

STATE SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT AUTHORITY

Punjabi University, Patiala

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

**Land Acquisition for Completion of 200 feet wide Master Plan Road
dividing Sectors 118/119, 117/74, 116/92, 114/115, S.A.S Nagar.**

Submitted

to:

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

December 2019



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

(Established Under Punjab Act No.35 of 1961)

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Executive Summary

I. Project and Public Purpose

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.

Keeping the Master Plan and its Vision in mind Government of Punjab has decided to construct 200 feet Master Plan Road dividing sectors 118/119 117/74, 116/92, 114/115. For this Department of Housing and Urban Development (housing I Branch) Government of Punjab has notified the 73 acres of Land for acquisition at villages ChapparChiri Khurd, ChapparChiri Kalan, Balo Majra, Tole Majra and Balyali 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.

II. 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 Master Plan Road dividing sectors 118/119 117/74, 116/92, 114/115 as per approved Master Plan of 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.

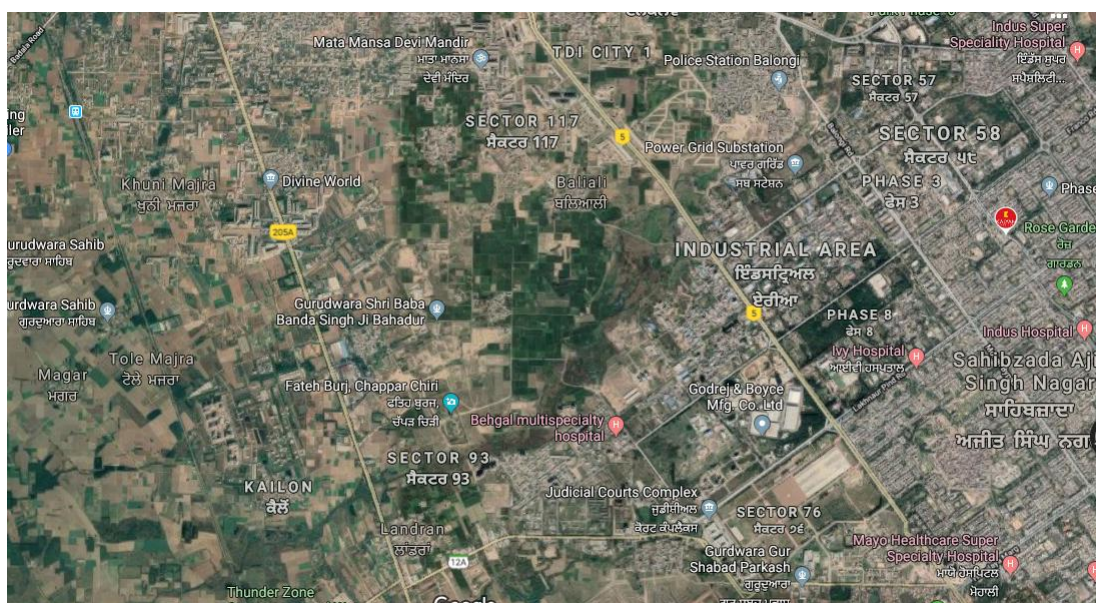
III. Location

The land for the proposed acquisition for Master Plan Road Project is located at villages ChapparChiri Khurd, ChapparChiri Kalan, Balo Majra, Tole Majra and Balyali in S.A.S Nagar. The total land required for the project measures 73 acres.

Table 1.1: Details of Land Acquisition

| Village | Land(area in acre) Private and Government (approx.) | Structures(In proposed Land) | | | Irrigation Coverage | Trees |
|---------------------|--|------------------------------|------------|-------|------------------------|---|
| | | Residential | Commercial | Other | | |
| Chapparc hiri Khurd | 28.9166 | One | - | | | |
| Chapparc hiri Kalan | 13.16875 | - | - | | 10 tube wells (approx) | On entire agricultural land 250 (approx) |
| Balyali | 18.8625 | - | - | | | |
| Tole Majra | 8.927 | - | - | | | |
| Balo Majra | 2.075 | | | | | |

Figure 1.1: View of the Project Specific Area



Source: Google Map

III. Size and Attributes of Land Acquisition

The project is proposed to be constructed on the land villages Chapparchiri Khurd, Chapparchiri Kalan, Balo Majra, Tole Majra and Balyali. Total required land for this project is 73 acres. These 73 acres of land are used for agriculture and residential purposes.

IV. Alternatives Considered

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 most suitable option was selected. The inputs for the selection have been provided by the requiring body and they have been verified by the SIA team during Transect Walk and field visits during the study.

V. Social Impacts

The calculations of social impacts are drawn by analysing the majority of responses given by respondents during survey stage. A majority of the respondents feel that village demography and stress of dislocation 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. According to respondents, their level of income and livelihood, health, natural resources and women's living standard will have positive impacts.

Table 1.2: 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 | | | ✓ |
| Natural Resources (Soil, air, water, forests) | | | ✓ |
| Common property | | | ✓ |
| Health | | | ✓ |
| Education | | | ✓ |
| Transformation of local political structures | | | ✓ |
| Demographic changes | | ✓ | |
| Stress of dislocation | | | ✓ |
| Violence against Women | | | ✓ |

After consultation with stakeholders, field visits and desk review, nature of impacts on different parameters have been identified. (Table 1.3)

Table 1.3: Indicative list of Social Impacts

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

VI. Mitigation Measures

The Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP) has been prepared to mitigate negative social impacts of land acquisition for Master Plan Road project according to RFCTLARR Act, 2013.

Table 1.4: Analysis of Social Impact of Land Acquisition

| Sr. No. | Type of Impact | Mitigation measures |
|---------|-----------------------------------|--|
| 1. | Loss of fertile agricultural land | Compensation as per provision of LARR Act 2013 |
| 2. | Loss of structure | R&R as per provision of LARR Act 2013 |
| 3. | Loss of trees | Lump- Sum compensation |
| 4. | Issues of Compensation Money | Measures should be taken by acquiring body with consultation of stakeholders |

VII. Assessment of Social Costs and Benefits

Though, it is very difficult to quantify actual cost of social impact based on severity of land acquisition. However, 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:

- Maximum Livability Potential.
- Improved connectivity to Chandigarh
- Quick Transport of agriculture/vegetables
- Rise in level of income
- Reduced travel time and vehicle operating costs
- Increased price of land for farmers
- Improvement in standard of living
- Improved medical and health facilities

Positive and negative aspects of the project have been discussed in detail in the following Table.

Table 1.5: Comparative Analysis of Positive and Negative Impacts

| S. No. | Positive Impact | Negative Impacts | Remarks |
|--------|---|---------------------------|--|
| 1. | Maximum Livability Potential. | Loss of agricultural 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 | Loss of trees | |
| 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 for farmers | | |

VIII. 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 of Master Plan Road 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 the proposed project of development of Master Plan Road as per approved Master Plan of S.A.S Nagar should go through.

IX. 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.

INTRODUCTION

I. Context and the Background

The present study “Social Impact Assessment study of Land Acquisition for Construction of 200 feet Master Plan Road dividing sectors 118/119 117/74, 116/92, 114/115 as per approved Master Plan of S.A.S Nagar” was primarily initiated because it focuses on connectivity, traffic and congestion at sustainable living in era of rapid urbanisation.

