. Most of the respondents feel that the proposed project will be favourable for the residents of Bologre, Halidayganj as a whole.

Majority of the respondents are of the view that the Integrated Facilitation Centre cum Entry and Exit Point key function should be to keep a check on illegal immigration which has become a major issue today with rise in population, changing demographics and encroachment along the border areas. The respondents also felt the need for check on illegal flow of trades, goods and check on criminal intent as well so as to curb social evils. This in turn will also help the police department to greatly detect criminals and various unlawful activities.

Many believe that the Integrated Facilitation centre cum Entry and Exit Point will strengthen and improve the safety of the people in the village and criminal activities like theft; harassment etc. will be brought under control.

The construction of an Integrated Facilitation Centre cum Entry and Exit Points hence is expected to prevent illegal immigration and encroachment of land within the state of Meghalaya.

The proposed project is also expected to bring employment and economic opportunities for the local people and also bring systematic economic transactions thereby bringing growth to the market.

Sl.no	Problem likely to come up during the construction phase	Percentage (%)
a	Non Utilisation of land	2.56
b	Environmental pollution	23.07
c	Resistance from People	12.82
d	Incompletion of work	2.56
e	Others	
f	No problem	58.99

Table13 show the likely problem that may come during the Construction phase. The majority of the respondents stated that there won't be any problem as such during construction. However there were few who stated that there might be resistance from people who are directly affected. The others include non-utilisation of land and environmental pollution.

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

Chapter 6

Public Hearing

The MIG had conducted a Public hearing on the 30th of August, 2016 in Halidayganj PWD I.B at 11:30 a.m as part of the Social Impact Assessment study under the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 notified by the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India.

The programme was chaired by Shri Aiban Swer, Director MBDA & OSD, MIG in the presence of Miss P.T.D Sangma (MCS) Extra Assistant Commissioner (Revenue) Tura, Shri Q. C. B. Sangma, Range Officer, West Garo Hills District, Miss Yvette P. G. Momin, Tourism Officer, West Garo Hills District, the Nokma of Bollongre village and the general public.

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

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

Miss P. T. D Sangma (MCS), EAC (Revenue) Tura, stated that MIG, SIA Unit has done the survey and public hearing was being held to clarify and summarize the report in front of the people. The Social Impact Assessment was completed thereafter an experts group would look into the findings of the report and thereby analyse and find the steps needed to be taken by the government after which the land acquisition process would be done.

Shri Grenier G. Momin C&RD stated that in the initial stage they have visited the area many times with officials from different departments for identifying the proposed land. The survey was also carried out with the Garo Hills Autonomous District Council and MIG SIA unit. Following which Public Hearing is being conducted in order to get feedback from the general public.

Shri Q.C.B Sangma, Range Officer, West Garo Hills District, added that the area had more number of trees earlier but now the forest cover has reduced due to issues like timber smuggling and increase in population. He shared his disappointment over the issue. He felt that the proposed project could look into these issues and it would be boon for the community.

Miss. Yvette G Momin Tourist officer said that the proposed project would bring all the departments under one roof including tourism department which would help in guiding the community to work together. It would also stop smuggling through the check point and also improve business prospects in the area.

Miss Elicebond K Sangma (MIG, SIA volunteer) read out the major findings and recommendation from the Social Impact Assessment Draft Report.

Shri Grenier G. Momin (APO, Selsella Block Office) then summarized the draft report in Bengali for the public.

Villagers View

On behalf of Nokma (Nogen), the Government officials and villagers were welcomed to the programme. He then added that the settlers in the proposed site were concerned about their resettlement options and he didn't have any answer to their queries. In the presence of all the officials requested the SIA team to explain about the resettlement and rehabilitation to the public.

Smti Rohina Das said that she was very poor and was working as a kitchen staff cleaner in a hotel. She had bought land from the Nokma after working hard and the proposed project would lead to her resettlement. Smti Das urged the Government to help in terms of resettlement.

Shri Raju said that he did not have any knowledge of resettlement after the completion of the project. He stated that his family did not have any other land for resettlement and so asked for a resettlement area. If the government wanted to put some government offices then it should be put in the area where people are not residing and the place is free.

