

GREATER MOHALI AREA DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY (GMADA)

Report of Social Impact Assessment & Social Impact Management Plan

*For 200 feet wide 96/97, 106/107 and 109/110
Dividing Road at Village Bhago Majra & Manak
Majra, District S.A.S. Nagar*

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1. Executive Summary

1.1 Introduction

Government of Punjab had approved the Master Plan for S.A.S Nagar for year 2006 to 2031. The key objective of S.A.S. Nagar Master Plan is to fulfil the employment and housing needs for projected population for the year 2031. The conceptual base for preparing S.A.S. Nagar Master Plan is formulated in line with the vision and objective of Greater Mohali Regional Plan 2008-2058. The proposals have provided strategies to give a boom to existing development by stimulating economic base with a special focus on environment and world class infrastructural provisions. An attempt has been made in Regional Plan of S.A.S. Nagar to ensure that an adequate amount of land is being allocated to various land-uses in order to cater the spatial needs of projected population of 4.5 million for the year 2056 (*Singh & Chahal, 2018*).

S.A.S. Nagar Mohali, situated in vicinity of Chandigarh, has been witnessing sharp rise in urban population (*Singh & Chahal, 2018*). During 2001-2011, the highest urban population growth rate has been increased at a rapid rate in S.A.S. Nagar (Mohali) district from 38.3 per cent of its population in towns and cities in 2001 to 54.8 per cent in 2011. Greater Mohali Area Development Authority (GMADA) has been engaged in this process from last many years. Punjab Government is developing Mohali in continuation of Chandigarh, and even developing the surrounding areas, up to Landran, Kharar in terms of various urban activities.

1.2 Background of The Project

The strategic location of S.A.S. Nagar and a long coinciding boundary with the State Capital, Chandigarh makes it more prone to development. The physical, social and economic perspectives are responsible for the smooth functioning of a city and the vision taken during preparation of such documents marks the foundation for building the future of that area and its peripheral surroundings (*Singh & Chahal, 2018*).

Keeping the Master Plan of S.A.S Nagar LPA, 2031 and its vision in mind, Government of Punjab through concerned development authority i.e., Greater Mohali Area Development Authority (GMADA) intends to acquire Master Plan 200 feet wide road dividing Sector 95/96 and 96/97 dividing falling under the two Gram Panchayats – Bhago Majra and Manak Majra for the smooth implementation of the Master Plan. In this connection GMADA has proposed the acquisition of land under the master plan for 200 feet wide road dividing Sector 95/96 and 96/97 dividing in Tehsil Mohali as per notification no. 06/05/2021-6HG1/454, dated 08.03.2021. The proposed acquisition of land would entail about 26.6563 acres of land.

1.3 Background of Social Impact Assessment

The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RFCTLARR) Act, 2013, has made social impact assessment (SIA) the cornerstone of the new regime that seeks to establish a participative, informed, and

transparent process of land acquisition for industrial and infrastructure development in India¹. Social Impact Assessment (SIA) includes the processes of analysing, monitoring and managing the intended and unintended social consequences, both positive and negative, of planned interventions and any social change processes invoked by those interventions. The most important outcome of SIA is to develop mitigation plans to overcome the potential negative impacts on individuals and communities and the society at large.

SIA has now become an integral part of project preparation process. The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition and Resettlement and Rehabilitation Act 2013, (RFCTLARR Act, 2013) of Government of India, that replaced the “Land Acquisition Act (LAA), 1894”, requires a mandatory SIA as a prelude to all projects’ requiring Land Acquisition. It also specifies an elaborate process for the conduct of the SIA study and its evaluation through the Expert Group”. The Expert Group will assess the impact of the project on various parameters such as land, transport, housing, lives of people, their occupations, their ownership, their economic conditions, physical infrastructures (drainage, roads, water availability, sanitation etc.) and many other things. The acquisition of land is the core issue of this process which may put multi-facet impact on the society.

1.4 SIA and SIMP Plan Preparation Process

Social Impact Assessment (SIA) and Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP) both are required when the project results in either physical or economic displacement of the people. The plan must ensure that the livelihoods of people affected by the project are restored to levels prevailing before inception of the project. Some of the essential components and steps to be kept in mind for preparing an effective SIA and SIMP, are identification of socio-economic impacts of the project, public/community consultation, legal framework for land acquisition and compensation, entitlement policy, relocation and resettlement, income restoration and details of Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R) Budget.

1.5 Aim of Study

The aim of the study is to conduct a social impact assessment study in accordance to ‘Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013’.

1.6 Objectives of Study

Social Impact Assessment is carried out in accordance with the provision of section-4 of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013. The SIA assessed socio-economic impacts of the proposed acquisition based on information collected from primary and secondary sources. The SIA study focused on the following objectives:

- ✓ Rationale for the project including how the project fits the public purpose criteria listed in the RTFCTLARR Act, 2013.
- ✓ A socio-economic and cultural profile of the affected area must be prepared based on available data and statistics, field visits and consultations with stakeholders. The

¹ <https://content.iospress.com/articles/journal-of-resources-energy-and-development/red151206>

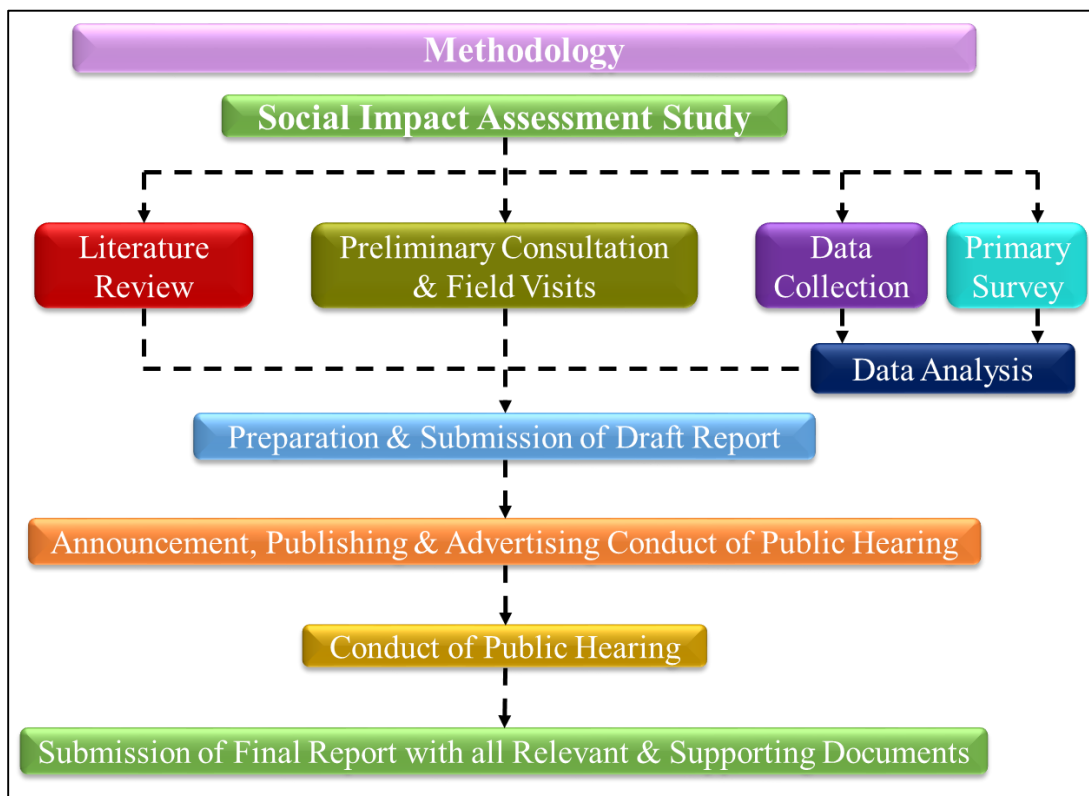
identified resettlement sites shall be visited and a brief socio-economic profile of the land and its current resident population shall be indicated.

- ✓ To estimate the number of affected families and number of families among them likely to be displaced.
- ✓ To understand the extent of land acquired is bare minimum needed for the project.
- ✓ To study the social impacts, nature and cost of addressing them and to overview the impact of these costs on the overall cost of the project vis-a-vis the benefit of the project.
- ✓ To understand the extent of land (public and private), houses, settlement and other common properties likely to be affected by the proposed acquisition.
- ✓ To provide a conclusive assessment of the balance and distribution of the adverse social impacts and social costs and benefits of the proposed project and land acquisition, including the mitigation measures, and provide an assessment as to whether the benefits from the proposed project exceed the social costs and adverse social impacts that are likely to be experienced by the affected families or even after the proposed mitigation measures, the affected families remained at risk of being economically or socially worse, as a result of the said land acquisition and resettlement.

1.7 Approach & Methodology to Conduct Social Impact Assessment

The approach that was adopted to conduct social impact assessment and to prepare SIMP is described below and is structured on the scope of work. The SIA has been prepared in accordance with the RTFCTLARR Act, 2013. Following figure represents the approach and methodology of SIA study in the form of flow.

Figure 1.1 Approach & Methodology



The objective of Social Impact Assessment (SIA) is to prepare a complete inventory of structures, affected families and persons and to identify social impacts. In order to capture data for the present exercise, numerous primary and secondary data sources were consulted. Further, the indicative methodology to study above mentioned aspects of SIA is briefly presented in Table 1.1–

Table 1.1 Indicative Methodology of Conducting SIA

S.N	Attributes of SIA	Description of Methodology	Source
1	Assess whether the proposed acquisition serves public purpose	Reference to Public Purpose as defined under Section 2 (1) of The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013.	RFCTLARR Act, 2013
2	Estimate number of Affected families and number of families among them likely to be displaced	From revenue records, obtained from District Administration Office. Conducted survey in proposed area through structured schedule by interviewing.	1. GMADA Records 2. Survey / Field Visit
3	Understand the extent of land (public and private) houses, settlement and other common properties likely to be affected by the proposed acquisition	Ownership details of the land and type of land to be acquired, enumeration of affected properties, trees etc is given in Chapter-3	
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. (As consulted with GMADA and concerned stakeholders, it is clear that land being acquired is of bare minimum need.)	1. Secondary sources 2. Survey / Field Visit
5	Whether Acquisition at other place is found not feasible.	Alternative analysis of location of project.	
6	Study of social impacts, nature and cost of addressing them and impact of these social cost on overall cost of the project vis-à-vis benefit of the project.	Described in Chapters 3 & 4	

The social assessment of the project has been carried out as per requirement of RFCTLARR Act, 2013. The details of methodologies include:

❖ **Socio-Economic Field Survey:** In order to study the impacts of land acquisition, a socio-economic survey was carried out during the month of June 2021. The data was collected through structured schedule from respondents through personal interviews.

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

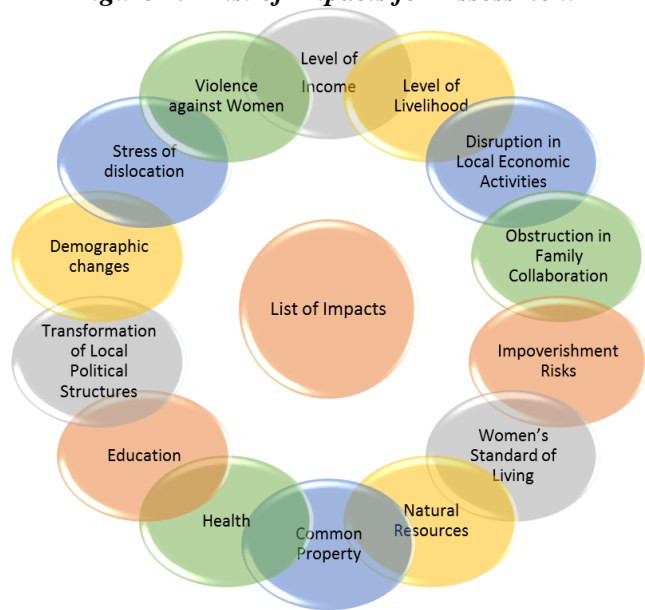
1.8 Social Impacts

The social impact for the acquisition of land for the project will be been classified as –

- A. Impact during Pre-construction stage
- B. Impact during Construction Stage
- C. Impact during Operation stage

The main aim of the Social Impact Management Plan is to ensure that the various adverse impacts are mitigated and the positive impacts are enhanced. The social impact management measures shall be implemented during the various stages of the project viz. Pre-construction stage, Construction Stage and Operational Stage. Nature of impacts on different parameters will be identified by calculating the majority of responses given by respondents after consultation with stakeholders, field visits and desk review. A description of the various impacts is identified during different stages of construction which is presented in *Chapter-4*.

Figure 1.2 List of Impacts for Assessment



1.9 Consideration for 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 alternative options will be selected in consultation with the stakeholders.