Urbanisation

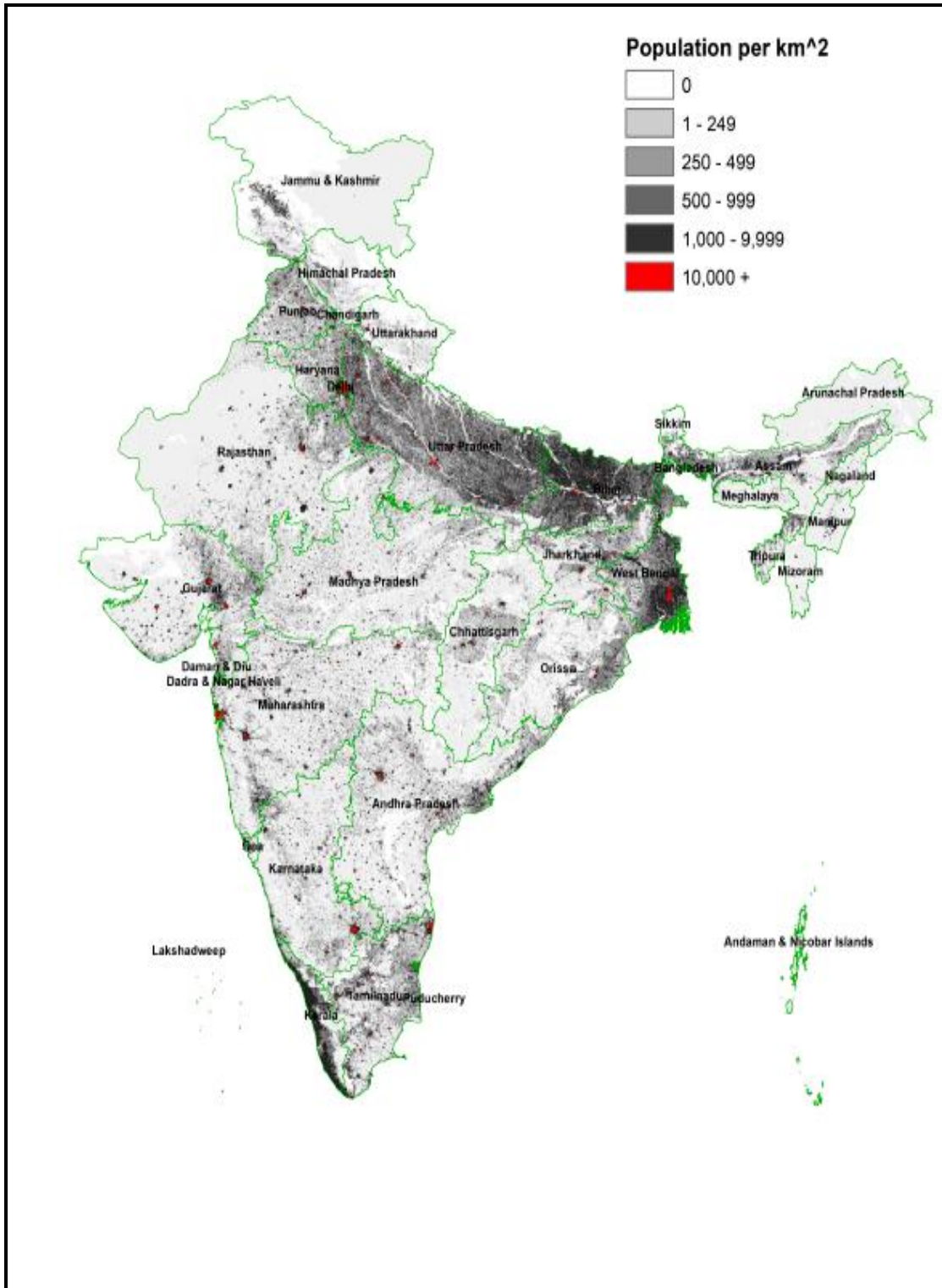
‘Urban’ area means the area with limited geographical area, inhabited by a largely and closely settled population, having many common interests and institutions, under a local government authorised by the State. Urbanization is a shift from rural to urban areas, the gradual increase in the proportion 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 |
|------------------|--------|----------------|-------|-------|-----------------------------|--|
| India | Punjab | S.A.S Nagar | Rural | Urban | | |
| 31.16 | 37.49 | 55.17 | 7.58 | 25.72 | 32.08 | |

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.

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 21th in area and 13th 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 more¹.

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.

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

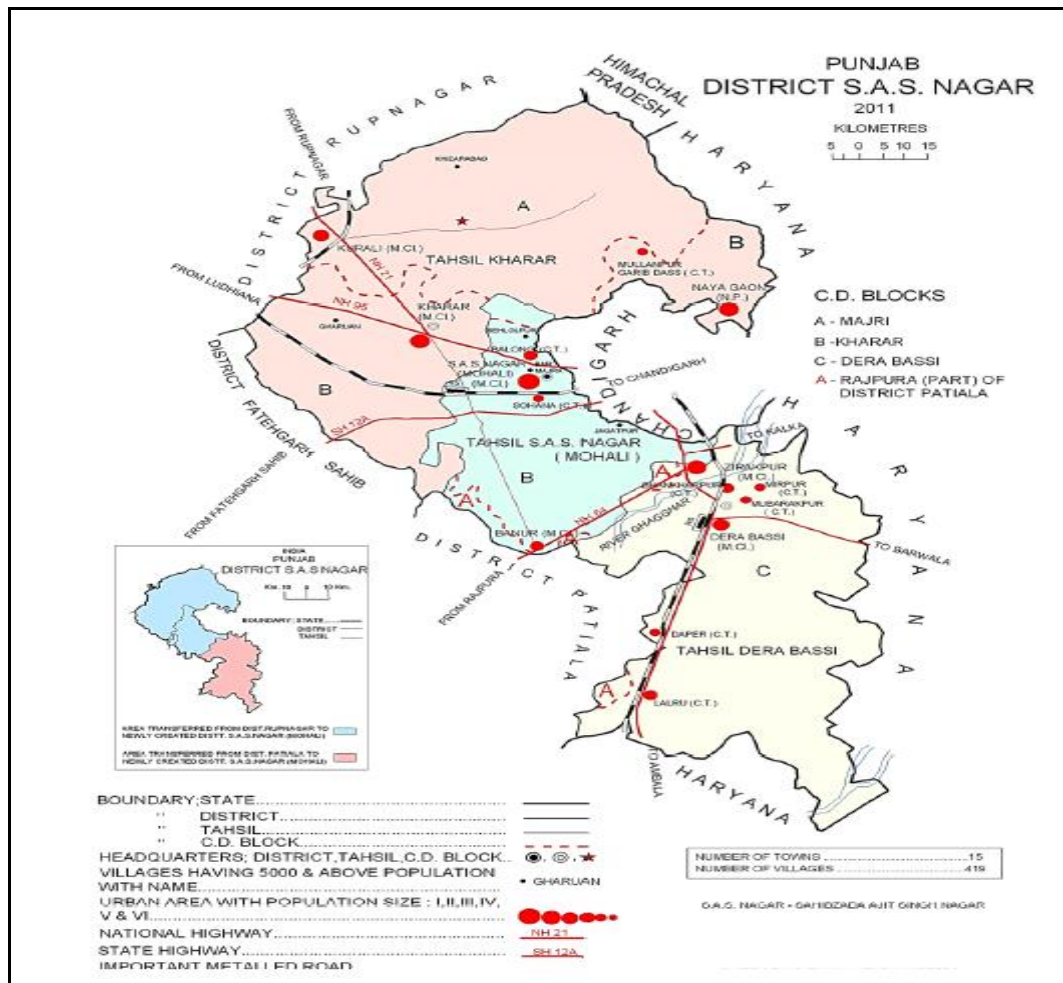
Table 2.2: Demographics of S.A.S. Nagar

| City | Population | | Households | Population Projection |
|--------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------------|
| | 2001 | 2011 | | 2021 |
| S.A.S. Nagar | Total | 6,98,317 | Total | 9,94,628 |
| | Rural | 4,27,044 | Rural | 4,50,017 |
| | Urban | 2,71,273 | Urban | 5,44,611 |