Shri Bongo Basi is working in Tura but his family stays in Singimari and they do not have any alternative land. They are worried about their livelihood and resettlement.

Smti Saroti Rishi stated that she has three daughters. She is a single parent and the sole bread winner in her family. She also related that her house was washed away by a flood as was many others' houses. As such, they were facing problems of resettlement.

Smt. P.T.D Sangma, asked the Nokma and the public if anyone has brought the Nokma's documents. She questioned the Nokma's papers whether it was on a blank paper or written by own to the people. Shri Nogen Sangma replied that no one had brought the Nokma's document. He then clarified that the Nokma document was provided by the previous Nokma and it was given to only 4 people when they had come asking to settle there. Further, his father earlier gave a document to Smti Tara and he in turn gave another document to the people. With this regard the earlier Nokma had issued the document however in due course the Nokma document was misused and provided to other new settlers without the consent of the Nokma. He also added that the Nokma document was issued in simple paper with not much written on it.

Shri Aiban Swer OSD, MIG concluded the Public Hearing by saying that since the concerns, suggestions and views of the people has been heard, the SIA Unit would produce the same in the report and it would be submitted to the government. After the submission of the report, the Authority would check into how the affected people could be helped in terms of resettlement and rehabilitation. Information would hence be also provided to the affected people on the site.

The authority would also look into the matter of giving compensation to the people who have provided the land and would also discuss on the mitigation problems of the people who are residing without proper documents

A discussion was held after the Public Hearing to discuss the Nokma's documents. The representative of the Nokma said that the Nokma did not have a document, however the people who have been allotted land have a crude outline of the area. It was clarified that in these documents given to people the Nokma should include that these beneficiaries cannot transfer/give any parts of that area to any other person not even to their relatives. The EAC present there cautioned the Nokma from issuing Nokma documents without prior scrutiny or verification as it will create a problem in future.

The Nokma said that the affected people asked for an alternate site to resettle on from him and the EAC clarified that no such step should be taken as the issue of resettlement would be handled by the District Authority. Shri Aiban Swer suggested that the affected people be provided with temporary settlements. Keeping this in view he stated that why not the Nokma provide one of their alternate land for resettlement purpose.

Conclusion:

With lots of positive interaction and discussion, comments and feedback the villagers of Bollongre, Halidayganj were ready to accept the Integrated Facilitation Centre cum Entry and Exit Point. Through the discussion, it was also found that the Nokma doesn't have any record of whom they have issued the Nokma document for the purpose of stay therein. The only important issue however was the resettlement and rehabilitation of the people residing in the proposed site which needs to be chalked out.

Pictures from the Public Hearing:

Photo: Public Hearing at Halidayganj PWD I.B, West Garo Hills District.



Photo: Public Hearing at Halidayganj PWD I.B, West Garo Hills District.



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

Chapter7

Major Findings

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

- The proposed site is a suitable place and holds importance for the said project as it is one of the main junctions connecting Mankachar in Assam to Halidayganj in Meghalaya. The route (Agia, Medhipara, Phulbari and Tura road) adjacent to the proposed site is widely used by the people of Halidayganj in Meghalaya and Hat-Singimari, Mankachar in Assam as it is the main route that cuts across small towns like Phulbari and Tikrikilla in Meghalaya and connects Agia, Goalpara and Guwahati in Assam.
- The study brings to light the majority of the residents settled in the proposed site are from Assam, who migrated to Meghalaya due to constant floods. Their houses in Assam were washed away as their settlement was next to a river. In these exigent settlement conditions the majority of these residents do not have valid land documents.
- However during interview, majority responded that they have received the Nokma document and claimed that they have bought the land from the Nokma.
- The aspiration of the land owner Smt. Songjak Ch. Marak is that instead of land compensation one of her family member could be given a job as per educational credentials in the proposed office to be set up.
- The aspirations of the families who do not have an alternate land and many of whom are from Assam settled in the proposed site is mainly resettlement and want the concerned authority to look into their grievances.
- Majority of the respondents who travel to Assam use both the main state highway and the village interior roads for trading, marketing, and other purposes like medical accessibility, educational accessibility, trading, visiting family members, etc.
- Majority of the respondents felt that the Integrated Facilitation Centre cum Entry and Exit Point should function effectively and efficiently on checking influx, illegal immigration, illegal flow of goods and services, vehicles, and criminal intention.
- Majority of the respondents felt that after construction of the proposed project, the relationship and understanding between the people of the two states will improve.
- Though the proposed project may address severe problems like illegal immigration and illegal flow of trades and goods, there are some concerns of the respondents who fear that on