1.10 Determination of Compensation

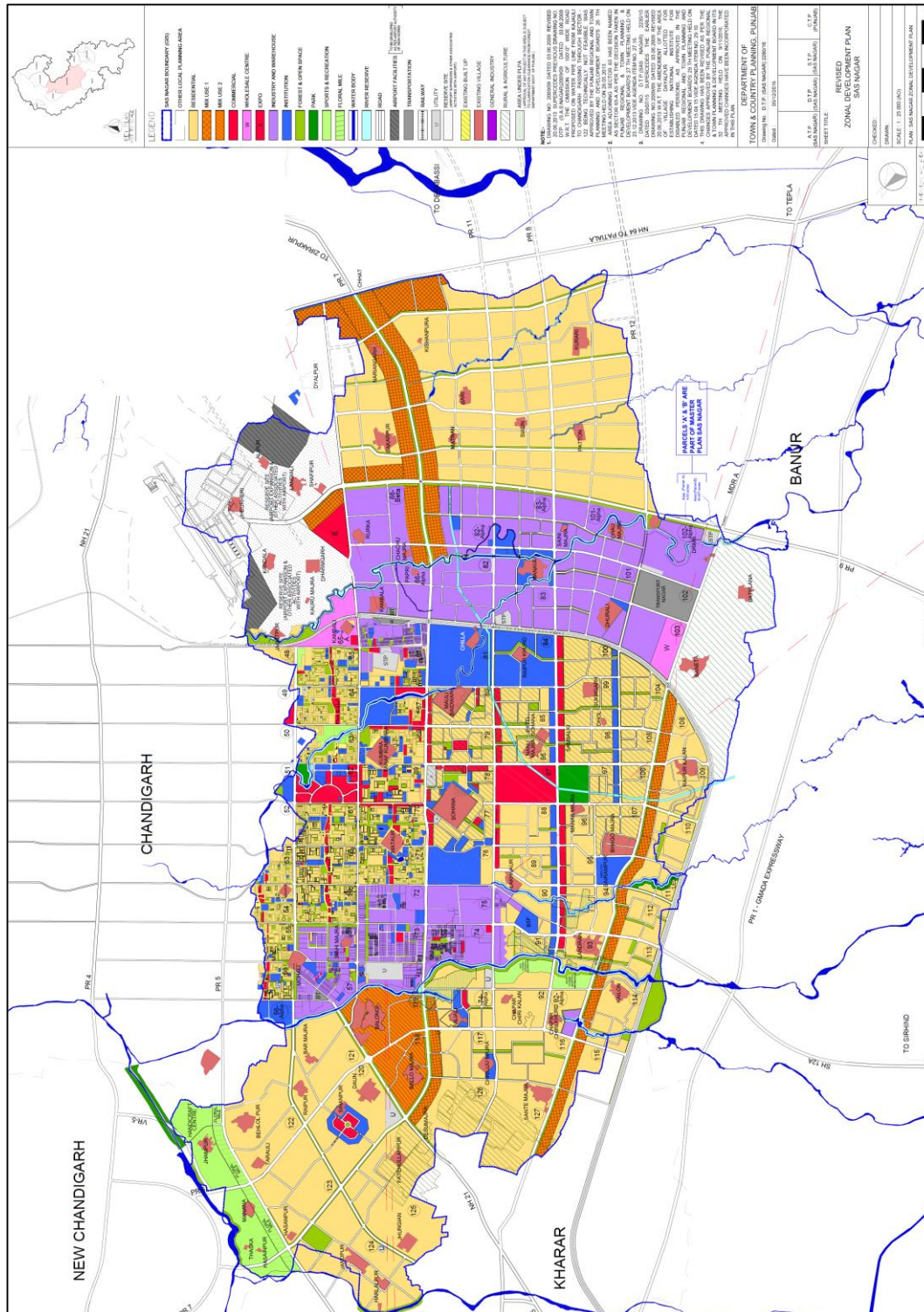
The collector shall adopt the prescribed criteria to assess and determine the amount of compensation as per section 26, 27 and first schedule of RFCTLARR Act, 2013. The study has limitation for the determination of compensation.

2. Project Details & Team Composition

2.1 Location of Project

The land for the proposed acquisition of land for 200' wide 96/97, 109/110 dividing road of Master Plan of S.A.S. Nagar LPA, 2031 is located at two Gram Panchayats namely Manak Majra (hadbast number- 39) and Bhago Majra (hadbast number- 40) in the S.A.S. Nagar.

Map 2.1 Master Plan of S.A.S. Nagar LPA, 2031



2.2 Proposed Area for Project

The selected land measures **Table 2.1 GP-wise Proposed Area**

Gram Panchayat	Area			
	in sq.m.	in acre	K	M
Manak Majra (39)	95,733.65	10.9250	87	9
Bhago Majra (40)	41,045,524.54	15.7313	125	17
Total Land Required		26.6563		

Source: Office of Land Acquisition Controller, GMADA

26.6563 acre. The length of the 200' proposed road, for which land is proposed to be acquired is 1.7 km only. The proposed land acquisition falls under the jurisdiction of two Gram Panchayats. Majority of the proposed land is falling under the Gram Panchayat Bhago Majra (40) i.e., 15.7313 Acre only.

2.3 Justification of Public Purpose

One of the key objectives of the Social Impact Assessment is to examine the nature of proposed project, whether the proposed project serves as a public purpose project. The proposed land acquisition for 200' wide road of 96/97 as per approved Master Plan of New SAS Nagar LPA, 2031 is required for the following public purposes:

One of the vision for SAS Nagar is to create a “Premier Township” in the Greater Mohali region of Punjab and as the benchmark for other towns in India to emulate. The premier township 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 integrate planning and development of SAS Nagar with adjoining cities of Chandigarh and Kharar.
- ✓ To provide world class infrastructure and utilities including a comprehensive traffic transportation infrastructure facility that will satisfy needs of locals & foreign investors.
- ✓ In view of the growing urbanization and congestion of existing cities, proposed acquisition by GMADA would aid the smooth transportation of people.
- ✓ To provide good accessibility with efficient road system to the Chandigarh and adjoining towns and cities like Kharar, Zirakpur etc.
- ✓ To provide a variety and range of housing types for working and living community.
- ✓ To boost the opportunity of Premier Township Development in the identified area.
- ✓ It is hereby notified that the acquisition of land under the proposed project falls under the provision of section 2(I)-(e) of LARR Act, 2013 i.e., a project for planned development.

2.4 Team Composition

Faculty of Physical Planning & Architecture, Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar has been appointed for carrying out Social Impact Assessment (SIA) and preparation of Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP) in the area of two Gram Panchayat, District S.A.S Nagar. The proposed acquisition of aforesaid 200' wide road of 96/97 & 109/110 would entail about 26.6563 acre of land. In this connection GMADA has proposed the acquiring of land under the Master Plan of SAS Nagar LPA.

A team of experts has been constituted by Guru Ramdas School of Planning and Department of Architecture jointly under Faculty of Physical Planning & Architecture, Main Campus GNDU to carry out SIA and prepare SIMP for above said land acquisition. (Refer Table 2.2)

Table 2.2 Team Composition for the Project

Designation in Project	Name	Designation in University	Specialization
Project Coordinator	Dr. Sarbjot Singh Behal	OSD to VC – GNDU	Architecture & Management
Research Supervisor	Dr. Karmjit Singh Chahal	Professor, Department of Architecture	Architecture & Management
	Dr. Gopal Kumar Johari	Associate Professor, Department of Planning	Sociology, Geography & Spatial Planning
	Dr. Rawal Singh Aulakh	Assistant Professor, Department of Architecture	Architecture, AutoCAD expert, Research & Training
Research Investigators	Dr. Ravi Inder Singh	Assistant Professor, Department of Planning	Architecture and Physical Planning, AutoCAD expert, Research & Training
	Sh. Mohit Soni	Urban & Regional Planner, Faculty of Physical Planning & Architecture	ArcGIS Expert, Urban & Regional Planning, Data Analysis, Report Writing
	Sh. Rohan Soni	Research Associate, Faculty of Physical Planning & Architecture	Rural Planning, Research, Community Participation, Data Interpretation.
	Ms. Priya	Research Consultant, Faculty of Physical Planning & Architecture	Stakeholders' Consultation, Sociology, Data Compilation
	Sh. Karan Dawra	Junior Research Fellow	Data Collection & Surveying

2.5 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 will be 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.

2.5.1 Objectives of Stakeholders' Consultations

The objective of stakeholders' consultations in Social Impact Assessment is to involve various stakeholders in the process of impact assessment and management planning. In this, the consultation will be helpful to know about local issues, sentiments, culture beliefs and opinions of local people. Through back-to-back consultation, strategies and recommendations to strengthen partnership between government and project affected families shall be identified. Overall, these consultations will help to develop specific proposal for resource mobilization in the affected area.

2.5.2 Type of Consultation

Following section highlights type of consultations –

- I. **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 development of 200' wide 96/97 & 109/110 dividing road.
 - ❖ During these consultations, maps given by GMADA were used to superimpose it on satellite image and Master Plan to explain about location of proposed land acquisition. This activity helped people to understand the impact on their assets and properties.
 - ❖ Banners carrying information and power point presentation about project were prepared and shared with the stakeholders and local public explaining proposed project. Apart from this, notification of the project issued by Government of Punjab has been distributed and displayed at Dharmshala for wider public awareness.
- II. **Consultation during Sample Survey Stage:** SIA at this stage included consultations at individual level, groups of local people and focused group discussions at strategic locations such as Gurudwaras, Dharamshala, Schools, Anganwadi Centre etc. to understand acceptability of the project impacts related to land acquisition. The overall objective of these consultations was to ensure that people participate willingly; they are allowed to express their concerns and opinions; and agreements are reached on their suggestion/preferences, which will be eventually shared after preparation of SIA report.
- III. **Public Hearing:** Public Hearing has been conducted in the project affected area as per provision of the section-5 of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 at Gurudwara Sahib of Village Manak Majra, where the representatives of Revenue Department, GMADA, Social Impact Assessment (SIA) Team, GNDU, Amritsar will be present.

3. Existing Scenario

3.1 Land Assessment

3.1.1 Information from Land Inventories and Primary Sources

The total land requirement as proposed for the acquisition of 26.6563 acres. The property lies in the southern periphery of S.A.S. Nagar (Mohali) and thus these are the potential land in the premier residential sectors which fulfil the aim of Master Plan of S.A.S. Nagar LPA, 2031. Table below gives detailed description of the type of land of some of the *Khasra* No. according to the latest land records available.

Table 3.1 GP-wise Details of Identified *Khasra* Numbers for Land Acquisition

Village	Hadbast No.	Khasra No.	Area to be acquired K-M	
Bhago Majra	40	15//2/2 min	0	9
		3 min	5	9
		4 min	1	10
		7 min	0	2
		8/1 min	1	0
		8/2 min	2	4
		8/3	1	4
		9/1 min	1	1
		9/2 min	5	13
		10/1/1 min	0	6
		10/1/2	0	14
		10/2 min	0	2
		11/1 min	3	11
		11/2 min	2	14
		12 min	2	17
		20/1 min	0	8
		20/2 min	1	3
		16//15/1 min	1	16
		15/2 min	0	5
		16 min	7	0
		17 min	3	16
		18 min	0	1
		22/2 min	0	7
		23 min	5	4
		24 min	6	2
		25 min	0	15
		24//6 min	1	5
		11/2 min	0	2
		12/1 min	0	3
		14 min	2	10
		15/1 min	6	15
		15/2 min	0	9
		16/1 min	0	18
		16/2 min	0	12

Report on Social Impact Assessment for Land Acquisition

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Village	Hadbast No.	Khasra No.	Area to be acquired K-M	
		17 min	6	15
		18 min	6	9
		19/1 min	3	19
		19/2	1	16
		20/1	0	3
		22/2	2	2
		22/3	2	15
		23 min	3	14
		24 min	0	1
		27	0	18
		25//1 min	0	18
		2/1/1 min	3	15
		2/1/2	0	1
		2/1/3	1	8
		2/2	1	4
		3 min	4	16
		4/1min	0	4
		9/1/2 min	1	7
		9/2 min	2	5
		10 min	6	10
		11 min	2	4
		32//2 min	0	6
		3/2 min	0	7
		27	1	11
		Rasta 46/2 min	0	12
		Rasta 48 min	0	12
		Rasta 53 min	0	18
		Total	125	17
Manak Majra	39	23//25/1min	1	18
		25/2 min	0	9
		24//11 min	1	5
		12 min	0	4
		19 min	4	0
		20/1 min	2	18
		20/2 min	0	13
		21/1 min	3	14
		21/2 min	2	5
		22 min	3	18
		23 min	0	11
		27//1/1 min	0	13
		28//4/1 min	0	10
		4/2 min	4	0
		5 min	6	8
		6 min	0	7
		7/1 min	2	1
		7/2 min	1	6

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Village	Hadbast No.	Khasra No.	Area to be acquired	
			K-M	
		7/3	1	1
		8/1	0	18
		8/2	0	17
		11 min	1	19
		12/1 min	1	0
		12/2	0	15
		12/3 min	4	8
		13/1 min	1	12
		13/2 min	2	6
		14/2 min	0	1
		19/1 min	0	13
		19/2	0	8
		19/3 min	0	19
		20/1 min	1	4
		20/2 min	5	19
		21 min	0	19
		29//16 min	3	7
		23 min	0	1
		24/1 min	1	2
		24/2 min	3	6
		25/1 min	4	14
		25/2 min	1	19
		32//4/1 min	3	0
		4/2 min	1	13
		5 min	0	9
		41	2	2
		42	1	7
		Rasta 50/1 min	0	15
		Rasta 87	0	8
		Rasta 91 min	0	8
		Rasta 92-93/2 min	0	19
		Total	87	9