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

III. 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

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

Source: https://www.puda.gov.in/sites/default/files/SAS_rpt_2011.pdf

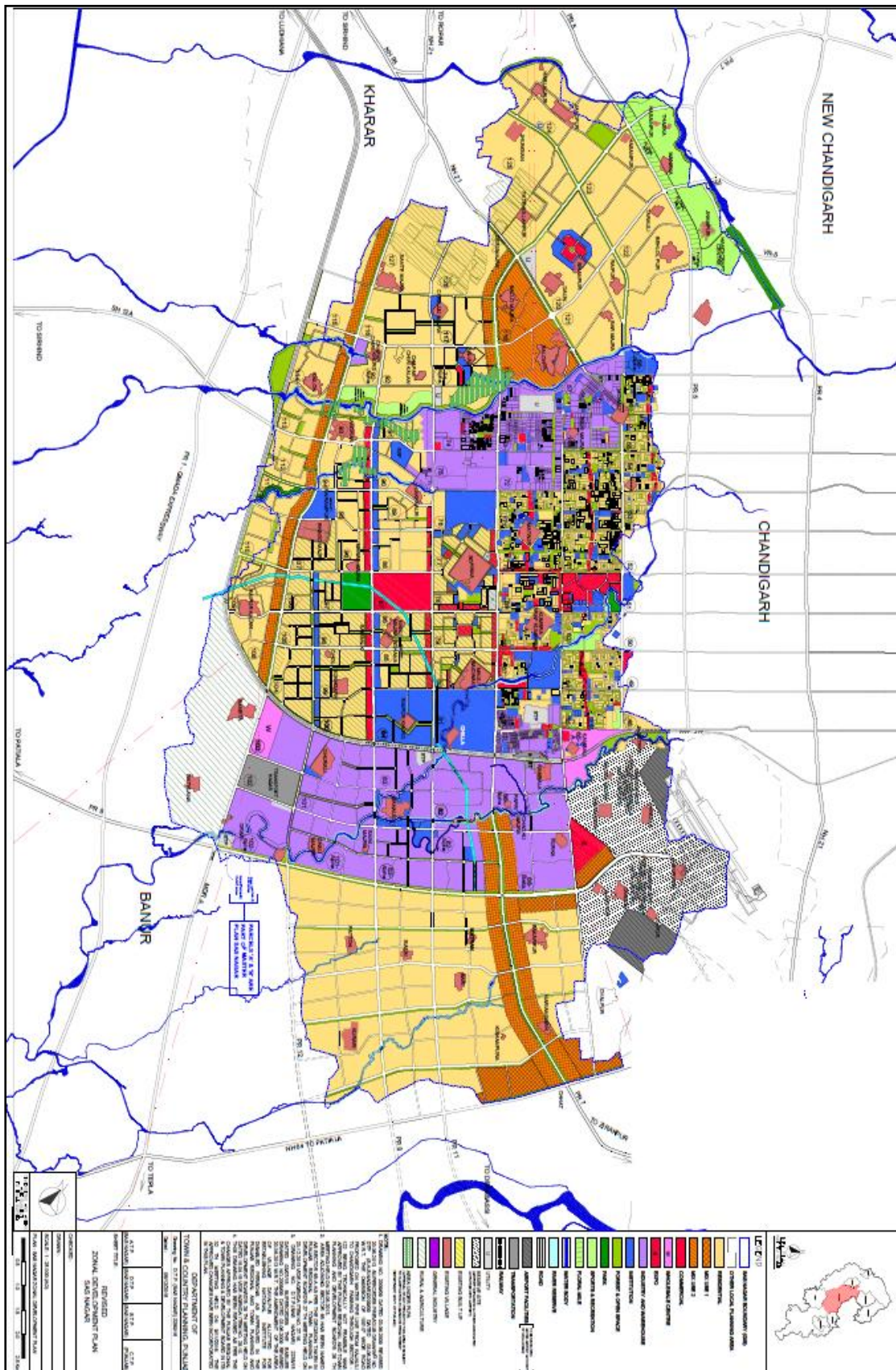
The projected population for S.A.S Nagar is 1,295,000 by 2031 and 1,726,500 by 2056. Based on the projected population by 2031, some important planning parameters for S.A.S Nagar are:

| Planning Element | Strategies |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Residential Development | <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</p> |

| Planning Element | Strategies |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| | <p>adequate EWS housing.</p> <p>Ensure that neighborhoods provide a safe, clean, living environment, with an adequate level of amenities.</p> |
| <p>Commercial Development</p> | <p>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.</p> |
| <p>Community Development</p> | <p>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.</p> |
| <p>Environment</p> | <p>Manage development to ensure the sustainable use of resources and the provision of a clean, healthy and safe living environment.</p> |
| <p>Urban Management</p> | <p>A flexible planning approach, which provides the ability to respond effectively to changes in economic and social circumstances.</p> <p>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.</p> |

Keeping the Master Plan and its Vision in mind Government of Punjab has decided to construct 200 feet Master Plan Road dividing sectors 118/119 117/74, 116/92, 114/115. For this Department of Housing and Urban Development (housing I Branch) Government of Punjab has notified the 73 acres of Land for acquisition at villages ChapparChiri Khurd, ChapparChiri Kalan, Balo Majra, Tole Majra and Balyali 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 2.3: Master Plan of S.A.S Nagar



IV. 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. Established in July 1995, During 2006-07 Six Regional Development Authorities have been 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.

V. 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.

VI. Justification of Public Purpose

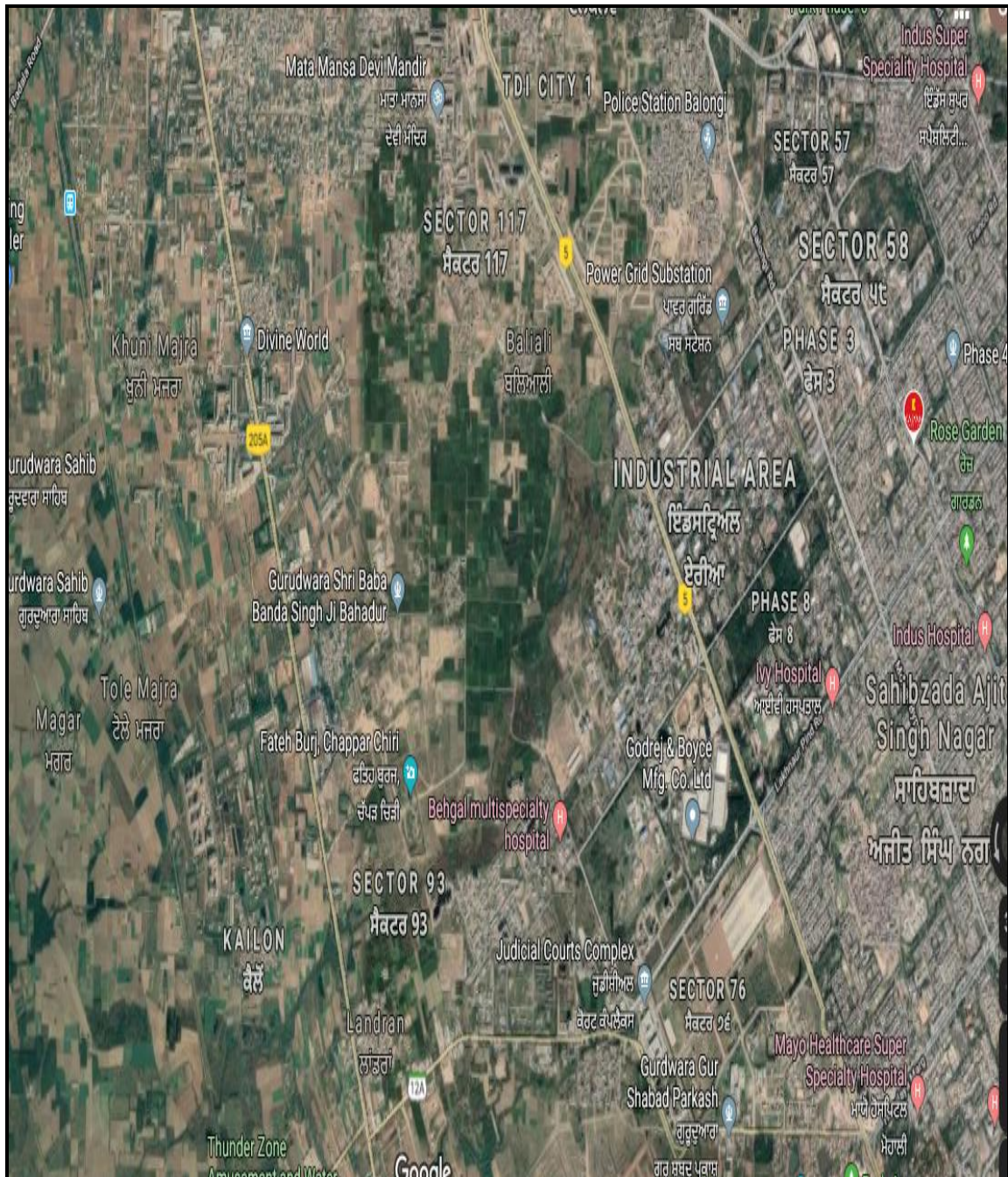
One of the key objectives of the Social Impact Assessment is to examine whether the proposed project serves as a public purpose project. The proposed land acquisition for 200 feet Master Plan Road dividing sectors 118/119 117/74, 116/92, 114/115 as per approved Master Plan of S.A.S Nagar is required 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.

