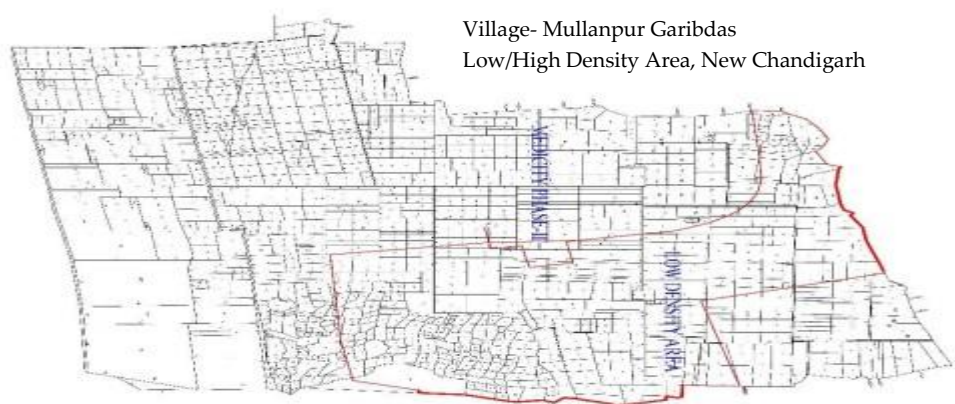


Social Impact Assessment of Setting up of Low/High Density Residential Scheme in New Chandigarh



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**Submitted to
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**Submitted by:
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Executive Summary

Project and Public Purpose

The state of Punjab is considered amongst the major urbanized states of India. The urban population of the state was 19.4 per cent in 1971, which increased to 31.2 per cent in 2011. Urbanization is a socio-economic process in which rural population shift towards towns and cities. The Punjab state has been passing through the phase of fast urban transformation as out of total 22 districts of the state, 5 districts has more urban population than rural areas. As per the 2011 Census the Greater Mohali region had a population of about 10 lakhs, comprising 54.76 per cent in urban areas, and remaining 45.24 per cent of people in rural areas.

In view of the growing urbanization and congestion of existing cities, Greater Mohali Area Development Authority (GMADA) conceived the idea of developing a new independent and self-sustaining city to cater to the projected growth of New Chandigarh and Mohali in the near future. Being in vicinity of Chandigarh and proposed with a world class infrastructure, this Local Planning Area (LPA) was re-named "New Chandigarh 2" in early 2014. GMADA has been engaged in planning and development of a new world class city with modern infrastructure in New Chandigarh. The planning area of New Chandigarh includes health institutes, educational infrastructure and commercial and residential developments. While land acquisition by GMADA for many projects namely Ecocity - I, Medi City-I, along with some of the Master Plan roads falling inside these urban estates is completed now it is proposed to develop another residential project as Low/High density residential scheme in New Chandigarh.

Land acquisition for the Low/High density residential scheme is being carried out as per provisions of The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition and Resettlement and Rehabilitation Act 2013 (RFCTLARR Act,

2013). As per section 4 of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013, a Social Impact Assessment is required to carry out before initiating land acquisition notifications under section 11 of the Act. One of the Objectives of the Social Impact Assessment is to examine whether the proposed project is a public purpose project. The proposed land acquisition for construction of Low/High density residential scheme New Chandigarh is required for many reasons. Firstly, in view of the growing urbanization and congestion of existing cities, GMADA conceived the idea of developing a new independent and self-sustaining city to cater to the projected growth of Chandigarh and Mohali in the near future. Secondly, Low/High density residential scheme will have residential area with green belts, and commercial establishments in the vicinity for providing shopping and employment opportunities to the residents. Thirdly, the proposed masterplan of Low/High density residential scheme presents an opportunity for a well-managed eco-town environment with a variety of new and exciting developments to encourage diversified growth in tourism that balances economic growth with environmental, cultural and community values. Fourthly, GMADA mapped out a vision towards a city of excellence for the Greater Mohali Region guided by the principles, a) Preserving historical, natural and open space resources to achieve a vibrant and sustainable livelihood, b) Introducing critical strategic economic growth initiatives including technology-knowledge business park corridors; and c) Promoting a comprehensive planned township that will be equipped with all types of modern facilities for ensuring high standard of living.

Extent of Land Acquisition

Total area of the proposed Low/High Density residential scheme, phase B is about 309.3021 acres while during Phase-A, the area acquired under same scheme was 255 acres. The land details as per GMADA record is presented below.

Land to be acquired for Low/High Density residential scheme

Villages	Area	
	B-B (Bigha-Biswe)	Acre
Mullanpur Garibdas	1484-13	309.3021

Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP)

The Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP) is necessary to address the negative impacts of land acquisition. Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP) consists a set of institutional measures to be taken during the design, construction and operational phases of the project to eliminate adverse social impacts, to offset them, 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.

Objectives of SIA

Sr. No.	Aspects of SIA	Observations	Source
1	Assess whether the proposed acquisition serve the public	Total land proposed to be acquired is approximately 309.3021 acres situated near New Chandigarh (Mullanpur). Low/High density residential scheme, is proposed to be developed by GMADA, situated in the North of Chandigarh in the Greater Mohali Region in New Chandigarh in the picturesque backdrop of Shivalik Hills at 6 kms from Madhya Marg Chandigarh, the proposed Low/High density residential scheme promises to be a spacious, calm abode promoting health, creativity and prosperity of its inhabitants. Low/High	GMADA and Field study

		<p>density residential scheme will have residential area with green belts, and commercial establishments in the vicinity for providing shopping and employments opportunities to the residents. The Greater Mohali Region under the jurisdiction of GMADA has been the subject of recent regional planning effort to plan for an urban area of 4.5 million people, building on the growth that has occurred in Chandigarh since its establishment, and the extension of its urban footprint into the surrounding areas within Punjab and Haryana. In view of the growing urbanization and congestion of existing cities, GMADA conceived the idea of developing a new independent and self-sustaining city to cater to the projected growth of Chandigarh and Mohali over the next 20 years.</p>	
2	<p>Estimate number of affected families and number of families among them likely to be displaced.</p>	<p>The total number of families of affected were reported to be 116 during the field survey. No family is being displaced.</p>	<p>Supplied by Field verification</p>
3	<p>Understand the extent of land public and private houses, settlement and other common properties likely to be affected by the</p>	<p>Total land proposed to be acquired is approximately 309.3021 acres, which is private land. Loss of 1983 timber and fruit plants. Removal of 21 pump house structures, 10 submersible pumps and 4 pipelines in the affected area.</p>	<p>Field study</p>

	proposed acquisition		
4	Understand the extent of land acquired is bare minimum needed for the project	In consultation of GMADA and other stakeholders, it was concluded that present acquisition of land (309.3021 acre) is the extension of Low/High density residential scheme project for which 255 acres were acquired earlier. The proper layout plans have been chalked out by GMADA for the development of area and in the present acquisition is the minimum land required for proper execution of Low/High density residential scheme project. Therefore, the land to be acquired bare minimum.	Secondary sources and field verification
5	Study of the social impact from the project	Described below	Field study and secondary sources

Analysis of Social Impact of acquisition of land for Setting up of Low/High Density residential scheme in proposed New Chandigarh areas.

Type of Impacts	Mitigation measures
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of land which is 309.3021 acres and more than 90 per cent of land used for agricultural activities. • Loss of livelihood of people as majority of land owners confirmed that the proposed land is continuously under usage and has some agricultural activities being performed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation as per provision of RFCTLARR Act, 2013. • R&R measures as per RFCTLARR Act, 2013
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of 1983 timber plants like sheesham, kikar, and eucalyptus etc and fruit plants like mango, guava, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation for timber bearing trees as per norms of Department of Forest, Govt of Punjab. • Compensation for fruit bearing trees as per norms of Department of Horticulture, Punjab

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Removal of 21 pump houses structures, 10 submersible pumps and 4 pipelines in the affected area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fair compensation of things attached to land as per provision of RFCTLARR Act, 2013.
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Benefits from the Project

Social costs by comparing project benefits (positive impacts) and negative impact (social cost), of Low/High density residential scheme. Positive and negative aspects of the project have been discussed detailed in following Table:

Positive Impact	Negative Impacts	Remarks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement in employment opportunities. • Positive impact on family income will be there. • Improvement in the standard of living with access to the health, education and residential facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decrease air and water quality. • Decrease in land prices. 	<p>Keeping in view the whole analysis of land acquisition under the Acquisition of land for proposed Low/High density residential scheme situated at New Chandigarh would be beneficial to society at large.</p>

On the whole, it is concluded that the process of land acquisition has positive as well as adverse impacts. But the positive impacts of this project outweigh the negative ones. Keeping overall scenario in view, it is found that the proposed Low/High density residential scheme would benefit local community and society at large.