completion of the proposed project, registration for arrival and departure at the point may be difficult, over payment of fee and poor maintenance may cause difficulties to the local people.

- After the completion of the proposed project, majority of the respondent felt that the project will have a better impact on the village in term of community way of living and safety. This proposed construction may likely address the issue of encroachment from people of Assam and most importantly illegal immigration from Bangladesh into Meghalaya.
- The study also shows that majority of the respondents run small business outlets. It is learnt that many come from across Assam for trading in the market and to work as labourers and daily wage workers. Hence it is important to keep in mind that the proposed construction does not affect the market flow and also the small traders of the area as many depend on economic relations.
- Majority of the people have said that people from Assam come into their village and adjoining areas for trading of goods, as casual labourers and daily wage workers. Due to the large in-flow of labour, the cost of labour in the market is cheap.
- It can be noted that the traders from Assam, big or small, may find it difficult to enter freely into Meghalaya and this may likely make things coming from Assam like vegetables, rice, utensils, hardware materials etc more expensive. Also restrictions on labour coming from Assam may increase the cost of labour in the market.
- Majority of the respondents felt that the construction of the proposed Integrated Facilitation Centre cum entry and exit point in the area will create a better market competition.

Chapter 8

Social Impact Management Plan

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

- At the outset the Social Impact Assessment Unit would like to state that proper compensation / rehabilitation/ resettlement needs to be awarded to the directly and indirectly affected families who are both Title and Non-Title holders of the land as per the First Schedule and Second Schedule of The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013. As per this there are 5 landowners which are title holders of the land with 23 others (See Chart 1) who are Non- Title users of the land.
- Compensation along with solatium (Section 27-30) needs to be awarded to all families once title to land has been settled by the Office of the Deputy Commissioner South West Garo Hills District (Revenue Branch).
- Resettlement of all families directly living in the project site must be awarded to these families. Also, these families may also seek awards such as residential houses under the Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) under Schedule I and II of the Act. If there is extensive damage to the adjoining land the owners and tenants of the lands also need to be resettled.
- Also, steps must be taken to ensure that damage to structures, agricultural land is minimum to the households living in and around the project site. And if it is so then a proper compensation for their losses must be made.
- Compensation should be paid for the loss of structures like shops and houses. Also, as these shops are the major source of the households' income, it must be ensured that the acquisition of this land does not result in their destitution. Therefore a proper rehabilitation plan must be made for these affected families.
- As most of the settlers on the land are migrants from outside of the state, proper action should be taken to ensure that there security and dignity are maintained.
- 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.

- Develop appropriate benefits for non-beneficiary community members residing in the project area. Benefits to be taken into consideration to include energy supply, installation of transformers, employment by giving the locals priority in terms of job allocations especially for activities requiring non-skilled labor.
- A proper TOR must be worked out on their rehabilitation as well as resettlement.
- The Nokma document at present is found to not have any select guide lines as such for the purpose of its issuance or for its use. It is thereby important to look into this matter and frame select guidelines for the same which in turn will help to stop its misuse.
- As the concerned area in question shares a large stretch of border area with Assam, it begs the question on how the Integrated Facilitation Centre cum Entry and Exit Point will keep a check on the entire stretch of the border area with many interior village roads to access into the state of Meghalaya.
- The site is suitable for the said project and there is no such suitable alternative land nearby. The land in question hence can be acquired by the concerned authority looking into the grievances of the affected people.