VII. Detail of Project Size and Location

The land for the proposed acquisition for Master Plan Road Project is located at villages ChapparChiri Khurd, ChapparChiri Kalan, Balo Majra, Tole Majra and Balyali in S.A.S Nagar. The total land required for the project measures 73 acres.

Figure 2.4: View of the Project Specific Area



Source: Google Map

Table 2.3: Details of Land Acquisition

| Village | Land(area in acre) Private and Government (approx.) | Structures(In proposed Land) | | | Tubewells | Irrigation Coverage | Trees |
|----------------------------|--|------------------------------|------------|-------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------|
| | | Residential | Commercial | Other | | | |
| Chapparc hiri Khurd | 28.9166 | One | - | | | | |
| Chapparc hiri Kalan | 13.16875 | - | - | | 10 tube wells (approx) | On entire agricultural land | 250 (approx) |
| Balyali | 18.8625 | - | - | | | | |
| Tole Majra | 8.927 | - | - | | | | |
| Balo Majra | 2.075 | | | | | | |

VIII. 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 most suitable option was selected. The inputs for the selection have been provided by the requiring body and they 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

| | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Project Coordinator | Dr. Tanwinder Singh Jeji |
| Research Supervisor | Mr. Sandeep Singh |
| Research Investigators | Mr. Amritpal Singh (Gender Expert) Mr. Pushpinder Singh Ms. Sumita |

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.

- **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 such as *Gurudwara* and *Panchayat Ghar* 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 of Master Plan Road.

Table 3.3: Showing Schedule of SIA Study

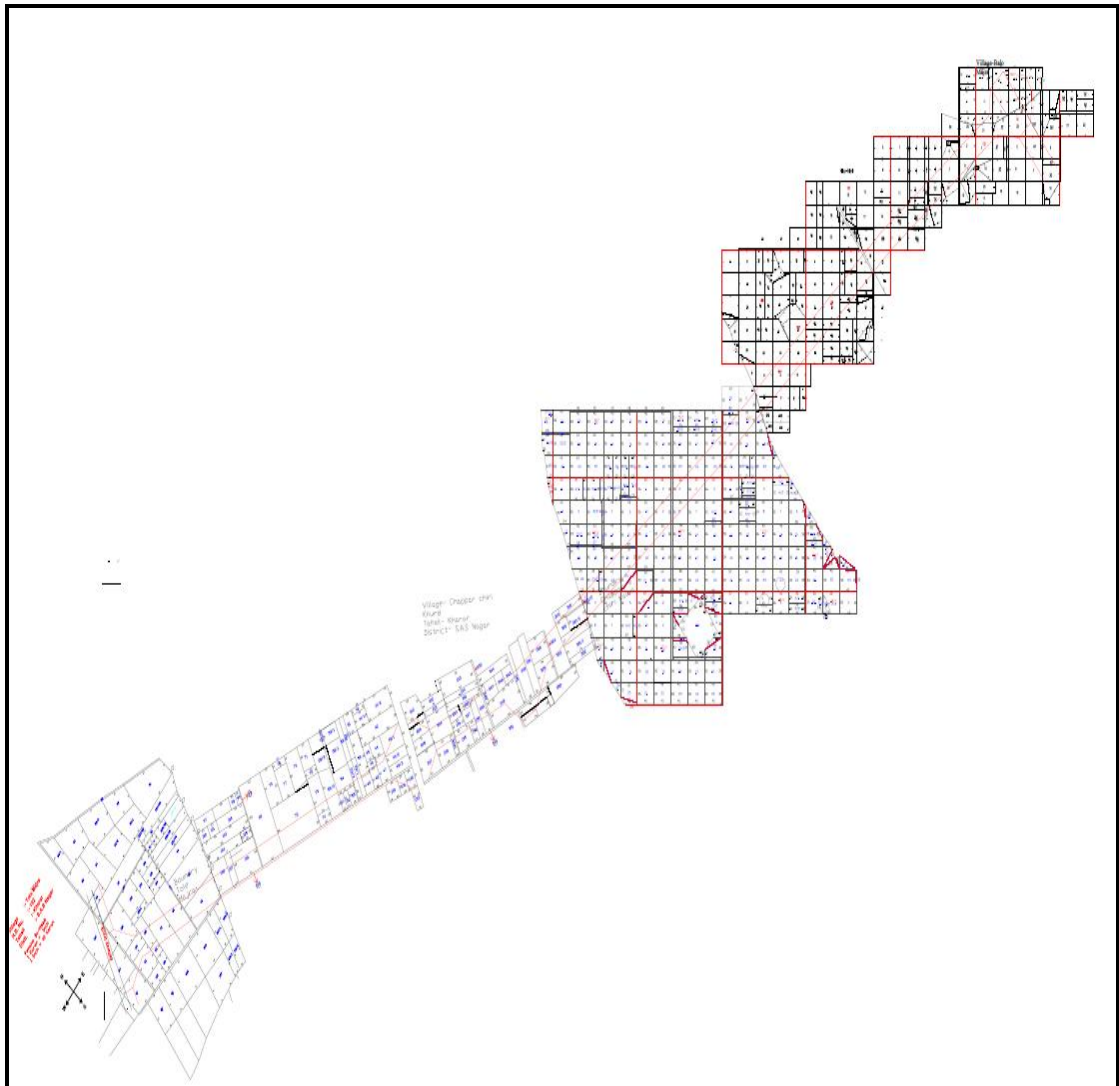
| Date | Particulars |
|---------------------------|--|
| 20-08-2019 | Submission of TOR |
| 15-08-2019 | Selection of SIA Team for carrying out a SIA study |
| 22-08-2019 | Training of SIA Team at State Social Impact Assessment Authority, Punjabi University, Patiala |
| 23-08-2019 onwards | Field Survey |
| 15-11-2019 | Submission of Draft SIA report and SIMP |
| 09-12-2019 | Public Hearing |

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 Chapparchiri Khurd, Chapparchiri Kalan, Balo Majra, Tole Majra and Balyali in S.A.S. Nagar district was finalized by the appropriate government for the Master Plan Road as per approved Master Plan of 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

