



**GREATER MOHALI AREA DEVELOPMENT  
AUTHORITY (GMADA)**

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

*For Setting up of Commercial Infrastructure in  
Sector 87, SAS Nagar, 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 201.7813 acres of land for Setting up of Commercial Infrastructure in Sector 87 in Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar as per approved Master Plan vide drawing No. DTP(S) 2280/16 dated 05.12.2016 revised on 26.02.2020 & 04.06.2021 in the area of Tehsil Mohali, District Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar. The proposed land falls in Manak Majra, Nanu Majra, Sohana and Sambhalki villages of Tehsil Mohali, District Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar.

## **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 India<sup>1</sup>. Social

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

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:

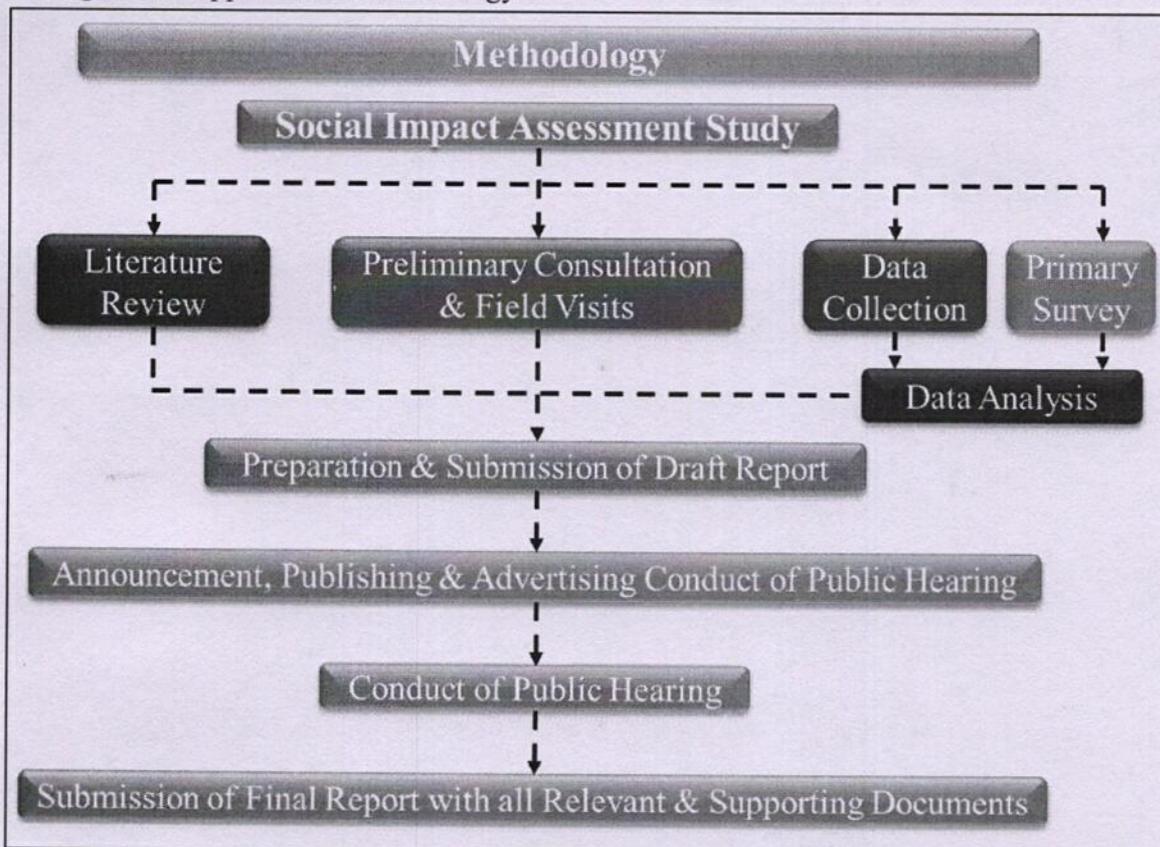
- ✓ Rationale for the project including how the project fits the public purpose criteria listed in the RTFCTLARR Act, 2013.
- ✓ A socio-economic and cultural profile of the affected area must be prepared based on available data and statistics, field visits and consultations with stakeholders. The identified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

Figure 1.1 Approach & Methodology



The objective of Social Impact Assessment is to prepare a complete inventory of structures, affected families and persons and to identify social impacts. In order to capture data for present exercise, numerous primary, secondary data sources were consulted. 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 2	
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 December 2025. 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.

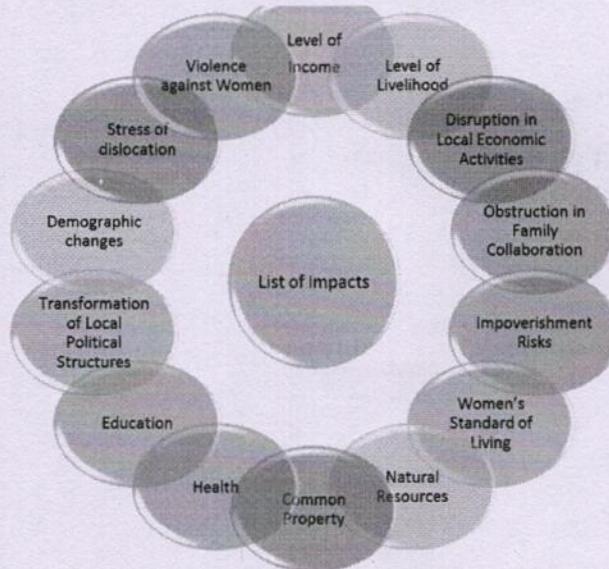
## 1.8 Social Impacts

The social impact for the acquisition of land for the project will be 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.

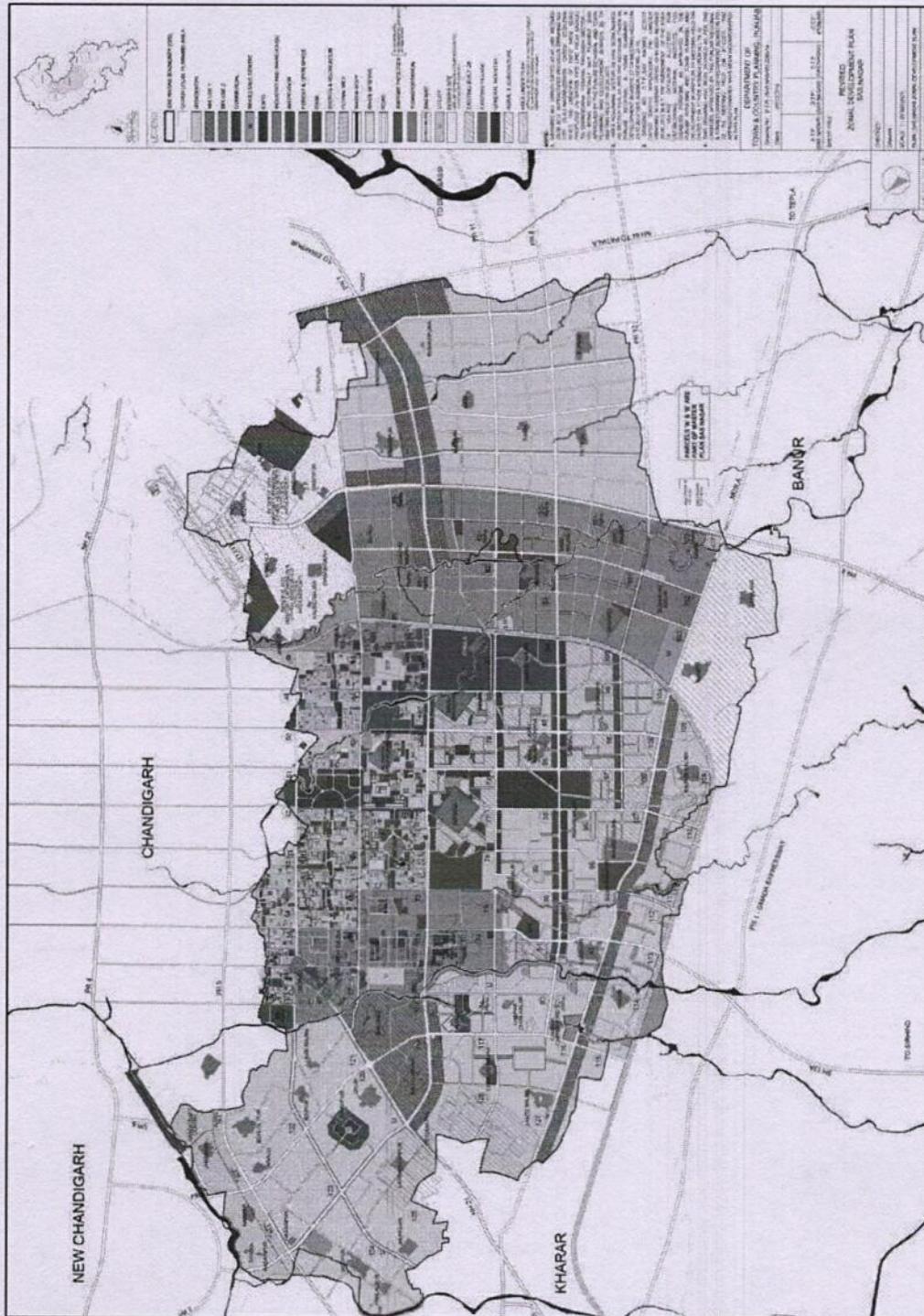
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## 2. Project Details & Team Composition

### 2.1 Location of Project

The land for the proposed acquisition “for Setting up of Commercial Infrastructure in the Sector-87” as per approved Master Plan of S.A.S. Nagar LPA, 2031 is located at Manak Majra, Nanu Majra, Sohana and Sambhalki villages of Tehsil Mohali in the S.A.S. Nagar District.

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



## 2.2 Proposed Area for Project

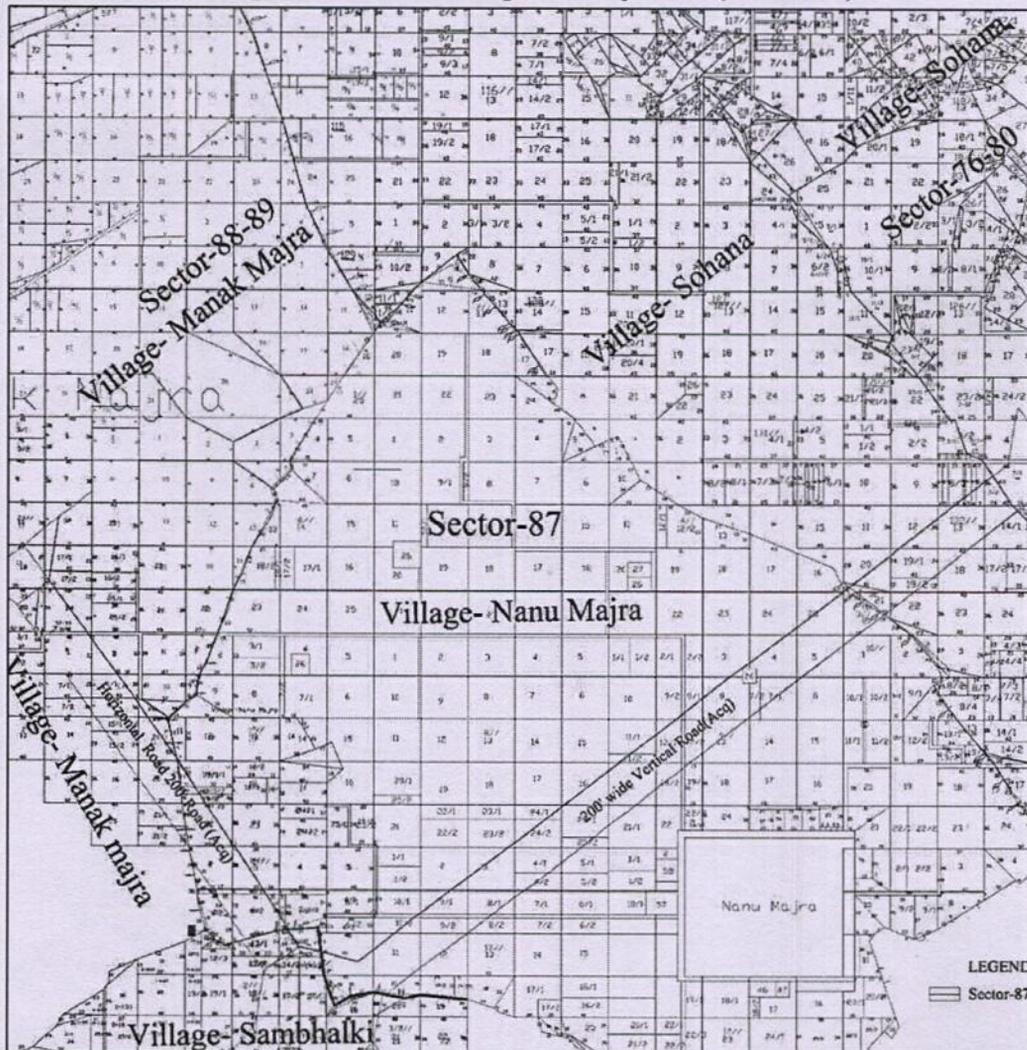
The selected land measures 201.7813 acre. The details of the land include 157 Kanal and 6 Marla from Manak Majra (HB No.-39); 935 Kanal and 5 Marla from Nanu Majra (HB No.-291); 530 Kanal and 2 Marla from Sohana (HB No.-35); 157 Kanal and 6 Marla from Sambhalki (HB No.-292). The  *khasra*  numbers are under the public as well as private ownerships. The Cadastral Map, Satellite Imagery and their superimposition is shown in Map 2.2 to Map 2.5.

**Table 2.1 Project's Land Proposed to be Acquired**

Sr No.	Village Name	Proposed Area		Proposed Area in Acres
1.	Manak Majra	157 Kanal	6 Marla	19.6625
2.	Nanu Majra	935 Kanal	5 Marla	116.9063
3.	Sohana	520 Kanal	2 Marla	65.0125
4.	Sambhalki	1 Kanal	12 Marla	0.2
<b>Proposed Area to be Acquired for Commercial Infrastructure</b>				<b>201.7813</b>

Source: Notification of Social Impact Assessment, dated 23-10-2025

**Map 2.2 Cadastral Map of Study Area (Sector 87)**



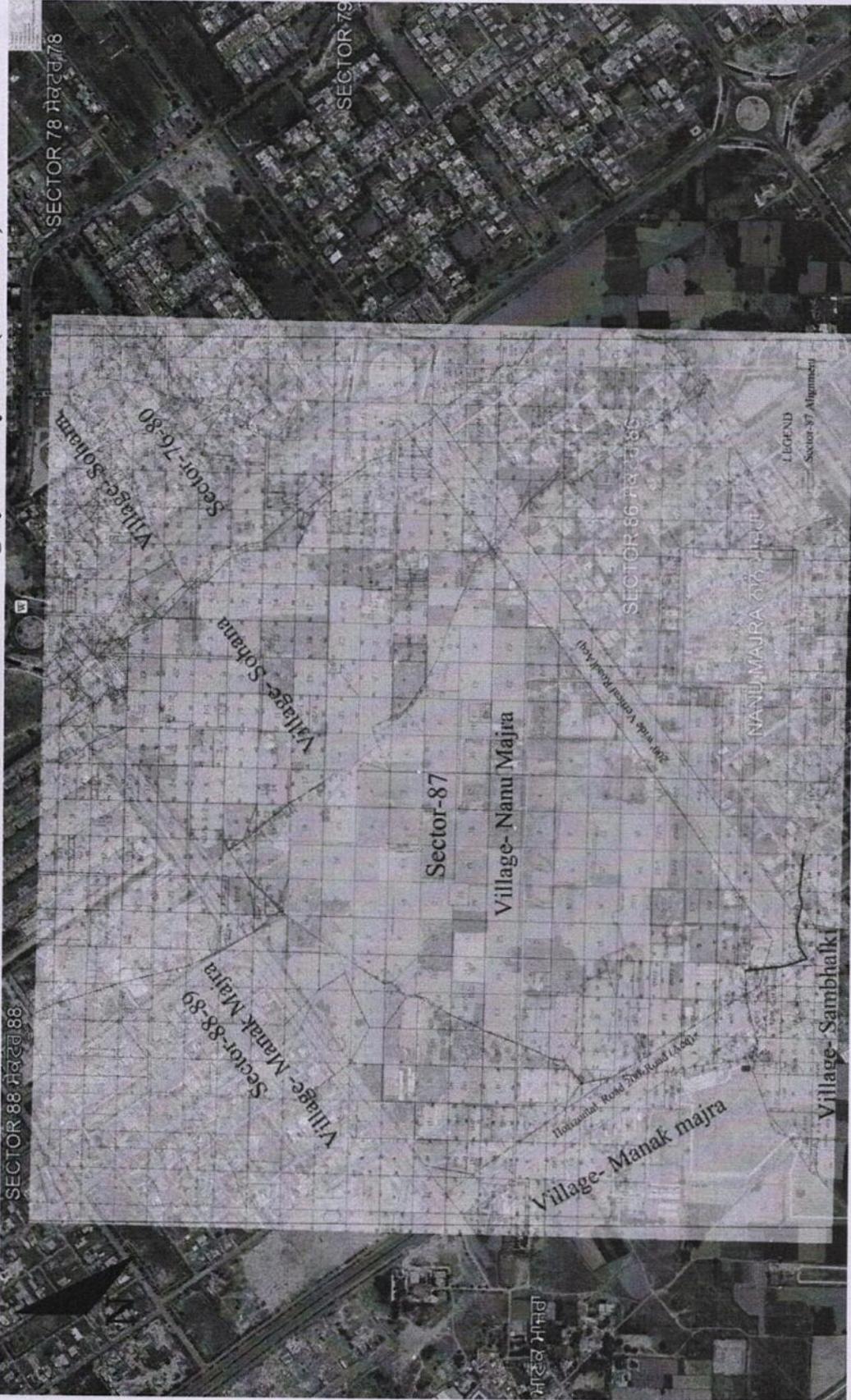
Source: Office of Land Acquisition Officer, GMADA

Map 2.3 Satellite View of Study Area (Sector 87)



Source: Google Earth Imagery, December 2025

**Map 2.4 Superimposed Cadastral Map over Satellite Imagery of Study Area (Sector 87)**



Source: Superimposed using Natural Features, December 2025

Map 2.5 Revised Superimposed Cadastral Map of Study Area (Sector 87)



Source: Superimposed using Natural Features, December 2025

### **2.3 Justification of Public Purpose**

One of the principal objectives of the Social Impact Assessment (SIA) is to examine whether the proposed project serves a legitimate public purpose and aligns with statutory planning and development objectives. The proposed acquisition of land for setting up of Commercial Infrastructure in Sector-87, Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar (Mohali) by the Greater Mohali Area Development Authority (GMADA) clearly qualifies as a public purpose project under Section 2(1)(e) of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013, which covers land acquisition for planned urban development.

The project forms an integral part of the approved Master Plan of S.A.S. Nagar (LPA-2031) and supports the long-term vision of developing S.A.S. Nagar as a “Premier Township” in the Greater Mohali region and as a benchmark for planned urban development in Punjab. Over the past decades, Mohali has witnessed rapid urbanization due to its strategic location in the Chandigarh Tricity, leading to sustained population growth, increased economic activity, and rising demand for organized commercial spaces. In view of projected growth trends, the planning framework anticipates a population of approximately 4.5 million by 2056, necessitating advance provision of land for various urban functions, particularly commercial and employment-generating uses.

S.A.S. Nagar was originally conceived as an extension of Chandigarh and follows a similar sectoral planning pattern and road hierarchy. The long-term planning intent is to develop Mohali as the commercial, civic, and cultural hub of the Greater Mohali Region, complementing Chandigarh and adjoining urban areas. In this context, the Master Plan identifies Sector-62 and Sector-87 as the two principal commercial city centres, with Sector-87 envisioned as a major future commercial node.

The Master Plan further recognizes the potential of S.A.S. Nagar to function as a Central Business District (CBD) for the Tricity region, with nearly 200 hectares of commercial land earmarked in Sectors 62 and 87 for the development of a comprehensively planned, modern business and commercial district. The proposed acquisition in Sector-87 is therefore a strategic intervention aimed at realizing this planned vision, ensuring orderly growth, and preventing unregulated and haphazard commercialization.

The proposed commercial development is intended to accommodate a wide range of urban activities, including hotels and convention centres, shopping malls, offices, civic and cultural buildings, cinemas and cineplexes, along with provision for high-rise residential development on upper floors, as prescribed in the Master Plan. The project also emphasizes the creation of a high-quality urban environment, with adequate social infrastructure, mandatory open spaces, and efficient circulation systems.

In addition, the project seeks to:

- ✓ Integrate the planning and development of Mohali with Chandigarh and adjoining towns, strengthening regional connectivity and economic integration.
- ✓ Provide a diverse mix of commercial spaces to meet the needs of residents, workers, visitors, and businesses.

