

# STATE SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT AUTHORITY

**Punjabi University, Patiala**

Draft Social Impact Assessment Report  
&  
Draft Social Impact Management Plan  
of

Land Acquisition for completion of 60 meters wide road of sectors 90-91 as per approved Master Plan of S.A.S. Nagar.

Submitted

to:

Department of Housing and Urban Development,  
Government of Punjab,  
Chandigarh

**November 2019**



ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ, ਪਟਿਆਲਾ  
**PUNJABI UNIVERSITY, PATIALA**

(Established Under Punjab Act No.35 of 1961)

## Contents

<b>Topic</b>	<b>Page No.</b>
<b>Introduction</b>	<b>1-15</b>
<b>Team Composition, Approach, Methodology and Schedule of SIA</b>	<b>16-21</b>
<b>Land Assessment</b>	<b>22-29</b>
<b>Socio-Economic and Cultural Profile of Affected Area</b>	<b>30-32</b>
<b>Social Impacts</b>	<b>33-38</b>
<b>Costs and Benefits Analysis</b>	<b>39-41</b>
<b>Social Impact Management Plan</b>	<b>42-45</b>
<b>Annexure I</b>	<b>47-57</b>
<b>Annexure II</b>	<b>58-63</b>
<b>Questionnaire</b>	<b>64-77</b>

## INTRODUCTION

### I. Context and the Background

The present study “Social Impact Assessment of Land Acquisition for completion of 60 meters wide road of sectors 90-91 as per approved Master Plan vide drawing no. DTP(S)1991/2008, dated 19/11/2008 in the area of Tehsil Mohali, district S.A.S Nagar was primarily initiated because it focuses on connectivity, traffic and congestion at sustainable living in era of rapid urbanisation. Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar is one of the smallest but highly urbanised districts in the state of Punjab. It is also commonly known as Mohali district. Forming the north eastern part of the state, it lies between 30.7046° N, 76.7179° E latitude and longitude. S.A.S.Nagar district was carved out of areas falling in Ropar and Patiala districts as the 18th district of Punjab on 14th April 2006. Because of its connectivity with the union territory of Chandigarh, the district has been formed to achieve growth of development as this area is emerging as a major I.T. hub of Northern India. The district includes Mohali, Kharar and Dera Bassi teshils. It is located in the north-east part of Punjab. The district includes 383 villages. Kharar block is the largest administrative unit of the district with 138 villages followed by Majri block with 116 villages and Derabassi block with 102 villages.

#### Urbanisation

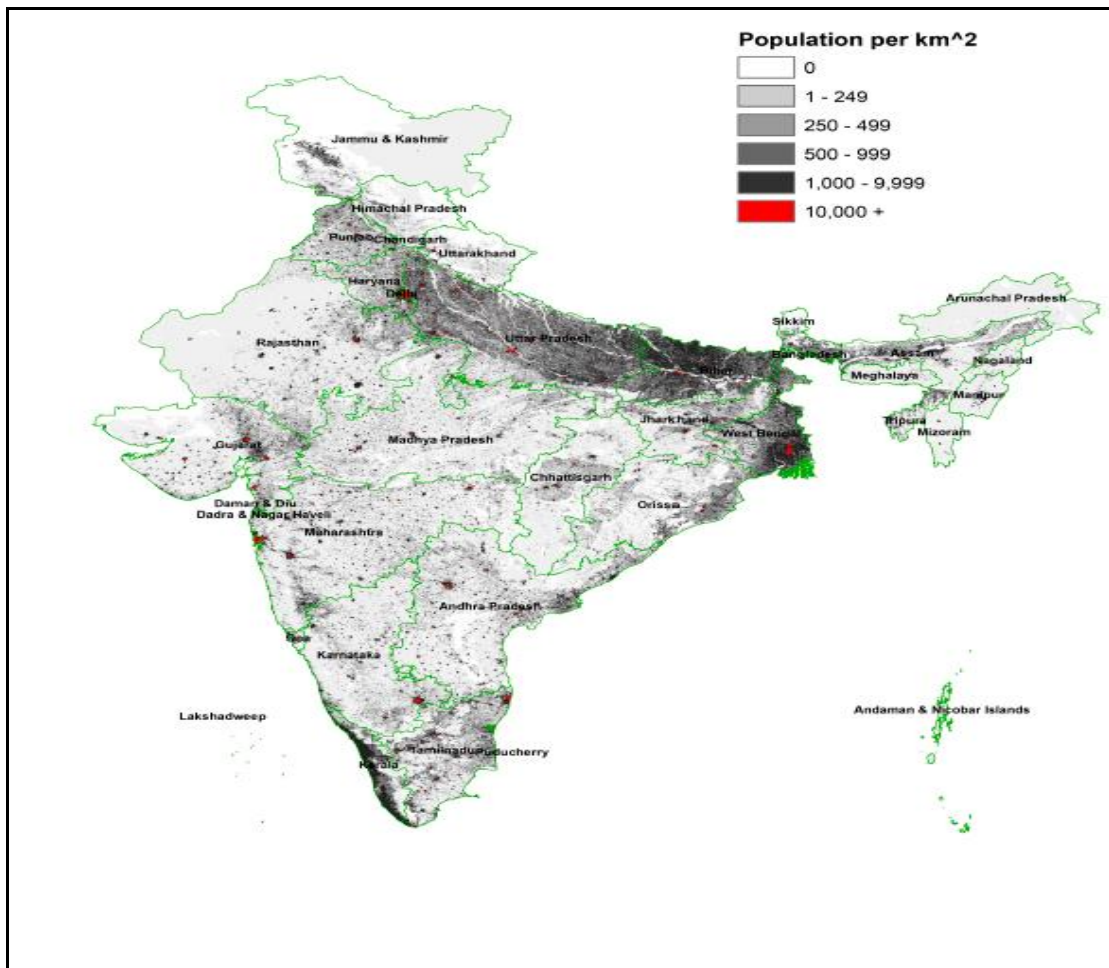
‘Urban’ area means the area with limited geographical area, inhabited by a largely and closely settled population, having many common interests and institutions, under a local government authorised by the State. Urbanization is a shift from rural to urban areas, the gradual increase in the proportion of people living in urban areas and the ways in which each society adapts to the change. The growth of urban centers is a result of multiple factors such as industrialization, economic causes, education and many more pull & push factors.

**Table 2.1: Data on Urbanization**

Urban Population					Decadal Growth Punjab	Increase in Population (2001 to 2011) S.A.S Nagar
<b>India</b>	<b>Punjab</b>	<b>S.A.S Nagar</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>Urban</b>		<b>32.08</b>
31.16	37.49	55.17	7.58	25.72		

Source: Census 2011

**Figure 2.1: Density of Population in India**



Source: Urbanization in India: Population and Urban Classification Grids for 2011 by Deborah Balk, Mark R. Montgomery, Hasim Engin, Natalie Lin, Elizabeth Major retrieved from [www.mdpi.com/journal/data](http://www.mdpi.com/journal/data).



## II. Project Area

### History

S.A.S Nagar attained the district status on 14th April, 2006 with Mohali as its headquarters vide Punjab Government Notification no.2/7/98-RE II (I)/3339 dated 4th April, 2006. It has been formed by including two tehsils namely, Kharar and SAS Nagar (Mohali) of Rupnagar district and one tehsil namely, Dera Bassi of Patiala district. Prior to this, S.A.S Nagar was part of Rupnagar district. It was the 18th district of Punjab.

Mohali town was initially conceived as an industrial town after reorganization of Punjab in 1966. Today, Chandigarh and SAS Nagar are joined cheek by jowl with only the boundary of Punjab and Chandigarh UT separating the two from each other. The original plan of S.A.S Nagar (Mohali) town is in fact an extension of architectural pattern of Chandigarh.

### Demographics

S.A.S Nagar district ranks 20th in area and 12th in population with contribution 3.6% of the total population of State. Dera Bassi is the most populous and S.A.S Nagar is the least populous tehsil. The average population size of village in the district (1,117) is lower than that of the state (1,425). Bar Majra (7,031) is the largest village in the district followed by Jagatpur (6,673) in the district. 5 villages in the district are large sized with a population of 5,000 or more<sup>1</sup>.

The decadal population growth rate in the district is 33.2 percent which is higher than the state (13.9%). S.A.S Nagar district is relatively more urbanized than the State with 54.8 percent of its population resides in urban areas compare to 37.5% of the State. The sex ratio in the district (879) is lower than the state (895). It ranks 16th among the districts in the state. The child sex ratio in the district (841) is lower than the state (846). It ranks 13th among the districts in the state. The district has 31.8 and 4.0 percent main workers and marginal workers respectively of total population.

<sup>1</sup> Census 2011 District Data Handbook, Series 4, Part XII-B, Directorate of Census Operations Punjab.

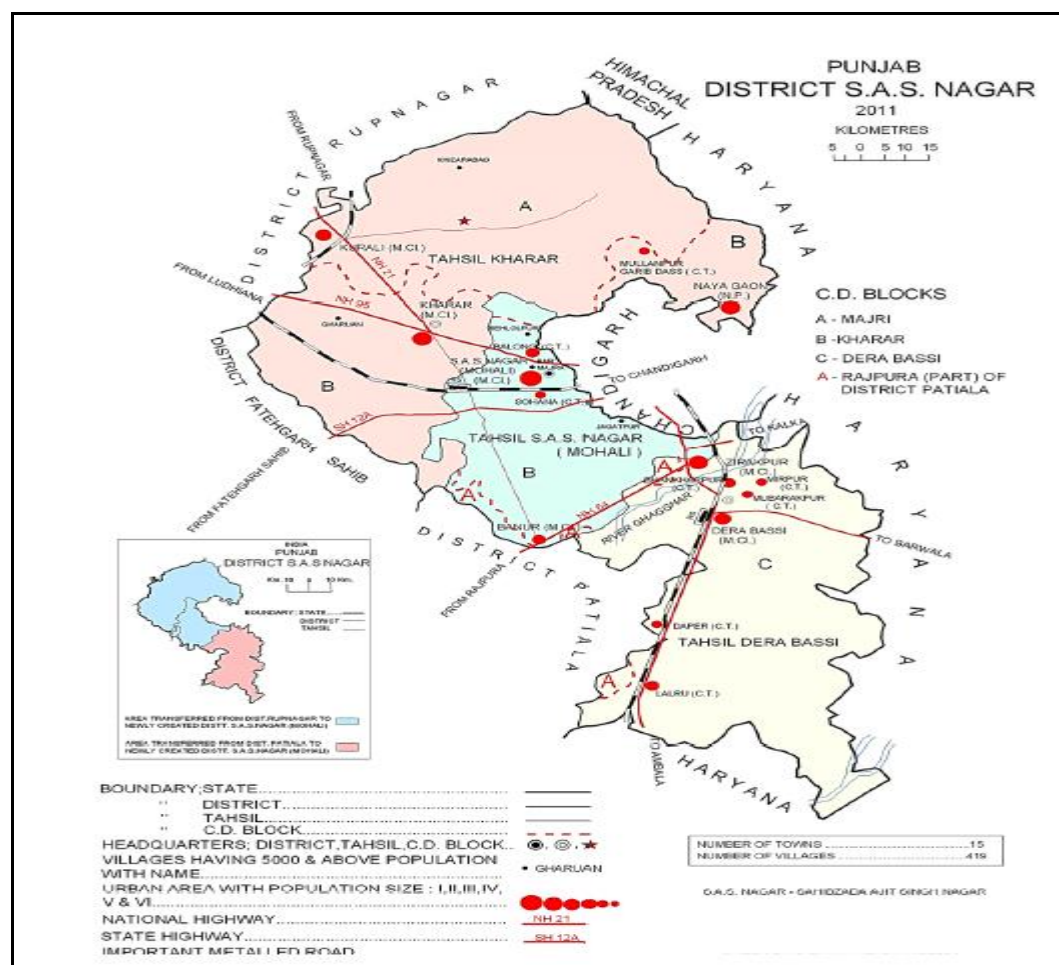
**Table 2.2: Demographics of S.A.S. Nagar**

City	Population		Households		Population Projection
	2001	2011	2011	2011	2021
S.A.S Nagar	<b>Total</b>	6,98,317	<b>Total</b>	9,94,628	
	<b>Rural</b>	4,27,044	<b>Rural</b>	4,50,017	<b>1,97,101</b>
	<b>Urban</b>	2,71,273	<b>Urban</b>	5,44,611	<b>13,21,721</b>

Source: Census Data handbooks, 2011

<http://www.esopb.gov.in/static/PDF/Publications/PopulationStat/PopulationStatistics-1971-2011.pdf>

**Figure 2.2: Showing Map of S.A.S. Nagar District**



Source: Census Handbook 2011

## II. Background of the Project

Government of Punjab had approved the Master Plan for S.A.S Nagar from 2006 to 2031. This Master Plan has the vision for developing S.A.S Nagar in terms of economic and population projections. Based on these projections planning has been made in advance. The vision for SAS Nagar is to create a 'premier township' in the Greater Mohali area of Punjab and as the benchmark for other towns in India to emulate. It will be a showcase environment for its citizens to live, work, play, learn and strike business deals. The strategies to achieve this vision are as follows:

- To develop SAS Nagar as the CBD and financial and administrative centre of the Greater Mohali area and the destination for business and centre for civic and cultural activities.
- To integrate the planning and development of S.A.S Nagar with Chandigarh and the adjoining towns.
- To provide a variety and range of housing types for the working and living community within the SAS Nagar.
- To provide world class infrastructure and utilities including a comprehensive transportation system facility that will satisfy the needs of the locals and foreign investors.
- To provide a high quality environmental living with emphasis on a whole range of supporting social facilities and mandatory open space provision.
- To provide good landscaping and to maximize the potential of the rivers and water bodies by injecting leisure activities along the banks.
- To provide good accessibility with efficient road system to the Chandigarh International Airport, the Railway station and adjoining towns and cities.
- To optimise the use of land around the International airport by safeguarding sufficient land around it for the aviation hub uses.
- To safeguard and enhance the premium land value along the major highways and high visibility locations.
- To create a conducive environment through a range of recreation facilities with golf courses, country clubs, sports complexes, parks and recreation open spaces.
- To develop modern retail, hotel and commercial facilities such as retail malls, entertainment, and shopping for the living community as well as the foreign tourist.

The CBD within SAS Nagar will be the nerve centre and the dominant focal point for the GMADA area.

- Develop world class educational and research institutions including medical colleges and hospitals as tourism drivers.
- To develop a whole range of social and other community facilities to support both the living and working community within the local plan area including religious temples.
- To ensure a high environmental quality by planning for only non-pollutive and eco-friendly industry.

### Population Projections

<b>Projected Population-2031</b>	<b>1295000</b>
<b>Projected Population-2056</b>	<b>1726500</b>
<b>Classification of Town</b>	<b>Metropolitan</b>
<b>Available land area (hec.)</b>	<b>16674</b>
<b>Gross Residential Density (Ppa)</b>	<b>175</b>

Source: [https://www.puda.gov.in/sites/default/files/SAS\\_rpt\\_2011.pdf](https://www.puda.gov.in/sites/default/files/SAS_rpt_2011.pdf)

The projected population for S.A.S Nagar is 1,295,000 by 2031 and 1,726,500 by 2056. Based on the projected population by 2031, some important planning parameters for S.A.S Nagar are:

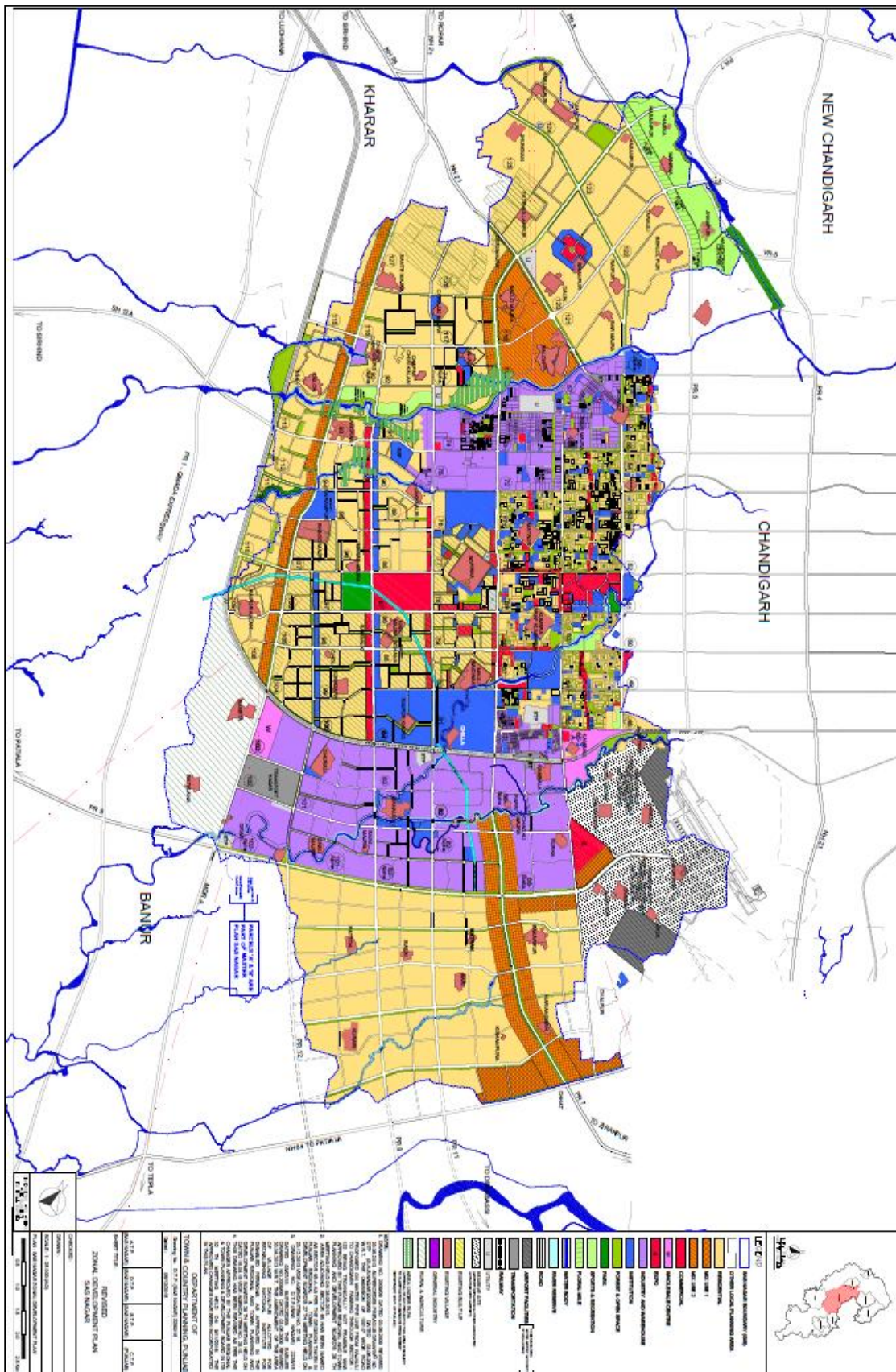
<b>Planning Element</b>	<b>Strategies</b>
<b>Residential Development</b>	<p>Ensure the provision of adequate good quality housing, which meets the needs of the citizen, allowing for a level of choice and diversity in accordance with affordability and cultural preference.</p> <p>Eradication of slum dwelling through setting aside adequate EWS housing.</p> <p>Ensure that neighborhoods provide a safe, clean, living environment, with an adequate level of amenities.</p>

Planning Element	Strategies
<b>Commercial Development</b>	Provide a comprehensive range of retail goods and commercial services that satisfy the needs of residents, tourist and business and position SAS Nagar as the CBD of the GMADA.
<b>Community Development</b>	Provide a comprehensive range of educational, health, recreational, religious, cultural, safety and government administration facilities of high quality and situated in convenient locations. Ensure that these facilities meet community needs, taking into consideration issues of migrant population and slum dwellers.
<b>Environment</b>	Manage development to ensure the sustainable use of resources and the provision of a clean, healthy and safe living environment.
<b>Urban Management</b>	A flexible planning approach, which provides the ability to respond effectively to changes in economic and social circumstances. The coordinated management of development and the delivery of services with participation by the community and the business sector so as to make SAS Nagar and attractive plan to live and to do business.