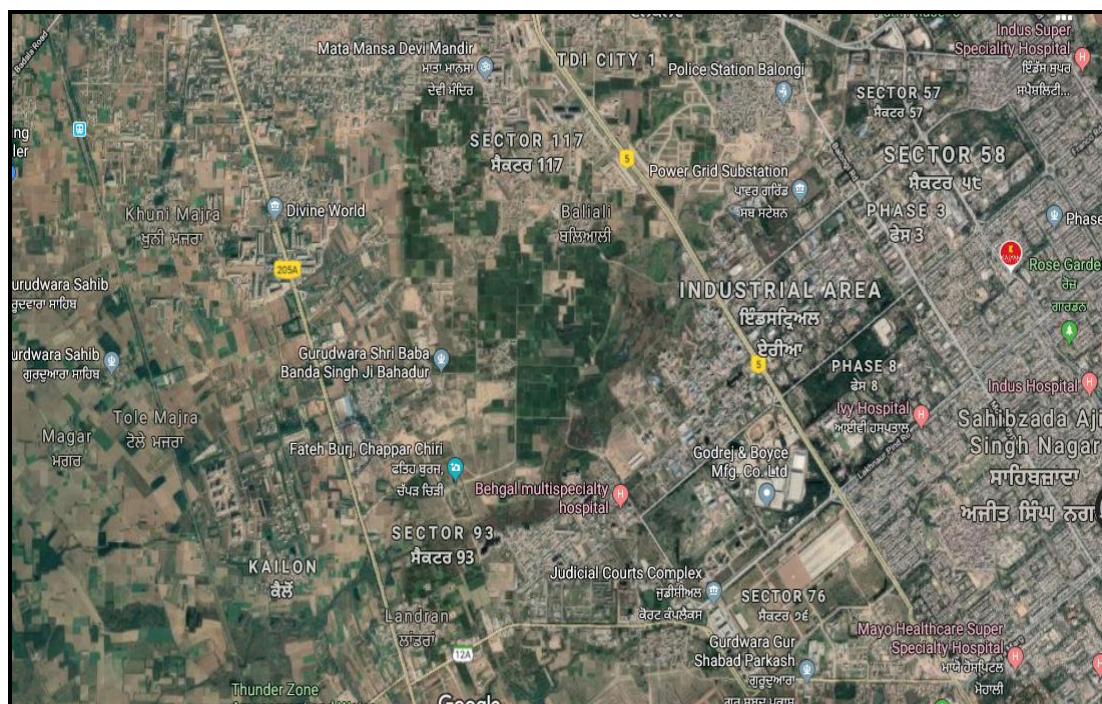


Source: GMADA

II. Project Specific Area

The proposed area is in the S.A.S Nagar district of Punjab and it is 5 Km from Landra Junction. The land of five villages has been proposed for acquisition namely Chapparchiri Khurd, Chapparchiri Kalan, Balo Majra, Tole Majra and Balyali. Population of Chapparchiri Khurd is 706, of which 363 are males and 343 are females as per Census 2011. Total area of the village is 255 hectares and there are 141 households in the village. Population of village Chapparchiri Kalan is 343, of which 179 are males and 164 are females, total area of the village is 224 hectares and there are 65 households. Population of village Balo Majra is 1492, of which 842 are males and 650 are females, total area is 206 hectares and there are 297 households. Population of village Tole Majra is 291, of which 155 are males and 136 are females as per Population Census 2011. Total area of the village is 145 hectares and there are 59 households in the village. Population of village Balyali is 1058, of which 584 are males and 474 are females as per Population Census 2011. Total area of the village is 214 hectares and there are 201 households in the village. 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 73 acres. These 73 acres of land is used for agriculture purposes.

IV. Quantity of Land Proposed to be Acquired

Total 73 acres of land is proposed to be acquired in villages Chapparchiri Khurd, Chapparchiri Kalan, Balo Majra, Tole Majra and Balyali. The ownership of this proposed land is given in table 4.1.

Table 4.1: Details of Land Proposed to be Acquired

| District | Tehsil | Village | Hadbast No. | Khasra No. | Area to be acquired K-M | |
|-----------|--------|------------|-------------|------------------|----------------------------|------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | |
| SAS Nagar | Mohali | Balo Majra | 32 | 32// 11/2 min | 0 | - 1 |
| | | | | 12/2 | 0 | - 2 |
| | | | | 13/1/2 min | 3 | - 7 |
| | | | | 13/2 min | 2 | - 0 |
| | | | | 14/1 min | 0 | - 18 |
| | | | | 17 min | 1 | - 7 |
| | | | | 18/1/1 | 1 | - 5 |
| | | | | 18/2/1 | 0 | - 11 |

| | | | | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|----------------|-----------|-------------------------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| | | | | 19/2 | 3 | - | 6 |
| | | | | 20 min | 1 | - | 2 |
| | | | | 21 min | 1 | - | 2 |
| | | | | 22/1 | 1 | - | 11 |
| | | | | Total | 16 | - | 12 |
| SAS Nagar | Mohali | Balyali | 34 | 4// 17/2 min | 1 | - | 3 |
| | | | | 18/1/1 | 0 | - | 6 |
| | | | | 21 min | 4 | - | 1 |
| | | | | 22/1 | 5 | - | 16 |
| | | | | 23/1/1 | 1 | - | 10 |
| | | | | 24/1/2/2 min | 0 | - | 10 |
| | | | | 5// 25 min | 0 | - | 6 |
| | | | | 10// 16 min | 0 | - | 6 |
| | | | | 24/2 min | 0 | - | 12 |
| | | | | 25 min | 6 | - | 6 |
| | | | | 11// 4 min | 1 | - | 0 |
| | | | | 5 min | 6 | - | 1 |
| | | | | 6 min | 2 | - | 12 |
| | | | | 7 min | 7 | - | 3 |
| | | | | 8/1 min | 2 | - | 2 |

| | | | |
|-------------------|----------|----------|-----------|
| 8/2 min | 0 | - | 0 |
| 11 min | 0 | - | 0 |
| 12/1 min | 1 | - | 16 |
| 12/2 min | 1 | - | 11 |
| 13/1 min | 1 | - | 3 |
| 13/2 | 3 | - | 7 |
| 13/3 min | 1 | - | 17 |
| 14 min | 1 | - | 17 |
| 18/1 min | 0 | - | 5 |
| 18/2 min | 0 | - | 9 |
| 19/1 | 1 | - | 11 |
| 19/2 min | 4 | - | 12 |
| 20/1 min | 1 | - | 16 |
| 20/2 min | 3 | - | 7 |
| 21 min | 4 | - | 16 |
| 22/1 min | 0 | - | 3 |
| 22/2 min | 0 | - | 1 |
| 12// 1 min | 4 | - | 16 |
| 2/1 min | 0 | - | 4 |
| 3 min | 0 | - | 2 |

| | | |
|-------------------------|----------|-------------|
| 19// 3/2 min | 0 | - 9 |
| 3/3 min | 0 | - 7 |
| 4/1 min | 3 | - 11 |
| 4/2 min | 2 | - 9 |
| 5 min | 3 | - 18 |
| 7/1 min | 3 | - 5 |
| 7/2 min | 0 | - 2 |
| 8/1 min | 5 | - 7 |
| 8/2 min | 1 | - 11 |
| 9 min | 1 | - 2 |
| 11 min | 1 | - 9 |
| 12 min | 7 | - 2 |
| 13/1 min | 1 | - 15 |
| 13/2 min | 1 | - 2 |
| 19/1 min | 2 | - 3 |
| 19/2 min | 0 | - 6 |
| 20/1 min | 3 | - 9 |
| 20/2 min | 3 | - 14 |
| 21 min | 2 | - 0 |
| 20// 16 | 1 | - 15 |

| | | | | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|--------------|------------|-------------------|------------|----------|-----------|
| | | | | min | | | |
| | | | | 24 min | 2 | - | 2 |
| | | | | 25 min | 7 | - | 3 |
| | | | | 22// 3 min | 2 | - | 11 |
| | | | | 4 min | 7 | - | 4 |
| | | | | 5 min | 1 | - | 12 |
| | | | | 7 min | 1 | - | 7 |
| | | | | 8/1 min | 5 | - | 19 |
| | | | | 8/2 min | 0 | - | 4 |
| | | | | 13/1 min | 0 | - | 3 |
| | | | | 108 Rasta | 1 | - | 1 |
| | | | | 109 Rasta | 0 | - | 17 |
| | | | | 111 Rasta | 0 | - | 12 |
| | | | | Total | 150 | - | 18 |
| | | | | Chappar | | | |
| SAS Nagar | Mohali | Chiri | 195 | 9// 16 min | 3 | - | 18 |
| | | | | Kalan | | | |
| | | | | 17 min | 0 | - | 0 |
| | | | | 23 min | 0 | - | 4 |
| | | | | 24 min | 4 | - | 19 |
| | | | | 25 min | 6 | - | 2 |

| | | |
|------------|---|------|
| 10// 8 | 0 | - 16 |
| 9 min | 2 | - 16 |
| 11/1 min | 0 | - 0 |
| 11/2 min | 3 | - 3 |
| 12 min | 6 | - 15 |
| 13 min | 0 | - 16 |
| 19 min | 0 | - 15 |
| 20 min | 6 | - 0 |
| 21 min | 0 | - 8 |
| 13// 2 min | 0 | - 11 |
| 3 min | 5 | - 14 |
| 4 min | 5 | - 4 |
| 5 min | 0 | - 4 |
| 7 min | 0 | - 1 |
| 8 min | 3 | - 6 |
| 9 min | 6 | - 15 |
| 10 min | 1 | - 3 |
| 11 min | 7 | - 4 |
| 12 min | 2 | - 18 |
| 20 min | 1 | - 18 |
| 14// 15 | 1 | - 13 |

| | | | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|----------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------|
| | | | | min | | |
| | | | | 16 min | 6 | - 5 |
| | | | | 17 min | 2 | - 16 |
| | | | | 22 min | 0 | - 1 |
| | | | | 23/1 min | 2 | - 8 |
| | | | | 23/2 min | 1 | - 13 |
| | | | | 24 min | 6 | - 15 |
| | | | | 25 min | 1 | - 3 |
| | | | | 16// 2 min | 1 | - 11 |
| | | | | 3 min | 5 | - 17 |
| | | | | 4 min | 0 | - 11 |
| | | | | 8 min | 0 | - 3 |
| | | | | 48 Rasta | 1 | - 0 |
| | | | | 51 Rasta | 0 | - 16 |
| | | | | 55 Rasta | 1 | - 5 |
| | | | | Total | 105 | - 7 |
| District | Tehsil | Village | Hadbast No. | Khasra No. | Area to be acquired B-B | |
| SAS Nagar | Mohali | Chappar Chiri Khurd | 194 | 1 to 1206/43/1 min | 3 | - 3 |

| | | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------|----------|-----------|
| 1 to 1206/43/2 | 2 | - | 9 |
| 1 to 1206/43/3 | 2 | - | 9 |
| 1 to 1206/47 min | 2 | - | 18 |
| 1 to 1206/48 min | 2 | - | 2 |
| 1 to 1206/49 | 2 | - | 4 |
| 1 to 1206/50 min | 0 | - | 4 |
| 1 to 1206/53/1 min | 1 | - | 3 |
| 1 to 1206/53/2 min | 1 | - | 3 |
| 1 to 1206/54 min | 0 | - | 14 |
| 1 to 1206/55 min | 1 | - | 12 |
| 1 to 1206/56/1 | 0 | - | 8 |

| | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| 1 to 1206/56/2 | 0 | - | 5 |
| 1 to 1206/56/3 | 0 | - | 8 |
| 1 to 1206/57 | 1 | - | 1 |
| 1 to 1206/58/2 min | 0 | - | 2 |
| 1 to 1206/58/3 | 3 | - | 5 |
| 1 to 1206/73 min | 1 | - | 7 |
| 1 to 1206/74 | 1 | - | 17 |
| 1 to 1206/75 min | 10 | - | 13 |
| 1 to 1206/80 min | 6 | - | 0 |
| 1 to 1206/93 min | 0 | - | 4 |
| 1 to 1206/106 min | 6 | - | 13 |

| | | | |
|----------------------------------|----------|----------|-----------|
| 1 to 1206/107 min | 1 | - | 12 |
| 1 to 1206/108 min | 3 | - | 18 |
| 1 to 1206/109 | 4 | - | 8 |
| 1 to 1206/130 min | 0 | - | 7 |
| 1 to 1206/131 min | 1 | - | 5 |
| 1 to 1206/132 min | 2 | - | 2 |
| 1 to 1206/133 min | 0 | - | 1 |
| 1 to 1206/194 min | 1 | - | 0 |
| 1 to 1206/195 min | 1 | - | 1 |
| 1 to | 1 | - | 8 |

| | | |
|----------------------------------|----------|-------------|
| 1206/196/1 | | |
| 1 to 1206/196/2 | 0 | - 3 |
| 1 to 1206/197 | 2 | - 1 |
| 1 to 1206/198 min | 0 | - 9 |
| 1 to 1206/199 min | 1 | - 14 |
| 1 to 1206/200 min | 2 | - 4 |
| 1 to 1206/202 min | 0 | - 6 |
| 1 to 1206/203 min | 1 | - 6 |
| 1 to 1206/204 min | 4 | - 8 |
| 1 to 1206/205 min | 0 | - 6 |
| 1 to 1206/206 min | 1 | - 7 |
| 1 to 1206/207 min | 5 | - 3 |
| 1 to 1206/208/1 | 3 | - 3 |
| 1 to 1206/208/2 | 0 | - 7 |

| | | | |
|------------------------------------|----------|----------|-----------|
| 1 to 1206/209 min | 3 | - | 1 |
| 1 to 1206/210 min | 0 | - | 3 |
| 1 to 1206/255 min | 0 | - | 8 |
| 1 to 1206/318 min | 1 | - | 1 |
| 1 to 1206/320 min | 1 | - | 16 |
| 1 to 1206/321/2 min | 0 | - | 3 |
| 1 to 1206/321/3 min | 5 | - | 6 |
| 1 to 1206/323 min | 3 | - | 13 |
| 1 to 1206/324 min | 0 | - | 3 |
| 1 to 1206/325 min | 3 | - | 5 |
| 1 to 1206/326 min | 3 | - | 8 |

| | | | |
|----------------------------------|------------|----------|-----------|
| 1 to 1206/331 min | 3 | - | 12 |
| 1 to 1206/332 min | 4 | - | 8 |
| 1 to 1206/341 min | 1 | - | 8 |
| 1 to 1206/345 | 0 | - | 15 |
| 1 to 1206/346 min | 0 | - | 18 |
| 1 to 1206/347 min | 1 | - | 10 |
| 1 to 1206/348 min | 0 | - | 9 |
| 1 to 1206/349 min | 8 | - | 8 |
| 1 to 1206/351 min | 0 | - | 3 |
| 1 to 1206/352 min | 2 | - | 15 |
| Total | 138 | - | 16 |

| | | | | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|-------------------|------------|------------------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| SAS Nagar | Kharar | Tole Majra | 192 | 88 min | 0 | - | 1 |
| | | | | 95 min | 2 | - | 3 |
| | | | | 96 min | 8 | - | 18 |
| | | | | 97 min | 0 | - | 4 |
| | | | | 98 min | 5 | - | 2 |
| | | | | 99 min | 5 | - | 2 |
| | | | | 101 min | 0 | - | 9 |
| | | | | 102 min | 2 | - | 7 |
| | | | | 109 min | 3 | - | 9 |
| | | | | 110 min | 3 | - | 10 |
| | | | | 111 min | 1 | - | 19 |
| | | | | 113 min | 0 | - | 16 |
| | | | | 114 min | 5 | - | 16 |
| | | | | 114/1 min | 1 | - | 19 |
| | | | | 130 min | 1 | - | 2 |
| | | | | Total | 42 | - | 17 |

Table 4.2.: Summary of Land Area

| Summary of Land Area | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| S No. | Village No. | Area | (in acres) |
| 1. | Balo Majra | K-M 16-12 | 2.075 |
| 2. | Balyali | 150-18 | 18.8625 |
| 3. | Chappar Chiri Kalan | 105-7 | 13.16875 |
| 4. | Chappar Chiri Khurd | B-B 138-16 | 28.9166 |
| 5. | Tole Majra | 42-17 | 8.927 |
| Grand Total | | | 71.94985 |

Source: Land Acquisition Collector, GMADA

V. Land Use Pattern

General land use pattern of the state indicated that the project area has mixed land use largely dominated by agriculture. The economy of the project area is predominantly based on subsistence agriculture with wheat, rice as the main crops. Some proportion of the proposed land is being used for residential purpose.

VI. Type of Land

Following section presents the type of land required for the proposed acquisition. (Table 4.3)

Table 4.3: Project Area: Loss of Land

| Village | Land(area in acre) Private and Government (approx.) | Structures(In proposed Land) | | | Irrigation Coverage | Trees |
|--------------------|--|------------------------------|------------|-------|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | | Residential | Commercial | Other | | |
| Chapparchiri Khurd | 28.9166 | One | - | | | |
| Chapparchiri Kalan | 13.16875 | - | - | | 10 tube wells (approx) | On entire agricultural land |
| Balyali | 18.8625 | - | - | | | |
| Tole Majra | 8.927 | - | - | | | 250 (approx) |
| Balo Majra | 2.075 | | | | | |

Table 4.3 shows that 73 acres of land is being proposed to be acquired at villages Chapparchiri khurd, Chapparchiri kalan, Balyali, Balo Majra and Tole Majra. There are around 10 tube wells(approx) in the land. The entire agricultural land which is proposed to acquire is irrigated. Majority of the land is being owned by private owners.