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(For Setting up of Commercial Infrastructure in Sector 87, SAS Nagar)

- ✓ Optimize land use by safeguarding and enhancing the value of premium land along major roads and high-visibility corridors.
- ✓ Ensure planned, regulated, and sustainable development strictly in accordance with the statutory Master Plan.

From a broader public interest perspective, the project is expected to generate significant socio-economic benefits, including direct and indirect employment opportunities, stimulation of local and regional economic growth, improved access to commercial and civic facilities, and enhanced municipal revenues that can be reinvested in public infrastructure and services. The long-term public benefits of the project are considered to outweigh the short-term social impacts associated with land acquisition.

The project falls under the category of planned development, and accordingly, the provisions of Section 2(2) of the RFCTLARR Act relating to consent of Gram Sabha or landowners are not applicable. Nevertheless, the Social Impact Assessment is being carried out with active consultation of Gram Panchayats and affected landowners, ensuring transparency, participation, and due consideration of social impacts.

In view of the above, the proposed land acquisition for setting up commercial infrastructure in Sector-87, S.A.S. Nagar, is fully justified as a public purpose project. It is aligned with statutory planning objectives, promotes balanced urban growth, strengthens the regional economy, and serves the larger public interest, subject to fair compensation and implementation of appropriate mitigation measures as outlined in the Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP).

## 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 Gram Panchayat Manak Majra, Nanu Majra, Sohana and Sambhalki, Tehsil Mohali, District S.A.S Nagar. The proposed acquisition for setting up of commercial infrastructure in Sector-87 would entail about 201.7813 acres of land. In this connection GMADA has proposed the acquiring of land under the Master Plan in S.A.S. Nagar. 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
<b>Project Coordinator</b>	Dr. Karmjit Singh Chahal	Professor, Department of Architecture	Architecture & Management
<b>Research Supervisor</b>	Dr. Gopal Kumar Johari	Associate Professor, HOD - Department of Planning	Sociology, Geography & Spatial Planning
	Dr. Rawal Singh Aulakh	Assistant Professor, Department of Architecture	Architecture, AutoCAD expert, Research & Training
<b>Research Investigators</b>	Dr. Ravi Inder Singh	Assistant Professor, Department of Planning	Architecture and Physical Planning, AutoCAD expert, Research & Training

Faculty of Physical Planning & Architecture,  
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Designation in Project	Name	Designation in University	Specialization
	Sh. Rohan Soni	Research Associate, Faculty of Physical Planning & Architecture	Rural Planning, Data Interpretation, Data Analysis, Report Writing, Research & Training
	Sh. Yogesh Soni	Research Associate, Faculty of Physical Planning & Architecture	Community Planning, Research, Public Participation.
	Sh. Jony Sharma	Research Associate, Faculty of Physical Planning & Architecture	Physical Planning, Research, Public Participation.

## 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 was conducted at village level to endorse important planning approaches and policies. It is hoped that linkages developed during this phase will ensure the involvement of stakeholders in the implementation of the project.

### 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 sector 87.
  - ❖ During these consultations, maps given by GMADA were used to superimpose it on satellite imagery 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 local Gurudwara 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 was conducted in the project affected area as per provision of the section-5 of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 at Gurudwara (a common religious place) at all the affected village under this project on 22<sup>th</sup> December, 2025 where the panchayats, affected family members, representatives of Revenue Department, GMADA, Social Impact Assessment (SIA) Team, GNDU, Amritsar were present.

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### **3. Existing Scenario**

#### **3.1 Land Assessment**

##### **3.1.1 Information from Land Inventories and Primary Sources**

The total land proposed to be acquired for the project measures approximately 201.7813 acres. The identified land parcels are located within Sector-87 of Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar (Mohali), which occupies a strategic and central position within the urban structure of the city. As envisaged in the approved Master Plan of S.A.S. Nagar, Sector-87 has been designated to function as a major city-centre and commercial hub, thereby rendering it highly suitable for the proposed development.

Sector-87 is recognized as one of the premier sectors of S.A.S. Nagar, characterized by high land values, strong development potential, and proximity to major transportation corridors and urban amenities. Owing to its locational advantages and planned land-use zoning, the sector holds significant importance in the overall spatial and economic development framework of the city.

The land proposed for acquisition primarily comprises privately owned parcels, as recorded in the latest revenue records. The details regarding the type of land affected, including land ownership, use of land parcels, and extent of acquisition, have been compiled based on land inventories, revenue records, and primary field surveys. A detailed description of the affected land, as per the most recent land records available, is presented in the table below.

**Table 3.1 Detail of Proposed Khasra-wise Affected Families in Village Manak Majra**

S. N.	Village	Hadbast No.	Khasra No.	Area to be acquired			Area as per Fard K-M	Acquisition More than 50%	Remark
				K	-	M			
	<b>Manak Majra</b>	<b>39</b>							
1	<b>Gopal Singh s/o Jagmer Singh s/o Narain Singh, Sarabdeep, Upkar, Amandeep Singh s/o Gopal Singh s/o Jagmer Singh</b>		13//16	5	-	6	Same	Yes	Baag Chahi
2			24	5	-	14	Same	Yes	Chahi
3			25	0	-	16	Same	Yes	Chahi
4			25//3	5	-	16	Same	Yes	Chahi
5			4	3	-	14	Same	Yes	Chahi
6			7	0	-	14	Same	Yes	Chahi
7			8/1	3	-	11	Same	Yes	Chahi
8			9/1	3	-	2	Same	Yes	Chahi
9			10/1	3	-	11	Same	Yes	Chahi
10			<b>Snow White Buildcon Pvt. Ltd.</b>		24//15	8	-	0	Same
11	16/1	4			-	18	Same	Yes	Braani
12	17/2	4			-	12	4-16	Yes	Braani
13	<b>Cultivator-Amar Singh s/o Harnam Singh s/o Chetu and other owners</b>		24	3	-	10	5-10	Yes	Chahi
14	<b>Gurmeet, Charanjeet Singh s/o Charanjeet Singh S/o Rampartap Singh</b>		16/2	2	-	19	Same	Yes	Chahi
15			25/1	2	-	11	Same	Yes	Chahi
16	<b>Gurnek, Bhupinder, Balvir, Surjit s/o Sardara Singh and others</b>		17/1	3	-	4	1-10, 1-14, 1-12, 0-2	-	Chahi, Germumkin House
17	<b>Detail Missing</b>		8/2	4	-	3	-	-	
18	<b>Govt. of Punjab</b>		9/2	4	-	13	4-9	Yes	Banjar area
19			10/2	4	-	9	2-9	Yes	Banjar area
20			11	8	-	0	6-0	Yes	Banjar area

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S. N.	Village	Hadbast No.	Khasra No.	Area to be acquired			Area as per Fard K-M	Acquisition More than 50%	Remark
				K	-	M			
	<b>Manak Majra</b>	<b>39</b>							
21			12	8	-	0	8-0	Yes	Banjar area
22			13	5	-	4	8-0	Yes	Banjar area
23			18	1	-	12	8-0	No	Banjar area
24			19	8	-	0	8-0	Yes	Banjar area
25			9/3	0	-	5	-	-	-
26	<b>Detail Missing</b>		20	8	-	0	-	-	-
27			21	8	-	0	-	-	-
28	<b>Govt. of Punjab</b>		22	6	-	14	8-0	Yes	Banjar area
29			24//25/2/1	3	-	1	Same	Yes	Banjar area
30			24//25/2/2	2	-	0	Same	Yes	Banjar area
31	<b>Dove Promoters Pvt. Ltd.</b>		26//2/2	2	-	19	Same	Yes	Banjar area
32			26//9/2	0	-	12	Same	Yes	Banjar area
33			27//6/1	1	-	3	4-9	No	Banjar area
34			27//6/2	0	-	1	3-11	No	Banjar area
35	<b>Mahinder singh s/o Kartar singh, Sarbjit s/o Hardyal Singh</b>		26//1/1	4	-	2	4-2	Yes	Banjar area
36	<b>Gurmail, Gurmukh, Iqbal s/o Santokh Singh and Dove Promoters Pvt. Ltd.</b>		10/2	6	-	4	6-11	Yes	Chahi
37	<b>Gurmail, Gurmukh, Iqbal s/o Santokh Singh</b>		11	0	-	16	5-3	No	Chahi
38	<b>Dove Promoters Pvt. Ltd., Bakshish s/o Sadhu singh, Gurmail, Bahadar singh s/o Bhag singh</b>		27//5/1	0	-	6	3-9	No	Banjar area
39	<b>SYL- Govt. of Punjab</b>		5/2	2	-	16	3-18	Yes	Banjar area
40	<b>Detail Missing</b>		5/3	2	-	9	-	-	-
41	<b>Urban and Housing Affair Department</b>		92-93	1	-	19	7-1	No	Germumkin Rasta
<b>Sub-Total of Land in Manak Majra</b>				<b>157</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6</b>			

Source: PLRS and Field visit, December 2025

The khasra-wise analysis of Village Manak Majra indicates that a substantial extent of land and a significant number of landholding families will be affected due to the proposed acquisition for commercial development in Sector-87, S.A.S. Nagar. As per Table 3.1, approximately 9.7% of project land proposed to be acquired falls in Manak Majra.

Out of the total affected khasras, a large majority are subject to acquisition exceeding 50% of the recorded landholding, indicating a high severity of impact. Specifically, more than 25 khasra parcels fall under the category where over half of the landholding is proposed to be acquired. This may likely to result in significant livelihood disruption, particularly for agriculturally dependent households. Only a limited number of khasras show acquisition below 50%, suggesting that partial impacts are relatively fewer in comparison to severe impacts.

In terms of use of land parcels, the affected land comprises a mix of productive and non-productive categories. A considerable portion of the land is classified as Chahi (irrigated agricultural land) and Baag Chahi (orchard land), which are high-value and income-generating land types. Acquisition of such land is likely to have direct implications on agricultural income and livelihood security of

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affected families. In addition, portions of land classified as Braani (rain-fed agricultural land) are also affected, which, although comparatively less productive, still contribute to household subsistence and seasonal income.

A significant share of the affected land is categorized as Banjar (barren or uncultivable land), particularly in parcels owned by private developers and government departments. While acquisition of Banjar land entails relatively lower livelihood impact, its inclusion contributes substantially to the total land area acquired and supports the feasibility of the project with comparatively reduced social cost. However, even in Banjar land parcels, the extent of acquisition exceeding 50% in several cases reflects complete or near-complete loss of ownership, which has social and economic implications beyond agricultural dependence.

The table also indicates impact on non-agricultural land uses, including Gair Mumkin House and Gair Mumkin Rasta. Though limited in number, such impacts are socially sensitive, as they may involve loss of residential structures or access routes, thereby affecting housing security and mobility. These cases require careful verification and targeted mitigation measures during the implementation stage.

Ownership patterns reveal that multiple parcels are jointly owned, involving extended families and multiple legal heirs. In such cases, land acquisition may lead to fragmentation of compensation among several stakeholders, increasing the risk of economic vulnerability, especially where land constitutes the primary asset base.

**Table 3.2 Detail of Proposed Khasra-wise Affected Families in Village Nanu Majra**

S. N.	Village	Hadbast No.	Khasra No.	Area to be acquired			Area as per Fard K-M	Acquisition More than 50%	Remark
				K	-	M			
	<b>Nanu Majra</b>	<b>291</b>							
1	Pritam s/o Ujagar singh, Gurinder, Davinder s/o Balwant singh, Paramjit, Sarbjit s/o Amrik singh and others		1//16	2	-	18	Same	Yes	Chahi
2			25	7	-	12	Same	Yes	Tubewell-Chahi
3			2//19	7	-	8	Same	Yes	Chahi
4			22	7	-	8	Same	Yes	Chahi
5			2//20	8	-	0	Same	Yes	Chahi
6			21	8	-	0	Same	Yes	Chahi
7			5//1	8	-	0	Same	Yes	Chahi
8			2	7	-	7	Same	Yes	Chahi
9			5//9/2	6	-	12	Same	Yes	Chahi
10			10	8	-	0	Same	Yes	Chahi
11			19	8	-	0	Same	Yes	Chahi
12			6//4	4	-	0	Same	Yes	Chahi
13			5	8	-	0	Same	Yes	Chahi
14			6	8	-	0	Same	Yes	Chahi
15			7	7	-	10	Same	Yes	Chahi
16			2//9	5	-	5	Same	Yes	Chahi

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S. N.	Village	Hadbast No.	Khasra No.	Area to be acquired			Area as per Fard	Acquisition More than 50%	Remark
				K	-	M			
	<b>Nanu Majra</b>	<b>291</b>							
17	<b>Jatinderpal, Vishal sharma s/o Mangat Ram, Gurinderpal, Dharampal s/o Haricahnd (Quarters on Rent)</b>		11	4	-	15	Same	Yes	Chahi
18			12	8	-	0	Same	Yes	Chahi
19			13	5	-	14	Same	Yes	Tubewell-Chahi
20	<b>Gurudwara Singh Shaheedan Sohana</b>		17	3	-	16	Same	Yes	Chahi
21			24	7	-	0	Same	Yes	Chahi
22	<b>Malkeet Kaur w/o Bahadar Singh, Harvinder s/o Rulda singh</b>		18	8	-	0	Same	Yes	Tubewell-Chahi
23	<b>Sonu Chhabra s/o Somnath R/o Sohana</b>		23	8	-	0	Same	Yes	Chahi
24	<b>Gurpreet Singh s/o Kirpal singh s/o Prem Singh (Cricket Ground)</b>		4/1	1	-	10	Same	Yes	Chahi
25			10	7	-	3	Same	Yes	Chahi
26			4	8	-	0	Same	Yes	Chahi
27			5	5	-	19	Same	Yes	Chahi
28			6	8	-	0	Same	Yes	Chahi
29			7	8	-	0	Same	Yes	Chahi
30			8	7	-	7	Same	Yes	Chahi
31			9/1	0	-	15	Same	Yes	Chahi
32	<b>Gurdhiyan s/o Bachan Singh, Varinder, Jagpreet s/o Jasmer Singh, Jaigopal Goyal s/o Krishan Gopal Goyal</b>		11	8	-	0	Same	Yes	Chahi
33			20/2	3	-	17	Same	Yes	Chahi
34			27	1	-	7	Same	Yes	Chahi
35			5//14	8	-	0	Same	Yes	Tubewell-Chahi
36			15	8	-	0	Same	Yes	Chahi
37	<b>Jaigopal Goyal s/o Krishan Gopal Goyal</b>		4//12/1	1	-	16	Same	Yes	Chahi
38	<b>Teja s/o Kehar singh, Bahadar s/o Teja singh, M/s D.S.E.C. Estate LLP and others</b>		12/2	5	-	12	Same	Yes	Chahi
39			19	8	-	0	Same	Yes	Chahi
40	<b>Teja s/o Kehar singh, Bant, Bahadar s/o Teja singh</b>		13	4	-	2	Same	Yes	Chahi
41			16	4	-	9	Same	Yes	Tubewell-Chahi
42			17	8	-	18	Same	Yes	Chahi
43			18	8	-	0	Same	Yes	Chahi
44			20/1	0	-	15	Same	Yes	Chahi
45			25/1/1	2	-	7	Same	Yes	Chahi/Germumkin Baada
46			21	8	-	0	Same	Yes	Chahi

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S. N.	Village	Hadbast No.	Khasra No.	Area to be acquired			Area as per Fard K-M	Acquisition More than 50%	Remark
				K	-	M			
	<b>Nanu Majra</b>	<b>291</b>							
47	<b>Tarsem Lal s/o Reta Ram, Pirthi chand, Jasvinderpal s/o Balak Ram, Daljeet s/o Amrik singh, Jagdish s/o Ajmer singh, Raman, Naveen s/o Ramesh Kumar</b>		22	1	-	0	Same	Yes	Chahi
48			23	8	-	0	Same	Yes	Tubewell-Chahi
49			5//21/2	0	-	19	Same	Yes	Chahi
50			22	8	-	0	Same	Yes	Baag Chahi
51			23	8	-	0	Same	Yes	Chahi
52			24	8	-	0	Same	Yes	Chahi
53			25	7	-	8	Same	Yes	Chahi
54			<b>Detail Missing</b>	4//24	7	-	17	-	-
55	<b>Govt. of Punjab and Daljeet s/o Amrik Singh</b>	25/2	0	-	18	4-18	No	Banjar area	
56	<b>Deep, Amarjit s/o Karnail Singh and Many Others</b>	26	1	-	7	Same	Yes	Baag Chahi	
57	<b>Gurudwara Singh Shaheedan Sohana</b>	5//3	8	-	0	Same	Yes	Tubewell-Chahi	
58	<b>Garja, Gurmit, Raminder, Surjit s/o Jagir Singh and others</b>		5//11/1	6	-	14	Same	Yes	Chahi
59			12/2	7	-	0	2-8, 4-12	Yes	Chahi
60			13	7	-	8	Same	Yes	Chahi
61	<b>Gurpreet Singh s/o Kirpal singh s/o Prem Singh, Daljeet, Malkit s/o Surjit Singh, Rajsharan, Gurtej s/o Gurdhiyan singh, Harjit, Jasvir s/o Labh Singh, Rakesh, Vimal s/o Sohan Lal Jain and others</b>		11/2	0	-	12	Same	Yes	Chahi
62			12/1	1	-	0	Same	Yes	Chahi
63			18/2	6	-	16	Same	Yes	Chahi
64			20	5	-	10	Same	Yes	Chahi
65			21/1	6	-	12	Same	Yes	Chahi
66			6//16	8	-	0	Same	Yes	Chahi
67			24	8	-	0	7-15, 0-5	Yes	Tubewell-Chahi
68			17/1	5	-	12	Same	Yes	Chahi
69	23	9	-	2	Same	Yes	Chahi		
70	25	8	-	0	Same	Yes	Chahi		
71	<b>Harinder, Gurinder s/o Jarnail Singh s/o Mal Singh</b>		5//16	6	-	16	Same	Yes	Banjar area
72			17	7	-	7	Same	Yes	Banjar area
73			18/1	1	-	3	Same	Yes	Banjar area
74	<b>Hardev, Gurmukh s/o Mahinder Singh, Harbans, Kamaljeet s/o Charan Singh, Simran singh s/o Surjan singh, Satish s/o Amarnath (6//14)</b>		26	2	-	19	0-19, 2-0	Yes	Baag Chahi
75			6//13	2	-	16	Same	Yes	Chahi
76			17/2	2	-	8	Same	Yes	Chahi
77			18/1	0	-	16	Same	Yes	Chahi

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S. N.	Village	Hadbast No.	Khasra No.	Area to be acquired			Area as per Fard K-M	Acquisition More than 50%	Remark
				K	-	M			
	<b>Nanu Majra</b>	<b>291</b>							
78			18/2	5	-	10	5-6, 0-4	Yes	Tubewell-Chahi
79			14	8	-	0	Same	Yes	Chahi
80	<b>Tezkanwar s/o Manjit singh and other</b>		15	8	-	0	Same	Yes	Banjar area
81			7//2/1	2	-	11	Same	Yes	Chahi
82			3/1	4	-	0	Same	Yes	Chahi
83			3/2/1	2	-	14	Same	Yes	Chahi
84			4/1	0	-	15	Same	Yes	Chahi
85			7/2/1	0	-	1	Same	Yes	Chahi
86			7/2/3	0	-	5	Same	Yes	Chahi
87			8/1	0	-	1	Same	Yes	Chahi
88			8/3	3	-	8	Same	Yes	Chahi
89			9/2	5	-	3	Same	Yes	Chahi
90	<b>Davinder Singh s/o Khushaal Singh, Karnail Kaur w/o Babu Khan, Baljinder Kaur, Kulwinder Kaur, Karamjit Kaur d/o Late. Bhajan Singh, Daljeet singh s/o Gurnaib singh Sidhu, Balwant Singh, Hajara Singh</b>		11	2	-	3	Same	Yes	Chahi
91			12	8	-	0	Same	Yes	Chahi
92			13	8	-	0	Same	Yes	Chahi
93			14	4	-	13	Same	Yes	Chahi
94			17	3	-	16	Same	Yes	Chahi
95			18/1/2	3	-	11	Same	Yes	Chahi
96			24/1	2	-	13	Same	Yes	Chahi
97			24/2/1	4	-	4	Same	Yes	Chahi
98			18/1/1	1	-	7	Same	Yes	Chahi
99			19/1/1	4	-	17	5-10	Yes	Chahi
100			27/2/1	0	-	5	Same	Yes	Chahi
101			8//15/ 3/2/1	0	-	1	Same	Yes	Chahi
102			7//2/2	1	-	4	Same	Yes	Chahi
103			8/2	4	-	10	Same	Yes	Chahi
104	<b>Mahinder kaur w/o late. Ajmer Singh, Khushaal, Bhajan s/o Ajmer Singh</b>		3/2/2	0	-	13	Same	Yes	Chahi
105			7/2/2	0	-	10	Same	Yes	Chahi
106			27/2/2	1	-	4	Same	Yes	Chahi
107			8//15/ 3/2/2	2	-	12	Same	Yes	Chahi
108	<b>Usha Rani w/o Bhagwan das, Kusum Rani w/o Charan das, Kirna devi w/o Gobind Ram</b>		7//4/2	5	-	2	5-0, 0-2	Yes	Tubewell-Chahi
109	<b>Gurudwara Singh Shaheedan Sohana and Sadhu singh s/o Hajara Singh</b>		5	7	-	7	Same	Yes	Chahi
110			6/1	0	-	8	Same	Yes	Chahi