1. Detailed Project Description

1.1 Introduction

Urbanization is a process by which people instead of living in villages start living in towns and cities. It also involves a mode by which agricultural based habitat is transformed into non-agricultural urban habitat. The growth of urban centers is a result of multiple factors such as industrialization, migration, population increase and recent phenomenon like globalization, privatization and liberalization. An increase in the number and size of towns and cities leading to the transformation of population is the most significant dimension of urbanization.

In the pre-independence era, urbanization has been taking place at a slow pace in our country. However, the urban scenario changed remarkably after independence due to a variety of factors. The proportion of urban population to the total population increased from 17.6 per cent in 1951 to 25.7 per cent in 1991. The number of cities with population of one million or more increased from 5 to 23 during the same period. According to the census of 2011, urban population stands at 31.16 per cent in India and the number of cities having population more than one million has increased to 53. India's urban population grew from the 277 million reported in the 2001 census to an estimated 378 million in 2011, and it is projected that it could soar further to 590 million by 2030. The World Population Report estimated that about 41 per cent of India's population is expected to reside in urban areas by 2030. As per World Bank estimates, India along with China, Indonesia, Nigeria and the United States, will lead the world's urban population surge by 2050.

The emerging trends of urbanization in India reveal that the urban migration is fairly significant. A large number of people from rural areas are shifting not only to big cities but even to medium-sized cities and small towns.

Table 1.1 Distribution of population in India

Year	Total Population (Millions)	Percentage to total Population	
		Rural	Urban
1951	361.1	82.7	17.29
1961	439.2	82.0	17.97
1971	548.2	80.1	19.41
1981	683.3	76.7	23.34
1991	846.3	74.3	25.72
2001	1028.7	72.2	27.78
2011	1210.2	68.8	31.16

Source: Census of India, 2011

According to 2011 Census, India's population stands 1.21 billion just next to China in the world. Pressure of population has not only altered the traditional way of life but is also becoming a big source of utilization of natural resources coupled with other socio-economic and environmental problems. The sharp rise in the population during the last century has been witnessing many consequences. In order to satiate the demands of ever-increasing population in the cities, areas around the outskirts of the towns and cities are being transformed into urban and sub-urban sectors. Among other things, migration of the people from rural to urban areas has also increased rapidly. The demographic sources indicate that in India urban population has increased fifteen times just in a one century.

Punjab, which is known as agrarian state, has also been under severe changes with regard to occupational distribution and land structure. Punjab is reported as one of the highly populated states in India with 2.77 crore population with density of 550 persons per sq.km. (2011). The urban population in the state has grown by more than 25.72 per cent during the past decade. In 2001, total number of 82,62,511 persons lived in urban areas in the state. The count was recorded at 1,03,87,436 (increase of 21,24,925) in the 2011 Census. The total population of the state was 2.44 crore in 2001, which has risen to 2,77,04,236 in 2011. The number of towns in the state has also increased from 157 to 217 over the past decade. S.A.S. Nagar Mohali, situated in vicinity of

Chandigarh, has also been witnessing sharp rise in urban population. It is the only district in Punjab which has shown decreased growth rate in rural population in the last decade.

Table 1.2: Urbanization in Punjab and India during 1951-2011

Year	Total Urban Population in Punjab (Millions)	Percentage of Urban Population		No. of Towns
		Punjab	India	
1951	1.99	21.0	17.29	98
1961	2.57	22.9	17.97	106
1971	3.22	23.7	19.41	108
1981	4.65	26.1	23.34	134
1991	5.99	29.7	25.72	120
2001	8.25	33.95	27.78	157
2011	10.38	54.8	31.2	217

Source: Census of India, 2011

In 2001 SAS Nagar was having 61.7 per cent rural population which declined to 45.2 per cent in 2011 resulting in fall (-2.3%) in rural population and increase in urban population from 38.3 per cent in 2001 to 54.8 per cent in 2011. All this necessitated acquiring more land for urban development. Greater Mohali Area Development Authority (GMADA) has been engaged in this process for the last many years. The acquisition of land under Low/High density residential scheme is an effort in this direction. The Low density residential scheme phase I project was started in 2016 and total area acquired was about 255 acres. In the second phase, in the low/high density residential scheme, presently 309.3021-acre area is to be acquired.

As per The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition and Resettlement and Rehabilitation Act 2013 (RFCTLARR Act, 2013), the land to be acquired requires Social Impact Assessment from a competent institution. For this purpose, the Government of Punjab vide its notification No: 06/06/2016-HG1/2667 dated 15.11.2022, entrusted this task to Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana. As

per guidelines of the Punjab government, Punjab Agricultural University has carried out a survey in areas to be acquired under Low/High density residential scheme.

Punjab Agricultural University (PAU) is a state-owned university situated at Ludhiana, Punjab. PAU was established in 1962 and has played a key role in increasing food production, livestock and poultry production in the Punjab state and ushering in an era of Green Revolution in India. Department of Economics and Sociology is one of the departments under College of Basic Science & Humanities, which is one of the four constituent colleges under PAU. Department of Economics and Sociology is notified as one of the State Social Impact Assessment units by Department of Revenue, Rehabilitation and Disaster Management, Govt. of Punjab.

1.2 Background of SIA

Social Impact Assessment (SIA) includes the processes of analysing, monitoring and managing the intended and unintended social consequences, both positive and negative, of planned interventions and any social change processes invoked by those interventions. The most important outcome of SIA is to develop mitigation plans to overcome the potential negative impacts on individuals and communities and the society at large.

Keeping in view surging population in the urban areas the state government and central government have been framing and implementing various urban development programmes. The acquisition of land is the core issue of this process which may laid multi-facet impact in the society.

1.3 Objectives

- a. To assess whether the proposed acquisition serves public purpose.
- b. To estimate the number of affected families and number of families among them likely to be displaced.
- c. To understand the extent of land public and private, houses, settlement and other common properties likely to be affected by the proposed acquisition.

- d. To understand the extent of land acquired is bare minimum needed for the project.
- e. Analyze the alternate plan (if any)
- f. To study the social impacts, nature and cost of addressing them and to overview the impact of these costs on the overall cost of the project vis-à-vis the benefit of the project.

The social assessment of the project has been carried out as per requirement of RFCTLARRA 2013. The details of methodologies include

- (i) **Socio-Economic Field Survey:** In order to study the impacts of land acquisition, a socio-economic survey was carried out during the months of February-March 2023. The data was collected through structured schedule from respondents through personal interviews.

The indicative methodology to study above mentioned objectives of SIA is briefly presented in Table 1.3.

Table 1.3 Indicative methodology of conducting SIA

Sl. No.	Aspects of SIA	Description of Methodology	Source
1	Assess whether the proposed acquisition serves public purpose.	Details given in 1.4	RFCTLARRA 2013
2	Estimate number of affected families and number of families among them likely to be displaced.	Conducted census survey in the proposed area through structured schedule by interviewing method	Supplied by GMADA and Field verification
3	Understand extent of land public and private, houses, settlement and other common properties likely to be affected by the proposed acquisition.	Ownership details of the land and type of land to be acquired, enumeration of affected properties, trees etc., is given in Annexure -I	GMADA and Field study
4	Understand extent of land acquired is bare minimum needed for the project	With the consultations of GMADA and others stakeholders, it came out that the land being acquired is of bare minimum need.	Secondary sources and field verification
5	Study of the Social impacts, nature and cost of addressing them and impact of these cost on the overall cost of the project vis-à-vis the benefit of the project	Described in Chapters 5 and 6	Field study and secondary sources

- (ii) **Stakeholder's Consultation and Public hearing:** Consultations with all stakeholders was carried out at individual and village level regarding likely impacts of land acquisition on the livelihood of the people and society.

1.4 Justification of Public Purpose

One of the Objectives of the Social Impact Assessment is to examine whether the proposed project is a public purpose project. The proposed land acquisition for developing of Low/High density residential scheme of New Chandigarh is required for the following reasons:

- Low/High density residential scheme, is proposed to be developed by GMADA, situated in the North of Chandigarh in the Greater Mohali Region in New Chandigarh in the picturesque backdrop of Shivalik Hills at 6 kms from Madhya Marg Chandigarh, the proposed Low/High density residential scheme promises to be a spacious, calm abode promoting health, creativity and prosperity of its inhabitants. Low/High density residential scheme will have residential area with green belts, and commercial establishments in the vicinity for providing shopping and employments opportunities to the residents.
- The Greater Mohali Region under the jurisdiction of GMADA has been the subject of recent regional planning effort to plan for an urban area of 4.5 million people, building on the growth that has occurred in Chandigarh since its establishment, and the extension of its urban footprint into the surrounding areas within Punjab and Haryana.
- In view of the growing urbanization and congestion of existing cities, GMADA conceived the idea of developing a new independent and self-sustaining city to cater to the projected growth of Chandigarh and Mohali over the next 20 years.