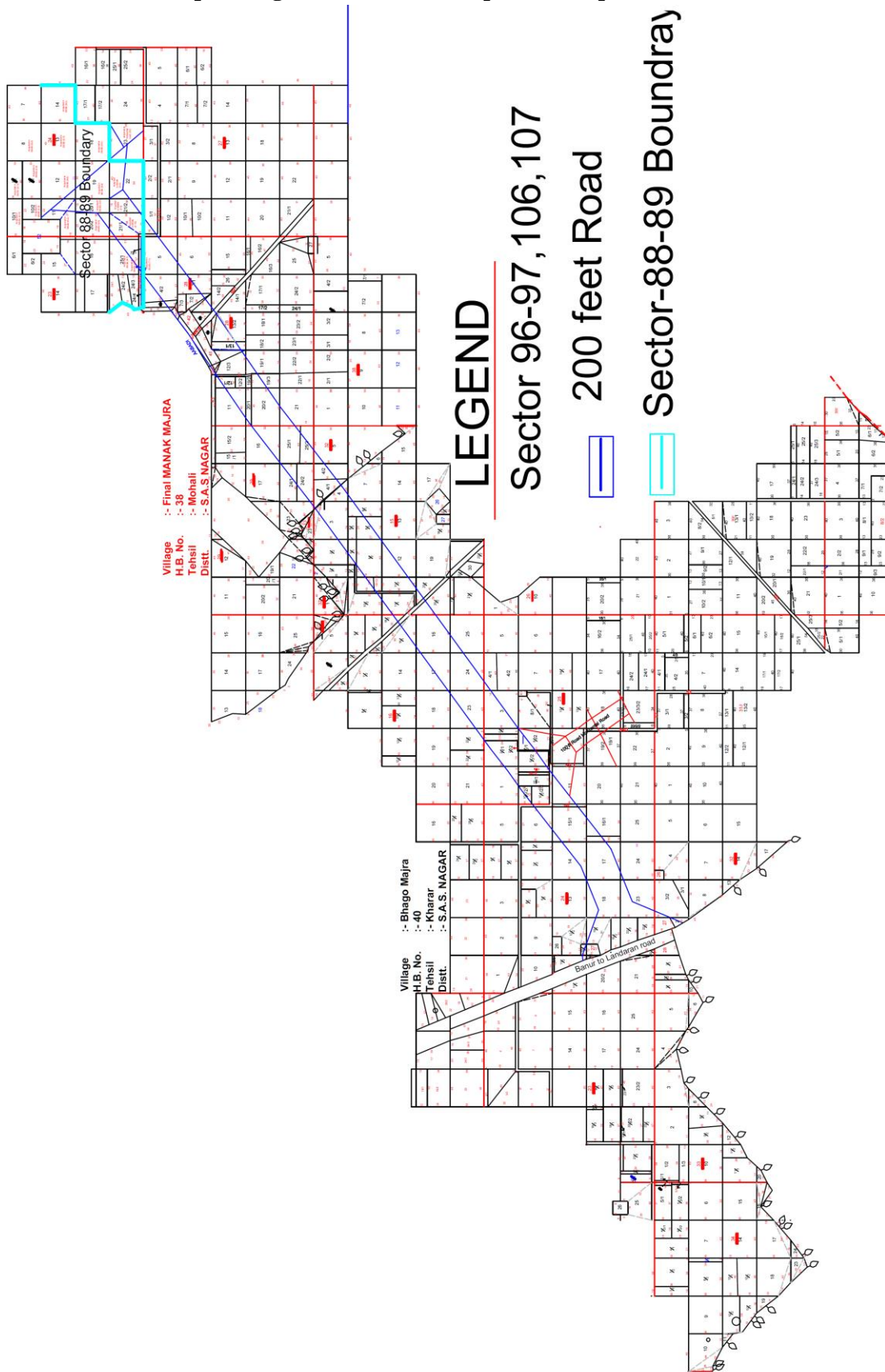
Source: Office of LAC, GMADA

Note:

- In above list, some of the *Kharsa* numbers are located inside the Lal Dora Boundary. These include the impact on existing houses and Cattleheds.

From the above table it is clear that, maximum area of land is proposed to be acquired from the Gram Panchayat Bhago Majra. Also, number of affected owners are maximum in Gram Panchayat Bhago Majra (Refer Table 3.1). Further, the spatial location of proposed road with respect to digitised cadastral map, geo-spatial location and superimposed location on the Master Plan of SAS Nagar LPA could be seen on Map 2.2. Further, the cadastral map is attached as on next page -

Map 3.1 Digitized Cadastral Map of the Acquisition Area



Source: Office of Land Acquisition Controller, GMADA

Report on Social Impact Assessment for Land Acquisition
(For 200' wide 96/97, 107/107 & 109/110 dividing Road at Bhago Majra & Manak Majra)

Table 3.2 GP-wise Details of Assets and Personal Consultations for Land Acquisition

Sr. No.	GP	Khasra No.	Area to be acquired		Area as per Fard	Owner Interviewed	People Living / Using	Existing Structures						Remark / Use	
			K-M					K-M		House	Shop/Office	Other	T/wells, B/wells		Irrigation Pipe	Trees (Fruit, Non)
1	Bhago Majra (40)	15//2/2 min	0	-	9	5-8	Mahinder Singh s/o Bhagat Ram	No	No	No	No	No	No	6-NF	Farming
7		8/3	1	-	4	1-4	Sher Singh s/o Desa Singh	No	No	No	No	No	No	100-NF	Farming
8		9/1 min	1	-	1	1-7									
18		16//15/1 min	1	-	16	5-12	Sukhjot Singh s/o Mahinder Singh	No	No	No	No	No	No	1-NF	Farming
40		18 min	6	-	9	8-0	Gurpreet Kaur w/o Avtar Singh	Yes	No	4-S	2-Shed	150'	No	5-F, 25-NF	Focal Point (43-K)
41	22/3	2	-	15	2-15		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Farming	
4	Manak Majra	23//25/2 min	0		9	0-9	Private	No	No	Yes	Cattleshed-Pucca	Yes	No	F-2, NF-13	Dairy, 20-Livestock
5		24//11 min	1		5	6-0	Gurmukh Singh s/o Santokh Singh	No	No	No	Cattleshed, Dher	No	No	F-2, NF-3	Dairy, 4-Livestock
5		24//11 min	1		5	6-0									
6		12 min	2		0	6-0									
7		19 min	4		0	6-0									
8		20/1 min	2		18	3-0	Gurmail Singh s/o Santokh Singh	No	No	No	Cattleshed-2	No	No	3-F	4-livestock
9		21/2 min	2		5	3-0									
10		22 min	3		18	6-0									
12		27//1/1 min	0	-	13	3-2	Harkit Charanjit Singh s/o				Cattleshed			25-F	
14		28//4/2 min	4	-	0	5-14	Tirlochan Singh s/o Gurbaksh Singh	Yes	Pucca	No	No	No	No	3-NF	Farming
15		6 min	0	-	7	8-0									
17		7/1 min	2	-	1	4-2	Parmjit Singh s/o Baldev Singh	Yes	Pucca		Cattleshed	100'		6-NF	Farming, Dairy
18		7/2 min	1	-	6	2-15	Amrinder Singh s/o Sarvjit Singh	Yes	Pucca		Cattleshed	200'		2-F, NF-4	Dairy, 4 Livestock
23		11 min	1	-	19	7-2	Harkit Charanjit Singh s/o	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Farming
		11 min	1	-	19	7-2	Gurmeet Singh s/o Gulzaar Singh	Yes	Kucha		Cattleshed	200'		5-F	Dairy
27	11 min	1	-	19	7-2	Baldev Singh s/o Surjit Singh	Yes	Pucca	No	Cattleshed	No	No	10-F	Dairy, 10-Livestock	
	12/1 min	1	-	0	1-8	Harkit Charanjit Singh s/o	No	No	No	B/wall	No	No	No	Farming	
	12/1 min	1	-	0	1-8	Davinder Singh s/o Nachhattar Singh	Yes	Pucca	No	Cattleshed	200'	No	10-NF	12 Livestock	
28	12/3 min	4	-	8	4-10	Harvek Singh s/o	No	No	No	No	No	No	6-NF	Farming	
29	19/1 min	0	-	13	5-2	Nazeer Singh									
44	41 min	2	-	2	2-2	Amar Singh s/o Harnaam Singh	No	No	No	Cattleshed	No	No	No	Abadi Area, 5-Livestock	
						Ikbal Singh s/o Santokh Singh	No	No	No	Cattleshed	No	No	No	Abadi Area, 2-Livestock	
						Bhupinder Singh s/o Amar Singh	No	No	No	Dher	Yes	No	2-NF	Abadi Area, 2-Livestock	

Source: Field Visit, June 2021.

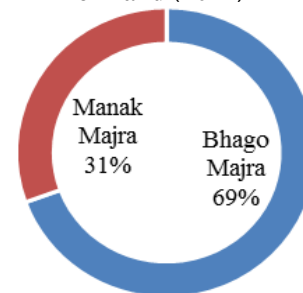
Map 3.2 Existing Scenario of Affected Area



3.1.2 Classification of Land

The classification of total available land of the Gram Panchayats, from which land is to be acquired, is given in Figure 3.1. Out of total geographical area, 357 hectares of land is used for crop cultivation and agriculture activities under the category of 'Net Sown Area', while remaining area of 3 hectares has been used for non-agricultural purpose like *Abadi* area or built-up area. There is absence of land covers like culturable waste, land pasture/ grazing land, barren land, land under miscellaneous tree crops etc. and forest land (DCHB, Census of India, 2011).

Figure 3.1 Distribution of Land (2011)



Source: Census of India, 2011

Table 3.3 GP-wise Classification of Land (in Hectares) in Affected Gram Panchayats.

Gram Panchayat	Total Geographical Area	Area under Non-Agricultural Uses	Culturable Waste Land Area	Net Area Sown
Bhago Majra	250	0	0	250
Manak Majra	110	3	0	107
Sub-Total	360	3	0	357

Source: District Census Handbook, S.A.S. Nagar District, Census of India, 2011.

3.1.3 Cropping Pattern

General land use pattern of the affected villages indicated that the project area has mixed land use largely dominated by agriculture. The project area is predominantly based on subsistence agriculture with wheat as major *Rabi* crop and other crops in the *Kharif* season. Main production from the agriculture land in all the GPs is wheat (1st), rice (2nd) and maize (3rd).

3.1.4 Distribution of Trees/Plants on Acquired Land

During the survey, efforts were made to collect information about the number of trees on the affected land under study area. During the visit as well as stakeholder consultation, it was revealed that there were around 259-trees in affected area, out of which, 78 units of trees are fruit-trees in nature.

3.1.5 Estimation and Enumeration of Affected Families

A. **Details of Affected Families:** In the affected area (all 2-identified Gram Panchayats), 67 respondents were surveyed to carry out the social impact assessment. Some of the affected families could not be contacted despite the repeated visits to the area/household due to their absentee landlordism, migration to the other villages and District / States of the Country or Abroad.

B. **Indirectly Impacted:** From the secondary stakeholder survey, it is evident that no family/ person will be negatively impacted by this acquisition as none of them either reside nor depend for their livelihood on the property. However, the surveys also suggest that there will be a positive impact of this acquisition for the society at large. The surveys with various stakeholder reveal that the business of the local shop owners would increase.

3.1.6 Land use and Livelihood

Presently, most of the land under identified *khasra* numbers has remained as unused property from quite some years. *Khasra*-wise details of type of land has been explained in Table 3.1 & Table 3.2. Seven families are found whose are affected in terms of present assets and livelihood. Four shops-

cum storage units including focal point in village Bhago Majra are located within the affected area. Though these are not much in use but somehow impact the livelihood of individual. These are directly/indirectly dependent on these land parcels. Further, common property/ assets include the areas of Panchayati pond and common *rasta* (field way).

3.2 Demographic Profile of Area

The S.A.S Nagar district ranks 20th in area and 12th in population with contribution 3.6 per cent of the total population of the State. Average population size of a village in 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. Whereas, Bhago Majra and Manak Majra are villages with average population in Tehsil –Mohali in district.

The decadal population growth rate in the district is 33.2% which is higher than the state (13.9%). S.A.S Nagar district is relatively more urbanized than the State with 54.8% of its population resides in urban areas as compared to 37.5 per cent of the State. The sex ratio in the district (879) is lower than the state (895). It is ranked 16th among the districts of the state on this parameter. Child sex ratio in the district (841) is also lower than the state (846). It ranks 13th among the districts in the state. The district has 31.8% and 4.0% main workers and marginal workers respectively of total population. (Refer Table 3.4)

Table 3.4 Comparative Study of Demographic Profile of Study Area

Indicators		Punjab State	S.A.S. Nagar District	Bhago Majra	Manak Majra	Total of All GPs
Population	2011	27,743,338	994,628	1639	1067	2,706
Area (Ha)		---	---	250	110	360
Density (PPH)		---	---	6.56	9.70	7.52
Household		5,486,851	203,886	315	223	538
Average HH Size		5.1	4.9	5.2	4.8	5.0
Sex Ratio		895	879	906	931	919
Workforce	Participation Rate (%)	9,897,362	355,995	486	431	917
		35.70%	35.80%	41.33%	61.57%	33.89%
	Main Workers	8,450,936	316,236	475	410	885
		85.39%	88.83%	97.74%	95.13%	96.51%
	Marginal Workers	1,446,426	39,759	11	21	32
		14.61%	11.17%	2.26%	4.87%	3.49%
	Cultivators	1,934,511	40,867	90	93	183
		19.55%	11.48%	18.52%	21.58%	19.96%
	Agricultural Labourers	1,588,455	21,791	185	3	188
		16.05%	6.12%	38.07%	0.70%	20.50%
Household Industry	385,960	13,501	1	7	8	
	3.90%	3.79%	0.21%	1.62%	0.87%	
Other Workers	5,988,436	279,836	210	328	538	
	60.51%	78.61%	43.21%	76.10%	58.67%	

Source: Census of India, 2011.

From the comparative study of Gram Panchayats, it is clear that the average decadal population growth rate in the district is 34.70 per cent which is higher than the state (17.00%). The S.A.S Nagar

district is relatively more urbanized than the State with 54.8 per cent of its population resides in urban areas as compared to 37.5 per cent of the State (2011). Whereas, the large village in terms of geographical area, population as well as the workforce (excluding non-agricultural workforce) is the Bhago Majra with reference to the Census of India, 2011.