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S. N.	Village	Hadbast No.	Khasra No.	Area to be acquired			Area as per Fard K-M	Acquisition More than 50%	Remark
				K	-	M			
	<b>Nanu Majra</b>	<b>291</b>							
111	<b>Hardayal, Sushil kumar, Sukhdev s/o Shiv Ram and others</b>		6/3	0	-	5	Same	Yes	Chahi
112			7/1/2	4	-	3	Same	Yes	Chahi
113			8/5	7	-	7	-	-	-
114			10/1/2	0	-	17	Same	Yes	Chahi
115	<b>Gurudwara Singh Shaheedan Sohana, Gurpreet kaur w/o Gurinder singh and others</b>		7//6/2/1	0	-	8	Same	Yes	Chahi
116	<b>Lajwanti w/o Roop Singh, Usha Rani w/o Bhagwan das, Kusum Rani w/o Charan das, Kirna devi w/o Gobind Ram</b>		6/2/2	0	-	5	Same	Yes	Chahi
117			6/2/3	2	-	0	Same	Yes	Chahi
118	<b>Gobind ram, Bhagwan das, Gurcharan Das s/o Rameshwar Das and others, Gurdeep, Gurmeet, Jaspal, Bahadar s/o Karnail Singh</b>		7/1/1	1	-	6	Same	Yes	Chahi
119			7/1/3	1	-	0	Same	Yes	Chahi
120			26	1	-	10	Same	Yes	Chahi
121			8//9/2	0	-	14	Same	Yes	Germumkin House
122			10/1/1/1/1	0	-	3	Same	Yes	Chahi
123	<b>Govt. of Punjab</b>		7//9/1	1	-	19	Same	Yes	Chahi
124	<b>Jagir Singh s/o Chuhad Singh, Pritam, Bahadar, Harnek s/o Karam Singh</b>		15/1	0	-	3	Same	Yes	Chahi
125			31/1	0	-	0	Same	Yes	Chahi
126			8//10/2	1	-	16	Same	Yes	Chahi
127			11/1	2	-	11	Same	Yes	Germumkin
128			11/2	4	-	5	Same	Yes	Chahi
129			12/1	0	-	0	Same	Yes	Chahi
130			12/2	2	-	16	Same	Yes	Germumkin
131			12/3	3	-	7	Same	Yes	Chahi
132			13/2	5	-	0	Same	Yes	Chahi
133			14/1/2	1	-	13	Same	Yes	Chahi
134	<b>Harnek s/o Karam Singh, Malkit, Daljit s/o Surjit singh, Davinder, Hardeep s/o Sewa singh, Rajsharan, Gurtej s/o Gurdhiyan Singh and others</b>		7//15/2	0	-	8	Same	Yes	Chahi
135			31/2	4	-	13	Same	Yes	Chahi
136			8//13/1	1	-	0	Same	Yes	Chahi
137			13/3	2	-	0	Same	Yes	Chahi
138			14/1/1	0	-	14	Same	Yes	Chahi
139			14/1/3	0	-	5	Same	Yes	Chahi
140			7//16	2	-	4	Same	Yes	Chahi
141	<b>Pritam s/o Ujagar singh, Gurinder, Davinder s/o Balwant singh, Hardyal s/o Amar singh, Harinder s/o Balbir Singh, Swarnkaur w/o Sukhvir singh, Swarnjeet kaur w/o Surinder singh,</b>		18/2	3	-	2	1-2	No	Chahi
142			23	8	-	0	Same	Yes	Chahi
143			24/2/2	1	-	2	Same	Yes	Chahi

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S. N.	Village	Hadbast No.	Khasra No.	Area to be acquired			Area as per Fard K-M	Acquisition More than 50%	Remark
				K	-	M			
	<b>Nanu Majra</b>	<b>291</b>							
144	<b>Paramjit, Sarabjit s/o Amrik singh, Pardeep Gill s/o Surinder Singh, Dynamic Building Concept Pvt. Ltd.,</b>		25/1	3	-	8	Same	Yes	Chahi
145			32	5	-	0	Same	Yes	Chahi
146			8//18	8	-	0	Same	Yes	Chahi
147			19	8	-	0	Same	Yes	Chahi
148			20/1	4	-	3	Same	Yes	Chahi
149			22/1	2	-	13	Same	Yes	Chahi
150			23/1	2	-	13	Same	Yes	Chahi
151			24/1/1	2	-	5	Same	Yes	Chahi
152			14//4	8	-	0	Same	Yes	Chahi
153			7//19 /1/2	1	-	0	1-9	Yes	Chahi
154			19/2	1	-	3	1-14, 0-5	Yes	Tubewell-Chahi
155			22	2	-	2	8-0	No	Chahi
156			14//3	5	-	4	8-0	No	Chahi
157			8/1	0	-	6	0-18	No	Chahi
158			8/2	0	-	10	7-18	No	Chahi
159			7/1	0	-	18	Same	Yes	Chahi
160	7/2	0	-	12	0-17	Yes	Chahi		
161	<b>Gurdhiyan s/o Bachan Singh, Varinder, Jagpreet s/o Jasmer Singh, Jinder Kaur w/o Jora singh</b>		7//25/2	3	-	16	Same	Yes	Chahi
162			14//7 /2/2	5	-	14	5-15	Yes	Chahi
163	<b>Deep, Amarjit s/o Karnail Singh, Bhupinder kaur, Harinder kaur d/o Malkeet Singh, Varinder s/o Malkeet Singh, Kuljeet s/o Paramjit singh, Sarabjit, Malkeet, Sardul singh s/o Karnail Singh</b>		7//27 /1/1	0	-	3	Same	Yes	Chahi
164			27//1/2	1	-	6	Same	Yes	Chahi
165			30	1	-	13	Same	Yes	Chahi
166			32/1	2	-	10	Same	Yes	Chahi
167			8//15/3 /1/1/1	0	-	3	Same	Yes	Chahi
168			15/3/ 1/1/2	0	-	7	Same	Yes	Chahi
169	<b>Gram Panchayat Deh</b>		7//28/1	0	-	11	Same	Yes	Braani
170	<b>Kamla, bimla, vidya devi d/o Jot ram, Ashok, Mohan lal s/o Jai ram and others</b>		28/2/1	1	-	18	Same	Yes	Chahi
171			28/2/2	2	-	0	Same	Yes	Chahi
172	<b>Detail Missing</b>		29	2	-	8	-	-	-
173	<b>Gurminder, Satinder s/o Satparkash singh, Kulwant Kaur w/o Bahadar Singh, Kalyan s/o Jeet Ram, Husanpreet, Kaka s/o Mohar Singh, Puda Bhawan (25/1)</b>		33	6	-	3	6-0, 0-3	Yes	Tubewell-Chahi
174			8//22/2	5	-	7	Same	Yes	Chahi
175			23/2/1	5	-	5	Same	Yes	Chahi
176			24/2/1	1	-	7	Same	Yes	Chahi
177			25/1	0	-	7	6-0	No	Banjar area
178			13//2/1	5	-	2	Same	Yes	Chahi

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S. N.	Village	Hadbast No.	Khasra No.	Area to be acquired			Area as per Fard K-M	Acquisition More than 50%	Remark	
				K	-	M				
	<b>Nanu Majra</b>	<b>291</b>								
179			3/1/1	2	-	7	Same	Yes	Chahi	
180			8//1	6	-	19	Same	Yes	Chahi	
181			2	7	-	7	Same	Yes	Chahi	
182			3/1	2	-	17	Same	Yes	Chahi	
183			10/1/ 1/2/2	3	-	15	Same	Yes	Chahi	
184	<b>Paramjeet s/o Kapur Singh, Kudratdeep s/o Sarabjeet singh, Harmanjot s/o Baljit Singh, Wing Comm Retd. Baldev singh s/o Partap Singh (8//6), Balbeer Kaur w/o Sarbjee Singh, Rajinder kaur w/o Baljeet Singh, Rajinder kaur w/o Paramjeet singh</b>		6	8	-	0	Same	Yes	Germumkin Khdaan	
185			7/1	5	-	11	Same	Yes	Germumkin Khdaan	
186			7/2	2	-	9	Same	Yes	Germumkin Khdaan	
187			8/1	6	-	0	Same	Yes	Germumkin Khdaan	
188			8/2	2	-	0	Same	Yes	Germumkin Khdaan	
189			9/1	7	-	6	Same	Yes	Germumkin Khdaan	
190			10/1/ 1/1/2	0	-	14	Same	Yes	Chahi	
191		<b>Iqbal Singh S/o Santokh Singh</b>		3/2	4	-	10	Same	Yes	Chahi
192		<b>Sadhu singh s/o Hajara Singh, Sardul s/o Bhupinder Singh, Usha Rani w/o Bhagwan das, Kusum Rani w/o Charan das, Kirna devi w/o Gobind Ram</b>		4	7	-	7	Same	Yes	Germumkin Khdaan
193		<b>Gurpreet kaur w/o Gurinder singh s/o Karnail singh</b>		10/1/ 1/2/1	0	-	9	Same	Yes	Chahi
194	<b>Sanjeet goyal, Charaun Goyal s/o Bhagirath Lal Goyal</b>		14/2/1	2	-	2	Same	Yes	Banjar area	
195			14/2/3	0	-	1	Same	Yes	Banjar area	
196			15/1/1	3	-	0	Same	Yes	Banjar area	
197			15/3/1/2	0	-	17	Same	Yes	Banjar area	
198	<b>Inderjit Kaur w/o Kamalmohan singh s/o Harbhajan singh</b>		14/2/2	3	-	5	Same	Yes	Germumkin Khdaan	
199			15/1/2	0	-	0	Same	Yes	Germumkin Khdaan	
200			16/1/2	1	-	14	Same	Yes	Chahi	
201			9//11/ 1/2	0	-	5	Same	Yes	Germumkin Khdaan	
202			12/1/ 1/2	0	-	2	Same	Yes	Chahi	
203	<b>Buta Singh s/o Dalip singh s/o Saun Singh</b>		8//15/2	0	-	14	Same	Yes	Banjar area	
204	<b>Puda Bhawan, Sanjeet goyal, Charaun Goyal s/o Bhagirath Lal Goyal, Daljeet singh s/o Amrik singh</b>		16/2	3	-	4	6-4	Yes	Banjar area	

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S. N.	Village	Hadbast No.	Khasra No.	Area to be acquired			Area as per Fard K-M	Acquisition More than 50%	Remark
				K	-	M			
	<b>Nanu Majra</b>	<b>291</b>							
205	Detail Missing		17	8	-	0	-	-	-
206	Manjit kaur w/o Pritam singh s/o Gurdoyal singh, Paramjit kaur w/o Randhir Singh, Jagtar Kaur w/o Nirmal singh, Gurjit kaur w/o Tejwant singh		20/2	2	-	6	Same	Yes	Chahi
207			21	7	-	19	Same	Yes	Chahi
208	Ram Ratan, Balak Ram s/o Shambhu Nath, Tarsem lal s/o Reeta Ram, Pirthi chand, Jasvinderpal s/o Balak Ram		26/1	1	-	11	Same	Yes	Chahi
209			26/2	0	-	6	Same	Yes	Chahi
210	Gram Panchayat Deh- Rfaaye aam		9//1/1	3	-	6	Same	Yes	Germumkin School
211			1/2	4	-	1	Same	Yes	-
212			2/1	4	-	1	Same	Yes	-
213			102	1	-	11	Same	Yes	Germumkin Rasta
214	Ravinder Kaur w/o Swarnjit Singh,		2/2	3	-	0	Same	Yes	Banjar area
215	Sanjeet Goyal s/o Bhagirath lal Goyal		3/1	7	-	10	Same	Yes	Chahi
216	M/s Preet Land Promotors, Puda Bhawan		4	2	-	3	Same	Yes	Banjar area
217			8	1	-	1	7-16	No	Banjar area
218	Puda Bhawan, Sanjeet goyal, Charaun goyal s/o Bhagirath Lal Goyal		9/1	1	-	19	3-0	Yes	Banjar area
219			9/2	4	-	7	4-8	Yes	Banjar area
220			10	8	-	0	Same	Yes	Baag Chahi
221			11//1/1	4	-	15	5-15	Yes	Banjar area
222			12//1/1	0	-	5	Same	Yes	Banjar area
223	Manjit, Baljit s/o Jaswant singh, Davinder s/o Tara Singh		11//2/1/1	0	-	11	Same	Yes	Chahi
224			20//1/1	0	-	4	Same	Yes	Chahi
225	Paramjeet kaur w/o Randhir singh,		13//1/1	3	-	6	Same	Yes	Chahi
226	Jagtar kaur w/o Nirmal singh, Gurjit kaur w/o Tejwant singh		1/2	4	-	2	Same	Yes	Banjar area
227			10//1	4	-	2	Same	Yes	Banjar area
228	Puda Bhawan, Daljit s/o Amrik singh		2/2	2	-	10	Same	Yes	Banjar area
229	M/s Preet Land Promotors, Puda Bhawan		3/2	0	-	1	Same	Yes	Banjar area
230	M/s Preet Land Promotors, Daljit s/o Amrik singh		9/1	1	-	9	4-9	No	Banjar area
231	Snow white Buildcon Pvt. Ltd., M/s Preet Land Promotors		10/2	1	-	17	2-18	No	Chahi
232			11	0	-	17	8-0	No	Chahi
233	Snow white Buildcon Pvt. Ltd., M/s Country Colonizers Pvt. Ltd. And Ravinder Goyal s/o Sohan Lal Goyal		14//5	8	-	0	Same	Yes	Chahi
234			6/2	2	-	18	Same	Yes	Chahi
235			6/1	4	-	9	Same	Yes	Chahi
236			15	4	-	8	9-0	Yes	Chahi
237	Detail Missing		43	9	-	0	-	-	-
238	Detail Missing		101	5	-	0	-	-	-
239	Mustarka Maalkan		110/2	0	-	18	Same	Yes	Chahi
240	Detail Missing		207	0	-	14	-	-	-
<b>Sub-Total of Land in Nanu Majra</b>			<b>935</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5</b>				

Source: PLRS and Field visit, December 2025

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As per Table 3.2, a total of approximately 58% of project land, proposed to be acquired is from Nanu Majra, making it the largest contributing village to the overall land requirement of the Sector-87 commercial development project. The acquisition affects around 240 khasra numbers, reflecting a highly fragmented landholding pattern and widespread dispersion of impacts across the village.

The proposed acquisition impacts a very large number of landholding families and institutions, including individual farmers, joint family holdings, religious institutions (such as Gurudwaras), private developers, Gram Panchayat land, and government-owned parcels. Excluding government departments and entries with missing ownership details, the acquisition is estimated to directly affect well over 120–140 private landowning families and entities, making Nanu Majra the most socially impacted village among the affected settlements.

An important feature of the acquisition in Nanu Majra is the extremely high proportion of severely affected landholders. An overwhelming majority of khasra numbers—well above 85–90 percent—fall under the category where more than 50 percent of the recorded landholding is proposed to be acquired. This indicates that most affected households are likely to experience substantial or near-total loss of land assets, rather than marginal or partial impacts. Only a small fraction of khasras show acquisition below the 50 percent threshold, underscoring the high severity of land loss across the village.

From the perspective of use of land parcels, the impact is significant due to the dominance of productive agricultural land. The majority of affected parcels are classified as Chahi (irrigated agricultural land), along with notable extents of Baag Chahi (orchard land) and Tubewell-supported Chahi land. These land categories are among the most productive and income-generating, and their acquisition is expected to result in direct loss of livelihood, reduction in income, and erosion of long-term economic security for farming-dependent families. The presence of tubewells and orchard land further intensifies the impact, as these represent capital-intensive agricultural investments.

In addition to agricultural land, the acquisition also includes parcels classified as Gair Mumkin House, Gair Mumkin School, Gair Mumkin Rasta, and Gair Mumkin Khadaan, indicating impacts on residential structures, community infrastructure, access routes, and excavated land areas. Although such parcels constitute a smaller proportion of the total land area, they are socially sensitive, as they may involve displacement risks, disruption of access, or loss of community assets. The involvement of Gram Panchayat land and religious institutions further elevates the social sensitivity of the acquisition and necessitates careful consultation and mitigation.

Ownership patterns in Nanu Majra are predominantly joint and multiple-claimant holdings, with several khasras shared among extended families or large groups of co-owners. In such cases, compensation amounts will be divided among numerous stakeholders, which may reduce per-household financial resilience, especially where land constitutes the primary asset base.

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**Table 3.3 Detail of Proposed Khasra-wise Affected Families in Village Sohana**

S N.	Village	Hadbast No.	Khasra No.	Area to be acquired			Area as per Fard	Acquisition More than 50%	Remark
				K	-	M			
	<b>Sohana</b>	<b>035</b>							
1	Chuhad Singh s/o Chhitar singh, surinder kaur, Surjit kaur d/o Sarwan singh, karnail kaur w/o Babu Khan, Ajmer s/o Gurmukh singh, Sukhdev kaur w/o Pal singh		116//25	7	-	7	Same	Yes	Chahi
2			117//20	8	-	0	Same	Yes	Chahi
3			21/1	1	-	11	Same	Yes	Chahi
4			29	2	-	14	Same	Yes	Dairy Farm-Tubewell
5			128//5/1	5	-	2	Same	Yes	Chahi
6	Paramjeet s/o Kapur Singh, Balbeer Kaur w/o Sarbjeet Singh, Harmanjot s/o Baljit Singh		117//12/1	0	-	3	Same	Yes	Chahi
7			12/2	1	-	18	Same	Yes	Chahi
8			12/3	0	-	3	Same	Yes	Chahi
9			13/1	1	-	14	Same	Yes	Chahi
10			19	7	-	8	Same	Yes	Chahi
11			22/1	0	-	16	Same	Yes	Chahi
12			22/2/1	0	-	9	Same	Yes	Chahi
13	Sadhu, Jaswant, Balwant singh s/o Hajara singh		18/2	6	-	17	Same	Yes	Chahi
14			23/1	3	-	16	Same	Yes	Chahi
15	Harpreet kaur w/o Baldev singh s/o Partap singh		21/2	6	-	8	Same	Yes	Chahi
16			22/2	6	-	3	Same	Yes	Chahi
17			127//2/1	1	-	12	Same	Yes	Chahi
18			2/2/2	5	-	16	Same	Yes	Chahi
19	The Garib Niwaaaj co-operative house building society mohali		117//23/2	1	-	15	Same	Yes	Chahi
20			23/3	2	-	0	Same	Yes	Chahi
21	Naresh, Roshan lal, Inderpal, Sanjeev kumar s/o Basant Lal, Inderjeet, Lakha, Bhag singh s/o Amar singh		27/1	0	-	5	Same	Yes	Chahi
22			28/1/1	0	-	5	Same	Yes	Germumkin
23			28/2	0	-	11	Same	Yes	Germumkin
24	Harsimranjit s/o Jarnail singh, Jaspal s/o Sant singh, Harvinder s/o Sardara singh		30	0	-	14	Same	Yes	Chahi
25	Detail Missing		31Min	2	-	4		-	
26	Amanpreet kaur, Himjoti d/o Mahinder singh, Harjit kaur w/o Malkit Singh		32	1	-	11	3-15	No	Chahi
27	Temple Devi Bhagwati Raj Rajeshwari		34/1	1	-	0	Same	Yes	Germumkin
28	The Garib Niwaaaj co-operative house building society mohali, Radha Soami Satsang Sohana and others		126//11/1	4	-	12	Same	Yes	Germumkin
29	Parkash Kaur w/o Baldev singh s/o Norata Singh		19/2	0	-	19	Same	Yes	Chahi
30			22/1/1	0	-	18	Same	Yes	Chahi
31			26/2	0	-	1	Same	Yes	Chahi
32			27/2	1	-	6	Same	Yes	Chahi
33	Detail Missing		20	7	-	15	-	-	-
34	Sant, Beant s/o Dharam singh, Khushal, Gurmel, Maan singh s/o Kaka singh and many others		21/1	3	-	4	Same	Yes	Chahi
35			21/2	0	-	8	Same	Yes	Chahi
36			22/1/2	6	-	2	Same	Yes	Chahi
37			23/1	0	-	8	Same	Yes	Chahi
38			132//1/1	2	-	13	Same	Yes	Chahi
39			2/1/1	0	-	13	Same	Yes	Chahi
40	Detail Missing		126//21/3	4	-	8	-	-	
41	Sanjit s/o Jagjit singh, Lavleen kaur w/o Sanjit singh, Karanbir s/o Gurdev singh		127//1/1	5	-	15	Same	Yes	Chahi
42			1/2	1	-	13	Same	Yes	Chahi
43			10	7	-	8	Same	Yes	Chahi