Keeping in the view the above issues, it is in the public interest to acquire the land for developing Low/High density residential scheme in proposed New Chandigarh areas.

2. Team Composition, Approach and Schedule of the Social Impact Assessment

Department of Economics and Sociology, Punjab Agricultural University (PAU), Ludhiana has been appointed for carrying out Social Impact Assessment (SIA) and preparation of Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP) vide Punjab State Gazette notification no. No:06/06/2016-HG1/2667 dated 15.11.2022 issued by Principal Secretary, Department of Housing and Urban Development, Government of Punjab. The land is being acquired for setting up of Low/High Density Residential Scheme in Mullanpur Garibdas in accordance with the approved the master plan of New Chandigarh. A team of experts has been constituted by Department of Economics and Sociology, PAU to carry out SIA and prepare SIMP for the above said land acquisition;

Table 2.1 Team Composition to carry SIA

Sr. No	Name	Designation
1	Kamal Vatta	Principal Investigator
2	Sanjay Kumar	Co-Principal Investigator
3	Sunny Kumar	Co-Principal Investigator
4	Priya Brata Bhoi	Co-Principal Investigator

Methodology

For carrying out SIA, data have been collected from both primary and secondary sources to understand the project background, land ownership status, and statistical information required for the baseline data. The primary data is collected from the affected landowners (both direct and indirect) through door-to-door survey. Whereas, the secondary data is sourced from Public Administration of SAS Nagar district, published information available in public domain and census data. Public hearing of the draft SIA report was also carried out as per the provisions of RFCTLARR Act, 2013.

Primary Data

Structured Survey- The information was collected through direct interaction with the affected landowners who are residing in villages from SAS Nagar and from immediate family members in case a landowner is residing abroad or not approachable. This data has been captured through a detailed questionnaire.

Secondary sources

1. The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013.
2. Primary Census Abstract, District Census Handbook 2011,
3. Statistical Abstract of Punjab, (Various year)
4. Village wise Socio-Economic Indicators (Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Govt. of Punjab)
5. Revenue records and Revenue maps provided by GMADA.
6. Acts and Policies of Government of India and Government of Punjab related to R&R and Land acquisition.

Schedule of consultations:

Consultative procedure has been a critical but important phase in the entire Social Impact Assessment process. The consultation process will continue 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 was 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

1. To involve key stakeholders in the process of SIA.
2. To know about local issues, sentiments, beliefs and opinions.

3. To identify strategies and recommendations to strengthen partnership between government and project affected people.
4. 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: -
 1. Information dissemination focused on the proposed project characteristics and land requirement for the construction of railway unloading siding project.
 2. Project affected families were informed about, resultant impacts during and after land acquisition.
 3. During these consultations, maps given by Public Administration of SAS Nagar district were used to explain about the location of proposed land acquisition. This activity helped people to understand the impact on their assets and properties.
 4. Pamphlets/Parcha/Banners carrying information about the project were prepared and shared with the stakeholders and villagers explaining proposed project. Apart from this, notification of project issued by Principal Secretary, Department of Housing and Urban Development, Government of Punjab has been distributed and displayed at Gurudwaras, Temples, etc. for wider public awareness.
- **Consultation during sample survey stage:** SIA at this stage included consultations at individual level, groups of local people and focused group discussions at strategic locations such as Gurudwaras, Dharamshala, Schools etc. to understand acceptability of the project impacts related to land acquisition. The overall objective of these consultations was to ensure that people participate willingly; they are allowed to express their concerns and opinions; and agreements are reached on their suggestion/preferences which will be eventually shared after preparation of SIA report.

Consultations and dissemination of information with affected families



Public Hearing

Public Hearing was conducted in the project affected area as per provision of the section 5 of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 on 02.03.2023 at village Mullanpur Garibdas under the chairmanship of LAC, SAS Nagar. For this information regarding public hearing was published in two newspapers, so that every person can reach and raise their issues. The newspaper clippings of public hearing are given in Annexure II. The team members of SIA, LAC, SAS Nagar and GMADA team was present during the public hearing. About 28 affected respondents were present during the public hearing. The list of present respondents is also attached in this report (Annexure III) and clippings of the public hearing and the issues raised during the public hearing are discussed in below section.

Findings of Public Hearing

The issues identified during public hearing on 02.03.2023 at Mullanpur Garibdas village are listed below.

1. No use of small portion of land parcel left after acquisition and there is need of proper connectivity of roads to reach the unaffected land of Low/High density residential scheme in various villages of New Chandigarh.
2. Land pooling cost should be waived off.
3. The social cess on the new land to be purchased by the affected households should be abolished.
4. Time period for rehabilitation certificate should be extended to five years and it should be handed over to the land owners at the time of payment of compensation.
5. Rehabilitation should be done properly.
6. Sewerage problem as well as drainage problems of the villages should be resolved on priority basis, as majority of water flow comes in the village and it should be connected with the facilities to be provided Low/High density residential scheme.
7. The registry charges for further purchase of land should be abolished.

8. Single window system for issues related to acquisition and compensation should be established.

Table 2.2 Time Schedule of SIA Study and Land Acquisition of Low/High Density Residential Scheme in New Chandigarh (Mullanpur)

Activity	2022		2023			
	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	March	April
Implementation Schedule						
Notification of Social Impact Assessment for the project	*					
Training to enumerators and capacity building		*				
Notification of Social Impact Assessment in the locality and Panchayat, Tehsil.			*			
Information campaign and community consultation			*			
Detailed measurement and Survey			*			
Sample socio-economic survey			*	*		
Final list of PAPs				*		
Public hearing					*	
Publication of Notification under section 11 of RFCTLARR Act, 2013						
Hearing of objection (60 days)						
Publication of Notification under section 19 of RFCTLARR Act, 2013						
Valuation of structures for compensation						
Declaration of Award						
LA payments by LAC Office						

3. Land Assessment

Land acquisition of the proposed site for the acquisition of land for Low/High Density Residential Scheme in Village Mullanpur of District SAS Nagar, Punjab is being carried out as per provision of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation and Resettlement 2013. Following section discusses study area, the extent of land acquisition, social and economic indicators of the project area, total land requirement for the project, and assets to be acquired.

Study Area

The total geographical area of Low/High Density Residential Scheme in Village Mullanpur was 839 hectares (Table 3.1). Total population in Mullanpur was 1252 comprising of 53.35 per cent males and 46.65 per cent females. The data shows that large section of the population (52.08%) belonged to schedule caste category. Net area sown was 498 hectares in Mullanpur with a gross cropped area of 750 hectares and a cropping intensity of 151 per cent.

Table 3.1 Social and Economic Indicators of the Project Area

Social and Economic Indicators	Mullanpur
No. of Households	542
Total Population	1252
Males (%)	53.35
Females (%)	46.65
Literates (%)	79.55
SC Population (%)	52.08
Total Geographical Area (Hectares)	839
Area under forest (Hectares)	211
Net sown area (Hectares)	498
Gross Cropped area (Hectares)	750
Cropping Intensity (%)	151

Source: 1. Reports of ESO Punjab Management Information System- Village Directories
2. Punjab at a Glance, District-Wise, Govt. of Punjab, India

Assets to be acquired

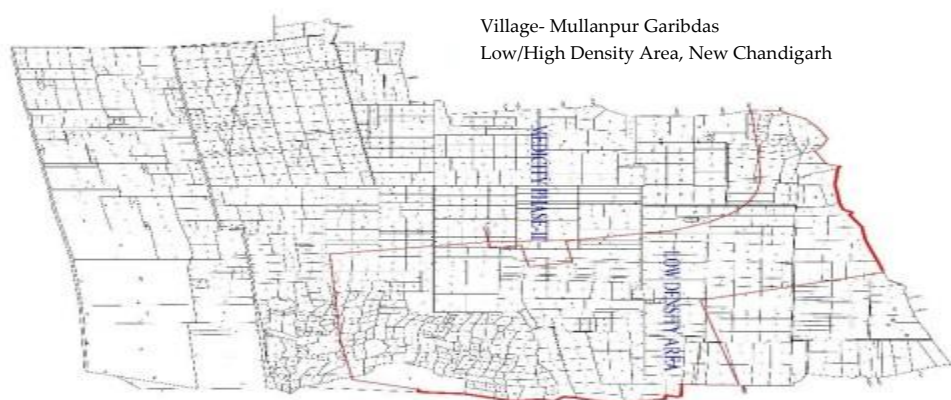
With the acquisition of 309.3021 acres wherein more than 90 % of the land is used for agricultural purposes has led to the loss of 1983 timber and fruits plants like Sheesham, kikar, eucalyptus, mango, and guava etc (Table 3.2).