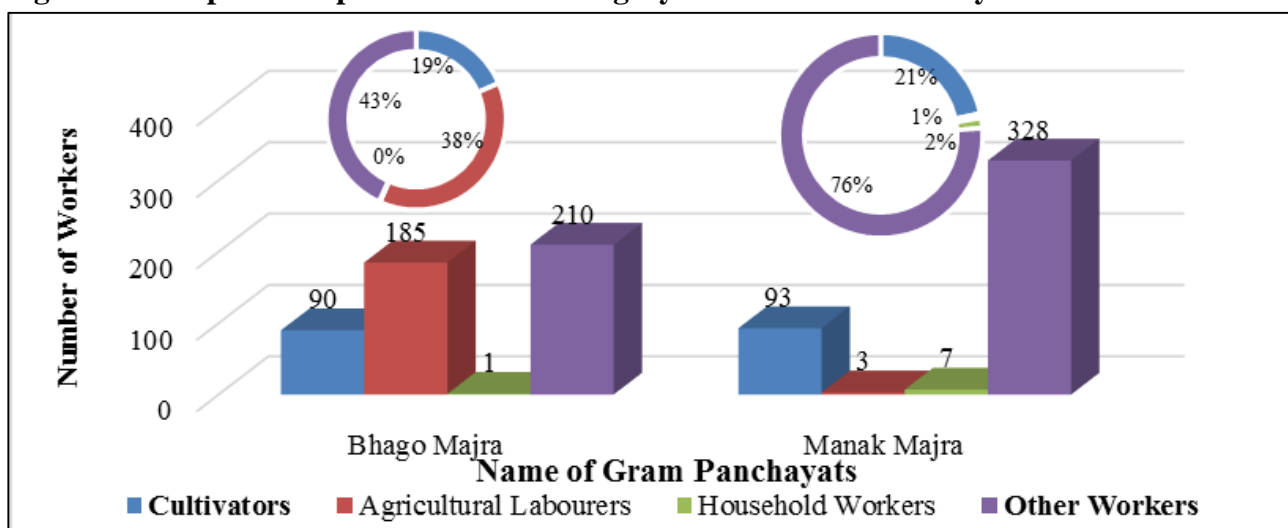


Figure 3.2 Discussion with Individual Affected Owners and Field Inspection of Villages

3.3 Socio-economic Profile of Area

This highlights the socio-economic of the project area and the persons affected by the land acquisition. The data has been collected through census surveys of project affected persons, project affected families and same has been analysed to establish the socio-economic and cultural profile of the project area. Most of the people in the project area are dependent on self-employment/ private businesses and jobs in industries and i.e., in the secondary and tertiary sectors.

Figure 3.3 Graphical Representation of Category of Workforce in Study Area



Source: Composed from Census of India, 2011.

3.3.1. Social Category

In India, the society is stratified into different groups at economic and social level. This means they are ranked up and down according to their social category mainly by their respective castes. Schedule Caste (SC) constitutes highest 30.51 per cent of total population in Bhago Majra village which is followed by Manak Majra village which 25.40 per cent scheduled caste person in the entire village. None of the village have any Schedule Tribe (ST) population.

Table 3.5 Scheduled Caste Population in Study Area

Gram Panchayat	Total Population	Schedules Caste		Male SC		Female SC	
		Total	Share in Total Population	Total	Share in SC Population	Total	Share in SC Population
Bhago Majra	1639	500	30.51%	256	51.20%	244	48.80%
Manak Majra	1067	271	25.40%	145	53.51%	126	46.49%
Total	2706	771	28.49%	401	52.01%	370	47.99%

Source: Census of India, 2011

When conducting a SIA study at village level then it is important to know the social categories of respondents because issues and impacts on different categories can be different. Social categories of respondents are shown in Table 3.6, which indicates that 58.21 per cent of the respondents in this study were from general category and 20.90 per cent were from backward class. None of the village currently have any Schedule Tribe (ST) population.

Table 3.6 Social Category of the Respondents

Social Category	Number	Percentage
General	39	58.21%
Backward Class (BC)	14	20.90%
Scheduled Caste	14	20.90%
Scheduled Tribes	0	0.00%
Total	67	100.00%

Source: Primary Survey, June 2021.

3.3.2. Household Annual Income

The shareholders are prosperous and are managing different family ventures. Some of the families enjoyed a status of the undivided family so it is hard to evaluate the incomes individually. The majority of the families (55.22%) has income more than Rs. two lakh annually while 31.34% per cent has income between Rs. 1-2 lakh per annum. Whereas, about 13.43 per cent families have the income of rupees twenty thousand to one lakh annually. This shows that a large number of respondents had income above rupees one lakh annually. None of the respondent revealed that their per annum income is less than 20,000. (Refer Table 3.7)

Table 3.7 Household Annual Income level of the Affected Families

Income Level (Rs.)	Number	Percentage
Less than 20,000	0	0.00%
20,000 to 1 Lakh	9	13.43%
1 Lakh to 2 Lakh	21	31.34%
More than 2 Lakh	37	55.22%
Total	67	100.00%

Source: Primary Survey, June 2021.

3.3.3. Educational Level

Education plays a significant role in overall development individuals as well as society as whole, hence, the following table shows the education level of the respondents. Major proportion of the respondents were matriculates i.e. 28.36 per cent followed by 19.40 per cent were educated at primary level. Also 10.45 per cent studied at higher education level. Whereas, 16.42 per cent of the respondents were illiterate. (Refer Table 3.8)

Table 3.8 Education level of the Affected Families

Education Level	Number	Percentage
Illiterate	11	16.42%
Primary	17	25.37%
Matriculation	19	28.36%
Senior Secondary	13	19.40%
Graduation (Higher Education)	7	10.45%
Total	67	100.00%

Source: Primary Survey, June 2021.

3.3.4. Occupation

The different occupation level of respondents is shown in Table 3.9. Out of total 67 respondents, 14.93 per cent of the respondent are dependent on agricultural and allied sector for employment and majority (79.10 per cent) of workers were doing private job for sustainable livelihood in different sector of economy. A very few (5.97%) of the respondents were government employees. Not a single commodity is manufactured in the whole Panchayat including Handicraft products.

Table 3.9 Occupation of the Respondents

Occupation	Number	Percentage
Agriculture and Allied sector	10	14.93%
Government Employee	4	05.97%
Others	53	79.10%
Total	67	100.00%

Source: Primary Survey, June 2021.

3.4 Religious & Cultural Profile of Area

The religion of the respondents was also seen. It was observed that majority (79.10 %) of the respondents follow Sikh religion whereas 14.93 per cent were Hindu religion followers. Apart from this, few respondents (5.97%) belong to the Muslim religion. None of the respondent belonged to other religion such as Christian. (Refer Table 3.10)

Table 3.10 Religion of the Respondents

Religious Category	Number	Percentage
Hindu	10	14.93%
Sikh	53	79.10%
Christin	0	0.00%
Muslim	4	5.97%
Total	67	100.00%

Source: Primary Survey, June 2021.

3.5 Conclusion

Based upon study, the team has come up with the following conclusion –

- The affected area is being used for cattle's drinking water, waste water management, or fishery. But the area has a privately owned operational tubewell for irrigation, which can be shifted with appropriate compensation to the affected owner. These effects could be optimized through appropriate provisions and compensations.
- The notified area contains certain living structure, hence any 'Rehabilitation & Resettlement Plan' is may be required in this case. The notified are has cattle shed, which is temporary in nature and it can be easily shifted to another place by the affected party.
- A vast area of land is used under multi-crops and used for income generation. But, none of the stakeholder will be deprived of agricultural land for livelihood. Many of the stakeholders have difference sources of employment generation. But the leftover small patches may have low production capacity. Thus, there is some food security is concerned but not for individual affected land owner.
- Overall project has unlimited benefits over bare minimum social impacts, after careful examination of various parameters of cost and benefit (both positive & negative impacts).
- As per earlier discussions, the society has no objection over land acquisition at any part or parcel of land.
- The purpose of the land acquisition (i.e., construction of 200' Road) is under the category of 'Planned Development' (i.e., implementation of Master Plan of SAS Nagar LPA, 2031) which has already been approved. Thus, the location of the project cannot be changed. Hence, no alternative is possible for the said project.

4. Social Impacts

4.1 Framework and Approach to Identifying Impact

SIA seeks to assess, in advance, the social repercussions that are likely to follow from projects undertaken to promote development, such as dams, mines, industries, highways, ports, airports, urban development and power projects. It is a tool that can help decision makers to foresee the likely negative impacts of their actions so that steps necessary to prevent or at least to contain them could be taken in time. As an aid to the decision making process, SIA provides information on social and cultural factors that need to be taken into account in any decision that directly or indirectly affects the lives of project area people.

According to Inter-Organizational Committee on Principles and Guidelines for Social Impact Assessment (IOCPGSIA 2003), a conventional way of conceptualizing social impacts is as changes to one or more of the following:

- ❖ “People’s way of life – that is, how they live, work, play and interact with one another on day to day basis;
- ❖ Their culture – that is, their shared beliefs, customs, values and language or dialect;
- ❖ Their community – its cohesion, stability, character, services and facilities;
- ❖ Their political system – the extent to which people are able to participate in decisions that affect their lives, the level of democratization that is taking place, and the resources provided for this purpose;
- ❖ Their environment – the quality of the air and water people use; the availability and quality of food they eat; the level of hazard or risk, dust and noise they are exposed to; the adequacy of sanitation, their physical safety, and their access to and control over resources;
- ❖ Their health and wellbeing – health is a state of complete physical, mental, social and spiritual wellbeing and not merely the absence of diseases or infirmities;
- ❖ Their personal and property rights – particularly whether people are economically affected, or experience personal disadvantage which may include a violation of their civil liberties;
- ❖ Their fears and aspirations – their perceptions about their safety, their fears about the future of their community, and their aspirations for their future and 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;
- ❖ Their 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;

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- ❖ The possible alternative – the site for the project and its feasibility was analysed 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 26.6563 acres has been proposed to be acquired. This land will be acquired according to provisions of Land Acquisition Rehabilitation & Resettlement Act, 2013 for the development of 200' proposed sector road of 96/97, SAS Nagar. 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 Gram Panchayats or Government land can be used in project.

The process of conducting Social Impact Assessment was designed in a manner which involved all stakeholders in systematic approach to assess the impact of proposed acquisition. The framework & approach to identifying the impacts is shown in following steps –

Step 1: Formation of SIA team

Step 2: Literature Review

Step 3: Meeting with various Stakeholders

Step 4: Data Collection (Tools: Questionnaires, FGD, Schedule)

Step 5: Data Processing

Step 6: Reporting

The main impacted from the acquisition would be the primary stakeholders. Since there is no agricultural activity on proposed land therefore there is no loss to food security.

4.2 Description of Impacts at Various Stages of Project Cycle

The social impact for the acquisition of land at 2-Gram Panchayats for the proposed 200' wide road in 96/97, SAS Nagar has been classified as –

- Impact during Pre- construction stage
- Impact during Construction Stage
- Impact During Operation stage

Table 4.1 Assessment of Social Impacts at Different Phases of Project

Pre-construction	Construction	Operation
Acquisition of Agricultural Land	Dust & Air Pollution	Increase in land value and connectivity improvement with Chandigarh
Acquisition of Cattle Sheds (Temporary Structure) of local people	Noise Pollution	Vulnerability Reduction & Opportunity Enhancement for Vulnerable Section of Society
Acquisition of Trees (both Fruit-tree and Non-fruit-tree)	Temporary Employment during Construction	Replantation of Trees, Storm Water Management
	Water Logging Problem, if Rainfall occurs	Attract Planned Development resulting in enhancement of Quality of Life & Employment

Source: Assessment based upon field visit and stakeholder consultation, June 2021.

Due to the non-availability of a detailed project proposal/feasibility study for the project a detailed assessment could not made. The main aim of Social Impact Management Plan is to ensure that various adverse impacts are mitigated and positive impacts are enhanced. Social impact management measures shall be implemented during various stages of the project viz. Pre-construction stage,

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Construction Stage and Operational Stage. A description of various impacts is identified during different stages of construction which is presented in Table 4.1.

Table 4.2 Anticipated Impacts in Study Area

Impact	Positive	Negative	No Impact
Level of Income	Yes	Yes	-
Level of Livelihood	Yes	-	-
Disruption in local economic activities	-	-	Yes
Obstruction in Family collaboration	-	-	Yes
Impoverishment Risks	-	-	Yes
Women's Standard of living	Yes	-	-
Natural Resources (Soil, air, water, forests)	-	-	Yes
Common Property	-	Yes	Yes
Health	-	Yes	Yes
Education	-	-	Yes
Transformation of local political structures	-	-	Yes
Demographic changes	-	-	Yes
Stress of dislocation	-	-	Yes
Violence against Women	-	Yes	Yes
Existing Livestock	-	Yes	Yes
Vulnerable Section of Society	Yes	-	-

Source: Assessment based upon field visit, June 2021.

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 income and livelihood will have both positive and negative impacts and village demography and stress of dislocation will don't have any 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. After consultation with stakeholders, field visits and desk review, nature of impacts on different parameters have been identified. (Refer Table 4.3)

Table 4.3 Indicative list of Social Impacts

S.N	Impact	Nature of Impact	Reasons
1	Land	-ve	Loss of Agricultural Land
2	Land Price	+ve	Land Price will increase after upgrading connectivity.
3	Livelihood & Income	+ve & -ve	Rise in Employment Opportunities & Market Activities. But relocation of existing cattle sheds
4	Physical Resources	-ve	loss to physical resources
5	Private Assets	-ve	Loss to private assets Tubewell, cattleshed, Trees, House, Shop, Focal Point which is operational
6	Public Services & Utilities	---	---
7	Health & Education	+ve	Connectivity upgradation will lead to reduction in vulnerability.
8	Cultural & Social Cohesion	---	---
9	Gender based Impacts	---	---

Source: Assessment based upon field visit, June 2021.