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S N.	Village	Hadbast No.	Khasra No.	Area to be acquired		Area as per Fard K-M	Acquisition More than 50%	Remark	
				K	M				
	<b>Sohana</b>	<b>035</b>							
44	Paramjeet kaur w/o Randhir singh, Amritpal s/o Nirmal singh, Jagtar kaur w/o Nirmal singh		3	8	-	0	Same	Yes	Germumkin Khdaan
45	The Garib Niwaaj co-operative house building society mohali and others		4/1	4	-	0	Same	Yes	Germumkin Khdaan
46	Balwant s/o Hajara singh, Malkit kaur w/o Bahadar singh, Ravinder s/o Munni Lal, The Garib Niwaaj co-operative house building society mohali and others		4/2/2	3	-	18	Same	Yes	Germumkin
47			5/2/2	1	-	17	Same	Yes	Chahi
48			6/2/2	6	-	10	Same	Yes	Chahi
49	<b>GMADA</b>		6/1 min	0	-	12	Same	Yes	Chahi
50	Pritam s/o Sujan singh, Malkit kaur w/o Bahadar singh		7/1	4	-	0	Same	Yes	Chahi
51	The Garib Niwaaj co-operative house building society mohali		7/2	4	-	0	Same	Yes	Plot
52		14/1	2	-	0	Same	Yes	Plot	
53		14/2	6	-	0	Same	Yes	Plot	
54		15/2	0	-	16	Same	Yes	Plot	
55		16	8	-	0	Same	Yes	Plot	
56		17	8	-	0	Same	Yes	Plot	
57		13/2	7	-	0	Same	Yes	Plot	
58		18/1	7	-	0	Same	Yes	Plot	
59	Paramjeet Kaur w/o Randhir singh, The Garib Niwaaj co-operative house building society mohali and others		8	8	-	0	Same	Yes	Chahi
60	Ravi raj, Shivraj s/o Rajinder singh, Manjit s/o Ranjit singh and others		9	7	-	8	Same	Yes	Chahi
61		11	7	-	7	Same	Yes	Chahi	
62		12	7	-	7	Same	Yes	Chahi	
63		20/1	3	-	12	Same	Yes	Chahi	
64		20/2	0	-	2	Same	Yes	Chahi	
65	Baldev s/o Pirthi singh, Ratan kaur w/o Late. Hari chand, Amrik s/o Hari chand		13/1	1	-	0	Same	Yes	Chahi
66		18/2	1	-	0	Same	Yes	Chahi	
67		19	8	-	0	Same	Yes	Chahi	
68	20/4	4	-	0	Same	Yes	Chahi		
69	Dilbag s/o bachan singh, Balwant, Sadhu s/o Hajara singh and other		15/1	7	-	4	Same	Yes	Chahi
70	<b>GMADA</b>		20/3	0	-	6	Same	Yes	Germumkin
71	Harchand, Amrik, Kuldip s/o Gurdev singh and other		21	8	-	0	Same	Yes	Chahi
72		22	6	-	15	Same	Yes	Chahi	
73		23	8	-	0	Same	Yes	Chahi	
74		24	8	-	0	Same	Yes	Chahi	
75		26	1	-	5	Same	Yes	Germumkin chaa pukhta	
76		131//1/1	2	-	4	Same	Yes	Chahi	
77		3	7	-	7	Same	Yes	Germumkin chaa pukhta	
78		4/1	6	-	16	Same	Yes	Dairy Farm	
79	Sundarpreet Kaur w/o Sahibjeet singh, The Garib Niwaaj co-operative house building society mohali		127//25	8	-	0	Same	Yes	Plot
80			128//4	8	-	0	Same	Yes	Chahi

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S N.	Village	Hadbast No.	Khasra No.	Area to be acquired			Area as per Fard K-M	Acquisition More than 50%	Remark
				K	-	M			
	<b>Sohana</b>	<b>035</b>							
81	Pritam kaur w/o Gurdev singh s/o Kartar singh		5/2	2	-	18	Same	Yes	Chahi
82	Kiranbir s/o Gurdev singh s/o Kartar singh		6	8	-	0	Same	Yes	Chahi
83			7	8	-	0	Same	Yes	Chahi
84	Karnail, Surjit s/o Bakshish singh and others		8	7	-	10	Same	Yes	Chahi
85	Sher singh s/o Malkiyat singh, Gurjant, Lakhwinder s/o Sher singh, Jaswant, Jarnail, Ajaib singh s/o Jeet singh		13	2	-	13	Same	Yes	Chahi
86			15	8	-	0	5-0, 3-0	Yes	Chahi
87			17	5	-	2	Same	Yes	Chahi
88			24	0	-	19	Same	Yes	Chahi
89			25	7	-	14	Same	Yes	Chahi
90	Detail Missing		14	8	-	0	-	-	
91	Rakesh s/o Hans Raj and others		16	8	-	0	Same	Yes	Chahi
92	Amrik, Kuldeep s/o Gurdev singh and others		130//5	2	-	9	Same	Yes	Chahi
93	Jaspal singh s/o Ajmer singh		131//1/2	4	-	8	Same	Yes	Plot
94			2	8	-	0	Same	Yes	Plot
95	The Garib Niwaaj co-operative house building society mohali		4/2	0	-	11	Same	Yes	Chahi
96			5	7	-	7	Same	Yes	Chahi
97	Sher, Naib s/o Thakar singh, Khushal, Gurmel, Nirmal, Maan singh s/o Kaka singh, Kulwant kaur w/o Raghbir singh, Satbir Kaur w/o Harwinder Singh, Parwinder kaur w/o Daljinder kaur, Manjit singh s/o Raghbir singh, Kabir singh s/o Gurdayal singh		6/1/1	0	-	8	Same	Yes	Rasta
98			15/1	0	-	8	Same	Yes	Rasta
99			16/1	0	-	5	Same	Yes	Rasta
100			16/3	0	-	2	Same	Yes	Rasta
101			6/1/2	3	-	0	Same	Yes	Dairy Farm
102			6/2/1	0	-	12	Same	Yes	Chahi
103			15/2	7	-	12	Same	Yes	Tubewell-Chahi
104			16/2	3	-	4	Same	Yes	Dairy Farm
105			6/2/2	0	-	4	Same	Yes	Chahi
106			6/3	1	-	0	Same	Yes	Chahi
107			6/4	0	-	16	Same	Yes	Chahi
108			6/5	0	-	12	Same	Yes	Chahi
109			6/6	1	-	8	Same	Yes	Chahi
110			7/1	0	-	12	Same	Yes	Chahi
111			7/2	2	-	8	Same	Yes	Chahi
112		7/3	5	-	0	Same	Yes	Chahi	
113		12	0	-	15	Same	Yes	Chahi	
114		13	4	-	7	Same	Yes	Chahi	
115		8/1	4	-	4	Same	Yes	Chahi	
116		14	6	-	14	Same	Yes	Chahi	
117	Harjaspal s/o Joginder kaur d/o Kehar singh		8/2	3	-	16	Same	Yes	Chahi
118			9	7	-	9	Same	Yes	Chahi
119			10	1	-	16	Same	Yes	Chahi
120	Gurdayal singh, Harnek singh s/o Sadhu singh		132//1/2	4	-	13	Same	Yes	Yard
121			9	8	-	0	Same	Yes	Tubewell-Chahi
122			10	8	-	0	Same	Yes	Yard
123			11	8	-	0	Same	Yes	Yard

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S N.	Village	Hadbast No.	Khasra No.	Area to be acquired			Area as per Fard	Acquisition More than 50%	Remark
				K	-	M			
	<b>Sohana</b>	<b>035</b>							
124			12	5	-	14	8-0	Yes	Dairy Farm-Two Tubewell
125	<b>Buta Singh s/o Dalip Singh s/o Saun Singh (Nanu Majra)</b>		2/1/2	0	-	9	Same	Yes	Chahi
126			2/2	6	-	4	6-0-0-4	Yes	Tubewell-Chahi
127	<b>Detail Missing</b>		3	3	-	11	-	-	
128	<b>Satish, Jagdish, Sudesh, Ravinder, Mukesh s/o Ratan Lal and many others</b>		7/2	0	-	5	2-8	No	Chahi
129	<b>Sant Singh, Beant Singh s/o Dharam Singh s/o Dalip Singh</b>		8/1	0	-	14	1-8	Yes	Chahi
130			8/2	0	-	10	0-16	Yes	Chahi
131			8/3	0	-	15	1-0	Yes	Chahi
132			8/4	0	-	7	0-8	Yes	Chahi
133			8/5	2	-	9	2-12	Yes	Chahi
134			8/6	1	-	0	Same	Yes	Chahi
135			8/7	0	-	16	Same	Yes	Chahi
136			13 min	0	-	9	8-0	No	Chahi
137	<b>M/s Preet Land Promoters Pvt. Ltd. And Puda Bhawan</b>		19/1	0	-	3	Same	Yes	Germumkin Khdaan
138	<b>Kirpal Singh s/o Ajmer Singh s/o Basant Singh</b>		20	4	-	9	7-16	Yes	Chahi
<b>Sub-Total of Land in Sohana</b>				<b>935</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5</b>			

Source: PLRS and Field visit, December 2025

The khasra-wise assessment of Village Sohana, as presented in Table 3.3, indicates that the proposed land acquisition for the Sector-87 commercial development will result in substantial social impacts, though comparatively moderate in scale when assessed against Nanu Majra. The acquisition affects approximately 138 khasra numbers, involving a wide range of landowners including individual households, joint family holdings, cooperative housing societies, religious institutions, private developers, and public agencies such as GMADA. The spatial spread of affected khasras demonstrates that the impact is widely distributed across the village, rather than concentrated in a single pocket.

In terms of affected families, the acquisition is estimated to directly impact around 70–85 private landowning families and institutions, excluding parcels owned by GMADA and entries with missing ownership details. The ownership structure in Sohana is largely fragmented and multi-claimant in nature, with several khasras jointly held by multiple legal heirs or institutional entities. This pattern increases the complexity of compensation distribution and heightens the risk of economic vulnerability, particularly where land constitutes the primary household asset.

An analysis of impact severity shows that a very high proportion of landholdings are severely affected. More than 85% of the listed khasra numbers are marked as cases where over 50% of the recorded landholding is proposed to be acquired. This indicates that the majority of affected families will face substantial to near-total loss of land, rather than marginal acquisition. Only a limited number of parcels fall under the partially affected category, underscoring the high severity of land loss in the village.

From a land-use perspective, the social impact is particularly significant due to the dominance of productive and livelihood-supporting land categories. The majority of affected parcels are classified as Chahi (irrigated agricultural land), along with land supported by tubewells, orchard-related uses, and dairy farms. The acquisition of such land directly affects agricultural production, dairy-based livelihoods, and allied income sources, resulting in potential long-term livelihood disruption for affected households. The presence of tubewells and dairy infrastructure further intensifies the impact, as these represent fixed capital investments that are not easily replaceable.

In addition to agricultural land, the acquisition also affects non-agricultural and community-use land, including Gair Mumkin Khadaan (excavated land), Rasta (village access paths), Plots, Yards, religious structures, and cooperative housing society land. Although these parcels may not all support direct agricultural livelihoods, their acquisition has important social implications, including disruption of access, loss of community infrastructure, and impacts on institutional landholdings serving a wider population. The involvement of religious institutions and cooperative societies adds a layer of social sensitivity that necessitates careful consultation and mitigation.

A notable feature in Sohana is the inclusion of land parcels associated with dairy farms and tubewell-based agriculture, which suggests that impacts are not limited to land loss alone but also extend to livelihood systems dependent on livestock and water infrastructure. In such cases, land acquisition may result in secondary impacts, such as loss of cattle-related income, employment for hired labor, and disruption of local supply chains.

**Table 3.4 Detail of Proposed Khasra-wise Affected Families in Village Sambhalki**

S N.	Village	Hadbast No.	Khasra No.	Area to be acquired			Area as per Fard	Acquisition More than 50%	Remark
				K	-	M			
	Sambhalki	292							
1	Gurdhiyan s/o Bachan Singh, Varinder, Jagpreet s/o Jasmer Singh s/o Nagina Singh		2//14/1 min	1	-	12	4-0	No	Chahi
<b>Sub-Total of Land in Manak Majra</b>				<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>12</b>			

Source: PLRS and Field visit, December 2025

The acquisition in Sambhalki is confined to a single khasra parcel. The affected landholding belongs to a joint family. As per the revenue records, the total recorded area of the khasra is 4 Kanals, out of which 1 Kanal 12 Marla is proposed to be acquired. The acquisition therefore constitutes less than 50 percent of the total landholding, and accordingly, the affected family does not fall under the category of severely affected families as defined under Social Impact Assessment norms. The affected parcel is classified as Chahi (irrigated agricultural land). While the land is productive in nature, the limited extent of acquisition suggests that the residual landholding remains viable for continued agricultural use. Consequently, the acquisition is not expected to result in significant livelihood disruption or long-term economic insecurity for the affected household.

**Note:**

- All the affected khasra numbers in the four villages—Manak Majra, Nanu Majra, Sohana, and Sambhalki—are located outside the Lal Dora boundary (village Phirni). Consequently, the

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proposed land acquisition does not involve abadi land within the core habitation area of any of the affected villages.

### 3.2 Impact of Land Acquisition on Assets and Livelihood

The proposed land acquisition for the development of commercial infrastructure in Sector-87, Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar (Mohali) has resulted in varying degrees of impact on land-based assets, structures, and livelihoods across the four affected villages, namely Manak Majra, Nanu Majra, Sohana, and Sambhalki. The assessment of impacts has been carried out through stakeholders' consultations, transect walks, and detailed field visits conducted in December 2025. The findings indicate that the social impacts are predominantly livelihood-oriented, arising mainly from the loss of agricultural land and allied assets, rather than from physical displacement. A consolidated overview of asset and livelihood impacts is presented in Table 3.5, which highlights the extent of loss across villages.

**Table 3.5 Assets and Livelihood Impact of Land Acquisition on Affected Families**

Attributes	Manak Majra	Nanu Majra	Sohana	Sambhalki	Total
Baag	1	2	0	0	3
Fruit-Trees	12	38	18	0	68
Non- Fruit-Trees	20	65	80	0	165
House	1	3	12	0	16
Tubewell	1	12	6	0	19
Dairy Farm	6	0	0	0	6
Affected Families	5	18	25	1	49

Source: Stakeholders' Consultations and Field Visit, December 2025

**In Manak Majra**, the impact of land acquisition is relatively limited in scale but significant in nature. The acquisition affects one Baag (horticulture) land parcel, along with the loss of 12 fruit-bearing trees and 20 non-fruit trees, which contribute to supplementary agricultural income.

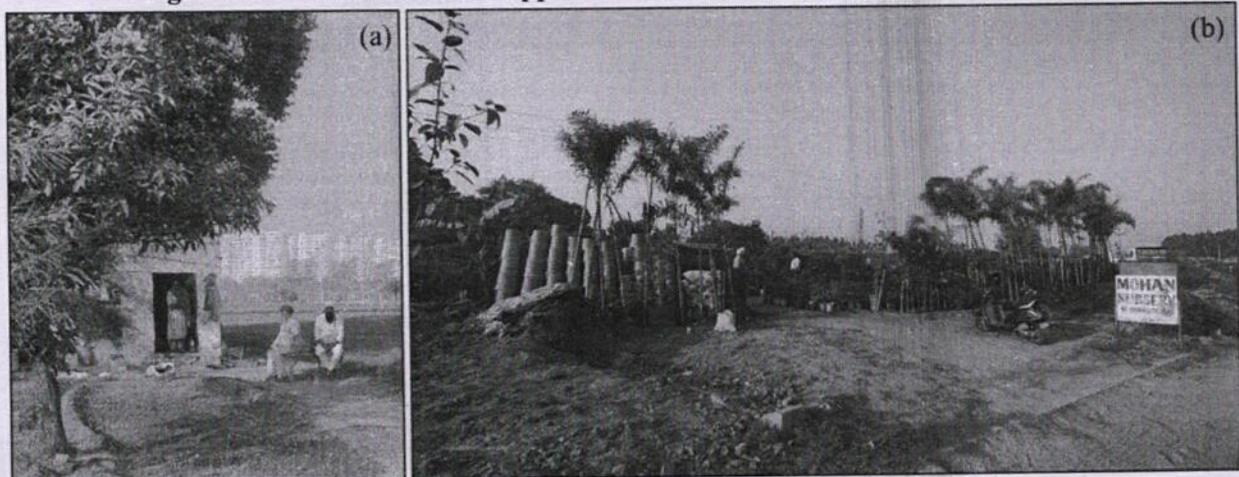
**Figure 3.1 Agricultural Land and Trees located in Affected Areas of Manak Majra**



Source: Transact Walk and Field Visit, December 2025

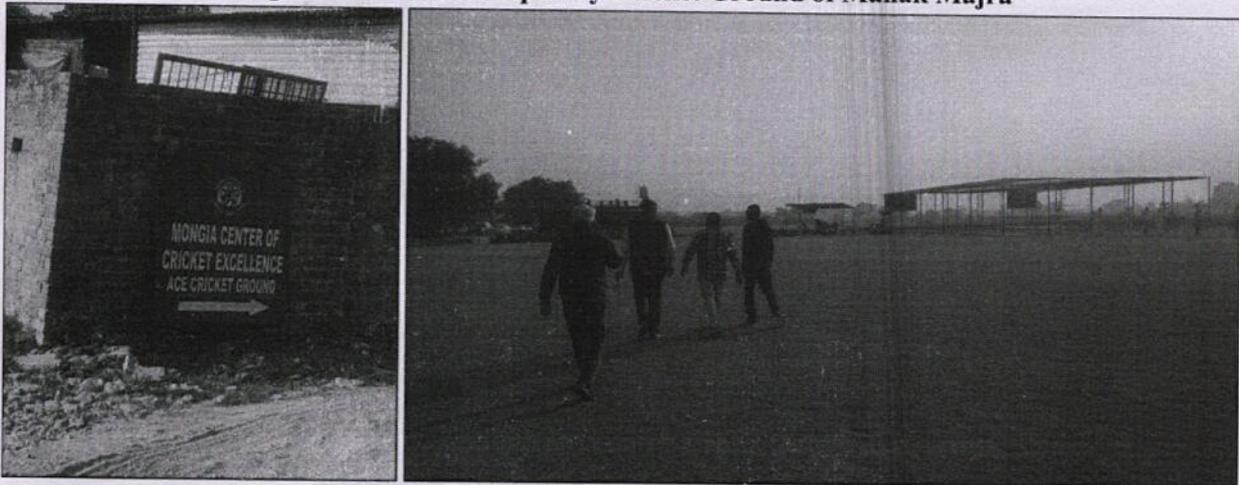
The acquisition also affects one residential structure and one tubewell, indicating localized impacts on both housing and irrigation infrastructure. Additionally, six dairy farms are affected, suggesting disruption to livestock-based livelihoods.

**Figure 3.2 Loss of Livelihood Opportunities of Affected Parties of Manak Majra**



Source: Transact Walk and Field Visit, December 2025

Figure 3.3 Loss of Temporary Cricket Ground of Manak Majra



Source: Transact Walk and Field Visit, December 2025

Overall, five families in Manak Majra are directly affected by the acquisition, most of whom are dependent on agriculture and allied activities.

In Nanu Majra, the scale of impact is considerably higher. The acquisition affects two Baag (horticulture) land parcels, along with a substantial loss of 38 mature fruit-bearing trees and 65 non-fruit trees, reflecting extensive removal of perennial vegetation.

Figure 3.4 Agricultural Land and Trees located in Affected Areas of Nanu Majra



Source: Transact Walk and Field Visit, December 2025

The loss of three residential structures and 12 tubewells highlights significant impacts on housing and irrigation systems, thereby affecting agricultural productivity.

Figure 3.5 Stakeholders' Consultation at Manak Majra and Nanu Majra



Source: Stakeholders' Consultations, December 2025

A total of 18 families are identified as affected in the village, many of whom face severe land loss and livelihood disruption due to the predominance of irrigated agricultural land.

**The impact in Sohana** is notable both in scale and diversity. While no Baag land is affected, the acquisition results in the loss of 18 fruit-bearing trees and as many as 80 non-fruit trees, indicating extensive vegetation clearance.

In contrast, **Sambhalki** experiences negligible impact from the proposed land acquisition. No horticultural land, trees, houses, tubewells, dairy farms, or other major assets are affected in the village. Accordingly, no families are identified as affected in Sambhalki, indicating that the acquisition in this village is minimal and does not result in any significant social or livelihood impact.