Table 3.2 Assets to be acquired

Particulars	Nos
Timber and Fruit Plants	1983
Pump Houses	21
Submersible pumps	10
Pipe line	4

Furthermore, land acquisition would have led to removal of 21 pump houses, 10 submersible pumps in the affected areas. About 4, respondents in the study area would lose their pipe line due to the land acquisition.

The Map of proposed Low/High Density Area, New Chandigarh



4. Socio-Agro-Economic Profile of Affected Families

Socio-economic Characteristics

The village surveyed was Mullanpur. There were 116 resident land owners in the affected area, which were surveyed to carry out the social impact analysis. Some of the affected families could not be contacted despite the repeated visits to the area/household due to their absentee landlordism, migration to the other villages and district/States of the country or abroad. Table 4.1 shows the total number of respondents. The total area is to be acquired for the project is about 309.3021 acres.

Table 4.1 Distribution of respondents and area of Mullanpur

Particulars	Mullanpur
No. of respondents	116
Area (Acres)	309.3021

Age

Respondent's age is an important component to ascertain the social impact of acquisition in the respective area since it is directly linked to the aspirations and needs of the respective area. For example, an area with high proportion of older people will have more impact on the health issues vis-à-vis an area with high proportion of younger people will have more impact in terms of employment, drug addiction etc. The age data of all the respondents is given in Table 4.2, which revealed that majority of the stakeholders in the study area were from the age limit of 41-60 years. They contributed more than 50 per cent of the total respondents followed by 32.8 per cent of stakeholders were from the age limit of 61 years & above and more than 10 per cent of respondents are from the age limit 21 to 40 years.

Table 4.2 Age of the respondents

Age	Number	Percentage
1 to 20	0	0.00
21 to 40	12	10.34
41 to 60	66	56.90
61 & above	38	32.76

Sex

Table 4.3 depicts that more than half of the respondents (54%) were male and 46 per cent of the respondents was female which clearly indicates that ownership of land is almost equal among male and female in the selected village.

Table 4.3 Sex of the respondents

Sex	Number	Percentage
Male	262	54.02
Female	223	45.98
Total	485	

Family Size

Table 4.4 shows that on an average the family size of the affected households was 4.18 out of this, average numbers of male members are 2.26 which contribute around 54 per cent of total family members.

Table 4.4 Family structure of respondent households in the affected area

Particulars	Average	Percentage to total population
Average family size	4.18	100.00
Adult male members	2.26	54.02
Adult female members	1.92	45.98

On the other hand, female members are 1.92 per household (about 46 % of total members) in selected households.

Social Category

In India, the society is stratified into different groups at economic and social level. This means they are ranked up and down according to their social category mainly by their respective castes. When conducting a SIA study at village level then it is important to know the social categories of respondents because issues and impacts on different categories can be different. Social categories of respondents are shown in Table 4.5, which indicates that majority of the respondents in this study were from General category. They consist around 75 per cent of the total respondents followed

by 24 per cent who belongs to category of Backward Class (BC) and only 0.86 per cent of the respondents are from the Schedule Caste (SC) category. There are no Schedule Tribes (ST) category people in selected respondents.

Table 4.5 Social category of the respondents

Social Category	Number	Percentage
General	87	75.00
Schedule Caste	1	0.86
Schedule Tribe	-	-
Backward Caste	28	24.14
Total	116	100

Religion

It is shown that the majority of the respondents in this study are from sikh religion. They contributed around 75 per cent of the total respondents. Out of total, 25 per cent of the respondents belong to Hindu religion (Table 4.6).

Table 4.6 Religion of the respondents

Religion	Number	Percentage
Sikh	87	75
Hindu	29	25
Total	116	100

Education Level

Education plays a significant role in overall development individuals as well as society as whole, hence, the following table shows the education level of the respondents (Table 4.7).

Table 4.7 Education level of the respondents

Education level	Number	Percentage
Illiterate	7	6.03
Primary	13	11.21
Middle School	26	22.41
Matriculation	32	27.59
Senior Secondary	25	21.55
Graduation	12	10.34
Post-graduation	1	0.86
Total	116	100

About 6 per cent of the respondents in the study area are illiterate. Major proportion of the respondents (28 %) studied up to matriculation, followed by 22 per cent of the respondents have attained education up to middle school and about 21 per cent studied up to senior secondary level of education. While, 10 per cent were graduates in various streams and only one respondents out of total 116 respondents had completed university education, which clearly indicates low level of education among respondents of selected villages.

Occupation

The different occupation level of respondents is shown in Table 4.8. Out of total 116 respondents, 55 (47 %) of the respondents are dependent on agriculture and allied sector for employment and 4.31 per cent of them are doing private job for sustainable livelihood in different sector of economy. More than 16 per cent of the respondents in the study area are doing the government job. However, only 6 per cent of the female respondents who were indulged in house hold chores. Apart from this, about 26 per cent of respondents are employed in other jobs i.e., self-employed, casual labour, etc.

Table 4.8 Occupation of the respondents

Occupation	Number	Percentage
Agriculture and Allied	55	47.41
Govt Job	19	16.38
Private Job	5	4.31
Home maker	7	6.03
Others	30	25.86
Total	116	100

Household Income

The highest proportion of the project affected families (about 38%) having annual income upto 2 lakhs annually (Table 4.9). About 30 per cent families' income

lies in range of two to 4 lakhs only and about 13 per cent have the income of Rupees 6 lakh to 8 lakhs annually. About 8 per cent respondents revealed that their per annum income is more than 10 lakhs.

Table 4.9 Household annual income level of the affected families

Income Level (Rs.)	Nos	Share(%)
Less than 2,00,000	44	37.93
2,00,000 to 4,00,000	35	30.17
4,00,000 to 6,00,000	10	8.62
6,00,000 to 8,00,000	15	12.93
8,00,000 to 10,00,000	3	2.59
More than 10,00,000	9	7.75
Average annual income (Rs/Household)	473934.6	

Assets and Liabilities

The expenditure pattern of the affected households is discussed in Table 4.10. The average annual expenditure of respondent families was to the tune of Rs. 72547.18, out of which nearly 44.14 per cent has been annually spent on education expenditure of children. About 17 per cent (Rs. 12563/-) was annually spent on purchase of food items i.e., cereals, fruits, vegetable and etc. The expenditure on health was to the tune of Rs 7560/- with a share of 10 per cent to the total expenditure. Whereas, around seven per cent of total expenditure was used for entertainment purpose, while, expenditure on social ceremonies was also important which covered around five per cent of total expenditure. In addition to this, Rs. 1453 was used to purchase intoxicants material and only 1.26 per cent of expenditure was used to buy clothing, footwear and related accessories.

Table 4.10 Average Annual Expenditure Pattern of affected Households

Items	Expenditure (Rs.)	Percentage
Education	32019.5	44.14
Food items	12563.25	17.32
Entertainment	5410.7	7.46

Health	7560.8	10.42
Social and religious functions	4060.65	5.60
Misc. expenditure	8564.3	11.81
Intoxicants	1453.85	2.00
Clothing/Footwear	914.13	1.26
Total expenditure	72547.18	100.00

Possession of durables/resources and other assets

Table 4.11 enumerates the asset holdings of the respondents in the affected area. It was found that almost all the households have possession of basic household infrastructure facilities such as LPG connection, refrigerator, washing-machine etc. Apart from this, average of agricultural machinery i.e., tractor/harvester, cultivator, etc. which came out 1.29 shows that majority of the household have agriculture machinery.

Table 4.11 Possession of durables/resources and other assets with the respondents

Assets/Resources	Average Number
Tractor	0.41
Trolley	0.34
Motors	0.28
Other agril. Machinery	1.29
Car or jeep	0.65
Motorcycle/Scooter	1.09
Computer/laptop	0.28
LPG gas stove	0.98
TV	1.04
Refrigerator	1.02
Washing machine	0.96
AC Cooler	1.11
Cycle	0.59
Mobile phone	2.67
Any other	0.00

Source wise loan disbursement

The information regarding indebtedness status of the affected households has been presented in Table 4.12. The average loan taken by respondent households was about Rs. 83496.42, out of this, more than 41.5 per cent of the amount was taken from institutional source such as cooperative societies commercial banks and RRBs and remaining 58.5 per cent have taken loan from friends and relative.