4.2.1 Socio-economic Impact of Land Acquisition

One of the important components of the land acquisition process has been to access the socio-economic impact on the people after the acquisition of land. The response of the respondents on various economic issues is presented in Table 4.4 below –

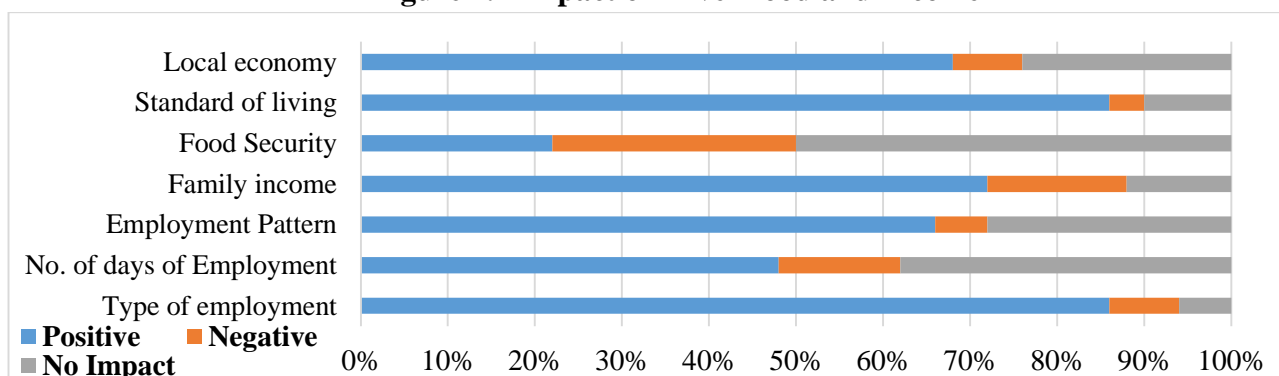
Table 4.4 Impact on Livelihood and Income

Sr. No	Problems	Positive	Negative	No Impact
1	Type of Employment	86.00%	8.00%	6.00%
2	No. of days of Employment	48.00%	14.00%	38.00%
3	Employment Pattern	66.00%	6.00%	28.00%
4	Family Income	72.00%	16.00%	12.00%
5	Food Security	22.00%	28.00%	50.00%
6	Standard of Living	86.00%	4.00%	10.00%
7	Local Economy	68.00%	8.00%	24.00%
Average Grand Total		64.00%	12.00%	24.00%

Source: Primary Survey, June 2021.

Majority of the respondent (86.00%) were of perception that land acquisition will have positive impact on type of employment. In addition to this, 38 per cent of the respondents revealed that there will be no impact on employment pattern. With respect to the family income of affected peoples after land acquisition, 72 per cent of them opined that there can be arise in their present family income. Whereas, only 12 per cent people felt no impact on their present family income. On the issue of food security, standard of living and local economy, 22 per cent followed by 86 per cent and 68 per cent of the respondents expressed that there will be positive impact as acquired land is very close to the concerned *Abadi* area.

Figure 4.1 Impact on Livelihood and Income



Source: Compilation of Individual Stakeholder Consultation During Primary Survey, June 2021.

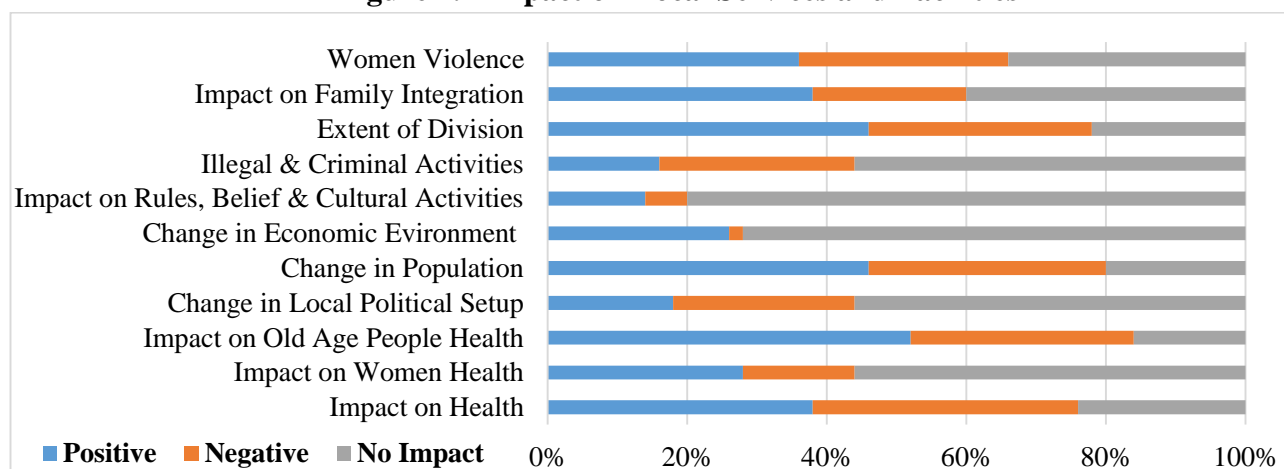
To sum up, the response of the families who are residing in surrounding of land acquisition on various economic issues was positive and majority of them i.e., 64 per cent are in favour of land acquisition, whereas, only 12 per cent favoured some negative extend.

4.2.2 Impact on Local Services and Facilities

With respect to impact of land acquisition on local services and facilities, 34.00 per cent of respondents expressed that due to this acquisition of land, there will be negative impact on village through change in population. Further, 38.00 per cent of respondents were of an opinion that during construction and post construction (operation) of these facilities, there will be some form of negative

impact on health due to dust, air pollution and concrete environment. Also 22.00 per cent of respondents were of an opinion that in general it will have negative impact on family integration (Table 4.5).

Figure 4.2 Impact on Local Services and Facilities



Source: Compilation of Individual Stakeholder Consultation During Primary Survey, June 2021.

Except the above mentioned problems, majority of the respondents were of a view that land acquisition will not impact on local services and facilities. While some raised issues like impact on health due to *Kuchha* pond, irrigation problem due to tubewell. Whereas, many of the local residents are happy to see the raise in land value, improved connectivity, raising standard of living and employment activities and thus reducing in vulnerability among villagers. The impact is summarised in the Table 4.5 –

Table 4.5 Impact on Local Services and Facilities (in %)

S.N	Problems	Positive	Negative	No Impact
1	Impact on Health	38.00	38.00	24.00
2	Impact on Women Health due to Project Activities	28.00	16.00	56.00
3	Impact on Health of Old Age People	52.00	32.00	16.00
4	Change in Local Political Setup	18.00	26.00	56.00
5	Change in Population	46.00	34.00	20.00
6	Change in Economic Environment	26.00	2.00	72.00
7	Impact on Rules, Belief & Cultural Activities	14.00	6.00	80.00
8	Illegal and Criminal Activities	16.00	28.00	56.00
9	Extent of Division	46.00	32.00	22.00
10	Impact on Family Integration	38.00	22.00	40.00
11	Violence against Women	36.00	30.00	34.00
Average Grand Total		32.55	24.18	43.27

Source: Primary Survey, June 2021.

Form the above Table 4.5, it is clear that around 32.55 per cent stakeholders think that the upcoming road will have positive impact on the local services and facilities of the villages primarily on economic environment, violence against women, women health and health of old age people. Whereas, 24.18 per cent stakeholders think that the upcoming road will have negative impact primarily on existing

economic activity like agriculture, poor health due to blockage of pond's outlet and illegal and criminal activities due to coming-up of 200' sector road.

4.3 Findings of Social Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Due to the unavailability of a clear Project proposal/ feasibility study, project costs and phases, core design features, proposed infrastructural facilities, workforce requirements (temporary and permanent), outputs, risks, production targets etc. a detailed social cost and benefits analysis could not be performed. 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 development of SAS Nagar. 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 Liveability Potential.
- ❖ All services under a single roof.
- ❖ Sustainable Living.
- ❖ Enhanced Security.
- ❖ Better Return of Investment.
- ❖ Enhanced asset life.

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

Table 4.6 Analysis of Various Possible Social Impacts

Positive Impact	Negative Impacts	Remarks
Rise in land value	Loss of Agricultural land	After studying various parameters of cost and benefit (positive and negative impacts), it is found that because of planned development, proposed land acquisition and construction would benefit local community at large.
Maximum Liveability Potential due to improvement in Quality of Life and other Employment Opportunities	Temporary loss of Focal Point Market (For the time being Focal Point gets Replaced)	
Connectivity Enhancement		
Sustainable Living	Loss of Income due to leftover small patches	
Enhanced Security		
Better Return of Investment	Loss of Trees (Fruit and Non-fruit)	
Reduction in Vulnerability		
Planned Development		

Source: Assessment based upon field visit and stakeholder consultation, June 2021.

These calculations are drawn by calculating the majority of responses given by respondents during survey stage. As mentioned in *Table 4.44.7*, majority of the respondents feel that their level of income and livelihood will have positive impacts and village demography and stress of dislocation will have negative impact after the acquisition of land. There will be minimal or no impacts on local economic activities, family collaboration, impoverishment, common property, education, local political structures and violence against women after land acquisition. Based upon these impacts, proposed mitigation measures are described in *Table 4.8* on next page.

Table 4.8 Proposed Mitigation Measures

N.	Type of Impact	Status	Proposed Mitigation Measure
1	Loss of Land	Yes (Productive Private & Panchayati land)	Compensation as per the RFTLARR Act, 2013.
2	Loss of Built-up Property / Structures	Houses: 3-Pucca; 2-Kucha Temporary Structures: Cattle Shed & Tubewell	Reconstruction/ provision is proposed by the developer i.e., GMADA.
3	Loss of Productive Assets	Yes (Irrigation Tubewell)	Compensation as per LARR Act, 2013
4	Loss of Trees	Yes (Total 259)	Replantation of Trees
5	Loss of Livelihood	No	---
6	Loss of Utility Lines	No	---
7	Loss of Common Property Resources	Focal Point (includes Haat Area, Shops etc)	Must be compensated through Relocation of Focal Point near to the village area. Focal Point must be on Higher Road Hierarchy.
8	Loss of Access to civic Service / common property Resources	No	---
9	Loss of Cultural Properties	No	---
10	Displacement of Vulnerable Groups	No	---

Source: Assessment based upon field visit and stakeholder consultation, June 2021.

4.4 Alternatives Considered

The acquisition of this land will help in development of sectors under the vision of ‘Premier Township’ which would enhance the connectivity of area manifolds and further help in harmonious development of the Greater Mohali Region. Thus, no piece of land can be considered as an alternative for the project.

The project will be very beneficial to form continuity in Mohali’s Grid Pattern. The inputs for the selection that were provided by the requiring body have been verified by SIA team during Transect Walk & Field Visit. Further, the purpose of the land acquisition (i.e., construction of 200’ Road) is under the category of ‘Planned Development’. Planned Development will be achieved only through implementation of Master Plan of S.A.S. Nagar LPA, 2031 which has already been approved. Thus, the location of the project cannot be changed. Hence, no alternative is possible for the said project.

4.5 Recommendations on Acquisition

Above all, the project is aimed at reducing cost and time of travel and road accidents to a great extent. Thus acquiring the land is inevitable for this project. It may result in the integral development of the region. As mentioned above, there are some negative social impacts of this project due to the proposed land acquisition but the proposed project of 200’ wide road dividing 96/97, SAS Nagar will have more positive impacts than negative impacts. The land acquisition may cause many people to lose their lands, farms, houses, utilities and other amenities but on the other hand a great transportation facility is brought into and that is for a great cause. Further, the project is beneficial to control the land values, attract real estate investors, continuous development of physical infrastructure and management of storm water and thus, reducing the ‘Flood Hazard Vulnerability’. In addition to this, the project must involve community in upcoming new development and thus, making the community responsible.

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The SIA study has been done to understand the depth and details of the effect caused by the land acquiring for the project and device mitigation plans for the same by fulfilling the rights of the individual for fair compensation, transparency, rehabilitation and re-establishment as per the citizens' Rights Act of 2013. 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 planned residential sectors as per approved Master Plan of SAS Nagar LPA should go through. It is certainly advised to allocate the fairest reward for impacted parties to reduce impact caused by acquiring and go forward with acquiring land.

5. Social Impact Management Plan

5.1 Introduction

The Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP) is necessary to address the negative impacts of land acquisition. Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP) consists of a set of institutional measures to be taken during the design, construction and operational phase of the project to eliminate adverse social impacts, to offset them, to acceptable levels. The main aim of the SIMP is to ensure that the various adverse impacts are mitigated and the positive impacts are enhanced.

5.2 Approach to Mitigation

This Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP) has been prepared to mitigate negative social impacts of land acquisition for construction of 200' wide road for the overall development of sectors as per approved Master Plan of SAS Nagar LPA, 2031 at 2-villages 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 (post construction) stage. A description of the various management measures suggested during different stages of the project is provided in following section.

5.3 Measures to Avoid, Mitigate and Compensate Impact

- ✓ If there is any dispute among the stakeholders, then this dispute should first be resolved and made sure that the compensation is given to the legal owners.
- ✓ Care to be taken to reduce the pollution levels to the minimal during the construction phase of the project.
- ✓ During acquisition of agricultural land, adequate compensation of standing crops must be given to the affected family, under the adequate provisions of LARR Act, 2013.
- ✓ There are 3-Pucca houses and 2-Kuccha houses which are falling in the proposed land of acquisition. In totality, there are seven number of affected families. Though, the affected families don't have any objection on the acquisition of their houses but the families want adequate compensation. The authority must not displace these families much far (i.e., not more than 2-3 kilometres). The long distance displacement may affect the socio-economic nature of the family.
- ✓ **Rehabilitation & Resettlement Mitigation Measures:** Since, all the affected families have ready to displace nearby without any objection and none were found to derive any direct or indirect dependency of livelihood from the said property therefore no rehabilitation & resettlement measures need to be taken.
- ✓ **Environmental and Cultural Measures:** The land proposed to be acquired possess large number of trees in and around village streets, tubewell, agricultural land and field-way. As some of these trees are well developed, thus it is suggested that these trees should be replanted around the proposed sector roads or in the defined/ planned landscape areas. However, it is suggested that

the proposed landscape at green areas of sector 96 and 97 should be in harmony with the surrounding environment and the green environment of SAS Nagar as well as Chandigarh.