Keeping the Master Plan and its vision in mind Government of Punjab has decided completion of 60 meters wide road of sectors 90-91 as per approved Master Plan vide drawing no. DTP(S)1991/2008, dated 19/11/2008. For this Department of Housing and Urban Development (housing I Branch) Government of Punjab has notified the 7 Kanals 14 Marlas of land for acquisition at villages Sohana and Lakhnaur of tehsil and district S.A.S Nagar under the provisions to The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013.



Figure: Master Plan of S.A.S Nagar



### III. Developers Background

The Housing & Urban Development Department Punjab is entrusted with the responsibility of ensuring systemized and planned growth of urban areas providing adequate infrastructure, amenities and services to the citizens. The Department is mandated to frame policies, prepare plans and schemes for the growth of the urban areas as well as creation of investment opportunities by accelerating economic growth of cities and towns. Housing & Urban Development Department is headed by the Minister Incharge, Housing & Urban Development. The Additional Chief Secretary is the administrative head of the Department.

#### PUDA

The Punjab Urban Planning and Development Authority (PUDA) is Punjab's elite institution for the development of balanced urban growth. It was established in July 1995. During 2006-07 six Regional Development Authorities were established for planning & development of areas in their respective jurisdiction. PUDA working as an umbrella over these Regional Development Authority, prepares long term strategic plans, as well as detailed local-area plans, for physical development, and then coordinates and guides efforts to bring these plans to reality.

Prudent land use planning has enabled Punjab to enjoy strong economic growth and social cohesion, and PUDA ensures that sufficient land is safeguarded to support continued economic progress and future development.

#### The main Objectives of PUDA are:

- Carrying out integrated planning and physical development of declared urban areas.
- Formulating and submitting development plans, including capital investment plans.
- Undertaking the execution of development projects and schemes.
- Formulating and implementing urban land use policy.
- Developing environmental standards and preparing schemes for the environmental improvement of urban areas.
- Providing technical planning services.
- Preparation and implementation of regional Plans, Master plans, New township Plans and Town Improvement Schemes.

- Promoting research and development of new techniques in City planning, Urban Development and Housing Construction.
- To promote and secure better planning and development of the state.

### **GMADA**

Greater Mohali Area Development Authority, shortly known as GMADA, is state development authority of Punjab State, India. Its chairman is is chief minister of Punjab. GMADA have three functioning committees: executive committee, planning & design committee and Budget & Accounts Scrutiny Committee. GMADA works in Mohali, Banur, Zirakpur, Derabassi, Kharar, Mullanpur, Fatehgarh Sahib, Mandi Gobindgarh & Roopnagar.

## **IV. Social Impact Assessment**

As per section 4 of The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2013, a Social Impact Assessment study is required to be carried out before initiating land acquisition notifications under section 11 of the Act. The State Social Impact Assessment Authority, Punjabi University Patiala has been authorised to conduct Social Impact Assessment study for above said land acquisition.

Social Impact Assessment includes the processes of analyzing, monitoring and managing the intended and unintended social consequences, both positive and negative, of planned interventions (policies, programs, plans, projects) and any social change processes invoked by those interventions. Its primary purpose is to bring about a more sustainable and equitable biophysical and human environment.

### **The important features of this definition are that:**

1. The goal of social impact assessment is to bring about a more ecologically, socio-culturally and economically sustainable and equitable environment. SIA, therefore, promotes community development and empowerment, builds capacity, and develops social capital (social networks and trust).
2. The focus of concern of SIA is a proactive stance to development and better development outcomes, not just the identification or amelioration of negative or unintended outcomes. Assisting communities and other stakeholders to identify



development goals, and ensuring that positive outcomes are maximized, can be more important than minimizing harm from negative impacts.

3. The methodology of SIA can be applied to a wide range of planned interventions, and can be undertaken on behalf of a wide range of actors, and not just within a regulatory framework.
4. SIA contributes to the process of adaptive management of policies, programs, plans and projects, and therefore needs to inform the design and operation of the planned intervention.
5. SIA builds on local knowledge and utilizes participatory processes to analyze the concerns of interested and affected parties. It involves stakeholders in the assessment of social impacts, the analysis of alternatives, and monitoring of the planned intervention.
6. The good practice of SIA accepts that social, economic and biophysical impacts are inherently and inextricably interconnected. Change in any of these domains will lead to changes in the other domains. SIA must, therefore, develop an understanding of the impact pathways that are created when change in one domain triggers impacts across other domains, as well as the iterative or flow-on consequences within each domain. In other words, there must be consideration of the second and higher order impacts and of cumulative impacts.
7. In order for the discipline of SIA to learn and grow, there must be analysis of the impacts that occurred as a result of past activities. SIA must be reflexive and evaluative of its theoretical bases and of its practice.
8. While SIA is typically applied to planned interventions, the techniques of SIA can also be used to consider the social impacts that derive from other types of events, such as disasters, demographic change and epidemics.

SIA is best understood as an umbrella or overarching framework that embodies the evaluation of all impacts on humans and on all the ways in which people and communities interact with their socio-cultural, economic and biophysical surroundings. SIA thus has strong links with a wide range of specialist sub-fields involved in the assessment of areas such as: aesthetic impacts (landscape analysis); archaeological and

cultural heritage impacts (both tangible and non-tangible); community impacts; cultural impacts; demographic impacts; development impacts; economic and fiscal impacts; gender impacts; health and mental health impacts; impacts on indigenous rights; infrastructural impacts, institutional impacts; leisure and tourism impacts; political impacts (human rights, governance, democratisation etc); poverty; psychological impacts; resource issues (access and ownership of resources); impacts on social and human capital; and other impacts on societies. As such, comprehensive SIA cannot normally be undertaken by a single person, but requires a team approach.

## Objectives

- a. Assess whether the proposed acquisition serves public purpose.
- b. Estimate number of affected families and number of families among them likely to be displaced.
- c. Understand extent of land, public and private, houses, settlement and other common properties likely to be affected by the proposed acquisition.
- d. Understand extent of land acquired is bare minimum needed for the project.
- e. Analyze alternate place (if any).
- f. Study of social impacts, nature and cost of addressing them and impact of these costs on the overall cost of the project vis-à-vis its benefits.

## V. Justification of Public Purpose

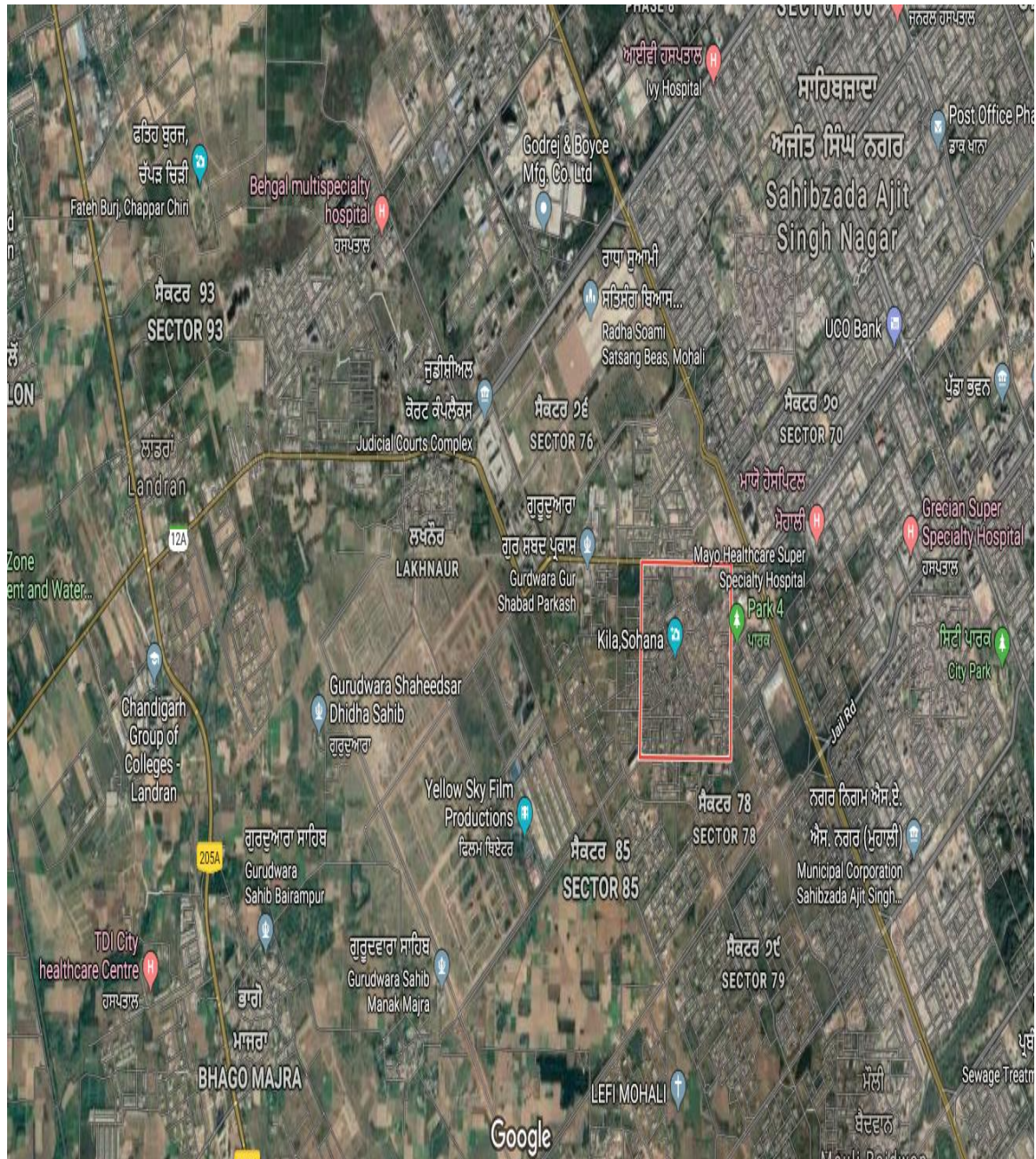
One of the key objectives of the Social Impact Assessment is to examine whether the proposed project serves as a public purpose project. The proposed land acquisition for completion of 60 meters wide road of sectors 90-91 as per approved Master Plan vide drawing no. DTP(S)1991/2008, dated 19/11/2008 in the area of Tehsil Mohali, district S.A.S Nagar is required for the following reasons:

- The population of Mohali city has witnessed a significant increase in the past; as a result there has been an ever increasing demand of land for housing in the city. With predictions of further rise in this demand, the residents of Mohali are bound to face serious problems in terms of congestion and traffic.
- Proposes to enhance the road connectivity.

## VI. Detail of Project Size and Location

The land for the proposed acquisition for Master Plan Road Project is located at villages Sohana and Lakhnaur in S.A.S Nagar. The total land required for the project measures 7 Kanals 14 Marlas.

**Figure 2.4: View of the Project Specific Area**



Source: Google Maps.

**Table 2.3: Details of Land Acquisition**

Village	Land(area in Kanal-Marl as)	Structures(In proposed Land)				Irrigation Coverage	Trees
		Private and Governmen t (approx.)	Residential	Commercial	Other		
<b>Sohana</b>	<b>6-13</b>	-	-	<b>1 Shed</b>	-	-	-
<b>Lakhnaur</b>	<b>1-1</b>	-	-		-	-	-

## VII. Examination of Alternatives

While conducting Social Impact Assessment study, alternatives have to be considered before finalizing the best suitable alternative for the respective project. According to the details provided by the requiring body, the land proposed to be acquired is the only suitable option. No other piece of land can be considered as an alternative to this site. The inputs for the selection that were provided by the requiring body have been verified by the SIA team during Transect Walk and field visits during the study.



## VIII Applicable Legislation and Policies

**Table 2.4: Regulations and legislations relevant to this project.**

Sr. No	Act / Rules	Purpose	Reason for Applicability	Authority
1.	The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation and Resettlement 2013	Fair and Transparent acquisition of land under well defined rules	This act will be applicable to as there will be acquisition of land.	Land Acquisition Collector
2.	Environment Protection Act-1986	To protect and improve overall environment	As all environmental notifications, rules and schedules are issued under this act.	MoEF, Gol; DoE, State Gov. CPCB; SPCB
3.	Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981	To control air pollution	This act will be applicable during different phases of construction	State Pollution Control Board
4.	Water Prevention and Control of Pollution Act 1974	To control water pollution by controlling discharge of pollutants as per the prescribed standards	This act will be applicable during pre and post construction phase	State Pollution Control Board
5.	Noise Pollution (Regulation and Control Act) 1990	The standards for noise for day and night have been promulgated by the MoEF for various land uses.	This act will be applicable as vehicular noise on project routes required to assess for future years and necessary protection measure need to be considered in design.	State Pollution Control Board
6.	Public Liability and Insurance Act 1991	Protection form hazardous materials and accidents.	Contractor need to stock hazardous material like diesel, Bitumen, Emulsions etc.	State Pollution Control Board

## **TEAM COMPOSITION, APPROACH AND SCHEDULE OF SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (SIA)**

### **I. Team Composition**

Financial Commissioner, Government of Punjab vide Notification No. 24/84/2013-LR-1/2344, dated 25/02/2014 had notified Department of Sociology and Social Anthropology, Punjabi University Patiala as State Social Impact Assessment Unit. The Collector, Land Acquisition GMADA had applied and provided details of land to be acquired to SSIA Authority, Punjabi University Patiala. In response to the SIA request and details provided by the Collector, Land Acquisition GMADA, State Social Impact Assessment Authority had constituted a team to carry out SIA.

**Table 3.1: Social Impact Assessment Team**

<b>Project Coordinator</b>	<b>Dr. Tanwinder Singh Jeji</b>
<b>Research Supervisor</b>	<b>Mr. Sandeep Singh</b>
<b>Research Investigators</b>	<b>Mr. Amritpal Singh (Gender Expert) Mr. Pushpinder Singh</b>

### **II. Methodology**

SIA methodology includes collection of data from both primary and secondary sources. Secondary data/information has been collected from the GMADA office Mohali, published reports and census data. The main sources of primary data are the stakeholders (potential project affected persons) –direct and indirect both, apart from them SIA team has also carried out discussions with local officials, group discussions and will conduct public hearing as per provision of RFCTLARR Act, 2013.

## DATA SOURCES

The following section highlights data sources and activities that are being carried out for the preparation of SIA report.

### **Data from Secondary Sources**

The following information has been collected from the published documents to appreciate the project background, land ownership status, and statistical information required for the baseline information.

- The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013,
- Primary Census Abstract, District Census Handbook 2011,
- Statistical Abstract Punjab,
- District wise Socio-Economic Indicators (Directorate of Economics & Statistics, GoP),
- Information has been collected from the Revenue records and Revenue maps was prepared by the office of the Revenue department and local administration including that of the District Collector/Sub-Divisional Magistrate/Tehsildar,
- Acts and Policies of Government of India and Government of Punjab related to R&R and Land acquisition.

### **Data and information from Primary Sources**

- Structured Survey - Baseline and Census survey in a prescribed format
- Public Consultation
- Focused Group Discussions
- Consultation with key informants
- Interviews with important secondary stakeholders
- Public Hearing

Indicative methodology to study the aspects of Social Impact Assessment is briefly presented in Table 3.2

**Table 3.2: Indicative Methodology of Conducting SIA**

S. No.	Aspects of Social Impact Assessment	Description of Methodology	Source
1.	To assess whether the proposed acquisition serves public purpose	Verification of Supportive Documents establishing the public purpose of the project	Office of the Land Collector, GMADA
2.	Estimate number of affected families and number of families among them likely to be displaced.	Census and baseline survey of PAFs	Field Study
3.	Understand the extent of public and private land, houses, settlement and other common properties likely to be affected by the proposed acquisition.	' <i>Transect Walk</i> ' through Alignment, based on ownership details of the land and type of land to be acquired, enumeration of affected properties, trees etc.	Field study
4.	Understand the extent of land acquired is bare minimum needed for the project.	In-depth study of proposed utilization of land to be acquired	Desk study and field verification
5.	Whether Acquisition at other place is found not feasible.	Alternative analysis of alignment and location of project	Desk study and field verification
6.	Study of the Social impacts, nature and cost of addressing them and impact of these costs on the overall cost of the project vis-à-vis the benefit of the project.	Field Surveys, Questionnaire, Field Observation, Official Govt. records , collective & individual views etc.	SSIA Authority, Punjabi University, Patiala.



### III. Schedule of Consultations

Consultative procedure has been a critical but important phase in the entire Social Impact Assessment process. The consultation process continued till the preparation of Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP). Social Impact Assessment ensured involvement of local communities through participatory planning and structured consultations. Public hearing has been conducted at village level to endorse important planning approaches and policies. It is hoped that linkages developed during this phase will ensure the involvement of stakeholders in the implementation of the project. Following section highlights type of consultations.

#### ➤ OBJECTIVES

- To involve key stakeholders in the process of SIA.
- To know about local issues, sentiments, beliefs and opinions.
- To identify strategies and recommendations to strengthen partnership between government and project affected people.
- To develop specific proposal for action and resource mobilization

#### ➤ TYPE OF CONSULTATION

**Information Dissemination:** The dissemination process and the type of information shared with the stakeholders during consultation are described below:-

- Information dissemination focused on the proposed project characteristics and land requirement for the Master Plan Road Project.
- PAFs were informed them about, resultant impacts during and after land acquisition.
- During these consultations, Google maps, maps given by District Administration were used to explain about the location of proposed land acquisition. This activity helped people to understand the impact on their assets and properties.
- Pamphlets/Parcha/Banners carrying information about the project were prepared and shared with the stakeholders and villagers explaining proposed project and social impact assessment studies (Fig 3.1).