**Figure 3.6 Affected Agricultural Land and Trees at Sector-87, Sohana**



Source: Stakeholders' Consultations, December 2025

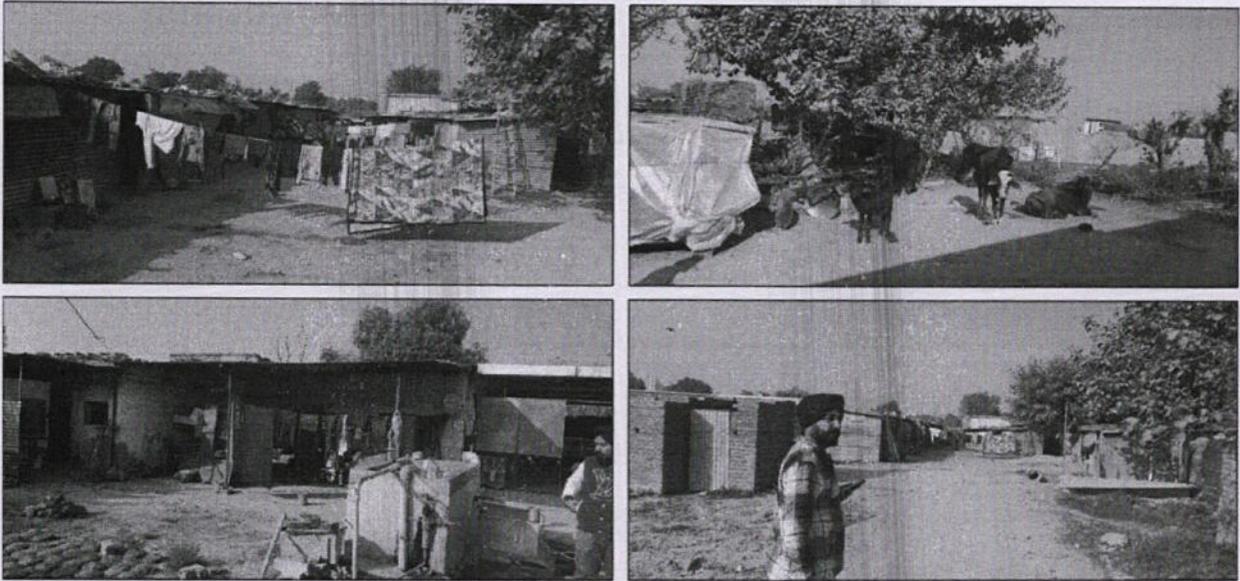
**Figure 3.7 Affected Assets- Cattle Sheds, Poultry Farm, Baag, Tubewell etc. at Sector-87, Sohana**



Source: Stakeholders' Consultations, December 2025

The most significant impact in Sohana is the loss of 12 residential structures, which represents the highest housing impact among all villages. Additionally, six tubewells are affected, leading to disruption of irrigation-dependent agriculture.

**Figure 3.8 Affected Houses at Sector-87, Sohana**



*Source: Stakeholders' Consultations, December 2025*

The acquisition impacts 25 families, making Sohana one of the most socially sensitive villages in terms of asset loss and livelihood implications in this project.

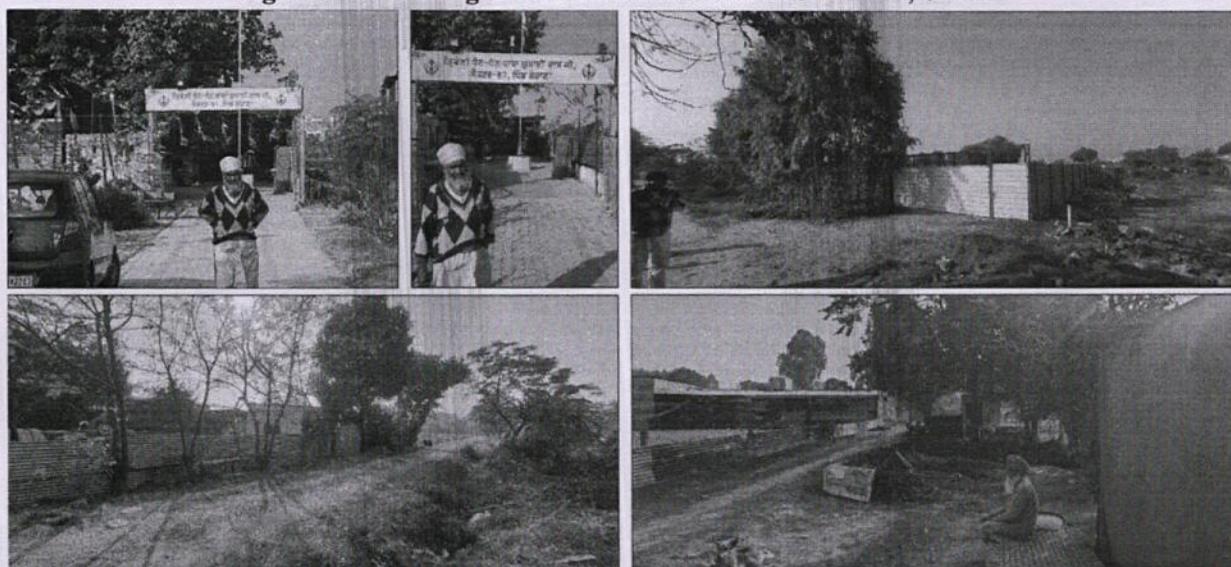
**Figure 3.9 Stakeholders' Consultations with Affected Families at Sohana**



*Source: Stakeholders' Consultations, December 2025*

Beside this, Gurudwara Singh Shahedan of Sohana (Gurudwara is located in Sector-88, out of the project) has their land in the list of proposed Khasra Number. The land is located near existing temporary cricket ground, in the centre of Sector-87. The Gurudwara Management Committee has requested that the Master Plan and related layout plans be revised so as to allow the committee to utilize its land for religious and charitable purposes. Specifically, the committee has expressed its intention to establish educational institutions such as a school and college, as well as a hospital, on its land in Sector-87, with the objective of providing welfare services to the poor and devotees.

**Figure 3.10 Existing Gurudwara and Rasta at Sector-87, Sohana**



Source: Stakeholders' Consultations, December 2025

Additionally, one Gurudwara of "Triveni Dhan-Dhan Baba Gosai Dass Ji" is located in the Sector-87. This is an old Gurudwara and local people have religious sentiments for this cultural site. During stakeholders' consultations, people have raised objections for acquisition of this institution.

Overall, the assessment indicates that the impacts of land acquisition are unevenly distributed across the project area. Nanu Majra and Sohana bear the maximum burden in terms of loss of trees, houses, tubewells, and affected families, while Manak Majra faces moderate impacts primarily related to agricultural and dairy-based livelihoods. Sambhalki, on the other hand, remains largely unaffected with only one affected family. The loss of productive assets such as trees, irrigation infrastructure, and dairy facilities underscores the need for adequate compensation, asset replacement support, and livelihood restoration measures as part of the Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP).

### 3.3 Demographic Profile of Area

S.A.S Nagar ranks 20<sup>th</sup> in area and 12<sup>th</sup> in population with contribution 3.6% of the total population of the State. Dera Bassi is the most populous and S.A.S Nagar is the least populous tehsil of the district. 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.

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% of the State. The sex ratio in the district (879) is lower than the state (895). It is ranked 16<sup>th</sup> among the districts of the state on this parameter. The child sex ratio in the district (841) is also lower than the state (846). It ranks 13<sup>th</sup> 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 3.6)

**Table 3.6 Comparative Study of Demographic Profile of Project Affected Villages**

Indicators		Punjab State	S.A.S. Nagar District	Manak Majra (39)	Nanu Majra (291)	Sohana (35)	Sambhalki (292)
<b>Population</b>	2011	27,743,338	994,628	1067	650	9306	<b>655</b>
<b>Household</b>		5,486,851	203,886	223	122	1,869	134
<b>Average HH Size</b>		5.1	4.9	<b>4.8</b>	<b>5.3</b>	5.0	4.9
<b>Sex Ratio</b>		895	879	836	<b>912</b>	891	840
<b>Child Sex Ratio</b>		---	---	<b>1264</b>	<b>1167</b>	829	911
<b>Population 0-6</b>		---	---	120	78	1090	86
<b>Literacy Rate</b>		75.84%	83.80%	79.94%	<b>89.69</b>	81.51%	81.37%
<b>Participation Rate (%)</b>		9,897,362	355,995	431	196	2,980	<b>205</b>
	<b>35.70%</b>	<b>35.80%</b>	<b>45.51%</b>	<b>34.27%</b>	<b>36.27%</b>	<b>36.03%</b>	
Main Workers (%)	8,450,936	316,236	410	190	2,644	140	
	85.39%	88.83%	95.13%	96.94%	88.72%	68.29%	
Marginal Workers (%)	1,446,426	39,759	21	6	336	65	
	14.61%	11.17%	4.87%	3.06%	11.28%	<b>31.71%</b>	
Cultivators (%)	1,934,511	40,867	93	<b>26</b>	77	21	
	19.55%	11.48%	<b>21.58%</b>	13.27%	2.58%	10.24%	
Agricultural Labourers (%)	1,588,455	21,791	3	28	166	0	
	16.05%	6.12%	0.70%	<b>14.29%</b>	5.57%	0.00%	
Household Industry (%)	385,960	13,501	7	13	56	0	
	3.90%	3.79%	1.62%	<b>6.63%</b>	2.12%	0.00%	
Other Workers (%)	5,988,436	279,836	328	129	2681	<b>184</b>	
	60.51%	78.61%	76.10%	65.82%	<b>89.97%</b>	<b>89.76%</b>	

Source: Census of India, 2011

In terms of population size, Sohana is the largest village in the study area with a population of 9,306 persons residing in 1,869 households, reflecting its semi-urban character and higher density of settlement. The remaining villages—Manak Majra (1,067 persons), Nanu Majra (650 persons), and Sambhalki (655 persons)—are relatively smaller and retain a more rural demographic structure. The average household size ranges from 4.8 to 5.3 persons, indicating predominance of nuclear to semi-joint family systems, with Nanu Majra recording the highest average household size (5.3).

The sex ratio across the villages ranges between 836 and 912 females per 1,000 males, which is lower than the national average and indicates a degree of gender imbalance. Nanu Majra records the highest sex ratio (912), while Manak Majra (836) and Sambhalki (840) show relatively lower values. The child sex ratio presents a mixed picture. Manak Majra (1,264) and Nanu Majra (1,167) record unusually high child sex ratios, while Sohana (829) and Sambhalki (911) reflect lower ratios, pointing towards potential gender-related social concerns in certain villages.

Literacy levels in the study area are relatively high, ranging from 79.94% to 89.69%, which is above the national average as per Census 2011. Nanu Majra records the highest literacy rate (89.69%), followed by Sohana (81.51%), Sambhalki (81.37%), and Manak Majra (79.94%). The generally high literacy levels suggest better access to education and a workforce capable of adapting to non-agricultural and service-sector employment, particularly in the context of rapid urbanization.

Overall, the demographic profile indicates that while the villages differ significantly in size and density, they share common characteristics such as moderate household size, relatively high literacy rates, and transitional demographic patterns influenced by urban expansion. These factors are important for understanding the social context of land acquisition

### **3.4 Socio-economic Profile of Area**

The socio-economic profile of the project area has been prepared to understand the social composition, economic structure, and vulnerability levels of the population residing in the affected villages. This assessment provides the baseline against which the potential impacts of land acquisition and subsequent development are evaluated. Indian society is traditionally stratified along social and economic categories, with caste continuing to play an important role in determining access to resources, livelihood opportunities, and social security. Certain social groups, particularly Scheduled Castes (SCs), are recognized as socially and economically vulnerable and therefore require special consideration under the provisions of the Act, 2013. An assessment of the social category composition of the affected villages is therefore essential to ensure that project planning and mitigation measures are inclusive and equitable.

In parallel, an understanding of the economic profile of the villages—including WFPR, nature of employment, dependence on agriculture and non-agricultural sectors, and stability of livelihoods—is necessary to assess how land acquisition may influence income security and employment patterns. The socio-economic analysis is based on a combination of secondary data from the Census of India, 2011, and primary data collected through household surveys, stakeholder consultations, and field investigations conducted as part of the SIA. While Census data provides an official demographic and occupational baseline, it is acknowledged that the data is dated. Accordingly, emphasis has been placed on primary survey findings to capture current livelihood trends, employment patterns, and the transformation of the villages due to ongoing urbanization and development.

#### **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. None of the village have any Schedule Tribe (ST) population. Table 3.7 presents the distribution of Scheduled Caste (SC) population across the four study villages—Manak Majra, Nanu Majra, Sohana, and Sambhalki—based on Census of India, 2011 data. The analysis indicates variation in the proportion of SC population across villages, with SC communities forming a significant demographic group in most of the affected areas.

Sambhalki records the highest proportion of SC population, with 27.79% of its total population belonging to SC communities, followed by Manak Majra at 25.40%. Sohana, despite having a large absolute SC population (2,050 persons), shows a comparatively lower proportional share (22.03%) due to its larger overall population. In contrast, Nanu Majra reports no Scheduled Caste population, indicating an absence of SC households in the village.

**Table 3.7 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
Manak Majra	1,067	271	25.40%	145	53.51%	126	46.49%
Nanu Majra	650	0	-	0	-	0	-
Sohana	9306	2050	22.03%	1084	52.88%	966	47.12%
Sambhalki	655	182	27.79%	96	52.75%	86	47.25%

Source: Census of India, 2011

The gender composition of the SC population across villages shows a balanced distribution, with males constituting approximately 52–54% and females 46–48%, reflecting near gender parity within SC communities. The relatively high share of SC population in Manak Majra, Sohana, and Sambhalki suggests the presence of socially vulnerable groups in the project area, underscoring the need for inclusive consultation, targeted safeguards, and livelihood support measures under the Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP), particularly where land acquisition may indirectly affect employment opportunities for SC households.

### 3.3.2. Economic Profile

This highlights the economics of the project villages and the persons affected by the land acquisition. As per Census 2011 data, the Work Participation Rate (WPR) across the four villages ranges between 34.27% and 45.51%, which is broadly comparable to the district average of 35.80% and higher than the state average of 35.70%. Manak Majra exhibits the highest participation rate (45.51%), indicating greater engagement of the population in economic activities. Nanu Majra shows a relatively lower participation rate (34.27%), while Sohana (36.27%) and Sambhalki (36.03%) are closely aligned with district and state trends. This suggests that the majority of households in the project area are economically active, and any disruption to livelihood sources may have direct income implications.

A significant proportion of the workforce in Manak Majra (95.13%), Nanu Majra (96.94%), and Sohana (88.72%) falls under the category of main workers, indicating relatively stable and sustained employment. These figures are higher than both the district (88.83%) and state (85.39%) averages. In contrast, Sambhalki shows a lower proportion of main workers (68.29%) and a comparatively high share of marginal workers (31.71%), suggesting greater employment insecurity and seasonal dependence. The low percentage of marginal workers in Manak Majra and Nanu Majra indicates relatively stable livelihood patterns, but also implies that loss of land may directly affect regular income sources, rather than supplementary or seasonal activities.

As per Census of India –2011, agriculture plays an important role in the village economies, though the degree of dependence varies. Manak Majra (21.58%) has a higher proportion of cultivators than both the district (11.48%) and state (19.55%) averages, highlighting strong reliance on land-based livelihoods. Nanu Majra (13.27%) and Sambhalki (10.24%) show moderate dependence on cultivation, while Sohana (2.58%) exhibits very low cultivator participation, reflecting its more

urbanized and diversified economic base. The share of agricultural labourers is relatively low across most villages, except in Nanu Majra (14.29%), where dependence on wage-based agricultural employment is notable. This indicates that land acquisition in Nanu Majra may affect not only landowners but also landless and semi-landless agricultural workers, increasing vulnerability among economically weaker groups.

In contrast, the proportion of other workers (non-agricultural sectors) is high in all villages, particularly in Sohana (89.97%) and Sambhalki (89.76%), exceeding both district and state averages. This reflects growing engagement in service, trade, construction, and informal urban employment, consistent with the peri-urban character of the project area.

The project area lies within the rapidly urbanizing peri-urban belt of S.A.S. Nagar (Mohali), where traditional rural livelihoods coexist with emerging urban and service-sector employment. Since the data analysis of last recorded census is too old, the data has been collected through primary survey of project affected persons and families and same has been analysed to establish the socio-economic 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. At present, the urbanization is taking place in the project affected villages very rapidly. Except the *Abadi* area, the revenue area of all the four village is growing as planned sectors. Luxurious housing plots, buildings and apartments are being constructed speedily. As a result, the economic structure of the villages reflects a transitional character, shifting from agrarian dependence towards diversified non-agricultural activities. Thus, there will be minimal or no impact on socio-economic profile of affected villages.

### **3.5 Conclusion**

Based on the detailed field investigations, stakeholder consultations, and analysis of secondary and primary data, the Social Impact Assessment arrives at the following conclusions:

- The project affected area exhibits a mixed rural–peri-urban character, where agriculture continues to play an important role alongside rapidly expanding urban, commercial, and non-agricultural activities driven by planned development.
- The impacts of land acquisition are predominantly livelihood-oriented, arising mainly from the loss of agricultural land and allied assets such as trees (fruit and non-fruit), tubewells, dairy units, cattle sheds, horticulture nurseries, and baag land, rather than from large-scale physical displacement. Adequate and timely compensation must be ensured in accordance with the provisions of the RFTLARR Act, 2013 and applicable State Rules.
- Although a limited number of families (approximately 16 households) are residing on some identified khasra numbers in scattered locations and are engaged in primary and tertiary livelihood activities, stakeholder consultations indicate that none of the affected households oppose the development of Sector-87. All such households have expressed willingness to participate in the Land Pooling Scheme. Accordingly, the notified area does not necessitate preparation of a separate Rehabilitation and Resettlement Plan.

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- Demographic and economic analysis reflects moderate household sizes, relatively high literacy levels, and a predominance of main workers, indicating a population capable of livelihood adaptation, particularly towards secondary and tertiary sector employment. This trend is consistent with the transitional economic character of the project area resulting from rapid urbanization.
- A private association currently operates a temporary cricket ground on vacant land within the sector-87. As all village *abadi* areas fall within planned sectors with access to playgrounds and sports facilities, the removal of this temporary facility is not expected to result in adverse social impact. The planned development of Sector-87 is envisaged to include adequate recreational and open spaces catering to both active and passive uses.
- The proposed acquisition includes land belonging to Gurudwara Singh Shaheda, Sohana and an Gurudwara of “Triveni Dhan-Dhan Baba Gosai Dass Ji”, an old religious institution of significant cultural and heritage value. Given the high social sensitivity associated with religious land, the SIA team does not recommend acquisition of the core cultural and heritage site of Gurudwara Triveni Dhan-Dhan Baba Gosai Dass Ji. However, any acquisition of vacant land of Gurudwara Singh Shaheda, if unavoidable, should be undertaken only with the informed consent and satisfaction of the concerned community, and with due consideration by the Government.
- All affected land parcels are located outside the Lal Dora boundary, and therefore no displacement from village *abadi* areas is anticipated, significantly reducing resettlement-related impacts.
- Overall, while the proposed land acquisition results in localized and village-specific livelihood impacts, the broader socio-economic context indicates that the area is already undergoing a structural transition towards urban land use. With appropriate compensation, asset replacement, and livelihood restoration measures under the Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP), the project is unlikely to result in long-term adverse socio-economic impacts.
- The proposed project offers substantial public and economic benefits, which significantly outweigh the limited and manageable social impacts, as assessed through a careful examination of both positive and negative cost-benefit parameters.
- Stakeholder consultations reveal that the community has no objection to land acquisition for the project, except with respect to the identified cultural and religious site, underscoring broad public acceptance of the project.
- No viable alternative site exists for the proposed development, as the project aligns with the statutory Master Plan of S.A.S. Nagar (LPA), which identifies Sector-87 as a Central Business District essential for planned urban growth.