VII. Classification of Land

The land of proposed area is basically agricultural land and irrigation is from tube wells. In Punjab mainly there is mono cropping pattern which is rice in summers and wheat in winters. Similarly in these villages mainly two crops are being cultivated in the fields.

Table 4.4: Classification of Area

| Village/ District | Area as per village record (Hectare) | Area under forests (Hectare) | Net Sown Area (Hectare) | Gross Sown Area (Hectare) |
|-----------------------|--|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Chapparchiri Khurd | 152 | 0 | 135 | 234 |
| Chapparchiri Kalan | 221 | 0 | 118 | 215 |
| Balyali | 212 | 58 | 151 | 271 |
| Tole Majra | 144 | 0 | 79 | 137 |
| Balo Majra | 204 | 0 | 169 | 313 |

Source: esopb.gov.in/District Reports.

VIII. Cropping Pattern

Cropping pattern in project specific land and area is of mono type similar to the State. Major crops yielded are Rice and Wheat.

Table 4.5: Cropping Pattern of the Project Specific Area

| Block/ Village | Total Area (Hectares) | Wheat | Paddy | Cotton | Sugar- cane | Maize | Other Cereals |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|-------|-------|--------|----------------|-------|------------------|
| Chapparchiri Khurd | 152 | 118 | 33 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| Chapparchiri Kalan | 221 | 90 | 55 | 0 | 2 | 15 | 0 |

| | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|------------|------------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Balyali | 212 | 127 | 31 | 0 | 2 | 9 | 5 |
| Tole Majra | 144 | 65 | 50 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Balo Majra | 204 | 139 | 58 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 |

Source: esopb.gov.in/District Reports.

IX. Irrigation

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

X. Land Prices

Assessing the land prices is a part of SIA study. Collector rate of the land at villages Chapparchiri Khurd, Chapparchiri Kalan, Balo Majra, Tole Majra and Balyali is shown in table 4.6.

Table 4.6: Rate of the land at Project Site for the Year 2018-19

| Village | Type of Land | Present Collector Rate | Unit |
|---------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|--------------|
| Chapparchiri Khurd | Agriculture | 81,00,000 | Acre |
| | Residential | 85,500 | Marla |
| Chapparchiri Kalan | Agriculture | 85,50,000 | Acre |
| | Residential | 90,000 | Marla |
| Balyali | Agriculture | 81,00,000 | Acre |
| | Residential | 63,000 | Marla |
| Tole Majra | Agriculture | 12,11,000 | Acre |
| | Residential | 32,015 | Marla |
| Balo Majra | Agriculture | 81,00,000 | Acre |
| | Residential | 90,000 | 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 and it is 5 Km from Landra Junction. The land of five villages has been proposed for acquisition namely Chapparchiri Khurd, Chapparchiri Kalan, Balo Majra, Tole Majra and Balyali.

Table 5.1: Demographics of the Project Specific Area

| State/District/Village | Population | Male | Female |
|---------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Punjab | 27,743,338 | 14,639,465 | 13,103,873 |
| S.A.S Nagar | 9,94,628 | 5,29,253 | 4,65,375 |
| Chapparchiri Khurd | 706 | 363 | 343 |
| Chapparchiri Kalan | 343 | 179 | 164 |
| Balyali | 1058 | 584 | 474 |
| Tole Majra | 291 | 155 | 136 |
| Balo Majra | 1492 | 842 | 650 |

Source: CCSR, Punjabi University, Patiala.

Population of Chapparchiri Khurd is 706, of which 363 are males and 343 are females as per Census 2011. Total area of the village is 255 hectares and there are 141 households in the village. Population of village Chapparchiri Kalan is 343, of which 179 are males and 164 are females, total area of the village is 224 hectares and there are 65 households. Population of village Balo Majra is 1492, of which 842 are males and 650 are females, total area is 206 hectares and there are 297 households. Population of village Tole Majra is 291, of which 155 are males and 136 are females as per Population Census 2011. Total area of the village is 145 hectares and there are 59 households in the village. Population of village Balyali is 1058, of which 584 are males and 474 are females as per Population Census 2011. Total area of the village is 214 hectares and there are 201 households in the village.

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 | |
| Punjab | 35.67 | 64.33 | 75.84 | 80.44 | 70.73 | 31.94 |
| S.A.S Nagar | 35.79 | 64.21 | 74.05 | 77.46 | 70.17 | 21.73 |
| Chapparchiri Khurd | 30.1 | 69.9 | 78.3 | 83.7 | 72.5 | 79.6 |
| Chapparchiri Kalan | 30.6 | 69.4 | 76.6 | 82.1 | 70.7 | 55.6 |
| Balyali | 52.5 | 47.5 | 59.4 | 64.8 | 52.7 | 32.8 |
| Tole Majra | 30.2 | 69.8 | 72.5 | 74.1 | 70.5 | 73.8 |
| Balo Majra | 32.1 | 67.9 | 75.4 | 79.6 | 70 | 21.8 |

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 proposed area is 72.4 % which is lower than the state and higher than district where literacy rate is 75.84 and 74.05 percent respectively. The literacy rate is 78.3% in Chapparchiri khurd, 76.6% in Chapparchiri kalan, 59.4% in Balyali, 72.5% in Tole Majra and 75.4% in Balo Majra.

III. 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 village. There is a mixture of city and village life in this area. A 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 has shifted to this site. These villages have Patriarchal pattern of kinship. There were visible signs of mixed economy.

IV. 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

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

❖ 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 | | | ✓ |

| Impact | Positive | Negative | No Impacts |
|--|----------|----------|------------|
| Women's Standard of living | | | ✓ |
| Natural Resources (Soil, air, water, forests) | | | ✓ |
| Common property | | | ✓ |
| Health | | | ✓ |
| Education | | | ✓ |
| Transformation of local political structures | | | ✓ |
| Demographic changes | | ✓ | |
| Stress of dislocation | | | ✓ |
| Violence against Women | | | ✓ |

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

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

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 200 feet Master Plan Road dividing sectors 118/119 117/74, 116/92, 114/115 as per approved Master Plan of 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.

II. 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:

- Maximum Livability Potential.
- Improved connectivity to Chandigarh
- Quick Transport of agriculture/vegetables
- Rise in level of income
- Reduced travel time and vehicle operating costs
- Increased price of land for farmers
- Improvement in standard of living
- Improved medical and health facilities

III. 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 this proposed is most suitable option and it is part of Master Plan of S.A.S Nagar approved by Government of Punjab. The inputs for this selection have been provided by the requiring body and they have been verified by the SIA team during Transect Walk and field visits during the study.

IV. 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 Master Plan Road 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 agricultural 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 | Loss of trees | |
| 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 for farmers | | |

V. 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 of Master Plan Road 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 the proposed project of development of Master Plan Road as per approved Master Plan of S.A.S Nagar should go through.

VI. 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 construction Development of Master Plan Road as per approved Master Plan of S.A.S Nagar at villages Chapparchiri khurd, Chapparchiri kalan, Balo Majra, Tole Majra and Balyali 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 about 65 project affected families and about 180 project affected persons. The actual impacts in terms of displacement are there as a house on the land which is proposed to be acquired and loss of livelihood is very less.
- The project will not displace one permanent residential structure.
- Majority of stakeholders are willing to give their land and houses provided they get fair compensation and R&R package.

This Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP) is prepared to mitigate negative social impacts of the acquisition of 73 acres land of Chapparchiri khurd, Chapparchiri kalan, Balo Majra, Tole Majra and Balyali 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 fertile agricultural land | Compensation as per provision of LARR Act 2013 |
| 2. | Loss of structure | R&R as per provision of LARR Act 2013 |
| 3. | Loss of trees | Lump- Sum compensation |
| 4. | Issues of Compensation Money | Measures should be taken by acquiring body with consultation of stakeholders |

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 counselling 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.