Various measures to avoid, mitigate and compensate impacts are discussed below –

5.3.1 Social Measures

- 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.
- During the operational and other stages of this project the preference should be given to the local labour of village.
- Gram 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.
- The youth of village should be provided technical education and required training for enhancing their employability and competence.
- Efforts should be made for the upliftment of women and marginal sections by ensuring their participation in decision making and enhancing their traditional skills and by developing new skills.

5.3.2 Economic Measures

- Compensation should be given in fixed time frame to Project Affected People.
- Project Affected People should be given technical and financial counselling for the productive usage and safe investment of compensation money.
- The compensation for the damage of the crops during the project should be properly paid. (if applicable)
- The acquiring body should make arrangements to remove, the raw material which will spill over into the surrounding fields during the construction phase.

5.3.3 Environmental Measures

- The policy related to the compensation of trees should be explained clearly and maximum compensation should be paid.
- More and more trees should be planted, to reduce the pollution caused by the traffic.
- Local trees should be preferred for plantation instead of alien decorative trees.
- The replantation of the affected trees should be done in green area around the village.

5.4 Institutional Structures and Key Persons

Since the major mitigation measures from the acquisition can be handled by providing the appropriate compensation under RTFCTLARR Act, 2013 therefore the key person responsible to decide and provide the compensation would be the Collector. The act defines the Collector as collector of a

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revenue district, and includes a Deputy Commissioner and any other officer specially designated by the appropriate Government to perform the functions of a Collector.

The Department of Revenue and Land Records will also play a crucial role, and will be most competent for determining land ownerships, land measurements and assisting the Collector in determining the market rates etc.

Since there is no R&R involved, therefore no such authority shall be required. This Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP) is prepared to mitigate negative social impacts of the acquisition of land. 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 2nd schedule of LARR, 2013.

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1.	ਅੰਮ ਜੀ ਨਗਰ	2.	ਸ਼ਹਾਨ ਸਰੀਮ
3.	ਪ੍ਰਧਾਨ ਮੰਤਰੀ ਜਨ ਘਨ ਯੋਜਨਾ	4.	ਚੌਰ
24.	ਧਾਰਮਿਕ ਥਾਂ		
1.	ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰਾ ਸਾਹਿਬ	2.	ਮੰਦਰ
4.	ਗਿਰਜਾ ਘਰ	5.	ਪੀਰ
7.	ਚੌਰ	6.	ਭੋਰਾ
25.	ਪਿੰਡ ਵਿੱਚ ਸਕੂਲ		
1.	ਅੰਨਮਿਟਰੀ	2.	ਨਿਛਲ
3.	ਚਾਈ	4.	ਸੀਨੀਅਰ ਸੈਕੰਡਰੀ
26.	ਉੱਚੇਰੀ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ		
1.	ਚਾਂ	2.	ਨਾਂਚ
27.	ਸਿਹਤ ਸੇਵਾਵਾਂ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਬੰਧ		
1.	ਡਿਸਪੈਂਸਰੀ	2.	ਰਸਪਤਾਲ
3.	ਨਿੱਜੀ ਕਲਿਨਿਕ		
28.	ਪ੍ਰਫੁੱਲਾਂ ਦਾ ਰਸਪਤਾਲ		
1.	ਚਾਂ	2.	ਨਾਂਚ
29.	ਆਂਗਨਵਾੜੀ ਕੇਂਦਰ		
1.	ਚਾਂ	2.	ਨਾਂਚ
	ਜੇ ਚਾਂ ਤਾ ਕਿੰਨੇ		
30.	ਸਰਕਾਰੀ ਡਿਊ		
1.	ਚਾਂ	2.	ਨਾਂਚ
31.	ਪਿੰਡ ਵਿੱਚ ਹਿਸਾ ਤੇ ਜ਼ਰਮ ਦੀ ਸਥਿਤੀ-ਪੜ੍ਹੇਬੰਦੀ		
1.	ਚੰਗੀ		ਮਾੜੀ
32.	ਪਿੰਡ ਦੀ ਪੰਚਾਇਤ ਵਿੱਚ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਦੀ ਨੁਮਾਇੰਦਗੀ		
1.	..... 2.	3.	..... 4.
5.	.....	
33.	ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤੀ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵ		
1.	ਪਰਿਵਾਰ ਦੇ ਆਪਸੀ ਮਿਲਵਰਤਨ ਜਾਂ ਕੈਣ ਵੇਟ ਵਿੱਚ ਵਿਘਨ		
1.	ਚਾਂ	2.	ਨਾਂਚ
2.	ਔਰਤਾਂ ਦੇ ਰਹਿਣ ਸਹਿਣ ਉੱਤੇ ਆਸਰ		
1.	ਚਾਂ	2.	ਨਾਂਚ
3.	ਬੁਰਦਗੀ ਸਾਧਨਾਂ ਤੇ ਆਸਰ		

13.	ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਸੰਸਥਾਵਾਂ		
1.	ਨੜਾ ਛੁਡਾਓ ਕੇਂਦਰ	2.	ਸਹਿਤ ਸਭਾਵਾਂ
3.	.....	4.	.....
14.	ਰਾਜਨੀਤਿਕ ਸੰਸਥਾਵਾਂ		
1.	ਪੰਚਾਇਤ	2.	.....
15.	ਸਿਵਲ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਸੰਸਥਾਵਾਂ		
	ਨੌਜਵਾਨ ਜਾਂ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਸੰਸਥਾਵਾਂ	2.	ਜੰਬੋਬਦੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਕਾਰਕੁੰਨ
	ਸਾਖਰਤਾ ਸਭਾ	3.	ਸੁਪਰ ਸਭਾ
	ਮੁੱਠ ਵਸੋਥਾ ਕੇਂਦਰ		
16.	ਪ੍ਰਬੰਧਕੀ ਸੰਸਥਾਵਾਂ		
1.	ਚੌਕੀਦਾਰ	2.	ਨੌਬਰਦਾਰ
3.	ਸਰਪੰਚ	4.	ਪਟਵਾਰੀ
5.	ਪੁਲਿਸ ਚੌਕੀ	6.	ਭਾਗਧਨਾ
7.	ਬੈਂਕ		
17.	ਸਥਾਨਕ ਉਦਯੋਗਿਕ		
1.	ਚਾਂ	2.	ਨਾਂਚ
18.	ਸਾਂਝੀਆਂ ਥਾਂ ਤੇ ਜਾਇਦਾਦ		
1.	ਪਿੰਡ ਦੀ ਸਾਂਝੀ ਥਾਂ	2.	ਟੋਥੇ
3.	ਸੱਥ	4.	ਬੀੜ
5.	ਚੌਰ		
19.	ਆਵਾਜਾਈ ਦੇ ਸਾਧਨ		
1.	ਬੱਸ	2.	ਫੋਕ
	ਮੰਡੀ/ਬਸਾਰ ਤੱਕ ਪਹੁੰਚ	3.	ਆਟੋ
20.	ਮੰਡੀ/ਬਸਾਰ ਤੱਕ ਪਹੁੰਚ		
1.	0-5 ਕਿਲੋਮੀਟਰ	2.	5-10 ਕਿਲੋਮੀਟਰ
3.	10 ਤੋਂ ਉੱਪਰ		
21.	ਸੌਰ ਸਪਾਟੇ ਦੀਆਂ ਥਾਂ		
1.	ਚਾਂ	2.	ਨਾਂਚ
22.	ਸਹਿਕਾਰੀ ਅਤੇ ਹੋਰ ਰਹਿਣ ਸਹਿਣ ਸੰਬੰਧੀ ਸਭਾਵਾਂ		
1.	ਚਾਂ	2.	ਨਾਂਚ
	ਜੋਕਰ ਚਾਂ ਤਾਂ ਸਪੱਸ਼ਟ ਕਰੋ		
23.	ਪਿੰਡ ਵਿੱਚ ਕਿਰਤੀਆਂ-ਕਿਰਤੀਆਂ ਸਰਕਾਰੀ ਸਰੀਮਾਂ ਠਾਗੂ ਹਨ/		

ਨਾਮ:..... ਪਿੰਡ:..... ਫੋਨ ਨੰ:.....

ਸਮੱਸਿਕ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵ ਮੁਲਾਂਕਣ ਟੀਮ
 ਕੰਮਲਣੀਐ ਵਿੰਗ, ਕਮਰਾ ਨੰਬਰ 303, ਤੀਜੀ ਮੰਜਿਲ
 ਗੁਰੂ ਨਾਨਕ ਦੇਵ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ, ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ

ਪ੍ਰੋਜੈਕਟ:

ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵਿਤ ਪਰਿਵਾਰਾਂ ਦਾ ਅਨੁਮਾਨ ਲਾਗੂ ਕਰੀ ਮੁਲਦੀਆਂ ਹਲਤਾਂ ਦਾ ਸਮੱਸਿਕ- ਆਰਥਿਕ ਸਰਵੇਖਣ

ਸਵਾਲ ਸੂਚੀ:, ਨਿਰੀ:.....

ਜਾਇਦਾਦ ਪਹਿਚਾਣ ਨੰ:, ਸਮਾਂ:.....

ਖੋਜ ਨਿਗਰਾਨ ਦਾ ਨਾਂ:

ਗਿਣਤੀਕਾਰ ਦਾ ਨਾਂ:

ਸੁਧਾਰਨ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ

1. ਨਾਮ:
2. ਜਨਮ ਦੀ ਮਿਤੀ:
3. ਲਿੰਗ:
4. ਜਾਤ:
5. ਪਠਮ:
6. ਸਿੱਖਿਆ:
7. ਆਮਦਨ:
8. ਕਿੱਤਾ:
9. ਵਿਆਹ: ਵਿਆਹਿਆ/ਅਣ-ਵਿਆਹਿਆ
10. ਸਿਹਤ ਸੰਬੰਧੀ ਭਾਰੀ ਪ੍ਰਮੁੱਖ ਹਾਂ:..... ਨਹੀਂ.....
11. ਪਿੰਡ ਵਿੱਚ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦੇ ਵਸਣ ਦਾ ਤਰੀਕਾ (ਜੇਕਰ ਹਾਂ ਤਾਂ.....ਕਿਲੋਮੀਟਰ)
12. ਸਭਿਅਚਾਰ ਸੰਬੰਧੀ
 1. ਰਲ ਮਿਲ ਕੇ:
 2. ਅਲੱਗ ਅਲੱਗ:
 3. ਸਮੱਸਿਕ ਦਰਜਾ ਬੰਦੀ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ:
 1. ਧੂਮ ਕਲੱਬ:
 2. ਸਿੱਖ:
 3.:
 4.:

ਸਵੈ ਘੋਸ਼ਣਾ ਪੱਤਰ

1. ਮੈਂ..... ਪੁੱਤਰ ਸ੍ਰੀ..... ਵਾਸੀ ਪਿੰਡ...../ਸਹਿਰਾ..... ਦਾ ਰਹਿਣ ਵਾਲਾ ਹਾਂ।
2. ਮੈਂ ਇਹ ਘੋਸ਼ਣਾ ਕਰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਸਟੇਟ ਸੋਲਨ ਇੰਪੈਕਟ ਅਥਾਰਟੀ, ਦੀ ਟੀਮ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਜੋ ਪ੍ਰੋਜੈਕਟ ਸਬੰਧੀ ਲੜੀ ਨੰਬਰ 1 ਤੋਂ 41 ਤੱਕ ਪੁੱਛਗਿੱਛ ਦਾ ਉਤਰ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਹੈ। ਉਹ ਮੇਰੀ ਸਮਝ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਠੀਕ ਵ ਸਹੀ ਹੈ।
3. ਇਸ ਸਬੰਧੀ ਕੁਝ ਵੀ ਲੁਕਾਇਆ ਜਾਂ ਛੁਪਾਇਆ ਨਹੀਂ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ।
4. ਪ੍ਰੋਜੈਕਟ ਸਬੰਧੀ ਪੁੱਛ ਗੱਛ ਪੁੱਛਨਾ ਦਾ ਉਤਰ ਕਿਸੇ ਭਰ ਜਾਂ ਬਥਾਅ ਵਿੱਚ ਕਣ: ਦਿੱਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ।
5. ਉਕਤ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਗਈ ਸੂਚਨਾਂ ਮੇਰੇ/ਮੇਰੀ ਸਮਝ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਠੀਕ ਅਤੇ ਸਹੀ ਹੈ।

ਨਿਰੀ:..... ਸਵੈ ਘੋਸ਼ਣਾ ਕਰਤਾ ਦੇ ਹਸਤਾਖਰ ਪਤਾ:.....

ਖੋਜ ਨਿਗਰਾਨ ਦੇ ਹਸਤਾਖਰ:..... ਗਿਣਤੀਕਾਰ ਦੇ ਹਸਤਾਖਰ:.....

40. ਕੋਈ ਧਾਰਮਿਕ ਸਥਾਨ
 ਹਾਂ ਨਾਂਹ
 ਪਰਿਵਾਰ ਦਾ ਵੇਰਵਾ

ਲੜੀ ਨੰ.	ਨਾਮ	ਲਿੰਗ	ਉਮਰ	ਸਿੱਖਿਆ	ਆਪਣਨ
1.					
2.					
3.					
4.					
5.					
6.					
7.					
8.					
9.					
10.					