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## **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 Master Plan provided by acquiring body;
- ❖ 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 with the S.A.S. Nagar Master Plan;
- ❖ Land – land measuring 201.7813 acres has been proposed to be acquired. This land will be acquired according to provisions of Land Acquisition Rehabilitation & Resettlement Act 2013 for the setting up of commercial infrastructure in Sector-87. 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 sector 87 has been classified as –

- I. Impact during Pre- construction stage
- II. Impact during Construction Stage
- III. Impact During Operation stage

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

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**Table 4.1 Assessment of Social Impacts at Different Phases of Project**

Sr. No.	Pre-Construction Stage	Construction Stage	Operation Stage
1	Acquisition of agricultural land leading to loss of cultivated area across Manak Majra, Nanu Majra, and Sohana.	Temporary disturbance due to site clearance, earthwork, and construction activities.	Planned development of commercial infrastructure and organized urban land use as per Master Plan.
2	Loss of <b>individual land-based assets</b> including Baag (3), fruit trees (68), non-fruit trees (165), tubewells (19), and residential structures (16), affecting <b>48 families</b> .	Removal of remaining temporary assets and structures during construction period.	Compensation and asset replacement enabling transition of affected families towards non-agricultural livelihoods.
3	Livelihood impacts on agriculture- and dairy-dependent households due to loss of productive land and irrigation infrastructure.	Short-term employment opportunities for local population (skilled and unskilled labour).	Long-term employment generation in commercial, service, retail, and allied sectors.
4	<b>Impact on Cultural Site:</b> Inclusion of land belonging to Gurudwara Singh Shahedan, and existing Gurudwara (religious site), involving high sentiments of community.	No direct construction impact anticipated on the core religious structure, subject to planning safeguards.	Preservation of cultural & religious harmony through exclusion of core religious buildings from acquisition and integration with surrounding development. Sector-87 can be developed with a cultural theme of Sikh heritage.
5	<b>Loss of Temporary Cricket Ground</b> operating on vacant land, affecting informal recreational use by local youth.	Temporary unavailability of open land for informal sports activities during construction phase.	Provision of planned parks, open spaces, and recreational facilities within Sector-87, offsetting loss of temporary ground.
6	Psychological stress and uncertainty among affected families regarding compensation, land pooling, and livelihood transition.	Increased dust, noise, and traffic movement affecting nearby areas temporarily.	Improved quality of life through planned infrastructure, better connectivity, and civic amenities.
7	No displacement from village abadi areas, as all affected land parcels lie outside Lal Dora boundary.	Improved inter-sector and intra-sector road connectivity following grid-iron planning pattern.	Strengthening of CBD and overall economic growth of S.A.S. Nagar.

Source: Assessment based on field visits, transect walks, asset inventory, stakeholder consultations, and Master Plan provisions, December 2025.

During the pre-construction stage, the key social impacts arise from the acquisition of agricultural land in Manak Majra, Nanu Majra, and Sohana, resulting in the loss of cultivated land and associated assets such as Baag, fruit and non-fruit trees, tubewells, dairy infrastructure, and a limited number of residential structures, affecting 48 families. These impacts are primarily livelihood-oriented, as agriculture and dairy activities form important income sources, while no large-scale physical displacement is involved. The acquisition of vacant land of Gurudwara Singh Shahedan, if unavoidable for planning continuity, should be undertaken only with the informed consent and satisfaction of the concerned community, and with special safeguards. The inclusion of existing Gurudwara (Triveni Dhan-Dhan Baba Gosai Dass Ji) at Sector-87 is an old religious institution, adds high social sensitivity and requires special safeguards. The closure of a temporary cricket ground on

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vacant land also affects informal recreation. This stage is marked by uncertainty and psychological stress among affected families related to compensation, land pooling, and livelihood transition.

The construction stage is associated with temporary and manageable impacts, including dust, noise, traffic movement, and short-term access restrictions due to site clearance and construction activities. While remaining temporary assets are removed, this phase also creates short-term employment opportunities for local skilled and unskilled workers, partially offsetting livelihood losses. Planned road development following a grid-iron pattern improves connectivity. With appropriate planning controls, no adverse impact on the core structure of the Gurudwara is anticipated, ensuring continuity of religious activities and community harmony.

The operational stage is expected to generate significant long-term socio-economic benefits. The planned development of Sector-87 as a CBD will strengthen organized development, generate employment in commercial and service sectors, and improve infrastructure, connectivity, and civic amenities. Compensation and asset replacement measures are expected to support the transition of affected families towards non-agricultural livelihoods. Planned parks and recreational spaces will offset the loss of the temporary cricket ground. The exclusion of the core Gurudwara buildings and possible cultural integration will help preserve local heritage.

Overall, the analysis indicates that the project involves limited and localized social impacts during the initial stages, with no displacement from village abadi areas, as all land parcels lie outside the Lal Dora boundary. Although sixteen families currently reside on the proposed land and several landowners derive direct or indirect livelihoods from it, none have opposed the project due to the broader public benefits. The development of the CBD is expected to create substantial employment, boost the local and regional economy, serve the tri-city and GMADA region, and ensure implementation of the statutory Master Plan. With effective compensation and livelihood restoration measures under the Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP), the project is unlikely to result in long-term adverse social impacts and is expected to deliver net positive outcomes for the region.

**Table 4.2 Anticipated Impacts in Study Area**

Impact	Positive	Negative	No Impact
<b>Level of Income</b>	✓ Long-term increase due to employment in commercial, service, and allied sectors	Short-term loss of farm-based income for affected families	—
<b>Level of Livelihood</b>	✓ Diversification towards non-agricultural livelihoods and urban employment	Temporary disruption to agriculture and dairy-based livelihoods	—
<b>Safety &amp; Security of People</b>	✓ Improved safety through planned infrastructure, roads, lighting, and surveillance	Temporary risks due to construction activities and traffic	—
<b>Disruption in Local Economic Activities</b>	✓ Long-term boost to local and regional economy	Short-term disruption during land acquisition and construction	—

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Impact	Positive	Negative	No Impact
<b>Obstruction in Family Collaboration</b>	—	Minor and temporary stress within families due to livelihood transition	✓
<b>Impoverishment Risks</b>	✓ Reduced in long term through compensation and livelihood restoration	Risk exists if compensation and transition support are delayed	—
<b>Women's Standard of Living</b>	✓ Improved access to employment, services, and urban amenities	Temporary livelihood stress in agriculture-dependent households	—
<b>Natural Resources (Soil, Air, Water, Forests)</b>	✓ Planned development with regulated land use and infrastructure	Temporary dust, noise, and soil disturbance during construction	—
<b>Common Property</b>	✓ Creation of planned parks, roads, and civic amenities	—	—
<b>Health</b>	✓ Better access to healthcare facilities and improved living environment	Short-term exposure to dust and noise during construction	—
<b>Education</b>	✓ Improved access to schools, institutions, and skill opportunities	—	✓
<b>Stress of Dislocation</b>	—	Temporary psychological stress due to land acquisition and livelihood shift	✓ (No physical displacement from abadi areas)
<b>Violence against Women</b>	—	—	✓ No such impact anticipated

Source: Social Impact Assessment based on field visits, stakeholder consultations, and project analysis, December 2025.

These calculations are drawn by calculating the majority of responses given by respondents during survey stage. Many of the landowner claims that their livelihood will get affect thus, adequate compensation must be given to the genuine parties. As mentioned in above table, 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 no impact after the acquisition of land. There will be no impacts on 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	<b>Land</b>	Negative (short-term), Positive (long-term)	Acquisition of agricultural land results in loss of cultivated area; however, planned development as CBD enables optimal urban land use and long-term economic benefits.

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Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar

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S.N.	Impact	Nature of Impact	Reasons
2	<b>Livelihood &amp; Income</b>	Negative (short-term), Positive (long-term)	Temporary loss of agriculture- and dairy-based livelihoods due to land acquisition; long-term livelihood diversification and employment generation in commercial and service sectors.
3	<b>Physical Resources</b>	Negative (temporary)	Temporary impacts on soil, air quality, and noise levels during construction activities such as earthwork and vehicular movement.
4	<b>Private Assets</b>	Negative	Loss of private assets including Baag, fruit and non-fruit trees, tubewells, dairy infrastructure, and limited residential structures affecting identified families.
5	<b>Public Services &amp; Utilities</b>	Positive	Development of planned infrastructure, improved road connectivity, drainage, water supply, electricity, and civic amenities under the Master Plan.
6	<b>Health</b>	Negative (temporary), Positive (long-term)	Short-term health impacts due to dust and noise during construction; long-term improvement due to better urban services, access to healthcare, and improved living environment.
7	<b>Cultural &amp; Social Cohesion</b>	Sensitive / Mixed	Inclusion of land belonging to Gurudwara Singh Shahida involves high cultural sensitivity; exclusion of core religious site (existing Gurudwara – Triveni Dhan-Dhan Baba Gosai Dass Ji) and community consultation helps maintain social harmony.
8	<b>Gender Based Impacts</b>	Neutral to Positive	No adverse gender-specific impacts anticipated; improved access to employment, services, and safer urban spaces expected to enhance women's quality of life in the long term.

Source: SIA based on field visits, stakeholder consultations, and analysis of project impacts, December 2025.

### 4.3 Findings of Social Impacts and Mitigation Measures

In the absence of a detailed project proposal or feasibility report—covering aspects such as project phasing, capital cost, detailed design features, infrastructure components, workforce requirements (temporary and permanent), production targets, and risk assessment—a comprehensive quantitative social cost-benefit analysis could not be undertaken at this stage. Consequently, precise monetization of social costs arising from land acquisition is constrained.

However, the SIA has relied on primary data collected through stakeholder consultations, household interactions, transect walks, and field observations, supplemented by secondary information and planning provisions of the Master Plan. Based on these inputs, the social impacts have been assessed qualitatively by weighing the anticipated project benefits against the localized and short-term adverse impacts associated with the acquisition of land for setting up commercial infrastructure in Sector-87.

The assessment indicates that while the project entails certain livelihood-related impacts during the pre-construction and construction phases, it is expected to generate substantial long-term socio-

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economic benefits for the project influence area as well as the wider GMADA and tri-city region. The key anticipated benefits of the project include:

- ✓ Enhanced safety and security through planned urban design, improved road networks, lighting, and surveillance.
- ✓ Improved return on land and asset value, owing to conversion of underutilized agricultural land into high-value commercial and urban uses.
- ✓ Efficient utilization of urban services and infrastructure, aligned with statutory planning norms.
- ✓ Extended asset life and better maintenance, resulting from organized development and regulated land use.
- ✓ Promotion of sustainable living, supported by planned open spaces, civic amenities, and integrated infrastructure.

During individual and village-level consultations, stakeholders primarily raised concerns related to loss of livelihood, compensation for land and assets, protection of cultural properties, and clarity on land pooling options. These issues were examined in detail through field verification and consultations with affected families and institutions. Based on this process, the nature of impacts—both positive and negative—has been identified and summarized in *Table 4.4* –

**Table 4.4 Analysis of Various Possible Social Impacts**

Positive Impacts	Negative Impacts	Remarks
Planned development of Sector-87 as a CBD/ City-Centre in accordance with the statutory Master Plan	Loss of agricultural land in Manak Majra, Nanu Majra, and Sohana	Land is acquired for a public purpose; impacts are largely livelihood-oriented
Long-term employment generation in commercial, service, retail, and allied sectors	Short-term loss of agriculture- and dairy-based livelihoods	Livelihood restoration and diversification expected through SIMP
Increase in overall income levels and economic opportunities in the project influence area	Temporary income disruption for affected families	Adequate compensation and land pooling options to mitigate impacts
Improved urban infrastructure, roads, drainage, utilities, and civic amenities	Temporary disturbances due to dust, noise, and construction traffic	Construction-phase impacts are temporary and manageable
Better connectivity and integrated development with surrounding sectors of S.A.S. Nagar	Psychological stress and uncertainty during land acquisition phase	Addressed through consultations, transparency, and timely compensation
Creation of organized open spaces, parks, and recreational facilities	Loss of a temporary cricket ground on vacant land	Loss offset by planned recreational facilities in Sector-87
Enhanced access to education, healthcare, and urban services	Short-term pressure on local services during construction	Long-term service availability improves post-development
Preservation of social harmony through exclusion of core Gurudwara building/ site	Social sensitivity related to acquisition of religious land	Special safeguards and community consent recommended

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Positive Impacts	Negative Impacts	Remarks
Identified 16 houses are scattered and located outside abadi areas of villages.	Limited loss of housing falling in proposed acquisition	No Rehabilitation & Resettlement Plan required
Urban and regional economic growth benefiting tricity & GMADA region	Localized and village-specific impacts during initial phases	Net positive impact when benefits are weighed against costs

Source: Assessment based upon field visit and stakeholder consultation, December 2025.

The above analysis reflects the majority opinion expressed by stakeholders during consultations, wherein most respondents acknowledged the long-term public benefits of the project. Stakeholders generally perceived improvements in safety, infrastructure, and employment prospects following the development of Sector-87. Importantly, it was noted that no significant adverse impacts are anticipated on local economic activities, family cohesion, education, common property resources, local governance structures, or women's safety, except for concerns related to the cultural site.

Based on the identified impacts, a set of targeted mitigation measures has been formulated to minimize adverse effects and enhance positive outcomes. These measures, aligned with the provisions of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013, and the objectives of the Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP), are presented in **Table 4.5**.

**Table 4.5 Proposed Mitigation Measures**

S.N.	Type of Impact	Status	Proposed Mitigation Measure
1	Loss of Land	Adverse (unavoidable)	Provide fair compensation as per RFCTLARR Act, 2013 and State Rules; offer land pooling options and timely payment to affected landowners.
2	Loss of Built-up Property / Structures	Adverse (limited)	Compensation at replacement cost; advance notice and support for relocation of movable assets.
3	Loss of Productive Assets	Adverse	Compensation for tubewells, dairy units, cattle sheds, and horticulture assets at market/replacement value; support for asset re-establishment where feasible.
4	Loss of Trees	Adverse	Compensation as per Horticulture/Forest Department rates; compensatory plantation within Sector-87.
5	Loss of Livelihood	Adverse (short-term)	Livelihood restoration measures including skill training, construction-stage employment preference, and alternative income support
6	Loss of Public Utility Lines	Temporary	Relocation or restoration of affected utility lines (water, electricity, irrigation channels) prior to construction to ensure continuity of services.
7	Loss of Common Property Resources	Adverse (limited)	Replacement of affected CPRs with facilities such as parks, open spaces, and community facilities within the project area.
8	Loss of Access to Civic Services and Common Property Resources	Temporary	Ensure alternate access routes during construction; phased construction to minimize disruption; timely restoration of access post-construction.
9	Loss of Cultural Properties	Sensitive	Prohibit inclusion of core Gurudwara religious buildings and complex; Restrict acquisition of vacant land of Gurudwara Singh Shahedan and acquisition only with community consent.
10	Displacement of Vulnerable Groups	Minimal / Nil	No physical displacement expected; targeted support for SC and vulnerable households if indirectly affected.

Source: Assessment based upon field visit and stakeholder consultation, December 2025.

#### **4.4 Alternatives Considered**

As per the information provided by the requiring body and verified by the Social Impact Assessment (SIA) team through field visits and review of planning documents, the proposed location for development in Sector-87, S.A.S. Nagar (Mohali) represents the most suitable and feasible option for the intended project. The selection of the site is a direct outcome of the statutory planning framework and the long-term development vision of the city.

The proposed project forms part of the Planned Development strategy envisaged under the S.A.S. Nagar Master Plan, notified under The Punjab Regional and Town Planning and Development Act, 1995. As per the Master Plan provisions, the entire Sector-87 has been earmarked as a Central Business District (CBD). The location of the sector at the geographical centre of S.A.S. Nagar makes it strategically suitable to function as the commercial and economic core of the city. Upon completion, the CBD is expected to serve not only S.A.S. Nagar but also the wider tri-city area (Chandigarh, Panchkula, and Mohali) and the broader GMADA region.

While other commercial hubs and CBDs exist within a radius of approximately 20 km, the proposed CBD in Sector-87 has been specifically planned to meet the internal growth requirements of S.A.S. Nagar and to balance regional development. Relocating the project to an alternative site would undermine the statutory Master Plan objectives and disrupt the planned spatial structure of the city. Moreover, no other land parcel of comparable size, centrality, and planning designation is available within the city limits for such a large-scale, integrated commercial development.

Additionally, the Master Plan explicitly restricts residential development in areas earmarked for CBD use, including Sector-87. Any deviation from this land-use allocation would require a major amendment to the Master Plan and could adversely affect the overall urban form and functionality of the city. Given that Sector-87 is envisioned as the “heart of the city”, its development as a CBD is essential for achieving the planned urban, economic, and infrastructural objectives.

In view of the above considerations—statutory land-use designation, central location, absence of suitable alternative land parcels, and the broader public purpose of planned urban development—the SIA concludes that no viable alternative site exists for the proposed project, and therefore, no alternative can be considered in the case of this planned development.

#### **4.5 Recommendations on Acquisition**

The proposed project is fundamentally aimed at achieving planned urban development through the implementation of the statutory S.A.S. Nagar Master Plan. As the identified land is earmarked for the development of a Central Business District (CBD) at the city centre, acquisition of the land is inevitable and essential for the realization of the project objectives. The development of the CBD is expected to act as a catalyst for integrated regional growth, strengthening the economic, commercial, and institutional profile of S.A.S. Nagar as well as the wider GMADA and tri-city region.

SIA indicates that the proposed land acquisition does not result in any large-scale or irreversible adverse social impacts on the community. While certain families will experience loss of agricultural land, residential structures, and allied assets, these impacts are localized and manageable through

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appropriate mitigation measures. In contrast, the project is expected to deliver substantial long-term public benefits, including the creation of world-class commercial infrastructure, generation of diverse employment opportunities, enhancement of land values, and economic upliftment of the region.

A key consideration arising from the SIA relates to the Gurudwara, a religious institution of significant cultural, social, and heritage value. The acquisition of religious land carries community sentiment. In view of this, the SIA team does not recommend acquisition of the core cultural structures of the Gurudwara. It is recommended that the Master Plan and layout plans be suitably revised, wherever feasible, to exclude the core religious site and allow the Gurudwara management to continue religious, educational, and charitable activities. Any acquisition of vacant land, if unavoidable for planning continuity, should be undertaken only with the informed consent and satisfaction of the concerned community, and with special safeguards.

The SIA has been undertaken to comprehensively assess the depth and nature of social impacts arising from land acquisition and to formulate appropriate mitigation and management measures. The study emphasizes strict adherence to the provisions of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013, ensuring fairness, transparency, and protection of the rights of affected persons. Adequate compensation, asset replacement, and livelihood restoration measures must be ensured to minimize adverse impacts and facilitate a smooth transition for affected families.

Based on the overall assessment, it is concluded that the potential social and economic benefits of the project significantly outweigh the associated social costs, provided that sensitive issues—particularly those related to cultural and religious properties—are addressed with due care. Accordingly, the land acquisition for the proposed development of the planned CBD in Sector-87, as per the approved S.A.S. Nagar Master Plan (LPA), is recommended to proceed. It is further advised that the acquiring authority ensure timely and fair compensation, effective stakeholder engagement, protection of cultural heritage, and diligent implementation of mitigation measures to promote inclusive, sustainable, and socially harmonious development.

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## **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**

The Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP) has been prepared to systematically address and manage the social impacts arising from the acquisition of land for the development of commercial infrastructure in Sector-87, S.A.S. Nagar (Mohali), in accordance with the provisions of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RFCTLARR) Act, 2013 and the approved S.A.S. Nagar Master Plan.

The SIMP provides a structured framework of mitigation, compensation, enhancement, monitoring, and institutional measures to be implemented during the pre-construction, construction, and operational phases of the project.

The core objective of the SIMP is to:

- ✓ Avoid or minimize adverse social impacts, wherever feasible;
- ✓ Mitigate unavoidable impacts through fair compensation and support measures;
- ✓ Enhance positive social outcomes, particularly employment, infrastructure access, and quality of life;
- ✓ Ensure transparency, inclusiveness, and accountability in project implementation.

Given that the impacts identified under this project are primarily livelihood-oriented rather than displacement-driven, the SIMP focuses on compensation, livelihood restoration, skill enhancement, and social safeguards, rather than large-scale resettlement.

### **5.3 Measures to Avoid, Mitigate and Compensate Impact**

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

#### **5.3.1 Land Acquisition, Compensation, and Legal Safeguards**

- All land acquisition shall be carried out strictly in accordance with the RFCTLARR Act, 2013, ensuring fair compensation, transparency, and legal due process.
- Ownership disputes, if any, shall be resolved prior to compensation disbursement, and payments shall be made only to legally entitled and verified landowners.
- Compensation shall be disbursed within a clearly defined time frame to avoid financial stress and uncertainty among affected families.

- Land pooling options, where applicable, shall be clearly explained to landowners to enable informed decision-making.

### **5.3.2 Rehabilitation and Resettlement Measures**

- Although 16 residential structures and 48 affected families have been identified, most of the structures are scattered and located outside the Lal Dora (village abadi).
- No mass displacement or relocation from village habitation areas is anticipated.
- Given the availability of land pooling mechanisms and the absence of concentrated residential displacement, a separate Rehabilitation & Resettlement Plan is not required.
- Affected families shall, however, be supported through advance notice, assistance for shifting movable assets, and livelihood transition support where required.

### **5.3.3 Social Inclusion and Community Development Measures**

- During the operational and other stages of this project the preference should be given to the local labour of villages.
- 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. Gram Panchayats may be supported in organizing community-level programmes to ensure continued social engagement of elderly persons, reducing social exclusion during the transition phase.
- The youth of village should be provided technical education and required training for enhancing their employability and competence.
- Special efforts shall be made to ensure participation of women, Scheduled Castes, and other vulnerable groups in consultation and benefit-sharing processes.
- Women shall be encouraged to participate in skill development, self-employment, and enterprise-based activities.
- Continuous stakeholder engagement shall be maintained to address grievances and build trust.