Table 4.12 Source wise loan taken by the respondent's household
(Rs. /Households)

Source	Average amount of debt
Institutional Sources	
Co-Operative Societies	2103.45
Commercial Banks	27155.17
RRB'S	5405.8
Total	34664.42
Non-institutional Sources	
Friends / Relatives	34230.6
Arhtiyas	10281.5
Money Lender	4320.4
Total	48832.5
Grand Total	83496.92

On the whole, the affected households were under the average debt of Rs83496.42, while the average annual income of the affected households was about Rs 4.73 lakh and debt to income ratio was 1:0.18 (Table 4.13).

Table 4.13 Debt in relation to Income

Particulars	Description
Average household under debt (%)	6
Average amount of debt (Rs/household)	83496.92
Average annual income (Rs/household)	473934.6
Debt to Income ratio	1:1.18

5 Social Impacts

The SIA team has collected and analyzed 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. The results of which are presented below:

Impact on Livelihood and Income

Majority of the respondents (about 70%) were of perception that land acquisition will have positive impact on type of employment, while 9.48 per cent of the respondents reckon that there will be negative impact on type of employment and they will get numerous types of job opportunities. In addition to this, about 19.83 per cent of the respondents revealed that there will be neutral impact on days of employment, however, 68.97 per cent of them concord that they will get more days of employment after setup of project on acquired land. With respect to the family income of affected people after land acquisition, 65.52 per cent of them opined that there can be a rise in their present family income. Whereas, only 13 per cent people held that there may be a fall in the income and remaining 19.83 per cent respondents felt no impact on their present family income. On the issue of standard of living, 22.41 per cent of the respondents expressed that there will be no impact on standard of living while 58.62 per cent of respondent consented in favour of rising standard of living and achieving better and comfortable life after acquisition of land and 18.97 per cent of the respondent were not in agreement with the rising standard of living. 25 per cent have given positive response on the aspect of food security after land acquisition.

Table 5.1 Impact on Livelihood and Income**(%)**

Problems	Positive	Negative	No impact
Type of employment	70.69	9.48	19.83
No of days employment	68.97	9.48	20.69
Employment pattern	63.79	12.93	23.28
Family Income	65.52	12.93	19.83
Food Security	25.00	4.31	69.83
Standard of living	58.62	18.97	22.41
Local economy	4.31	24.14	71.55
Women empowerment	2.59	27.59	69.83

About 72 per cent of the respondents think that this land acquisition will not affect the local economy while about 24.14 per cent respondents revealed that the acquisition could negatively affect the local economy as acquired land is in the vicinity of village and only four per cent of them were of an opinion that it will have positive impact on local economy of village. Further, 69.83 per cent of the respondent perceived that land acquisition will not have any impact on women empowerment and only about three per cent of the respondent think that it may have positive impact on women empowerment as they will get earning opportunities. To sum up, the response of the families who will get affected due to this land acquisition on various economic issues was positive and majority of them are in favour of land acquisition.

In the survey SIA team also enquired about how this land acquisition will have impact on their physical resources. The majority of the respondents had a perception that it won't affect their physical resources except the case of air and water quality where more than 70 percent are of view that it will have negative impact on change in air and water quality (Table 5.2). Further, 26.72 per cent of the respondents were of a view that this land acquisition will have negative impact on the cleanliness of

surroundings. Overall, the respondents perceive that except issues like negative impact on air and water quality, all other physical and natural resources in the villages where land acquisition is supposed to be done will not have any negative impact.

Table 5.2 Impact on physical resources

(%)

Problems	Positive	Negative	No impact
Access to underground water	22.41	4.31	73.28
Access to drinking water	12.93	11.21	75.86
Change in air quality	-	70.69	29.31
Change in water quality	-	73.28	26.72
Change in other physical resources	-	23.28	76.72
Access to health Facilities	77.59	2.59	19.83
Access to educational Facilities	77.59	2.59	19.83
Access to residential Facilities	75.86	2.59	21.55
Local services	24.14	4.31	71.55
Electricity supply	50.86	3.45	45.69
Road condition	53.45	4.31	42.24
Cleanliness	15.52	26.72	57.76
Water management		26.72	73.28
Bore well	24.14	4.31	71.55
Temporary shed	24.14	3.45	72.41

Impact on Local Services and Facilities

With respect to impact of land acquisition on local services and facilities, more than 50 per cent of respondents expressed that due to this acquisition of land; there will be no impact on women and old age people. Also only 4 per cent of respondents were of an opinion that due to displacement in general it will have negative impact on health of all (Table 5.3). Except the above-mentioned problems, majority of the respondents were of a view that land acquisition will not have impact on local services and facilities.

Table 5.3 Impact on local services and facilities

(%)

Problems	Positive	Negative	No impact
Impact on health	-	4.31	95.69
Impact on women health due to project activities	-	4.31	95.69
Impact on old age people health	-	4.31	95.69
Change in local political setup	1.72	2.59	95.69
Change in population	9.48	22.41	68.1
Change in economic environment	-	23.28	76.72
Impact on rules, beliefs & cultural activities	-	27.59	72.41
Illegal and criminal activities	-	29.31	70.69
Extent of division	-	27.59	72.41
Impact on family integration	-	27.59	72.41
Women violence	-	29.31	70.69
Decreasing land prices	30.17	68.97	-

Details of impacts during different phases

Various impacts which will be experienced during the different phases of the project were enquired during survey and perception of sample respondents has been presented in below table. Respondents expressed that there will be no impact on decrease in production activities, land prices and uncertainty problem during pre-construction activities, however 27.59 per cent of respondent said that there will be a positive impact on access to services while 72.41 per cent said there will be no impact on it (Table 5.4).

Majority of the respondents (i.e., 82.76 %) opined that during *construction activities*, there will no impact on “*health*” of the persons residing near the construction activity. During post-construction phase, majority of the respondents said that it will not have any effect on employment avenues. However, about 98 per cent of respondents opined that this project will give economic benefits to them. Further, only 15 per cent respondents have a perception that this project will benefit them as there

will be emergence of new society or culture in the villages but about 85 per cent have opined that it will not impact (Table 4.4).

Table 5.4 Impact during different construction phases of the project

Impact	Yes	No
Pre-construction activities		
Access to services	27.59	72.41
Decrease in production activities	27.59	72.41
Impact due to decreasing land prices	30.17	68.97
Problem of Uncertainty	24.14	75.86
Construction Activities		
Problems due to displacement	1.72	98.28
Problems of migrated labour	19.83	80.17
Health problem	17.24	82.76
After construction		
Decrease in employment avenues	1.72	98.28
Economic benefits of project	98.28	1.72
Benefits of new establishment	87.93	12.07
Environment of New society or culture	14.66	85.34

Overall, it can be concluded from the respondents' perception that during construction phase, there will be no major impact on affected families. However, there will be positive impact of economic benefits from project and emergence of new society or culture in post-construction phase.

6. Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP)

The Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP) is necessary to address the negative impacts of land acquisition. Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP) consists of a set of institutional measures to be taken during the design, construction and operational phase of the project to eliminate adverse social impacts, to offset 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.

Table 6.1 Objectives of SIA

Sr. No.	Aspects of SIA	Observations	Source
1	Assess whether the proposed acquisition serve the public	Total land proposed to be acquired is approximately 309.3021 acres situated near New Chandigarh (Mullanpur). Low/High density residential scheme, is proposed to be developed by GMADA, situated in the North of Chandigarh in the Greater Mohali Region in New Chandigarh in the picturesque backdrop of Shivalik Hills at 6 kms from Madhya Marg Chandigarh, the proposed Low/High density residential scheme promises to be a spacious, calm abode promoting health, creativity and prosperity of its inhabitants. Low/High density residential scheme will have residential area with green belts, and commercial establishments in the vicinity for providing shopping and employments opportunities to the residents. The Greater Mohali Region under the jurisdiction of GMADA has been the subject of recent regional planning effort to plan for an urban area of 4.5 million people, building on the growth that has occurred in Chandigarh since its establishment, and the extension of its urban footprint into the surrounding areas within Punjab and Haryana. In view of the growing	GMADA and Field study

		urbanization and congestion of existing cities, GMADA conceived the idea of developing a new independent and self-sustaining city to cater to the projected growth of Chandigarh and Mohali over the next 20 years.	
2	Estimate number of affected families and number of families among them likely to be displaced.	The total number of families of affected were reported to be 116 during the field survey. No family is being displaced.	Supplied by Field verification
3	Understand the extent of land public and private houses, settlement and other common properties likely to be affected by the proposed acquisition	Total land proposed to be acquired is approximately 309.3021 acres, which is private land. Loss of 1983 timber and fruit plants. Removal of 21 pump house structures, 10 submersible pumps and 4 pipelines in the affected area.	Field study
4	Understand the extent of land acquired is bare minimum needed for the project	In consultation of GMADA and other stakeholders, it was concluded that present acquisition of land (309.3021 acre) is the extension of Low/High density residential scheme project for which 255 acres were acquired earlier. The proper layout plans have been chalked out by GMADA for the development of area and in the present acquisition is the minimum land required for proper execution of Low/High density residential scheme project. Therefore, the land to be acquired bare minimum.	Secondary sources and field verification

5	Study of the social impact from the project	Described below	Field study and secondary sources
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Table 6.2 Analysis of Social Impact of acquisition of land for Setting up of Low/High Density residential scheme in proposed New Chandigarh areas.