- **Consultation during Survey Stage:** At this stage, consultations were carried out with the Project Affected Persons to understand their views regarding land acquisition, extent of land to be acquired, land prices, compensation, environmental issues and social impacts. Focused group discussions including PAPs and local people were carried out at strategic locations to understand acceptability of the project and issues related to land acquisition. The overall objective of these consultations was to ensure that the local people can participate in the project specific studies and they were encouraged to express their concerns and opinions. Their suggestions/preferences are included in SIA report.

➤ **FRAMEWORK FOR CONTINUED CONSULTATION**

As per provision of section 4(6) and section 7(6) of the RFCTLARR Act 2013, the SIA report is required to be disclosed to local people at conspicuous locations such as village panchayat , Tehsil & District offices. To fulfill the goal the SIA team will ensure that.

- Key stakeholders, Department of Urban Development, Govt. of Punjab (requiring body), GMADA (representing appropriate Government) and State Social Impact Assessment Authority Punjabi University, Patiala will be involved actively in approval of recommendations of social impact assessment studies by expert appraisal group as per provision of section 7 of LARR Act 2013,
- A sensitization workshop will be held to share experiences of SIA of the project during approval stage.
- Identified critical issues will be given due attention in developing good communication strategies with the land owners during acquisition process under LARR Act 2013,
- Key features of the compensations and R&R entitlements (as per the provision of section 30 of the RFCTLARR Act 2013) will be displayed on billboards, in the village for understanding and its acceptability.

#### IV. Schedule of SIA

Details showing the date wise Schedule of Social Impact Assessment (SIA) for Land Acquisition for completion of 60 meters wide road of sectors 90-91 as per approved Master Plan of S.A.S Nagar, at villages Sohana and Lakhnaur.

**Table 3.3: Showing Schedule of SIA Study**

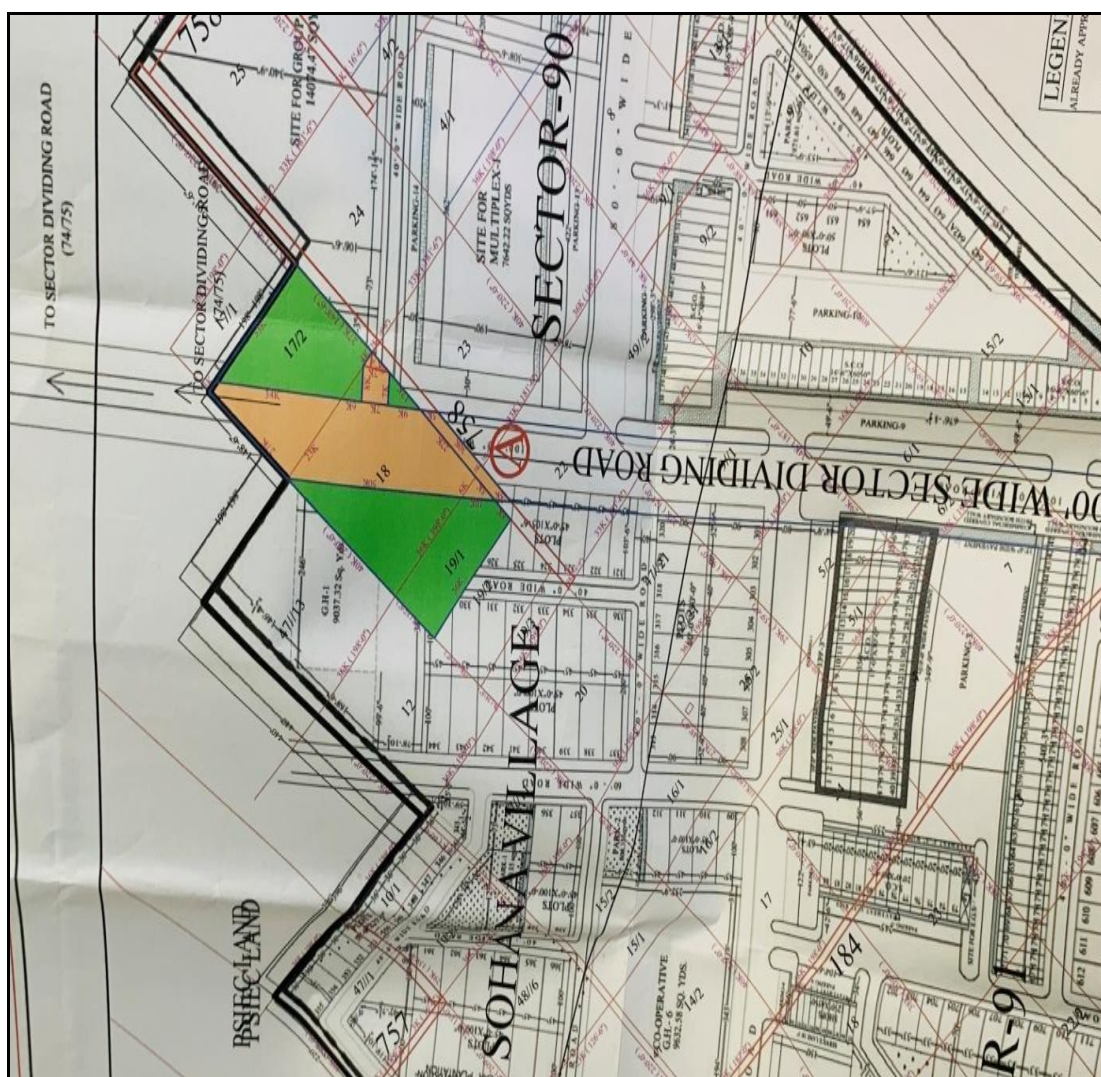
Date	Particulars
<b>10-10-2019</b>	Submission of TOR
<b>11-10-2019</b>	Selection of SIA Team for carrying out a SIA study
<b>14-10-2019</b>	Training of SIA Team at State Social Impact Assessment Authority, Punjabi University, Patiala
<b>18-10-2019 onwards</b>	Field Survey
<b>26-11-2019</b>	Submission of Draft SIA report and SIMP

## LAND ASSESSMENT

### I. Information Regarding Acquisition of Proposed Land and Project Specific Area

Land acquisition for the proposed Master Plan Road project is being carried out as per provisions of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013. Land of villages Sohana and Lakhnaur in S.A.S. Nagar district was finalized by the appropriate government for the completion of 60 meters wide road of sectors 90-91 as per approved Master Plan vide drawing no. DTP(S)1991/2008, dated 19/11/2008 in the area of Tehsil Mohali, district S.A.S Nagar. Land which is proposed to be acquired is shown in figure 4.1.

**Figure 4.1: Map of proposed Land Acquisition**



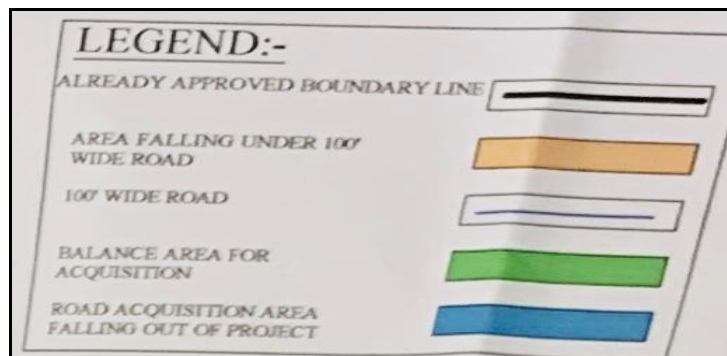
Land proposed for acquisition at village Sohana





Land proposed for acquisition at village Lakhnaur

Source: GMADA



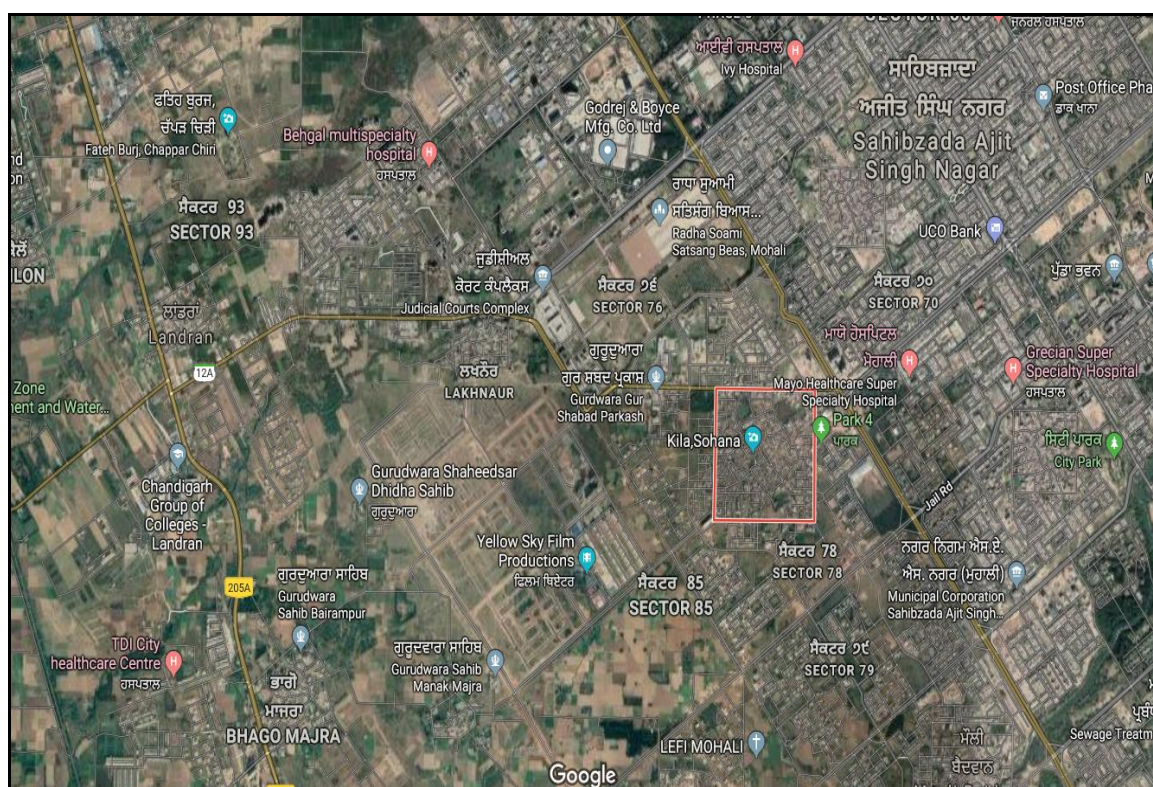
## II. Project Specific Area

Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar is one of the smallest but highly urbanised districts in the state of Punjab. It is also commonly known as Mohali district. Forming the north eastern part of the state, it lies between 30.7046° N, 76.7179° E latitude and longitude. S.A.S.Nagar district was carved out of areas falling in Ropar and Patiala districts as the 18th district of Punjab on 14th April 2006. Because of its connectivity with the union territory of Chandigarh, the district has been formed to achieve growth of development as this area is emerging as a major I.T. hub of Northern India. The district includes Mohali, Kharar and Dera Bassi teshils. It is located in the north-east part of Punjab. The district includes 383 villages. Kharar block is the largest administrative unit of the district with 138 villages followed by Majri block with 116 villages and Derabassi block with 102 villages. S.A.S.Nagar district ranks 21st in area and 13th in population among the districts of the state. The decadal population growth rate in the district has been 33.2% which is higher as compared to the state population growth of 13.9%. Out of the total population of the district 54.8 percent is urban while 45.2 percent is rural. S.A.S. Nagar district is relatively more urbanized (54.8%) than the state average (37.5%) and it is the most urbanised district. (Source: census 2011). The process of urbanization has been firmly established in the State of Punjab and from the last few decades it has gained extra momentum. The urban population of the state was 19.4 per cent in 1971, which increased to 37.4 per cent in 2011. The Punjab state has been passing through the phase of fast urban transformation as out of the total 22 districts of the state, 5 districts have more urban population than rural areas. As per the 2011 Census the Greater Mohali region had a population of 9,94,628 comprising 54.8 per cent in urban areas, and remaining 45.2 per cent of people in rural areas. The important townships in the district are Kharar, Kurali, Mohali, Zirakpur & Dera Bassi. Mohali city has a population of 1,66,864 and number of households in the city are 39,894 (Census 2011). Due to increase in population and elevation in the process of urbanization in S.A.S. Nagar and Mohali city, it has been facing a number of resultant problems like increased pollution, sanitation issues, traffic congestion, increased demand for drinking water etc. In view of this elevation in the process of urbanization and congestion of the existing cities, Greater Mohali Area Development Authority (GMADA) conceived an idea of Master Plan for the expansion of



SAS Nagar (SAS Nagar). Greater Mohali Area Development Authority (GMADA), Government of Punjab has been entrusted with the planned development of S.A.S Nagar (Mohali). In this connection GMADA has proposed to acquire land of missing links for the completion of 60 Mtrs. wide road of Sector 90-91 as per approved Master Plan vide drawing No. DTP(S) 1991/2008, dated 19-11-2008 in the area of Tehsil Mohali, District S.A.S Nagar. The proposed acquisition of aforesaid Master Plan road would entail about 7 Kanal 14 Marlas (0.9625 acres) of land. This land shall be acquired from villages Sohana and Lakhnaur of Tehsil Mohali, District SAS Nagar. As per section 4 of The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2013, a Social Impact Assessment study is required to be carried out before initiating land acquisition notifications under section 11 of the Act. The State Social Impact Assessment Authority, Punjabi University Patiala has been authorised to conduct Social Impact Assessment study for above said land acquisition. The view of the area is shown in Figure 4.2.

**Figure 4.2: View of the Project Specific Area**



Source: Google Maps.

### III. Total Land Requirement

Total required land for this project is 7 Kanals 14 Marlas. A major portion of this land has been rented out by the land owners to a private firm. The space is currently being used for storage purposes by the tenants (The deed of Rent Agreement is attached as an annexure).

### IV. Quantity of Land Proposed to be Acquired

Total required land for this project is 7 Kanals 14 Marlas in villages Sohana and Lakhnaur. The ownership of this proposed land is given in table 4.2.

**Table 4.2: Details of Land Proposed to be Acquired**

SPECIFICATION OF LOCALITY								
S. No.	District	Tehsil	Village	Hadbast No.	Khasra No.	Area to be Acquired		
						K	-	M
1	SAS Nagar	Mohali	Sohana	35	47//17/1 min	0	-	1
2					17/2 min	1	-	19
3					18 min	4	-	0
4					19/1 min	0	-	3
5					758 min	0	-	10
6					<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>13</b>
7			Lakhnaur	36	184 min	1	-	1
8					<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>
					<b>Grand total</b>	<b>7</b>		<b>14</b>



Summary of Land Area			
SI No.	Village No.	Area (in acres)	
1	Sohana	K-M 6-13	0.8313
2	Lakhnor	1-1	0.1313
Grand Total		7-14	0.9625

Source: LAC, Urban Development Department, S.A.S. Nagar

**Total Land to be acquired: 7 Kanal 14 Marlas (0.9625 acres).**

## V. Land Use Pattern

General land use pattern of the project area has mixed land, being used for agriculture, residential and commercial purposes. The economy of the project area is predominantly based on subsistence agriculture with wheat, rice and vegetables as the main crops. Some proportion of the proposed land is being used for rental purposes.

## VI. Type of Land

Following section presents the type of land required for the proposed acquisition. (Table 4.2)

**Table 4.2: Project Area: Loss of Land**

Village	Land(area in Kanal-Marlas)	Structures(In proposed Land)				Irrigation Coverage	Trees
		Private and Government (approx.)	Residential	Commercial	Other		
Sohana	6-13	-	-	1 Shed	-	-	-
Lakhnaur	1-1	-	-		-	-	-

Table 4.2 shows that total land required for this project is 7 Kanals 14 Marlas which is being proposed to be acquired at villages Sohana and Lakhnaur. Majority of the land is being owned by private owners and at present has been rented out to a private firm by the land owners.

## VII. Irrigation

The irrigation is dependent on ground water mainly from electrically operated tube wells. Ground water level at proposed site is about 80 feet.

## VIII. Land Prices

Assessing the land prices is a part of SIA study. Collector rate of the land at villages Sohana and Lakhnaur is shown in table 4.5. Along with the collector rates the land owners have provided a copy of the sale deed executed in the year 2013. The copy of the sale deed has been attached as an annexure.

**Table 4.5: Rate of the land at Project Site for the Year 2018-19**

Village	Type of Land	Present Collector Rate	Unit
Sohana	Agriculture	85,50,000	Acre
	Residential	2,25,500	Marla
	Commercial	2,88,000	Marla
Lakhnaur	Agriculture	81,00,000	Acre
	Residential	90,000	Marla
	Commercial	99,000	Marla

Source: <https://sasnagar.nic.in/document-category/collector-rates-of-property/>

## SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL PROFILE (AFFECTED AREA)

### I. General

This chapter highlights the socio-economic profile of the project area and the project affected persons. This chapter specifically analyzes the impacts on land and other immovable assets based on detailed Measurement Survey. Based on the impact on land and structures, Census Survey was carried out; and the results of the survey established socio-economic status of PAFs. The survey has indicated the nature and characteristics of project specific area, PAFs, PAFs and it helps to mitigate negative impacts of the proposed project.

### II. The Project Area

The proposed area is in the S.A.S Nagar district of Punjab. The land of two villages has been proposed for acquisition namely Sohana and Lakhnaur.

**Table 5.1: Demographics of the Project Specific Area (2011)**

State/District/Village	Population	Male	Female
<b>Punjab</b>	<b>27,743,338</b>	<b>14,639,465</b>	<b>13,103,873</b>
<b>S.A.S Nagar</b>	<b>9,94,628</b>	<b>5,29,253</b>	<b>4,65,375</b>
<b>Sohana</b>	<b>9306</b>	<b>4921</b>	<b>4385</b>
<b>Lakhnaur</b>	<b>1055</b>	<b>552</b>	<b>503</b>

Source: CCSR, Punjabi University, Patiala.

Population of Sohana is 9306, of which 4921 are males and 4385 are females as per Census 2011. There are 1869 households in the village. Population of village Lakhnaur is 1055, of which 552 are males and 503 are females, There are 186 households.