### **5.3.4 Cultural and Religious Safeguards**

- The present Gurudwara (Triveni Dhan-Dhan Baba Gosai Dass Ji) is an old religious and cultural institution and has been identified as highly sensitive. The SIMP strongly recommends exclusion of the core religious and heritage structures from acquisition.
- The acquisition of vacant land of Gurudwara Singh Shahedan, if unavoidable for planning continuity, should be undertaken only with the informed consent and satisfaction of the concerned community, and with special safeguards.
- Any acquisition of vacant or non-core land related to the Gurudwara, if unavoidable, shall be undertaken only with informed consent of the managing committee and community satisfaction.

- Project layouts should integrate the cultural setting respectfully and maintain religious access, dignity, and functionality.

### **5.3.5 Livelihood Restoration and Economic Measures**

- Livelihood restoration measures shall focus on households dependent on agriculture, dairy, horticulture, and allied activities.
- Affected persons shall be provided preference in employment opportunities during construction and operation phases, subject to skill suitability.
- Skill development and vocational training programmes shall be promoted for local youth to enhance employability in commercial, service, and industrial sectors.
- Financial and investment counselling shall be provided to affected families to ensure productive utilization of compensation amounts.
- Compensation for loss of crops, dairy infrastructure, tubewells, and allied productive assets shall be paid at replacement value, wherever applicable.

### **5.3.6 Environmental and Asset Mitigation Measures**

- The project affects 68 fruit-bearing trees and 165 non-fruit trees. Compensation shall be paid as per Horticulture/Forest Department norms.
- Compensatory plantation shall be undertaken within Sector-87 green belts, road medians, and designated open spaces, maintaining ecological continuity with Mohali–Chandigarh's green character.
- Native and locally suitable species shall be preferred over ornamental or alien species.
- Dust, noise, and construction-related pollution shall be minimized through controlled construction practices, water sprinkling, and regulated material movement.

### **5.3.7 Construction Phase Impact Management**

- Construction activities shall be planned to minimize disruption to surrounding villages and access routes.
- Construction debris and materials shall be managed to prevent spillover into adjoining agricultural lands.
- Temporary access arrangements shall be ensured where required, and public utilities shall be relocated or restored promptly.

## **5.4 Monitoring and Institutional Responsibility**

The implementation of SIMP shall be monitored by the requiring body in coordination with district administration and concerned line departments. A grievance redressal mechanism shall be established to address concerns of affected persons in a timely manner. Periodic monitoring reports shall be prepared to track compliance with SIMP provisions and corrective actions, if required.

## **5.5 Institutional Structures and Key Persons**

The implementation of mitigation measures under the Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP) for the proposed acquisition of 201.7813 acres of land in four villages for Sector-87 will primarily be governed by the statutory framework of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (RFCTLARR Act, 2013). As the impacts identified under this project are predominantly related to land and livelihood loss, and do not involve large-scale physical displacement or organized resettlement, the institutional responsibility largely rests with the revenue and land administration machinery.

### **Role of the Collector**

The Collector, as defined under the RFCTLARR Act, 2013, shall be the nodal authority responsible for land acquisition and compensation-related functions. The term “Collector” includes the District Collector, Deputy Commissioner, or any other officer specifically designated by the appropriate Government to perform the functions of the Collector under the Act. The key responsibilities of the Collector shall include:

- ✓ Verification of land ownership and identification of legal titleholders;
- ✓ Determination of market value and computation of compensation in accordance with statutory provisions;
- ✓ Disbursement of compensation and assistance to entitled persons in a timely and transparent manner;
- ✓ Addressing grievances related to compensation and land acquisition procedures.

### **Role of the Department of Revenue and Land Records**

The Department of Revenue and Land Records shall play a critical supporting role by:

- ✓ Providing authenticated land records, khasra details, and revenue maps;
- ✓ Assisting in accurate land measurement and demarcation;
- ✓ Supporting valuation exercises through verification of circle rates, sale deeds, and other relevant records;
- ✓ Facilitating resolution of ownership disputes, if any, prior to compensation disbursement.

### **Role of Requiring Body and Planning Authorities**

The Requiring Body, in coordination with planning authorities such as GMADA and PUDA, shall be responsible for:

- ✓ Ensuring that land acquisition aligns with the approved S.A.S. Nagar Master Plan;
- ✓ Incorporating social safeguards and mitigation measures into project design and implementation;
- ✓ Coordinating with the district administration for phased acquisition and smooth execution of the project;

- ✓ Ensuring compliance with conditions related to cultural properties, environmental safeguards, and community concerns.

#### **Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R) Provisions**

As the acquisition does not involve displacement from village abadi areas, and residential structures are scattered and limited in number, a standalone Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R) Plan is not warranted. However, in accordance with the RFCTLARR Act, 2013:

- ✓ Statutory authorities such as the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement and the Commissioner for Rehabilitation and Resettlement shall be appointed by the appropriate Government, as required under the Act;
- ✓ Any applicable R&R entitlements, if triggered under specific cases, shall be extended in accordance with the Second Schedule of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013.

#### **Disclosure, Consultation, and Transparency**

To ensure transparency and stakeholder confidence, the following principles shall guide project implementation:

- ✓ Continuous consultation with representatives of GMADA, PUDA, Gram Panchayats, and affected persons during the acquisition process;
- ✓ Public disclosure of the SIA Report in accordance with Section 6 of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013;
- ✓ Disclosure of compensation details, entitlement matrices, and grievance redressal mechanisms at the village level;
- ✓ Establishment of a Grievance Redressal Mechanism (GRM) to address concerns of affected persons in a timely and fair manner.

#### **Institutional Adequacy**

Based on the assessment and statutory review, it is concluded that the institutional framework prescribed under the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 is adequate to manage the social and economic impacts arising from the proposed land acquisition. With effective coordination among the Collector, Revenue Department, requiring body, and planning authorities, and with adherence to transparency and consultation principles, the SIMP can be implemented efficiently and equitably.

**Note:** The institutional structure described above is indicative and subject to change in accordance with State Government norms, rules, or notifications. Accordingly, roles and responsibilities of the concerned authorities may be reassigned, restructured, or modified as deemed appropriate by the State Government from time to time.

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### **References**

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### **Annexure-1: Notification of Social Impact Assessment**



**Government of Punjab**  
**Department of Housing and Urban Development**  
**(Housing-I, Branch)**

#### **NOTIFICATION OF SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

Notification No: H-U-H1/114/2025-6H1/ 1342

Dated: 23/10/2025

Greater Mohali Area Development Authority (GMADA), a special Development Authority constituted by the Government of Punjab has been entrusted to do planned development of SahibzadaAjit Singh Nagar (Mohali). In this connection GMADA has proposed to acquire land for the purpose of setting up of Commercial Infrastructure in Sector – 87 falling in villages ManakMajra, NanuMajra, Sohana and Sambhalki in the area of Tehsil Mohali, District SahibzadaAjit Singh Nagar as per drawing No. DTP, S.A.S Nagar 2280/2016 dated 05.12.2016.

It is hereby notified that the Social Impact Assessment shall be carried out in consultation with the concerned Gram Panchayat in the affected area. The proposed acquisition of aforesaid scheme would entail about **201.7813 acres** of land. This land shall be acquired from Villages ManakMajra, NanuMajra, Sohana and Sambhalki, Tehsil Mohali, District SahibzadaAjit Singh Nagar. Thus, the affected area shall be Villages ManakMajra, NanuMajra, Sohana and Sambhalki, Tehsil Mohali, District SahibzadaAjit Singh Nagar. The main objectives of Social Impact Assessment (SIA) are to:-

- a) Assess whether the proposed acquisition serves public purpose.
- b) Estimation of affected families and number of families among them likely to be displaced.
- c) Understand extent of land public and private, houses, settlements and other common properties likely to be affected by the proposed acquisition
- d) Understand extent of land proposed to be acquired is bare minimum needed for the project
- e) Analyse alternate place (if any)
- f) Study of the Social impacts of the project, and 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.

**Report on Social Impact Assessment for Land Acquisition**  
(For Setting up of Commercial Infrastructure in Sector 87, SAS Nagar)

This notification is made under the provision of Section-4(I) of "*The Right To Fair Compensation & Transparency In Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation & Resettlement Act 2013*", (NO. 30 OF 2013).

It is hereby notified that the acquisition of land under the proposed project falls under the provision of section 2(1)-(e) *project for planned development*. Thus, provision of section 2 (2) i.e. consent of Gramsabha/land owners is not required for this project. It is to be noted that entire Social Impact Assessment (SIA) shall be carried out in consultation with Panchayat and land owners.

The Social Impact Assessment (SIA) shall commence from the date of issuance of the Social Impact Assessment (SIA) notification, which shall be completed within 6 months. The important output of the Social Impact Assessment (SIA) shall include Social Impact Assessment (SIA) report and Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP) along with the disclosure as prescribed under section 6 of the said act.

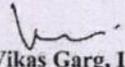
Any person interested in the manner Social Impact Assessment (SIA) is being carried out may contact at the following address:-

Land Acquisition Collector, Urban Development, Ground Floor, PUDA Bhawan, Sector 62, SahibzadaAjit Singh Nagar, Punjab.

Summary of Land Area				
Sr No.	Village Name	Area		Acres
		Kanal	Marla	
1.	ManakMajra	157	6	19.6625
2.	NanuMajra	935	5	116.9063
3.	Sohana	520	2	65.0125
4.	Sambhalki	1	12	0.2000
Total Area				201.7813

Place - Chandigarh

Date:-23.10.2025

  
Vikas Garg, IAS

Principal Secretary to Government of Punjab,  
Department of Housing & Urban Development,  
Chandigarh

Endst No. H-U-H1/114/2025-6H1/

Dated:

A copy is forwarded to the Controller, Printing & Stationary, Punjab, Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar with a request to publish this notification in the Punjab Govt. Gazette (Extra Ordinary).

  
Additional Secretary

**Report on Social Impact Assessment for Land Acquisition**  
(For Setting up of Commercial Infrastructure in Sector 87, SAS Nagar)



ਪੰਜਾਬ ਸਰਕਾਰ  
ਮਕਾਨ ਉਸਾਰੀ ਤੇ ਸ਼ਹਿਰੀ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਵਿਭਾਗ  
(ਮਕਾਨ ਉਸਾਰੀ-1 ਸ਼ਾਖਾ)

ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵ ਮੁਲਾਂਕਣ ਸਬੰਧੀ ਅਧਿਸੂਚਨਾ

ਨੋਟੀਫਿਕੇਸ਼ਨ ਨੰ: **H-U-H1/114/2025-6H1/1842**

ਮਿਤੀ: **23/10/2025**

ਗਰੇਟਰ ਮੋਹਾਲੀ ਏਰੀਆ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਅਥਾਰਟੀ, (ਗਮਾਡਾ) ਨੂੰ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਸਾਹਿਬਜਾਦਾ ਅਜੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਨਗਰ, ਮੋਹਾਲੀ ਦੇ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਲਈ ਕਾਰਜ ਸੌਂਪਿਆ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਸਬੰਧੀ ਗਮਾਡਾ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਡਰਾਈਂਗ ਨੰਬਰ ਡੀ.ਟੀ.ਪੀ. ਐਸ.ਏ.ਐਸ. ਨਗਰ, 2280/2016, ਮਿਤੀ 05.12.2016 ਰਾਹੀਂ ਪ੍ਰਵਾਨਤ ਮਾਸਟਰ ਪਲੈਨ ਦੇ ਸਨਮੁੱਖ ਸਾਹਿਬਜਾਦਾ ਅਜੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਨਗਰ ਵਿਖੇ ਵਪਾਰਕ ਬੁਨਿਆਦੀ ਢਾਂਚਾ ਸਥਾਪਿਤ ਕਰਨ ਦੇ ਉਦੇਸ਼ ਤਹਿਤ ਸੈਕਟਰ-87 ਵਿਖੇ ਪੈਂਦੇ ਪਿੰਡ ਮਾਣਕ ਮਾਜਰਾ, ਨਾਨੂ ਮਾਜਰਾ, ਸੋਹਾਣਾ ਅਤੇ ਸੰਭਾਲਕੀ ਤਹਿਸੀਲ ਮੋਹਾਲੀ ਜਿਲ੍ਹਾ ਸਾਹਿਬਜਾਦਾ ਅਜੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਨਗਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਪੈਂਦੀ 201.7813 ਏਕੜ ਜਗ੍ਹਾ ਨੂੰ ਭੌ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤੀ ਐਕਟ, 2013 ਤਹਿਤ ਐਕੁਆਇਰ ਕਰਨ ਹਿੱਤ ਤਜਵੀਜ਼ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ।

ਇੱਥੇ ਇਹ ਸੂਚਿਤ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵ ਮੁਲਾਂਕਣ, ਭੌ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤੀ ਤੋਂ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵਿਤ ਖੇਤਰ ਨਾਲ ਸਬੰਧਤ ਗੁਮ ਪੈਦਾਇਤਾ ਨਾਲ ਵਿਚਾਰ ਵਟਾਂਦਰੇ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਹੀ ਅਮਲ ਵਿੱਚ ਲਿਆਂਦਾ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ। ਉਪਰੋਕਤ ਸਕੀਮ ਲਈ ਪ੍ਰਸਤਾਵਿਤ ਭੌ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤੀ 201.7813 ਏਕੜ ਦੀ ਹੋਵੇਗੀ। ਇਹ ਜਮੀਨ ਤਹਿਸੀਲ ਮੋਹਾਲੀ ਜਿਲ੍ਹਾ ਸਾਹਿਬਜਾਦਾ ਅਜੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਨਗਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਪੈਂਦੇ ਪਿੰਡ ਮਾਣਕ ਮਾਜਰਾ, ਨਾਨੂ ਮਾਜਰਾ, ਸੋਹਾਣਾ ਅਤੇ ਸੰਭਾਲਕੀ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਵੇਗੀ, ਜਿਸ ਕਰਕੇ ਉਕਤ ਪਿੰਡ ਹੀ ਇਸ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵਿਤ ਖੇਤਰ ਹੋਣਗੇ। ਇਸ ਦੇ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵ ਮੁਲਾਂਕਣ ਦੇ ਮੁੱਖ ਉਦੇਸ਼ ਇਸ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਰ ਹਨ:-

- 1) ਇਹ ਮੁਲਾਂਕਣ ਕਰਨਾ ਕਿ, ਕੀ ਤਜਵੀਜ਼ ਭੌ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤੀ ਲੋਕ ਹਿੱਤ ਦੀ ਪੂਰਤੀ ਕਰਦੀ ਹੈ?
- 2) ਭੌ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤੀ ਤੋਂ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵਿਤ ਪਰਿਵਾਰਾਂ ਦੀ ਗਿਣਤੀ ਦਾ ਅੰਦਾਜ਼ਾ ਲਗਾਉਣਾ ਅਤੇ ਅਜਿਹੇ ਪਰਿਵਾਰਾਂ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਕਿੰਨੇ ਪਰਿਵਾਰ ਉਜੜ/ਤਬਦੀਲ ਹੋ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਨ, ਦੱਸਣਾ।
- 3) ਇਹ ਵਿਚਾਰਿਆ ਜਾਣਾ ਕਿ ਤਜਵੀਜ਼ ਭੌ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤੀ ਕਰਨ ਨਾਲ ਕਿਸ ਹੱਦ ਤੱਕ ਜਨਤਕ ਅਤੇ ਨਿਜੀ ਭੌ, ਮਕਾਨ, ਬਸੇਵੇ ਅਤੇ ਹੋਰ ਸਾਂਝੀਆਂ ਸੰਪਤੀਆਂ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵਿਤ ਹੋ ਸਕਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ।
- 4) ਇਹ ਦੱਸਣਾ ਕਿ ਕੀ ਤਜਵੀਜ਼ ਕੀਤੀ ਭੌ ਲੋੜੀਂਦੇ ਪ੍ਰੋਜੈਕਟ ਲਈ ਘੱਟ ਤੋਂ ਘੱਟ ਹੈ?
- 5) ਬਦਲਵਾਂ ਸਥਾਨ (ਭੌ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤੀ ਦੇ ਬਦਲੇ) ਸਪੱਸ਼ਟ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਣਾ (ਜੇਕਰ ਕੋਈ ਹੈ)।
- 6) ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵਾਂ ਦਾ ਅਧਿਐਨ, ਪ੍ਰਾਕਿਰਤੀ ਅਤੇ ਇਹਨਾਂ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਐਡਰੈਸ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਲੋੜੀਂਦੀ ਕੀਮਤ ਅਤੇ ਅਜਿਹੀ ਕੀਮਤ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰੋਜੈਕਟ ਤੇ ਖਰਚ ਆਉਣ ਵਾਲੀ ਸਮੁੱਚੀ ਕੀਮਤ ਉਪਰ ਪ੍ਰਾਜੈਕਟ ਦੇ ਸਮੁੱਚੇ ਲਾਭਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਵੇਖਦੇ ਹੋਏ ਅਸਰ ਵੇਖਿਆ ਜਾਣਾ।

ਇਹ ਅਧਿਸੂਚਨਾ ਉਕਤ ਮੰਤਵਾਂ ਲਈ ਲੋੜੀਂਦੇ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵਾਂ ਦੇ ਅਸਰ ਦਾ ਅਧਿਐਨ ਸ਼ੁਰੂ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ "ਰਾਈਟ ਟੂ ਫੇਅਰ ਕੰਪਨੇਸ਼ਨ ਅਤੇ ਟਰਾਂਸਪੈਰੈਂਸੀ ਇੰਨ ਲੈਂਡ ਐਕੁਜੀਸ਼ਨ, ਰੀਬੈਲੀਟੇਸ਼ਨ ਅਤੇ ਰੀਸੈਟਲਮੈਂਟ ਐਕਟ 2013" ਦੀ ਧਾਰਾ 4 (1) ਤਹਿਤ ਜਾਰੀ ਕੀਤੀ ਗਈ ਹੈ।

**Report on Social Impact Assessment for Land Acquisition**  
(For Setting up of Commercial Infrastructure in Sector 87, SAS Nagar)

ਇੱਥੇ ਇਹ ਅਧਿਸੂਚਿਤ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਪ੍ਰਸਤਾਵਿਤ ਪ੍ਰੋਜੈਕਟ ਲਈ ਭੌ ਦੀ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤੀ ਉਕਤ ਐਕਟ ਦੀ ਧਾਰਾ 2(1)-(ਈ) ਪ੍ਰੋਜੈਕਟ ਫਾਰ ਪਲੈਨਡ ਡਿਵੈਲਪਮੈਂਟ ਦੇ ਅਧਿਨਿਯਮ ਦੇ ਤਹਿਤ ਆਉਂਦੀ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਕਰਕੇ ਧਾਰਾ 2(2) ਦੇ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਪੰਚਾਇਤ/ਭੌ ਮਾਲਕਾਂ ਦੀ ਸਹਿਮਤੀ ਪ੍ਰਾਜੈਕਟ ਲਈ ਲੋੜੀਂਦੀ ਨਹੀਂ। ਇਸ ਤੋਂ ਇਲਾਵਾ ਇਸ ਕੇਸ ਵਿੱਚ ਸਮੁੱਚਾ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵ ਮੁਲਾਂਕਣ (ਐਸ.ਆਈ.ਏ), ਸਬੰਧਤ ਗ੍ਰਾਮ ਪੰਚਾਇਤ ਅਤੇ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵਿਤ ਪਰਿਵਾਰਾਂ/ਵਿਅਕਤੀਆਂ ਨਾਲ ਪਬਲੀਕ ਨੋਟਿਸ ਜਾਰੀ ਕਰਦੇ ਹੋਏ ਵਿਚਾਰ ਵਟਾਂਦਰੇ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਤਿਆਰ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ।

ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵ ਮੁਲਾਂਕਣ (ਐਸ.ਆਈ.ਏ), ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵ ਮੁਲਾਂਕਣ (ਐਸ.ਆਈ.ਏ), ਦੀ ਅਧਿਸੂਚਨਾ ਦੇ ਜਾਰੀ ਹੋਣ ਦੀ ਮਿਤੀ ਤੋਂ ਸ਼ੁਰੂ ਹੋਵੇਗਾ ਜੋ ਕਿ 6 ਮਹੀਨੇ ਦੇ ਵਿੱਚ- ਵਿੱਚ ਮੁਕੰਮਲ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ। ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵ ਮੁਲਾਂਕਣ (ਐਸ.ਆਈ.ਏ) ਦੀ ਰਿਪੋਰਟ ਨਾਲ ਧਾਰਾ 4 (6) ਦੇ ਅਧੀਨ ਨਿਰਧਾਰਤ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵਿਤ ਪ੍ਰਬੰਧਕੀ ਯੋਜਨਾ (ਐਸ.ਆਈ.ਐਮ.ਪੀ) ਦੀ ਪਬਲਿਕੇਸ਼ਨ ਐਕਟ ਦੀ ਧਾਰਾ 6(1) ਵਿੱਚ ਦਰਸਾਏ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਵੇਗੀ।

ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵ ਮੁਲਾਂਕਣ (ਐਸ.ਆਈ.ਏ) ਤਿਆਰ ਕਰਨ ਦੇ ਵਕਤ ਇਸ ਪ੍ਰੋਜੈਕਟ ਵਿੱਚ ਦਿਲਚਸਪੀ ਰੱਖਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਵਿਅਕਤੀ ਨਿਮਨ ਪਤੇ ਤੇ ਸੰਪਰਕ ਕਰ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਨ:-

ਭੌ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤੀ ਕੂਲੈਕਟਰ, ਸ਼ਹਿਰੀ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਵਿਭਾਗ, ਪੁੱਛਾ ਭਵਨ (ਸੈਕਟਰ-62) ਸਾਹਿਬਜ਼ਾਦਾ ਅਜੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਨਗਰ।

ਭੌ ਦਾ ਵੇਰਵਾ				
ਲੜੀ ਨੰ:	ਪਿੰਡ ਦਾ ਨਾਮ	ਰਕਬਾ		ਰਕਬਾ (ਏਕੜ ਵਿੱਚ)
		ਕਨਾਲ	ਮਰਲਾ	
1.	ਮਾਣਕ ਮਾਜਰਾ	157	6	19.6625
2.	ਨਾਨੂ ਮਾਜਰਾ	935	5	116.9063
3.	ਸੇਹਾਣਾ	520	2	65.0125
4.	ਸੰਭਾਲਕੀ	1	12	0.2000
ਕੁੱਲ ਜੋਤ				201.7813

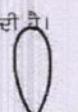
ਸਥਾਨ:-ਚੰਡੀਗੜ੍ਹ  
ਮਿਤੀ:- 23.10.2025

  
ਵਿਕਾਸ ਗਰਗ, ਆਈ.ਏ.ਐਸ.  
ਪ੍ਰਮੁੱਖ ਸਕੱਤਰ, ਪੰਜਾਬ ਸਰਕਾਰ,  
ਮਕਾਨ ਉਸਾਰੀ ਤੇ ਸ਼ਹਿਰੀ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਵਿਭਾਗ

ਪਿਠਾਅਕਣ ਨੰ:H-U-H1/114/2025-6H1/ 1343

ਮਿਤੀ: 23/10/2025.