Chapter 9

Conclusion

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

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

The infiltration and immigration problem is one major issue that causes great threat to the socio economic cultural and political aspect of the society today. Increase in population and shortage of resources and opportunities, change in demographic profile and socio political system as major issues arising of it. The facilitation centre is therefore expected to be vital in addressing such issues. The restrictions on traders and labourers from across the state may likely increase the demand of the traders and labourers from within the state and hence this may benefit the economy as a whole.


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

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

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


सत्यमेव जयते

The Gazette of Meghalaya

EXTRAORDINARY
PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

No. 71 Shillong, Tuesday, June 30, 2015 9th Asadha, 1937 (S. E.)

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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website - <http://megcons.gov.in/gz/gzextra.asp>

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

GOVERNMENT OF MEGHALAYA
REVENUE & DISASTER MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT.

No.RDA.74/2015/10 *Dated Shillong, the 3rd February, 2016.*

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

To The Deputy Commissioner
West Garo Hills District, Tura.

Subject Acquisition of land for the purpose of entry and exit point at
Singimari Tri-junction under West Garo Hills.

Sir,

I am directed to forward herewith the Notification Under Section 4(2) of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 bearing No.RDA. 74/2015/11 dt. 3.2.2016 in both English and Garo in respect of the above mentioned land for favour of publication both in English and Garo Newspapers respectively in circulation in the locality without waiting for the publication in the Meghalaya Gazette.

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

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

Yours faithfully,

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

Memo. No.RDA.74/2015/10-A *Dated Shillong, the 3rd February, 2016.*

Copy to:-

1. The Director, Printing and Stationery, Meghalaya, Shillong. A typescript copy of the Notification No.RDA. 74/2015/11 dt. 3.2.2016 is sent herewith for favour of publication in the extra ordinary issue of the Meghalaya Gazette and to supply 20 printed extra copies to this Department for necessary action and records.
2. The State Informatic Officer, NIC Shillong. A typescript copy of the Notification No.RDA. 74/2015/11, dt. 3.2.2016 is sent herewith with a request to kindly upload the said notification in this Department's Website www.meg_revenueadm.gov.in for information of all concerned.
3. The Secretary, GHADC, West Garo Hills, Tura 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.

By order etc.,

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

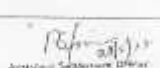
Annexure3: Statement of land proposed for setting up of Integrated Facilitation Centre cum Entry and Exit Point at Halidayganj, Singimari Tri-junction.

ANNEXURE - I

Annexure-B

Statement of Land Proposed for setting up of facilities (entry/ exit) and Exit point in West Garo Hills District

Sr. No.	Name of Land Owner	Location	Patta No.	Bag No.	Class of land	Kind of trees	No. of trees	Area of land	Type of Houses	No. of houses
1.	Smt. Sanku Ch Marak, Nalima, Belongre Aiding	Belongre, (Singimari Tri-junction)	Nalima Aiding	-	-	Teak Mango trees Jack fruit trees Non-yat trees Coconut trees Betel nut trees	24 Nos. (matured) 23 Nos. (matured) 20 Nos. (matured) 22 Nos. (matured) 4 Nos. (matured) 17 Nos. (matured)	00-06-25	-	-
2.	Smt. Thelish Ch Marak	Belongre, (Singimari Tri-junction)	22	25	1 st Trade use	Teak Mango trees Jack fruit trees Non-yat trees Coconut trees	3 Nos. (matured) 3 Nos. (matured) 3 Nos. (matured) 7 Nos. (matured) 3 Nos. (matured)	00-26-121	Pura (Assam type)	4
3.	Smt. Rajsh Marak	Belongre, (Singimari Tri-junction)	64	66	1 st class Homestead	Teak	1 (matured)	00-06-576	Semi-Pucca (Assam type)	3
4.	Smt. Rajsh B Marak	Belongre, (Singimari Tri-junction)	52	67	1 st class Homestead	Jack fruit trees Betel nut trees Mango trees	2 Nos. (matured) 2 Nos. (matured) 2 Nos. (matured)	00-06-133	Semi-Pucca (Assam type)	4
5.	Smt. Karam Mohal T Sangma	Belongre, (Singimari Tri-junction)	20	23	1 st class Homestead	Teak Betel nut trees Mango trees Jack fruit trees	4 Nos. (matured) 2 Nos. (matured) 5 Nos. (matured) 2 Nos. (matured)	00-36-06	Katcha house	2
6.	Smt. Rajsh B Marak	Belongre, (Singimari Tri-junction)	64	71	1 st class Homestead	Teak Mango trees Jack fruit trees	1 No. (matured) 1 No. (matured) 2 Nos. (matured)	00-06-141	Katcha house	2
Total Area of the Land-								70-04-01		