9. ਸਿਹਤ ਸੇਵਾਵਾਂ ਤੇ ਆਸਰ
 ਵਾਧਾ ਘਟਾ
 ਕੋਈ ਆਸਰ ਨਹੀਂ

10. ਸਕੂਲ ਅਤੇ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਉੱਤੇ ਆਸਰ
 ਵਾਧਾ ਘਟਾ
 ਕੋਈ ਆਸਰ ਨਹੀਂ

33. ਕੀ ਪ੍ਰੋਜੈਕਟ ਜਾਂ ਚਮੀਨ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤੀ ਕਾਰਨ ਸਥਾਨਕ ਸੇਵਾਵਾਂ ਤੇ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵ ਪਵੇਗਾ?
 ਹਾਂ ਨਾਂਹ

34. ਨਿੱਜੀ ਸਾਧਨਾਂ ਤੇ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵ
 1. ਨਿਰੂਪਵੇਲ 2. ਕੋਈ ਅਸਥਾਈ ਢਾਂਚਾ
 3. ਦਰਖਤ 4. ਹੋਰ

35. ਕੀ ਚਮੀਨ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤੀ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਹੇਠ ਲਿਖਿਆਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਬਦਲਾਵ ਆਉਣਗੇ।
 1. ਸਥਾਨਕ ਰਾਜਨੀਤੀ ਢਾਂਚੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਬਦਲਾਵ ਹਾਂ ਨਾਂਹ
 2. ਜੰਨ ਸੰਖਿਆ ਵਿੱਚ ਬਦਲਾਵ ਹਾਂ ਨਾਂਹ
 3. ਉਜੜ ਜਾਣ ਦਾ ਖਤਰਾ ਹਾਂ ਨਾਂਹ

36. ਚਮੀਨ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤੀ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਜਦੋਂ ਤੁਹਾਡੇ ਕੋਲ ਮਿਸ਼ਾ ਆ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ ਤਾਂ ਹੇਠ ਲਿਖਿਆ ਉੱਚ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵ ਪਵੇਗਾ
 1. ਜੁਰਮ ਤੇ ਗੈਰ ਕਾਨੂੰਨੀ ਗਤੀਵਿਧੀਆਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਵਾਧਾ ਹਾਂ ਨਾਂਹ
 2. ਆਰਥਿਕ ਵਾਤਾਵਰਨ ਸਥਿਰਤਾ ਵਿੱਚ ਬਦਲਾਵ ਹਾਂ ਨਾਂਹ
 3. ਨਸ਼ੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਵਾਧਾ ਹਾਂ ਨਾਂਹ
 4. ਪਰਿਵਾਰ ਦੇ ਟੁੱਟਣ ਦਾ ਖਤਰਾ ਹਾਂ ਨਾਂਹ

37. ਕੀ ਚਮੀਨ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤੀ ਦਾ ਉਠਨਾ ਵਿਆਕਰੀਆਂ ਤੇ ਆਸਰ ਪਵੇਗਾ ਜਾਂ ਸਿੱਧੇ ਤੌਰ ਤੇ ਇਸ ਚਮੀਨ ਨਾਲ ਜੁੜੇ ਨਹੀਂ
 ਹਨ ਪਰ ਚਮੀਨ ਤੋਂ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵਿਤ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ।
 ਹਾਂ ਨਾਂਹ

38. ਚਮੀਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਕੰਮ ਕਰਨ ਵਾਲੇ ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰ ਕਿੰਨੇ
 ਕਦੋਂ ਤੋਂ ਕੰਮ ਕਰ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ ਸਾਲ ਮਹੀਨੇ

39. ਕੀ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵਿਤ ਚਮੀਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਕੋਈ ਢਾਂਚਾ ਆਉਂਦਾ ਹੈ
 ਹਾਂ ਨਾਂਹ

ਸਰਕਾਰੀ ਟ੍ਰੱਸਟੀ	ਨਾਂਹ	.....
ਰਾ	ਨਾਂਹ	.....
30. ਗੰਦੇ ਪਾਣੀ ਦੀ ਨਿਕਾਲੀ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਬੰਧ	ਨਾਂਹ	.....
ਰਾ	ਨਾਂਹ	.....
31. ਪਿਛ ਵਿੱਚ ਰਿਸ ਤੋਂ ਜ਼ਰਮ ਦੀ ਸਥਿਤੀ-ਪਕੜੇਬੰਦੀ	ਮਾਰੀ	.....
1. ਚੰਗੀ	ਮਾਰੀ	.....
2. ਮਾਰੀ	ਮਾਰੀ	.....
32. ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤੀ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵ	ਘਾਟਾ	.....
1. ਆਮਦਨ ਦਾ ਪੱਧਰ	ਘਾਟਾ	.....
ਵਾਧਾ	ਘਾਟਾ	.....
ਕੋਈ ਅਸਰ ਨਹੀਂ	ਘਾਟਾ	.....
2. ਰਹਿਣ ਸਹਿਣ ਦਾ ਪੱਧਰ	ਘਾਟਾ	.....
ਵਾਧਾ	ਘਾਟਾ	.....
ਕੋਈ ਅਸਰ ਨਹੀਂ	ਨਾਂਹ	.....
3. ਸਥਾਨਕ ਆਰਥਿਕਤਾ ਦਾ ਵਿਘਨ	ਨਾਂਹ	.....
ਰਾ	ਨਾਂਹ	.....
4. ਪਰਿਵਾਰ ਦੇ ਆਪਸੀ ਨਿਲਵਰਤਨ ਜਾਂ ਲੈਣ ਵੇਣ ਵਿੱਚ ਵਿਘਨ	ਨਾਂਹ	.....
ਰਾ	ਨਾਂਹ	.....
5. ਰੰਗਲਾ ਹੋਣ ਦਾ ਪੱਧਰ	ਨਾਂਹ	.....
ਰਾ	ਨਾਂਹ	.....
6. ਔਰਤਾਂ ਦੇ ਰਹਿਣ ਸਹਿਣ ਉੱਤੇ ਅਸਰ	ਨਾਂਹ	.....
ਰਾ	ਨਾਂਹ	.....
7. ਕੁਦਰਤੀ ਸਾਧਨਾਂ ਤੇ ਅਸਰ	ਨਾਂਹ	.....
ਰਾ	ਨਾਂਹ	.....
8. ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤੀ ਕਾਰਨ ਸਮੂਹਿਕ ਜਾਇਦਾਦਾਂ ਤੇ ਅਸਰ	ਘਾਟਾ	.....
ਵਾਧਾ	ਘਾਟਾ	.....
ਕੋਈ ਅਸਰ ਨਹੀਂ	ਘਾਟਾ	.....

2. ਜੇ ਹਾਂ, ਉੱਚ ਕੀ ਕੌਮ ਕਰਦੇ ਹੋ?	ਵਾਧਾ ਤੇ ਬਿਜਲੀ	.....
ਖੇਤੀ ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰੀ	ਨਾਂਹ	.....
3. ਕੀ ਸਹਾਏ ਲੱਭ ਪਰਵਾਸ ਲਈ ਪਿਛ ਵਿੱਚ ਆਉਂਦੇ ਹਨ?	ਨਾਂਹ	.....
ਰਾ	ਨਾਂਹ	.....
4. ਜੇ ਹਾਂ, ਤਾਂ ਕਿਸ ਕੌਮ ਲਈ ਆਉਂਦੇ ਹਨ	.....	.....
.....
22. ਮੁੱਖ ਤੌਰ ਤੇ ਕਿਹੜੀਆਂ ਕਿਹੜੀਆਂ ਆਰਥਿਕ ਗਤੀਵਿਧੀਆਂ ਗਤੀਵਿਧੀਆਂ ਜਾਂ ਸਹੀਆਂ ਹਨ।	.....	.....
1. ਖੇਤੀ	2. ਸੇਵਾਵਾਂ (ਨੌਕਰੀ)	.....
3. ਵਪਾਰ	3. ਹੋਰ ਕੌਮ	.....
23. ਖਾਦ ਸੁਰੱਖਿਆ	ਨਾਂਹ	.....
ਰਾ	ਨਾਂਹ	.....
24. ਕਰਜ਼ੇ ਦੇ ਸਾਧਨ	.....	.....
1. ਬੈਂਕ	2. ਨਿੱਜੀ ਸਾਧਕਾਰ	.....
3. ਸਹਿਕਾਰੀ ਸਭਾਵਾਂ	.....	.....
25. ਤੁਹਾਡੇ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਪਿਛਲੇ ਸਮੇਂ ਦੌਰਾਨ ਕਰਦਾ ਲਿਆ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ?	ਨਾਂਹ	.....
ਰਾ	ਨਾਂਹ	.....
ਜੇ ਹਾਂ ਤਾਂ, ਕਿਸ ਕੌਮ ਲਈ ਅਤੇ ਕਿੰਨਾ?	.....	.....
.....
26. ਨਿਗਤਾਨ ਦੀ ਦਰ	300-400	.....
200-300	.....	.....
400-500	500 ਤੋਂ ਉੱਪਰ	.....
27. ਕੁਦਰਤੀ ਸਾਧਨਾਂ ਤੱਕ ਪਹੁੰਚ	ਨਾਂਹ	.....
ਰਾ	ਨਾਂਹ	.....
28. ਘਰ	ਪੱਕਾ	.....
ਕੱਚਾ	.....	.....
29. ਜਲ ਸਪਲਾਈ	ਨਾਂਹ	.....
ਰਾ	ਨਾਂਹ	.....

12. ਸਕੋਚਰੀ ਸ਼ੇਟੀ	.....	2. ਮਾਤਰ ਪੁਰਖੀ	.....
1. ਪਿਤਰ ਪੁਰਖੀ	.....	2. ਨੌਕਰੀਯਾਰਾ	.....
13. ਪਰਿਵਾਰ ਦੀ ਐਨਡਰ ਦਾ ਰੋਲ	.....	2. ਪੁਰਾਵਿਤ ਠਕਥਾ	.....
1. ਘਰੇਲੂ	.....	3. ਜਮੀਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਢਾਚੇ	.....
3. ਸਵੈ ਰੋਜਗਾਰ	.....	13. ਮਿਟੀ	.....
14. ਜਮੀਨ ਦੀ ਵਰਤੋਂ	.....	1. ਉਪਜਾਊ	.....
1. ਕੁੱਲ ਜਮੀਨ	.....	2. ਗੈਰ ਉਪਜਾਊ	.....
3. ਜਮੀਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਢਾਚੇ	.....	3. ਸੰਘ	.....
16. ਸਿਰਦੀ ਦੇ ਸਾਧਨ	.....	4. ਗੈਰ ਸੰਘ	.....
1. ਉਪਜਾਊ	.....	16. ਸਿਰਦੀ ਦੇ ਸਾਧਨ	.....
3. ਸੰਘ	.....	ਟਿਉਚਲ	.....
4. ਗੈਰ ਸੰਘ	.....	ਸੁਆ	.....
17. ਪਾਣੀ	.....	ਰੁਰ	.....
ਪੀਣ ਯਗ	.....	ਨਾ ਪੀਣ ਯਗ	.....
18. ਦਰਖਤ	.....	19. ਪਸ਼ੂ ਧਨ	.....
1. ਪੁਰਾਵਿਤ ਜਮੀਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਤੁੱਖ ਦੀ ਗਿਣਤੀ	.....	1. ਪਸ਼ੂਆਂ ਦੀ ਗਿਣਤੀ	.....
2. ਤੁੱਖਾਂ ਦੀ ਕਿਸਮ	.....	2. ਘਰੇਲੂ ਕੌਮ ਦੀ ਵੰਡ	.....
ਵਲਦਾਰ	.....	1. ਰੋਟੀ ਪਾਣੀ	.....
ਗੈਰ ਵਲਦਾਰ	.....	3. ਖੇਤੀਬਾੜੀ	.....
20. ਪਸ਼ੂ ਧਨ	.....	4. ਗੈਰ ਕੌਮ	.....
1. ਪਸ਼ੂਆਂ ਦੀ ਗਿਣਤੀ	.....	21. ਪਰਵਾਸ	.....
2. ਘਰੇਲੂ ਕੌਮ ਦੀ ਵੰਡ	.....	1. ਕੀ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਕੌਮ ਲਈ ਪਰਵਾਸ ਕਰਦੇ ਹੋ?	.....
1. ਰੋਟੀ ਪਾਣੀ	.....	ਰਾ	.....
3. ਖੇਤੀਬਾੜੀ	.....	ਨਾਹ	.....
4. ਗੈਰ ਕੌਮ	.....		.....
21. ਪਰਵਾਸ	.....		.....