### III. Socio -Economic Characteristics of the Project Area

Most of the people in the project area are dependent on agricultural activities, private businesses and jobs. (Table 5.2)

**Table 5.2: Social and Economic Indicators of the Project Area**

State/ District/ Block/ Village	Economic		Social & Demographic			
	Total Workers(%)	Non Workers(%)	Literacy(%)			SC (%)
			Total	Male	Female	
<b>Punjab</b>	<b>35.67</b>	<b>64.33</b>	<b>75.84</b>	<b>80.44</b>	<b>70.73</b>	<b>31.94</b>
<b>S.A.S Nagar</b>	<b>35.79</b>	<b>64.21</b>	<b>74.05</b>	<b>77.46</b>	<b>70.17</b>	<b>21.73</b>
<b>Sohana</b>	<b>88.72</b>	<b>11.28</b>	<b>81.51</b>	<b>85.23</b>	<b>77.38</b>	<b>22.03</b>
<b>Lakhnaur</b>	<b>81.30</b>	<b>18.70</b>	<b>83.09</b>	<b>87.67</b>	<b>78.02</b>	<b>29.1</b>

Source: 1.Reports of ESO Punjab Management Information System – Village Directories  
2.Punjab at a Glance, District – Wise, Govt. of Punjab, India  
3. CCSR Punjabi University Patiala.

The above table shows that total SC population of the state is 31.94 percent which is higher than the district SC population. The percentage of SC population in S.A.S Nagar is 21.73. The average literacy rate of Sohana is 81.51 % and of Lakhnaur is 83.09% which is higher than the state and district where literacy rate is 75.84 and 74.05 percent respectively.

### IV. Quality of Living Environment

The proposed site is located around 10 kms from the city headquarters. This proximity to the city has a visible impact on the living environment of the two villages. There is a mixture of city and village life in this area. A significant portion of agriculture land of this area has been transformed into residential colonies. As a result, apart from local

village people, a large of migrant families also shifted to this site. These villages have Patriarchal pattern of kinship. There were visible signs of mixed economy.

## **V. Female Participation**

It is also pertinent to ensure female participation in the process of Social Impact Assessment. All the development projects have an equal or even greater impact in certain instances on women. Hence, their opinion on the impacts of these projects and the planning of their management is essential. In the light of this, the women from project affected villages were also consulted in the process. These included female members from the families whose land is proposed to be acquired as well as women from the village in general. Separate group discussions were held with women to highlight their views and opinion. They were informed about the project and their suggestions were sought on it. All of them welcomed the initiative by the government. Their main concern was management of the compensation money. They also demanded jobs for village youth, as they believe jobs were the only way to keep today's youth away from the evil of drugs.

## SOCIAL IMPACTS

### I.Process of identifying Social Impacts

The SIA team has collected and analysed a range of quantitative and qualitative data, has undertaken site visits, used non-participatory observation method, interview method and conducted focused group discussions in identifying the social impacts. A detailed assessment based on a thorough analysis of all the relevant land records and data, field verification, review of similar projects and comparison with them has been conducted by the SIA team. A framework of identifying social impacts is mentioned below:

- **People’s way of life:** that is, how they live, work, play, and interact with one another on a day-to-day basis.
- **Culture:** that is, their shared beliefs, customs, values, and language or dialect.
- **Community:** its cohesion, stability, character, services, and facilities.
- **Political systems:** the extent to which people are able to participate in decisions that affect their lives, the level of democratisation that is taking place, and the resources provided for this purpose.
- **Environment:** the quality of the air and water that people use; the availability and quality of the food that they eat; the level of hazard or risk, dust, and noise in which they are exposed to; the adequacy of sanitation, their physical safety, and their access to and control over resources.
- **Health and well-being:** where ‘health’ is understood in a manner similar to the World Health Organisation definition: “a state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being, not merely the absence of disease or infirmity”.

- ***Personal and property rights:*** particularly whether people are economically affected, or experience personal disadvantage, which may include a violation of their civil liberties.
- ***Fears and aspirations:*** their perceptions about their safety, their fears about the future of their community, and their aspirations for their future and the future of their children.
- ***Area*** of impact under the proposed project, including both land to be acquired and areas that will be affected by environmental, social or other impacts of the project have been identified by the SIA team with help of several visits to the proposed area.
- ***Quantity and location:*** the land proposed to be acquired for the project was identified with the help of field visits to project area and analysis of the revenue records provided by the acquiring body.
- ***Bare minimum:*** The fact as claimed by the acquiring body that the land proposed for acquisition is the bare minimum required was verified with the help of structural plan provided by acquiring body.
- ***Possible alternative:*** the site for the project and its feasibility was analyzed by visiting the site at project area. The claim by acquiring body that the proposed land is the best suitable option was verified by SIA team.
- ***Land:*** land measuring 73 acres has been proposed to be acquired. This land will be acquired according to provisions of Land Acquisition Act 2013 for the development of Master Plan Road Project. The SIA team visited the site and conducted the Transect Walk at the above mentioned location.
- ***Possibility of use of any public, unutilized land for the project:*** to see whether land belonging to the village Panchayats or Government land can be used in project.



## II. Findings of Impacts

Important issues were discussed during consultation with the stakeholders individually and also at the village level. These issues were related to social impacts like loss of livelihood, compensation for acquired land and properties. The important issues raised during these consultations are presented in Table 6.1.

**Table 6.1: Important Issues of Consultation**

<b>Issues Identified</b>	<b>Solutions</b>
<b>Loss of Structures (One Shed)</b>	<b>Fair compensation according to LARR Act 2013</b>
<b>Loss of source of livelihood because of loss of fertile agricultural land</b>	<b>Fair compensation according to LARR Act 2013</b>
<b>Loss of trees</b>	<b>Fair compensation according to LARR Act 2013 and plantation of new trees</b>
<b>Compensation for common land</b>	<b>Measures should be taken by acquiring body</b>
<b>Property related issues</b>	<b>Measures should be taken by acquiring body</b>
<b>Not useful remaining land</b>	<b>Measures should be taken by acquiring body. If possible small proportion of land that will be left behind should be acquired</b>
<b>Drainage Problem after construction</b>	<b>Measures should be taken by acquiring body.</b>
<b>Long pending project</b>	<b>Measures should be taken by acquiring body</b>
<b>Stakeholders asked for 100 percent Compensation not Land pooling</b>	<b>Measures should be taken by acquiring body</b>
<b>Community needs post acquisition/post compensation phase</b>	<b>Social and financial counseling etc.</b>
<b>Development of the village</b>	<b>Measures should be taken by acquiring body</b>

❖ The Solutions to these issues have been discussed in detail in Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP)

### III. Details of Impacts During Different Phases

Various impacts have been identified which will be experienced during the different phases of the project. Mitigation measures to negative impacts will be recommended in Social Impact management Plan (SIMP).

**Table 6.2: Showing Impacts during different phases of the project**

Pre Construction	During Construction	Post Construction
Acquisition of land	Dust Pollution	Road Connectivity
Deforestation	Noise Pollution	Sustainable Living
Property issues	Job opportunities	Increased Income

### IV. Post-Acquisition Impacts anticipated by Stakeholder

**Table 6.3.: Anticipated Impacts**

Impact	Positive	Negative	No Impacts
Level of Income	✓		
Level of Livelihood	✓		
Disruption in local economic activities			✓
Obstruction in family collaboration			✓
Impoverishment Risks			✓
Women's Standard of living			✓

<b>Impact</b>	<b>Positive</b>	<b>Negative</b>	<b>No Impacts</b>
<b>Natural Resources (Soil, air, water, forests)</b>			✓
<b>Common property</b>			✓
<b>Health</b>			✓
<b>Education</b>			✓
<b>Transformation of local political structures</b>			✓
<b>Demographic changes</b>			✓
<b>Stress of dislocation</b>			✓
<b>Violence against Women</b>			✓

These calculations are drawn by calculating the majority of responses given by respondents during survey stage. As mentioned in above table, majority of the respondents feel that their level of livelihood will have positive impacts and village demography will have negative impact after the acquisition of land. There will be no impacts on local economic activities, family collaboration, impoverishment, common property, education, local political structures and violence against women after land acquisition.

## V. Indicative list of Social Impacts

After consultation with stakeholders, field visits and desk review, nature of impacts on different parameters have been identified. (Table 6.4)

**Table 6.4: Showing Indicative list of Social Impacts**

<b>Impact</b>	<b>Nature of Impact</b>	<b>Reasons</b>
<b>Land</b>	<b>Negative</b>	<b>Loss of land</b>
<b>Livelihood and Income</b>	<b>Positive</b>	<b>Increased opportunities for commercial activities</b>
<b>Physical resources</b>	<b>N.A.</b>	
<b>Private assets</b>	<b>Negative</b>	<b>Loss of land and structures</b>
<b>Public services and utilities</b>	<b>N.A.</b>	
<b>Health</b>	<b>N.A.</b>	
<b>Culture and Social cohesion</b>	<b>N.A.</b>	
<b>Gender based impacts</b>	<b>N.A.</b>	

## **COST AND BENEFIT ANALYSIS**

An assessment has been carried out to analyze public purpose, alternatives, minimum land requirements, nature and intensity of social impacts, mitigation measures and the overall cost of project vis-à-vis the benefits of the project. The following section discusses about assessment of public purpose, alternatives, social impacts and social costs of this project.

### **I. Assessment of Public Purpose**

One of the key objectives of the Social Impact Assessment is to examine whether the proposed project serves as a public purpose project. The proposed land acquisition for completion of 60 meters wide road of sectors 90-91 as per approved Master Plan vide drawing no. DTP(S)1991/2008, dated 19/11/2008 in the area of Tehsil Mohali, district S.A.S Nagar is required for the following reasons:

- The construction of road on the land proposed for acquisition will enhance the road connectivity. The construction of this road will be a boon for the people travelling on this route.
- The population of Mohali city has witnessed a significant increase in the past; as a result there has been an ever increasing pressure of traffic on the existing roads. With predictions of further rise in the population, the residents of Mohali are bound to face serious problems in terms of congestion and traffic.

- **Key Benefits of the Project**

The project will entail a multitude of benefits for the people of the S.A.S Nagar. The project will have following benefits:

- Improved connectivity to Chandigarh
- Quick Transport of agriculture/vegetables
- Reduced travel time and vehicle operating costs
- Increased price of land in the vicinity
- Improved medical and health facilities

## II. Alternatives

While conducting Social Impact Assessment study, alternatives have to be considered before finalizing the best suitable alternative for the respective project. According to the details provided by the requiring body, the land proposed to be acquired is the only suitable option. No other piece of land can be considered as an alternative to this site. The inputs for the selection that were provided by the requiring body have been verified by the SIA team during Transect Walk and field visits during the study.

## III. Benefits from the Project

Though, it is very difficult to quantify actual cost of social impact based on severity of land acquisition. However, social costs are calculated by consulting local people, comparing project benefits and negative impacts from project. The project will entail a multitude of benefits to the local people of the surrounding areas. The project will have following benefits for the people:

Positive and negative aspects of the project have been discussed in detail in the following table no: 7.1

**Table 7.1: Comparative Analysis of Positive and Negative Impacts**

S. No.	Positive Impact	Negative Impacts	Remarks
1.	Maximum Livability Potential.	Loss of private land	After careful examination of various parameters of cost and benefit (positive and negative impacts), it is found that the proposed land acquisition and construction would benefit the local community at large.
2.	Improved connectivity to Chandigarh		
3.	Quick Transport of agriculture/vegetables		
4.	Rise in level of income		
5.	Reduced travel time and vehicle operating costs		
6.	Increased price of land in the vicinity		



#### **IV. Recommendations on Acquisition**

As mentioned above, there are some negative social impacts of this project due to the proposed land acquisition but the proposed project will have more positive impacts than negative impacts. So, it is concluded that the potential benefits of the project outweigh overall cost of the project and this land acquisition for completion of 60 meters wide road of sectors 90-91 as per approved Master Plan vide drawing no. DTP(S)1991/2008, dated 19/11/2008 in the area of Tehsil Mohali, district S.A.S Nagar should go through.

#### **V. Determination of Compensation**

The collector shall adopt the prescribed criteria to assess and determine the amount of compensation as per section 26, 27 and First Schedule of LARR Act 2013.

## SOCIAL IMPACT MANAGEMENT PLAN

### I. Approach to Mitigation

This Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP) has been prepared to mitigate negative social impacts of land acquisition for completion of 60 meters wide road of sectors 90-91 as per approved Master Plan vide drawing no. DTP(S)1991/2008, dated 19/11/2008 at villages Sohana and Lakhnaur, district S.A.S. Nagar according to RFCTLARR Act, 2013. The Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP) consists 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 of the SIMP is to ensure that the various adverse impacts are mitigated and the positive impacts are enhanced. The SIMP shall be implemented during the various stages of the project viz. pre-construction stage, construction stage and operational stage. A description of the various management measures suggested during different stages of the project is provided in following section.

### II. Major Findings of SIA Study

- Census Survey has estimated that there are two project affected families and about 10 project affected persons. The actual impacts in terms of displacement are nil as there are no residential structures on the land proposed for acquisition. There is a structure on the land which has been rented out by the land owners to a private firm.
- The project will not displace any permanent residential structure.
- Stakeholders are not willing to give their land to government through acquisition. According to them the land is required by a private builder and hence he should directly buy the land from them.

This Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP) is prepared to mitigate negative social impacts of the acquisition of 7 Kanal and 14 Marlas land of Sohana and Lakhnaur villages. The SIMP has followed The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement, Act, 2013(RFCTLARR Act, 2013).

It appears from the analyses and overview of the Act that provisions of compensation for Land Acquisition under RFCTLARR Act, 2013 will be sufficient to manage social and economic issues. Moreover to provide clarity in the provisions of the Act following broad principles will be adopted under the project:

- Continued consultations with representatives of PUDA and GMADA will be the main feature in implementation of the project.
- Administrator and Commissioner for Resettlement and Rehabilitation will be appointed as per provisions of LARR, 2013 by the appropriate Government.
- The Administrator of the project will ensure preparation of R&R plan and disclosure as per provision of LARR, 2013.
- The SIA report shall be disclosed as per Section 7 (5) of the LARR, 2013.
- R&R benefits will be as per provisions of second schedule of LARR, 2013.

**Table 8.1: Analysis of Social Impact of Land Acquisition**

Sr. No.	Type of Impact	Mitigation measures
1.	Loss of private land	Compensation as per provision of LARR Act 2013
2.	Loss of structure	R&R as per provision of LARR Act 2013
3.	Issues of demand of direct purchase instead of acquisition	Measures should be taken by acquiring body with consultation of stakeholders according to the provisions of LARR Act 2013

### III. Measures to Avoid, Mitigate and Compensate Impacts.

#### • Social Measures

1. If there is any dispute between the stakeholders, then this dispute should be resolved first and made sure that the compensation is given to the legal and rightful owner.
2. During the operational and other stages of this project the preference should be given to the village labour.
3. Panchayats should be helped to make programs for the meaningful and productive participation of the elderly into the village life, so that they don't feel left out and unwanted during the whole process.
4. The youth of village should be provided technical education and required training for enhancing their employability and competence.
5. Efforts should be made for the upliftment of women and marginal sections like SC and BC categories by ensuring their participation in decision making and enhancing their traditional skills and by developing new skills.

#### • Economic Measures

1. Compensation should be given in fixed time frame to Project Affected People.
2. Project Affected People should be given technical and financial counseling for the productive usage and safe investment of compensation money.
3. The compensation for the damage of the crops during the project should be properly paid. (if applicable)
4. The acquiring body should make arrangements to remove, the raw material which will spill over into the surrounding fields during the construction phase.
5. Stakeholders have demanded exemption from Transfer Duty and Stamp Duty when they will buy land for their next generation with the compensation amount.

- **Environmental Measures**

1. The policy related to the compensation of trees should be explained clearly and maximum compensation should be paid.
2. More and more trees should be planted, to reduce the pollution caused by the traffic.
3. Local trees should be preferred for plantation instead of alien decorative trees.

- **Resettlement & Rehabilitation Measures**

1. Transparent and Faired R&R package as per provisions of section 31 and second schedule of LARR Act 2013.
2. Social Impact Assessment study shall be conducted before allotting the resettlement site if stakeholders choose to resettle.
3. The leftover land of stakeholders, which becomes unusable after acquisition of larger portion, shall also be acquired.
4. The affected villages shall be developed by project developer.
5. The issue of drainage after construction of Master Plan Road should be taken into consideration by acquiring body.