 Assistant Subdivision Officer
 W. Land Acquisition
 Halidayganj Entry Point
 C. H. & D. T. S.

Annexure 4: Public notice for conducting Public Hearing at PWD I.B, Halidayganj, West Garo Hills.



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

Email: migshillong@gmail.com

No: MIG/159/2016/483

Dated: Shillong 12th August 2016

Public Notice

The Meghalaya Institute of Governance has been notified as the State Social Impact Assessment (SIA) Unit to conduct Social Impact Assessment Study for acquisition of land measuring an area of about 11349.41 Sq. mtrs approximately (Exit Point and Exit Point) in Singimari Tri-Junction, West Garo Hills District for the purpose of setting up proposed Facilitation Centre.

In connection with this, a Public Hearing will be held at Halidayganj IB, West Garo Hills district at 11:00 am on the 30th of August, 2016.

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

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

d/c

Annexure 5: Participant's Present at The Public Hearing held on 30th Of August, 2016.

Attendance Sheet for the members present during Public hearing on Social Impact Assessment for Integrated Facilitation Centre cum Entry and Exit Point in Singimari-Tri Junction.

Date : 30th August 2016

Venue : Holidayganj I.B.

Time : 11:00 a.m

SL No.	Name	Designation	Contact No.	Signature
1	Isbran Sanyal	OSB (MIG)	9436109181	
2	Shri P. C. B. Sanyal	Large Forest Officer	8794903787	
3	Shri. Gauri Nanda	A.A. Pilsoda	8131870063	
4	Km. Yash P. C. G. Momin	Forest Officer, N.G.H.	9083621171	(Sitting)
5	Prasanna Boro	PROGRAMME ASSOCIATE MIG, SIA	8720802082	
6	SITTINGCHI. G. MOMIN	SIA	9862678710	
7	Kidibhondi ki Sanyal	SIA	8014618988	
8	Manoj Sanyal	Villager		
9	Nagesh Mohan	Nokna Son.	9436322579	
10	Harifuddin S.K.	G.S.R/PADA	9856506249	
11	Manoj Sanyal	Nokna Son.	9957575224	
12	Nandini Mohan	Villager	9011960857	N. Mohan
13	Nandini Sanyal	P.A (MIG)	-	
14	Prasanna Sanyal	Secretary	8011357474	
15	Sandy Prinsely	P.A (MIG)	7308732913	
16	Rajni Boro	SIA UNIT	8974488885	
17	A.R. Passal	SOCCO(I)	9862921023	
18	Jamen Sanyal	Villager		
19				

	Name	Designation	Ph. No	Signature
20.	Anthon Sangma	Villager		
21.	Kittkat Sangma	Villager		
22.	Sareuti Riaki			
23.	Shil Ali Mendel	LAND OWNERS UNCLE		
24.	Saiful Islam			
25.	Soni Harendra Sangma			
26.	md. Akbar Hossain			
27.	Dandaka	PWD CHOKIDAR		
28.	Munay Ali	C/S Halhadyap		
29.	Adiel Hague.			
30.				
30.	Raju. Das.			
31.	Ratir R Mark	Villager		
32.	Jetung M Mark	"		
33.	Prodeli Sangma	"		
34.	parbali Das	Daily wagen		
35.	Rina Das.	"		
36.	Abdul Kader	"		
37.	Saina babe	"		
38.	Manjeng Marak			
39.	Rinrok babe	"		
40.	Sonud janal	"		
41.	Pijishi marak			
42.	Petoi Marak			