1. ਮੈਂ..... ਪੁੱਤਰ ਸੀ	.....	ਵਾਸੀ	ਪਿੰਡ
/ਸਹਿਰ	.....	ਦਾ ਰਹਿਣ ਵਾਲਾ ਹਾਂ।	
2. ਮੈਂ ਇਹ ਘੋਸ਼ਣਾ ਕਰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਮੈਂ ਪਿੰਡ ਵਿੱਚ ਬਤੌਰ	.....	ਵਜੋਂ ਸੇਵਾਵਾਂ ਨਿਭਾ ਰਿਹਾ	
ਰਾਂ।	.....	
3. ਮੈਂ ਇਹ ਘੋਸ਼ਣਾ ਕਰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਸਟੇਟ ਸੋਸ਼ਲ ਇੰਪ੍ਰੋਵਮੈਂਟ ਅਥਾਰਟੀ, .....	.....	ਦੀ ਟੀਮ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਜੋ ਪ੍ਰੋਜੈਕਟ ਸਬੰਧੀ ਲੜੀ	
ਨੰਬਰ 1 ਤੋਂ 36 ਤੱਕ ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨਾਂ ਦਾ ਉੱਤਰ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਹੈ। ਉਹ ਮੇਰੀ ਸਮਝ ਬੁਝ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਠੀਕ ਵ ਸਹੀ ਹੈ।	.....	
4. ਇਸ ਸਬੰਧੀ ਕੁਝ ਵੀ ਲੁਕਾਇਆ ਜਾਂ ਛੁਪਾਇਆ ਨਹੀਂ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ।	.....	
5. ਪ੍ਰੋਜੈਕਟ ਸਬੰਧੀ ਪੁੱਛੇ ਗਏ ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨਾਂ ਦਾ ਉੱਤਰ ਕਿਸੇ ਢਰ ਜਾਂ ਦਫ਼ਤਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਲਈ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ।	.....	
6. ਉਕਤ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਗਈ ਸੂਚਨਾਂ ਮੇਰੇ/ਮੇਰੀ ਸਮਝ ਬੁਝ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਠੀਕ ਅਤੇ ਸਹੀ ਹੈ।	.....	
ਮਿਤੀ:	.....	ਸਵੈ ਘੋਸ਼ਣਾ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੋਂ ਹਸਤਾਖਰ	
	.....	ਅਹੁੰਦਾ ਪਿੰਡ ਵਿੱਚ	
	.....	ਪੁਰਾ	
ਖੋਸ ਨਿਗਰਾਨ ਦੇ ਹਸਤਾਖਰ	.....	ਗਿਣਤੀਗਾਰ ਦੇ ਹਸਤਾਖਰ	

Annexure-2: Notice of Public Hearing
ਦਫਤਰ ਭੋ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤੀ ਕੁਲੈਕਟਰ, ਸ਼ਹਿਰੀ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਵਿਭਾਗ,
(ਪੁੱਡਾ ਭਵਨ, ਸੈਕਟਰ 62, ਸਾਹਿਬਜ਼ਾਦਾ ਅਜੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਨਗਰ)

ਸੇਵਾ ਵਿਖੇ,

ਸਰਪੰਚ,
ਪਿੰਡ ਭਾਗੋ ਮਾਜਰਾ ਅਤੇ ਮਾਣਕ ਮਾਜਰਾ
ਤਹਿਸੀਲ ਮੋਹਾਲੀ,
ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹਾ ਸਾਹਿਬਜ਼ਾਦਾ ਅਜੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਨਗਰ।

ਮੀਮੋ ਨੰ: ਐਮ.ਏ/ਐਲ.ਏ.ਸੀ/2021/
ਮਿਤੀ:

ਵਿਸ਼ਾ:- ਸਾਹਿਬਜ਼ਾਦਾ ਅਜੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਨਗਰ ਮਾਸਟਰ ਪਲੈਨ ਸੈਕਟਰ 96/97, 106/107 ਅਤੇ 109/110 ਨੂੰ 200 ਫੁੱਟ ਵੰਡਦੀ ਸੜਕ ਦੀ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵ ਮੁਲਾਂਕਣ (ਐਸ.ਆਈ.ਏ), ਦੀ ਭੋ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤੀ ਲਈ ਪਿੰਡ ਭਾਗੋ ਮਾਜਰਾ ਅਤੇ ਮਾਣਕ ਮਾਜਰਾ ਤਹਿਸੀਲ ਮੋਹਾਲੀ, ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹਾ ਸਾਹਿਬਜ਼ਾਦਾ ਅਜੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਨਗਰ ਦੀ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵ ਮੁਲਾਂਕਣ (ਐਸ.ਆਈ.ਏ) ਦੀ ਧਾਰਾ 5 ਤਹਿਤ ਨਿੱਜੀ ਸੁਣਵਾਈ ਸਬੰਧੀ।

ਵਿਸ਼ਾ ਅੰਕਿਤ ਸਕੀਮ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵ ਮੁਲਾਂਕਣ (ਐਸ.ਆਈ.ਏ) ਦੀ ਨੋਟੀਫਿਕੇਸ਼ਨ ਨੰਬਰ 06/05/2021-6ਮਉ1/454 ਮਿਤੀ 08.03.2021 ਰਾਹੀਂ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼ਿਤ ਕਰਵਾਈ ਗਈ ਸੀ, ਜਿਸ ਦੀ ਡਰਾਫਟ ਰਿਪੋਰਟ ਗੁਰੂ ਨਾਨਕ ਦੇਵ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ, ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ (ਪੰਜਾਬ) ਵੱਲੋਂ ਤਿਆਰ ਕੀਤੀ ਗਈ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਰਿਪੋਰਟ ਤੇ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵਿਤ ਪਿੰਡਾਂ ਦੇ ਭੋ ਮਾਲਕਾਂ ਦੀ ਟਿੱਪਣੀ ਭੋ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤੀ ਕੁਲੈਕਟਰ, ਗਮਾਡਾ, ਸਾਹਿਬਜ਼ਾਦਾ ਅਜੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਨਗਰ ਜੀ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਲਈ ਜਾਣੀ ਹੈ, ਜਿਸ ਦੀ ਜਨਤਕ ਸੁਣਵਾਈ ਮਿਤੀ 02.07.2021 ਨੂੰ ਗੁਰੂਦੁਆਰਾ ਪਿੰਡ ਭਾਗੋ ਮਾਜਰਾ ਵਿਖੇ ਬਾਅਦ ਦੁਪਹਿਰ 03:30 ਵਜੇ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਣੀ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਲਈ ਇਸ ਨੂੰ ਅਤਿ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਸਮਝਿਆ ਜਾਵੇ ਅਤੇ ਹਾਜ਼ਰ ਹੋਣਾ ਯਕੀਨੀ ਬਣਾਇਆ ਜਾਵੇ।

ਭੋ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤੀ ਕੁਲੈਕਟਰ

ਪਿੱਠ ਅੰਕਣ ਨੰ: ਐਮ.ਏ/ਐਲ.ਏ.ਸੀ/2021/ 74877 ਮਿਤੀ: 30/6/21

ਉਪਰੋਕਤ ਦਾ ਉਤਾਰਾ:-

- (1) ✓ The Head, (SIA) units Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar, (Punjab) ਨੂੰ ਭੇਜ ਕੇ ਲਿਖਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਉਕਤ ਮਿਤੀ ਨੂੰ ਆਪਣੀ ਰਿਪੋਰਟ ਨਾਲ ਲੈ ਕੇ ਪੰਚਾਇਤਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਟਿੱਪਣੀ ਨੋਟ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਵੇ।

ਭੋ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤੀ ਕੁਲੈਕਟਰ

Annexure-3: Feedback from the Public Hearing held on 02/07/2021

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 2nd July, 2021 at Gurudwara (a common religious place) at village Bhago Majra, S.A.S Nagar. This exercise was done to ascertain and record the views of the families to be affected by the proposed land acquisition of 26.6563 acres by GMADA in both the villages. *(Refer Annexure-2)*

Public Hearing was attended by the 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 members of both the Gram Panchayats. *(list of participants is attached in annexure-5)*

Various aspects regarding the proposed acquisition were discussed in detail during the public hearing and the Panchayat 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. A detail of the representation of Panchayat as told by them during the public hearing are as follows:

- ❖ During the public hearing, all the representatives have demanded to give appropriate compensation as per the receipts for allotment of property number given by the GMADA.
- ❖ There should be uniform land compensation prices across the Mohali as per the urban area.
- ❖ Compensation should be given to the members of the properties who has the possession of the property within affected *abadi* area.

Annexure-4: Photographs of Public Hearing held on 02/07/2021



Annexure-5: List of Participants in Public Hearing held on 02/07/2021

ਹਾਜ਼ਰੀ ਰਿਪੋਰਟ

ਵਿਸ਼ਾ:- ਸਾਹਿਬਜ਼ਾਦਾ ਅਜੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਨਗਰ ਮਾਸਟਰ ਪਲੈਨ ਸੈਕਟਰ 96/97, 106/107 ਅਤੇ 109/110 ਨੂੰ 200 ਫੁੱਟ ਵੱਡਦੀ ਸੜਕ ਦੀ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵ ਮੁਲਾਂਕਣ (ਐਸ.ਆਈ.ਏ), ਦੀ ਭੌ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤੀ ਲਈ ਪਿੰਡ ਭਾਗੋ ਮਾਜਰਾ ਅਤੇ ਮਾਣਕ ਮਾਜਰਾ ਤਹਿਸੀਲ ਮੋਹਾਲੀ, ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹਾ ਸਾਹਿਬਜ਼ਾਦਾ ਅਜੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਨਗਰ ਦੀ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵ ਮੁਲਾਂਕਣ (ਐਸ.ਆਈ.ਏ) ਦੀ ਧਾਰਾ 5 ਤਹਿਤ ਨਿੱਜੀ ਸੁਣਵਾਈ ਦੀ ਮੀਟਿੰਗ ਮਿਤੀ 02.07.2021 ਸਬੰਧੀ।

ਲੜੀ ਨੰਬਰ	ਨਾਮ	ਪਿੰਡ ਦਾ ਨਾਮ	ਮੋਬਾਇਲ ਨੰਬਰ	ਹਸਤਾਖਰ
(1)		ਮਾਣਕ ਮਾਜਰਾ	959261146	
(2)	Amreet Singh	Manak Majra	9815077506	
(3)	Amrit Singh	u u	9814810550	
(4)	ਬਲਦੇਵ ਸਿੰਘ	ਮਾਣਕ ਮਾਜਰਾ	9779135537	
(5)	Kamal Bhatt Singh	ਮਾਣਕ ਮਾਜਰਾ	6280857616	
(6)	ਜਸਦੇਵ ਸਿੰਘ	ਮਾਣਕ ਮਾਜਰਾ	99147-25490	ਜਸਦੇਵ ਸਿੰਘ
(7)	ਹਰਦੇਵ ਸਿੰਘ	ਭਾਗੋ ਮਾਜਰਾ	9877458835	ਹਰਦੇਵ ਸਿੰਘ
(8)	ਜਸਦੇਵ ਸਿੰਘ	ਭਾਗੋ ਮਾਜਰਾ	9876234441	ਜਸਦੇਵ ਸਿੰਘ
(9)	ਜਸਦੇਵ ਸਿੰਘ	ਭਾਗੋ ਮਾਜਰਾ	950506667	ਜਸਦੇਵ ਸਿੰਘ
(10)	ਗੁਰਪ੍ਰੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ	ਭਾਗੋ ਮਾਜਰਾ	8194830313	
(11)				
(12)				
(13)				
(14)				

Annexure-6: Expert Group Review held on 22/09/2021

As per the provisions of the LARR Act, 2013, “Whenever a Social Impact Assessment is required to be prepared under section-7 i.e., ‘Appraisal of Social Impact Assessment report by an Expert Group’, the appropriate Government shall ensure that the Social Impact Assessment report is evaluated by an independent multi-disciplinary Expert Group. Keeping in view this provision under section-7 of the LARR Act, 2013, an expert group review meeting was held under the chairmanship of K.S. Sidhu (Retd. IAS) on 22th September, 2021 at Committee Room, 3rd Floor, PUDA Bhawan.

Beside the expert group, the meeting was attended by representatives of GMADA (acquiring body), representatives from the Gram Panchayats and Social Impact Assessment team that conducted the SIA study. The SIA team facilitated the whole process and explained in detail the study which was conducted to fulfil the purpose. *(list of participants is attached in annexure-8)*

Social Impact Assessment (SIA) study was conducted by the Faculty of Physical Planning & Architecture, Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar, which submitted the Draft SIA Study Report, which is further evaluated by the Expert Group comprising of Two non-official Social Scientists (Prof. Rajesh Gill and Prof. Ramanjit Kaur Johal) and representative of Panchayats of Bhago Majra and Manak Majra village. *(Photos of Expert Group Review Meeting is attached in annexure-7)*

The suggestions / findings of the expert group were given during the meeting are as following –

- The focal point must be shifted to nearby places.
- Further, the committee members instructed the GMADA officials to ensure that all the houses must be rehabilitated as near as possible. That is, the new houses must not be much away than the existing one.

The expert group was convinced with the opinion that the proposed Urban Development has been delineated in the sector-2(i)(e) of “The Right to Fair Compensation & Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation & Resettlement Act, 2013”. Hence, it serves the public purpose. While doing appraisals of Social Impact Assessment Report, the committee has found that the proposed road is going to be implemented according to the S.A.S. Nagar Master Plan. Hence, under this planned development there is no possible alternatives and the land proposed for acquisition is the bare minimum.

The meeting was ended with a vote of thanks to the chair.

Annexure-7: Photographs of Expert Group Review held on 22/09/2021



Report on Social Impact Assessment for Land Acquisition

(For 200' wide 96/97, 107/107 & 109/110 dividing Road at Bhago Majra & Manak Majra)

Annexure-8: List of Participants in Meeting of Expert Group

Attendance sheet for meeting of expert group of Social Impact Assessment Appraisal Committee for scheme namely 200 ft wide road dividing sector 96/97 , 106/107 , 109/110 at Puda Bhawan on Dated 22-092021

Sr No	Name	Village Name	Mobile no	Signature
1.	Karnaldeep Singh	Manak Majra	9779510059	Karnaldeep Singh
2.	Karam Singh	Kuxriadi	9316023900	Karam Singh
3.	Dado Prasad	Manak Majra	9463977183	Dado Prasad
4.	Sunder Singh	Manak Majra	9815039034	Sunder Singh
5.	Taplecha	Manak Majra	9501739684	Taplecha
6.	Pradeep Singh	Manak Majra	99147-95480	Pradeep Singh
7.	Pradeep Singh	Manak Majra	9103819352	Pradeep Singh
8.	Pradeep Singh	Manak Majra	8054068796	Pradeep Singh
9.	Pradeep Singh	" "	9874638658-54012	Pradeep Singh
10.	Pradeep Singh	" "	9041039984	Pradeep Singh
11.	Pradeep Singh	Manak Majra	9815638024	Pradeep Singh
12.	Pradeep Singh	Manak Majra	9855505501	Pradeep Singh
13.	Pradeep Singh	Manak Majra	9215000001	Pradeep Singh
14.	Pradeep Singh	Manak Majra	9876320395	Pradeep Singh
15.	Dr Gopal Johari	SIA Team, GNDU	9356002631	Dr Gopal Johari
16.	Mohit Soni	SIA Team "	7976758850	Mohit Soni
	Kamraj K. Jhal	Member, Expert Group	9888371079	K. Jhal
	Rajesh Gill	Member, Expert Group	9417041579	Rajesh Gill
	K.S. Sidhu	Chairman Expert Group	9872465441	K.S. Sidhu