## Details of SIA Team Members

### Project Coordinator

Name: Dr. Tanwinder Singh Jeji  
Qualification: M.A. Ph.D, PG Diploma in Social Impact Assessment  
Teaching Experience: 5 years  
Research Experience: 10 years  
SIA Projects: 8  
Projects Coordinated: 7

### Research Supervisor

Name: Mr. Sandeep Singh  
Qualification: M.B.A., PG Diploma in Social Impact Assessment, Ph.D Pursuing  
Research Experience: 5 years  
SIA Projects: 10  
Training and Workshops: 3

### Research Investigators

1. Name: Mr. Amritpal Singh  
Qualification: M.A. LLB, PG Diploma in Social Impact Assessment, PG Diploma in Women and Child Development  
Research Experience: 5 years  
SIA Projects: 8  
Training and Workshops: 3
2. Name: Mr. Pushpinder Singh  
Qualification: M.A. Ph.D pursuing  
Teaching Experience: 2 years  
Research Experience: 5 years  
SIA Projects: 8  
Training and Workshops: 3



## Annexure I

### Objections raised by land owners

ਸੇਵਾ ਵਿਖੇ

ਗਮਾਡਾ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਨਿਯੁਕਤ ਕਮੇਟੀ ਸੋਸ਼ਲ ਇੰਪੈਕਟ ਅਸੈਸਮੈਂਟ,  
ਗਮਾਡਾ, ਐਸ.ਏ.ਐਸ. ਨਗਰ ।

ਵਿਸਾ: ਇਤਰਾਜ ਜਮੀਨ ਐਕਵਾਇਰ ਕਰਨ ਸਬੰਧੀ ।

ਸ੍ਰੀ ਮਾਨ ਜੀ,

ਬੇਨਤੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਅਸੀਂ ਗੁਰਨਾਮ ਸਿੰਘ (2) ਜਸਮੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ (3) ਗੁਰਬਾਜ ਸਿੰਘ (4) ਜਸਪਾਲ ਸਿੰਘ (5) ਪਲਵਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਪੁੱਤਰਾਨ ਸੁੱਚਾ ਸਿੰਘ ਵਾਸੀਆਨ ਪਿੰਡ ਤੇ ਡਾਕਘਰ ਸੋਹਾਣਾ, ਤਹਿਸੀਲ ਵਾ ਜਿਲ੍ਹਾ ਐਸ.ਏ.ਐਸ. ਨਗਰ, ਮੋਹਾਲੀ, ਪੰਜਾਬ, ਦੇ ਵਸਨੀਕ ਹਾਂ ।

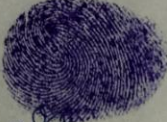
ਅਸੀਂ ਪਿੰਡ ਸੋਹਾਣਾ, ਤਹਿਸੀਲ ਵਾ ਜਿਲ੍ਹਾ ਐਸ.ਏ.ਐਸ. ਨਗਰ, ਮੋਹਾਲੀ, ਪੰਜਾਬ, ਦੀ ਜਮੀਨ ਜੋ ਕਿ ਖਸਰਾ ਨੰਬਰ 47//17/2, 18, 19/1 ਦੇ ਮਾਲਕ ਹਾਂ । ਉਪਰੋਕਤ ਜਮੀਨ ਜਨਤਾ ਲੈਂਡ ਪ੍ਰੋਮੋਟਰ ਦੇ ਪ੍ਰੋਜੈਕਟ ਵਿੱਚ ਪੈਂਦੀ ਹੈ । ਇਹ ਜਮੀਨ ਉਪਰੋਕਤ ਪ੍ਰੋਜੈਕਟ ਮਾਲਕ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਤੋਂ ਪਾਸ ਕਰਵਾ ਕੇ ਪਲਾਟ ਵਗੈਰਾ ਮਨਜ਼ੂਰ ਕਰਵਾਏ ਹੋਏ ਹਨ । ਹੁਣ ਇਸ ਜਮੀਨ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਸੜਕ ਬਣਾਉਣ ਲਈ ਜਮੀਨ ਐਕਵਾਇਰ ਕਰ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ । ਸਾਡਾ ਇਤਰਾਜ ਇਹ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਉਪਰੋਕਤ ਬਿਲਡਰ ਨੇ ਬਾਕੀ ਸੜਕ ਜੋ ਕਿ 98% ਦੇ ਕਰੀਬ ਬਣਦੀ ਹੈ ਬਣਾ ਚੁੱਕਾ ਹੈ । ਸਾਡੀ ਜਮੀਨ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਸਿਰਫ 2% ਸੜਕ ਬਣਨੀ ਹੈ । ਉਪਰੋਕਤ ਬਿਲਡਰ ਨੂੰ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਐਕਸਟਰਾ ਡਿਵੈਲਪਮੈਂਟ ਚਾਰਜ ਵੀ ਮੁਆਫ ਕੀਤੇ ਹੋਏ ਹਨ । ਸੋ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਦੀ ਕੋਈ ਜ਼ਿੰਮੇਵਾਰੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਇਸਨੂੰ ਸੜਕ ਬਣਾਉਣ ਦੇ ਲਈ ਜਮੀਨ ਐਕਵਾਇਰ ਕਰਕੇ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਜਾਵੇ । ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਜਮੀਨ ਐਕਵਾਇਰ ਕਰਨ ਨਾਲ ਸਾਡੀ ਜਮੀਨ ਟੁਕੜਿਆਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਵੰਡੀ ਜਾਵੇਗੀ ਜੋ ਕਿ ਸਾਡੇ ਲਈ ਹਾਨੀਕਾਰਕ ਹੋਵੇਗੀ । ਸੋ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਸਰਕਾਰ / ਗਮਾਡਾ ਉਪਰੋਕਤ ਬਿਲਡਰ ਨੂੰ ਹਦਾਇਤ ਕਰੋ ਕੇ ਜੇਕਰ ਉਸਨੇ ਸੜਕ ਬਣਾਉਣੀ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਉਹ ਆਪਣੇ ਪੱਧਰ ਤੇ ਜ਼ਿੰਮੇਦਾਰਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਜਮੀਨ ਦੀ ਖਰੀਦੇ ਫਰੋਖਤ ਕਰੇ । ਕਿਉਂਕਿ 2013 ਲੈਂਡ ਐਕੋਜਿਏਸ਼ਨ ਐਕਟ ਦੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਦਰਜ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਕਿਸੇ ਵੀ ਪ੍ਰਾਈਵੇਟ ਬਿਲਡਰ ਨੂੰ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਜਮੀਨ ਐਕਵਾਇਰ ਕਰਕੇ ਨਹੀਂ ਦੇਵੇਗੀ ।

ਪੰਨਵਾਦ ਸਾਹਿਤ

ਆਪ ਜੀ ਦਾ ਵਿਸਵਾਸਪਾਤਰ,

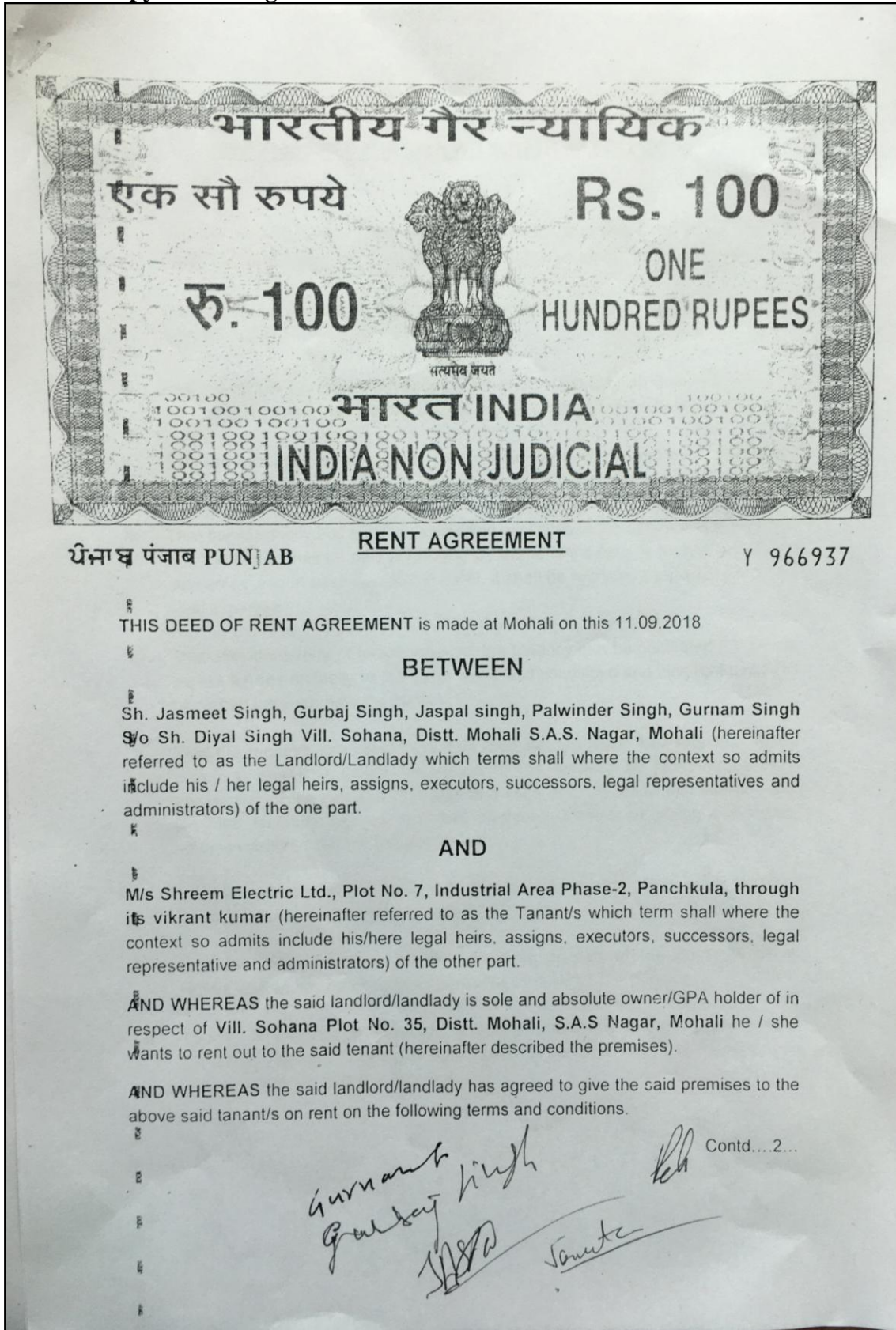
Gurpreet Singh  
Gurpreet Singh  
Gurpreet Singh

ਮਿਤੀ 9-11-2019



ਗੁਰਨਾਮ ਸਿੰਘ (2) ਜਸਮੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ (3)  
ਗੁਰਬਾਜ ਸਿੰਘ (4) ਜਸਪਾਲ ਸਿੰਘ (5)  
ਪਲਵਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਪੁੱਤਰਾਨ ਸੁੱਚਾ ਸਿੰਘ  
ਵਾਸੀਆਨ ਪਿੰਡ ਤੇ ਡਾਕਘਰ ਸੋਹਾਣਾ,  
ਤਹਿਸੀਲ ਵਾ ਜਿਲ੍ਹਾ ਐਸ.ਏ.ਐਸ. ਨਗਰ,  
ਮੋਹਾਲੀ, ਪੰਜਾਬ, ਮੋਬਾਇਲ ਨੰਬਰ 95580-  
00015

Copy of Rent Agreement Between Land Owners and Tenants





NOW THIS DEED FURTHER WITNESSTH AS FOLLOWS:

1. That the monthly rent of the above mentioned premises shall be Rs. 40824/- (Forty Thousand eight hundred twenty four only) per month payable in advance.
2. That the period of tenancy shall be eleven months commencing from 01.05.2018 to 31.03.2019.
3. That the rent is payable in advance by 7<sup>th</sup> day of each English Calendar month, if the rent is delayed, then interest @24% will be charged for the delayed period.
4. That the rent shall be increased @8% on the last month's rent paid, after every year, if the tenancy is continued after the expiry of this rent deed.
5. That the electricity and water charges and exclusive in the above mentioned rent and the same shall be paid separately by the tenant's directly to the department concerned and in case of meter in burnt, it shall be replaced by the tenant on his / her expenses.
6. That after the expiry of tenancy period, the tenancy can be continued if both the parties agrees mutually on the fresh terms and conditions and new rent deed will be signed between both the parties.
7. That the tenant/s can vacate the said premises by giving one month advance notice at any time during the period of the tenancy by restoring peaceful possession of the demised premises in a state of good repair and similarly and landlord/ landlady can get the said premises vacated by giving one month advance written notice to the said tenant.
8. That the tenant shall be responsible to maintain the said premises in excellent condition during the period of tenancy.
9. That the tenant shall be sublet the whole or part of the premises at all HOWEVER to any other person or persons.
10. That the tenant shall not make any additions / alterations on the said premises of its fittings fixtures without prior permission of the said Landlord / Landlady in writing during the period of tenancy.

① [Signature]  
② [Signature]  
③ [Signature]  
④ [Signature]

11. That the Landlord / Landlady or his / her authorised agent (s) has full right to enter into said premises in day hours by giving verbal notice to the tenant /s to inspect the premises.

12. That this Deed of Rent is made in Duplicate. Original will be kept by the Landlord / Landlady and copy thereof by the tenant.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the parties here to have executed this deed of rent, in the presence of the witnesses, on the date, month and year above mentioned.

WITNESS No. 1

*[Signature]*  
HARJOT SINGH  
9888551515

WITNESS No. 1

*[Signature]*

LANDLORD

*Gurman Singh*  
*Gudraj Singh*  
*[Signature]*

TENANT/S

*[Signature]*  
*Vikrant Kumar*



Copy of Sale Deed of Portion of Land Already Sold by Land Owners

Sl. No. 762739  
GSR/001

**STATE BANK OF INDIA**

**RECEIPT**

STATE BANK OF INDIA  
Branch: Mohali Code No: 01828

Received a sum of Rs. 3068600  
(Rupees Thirty Lacs eighty eight thousand Six hundred only)  
from Smt. / Shri: Rajinder Singh  
s/o, d/o, w/o Suresh Singh  
residing at Village Sraon for credit to Government of Punjab  
account towards Stamp Duty.

Date: 20/05/2013


(Signatures of Authorised Officer)

**ਰਬਰੂ ਸਬ-ਰਜਿਸਟਰਾਰ, ਐਸ.ਏ.ਐਸ. ਨਗਰ (ਮੋਹਾਲੀ)**

<b>ਬਨਾਮਾ</b> ਭੂਮੀ	<b>ਬਦਲੇ ਮੁਬਲਿਗ</b> ਕੁੱਲ ਅਸ਼ਟਾਮ
ਤੰਦਾਦੀ 3 ਕਨਾਲ 3 ਮਰਲੇ 2 ਸਰਸਾਰੀਆਂ	2,84,12,100/-ਰੁਪਏ 30,68,600/-ਰੁਪਏ
(1894.14 ਵ: ਗਜ:)	(ਬੈਅ ਅਸ਼ਟਾਮ ਡਿਊਟੀ 5% = 17,04,770/-ਰੁਪਏ+
ਵਾਕਿਆ ਰਕਬਾ ਪਿੰਡ ਜੋਹਾਣਾ,	ਸ਼ੇਸਲ ਸਕਿਊਰਟੀ ਫੰਡ 3% = 10,22,870/-ਰੁਪਏ+
ਹਦਬਸਤ ਨੰਬਰ: 35,	ਸ਼ੇਸਲ ਇਨਫਰਾਸਟਰਕਚਰ ਅਸੈਸ 1% = 3,40,960/-ਰੁਪਏ)
ਤਹਿਸੀਲ ਵਾ ਜਿਲ੍ਹਾ ਅਜੀਤਗੜ੍ਹ	ਅਸ਼ਟਾਮ ਡਿਊਟੀ 30,68,600/ਰੁਪਏ ਬਜ਼ਰੀਆ ਰਸੀਦ
(ਐਸ.ਏ.ਐਸ. ਨਗਰ ਮੋਹਾਲੀ)	ਨੰ:GSR/001: 762739, ਮਿਤੀ: 20/05/2013,
ਕਿਸਮ: ਗੈ:ਮੁ: ਪਲਾਟ	ਰਾਹੀ ਸਟੇਟ ਬੈਂਕ ਆਫ ਇੰਡੀਆ, ਫੇਜ਼-1 (ਸੈਕਟਰ-55),
	ਅਜੀਤਗੜ੍ਹ (ਐਸ.ਏ.ਐਸ. ਨਗਰ ਮੋਹਾਲੀ)
	ਵਿਖੇ ਜਮ੍ਹਾਂ ਕਰਵਾ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਗਈ ਹੈ।
	ਨੋਟ: ਕੁਲੈਕਟਰ ਰੇਟਾਂ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਉਕਤ ਭੂਮੀ ਦੀ ਮਾਲੀਅਤ
	3,40,95,000/-ਰੁਪਏ ਬਣਦੀ ਹੈ,
	ਜਿਸ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਅਸ਼ਟਾਮ ਡਿਊਟੀ ਅਦਾ ਕੀਤੀ ਗਈ ਹੈ।

ਰਕਮ ਪੇਸ਼ਗੀ : 8,12,100/-ਰੁਪਏ (ਅੱਠ ਲੱਖ ਬਾਰਾਂ ਹਜ਼ਾਰ ਇਕ ਸੌ ਰੁਪਏ) ਨਗਰ  
ਚਲਦਾ ਪੰਨਾ...../2.....

**ਬਾਇਆਨ :-**

	<u>Gurnam</u>	<u>Jasmit sgn</u>
(ਕਰਮਚਾਰੀ)	(ਗੁਰਨਾਮ ਸਿੰਘ)	(ਜਸਮੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ)
	<u>Jasmit</u>	<u>Pehlu S</u>
(ਗੁਰਬਾਜ ਸਿੰਘ)	(ਜਸਪਾਲ ਸਿੰਘ)	(ਪਲਵਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਉਰਫ ਪੋਲੋ)

Value	34,095,000.00	Stamp Duty	2,727,600.00	Registration Fee	30,000.00	Pasting Fee	
Type of Land	Residential						
Area of Land	0 Acre, 3 Kanal, 3 Marle						
Segment Name	ਸੁਹਾਣਾ						
Segment Rate	275,000	ਮਰਲਾ					
Segment Description	ਸੁਹਾਣਾ						SALE

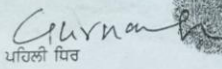
ਅੱਜ ਮਿਤੀ 20/05/2013 ਦਿਨ Monday ਵਕਤ 4:20:24 PM


ਨੂੰ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਕਰਨੈਲ ਕੌਰ ਆਦਿ ਨੇ ਵਸੀਕਾ ਵਿੱਚ ਰਜਿਸਟਰਡ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਪੇਸ਼ ਕੀਤਾ।

ਸਬ ਰਜਿਸਟਰਾਰ ਐਸ.ਏ.ਐਸ. ਨਗਰ

ਸ੍ਰੀ ਕਰਨੈਲ ਕੌਰ ਆਦਿ ਵਸੀਅਤ ਕਰਤਾ/ਮੁਖਤਿਆਰ ਆਮ/ਮੁਖਤਿਆਰ ਖਾਸ ਨੂੰ ਵਸੀਕੇ ਦੀ ਲਿਖਤ ਪੜਕੇ ਸੁਣਾਈ ਗਈ, ਜਿਸਨੇ ਲਿਖਤ ਨੂੰ ਸਮਝਕੇ ਠੀਕ ਪੁਵਾਨ ਕੀਤਾ। ਬੈ / ਰਹਿਣ ਦੀ ਕੁਲ ਰਕਮ ਵਿਚੋਂ 27,600,000 ਰੁ: ਮੇਰੇ ਸਾਹਮਣੇ ਨਕਦ/ ਚੈਕ ਰਾਹੀਂ /ਡਰਾਫਟ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਵਸੂਲ ਕੀਤੇ। ਦੋਹਾਂ ਧਿਰਾਂ ਦੀ ਗਵਾਹ ਨੰ: ਕਰਨੈਲ ਕੌਰ ਆਦਿ ਗੁਰਚਰਨ ਸਿੰਘ ਵਕੀਲ ਅਤੇ ਗਵਾਹ ਨੰ: 2 ਹਰਜੋਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਸਨਾਖਤ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਮੈਂ ਪਹਿਲੇ ਗਵਾਹ ਨੂੰ ਜਾਣਦਾ ਹਾਂ, ਜੋ ਕਿ ਦੂਸਰੇ ਗਵਾਹ ਨੂੰ ਜਾਣਦਾ ਹੈ। ਲਿਹਾਜ਼ਾ ਵਸੀਕਾ ਰਜਿਸਟਰਡ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਵੇ।