Annexure 6: Semi-Structure Interview scheduled

MEGHALAYA INSTITUTE OF GOVERNANCE	
Interview schedule for the members of Village Authority/Village Council	
Place:	Date:
TOPIC FOR SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT:	
<i>Land acquisition of land for Entry and Exit Point and facilitation centre at Singimari Tri-Junction.</i>	
Impact Assessment	
How many people are involved in the land acquisition project?	
What types of land has been acquired for the project?	
What are the types of activities carried outside the surrounding proposed construction projects area?	
What are the people's opinions on this proposed construction project?	
What according to you are the problems that have cause the delay of the proposed construction project?	
What are the problems faced by the community due to lack of an entry and exit point with the area?	
How will this proposed construction project benefit the community as a whole?	
What according to you are the problems likely to come up from this proposed construction project during the phase of its construction and after?	
What according to you are the possible ways to address to problems likely to arise during the course of the project and after the project?	
What according to you are the social fears that may prevent the proposed project from carrying forward?	
Would you like to share any other opinion or suggestion on the proposed construction project?	

Thank you for your time.

Annexure7: Questionnaire for Indirectly Affected Respondents

MEGHALAYA INSTITUTE OF GOVERNANCE

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

Part A: PROFILE OF THE RESPONDENT (Indirectly affected)

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

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

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

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

	D	Daily wagers	
	E	Others	
12	Have you faced any kind of problem with the Assam People?		
	a	Yes	
	b	No	
	Remarks		
13	What are your concerns when people from outside come into the village?		
	a.	influx	
	b.	Social Mischief	
	c.	Inter-marriage	
	d.	Safety	
	e	Theft	
	f		
	g		
14	Do you have to pay a fee for trading in Market?		
	a	Yes	
	b	No	
	c	Never	
15	If yes, how much and how many times do you pay?		
	a.	Once a month	
	b.	Every market day	
	c.	Annually	
16	Who collect this trading fee from you?		
17	Do other people from other states have to pay a fee for trading in?		

	a	Yes				
	b	No				
	c	Never				
18	How much do they pay for trading?					
19	To whom do they pay the trading fee?					
20	What is the main produce of this area?					
	Is the produce exported out?		Yes :	No :	Where:	
21	In Flow of goods		From		Out flow of Goods	From
	1)				1)	
	2)				2)	
	3)				3)	
22	What are the different sources of livelihood undertaken for your income ?					
	A	Horticulture				
	B	Piggery				
	C	Fishery				
	D	Dairy Farming				
	E	Others				
23	Income per annum					
	A	Less than Rs. 25,000				
	B	> Rs. 25,001- less than Rs. 50,000				
	C	> Rs. 50,001- less than Rs. 75,000				
	d	> Rs. 75,001- less than Rs. 1,00,000				

	e	> Rs. 1,00,000	
What do you feel about the construction of an Entry and Exit point?			
24	a	Good	
	b	Bad	
	c	Okay	
How will the market flow on setting up of E&E point?			
25	a	It will make it better	
	b	It will make it worse	
	c	No change	
How will it affect the relations between the people on both sides of the EnE			
26	a.	It will make it better	
	b	It will make it worse	
	c	No change	
What according to you are the reasons for such feeling?			
27	a		
	b		
What according to you are the ways in which an entry and exit point should function?			
28	A	Check on illegal immigration	
	B	Check on illegal flow of trades and goods	
	C	Check on criminal intent	
	D	Others	
Will the construction of an E&E Point affect community life of the people in the village?			
29	a.	Yes	
	b.	No	

	C	No Change	
30	Will the construction of an E&E Point affect the safety of the people in the village?		
	A	It will make it better	
	b.	It will make it worse	
	c.	No change	
31	What according to you are the problems that may come up during the construction work?		
	a	Non utilization of land	
	b	Environment problem	
	c	Resistance from people	
	d	Incompletion of work	
	e	Others	
32	What according to you is the problem that may arise after the construction of E&E point?		
	a	Traffic congestion	
	b	Noise pollution	
	c	Difficulty in registration for arrival and departure	
	d	Over payment of fee	
	e	Employment of outsider	
	f	Poor maintenance	
	g	Loss of good rapport on both side	
	h	Others	
33	What according to you are the ways to address the problems?		
	a.		
	b		
34	What are your aspirations from the said project?		