Type of Impacts	Mitigation measures
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of land which is 309.3021 acres and more than 90 per cent of land used for agricultural activities. • Loss of livelihood of people as majority of land owners confirmed that the proposed land is continuously under usage and has some agricultural activities being performed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation as per provision of RFCTLARR Act, 2013. • R&R measures as per RFCTLARR Act, 2013
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of 1983 timber plants like sheesham, kikar, and eucalyptus etc and fruit plants like mango, guava, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation for timber bearing trees as per norms of Department of Forest, Govt of Punjab. • Compensation for fruit bearing trees as per norms of Department of Horticulture, Punjab
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Removal of 21 pump houses structures, 10 submersible pumps and 4 pipelines in the affected area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fair compensation of things attached to land as per provision of RFCTLARR Act, 2013.

Benefits from the Project

Social costs by comparing project benefits (positive impacts) and negative impact (social cost), of Low/High density residential scheme. Positive and negative aspects of the project have been discussed detailed in following Table:

Table 6.3 Impact of land acquisition

Positive Impact	Negative Impacts	Remarks
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Improvement in employment opportunities.• Positive impact on family income will be there.• Improvement in the standard of living with access to the health, education and residential facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Decrease air and water quality.• Decrease in land prices.	Keeping in view the whole analysis of land acquisition under the Acquisition of land for proposed Low/High density residential scheme situated at New Chandigarh would be beneficial to society at large.

On the whole, it is concluded that the process of land acquisition has positive as well as adverse impacts. But the positive impacts of this project outweigh the negative ones. Keeping overall scenario in view, it is found that the proposed Low/High density residential scheme would benefit local community and society at large.

Annexure-I

List of Land Owners

SPECIFICATION OF LOCALITY

District	Tehsil	Village	Hadbast No.	Khasra No.	Area to be acquired		
					B-B		
1	2	3	4	5	6		
Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar	Kharar	Mullanpur Garibdas	342	40 MIN	1	-	13
				49 MIN	3	-	18
				50 MIN	4	-	14
				51 MIN	4	-	8
				52	2	-	15
				53	8	-	9
				54	5	-	17
				55	5	-	14
				56	4	-	11
				57	2	-	4
				58	7	-	8
				59	6	-	15
				60	7	-	7
				61	5	-	13
				62	6	-	6
				63	2	-	5
				64	4	-	11
				65	5	-	4
				66	6	-	12
				67	2	-	7
				68	2	-	13
				69	5	-	3
				70 MIN	1	-	9
				71 MIN	3	-	0
				72 MIN	2	-	14
				73 MIN	1	-	0
				74 MIN	0	-	18
				75	2	-	10
				76	7	-	1
				77	6	-	14
				78	4	-	5

			79	4	-	4
			80 MIN	6	-	14
			82 MIN	0	-	2
			83	4	-	1
			84	1	-	12
			85	1	-	11
			86	2	-	2
			87	3	-	17
			88	6	-	4
			89	6	-	14
			90	3	-	18
			91	3	-	2
			92 MIN	0	-	5
			93 MIN	0	-	7
			94 MIN	1	-	10
			95 MIN	1	-	8
			96 MIN	1	-	6
			97	1	-	16
			98	1	-	10
			126 Min	0	-	19
			128 MIN	0	-	8
			129 MIN	4	-	1
			130	1	-	2
			131	3	-	2
			132	7	-	6
			133 MIN	6	-	6
			137 MIN	0	-	17
			138	4	-	11
			139	4	-	13
			140 MIN	3	-	13
			141	6	-	5
			142	9	-	0
			143	2	-	17
			144	6	-	8
			145	9	-	0
			146	7	-	15
			147	7	-	15
			148	6	-	12
			149	6	-	8
			150	3	-	11
			151	4	-	2
			152	8	-	11
			153	9	-	0
			154	7	-	0
			155	7	-	0
			156	5	-	9
			157	0	-	4
			158 MIN	1	-	8
			159	3	-	0
			160 MIN	0	-	17
			161	2	-	19
			162	3	-	15
			163	3	-	15
			164	9	-	17

			165	3	-	10
			166	0	-	13
			167	0	-	18
			168 MIN	3	-	14
			169	7	-	9
			170 MIN	5	-	2
			171 MIN	2	-	19
			172 MIN	0	-	17
			179 min	0	-	5
			180 MIN	0	-	10
			181 MIN	1	-	19
			182	10	-	4
			183	9	-	0
			184	7	-	0
			185	4	-	15
			186 MIN	2	-	6
			189 MIN	0	-	3
			196 MIN	9	-	5
			197 MIN	6	-	3
			198/1	3	-	0
			198/2	0	-	4
			199	3	-	1
			200/1	1	-	5
			200/2	3	-	8
			201	4	-	18
			202	1	-	11
			203	0	-	2
			204	0	-	11
			205	2	-	2
			206	7	-	8
			207	3	-	14
			208	1	-	13
			209	4	-	9
			210	5	-	15
			211	5	-	11
			212	2	-	19
			213	4	-	0
			214	4	-	8
			215	4	-	0
			216	4	-	18
			217	7	-	2
			218	4	-	6
			219	6	-	10
			220	5	-	7
			221	6	-	8
			222	5	-	14
			223	7	-	18
			224	5	-	16
			225	5	-	16
			226	6	-	5
			227	8	-	14
			228	4	-	18
			229	9	-	7
			230	3	-	13

			231	4	-	14
			232	6	-	8
			233	0	-	10
			234	0	-	2
			235	0	-	3
			236	3	-	2
			237	4	-	5
			238	2	-	13
			239	4	-	7
			240	1	-	8
			241	1	-	17
			242	1	-	8
			243	3	-	8
			244	0	-	16
			245	7	-	2
			246	3	-	2
			247	5	-	1
			248	3	-	18
			249	1	-	6
			250	9	-	9
			251	5	-	0
			252	4	-	15
			253	5	-	6
			254	3	-	15
			255	9	-	12
			256	9	-	18
			257	8	-	17
			258	8	-	17
			259	6	-	13
			260	7	-	10
			261	5	-	18
			262	6	-	10
			263	6	-	10
			264	5	-	2
			265	0	-	2
			266	0	-	3
			267	0	-	2
			268	1	-	5
			269	3	-	1
			270	1	-	10
			271	5	-	0
			272	5	-	4
			273	2	-	4
			274 MIN	1	-	1
			275 MIN	4	-	2
			276	5	-	0
			277	1	-	10
			278	3	-	1
			279	3	-	2
			280	1	-	11
			281	5	-	1
			282	5	-	2
			283	5	-	0
			284	5	-	2

			285	5	-	2
			286 MIN	3	-	16
			287 MIN	1	-	5
			288 MIN	4	-	19
			289	5	-	2
			290	4	-	8
			291/1	4	-	6
			292 MIN	0	-	3
			294 min	1	-	6
			295 min	0	-	13
			321 min	0	-	8
			323 MIN	0	-	8
			323/1	0	-	0
			324 MIN	1	-	6
			325 MIN	13	-	10
			326	4	-	18
			327	3	-	15
			328 MIN	3	-	1
			329 MIN	0	-	15
			339 min	1	-	19
			494 min	0	-	2
			519 min	0	-	16
			521 min	0	-	2
			524 min	1	-	4
			525 min	4	-	19
			526 min	3	-	10
			527	3	-	13
			528	3	-	10
			529	3	-	13
			530	4	-	10
			531	3	-	10
			533	4	-	0
			532	1	-	6
			534	4	-	18
			535	6	-	5
			536	6	-	5
			537	4	-	16
			538	3	-	3
			539	3	-	5
			540	1	-	14
			541	3	-	5
			542	3	-	11
			543	1	-	13
			544	2	-	18
			545	2	-	10
			546	2	-	1
			547	2	-	16
			548	4	-	3
			549 MIN	1	-	6
			550	11	-	14
			551	1	-	4
			552	2	-	6
			553	1	-	19
			554	1	-	3