ਮਿਤੀ 20/05/2013

ਗਵਾਹ 1.  ਪਹਿਲੀ ਧਿਰ

2.  ਦੂਜੀ ਧਿਰ

ਸਬ ਰਜਿਸਟਰਾਰ ਐਸ.ਏ.ਐਸ. ਨਗਰ

ਉਕਤ ਨਿਸ਼ਾਨ ਅੰਗੂਠਾ ਅਤੇ ਦਸਤਖਤ ਮੇਰੇ ਰੁਬਰੂ ਕੀਤੇ ਗਏ।

ਮਿਤੀ 20/05/2013

ਸਬ ਰਜਿਸਟਰਾਰ ਐਸ.ਏ.ਐਸ. ਨਗਰ

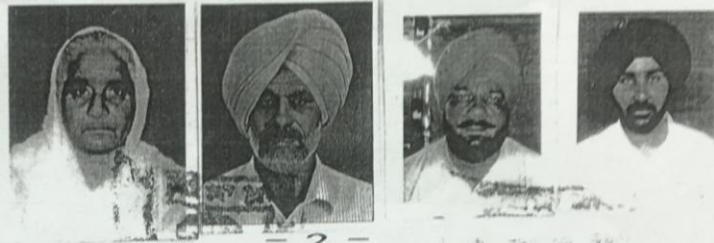
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ਜਿਲਦ ਨੰ:	0	ਦੇ ਸਫਾ ਨੰ:	0

ਪਰ ਵਸੀਕਾ ਰਜਿਸਟਰਡ ਚਸਪਾ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ।

ਸਬ ਰਜਿਸਟਰਾਰ ਐਸ.ਏ.ਐਸ. ਨਗਰ

ਖਰੀ: ਵੱਲੋਂ: ਪ੍ਰੇਮ ਪਾਲ ਗਾਂਧੀ





- 2 -


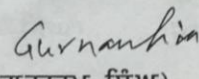
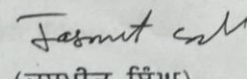
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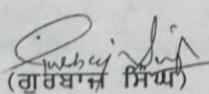
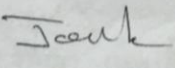
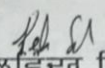
- ਨੰ:(1) 157054, ਨੰ:(2) 157055, ਨੰ:(3) 157056, ਨੰ:(4) 157057, ਨੰ:(5) 157058  
 9,20,000/-ਰੁਪਏ (ਨੌਂ ਲੱਖ ਵੀਹ ਹਜ਼ਾਰ ਰੁਪਏ ਹਰੇਕ) ਮਿਤੀ: 20/05/2013  
 (ਅਦਾ ਕਰਤਾ ਓਰੀਐਂਟਲ ਬੈਂਕ ਆਫ ਕਾਮਰਸ, ਨਵਾਂ ਸ਼ਹਿਰ - ਪਲਵਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਦੇ ਹੱਕ ਵਿੱਚ)  
 ਨੰ:(6) 157053, ਨੰ:(7) 157059, ਨੰ:(8) 157060, ਨੰ:(9) 157061, ਨੰ:(10) 157062  
 9,20,000/-ਰੁਪਏ (ਨੌਂ ਲੱਖ ਵੀਹ ਹਜ਼ਾਰ ਰੁਪਏ ਹਰੇਕ) ਮਿਤੀ: 20/05/2013  
 (ਅਦਾ ਕਰਤਾ ਓਰੀਐਂਟਲ ਬੈਂਕ ਆਫ ਕਾਮਰਸ, ਨਵਾਂ ਸ਼ਹਿਰ - ਗੁਰਬਾਜ ਸਿੰਘ ਦੇ ਹੱਕ ਵਿੱਚ)  
 ਨੰ:(11) 157048, ਨੰ:(12) 157049, ਨੰ:(13) 157050, ਨੰ:(14) 157051, ਨੰ:(15) 157052  
 9,20,000/-ਰੁਪਏ (ਨੌਂ ਲੱਖ ਵੀਹ ਹਜ਼ਾਰ ਰੁਪਏ ਹਰੇਕ) ਮਿਤੀ: 20/05/2013  
 (ਅਦਾ ਕਰਤਾ ਓਰੀਐਂਟਲ ਬੈਂਕ ਆਫ ਕਾਮਰਸ, ਨਵਾਂ ਸ਼ਹਿਰ - ਗੁਰਨਾਮ ਸਿੰਘ ਦੇ ਹੱਕ ਵਿੱਚ)  
 ਨੰ:(16) 157073, ਨੰ:(17) 157074, ਨੰ:(18) 157076, ਨੰ:(19) 157076, ਨੰ:(20) 157077  
 9,20,000/-ਰੁਪਏ (ਨੌਂ ਲੱਖ ਵੀਹ ਹਜ਼ਾਰ ਰੁਪਏ ਹਰੇਕ) ਮਿਤੀ: 20/05/2013  
 (ਅਦਾ ਕਰਤਾ ਓਰੀਐਂਟਲ ਬੈਂਕ ਆਫ ਕਾਮਰਸ, ਨਵਾਂ ਸ਼ਹਿਰ - ਜਸਮੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਦੇ ਹੱਕ ਵਿੱਚ)  
 ਨੰ:(21) 157068, ਨੰ:(22) 157069, ਨੰ:(23) 157070, ਨੰ:(24) 157071, ਨੰ:(25) 157072  
 9,20,000/-ਰੁਪਏ (ਨੌਂ ਲੱਖ ਵੀਹ ਹਜ਼ਾਰ ਰੁਪਏ ਹਰੇਕ) ਮਿਤੀ: 20/05/2013  
 (ਅਦਾ ਕਰਤਾ ਓਰੀਐਂਟਲ ਬੈਂਕ ਆਫ ਕਾਮਰਸ, ਨਵਾਂ ਸ਼ਹਿਰ - ਜਸਪਾਲ ਸਿੰਘ ਦੇ ਹੱਕ ਵਿੱਚ)  
 ਨੰ:(26) 157063, ਨੰ:(27) 157064, ਨੰ:(28) 157065, ਨੰ:(29) 157066, ਨੰ:(30) 157067  
 9,20,000/-ਰੁਪਏ (ਨੌਂ ਲੱਖ ਵੀਹ ਹਜ਼ਾਰ ਰੁਪਏ ਹਰੇਕ) ਮਿਤੀ: 20/05/2013  
 (ਅਦਾ ਕਰਤਾ ਓਰੀਐਂਟਲ ਬੈਂਕ ਆਫ ਕਾਮਰਸ, ਨਵਾਂ ਸ਼ਹਿਰ - ਕਰਨੈਲ ਕੌਰ ਦੇ ਹੱਕ ਵਿੱਚ)

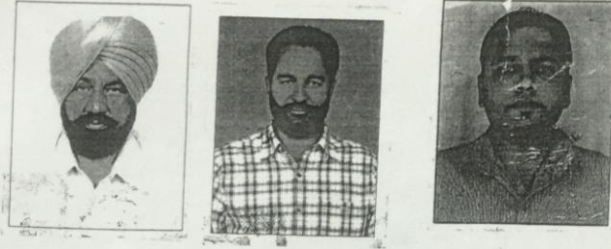
ਅਸੀਂ (1) ਕਰਨੈਲ ਕੌਰ ਉਮਰ 78 ਸਾਲ ਪਤਨੀ ਵਾ (2) ਗੁਰਨਾਮ ਸਿੰਘ ਉਮਰ 61 ਸਾਲ, (3) ਜਸਮੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਉਮਰ 53 ਸਾਲ, (4) ਗੁਰਬਾਜ ਸਿੰਘ ਉਮਰ 51 ਸਾਲ, (5) ਜਸਪਾਲ ਸਿੰਘ ਉਮਰ 46 ਸਾਲ, (6) ਪਲਵਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਉਰਫ ਪੋਲੋ ਉਮਰ 49 ਸਾਲ ਪੁੱਤਰਾਨ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਸੁੱਚਾ ਸਿੰਘ ਪੁੱਤਰ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਦਿਆਲ ਸਿੰਘ ਵਾਸੀਆਨ ਵਾ ਖੇਵਟਦਾਰ ਪਿੰਡ ਸੋਹਾਣਾ, ਤਹਿਸੀਲ ਵਾ ਜਿਲ੍ਹਾ ਅਜੀਤਗੜ੍ਹ (ਐਸ.ਏ.ਐਸ. ਨਗਰ ਮੋਹਾਲੀ), ਇਸ ਬੈਨਾਮੇ ਦੇ ਕੁਨਿੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ।

ਚਲਦਾ ਪੰਨਾ...../3.....

ਬਾਇਆਨ :-

 (ਕਰਨੈਲ ਕੌਰ)
  (ਗੁਰਨਾਮ ਸਿੰਘ)
  (ਜਸਮੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ)

 (ਗੁਰਬਾਜ ਸਿੰਘ)
  (ਜਸਪਾਲ ਸਿੰਘ)
  (ਪਲਵਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਉਰਫ ਪੋਲੋ)

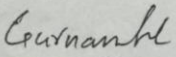
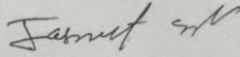


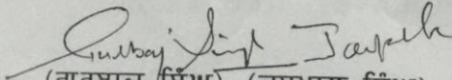

- 3 -

ਜੋ ਕਿ ਸਾਡੀ ਮਲਕੀਤੀ ਵਾ ਮਕਬੂਜਾ ਭੂਮੀ ਮੁਤਾਬਿਕ ਨਕਲ ਜਮ੍ਹਾਂਬੰਦੀ ਸਾਲ 2005-2006, ਖੇਵਟ ਨੰਬਰ: 1081, ਖਤੌਨੀ ਨੰਬਰ: 1165, ਖਸਰਾ ਨੰਬਰਾਨ: 47//18(8-0), 19/1(3-0), ਕਿਤੇ 2, ਰਕਬਾ 11 ਕਨਾਲ 0 ਮਰਲੇ ਦਾ 569/1980 ਹਿੱਸਾ ਬਕੱਦਰ 3 ਕਨਾਲ 3 ਮਰਲੇ 2 ਸਰਸਾਹੀਆਂ (1894.14 ਵ: ਗਜ:) ਵਾਕਿਆ ਰਕਬਾ ਪਿੰਡ ਸੋਹਾਣਾ, ਹਦਬਸਤ ਨੰਬਰ: 35, ਤਹਿਸੀਲ ਵਾ ਜਿਲ੍ਹਾ ਐਸ.ਏ.ਐਸ. ਨਗਰ (ਮੋਹਾਲੀ) ਹੈ, ਜੋਕਿ ਗਰੁੱਪ ਹਾਊਸਿੰਗ ਸਾਈਟ ਨੰ: 1, ਜਨਤਾ ਰਿਹਾਇਸ਼ੀ ਟਾਊਨਸ਼ਿਪ, ਸੈਕਟਰ-91, ਐਸ.ਏ.ਐਸ. ਨਗਰ (ਮੋਹਾਲੀ), ਤਹਿਸੀਲ ਵਾ ਜਿਲ੍ਹਾ ਐਸ.ਏ.ਐਸ. ਨਗਰ (ਮੋਹਾਲੀ) ਦਾ ਹਿੱਸਾ ਹੈ, ਜਿਸ ਸਬੰਧੀ ਨਕਸ਼ਾ ਇਸ ਬੈਨਾਮੇ ਨਾਲ ਨੱਥੀ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਜੋਕਿ ਹਰ ਕਿਸਮ ਦੇ ਭਾਰ ਤੋਂ ਮੁਕਤ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਇਸ ਸਬੰਧੀ ਕੋਈ ਲਿਟੀਗੇਸ਼ਨ ਆਦਿ ਨਹੀਂ ਚਲ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ। ਹੁਣ ਅਸੀਂ ਬਕਾਇਮੀ ਹੋਸ਼ੋ ਹਵਾਸ ਅਤੇ ਦਰੁਸਤੀ ਅਕਲ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਆਪਣੀ ਉਕਤ ਦਰਸਾਈ ਭੂਮੀ ਵਾ ਉਸਦੇ ਜੁਮਲਾ ਹੱਕ ਹਕੂਕ, ਇਖਤਿਆਰਤ ਤੇ ਹੱਕ ਰਾਸਤਾ, ਹੱਕ ਦਾਖਲੀ, ਖਾਰਜ਼ੀ ਮਏ ਹੱਕ ਰਿਹਾਇਸ਼ ਵਾ ਅਸਾਇਸ ਮਏ ਹੱਕ ਪਾਣੀ, ਬਿਜਲੀ, ਹਵਾ, ਰੋਸ਼ਨੀ ਮਏ ਕੁਨੈਕਸ਼ਨ ਹਰ ਕਿਸਮ ਮਏ ਜਮ੍ਹਾਂ ਹੋਈਆਂ ਸਾਰੀਆਂ ਸਿੱਕਿਉਰਟੀਆਂ ਮਏ ਜੋ ਹੱਕ ਇਸ ਵਕਤ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਹਾਸਲ ਹਨ ਵਾਸਤੇ ਤਰੱਕੀ ਹਜਾ ਹੋਰ ਜਾਇਦਾਦ ਲਈ ਬਦਲੇ ਮੁਬਲਿਗ 2,84,12,100/-ਰੁਪਏ (ਦੋ ਕਰੋੜ ਚੁਰਾਸੀ ਲੱਖ ਬਾਰਾਂ ਹਜਾਰ ਇਕ ਸੌ ਰੁਪਏ) ਅੱਧੇ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ 1,42,06,050/-ਰੁਪਏ (ਇਕ ਕਰੋੜ ਬਿਆਲੀ ਲੱਖ ਛੇ ਹਜਾਰ ਪੰਜਾਹ ਰੁਪਏ)

ਚਲਦਾ ਪੰਨਾ...../4.....

ਬਾਇਆਨ :-


  
 (ਕਰਨੈਲ ਕੌਰ) (ਗੁਰਨਾਮ ਸਿੰਘ) (ਜਸਮੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ)


  
 (ਗੁਰਬਾਜ ਸਿੰਘ) (ਜਸਪਾਲ ਸਿੰਘ) (ਪਲਵਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਉਰਫ ਪੋਲੋ)



- 4 -

ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ, ਵਿੱਚ ਪਾਸ ਮੈ/ਸ: ਕੇ.ਸੀ. ਲੈਂਡ ਐਂਡ ਫਾਈਨਾਂਸ ਲਿਮਿਟਿਡ (K.C. Land & Finance Ltd.,) ਰਾਹੀਂ ਇਸਦੇ ਮੈਨੇਜਿੰਗ ਡਾਇਰੈਕਟਰ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਪ੍ਰੇਮ ਪਾਲ ਗਾਂਧੀ ਪੁੱਤਰ ਲੇਟ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਖੁਸ਼ਾਲ ਚੰਦ, ਕੇ.ਸੀ. ਟਾਵਰਸ, ਚੰਡੀਗੜ੍ਹ ਰੋਡ, ਨਵਾਂਸ਼ਹਿਰ, ਪੰਜਾਬ, ਨੂੰ ਫਰੇਖਤ ਯਾਨੀਂ ਬੈਅ ਕਰਕੇ ਉਕਤ ਵੇਚੀ ਗਈ ਭੂਮੀ ਦਾ ਕਬਜ਼ਾ ਮਾਲਕਾਨਾ ਵਾ ਵਾਕਿਆਤੀ ਉਕਤ ਖਰੀਦਦਾਰ ਕੰਪਨੀ ਨੂੰ ਦੇ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਹੈ। ਉਕਤ ਭੂਮੀ ਦੀ ਮਿਥੀ ਗਈ ਕੁੱਲ ਵਿਕਰੀ ਕੀਮਤ ਮੁਬਲਿਗ 2,84,12,100/-ਰੁਪਏ (ਦੋ ਕਰੋੜ ਚੁਰਾਸੀ ਲੱਖ ਬਾਰਾਂ ਹਜ਼ਾਰ ਇਕ ਸੌ ਰੁਪਏ) ਉਕਤ ਦਰਸਾਏ ਵੇਰਵੇ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਖਰੀਦਦਾਰ ਕੰਪਨੀ ਪਾਸੋਂ ਵਸੂਲ ਪਾ ਲਈ ਗਈ ਹੈ। ਹੁਣ ਚੋਰ ਕੋਈ ਰਕਮ ਖਰੀਦਦਾਰ ਕੰਪਨੀ ਵੱਲ ਬਕਾਇਆ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ। ਹੁਣ ਸਾਡਾ ਜਾਂ ਸਾਡੇ ਵਾਰਸਾਨ ਦਾ ਉਪਰੋਕਤ ਵੇਚੀ ਗਈ ਭੂਮੀ ਬਾਬਤ ਕੋਈ ਵਾਸਤਾ ਜਾਂ ਤਾਲੁਕ ਨਹੀਂ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਨਾ ਹੀ ਅੱਗੇ ਲਈ ਹੋਵੇ ਗਾ। ਹਰ ਕਿਸਮ ਦੇ ਹੱਕ ਤੇ ਹਕੂਕ ਉਕਤ ਵੇਚੀ ਗਈ ਭੂਮੀ ਬਾਬਤ ਹੁਣ ਖਰੀਦਦਾਰ ਕੰਪਨੀ ਨੂੰ ਹਾਸਲ ਹੋ ਗਏ ਹਨ, ਜੋ ਚਾਹੇ ਕਰਨ, ਸਾਨੂੰ ਕੋਈ ਉਜ਼ਰ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋਵੇਗਾ। ਜੇਕਰ ਕਿਸੇ ਨੁਕਸ, ਕਾਨੂੰਨੀ ਜਾਂ ਗਲਤ ਬਿਆਨੀ ਨਾਲ, ਖਰੀਦਦਾਰ ਕੰਪਨੀ ਨੂੰ ਉਕਤ ਵੇਚੀ ਗਈ ਭੂਮੀ ਬਾਬਤ ਕੋਈ ਹਰਜ਼ਾ ਜਾਂ ਨੁਕਸਾਨ ਪਹੁੰਚੇ ਤਾਂ ਅਸੀਂ ਹਰ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਨੁਕਸਾਨ ਦੀ ਭਰਪਾਈ ਕਰਨ ਦੇ ਜਿੰਮੇਵਾਰ ਹੋਵਾਂਗੇ। ਖਰਚਾ ਰਜਿਸਟਰੀ ਹਜਾ ਸਾਲਮ ਖਰੀਦਦਾਰ ਕੰਪਨੀ ਨੇ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ। ਉਕਤ ਵੇਚੀ ਗਈ ਭੂਮੀ ਦਾ ਇੰਤਕਾਲ ਬੇਸ਼ੱਕ ਸਾਡੀ ਗੈਰ ਹਾਜ਼ਰੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਮੰਨਜ਼ੂਰ ਕਰ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਜਾਵੇ, ਕੋਈ ਉਜ਼ਰ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋਵੇਗਾ। ਜੇਕਰ ਉਕਤ ਜਾਇਦਾਦ ਦੀ ਮਲਕੀਅਤ ਸਬੰਧੀ ਕੋਈ ਨੁਕਸ ਨਿਕਲਦਾ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਉਸ ਸਥਿਤੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਅਸੀਂ ਤਮਾਮ ਨਤੀਜਿਆਂ ਸਬੰਧੀ ਇੰਡੀਅਨ ਰਜਿਸਟਰੇਸ਼ਨ ਐਕਟ 1908 ਦੀ ਧਾਰਾ 82 ਅਧੀਨ ਜਿੰਮੇਵਾਰ ਹੋਵਾਂਗੇ। ਇਸ ਲਈ ਬੈਨਾਮਾ

ਚਲਦਾ ਪੰਨਾ...../5.....