	a	
	b	

Thank you for your time

Annexure 8: Questionnaire for Directly Affected Respondents

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

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

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

16	Do you have a land of your own?				
	a	Yes			
	b	No			
Part B : Impact Assessment in the Proposed Land (Directly Affected)					
Type of Land					
17	a	Barren Land			
	b	Agricultural land	Subsistence	Commercial	Both
	c	Settlement area			
	d	Forest			
	e	others			
Property Characteristic					
18		Nos.	Pucca	Semi Pucca	Kutcha
	House				
	School				
	Shop				
	Place of Worship				
	Wall				
	Trees				
	Others Specify				
Relation to Property					
19	a	own			
	b	Rented			
Land Ownership					
20					

	a	Traditional					
	b	Leased					
	c	Free Hold					
	Remarks						
21	Number of years you have resided in this area?						
	a	0-5	0-10	0-20	0-30	0-40	0-50
	Remarks						
22	Do you have an alternate land of your own? **						
	Yes			No			
	If Yes, where?						
	Do you intend to resettle there?						
	If No what are your plans for resettlement?						
	Resettlement Preference						
	a	In the same district					
	b	near the present home					
c	Not considered yet						
23	Do you feel the need for the construction of E&E ?			Yes		No	
	If Yes, Why ?						
	If No, Why ?						
24	How do you think the coming of E&E will affect your day to day activity?						

25	what according to you are the benefit that you may acquire from this said project?	
26	What are your fears from the said project?	
27	What are your aspirations from the project ?	
28	Project Impact (Observation)	
	a	Relocation
	b	Loss of Jobs/ employment
	c	
	d	
	e	
	f	
Part C: IMPACT ASSESSMENT (Directly Affected)		

1	Are you aware about the construction of Entry and Exit point in your Village?	
	a	Yes
	b	No
2	Do you travel into Assam?	
	a	Yes
	b	No
3	How often do you go or cross towards the Assam border?	
	a	Everyday
	b	Once in a week
	c	Twice or more in a month
4	What is the primary purpose of your visit to Assam?	
	a	Marketing
	b	Casual Labourer
	c	Medical accessibility
	d	Accessibility for education
	d	Trading
	e	Daily Wage
f	Others	
5	If yes, what are the problems faced by you?	
	a.	Unavailability of transport
	b.	Payment made to people in authority
	c.	

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

	a	Trading of Goods	
	b	Driving	
	c	Casual Labourer	
	d	Daily wagers	
	e	Others	
12	Have you faced any kind of problem with the Assam People?		
	a	Yes	
	b	No	
	Remarks		
13	What are your concerns when people from outside come into the village?		
	a.	Influx	
	b.	Social Mischief	
	c.	Inter-marriage	
	d.	Safety	
	e	Theft	
14	Do you have to pay a fee for trading in Market?		
	a	Yes	
	b	No	
	c	Never	
15	If yes, how much and how many times do you pay?		
	a.	Once a month	
	b.	Every market day	
	c.	Annually	
16	Who collects this trading fee from you?		

		Do people from other states have to pay a fee for trading in?				
17	a	Yes				
	b	No				
	c	Never				
18	How much do they pay for trading in					
19	To whom do they pay the trading fee?					
20	What is the main produce of this area ?					
	Is the produce exported out ?		Yes :	No :	Where:	
21	In Flow of goods		From	Out flow of Goods		From
	1)			1)		
	2)			2)		
	3)			3)		
		What do you feel about the construction of an Entry and Exit point?				
22	a	Good				
	b	Bad				
	c	Okay				
		How will the market flow on setting up of E&E point?				
23	a	It will make it better				
	b	It will make it worse				
	c	No change				
24	How will it affect the relations between the people on both sides of the EnE					

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

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

Thank you for your time