			555	0	-	15
			556	1	-	19
			557	0	-	10
			558	0	-	12
			559	1	-	1
			560	0	-	12
			561	0	-	12
			562	0	-	18
			563	0	-	16
			564	1	-	2
			565	0	-	17
			566	1	-	12
			567	1	-	6
			568	2	-	6
			569	1	-	16
			570	1	-	16
			571	2	-	2
			572	1	-	0
			573	2	-	8
			574	1	-	10
			575	1	-	7
			576	2	-	6
			577	0	-	17
			578	1	-	17
			579	0	-	18
			580	0	-	15
			581	1	-	13
			582	1	-	0
			583	2	-	0
			584	1	-	4
			585	1	-	9
			586	2	-	4
			587	1	-	14
			588	2	-	10
			589	0	-	16
			590	1	-	2
			591	1	-	3
			592	2	-	9
			593	0	-	18
			594	1	-	3
			595	0	-	12
			596	0	-	14
			597	1	-	2
			598	0	-	17
			599	1	-	0
			600	1	-	4
			601	1	-	17
			602	1	-	13
			603	2	-	4
			604	1	-	14
			605	3	-	4
			606	3	-	14
			607	2	-	3
			608	2	-	0

				609	1	-	2
				610	2	-	1
				611	1	-	6
				612	1	-	3
				613	4	-	3
				614	1	-	5
				615	3	-	4
				616	1	-	10
				617	1	-	1
				618	36	-	0
				619	1	-	2
				620	0	-	17
				621	1	-	19
				622	1	-	15
				623	2	-	7
				624	1	-	7
				625	0	-	16
				626	0	-	11
				627	1	-	5
				628	0	-	16
				629	2	-	4
				630	0	-	14
				631	1	-	3
				632	2	-	6
				633	1	-	5
				634	1	-	0
				635	2	-	17
				636	1	-	19
				637	2	-	1
				638	1	-	4
				639	1	-	14
				640	1	-	11
				641	0	-	10
				642	1	-	8
				643	3	-	12
				644	1	-	16
				645	1	-	11
				646	2	-	1
				647	1	-	2
				648	3	-	4
				649	1	-	18
				650	1	-	16
				651	1	-	14
				652	1	-	13
				653	1	-	2
				654	2	-	2
				655	1	-	6
				656	1	-	4
				657	2	-	0
				658	1	-	12
				659	1	-	18
				660	1	-	1
				661	3	-	4
				662	1	-	9

			663	2	-	7
			664	1	-	11
			665	1	-	15
			666	2	-	3
			667	1	-	17
			668	1	-	11
			669	2	-	8
			670	1	-	19
			671	0	-	17
			672	1	-	16
			673	3	-	18
			674	1	-	5
			675	1	-	6
			676	1	-	8
			677	1	-	7
			678	1	-	2
			679	2	-	17
			680	2	-	8
			681	5	-	-1
			682	1	-	15
			683	1	-	1
			684	1	-	16
			685	0	-	10
			686	2	-	17
			687	0	-	16
			688	1	-	9
			689	3	-	10
			690	0	-	8
			691	0	-	11
			692	0	-	19
			693	1	-	2
			694	4	-	8
			695	0	-	19
			696	1	-	5
			697	0	-	9
			698	1	-	0
			699	0	-	19
			700	0	-	15
			701	0	-	12
			702	1	-	13
			703	1	-	2
			704	0	-	19
			705	5	-	15
			706	2	-	8
			707	1	-	12
			708	0	-	8
			709	0	-	6
			710	0	-	8
			711	0	-	9
			712	0	-	11
			713	0	-	12
			714	0	-	13
			715	0	-	19
			716	1	-	3

			717	0	-	11
			718	0	-	10
			719	1	-	2
			720	1	-	3
			721	1	-	2
			722	1	-	3
			723	0	-	16
			724	0	-	10
			725	0	-	18
			726	0	-	11
			727	1	-	9
			728	2	-	0
			729	2	-	16
			730	2	-	11
			731	0	-	11
			732	1	-	6
			733	1	-	13
			734	0	-	11
			735	3	-	2
			736	0	-	18
			737	0	-	14
			738	5	-	8
			739	4	-	16
			740	0	-	16
			741	3	-	11
			742	0	-	11
			743	1	-	11
			744	1	-	10
			745	1	-	2
			746	3	-	2
			747	4	-	0
			748	1	-	1
			749	1	-	9
			750	1	-	11
			751	2	-	7
			752	1	-	0
			753	1	-	3
			754	1	-	0
			755	1	-	6
			756	2	-	11
			757	1	-	18
			758	1	-	7
			760	3	-	13
			761min	0	-	9
			762 min	8	-	14
			763	1	-	12
			764	17	-	13
			765	7	-	0
			766	8	-	14
			767	6	-	7
			768	1	-	7
			769	1	-	0
			770	4	-	14
			771	2	-	1
			772	1	-	7

				773	3	-	14
				774	8	-	8
				775 min	1	-	16
				777 min	0	-	17
				778	1	-	15
				779 min	1	-	14
				780	6	-	4
				781	3	-	15
				782	2	-	13
				783	3	-	16
				784	1	-	13
				785	3	-	3
				786	2	-	11
				787	5	-	0
				788	4	-	15
				789	4	-	15
				790	1	-	19
				791	1	-	19
				792	3	-	1
				793	3	-	1
				794 min	3	-	4
				797 min	2	-	4
				798 min	1	-	13
				1935 min	1	-	0
				1936 min	9	-	6
				1937 min	2	-	11
				1938 min	0	-	14
				Total Area	1484	-	13

Annexure-II

Press Notices of Public hearing

ਪੰਜਾਬ ਸਰਕਾਰ
 ਭੌ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤੀ ਕੁਲੈਕਟਰ, ਸ਼ਹਿਰੀ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਵਿਭਾਗ
 ਪੁੱਤਾ ਭਵਨ, ਸੈਕਟਰ 62, ਐੱਸ.ਏ.ਐੱਸ. ਨਗਰ

ਜਨਤਕ ਸੂਚਨਾ

ਨਿਉ ਚੰਡੀਗੜ੍ਹ ਦੇ ਮਾਸਟਰ ਪਲਾਨ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਲੋ/ਹਾਈ ਡੈਨਸਟੀ ਦੇ ਰਿਹਾਇਸ਼ੀ ਪ੍ਰੋਜੈਕਟ ਦੀ ਭੌ ਨੂੰ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਕਰਨ ਦੀ ਤਜਵੀਜ਼ ਹੈ, ਜਿਸ ਦੀ "ਰਾਈਟ ਟੂ ਫੋਅਰ ਕੰਪਨਸੇਸ਼ਨ ਐਂਡ ਟਰਾਂਸਪੋਰੇਸੀ ਇਨ ਲੈਂਡ ਐਕੂਜੀਸ਼ਨ, ਰੀਹਬਲੀਟੇਸ਼ਨ ਐਂਡ ਰੀਸੈਟਲਮੈਂਟ ਐਕਟ 2013" ਦੀ ਧਾਰਾ 5 ਤਹਿਤ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵਿਤ ਪਰਿਵਾਰਾਂ ਦੀ ਸੁਣਵਾਈ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਵੇਗੀ। ਇਸ ਸੁਣਵਾਈ ਲਈ ਤਰੀਕ, ਸਮੇਂ ਅਤੇ ਸਥਾਨ ਦੇ ਵੇਰਵੇ ਹੇਠ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਹਨ :-

ਪਿੰਡ ਦਾ ਨਾਮ	ਰਕਬਾ (ਏਕੜਾਂ ਵਿਚ)	ਜਨਤਕ ਸੁਣਵਾਈ ਦਾ ਸਥਾਨ, ਮਿਤੀ ਅਤੇ ਸਮਾਂ
ਮੁੱਲਾਪੁਰ ਗਰੀਬਦਾਸ	309.3021	ਪਿੰਡ ਮੁੱਲਾਪੁਰ ਗਰੀਬਦਾਸ ਦੀ ਧਰਮਸ਼ਾਲਾ ਵਿਖੇ ਮਿਤੀ 02.03.2023 (ਦਿਨ ਵੀਰਵਾਰ) ਨੂੰ ਬਾਅਦ ਦੁਪਹਿਰ 12.30 ਵਜੇ
ਕੁੱਲ	309.3021	

ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵਿਤ ਭੌ ਮਾਲਕ ਆਪਣੇ ਵਿਚਾਰ ਅਤੇ ਇਤਰਾਜ਼ ਉਪਰੋਕਤ ਮਿਤੀ ਨੂੰ ਦੇ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਨ।
 ਮੁੱਲਾਪੁਰ 12-2-2023 ਭੌ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤੀ ਕੁਲੈਕਟਰ,
 DPR/NA/12/14594/2022/21430 ਗਮਾਡਾ

ਪਾਠਕ ਖੇਡ ਪੇਜ ਨਾਲ ਸਬੰਧਤ ਸੁਝਾਅ ਹੇਠ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਈ-ਮੇਲ 'ਤੇ ਭੇਜਣ।
 jbsports@jagbani.com

Jagbani Dated 21/02/2023

ਪੰਜਾਬ ਸਰਕਾਰ
 ਭੌ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤੀ ਕੁਲੈਕਟਰ, ਸ਼ਹਿਰੀ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਵਿਭਾਗ,
 ਪੁੱਤਾ ਭਵਨ, ਸੈਕਟਰ 62, ਐੱਸ.ਏ.ਐੱਸ. ਨਗਰ

ਜਨਤਕ ਸੂਚਨਾ

ਨਿਉ ਚੰਡੀਗੜ੍ਹ ਦੇ ਮਾਸਟਰ ਪਲਾਨ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਲੋ/ਹਾਈ ਡੈਨਸਟੀ ਦੇ ਰਿਹਾਇਸ਼ੀ ਪ੍ਰੋਜੈਕਟ ਦੀ ਭੌ ਨੂੰ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਕਰਨ ਦੀ ਤਜਵੀਜ਼ ਹੈ, ਜਿਸ ਦੀ "ਰਾਈਟ ਟੂ ਫੋਅਰ ਕੰਪਨਸੇਸ਼ਨ ਐਂਡ ਟਰਾਂਸਪੋਰੇਸੀ ਇਨ ਲੈਂਡ ਐਕੂਜੀਸ਼ਨ, ਰੀਹਬਲੀਟੇਸ਼ਨ ਐਂਡ ਰੀਸੈਟਲਮੈਂਟ ਐਕਟ 2013" ਦੀ ਧਾਰਾ 5 ਤਹਿਤ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵਿਤ ਪਰਿਵਾਰਾਂ ਦੀ ਸੁਣਵਾਈ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਵੇਗੀ। ਇਸ ਸੁਣਵਾਈ ਲਈ ਤਰੀਕ, ਸਮੇਂ ਅਤੇ ਸਥਾਨ ਦੇ ਵੇਰਵੇ ਹੇਠ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਹਨ :-

ਪਿੰਡ ਦਾ ਨਾਮ	ਰਕਬਾ (ਏਕੜਾਂ ਵਿਚ)	ਜਨਤਕ ਸੁਣਵਾਈ ਦਾ ਸਥਾਨ, ਮਿਤੀ ਅਤੇ ਸਮਾਂ
ਮੁੱਲਾਪੁਰ ਗਰੀਬਦਾਸ	309.3021	ਪਿੰਡ ਮੁੱਲਾਪੁਰ ਗਰੀਬਦਾਸ ਦੀ ਧਰਮਸ਼ਾਲਾ ਵਿਖੇ ਮਿਤੀ 02-03-2023 (ਦਿਨ ਵੀਰਵਾਰ) ਨੂੰ ਬਾਅਦ ਦੁਪਹਿਰ 12.30 ਵਜੇ
ਕੁੱਲ	309.3021	

ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵਿਤ ਭੌ ਮਾਲਕ ਆਪਣੇ ਵਿਚਾਰ ਅਤੇ ਇਤਰਾਜ਼ ਉਪਰੋਕਤ ਮਿਤੀ ਨੂੰ ਦੇ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਨ।
 ਮੁੱਲਾਪੁਰ 21-2-2023 ਭੌ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤੀ ਕੁਲੈਕਟਰ,
 NA/12/14594/2022/21430 ਗਮਾਡਾ

Spokesman 21/02/2023

Annexure-III

Public hearing attendance

ਹਾਜ਼ਰੀ ਰਿਪੋਰਟ

ਵਿਸ਼ਾਯ- ਨਿਉ ਚੰਡੀਗੜ੍ਹ ਦੇ ਮਾਸਟਰ ਪਲਾਨ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਲੌ/ਹਾਈ ਡੈਨਸਟੀ ਦੇ ਰਿਹਾਇਸ਼ੀ ਪ੍ਰੋਜੈਕਟ ਪਿੰਡ ਮੁਲਾਂਪੁਰ ਗਰੀਬਦਾਸ ਦੀ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵ ਮੁਲਾਂਕਣ (ਐਸ.ਆਈ.ਏ) ਦੀ ਧਾਰਾ 5 ਤਹਿਤ ਨਿੱਜੀ ਸੁਣਵਾਈ ਦੀ ਮੀਟਿੰਗ ਮਿਤੀ 02.03.2023 ਸਬੰਧੀ।

ਲੜੀ ਨੰਬਰ	ਭੋ ਮਾਲਕ ਦਾ ਨਾਮ	ਪਿੰਡ ਦਾ ਨਾਮ	ਮੋਬਾਇਲ ਨੰਬਰ	ਹਸਤਾਖਰ
(1)	ਬਲਰਾਜ ਸਿੰਘ	ਫਲਾਹੀ	9814504641	
(2)	ਦਿਲਜੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ	ਫਲਾਹੀ	9779793216	
(3)	KIRPAL	MULLANPUR	9798656766	
(4)	Gurpreet Singh	M.F.Rol	9815430405	
(5)	Jagdeep Ram	Janti maza	9915022227	Jagdeep
(6)	ਬਲਰਾਜ ਸਿੰਘ	ਮੁੱਕਾ ਪੁਰ	9915222366	ਬਲਰਾਜ ਸਿੰਘ
(7)	Gurpreet Singh	Mullanpur	9988307915	Gurpreet Singh
(8)	Jaswinder Singh	Mullanpur		
(9)	ਗੁਰਪ੍ਰੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ	ਮੁੱਕਾ ਪੁਰ	9872583644	
(10)	Jhagra Singh	ਮੁੱਕਾ ਪੁਰ	6280030198	
(11)	ਗੁਰਪ੍ਰੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ	ਪੁੱਕਾ	9417355567	
(12)	ਮਨਦੀਪ ਸਿੰਘ	ਦਿਲਜੀਤ	9914557148	ਮਨਦੀਪ ਸਿੰਘ
(13)	Tejinder Singh	ਪੁੱਕਾ	98140-986-6	
(14)	Amtesh Singh	ਮੁੱਕਾ ਪੁਰ	9872721752	
(15)	Bhans	Jaganti		Bhans
(16)	ਮਨਦੀਪ ਸਿੰਘ	ਮੁੱਕਾ ਪੁਰ	9417355567	
(17)	ਤੁਸ਼ਾਰ ਸਿੰਘ	ਤੁਸ਼ਾਰ	9915747142	
(18)	ਜਸਦੀਪ ਸਿੰਘ	ਮੁੱਕਾ ਪੁਰ	8437731219	
(19)	ਮਨਦੀਪ ਸਿੰਘ	ਮੁੱਕਾ ਪੁਰ	9815512371	
(20)	ਮਨਦੀਪ ਸਿੰਘ	ਮੁੱਕਾ ਪੁਰ	9872690813	ਮਨਦੀਪ ਸਿੰਘ
(21)	ਜਸਦੀਪ	ਜੈਤੋ ਮਾਜਰੀ	9915108590	ਮਨਦੀਪ
(22)	ਮੀਤੀ		9779865490	

(23)	Lajku Poon			
(24)	unipinderish	ਜੀਤੀ ਮਾਤੀ	9115172324	✓
(25)	ਗਰੀਬ ਸਿੰਘ	ਪਤੀਲ	980336416	ਗਰੀਬ ਸਿੰਘ
(26)	ਮੀਰ ਪਿੰਡ	ਪਤੀਲ	9678536731	ਮੀਰ ਪਿੰਡ
(27)	ਗਰੀਬ ਸਿੰਘ	ਪਤੀਲ	97-79489101	
(28)	ਗਰੀਬ ਸਿੰਘ	ਪਤੀਲ	9915006786	
(29)				
(30)				
(31)				
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