ਬਾਇਆਨ :-



(ਕਰਨੈਲ ਕੌਰ)

(ਗੁਰਨਾਮ ਸਿੰਘ)

(ਜਸਮੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ)

(ਗੁਰਬਾਚ ਸਿੰਘ)

(ਜਸਪਾਲ ਸਿੰਘ)

(ਪਲਵਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਉਰਫ ਪੋਲੋ)

- 5 -

ਲਿੱਖ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਸੰਨਦ ਰਹੇ। ਵਸੀਕਾ ਹਜਾ ਪੜ ਕਰ ਸੁਣਾਇਆ ਗਿਆ, ਸੁਣ ਕਰ ਸਮਝ ਕਰ ਦਰੁਸਤ ਮੰਨਿਆ ਗਿਆ ਅਤੇ ਗਵਾਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਹਾਜ਼ਰੀ ਵਿਚ ਸਹੀ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ।

ਮਿਤੀ: .....

ਗਵਾਹ ਨੰ: (1)

GURCHARAN SINGH  
Advocate  
Distt. Complex.

ਬਾਇਆਨ :-



(ਕਰਨਲ ਕੌਰ)

Gurnam Singh  
(ਗੁਰਨਾਮ ਸਿੰਘ)

Jasmit Singh  
(ਜਸਮੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ)

ਗਵਾਹ ਨੰ: (2)

NARJOTSINGH  
SOHANNA (Mehandi)

Gurbaj Singh  
(ਗੁਰਬਾਜ ਸਿੰਘ)

Jaspal Singh  
(ਜਸਪਾਲ ਸਿੰਘ)

Pal Singh  
(ਪਲਵਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਉਰਫ ਪੋਲੋ)

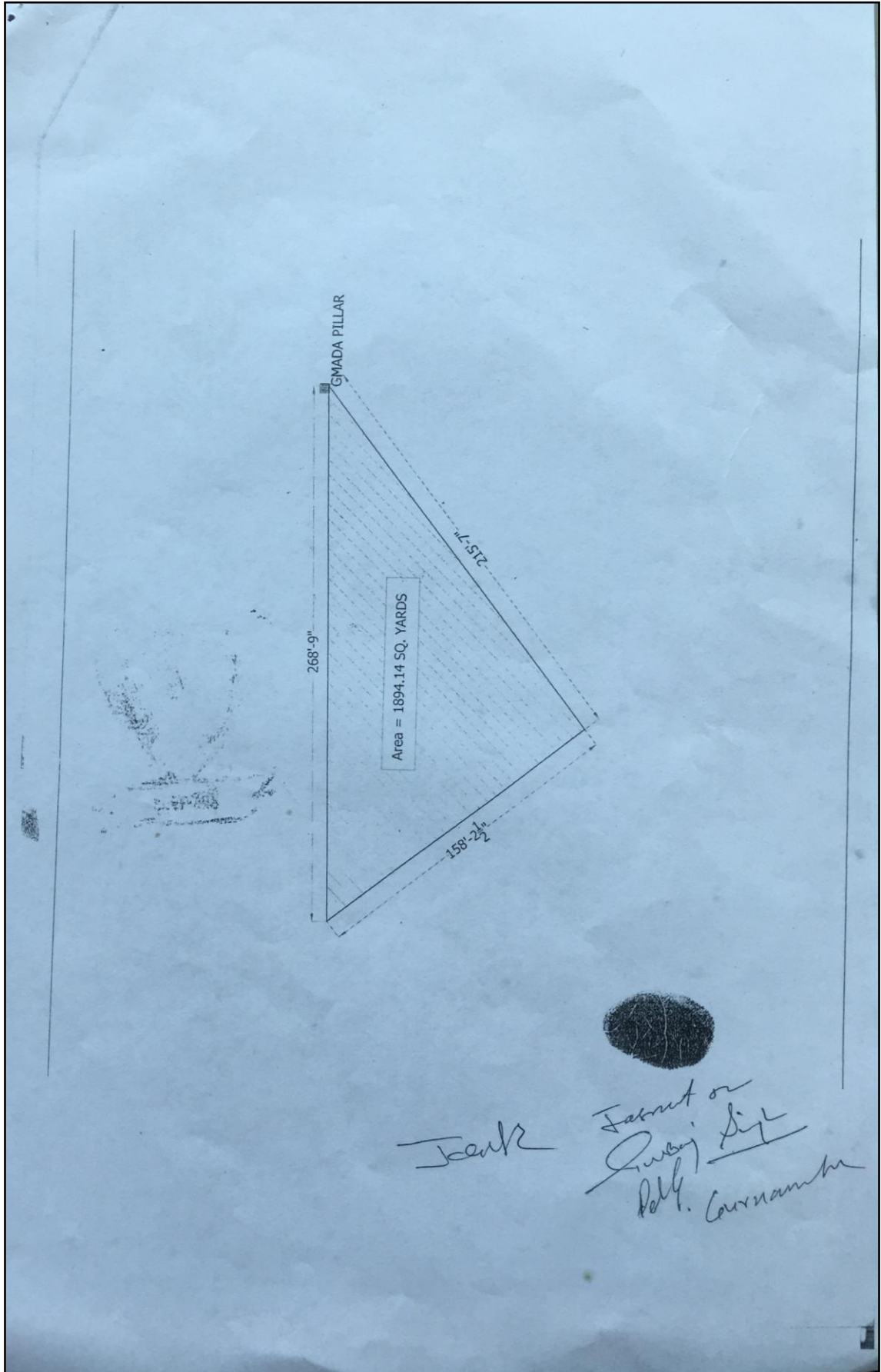
ਖਰੀਦਦਾਰ :-

ਮੈ/ਸ: ਕੇ.ਸੀ. ਲੈਂਡ ਐਂਡ ਫਾਈਨਾਂਸ ਲਿਮਟਿਡ

Satnam Singh

ਰਾਹੀਂ: ਪ੍ਰੇਮ ਪਾਲ ਗਾਂਧੀ, ਮੈਨੇਜਿੰਗ ਡਾਇਰੈਕਟਰ

Draft Approved By  
Hukam Singh  
Advocate





## Annexure II



**FGDs with Stakeholders**







**During Interview Schedule**







**During Interview Schedule**



**SIA Team on Field Investigation**





**Transect Walk**







**Transect Walk**







**Structure in proposed land acquisition**

ਨਾਮ : ..... ਪਿੰਡ : ..... ਫੋਨ ਨੰ. ....

**ਸਟੇਟ ਸੋਸ਼ਲ ਇੰਪੈਕਟ ਅਸੈਸਮੈਂਟ ਅਥਾਰਟੀ**  
 ਸੋਸ਼ਲ ਸੇਵਾ ਭਵਨ, ਕਮਰਾ ਨੰਬਰ ਟੀ-8, ਤੀਜੀ ਮੰਜ਼ਿਲ  
 ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ, ਪਟਿਆਲਾ

ਪ੍ਰੋਜੈਕਟ :

.....  
 .....

ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵਿਤ ਪਰਿਵਾਰਾਂ ਦਾ ਅਨੁਮਾਨ ਲਾਉਣ ਲਈ ਮੁੱਢਲੀਆਂ ਹਾਲਤਾਂ ਦਾ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ-ਆਰਥਿਕ ਸਰਵੇਖਣ

ਸਵਾਲ ਸੂਚੀ

ਮਿਤੀ :

ਤਸਵੀਰ

ਜਾਇਦਾਦ ਪਹਿਚਾਣ ਨੰ.  
 ਖੋਜ ਨਿਗਰਾਨ ਦਾ ਨਾਂ

ਸਮਾਂ

ਗਿਣਤੀਕਾਰ ਦਾ ਨਾਂ

ਸਾਧਾਰਨ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ

1. ਨਾਮ .....
2. ਜਨਮ ਦੀ ਮਿਤੀ .....
3. ਲਿੰਗ .....
4. ਜਾਤ .....
5. ਧਰਮ .....
6. ਸਿੱਖਿਆ .....
7. ਆਮਦਨ .....
8. ਕਿੱਤਾ .....
9. ਵਿਆਹ ਵਿਆਹਿਆ/ਅਣ-ਵਿਆਹਿਆ

10. ਸਿਹਤ ਸੇਵਾਵਾਂ ਤੱਕ ਪਹੁੰਚ

ਹਾਂ

ਨਾਂਹ

(ਜੇਕਰ ਹਾਂ ਤਾਂ ..... ਕਿਲੋਮੀਟਰ )

11. ਕਮਜ਼ੋਰ ਸਮੂਹ
- (i) ਔਰਤਾਂ ਦੀ ਗਿਣਤੀ  (ii) ਬੱਚਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਗਿਣਤੀ
- (iii) ਬਜ਼ੁਰਗਾਂ ਦੀ ਗਿਣਤੀ  (iv) ਵਿਕਲਾਂਗਾਂ ਦੀ ਗਿਣਤੀ
- (v) ਕੀ ਘਰ ਦੀ ਮੁੱਖੀ ਔਰਤ ਹੈ ?  ਹਾਂ  ਨਾਂਹ
12. ਸਾਕੇਦਾਰੀ ਸ਼੍ਰੇਣੀ
- (i) ਪਿੱਤਰ ਪੁਰਖੀ  (ii) ਮਾਤਰ ਪੁਰਖੀ
13. ਪਰਿਵਾਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਔਰਤ ਦਾ ਰੋਲ
- (i) ਘਰੇਲੂ  (ii) ਨੌਕਰੀਸ਼ੁਦਾ
- (iii) ਸਵੈ ਰੁਜ਼ਗਾਰ
14. ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਦੀ ਵਰਤੋਂ
- (i) ਕੁੱਲ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ  (ii) ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵਿਤ ਰਕਬਾ
- (iii) ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਢਾਚੇ
15. ਮਿੱਟੀ
- (i) ਉਪਜਾਊ  (ii) ਗੈਰ ਉਪਜਾਊ
- (iii) ਸੇਂਜੂ  (iv) ਗੈਰ ਸੇਂਜੂ
16. ਸਿੰਚਾਈ ਦੇ ਸਾਧਨ
- ਟਿਊਬਵੈਲ  ਸੂਆ  ਹੋਰ
17. ਪਾਣੀ
- ਪੀਣ ਯੋਗ  ਨਾ ਪੀਣ ਯੋਗ
18. ਦਰੱਖਤ
- (i) ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵਿਤ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਰੁੱਖਾਂ ਦੀ ਗਿਣਤੀ
- (ii) ਰੁੱਖਾਂ ਦੀ ਕਿਸਮ
- ਫਲਦਾਰ  ਗੈਰ ਫਲਦਾਰ
19. ਪਸ਼ੂ ਧਨ
- (i) ਪਸ਼ੂਆਂ ਦੀ ਗਿਣਤੀ



20. ਘਰੇਲੂ ਕੰਮ ਦੀ ਵੰਡ

(i) ਰੋਟੀ ਪਾਣੀ

(ii) ਦੁੱਧ ਦਾ ਕੰਮ

(iii) ਖੇਤੀਬਾੜੀ

(iv) ਹੋਰ ਕੰਮ

21. ਪਰਵਾਸ

(i) ਕੀ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਕੰਮ ਲਈ ਪਰਵਾਸ ਰਕਦੇ ਹੋ

ਹਾਂ

ਨਾਂਹ

(ii) ਜੇ ਹਾਂ, ਉਥੇ ਕੀ ਕੰਮ ਕਰਦੇ ਹੋ ?

ਖੇਤੀ ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰੀ

ਵਪਾਰ ਤੇ ਬਿਜਨੈਸ

ਹੋਰ

(iii) ਕੀ ਬਾਹਰੋਂ ਲੋਕ ਪਰਵਾਸ ਲਈ ਪਿੰਡ ਵਿੱਚ ਆਉਂਦੇ ਹਨ ?

ਹਾਂ

ਨਾਂਹ

(iv) ਜੇ ਹਾਂ, ਤਾਂ ਕਿਸ ਕੰਮ ਲਈ ਆਉਂਦੇ ਹਨ

22. ਮੁੱਖ ਤੌਰ ਤੇ ਕਿਹੜੀਆਂ ਆਰਥਿਕ ਗਤੀਵਿਧੀਆਂ ਕੀਤੀਆਂ ਜਾ ਰਹੀਆਂ ਹਨ।

(i) ਖੇਤੀ

(ii) ਸੇਵਾਵਾਂ (ਨੌਕਰੀ)

(iii) ਵਪਾਰ

(iv) ਹੋਰ ਕੰਮ

23. ਖਾਦ ਸੁਰਖਿਆ

ਹਾਂ

ਨਾਂਹ

24. ਕਰਜ਼ੇ ਦੇ ਸਾਧਨ

(i) ਬੈਂਕ

(ii) ਨਿਜੀ ਸ਼ਾਹੂਕਾਰ

(iii) ਸਹਿਕਾਰੀ ਸਭਾਵਾਂ

25. ਤੁਹਾਡੇ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਪਿਛਲੇ ਸਮੇਂ ਦੌਰਾਨ ਕਰਜ਼ਾ ਲਿਆ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ?

ਹਾਂ

ਨਾਂਹ

ਜੇ ਹਾਂ, ਕਿਸ ਕੰਮ ਲਈ ਅਤੇ ਕਿੰਨਾ ?

26. ਮਿਹਨਤਾਨਾ ਦੀ ਦਰ  
 200-300  300-400   
 400-500  500 ਤੋਂ ਉਪਰ

27. ਕੁਦਰਤੀ ਸਾਧਨਾਂ ਤੱਕ ਪਹੁੰਚ  
 ਹਾਂ  ਨਾਂਹ

28. ਘਰ  
 ਕੱਚਾ  ਪੱਕਾ

29. ਜਲ ਸਪਲਾਈ  
 ਹਾਂ  ਨਾਂਹ   
 ਸਰਕਾਰੀ ਟੁੱਟੀ  
 ਹਾਂ  ਨਾਂਹ

30. ਗੰਦੇ ਪਾਣੀ ਦੀ ਨਿਕਾਸੀ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਬੰਧ  
 ਹਾਂ  ਨਾਂਹ

31. ਪਿੰਡ ਵਿੱਚ ਹਿੰਸਾ ਤੇ ਜੁਰਮ ਦੀ ਸਥਿਤੀ- ਧੜੇਬੰਦੀ  
 (i) ਚੰਗੀ  (ii) ਮਾੜੀ

32. ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤੀ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵ  
 (i) ਆਮਦਨ ਦਾ ਪੱਧਰ  
 ਵਾਧਾ  ਘਾਟਾ   
 ਕੋਈ ਅਸਰ ਨਹੀਂ   
 (ii) ਰਹਿਣ ਸਹਿਣ ਦਾ ਪੱਧਰ  
 ਵਾਧਾ  ਘਾਟਾ   
 ਕੋਈ ਅਸਰ ਨਹੀਂ   
 (iii) ਸਥਾਨਕ ਆਰਥਿਕਤਾ ਦਾ ਵਿਘਨ  
 ਹਾਂ  ਨਾਂਹ   
 (iv) ਪਰਿਵਾਰਾਂ ਦੇ ਆਪਸੀ ਮਿਲਵਰਤਨ ਜਾਂ ਲੈਣ ਦੇਣ ਵਿੱਚ ਵਿਘਨ  
 ਹਾਂ  ਨਾਂਹ   
 (v) ਕੰਗਾਲ ਹੋਣ ਦਾ ਖਤਰਾ  
 ਹਾਂ  ਨਾਂਹ

- (vi) ਔਰਤਾਂ ਦੇ ਰਹਿਣ ਸਹਿਣ ਉੱਤੇ ਅਸਰ  
 ਹਾਂ  ਨਾਂਹ
- (vii) ਕੁਦਰਤੀ ਸਾਧਨਾਂ ਤੇ ਅਸਰ  
 ਹਾਂ  ਨਾਂਹ
- (viii) ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤੀ ਕਾਰਨ ਸਮੂਹਿਕ ਜਾਇਦਾਦਾਂ ਤੇ ਅਸਰ  
 ਵਾਧਾ  ਘਾਟਾ  ਕੋਈ ਅਸਰ ਨਹੀਂ
- (ix) ਸਿਹਤ ਸੇਵਾਵਾਂ ਤੇ ਅਸਰ  
 ਵਾਧਾ  ਘਾਟਾ  ਕੋਈ ਅਸਰ ਨਹੀਂ
- (x) ਸਕੂਲ ਅਤੇ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਉੱਤੇ ਅਸਰ  
 ਵਾਧਾ  ਘਾਟਾ  ਕੋਈ ਅਸਰ ਨਹੀਂ
33. ਕੀ ਪ੍ਰੋਜੈਕਟ ਜਾਂ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤੀ ਕਾਰਨ ਸਥਾਨਕ ਸੇਵਾਵਾਂ ਤੇ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵ ਪਵੇਗਾ ?  
 ਹਾਂ  ਨਾਂਹ
34. ਨਿੱਜੀ ਸਾਧਨਾਂ ਤੇ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵ  
 (i) ਟਿਊਬਵੈਲ  (ii) ਕੋਈ ਅਸਥਾਈ ਢਾਂਚਾ   
 (iii) ਦਰੱਖਤ  (iv) ਹੋਰ
35. ਕੀ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤੀ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਹੇਠ ਲਿਖੀਆਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਬਦਲਾਵ ਆਉਣਗੇ।  
 (i) ਸਥਾਨਕ ਰਾਜਨੀਤਕ ਢਾਂਚੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਬਦਲਾਵ ਹਾਂ  ਨਾਂਹ   
 (ii) ਜੰਨ ਸੰਖਿਆ ਵਿੱਚ ਬਦਲਾਵ ਹਾਂ  ਨਾਂਹ   
 (iii) ਉਜੜ ਜਾਣ ਦਾ ਖਤਰਾ ਹਾਂ  ਨਾਂਹ
36. ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤੀ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਜਦੋਂ ਤੁਹਾਡੇ ਕੋਲ ਪੈਸਾ ਆ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ ਤਾਂ ਹੇਠ ਲਿਖਿਆ ਉੱਤੇ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵ ਪਵੇਗਾ  
 (i) ਜੁਰਮ ਤੇ ਗੈਰ ਕਾਨੂੰਨੀ ਗਤੀਵਿਧੀਆਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਵਾਧਾ ਹਾਂ  ਨਾਂਹ   
 (ii) ਆਰਥਿਕ ਵਾਤਾਵਰਨ ਸਥੱਰਤਾ ਵਿੱਚ ਬਦਲਾਵ ਹਾਂ  ਨਾਂਹ   
 (iii) ਨਸ਼ੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਵਾਧਾ ਹਾਂ  ਨਾਂਹ   
 (iv) ਪਰਿਵਾਰ ਦੇ ਟੁੱਟਣ ਦਾ ਖਤਰਾ ਹਾਂ  ਨਾਂਹ

37. ਕੀ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤੀ ਦਾ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਵਿਅਕਤੀਆਂ ਤੇ ਅਸਰ ਹੋਵੇਗਾ ਜੋ ਸਿੱਧੇ ਤੌਰ ਤੇ ਇਸ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਨਾਲ ਜੁੜੇ ਨਹੀਂ ਹਨ ਪਰ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਤੋਂ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵਿਤ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ  
 ਹਾਂ  ਨਾਂਹ
38. ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਕੰਮ ਕਰਨ ਵਾਲੇ ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰ ਕਿੰਨੇ  
 ਕਦੋਂ ਤੋਂ ਕੰਮ ਕਰ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ  
 ਸਾਲ  ਮਹੀਨੇ
39. ਕੀ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵਿਤ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਕੋਈ ਢਾਚਾਂ ਆਉਂਦਾ ਹੈ  
 ਹਾਂ  ਨਾਂਹ
40. ਕੋਈ ਧਾਰਮਿਕ ਸਥਾਨ  
 ਹਾਂ  ਨਾਂਹ

ਪਰਿਵਾਰ ਦਾ ਵੇਰਵਾ

ਲੜੀ ਨੰ	ਨਾਮ	ਲਿੰਗ	ਉਮਰ	ਸਿੱਖਿਆ	ਆਮਦਨ
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7.					
8.					
9.					
10.					