Feedback from the Public Hearing

As per the provisions of the LARR Act, 2013, *“Whenever a Social Impact Assessment is required to be prepared under section 4, the appropriate Government shall ensure that a public hearing is held at the affected area, after giving adequate publicity about the date, time and venue for the public hearing, to ascertain the views of the affected families to be recorded and included in the Social Impact Assessment Report.”*

Keeping in view this provision under section 5 of the LARR Act, 2013, public hearing was held on 09th December, 2019 at Panchayat Ghar Balyali for stakeholders of villages Balomajra and Balyali and at Gurudwara Sahib Chapparchiri Khurd for stakeholders of villages Chapparchiri Khurd, Chapparchiri Kalan and Tolemajra. This exercise was done to ascertain and record the views of the families to be affected by the proposed land acquisition of 73 acres by GMADA at villages ChapparChiri Khurd, ChapparChiri Kalan, Balo Majra, Tole Majra and Balyali of tehsil and district S.A.S Nagar. Public Hearing was attended by affected families, representatives of GMADA (acquiring body), Officials of Revenue, and Social Impact Assessment team that conducted the SIA study. The SIA team facilitated the whole process and explained in detail the purpose and importance of the public hearing to all the participants especially the affected families. Various aspects regarding the proposed acquisition were discussed in detail during the public hearing and the affected families were requested to get their views recorded, so that they could be included in the final Social Impact Assessment Report. The entire process was video-graphed as per the provisions of the LARR Act, 2013. The video recording of the proceedings of the public hearing has been included with the report. A detail of the views of the affected families as told by them during the public hearing are as follows:

- The land owners of village Balyali raised an issue regarding the compensation price. They demanded that since that land from these five villages is being acquired for the same project hence the compensation amount should also be similar for all villages.

- Members of village panchayat and other residents of village Balyali present at the public hearing raised an issue that the present Government school in the village should be upgraded to Senior Secondary level so that the children from the village could complete their higher education in the village school.
- They also demanded setting up of a dispensary and a veterinary hospital in the village Balyali.
- The residents of village Balyali raised the issue of road safety after the construction of proposed 200 feet wide road. According to them vehicles moving at high speed would pass from this road. Hence they demanded that proper safety measures like traffic lights should be installed at the junction connecting the village Balyali to this road. According to them the approach road from the village to the proposed road is the main connecting road of the village which is very frequently used by people of the area. Therefore, any lapses in this regard could result in serious road accidents.
- The residents also demanded development of the village with construction of parks and other such measures by the acquiring body. They were ready to give common village land for this purpose.
- The land owners of village Chapparchiri Khurd and Tolemajra raised an issue regarding the revenue record. According to them the revenue record of these two villages follows *Bigha/Biswa* pattern of land measurement. Hence, they demanded that during the calculation of compensation this issue should be kept in mind and the acquiring should ensure that the compensation awarded to them is calculated accordingly.
- The land owners of these villages also raised an issue that there was no clarity in terms of extent of land being acquired. Hence they demanded they should be given proper maps of the proposed road.
- The stakeholders demanded that all the revenue related issues should be resolved by the revenue department before award of compensation.

- The land owners from all the villages demanded that any remaining portion of their land which is rendered useless after the proposed acquisition should also be acquired along-with.
- The land owners from all the villages demanded that before construction of the proposed road a proper plan should be developed for drainage. According to them the absence of drainage system in the villages results in water logging during monsoons, which results in large number of problems for the local residents. During construction of the road this drainage plan should be followed so that any excess water does not get accumulated in these villages.



Public Hearing



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: 7
Projects Coordinated: 6

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: 9
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: 7
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
3. Name: Ms. Sumita
Qualification: M.A. M.Phil
Teaching Experience: 4 years
Research Experience: 2 years
SIA Projects: 2
Training and Workshops: 2

Annexure I



FGDs with Stakeholders





During Interview Schedule





During Interview Schedule





During Interview Schedule





During Interview Schedule





During Interview Schedule





Structures in Land proposed for Acquisition



ਨਾਮ : ਪਿੰਡ : ਫੋਨ ਨੰ.

ਸਟੇਟ ਸੋਸ਼ਲ ਇੰਪੈਕਟ ਅਸੈਸਮੈਂਟ ਅਥਾਰਟੀ
 ਮੈਨੇਜਮੈਂਟ 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 :

ਜਾਇਦਾਦ ਪਹਿਚਾਣ ਨੰ.

ਸਮਾਂ

ਖੋਜ ਨਿਗਰਾਨ ਦਾ ਨਾਂ

ਤਸਵੀਰ

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 ਸੇਵਾਵਾ ਤੱਕ ਪੁਰੰਚ

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 ਕਿੰਨ੍ਹਾਂ ?

26. ਮਿਹਨਤਾਨਾ ਦੀ ਦਰ
 200-300 300-400
 400-500 500 ਤੋਂ ਉਪਰ
27. ਕੁਦਰਤੀ ਸਾਧਨਾਂ ਤੱਕ ਪੁਹੰਚ
 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 |
|--------|-----|------|-----|--------|------|
| 1. | | | | | |
| 2. | | | | | |
| 3. | | | | | |
| 4. | | | | | |
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| 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 ਛਪਾਇਆ 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

ਸਟੇਟ ਸੋਸ਼ਲ ਇੰਪੈਕਟ 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 :

ਤਸਵੀਰ

ਜਾਇਦਾਦ ਪਹਿਚਾਣ ਨੰ.

ਸਮਾਂ:

ਖੋਜ ਨਿਗਰਾਨ ਦਾ ਨਾਂ

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-ਵਿਆਹ ਆ |
| 10. | ਸਿਹਤ ਸੇਵਾਵਾਂ ਤੱਕ ਪਹੁੰਚ | ਹਾਂ ਨਾਂਹ |
- (ਜੇਕਰ ਹਾਂ ਤਾਂ ਕਿਲੋਮੀਟਰ)

11. ਪਿੰਡ ਵਿੱਚ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦੇ ਵੱਸਣ ਦਾ ਤਰੀਕਾ

(i) ਰੱਲ ਮਿਲ ਕੇ (ii) ਅਲੱਗ ਅਲੱਗ

(iii) ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਦਰਜਾ ਬੰਦੀ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ

12. ਸਭਿਆਚਾਰਕ ਸੰਸਥਾਵਾਂ

(i) ਯੂਥ ਕਲੱਬ (ii) ਜਿੰਮ

(iii) (iv)

13. ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਸੰਸਥਾਵਾਂ

(i) ਨਸ਼ਾ ਛੁਡਾਉ ਕੇਂਦਰ (ii) ਸਹਿਤ ਸਭਾਵਾਂ

(iii) (iv)

14. ਰਾਜਨਿਤਿਕ ਸੰਸਥਾਵਾਂ

(i) ਪੰਚਾਇਤ (ii)

15. ਸਿਵਲ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਸੰਸਥਾਵਾਂ

(i) ਨੋਜਵਾਨ ਜਾਂ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਸੰਸਥਾਵਾਂ (ii) ਜੱਥੇਬੰਦੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਕਾਰਕੁਨ

(iii) ਸਾਖਰਤਾ ਸਭਾ (iv) ਸੁਧਾਰ ਸਭਾ

(v) ਮੁੜ ਵਸੋਬਾ ਕੇਂਦਰ

16. ਪ੍ਰਬੰਧਕੀ ਸੰਸਥਾਵਾਂ

(i) ਚੌਕੀਦਾਰ (ii) ਨੰਬਰਦਾਰ

(iii) ਸਰਪੰਚ (iv) ਪਟਵਾਰੀ

(v) ਪੁਲਿਸ ਚੌਕੀ (vi) ਡਾਕਖਾਨਾ

(vii) ਬੈਂਕ

17. ਸਥਾਨਕ ਉਦਯੋਗਿਕ

ਹਾਂ ਨਾਂਹ

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) ਡਿਸਪੈਂਸਰੀ
- (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

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