ਸਵੈ ਘੋਸ਼ਣਾ

1. ਮੈਂ ..... ਪੁੱਤਰ ਸ੍ਰੀ .....  
ਵਾਸੀ ਪਿੰਡ/ਸ਼ਹਿਰ ..... ਦਾ ਰਹਿਣ ਵਾਲਾ ਹਾਂ।
2. ਮੈਂ ਇਹ ਘੋਸ਼ਣਾ ਕਰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਸਟੇਟ ਸੋਸ਼ਲ ਇੰਮਪੈਕਟ ਅਸੈਸਮੈਂਟ ਅਥਾਰਟੀ, ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ, ਪਟਿਆਲਾ ਦੀ ਟੀਮ ਵਲੋਂ ਜੋ ਪ੍ਰੋਜੈਕਟ ਸਬੰਧੀ ਲੜੀ ਨੰਬਰ 1 ਤੋਂ 41 ਤੱਕ ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨਾਂ ਦਾ ਉੱਤਰ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਹੈ। ਉਹ ਮੇਰੀ ਸਮਝ ਬੁਝ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਠੀਕ ਅਤੇ ਸਹੀ ਹੈ।
3. ਇਸ ਸਬੰਧੀ ਕੁਝ ਵੀ ਲੁਕਾਇਆ ਜਾਂ ਛੁਪਾਇਆ ਨਹੀਂ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ।
4. ਪ੍ਰੋਜੈਕਟ ਸਬੰਧੀ ਪੁੱਛੇ ਗਏ ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨਾਂ ਦਾ ਉੱਤਰ ਕਿਸੇ ਡਰ ਜਾਂ ਦਬਾਅ ਵਿੱਚ ਨਹੀਂ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ।
5. ਉਕਤ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਗਈ ਸੂਚਨਾ ਮੇਰੇ/ਮੇਰੀ ਸਮਝ ਬੁਝ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਠੀਕ ਅਤੇ ਸਹੀ ਹੈ।

ਮਿਤੀ :

ਸਵੈ ਘੋਸ਼ਣਾ ਕਰਤਾ ਦੇ ਹਸਤਾਖਰ

ਪਤਾ

ਖੋਜ ਨਿਗਰਾਨ ਦੇ ਹਸਤਾਖਰ

ਗਿਣਤੀਕਾਰ ਦੇ ਹਸਤਾਖਰ

ਪ੍ਰੋਜੈਕਟ ਬਾਰੇ ਵਿਚਾਰ ਅਤੇ ਸੁਝਾਅ :

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ਸਟੇਟ ਸੋਸ਼ਲ ਇੰਮਪੈਕਟ ਅਸੈਸਮੈਂਟ ਅਥਾਰਟੀ  
 ਮੈਨੇਜਮੈਂਟ ਭਵਨ, ਕਮਰਾ ਨੰਬਰ ਟੀ-8, ਤੀਜੀ ਮੰਜ਼ਿਲ  
 ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ, ਪਟਿਆਲਾ

• ਪ੍ਰੋਜੈਕਟ :

.....  
 .....

ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵਿਤ ਖੇਤਰ ਦਾ ਅਨੁਮਾਨ ਲਾਉਣ ਲਈ ਮੁੱਢਲੀਆਂ ਹਾਲਤਾਂ ਦਾ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ-ਆਰਥਿਕ ਸਰਵੇਖਣ

ਸਵਾਲ ਸੂਚੀ

ਮਿਤੀ :

ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ ਪਹਿਚਾਣ ਨੰ.  
 ਖੋਜ ਨਿਗਰਾਨ ਦਾ ਨਾਂ

ਸਮਾਂ:

ਤਸਵੀਰ

ਗਿਣਤੀਕਾਰ ਦਾ ਨਾਂ

ਪ੍ਰੋਜੈਕਟ ਖੇਤਰ ਦੀ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ

1. ਨਾਮ .....
  2. ਪਿੰਡ ਵਿੱਚ ਆਹੁੱਦਾ .....
  3. ਲਿੰਗ .....
  4. ਜਾਤ .....
  5. ਧਰਮ .....
  6. ਸਿੱਖਿਆ .....
  7. ਆਮਦਨ .....
  8. ਕਿੱਤਾ .....
  9. ਵਿਆਹ ਵਿਆਹਿਆ/ਅਣ-ਵਿਆਹਿਆ
  10. ਸਿਹਤ ਸੇਵਾਵਾਂ ਤੱਕ ਪਹੁੰਚ ਹਾਂ ਨਾਂਹ
- (ਜੇਕਰ ਹਾਂ ਤਾਂ ..... ਕਿਲੋਮੀਟਰ )



11. ਪਿੰਡ ਵਿੱਚ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦੇ ਵੱਸਣ ਦਾ ਤਰੀਕਾ					
(i)	ਰੱਲ ਮਿਲ ਕੇ	<input type="text"/>	(ii)	ਅਲੱਗ ਅਲੱਗ	<input type="text"/>
(iii)	ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਦਰਜਾ ਬੰਦੀ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ	<input type="text"/>			
12. ਸਭਿਆਚਾਰਕ ਸੰਸਥਾਵਾਂ					
(i)	ਯੂਥ ਕਲੱਬ	<input type="text"/>	(ii)	ਜਿੰਮ	<input type="text"/>
(iii)		<input type="text"/>	(iv)		<input type="text"/>
13. ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਸੰਸਥਾਵਾਂ					
(i)	ਨਸਾ ਛਡਾਉ ਕੇਂਦਰ	<input type="text"/>	(ii)	ਸਹਿਤ ਸਭਾਵਾਂ	<input type="text"/>
(iii)		<input type="text"/>	(iv)		<input type="text"/>
14. ਰਾਜਨਿਤਿਕ ਸੰਸਥਾਵਾਂ					
(i)	ਪੰਚਾਇਤ	<input type="text"/>	(ii)		<input type="text"/>
15. ਸਿਵਲ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਸੰਸਥਾਵਾਂ					
(i)	ਨੋਜਵਾਨ ਜਾਂ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਸੰਸਥਾਵਾਂ	<input type="text"/>	(ii)	ਜੱਥੇਬੰਦੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਕਾਰਕੁਨ	<input type="text"/>
(iii)	ਸਾਖਰਤਾ ਸਭਾ	<input type="text"/>	(iv)	ਸੁਧਾਰ ਸਭਾ	<input type="text"/>
(v)	ਮੁੜ ਵਸੇਬਾ ਕੇਂਦਰ	<input type="text"/>			
16. ਪ੍ਰਬੰਧਕੀ ਸੰਸਥਾਵਾਂ					
(i)	ਚੌਕੀਦਾਰ	<input type="text"/>	(ii)	ਨੰਬਰਦਾਰ	<input type="text"/>
(iii)	ਸਰਪੰਚ	<input type="text"/>	(iv)	ਪਟਵਾਰੀ	<input type="text"/>
(v)	ਪੁਲਿਸ ਚੌਕੀ	<input type="text"/>	(vi)	ਡਾਕਖਾਨਾ	<input type="text"/>
(vii)	ਬੈਂਕ	<input type="text"/>			
17. ਸਥਾਨਕ ਉਦਯੋਗਿਕ					
	ਹਾਂ	<input type="text"/>		ਨਾਂਹ	<input type="text"/>

18. ਸਾਂਝੀਆਂ ਥਾਵਾਂ ਤੇ ਜਾਇਦਾਦ

(i) ਪਿੰਡ ਦੀ ਸਾਝੀ ਥਾਂ  (ii) ਟੋਬੇ

(iii) ਸੱਥ  (iv) ਬੀੜ

(v) ਹੋਰ

19. ਆਵਾਜਾਈ ਦੇ ਸਾਧਨ

(i) ਬੱਸ  (ii) ਰੇਲ  (iii) ਆਟੋ

20. ਮੰਡੀ/ਬਜ਼ਾਰ ਤੱਕ ਪਹੁੰਚ

(i) 0-5 ਕਿਲੋਮੀਟਰ  (ii) 5-10 ਕਿਲੋਮੀਟਰ

(iii) 10 ਤੋਂ ਉਪਰ

21. ਸੈਰ ਸਪਾਟੇ ਦੀਆਂ ਥਾਵਾਂ

ਹਾਂ  ਨਾਂਹ

22. ਸਹਿਕਾਰੀ ਅਤੇ ਹੋਰ ਰਹਿਣ ਸਹਿਣ ਸੰਬੰਧੀ ਸਭਾਵਾਂ

ਹਾਂ  ਨਾਂਹ

ਜੇਕਰ ਹਾਂ ਤਾਂ ਸਪੱਸ਼ਟ ਲਿਖੋ:-

23. ਪਿੰਡ ਵਿੱਚ ਕਿਹੜੀਆਂ-ਕਿਹੜੀਆਂ ਸਰਕਾਰੀ ਸਕੀਮਾਂ ਲਾਗੂ ਹਨ ?

(i) ਐਮ ਜੀ ਨਰੇਗਾ  (ii) ਸ਼ਗਨ ਸਕੀਮ

(iii) ਪ੍ਰਧਾਨ ਮੰਤਰੀ ਜਨ ਧਨ ਯੋਜਨਾ  (iv) ਹੋਰ

24. ਧਾਰਮਿਕ ਥਾਵਾਂ

(i) ਗੁਰਦਵਾਰਾ ਸਾਹਿਬ  (ii) ਮੰਦਿਰ

(iii) ਮਸਜਿਦ  (iv) ਗਿਰਜਾ ਘਰ

(v) ਪੀਰ  (vi) ਡੇਰਾ

(vii) ਹੋਰ

25. ਪਿੰਡ ਵਿੱਚ ਸਕੂਲ

(i) ਐਲੀਮੈਂਟਰੀ  (ii) ਮਿਡਲ

(iii) ਹਾਈ  (iv) ਸੀਨੀਅਰ ਸੈਕੰਡਰੀ

26. ਉਚੇਰੀ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਨਾਂਹ   
 ਹਾਂ
27. ਸਿਹਤ ਸੇਵਾਵਾਂ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਬੰਧ (ii) ਹਸਪਤਾਲ   
 (i) ਡਿਸਪੈਨਸਰੀ   
 (iii) ਨਿੱਜੀ ਕਲਿਨਿਕ
28. ਪਸ਼ੂਆ ਦਾ ਹਸਪਤਾਲ ਨਾਂਹ   
 ਹਾਂ
29. ਆਗਣਵਾੜੀ ਕੇਂਦਰ ਨਾਂਹ   
 ਹਾਂ   
 ਜੇ ਹਾਂ ਤਾਂ ਕਿੰਨੇ
30. ਸਰਕਾਰੀ ਡਿਪੂ ਨਾਂਹ   
 ਹਾਂ
31. ਪਿੰਡ ਵਿੱਚ ਹਿੰਸਾ ਤੇ ਜੁਰਮ ਦੀ ਸਥਿਤੀ- ਧੜੇਬੰਦੀ (ii) ਮਾੜੀ   
 (i) ਚੰਗੀ
32. ਪਿੰਡ ਦੀ ਪੰਚਾਇਤ ਵਿੱਚ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਦੀ ਨੁਮਾਇੰਦਗੀ  
 1  2  3  4  5
33. ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤੀ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵ  
 (i) ਪਰਿਵਾਰਾਂ ਦੇ ਆਪਸੀ ਮਿਲਵਰਤਨ ਜਾਂ ਲੈਣ ਦੇਣ ਵਿੱਚ ਵਿਘਨ  
 ਹਾਂ  ਨਾਂਹ   
 (ii) ਔਰਤਾਂ ਦੇ ਰਹਿਣ ਸਹਿਣ ਉੱਤੇ ਅਸਰ  
 ਹਾਂ  ਨਾਂਹ   
 (iii) ਕੁਦਰਤੀ ਸਾਧਨਾਂ ਤੇ ਅਸਰ  
 ਹਾਂ  ਨਾਂਹ   
 (iv) ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤੀ ਕਾਰਨ ਸਮੂਹਿਕ ਜਾਇਦਾਦਾਂ ਤੇ ਅਸਰ  
 ਵਾਧਾ  ਘਾਟਾ  ਕੋਈ ਅਸਰ ਨਹੀਂ   
 (v) ਸਿਹਤ ਸੇਵਾਵਾਂ ਤੇ ਅਸਰ  
 ਵਾਧਾ  ਘਾਟਾ  ਕੋਈ ਅਸਰ ਨਹੀਂ   
 (vi) ਸਕੂਲ ਅਤੇ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਉੱਤੇ ਅਸਰ  
 ਵਾਧਾ  ਘਾਟਾ  ਕੋਈ ਅਸਰ ਨਹੀਂ

34. ਕੀ ਪ੍ਰੋਜੈਕਟ ਜਾਂ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤੀ ਕਾਰਨ ਸਥਾਨਕ ਸੇਵਾਵਾਂ ਤੇ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵ ਪਵੇਗਾ ?

ਹਾਂ

ਨਾਂਹ

35. ਕੀ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤੀ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਹੇਠ ਲਿਖੀਆਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਬਦਲਾਵ ਆਉਣਗੇ।

(i) ਸਥਾਨਕ ਰਾਜਨੀਤਕ ਢਾਂਚੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਬਦਲਾਵ

ਹਾਂ

ਨਾਂਹ

(ii) ਜੰਨ ਸੰਖਿਆ ਵਿੱਚ ਬਦਲਾਵ

ਹਾਂ

ਨਾਂਹ

(iii) ਉਜੜ ਜਾਣ ਦਾ ਖਤਰਾ

ਹਾਂ

ਨਾਂਹ

36. ਇਸ ਪ੍ਰੋਜੈਕਟ ਦਾ ਪਿੰਡ ਤੇ ਕਿਵੇਂ ਦਾ ਅਸਰ ਪਵੇਗਾ ?

ਚੰਗਾ

ਮਾੜਾ

ਪਿੰਡ ਦੇ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦੀ ਪ੍ਰੋਜੈਕਟ ਬਾਰੇ ਵਿਚਾਰ :

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ਸਵੈ ਘੋਸ਼ਣਾ

1. ਮੈਂ ..... ਪੁੱਤਰ ਸ੍ਰੀ .....  
ਵਾਸੀ ਪਿੰਡ/ਸ਼ਹਿਰ ..... ਦਾ ਰਹਿਣ ਵਾਲਾ ਹਾਂ।
2. ਮੈਂ ਇਹ ਘੋਸ਼ਣਾ ਕਰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਮੈਂ ਪਿੰਡ ਵਿੱਚ ਬਤੌਰ..... ਵਜੋਂ ਸੇਵਾਵਾਂ ਨਿਭਾ ਰਿਹਾ ਹਾਂ।
3. ਮੈਂ ਇਹ ਘੋਸ਼ਣਾ ਕਰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਸਟੇਟ ਸੋਸ਼ਲ ਇੰਮਪੈਕਟ ਅਸੈਸਮੈਂਟ ਅਥਾਰਟੀ, ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ, ਪਟਿਆਲਾ ਦੀ ਟੀਮ ਵਲੋਂ ਜੋ ਪ੍ਰੋਜੈਕਟ ਸਬੰਧੀ ਲੜੀ ਨੰਬਰ 1 ਤੋਂ 36 ਤੱਕ ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨਾਂ ਦਾ ਉੱਤਰ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਹੈ। ਉਹ ਮੇਰੀ ਸਮਝ ਬੁਝ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਠੀਕ ਅਤੇ ਸਹੀ ਹੈ।
3. ਇਸ ਸਬੰਧੀ ਕੁਝ ਵੀ ਲੁਕਾਇਆ ਜਾਂ ਛੁਪਾਇਆ ਨਹੀਂ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ।
4. ਪ੍ਰੋਜੈਕਟ ਸਬੰਧੀ ਪੁੱਛੇ ਗਏ ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨਾਂ ਦਾ ਉੱਤਰ ਕਿਸੇ ਡਰ ਜਾਂ ਦਬਾਅ ਵਿੱਚ ਨਹੀਂ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ।
5. ਉਕਤ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਗਈ ਸੂਚਨਾ ਮੇਰੇ/ਮੇਰੀ ਸਮਝ ਬੁਝ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਠੀਕ ਅਤੇ ਸਹੀ ਹੈ।

ਮਿਤੀ :

ਸਵੈ ਘੋਸ਼ਣਾ ਕਰਤਾ ਦੇ ਹਸਤਾਖਰ  
ਅੁਹੱਦਾ ਪਿੰਡ ਵਿੱਚ  
ਪਤਾ

ਖੋਜ ਨਿਗਰਾਨ ਦੇ ਹਸਤਾਖਰ

ਗਿਣਤੀਕਾਰ ਦੇ ਹਸਤਾਖਰ