ਉਪਰੋਕਤ ਦਾ ਉਤਾਰਾ ਕੰਟਰੋਲਰ, ਪ੍ਰਿਟਿੰਗ ਅਤੇ ਸਟੇਸ਼ਨਰੀ, ਪੰਜਾਬ ਨੂੰ ਭੇਜਦੇ ਹੋਏ ਇਸ ਨੋਟੀਫਿਕੇਸ਼ਨ ਨੂੰ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਦੇ ਗਜਟ (ਅਸਾਧਾਰਣ) ਵਿੱਚ ਛਾਪਣ ਦੀ ਬੇਨਤੀ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ।

  
ਵਧੀਕ ਸਕੱਤਰ

**Annexure-2: Notice of Public Hearing**

**ਦਫਤਰ ਭੌ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤੀ ਕੁਲੰਕਟਰ, ਸਹਿਗੋ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਵਿਭਾਗ ਪੰਜਾਬ,  
(ਪੂਰਾ ਭਵਨ, ਸੈਕਟਰ 62, ਐਸ. ਏ. ਐਸ. ਨਗਰ)**

ਸੇਵਾ ਵਿਖੇ

ਸਰਪੰਚ,  
ਮਾਣਕ ਮਾਜਰਾ, ਨਾਨੂ ਮਾਜਰਾ, ਸੰਹਾਣਾ, ਸੰਭਾਲਕੀ, ਪੁਰਾਲੀ ਅਤੇ ਸਨੇਟਾ।  
ਜਿਲ੍ਹਾ ਐਸ. ਏ. ਐਸ. ਨਗਰ।

ਨੰ. ਗਮਾਡਾ-ਐਲ. ਏ. ਸੀ. 2025/ 84 53-60  
ਮਿਤੀ: 28/11/25

ਵਿਸ਼ਾ:- ਐਸ. ਏ. ਐਸ. ਨਗਰ ਵਿਖੇ ਸੈਕਟਰ, 87, ਸੈਕਟਰ 101 ਦਾ ਬਚਦਾ ਹਿੱਸਾ ਅਤੇ ਸੈਕਟਰ 103 ਦੀ ਸਥਾਪਨਾ ਲਈ ਭੌ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਕਰਨ ਬਾਰੇ-ਧਾਰਾ 5 ਅਧੀਨ ਨਿਜੀ ਸੁਣਵਾਈ।

ਪੰਜਾਬ ਸਰਕਾਰ, ਮਕਾਨ ਉਸਾਰੀ ਤੇ ਸਹਿਗੋ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਵਿਭਾਗ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਲੋਕ ਮੋਤਵ ਲਈ ਵਿਸ਼ੇ ਸਬੰਧੀ ਸ਼ਕੀਆਂ ਲਈ ਆਪ ਦੇ ਪਿੱਛ ਦੀ ਭੌ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤੀ ਬਾਰੇ RFLARR Act, 2013 ਦੀ ਧਾਰਾ 4 ਅਧੀਨ ਨੋਟੀਫਿਕੇਸ਼ਨਾਂ ਜਾਰੀ ਕੀਤੀਆਂ ਗਈਆਂ ਜੋ ਕਿ ਅੰਗਰੇਜ਼ੀ ਅਤੇ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦੇ ਅਪਵਾਹਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਮਿਤੀ 24-10-2025 ਨੂੰ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼ਿਤ ਕਰਵਾਈਆਂ ਜਾ ਚੁੱਕੀਆਂ ਹਨ। ਉਕਤ ਐਕਟ ਵਿੱਚ ਕੀਤੇ ਉਪਬੰਧਾਂ ਦੀ ਰੋਸ਼ਨੀ ਵਿੱਚ Social Impact Assessment Study ਕਰਨ ਦਾ ਕੰਮ ਗੁਰੂ ਨਾਨਕ ਦੇਵ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ, ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ ਨੂੰ ਸੌਂਪਿਆ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ ਦੀ ਟੀਮ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵਿਤ ਏਰੀਏ ਵਿਖੇ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦੇ ਵਿਚਾਰ ਲੈਣ ਲਈ ਹੇਠ ਲਿਖੇ ਪ੍ਰੋਗਰਾਮ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਦੌਰਾ ਕਰੇਗੀ:-

ਪਿੱਠ ਦਾ ਨਾਮ	ਸੁਣਵਾਈ ਦੀ ਮਿਤੀ ਅਤੇ ਸਮਾਂ	ਸੁਣਵਾਈ ਲਈ ਥਾਂ
ਮਾਣਕ ਮਾਜਰਾ	22-12-2025 10.30 ਵਜੇ (ਪੂਰਬ ਦੁਪਹਿਰ)	ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰਾ ਸਾਹਿਬ
ਨਾਨੂ ਮਾਜਰਾ	22-12-2025 12.30 ਵਜੇ (ਬਾਅਦ ਦੁਪਹਿਰ)	ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰਾ ਸਾਹਿਬ
ਸੰਹਾਣਾ	22-12-2025 3.00 ਵਜੇ (ਬਾਅਦ ਦੁਪਹਿਰ)	ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰਾ ਸਾਹਿਬ
ਸੰਭਾਲਕੀ	23-12-2025 10.30 ਵਜੇ (ਪੂਰਬ ਦੁਪਹਿਰ)	ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰਾ ਸਾਹਿਬ
ਪੁਰਾਲੀ	23-12-2025 12.30 ਵਜੇ (ਬਾਅਦ ਦੁਪਹਿਰ)	ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰਾ ਸਾਹਿਬ
ਸਨੇਟਾ	23-12-2025 3.00 ਵਜੇ (ਬਾਅਦ ਦੁਪਹਿਰ)	ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰਾ ਸਾਹਿਬ

ਆਪ ਜੀ ਨੂੰ ਬੇਨਤੀ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਉਕਤ ਉਲੀਕੇ ਗਏ ਪ੍ਰੋਗਰਾਮ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵਿਤ ਏਰੀਏ ਵਿਖੇ ਮੁਨਾਦੀ ਕਰਵਾਉਣ ਤੋਂ ਇਲਾਵਾ ਇਸ ਪੱਤਰ ਦੀ ਨਕਲ ਪਿੱਛ ਦੀਆਂ ਮਾਜਰਾ ਬਾਵਾਂ ਜਿਵੇਂ ਕਿ ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰਾ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਮੰਦਿਰ, ਮਸਜਿਦ, ਸੰਜ ਘਰ, ਸਰਾਂ, ਆਦਿ ਦੇ ਨੋਟਿਸ ਬੋਰਡ ਤੇ ਚਸਪਾ ਕਰਵਾਈ ਜਾਵੇ ਤਾਂ ਜੋ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵਿਤ ਏਰੀਏ ਦੇ ਲੋਕ ਟੀਮ ਸਾਹਮਣੇ ਹਾਜਰ ਹੋ ਕੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਵਿਚਾਰ ਦੇ ਸਕਣ।

ਪਿੱਠ ਐਕਟ ਨੰ. ਗਮਾਡਾ-ਐਲ. ਏ. ਸੀ. 2025/

ਮੁੱਕੋ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤੀ ਕੁਲੰਕਟਰ  
ਮਿਤੀ:

ਉਪਰੋਕਤ ਦਾ ਉਤਾਰਾ ਸਮੇਤ ਪਬਲਿਕ ਨੋਟਿਸ ਦੇ:

- ਜੀ. ਐਮ. (ਆਈ. ਟੀ.) ਗਮਾਡਾ ਨੂੰ ਭੇਜ ਕੇ ਲਿਖਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਪਬਲਿਕ ਨੋਟਿਸ ਨੂੰ ਗਮਾਡਾ ਦੀ ਬੈਚ-ਸਾਈਟ ਤੇ ਅਪਲੋਡ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਵੇ।
- ਲੋਕ ਸੰਪਰਕ ਅਫਸਰ, ਗਮਾਡਾ ਨੂੰ ਭੇਜ ਕੇ ਲਿਖਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਪਬਲਿਕ ਨੋਟਿਸ ਨੂੰ 2 ਅਪਵਾਹ ( ਅੰਗਰੇਜ਼ੀ ਅਤੇ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ) ਵਿੱਚ ਛਪਵਾ ਕੇ ਅਪਵਾਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਬਣਿਗ ਇਸ ਦਫਤਰ ਨੂੰ ਰਿਕਾਰਡ ਹਿੱਤ ਭੇਜੀ ਜਾਵੇ।

ਨੰਬੀ/ਉਪਰੋਕਤ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ

ਮੁੱਕੋ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤੀ ਕੁਲੰਕਟਰ

### **Annexure-3: Feedback from the Public Hearing held on 22/12/2025**

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 22<sup>th</sup> December, 2025 at Gurudwara (a common religious place) at village Manak Majra, Nanu Majra, Sohana and Sambhalki of District 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 201.7813 acres by GMADA in four 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. Representatives have also given their views (attached on next page). 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 representation during the public hearing are as follows:

- ❖ The affected landowners from villages Sohana, Nanu Majra, Manak Majra, and adjoining areas submitted a joint representation expressing their views and concerns regarding the proposed setting up of commercial infrastructure in Sector-87, SAS Nagar (Mohali). **While the landowners did not oppose the development of Sector-87 as a commercial sector, they sought clarity, transparency, and safeguards to protect their long-term economic interests before any final decision is taken.**
- ❖ A major concern raised by the landowners relates to the implementation of the Land Pooling Scheme. They emphasized that benefits under the scheme should be provided within Sector-87 itself, and not in other sectors, citing earlier instances where land acquired in one sector resulted in allotments elsewhere, leading to dissatisfaction and litigation. They requested a written assurance that all land pooling benefits, including SCOs/plots, would be allotted exclusively in Sector-87.
- ❖ Concerns were also raised regarding fair allotment of plots, with a strong demand that all plots, including those at premium locations, be allotted strictly through a transparent draw of lots, to avoid discrimination. The landowners sought clarification on parking provisions in front and rear of commercial showrooms and requested a written assurance that Preferred Location Charges (PLC) would not be imposed on them or subsequent purchasers.

- ❖ The landowners further highlighted planning and development-related issues, including a request for enhancement of FAR for commercial units, on the lines of established commercial sectors in Chandigarh. They also sought permission to use basements beneath corridors as part of commercial basements without levy of penalties, arguing that such regularization has been allowed in other sectors. Another important demand was the provision of the approved Sector Plan to landowners, enabling them to understand the proposed development and participate as informed stakeholders.
- ❖ In addition, participants requested for financial and procedural relaxations, such as exemption from stamp duty, registration charges, non-construction charges, and penalties in certain situations, including sale of allotted plots for livelihood purposes or transfer to legal heirs. The landowners also sought a new construction timeline, proposing a minimum of 5-years without levy of penalties or interest, and clarity on penalties if government fails to develop the sector within a stipulated time.
- ❖ Special concerns were raised regarding small landholders owning land in marlas, requesting inclusion through special provisions such as issuance of a Special Letter of Intent (LOI). They also requested that shares in Shamlat land be clubbed while calculating benefits and that the validity of Sahulat Certificates be extended from three to five years and made applicable at the time of registration of all categories of land or plots.
- ❖ Overall, the representations reflect a constructive and participatory approach by the affected landowners, seeking assurance of fair treatment, transparency, timely development, and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the commercial development of Sector-87. The landowners also requested a personal hearing to further explain their concerns, indicating willingness to engage with the authorities in the planning and implementation process.
- ❖ There is one Gurudwara (Triveni Dhan-Dhan Baba Gosai Dass Ji) present in the Sector-87. The local community has religious sentiments to this cultural site; therefore, they are not in a favour for acquisition of this complex.
- ❖ The land belonging to Gurudwara Singh Shahedan, Sohana, falls within Sector-87 and is proposed to be acquired under the present scheme. The Management Committee of this Gurudwara has requested that the Master Plan and related layout plans be revised so as to allow the Trust to utilize its land for religious and charitable purposes. Specifically, the committee has expressed its intention to establish educational institutions (school, college), as well as a hospital, on its land in Sector-87, for the welfare of the poors and devotees. *(Photo attached of representation)*

Beside the above points, everyone has agreed for the acquisition of the said parcel of land.

**REPRESENTATION BY LAND OWNERS OF SECTOR-87,  
SAS Nagar, Mohali**

**Respected Sir,**

We wish to submit that we have recently seen various news items inviting landowners of villages Sohana, Nanumajra, Manakmajra & etc. for giving their land for the development of Sector 87, SAS Nagar, Mohali. We wish to submit that before taking any final decision in this regard, we request the Government to consider our grievances, which are detailed here under :-

1. It has been seen that though the land is acquired for development of particular Sector, but the farmers/landowners are given the benefits of the land pooling and plots in different Sectors. One such incident has recently happened, when the Government had acquired land for Sectors 88-89, SAS Nagar, Mohali but the landowners were given the SCOs in Sector 95 and 96, Mohali instead of Sectors 88-89 itself, which result in unnecessary litigation.

**Therefore, our first grievance is that it may be ensured and given in writing that the benefits of the Land Pooling Scheme are given to us in Sector 87, SAS Nagar, Mohali only.**

2. Our next grievance is that since the Government is planning to develop Sector 87, SAS Nagar, Mohali as a commercial sector, FAR of the commercial showrooms may kindly be raised and increased the same as 1: 5. We may mention here that even in Sectors 17 and 34 Chandigarh, which are also commercial sectors and were developed long back, they have been permitted to construct showrooms upto 5 storey[ **BASEMENT,GROUND FLOOR,FIRST FLOOR,SECOND FLOOR & THIRD FLOOR** ]. Moreover, if FAR of the commercial units are increased, the same does not cause any loss to State Exchequer.

3. Sector 87, SAS Nagar, Mohali is being developed as a commercial sector and therefore, every each of the land carries more value. In these circumstances, it is requested that the landowners may kindly be permitted to use the basement beneath the corridor as a part of their basement. In other sectors, though the Government has restricted the use of basement beneath the corridors as a part of the basements, however, the same is also regularised after taking penalty charges. **Therefore, another request of the landowners is that they may be permitted to use basement beneath the corridors as part of their basement without charging any fee or penalty.**

4. We request the Government that we may be provided with the copy of the Sector Plan for Sector 87, SAS Nagar, Mohali so that we may also know as to what development Government has planned in our land. **Once we accept the benefit of the Land Pooling Scheme, we become partners with the Government and therefore, we have every right to know about the Sector Plan and Development in Sector 87, SAS Nagar, Mohali.**

5. Further, it is the request of the landowners that they may be given the allotted plots at the preferred locations and it is further the request of the landowners that all the plots of the Sector be put in draw of lots at the time of participation of the farmers/land owners while allotting number of the plot, so that there is no discrimination on the part of the Government in allotting the SCO number and pocket. It is generally seen

**that good location plots are not put in draw of lots, causing loss to the land owners. The Government must act fairly while holding numbering draw of lots.**

**6. The landowners may be apprised about the parking space in front and rear side of the showrooms being developed in Sector 87, SAS Nagar, Mohali.**

**7. It is generally seen that though the Government makes a promise that PLC (Preferred Location Charges) would not be charged from the landowners/subsequent purchasers. But it has been seen in the past that despite making such assurances, PLC charges are being charged from the land owners and subsequent purchasers, which is against the very purpose of Land Pooling Scheme. **Therefore, it be given in writing that no Preferred Location Charges (PLC) would be charges from the landowners/ subsequent purchasers.****

**8. Further, it is respectfully submitted that in case, some landowners sell their SCOs to any third party and purchase any piece of land for their livelihood, the stamp duty charges and registration charges, Non construction charges etc. at the time of conveyance deed/sale deed may be exempted. Further, in case of a death of allottee, the benefit of exemption from paying stamp duty charges and registration charges , Non construction charges etc. may be extended to the legal heirs of the deceased allottee/landowner. Therefore, it is requested that the conveyance deed/ sale deed may be executed free of cost.**

**9. It is further the concern of the landowners that they are charged heavy penalty as non-construction charges. It is respectfully submitted that the landowners/subsequent purchasers may be given 5 year's time from allotment to raise construction over the commercial plots, so allotted to them and no charges & interest amount for 5 years may be imposed upon them. It is further respectfully submitted that in case, some of the landowners/subsequent purchasers are not in a position to raise construction even within 5 years, heavy penalty may not be imposed. Whereas after 5 years no interest amount should be imposed on penalty amount calculated after completion of 5 years of allotment.**

**10. It is also the concern of the landowners that in case, they execute sale deed in favour of the State Government/GMADA, the Government must assure the landowners in writing the period within which the Government would develop Sector 87, SAS Nagar, Mohali and also the consequences in case, the development is not carried out within the stipulated period.**

**11. Though the Government has flouted a scheme under which the benefits of the land pooling is to be given to land owners holding land in kanals, no benefit has been offered to poor landowners having small chunk of land, which is only in Marla's. Though the Government has made a provision for clubbing of the benefits, it is also requested that provision of issuance of 'Special LOI (Letter of Intent) may kindly be made in the scheme.**

**12. We may also mention here that while giving benefits, the share of landowners in the 'Sham lat Land' may also be clubbed and the benefits may be awarded to the landowners after adding shares in the 'Sham lat Land' since the said land of the respective villages remain unutilised.**

13. It is further requested that the **validity of "Sahulat Certificate" be made 5 years** instead of 3 years. **Whereas "SAHULAT CERTIFICATE" should be valid on registration of COMMERCIAL / RESIDENTIAL / AGRICULTURE [LANDS OR PLOTS].**

It is further requested that the above mentioned demands of the landowners may kindly be considered and accepted before taking any final decision in this regard.

We further requested that we may be given personal hearing.

Thanking You.

**ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE :**

**1. Harvinder Singh Numberdar**  
**Village and Post Office Sohana,**  
**SAS Nagar, Mohali.**  
**Office at : House No. 150, Sector 78, (near Sports Stadium), SAS Nagar, Mohali.**  
**70875-20001.**

**2. Harmanjot Singh Kumbra**  
**House no 1068, Sector-69, SAS Nagar Mohali**  
**98770-00098**

**DATED: 22.12.2025**


  
 ਪ੍ਰਣਾਮ ਸ਼ਹੀਦਾਂ ਨੂੰ
   
**ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰਾ ਸਿੰਘ ਸ਼ਹੀਦਾਂ ਸਭਾ ਸੋਹਣਾ**
  
 ਸੈਕਟਰ-77, ਸਾਹਿਬਜ਼ਾਦਾ ਅਜੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਨਗਰ, ਮੋਹਾਲੀ (ਰਜਿ ਨੰ. 253)
   
 ਫੋਨ 0160-5001770, 2258770

ਨੰਬਰ 347 ਮਿਤੀ 20-12-25

ਸੇਵਾ ਵਿਖੇ,

ਅਸੈਟ ਮਾਨਸਰ  
ਗਮਾਤਾਂ. ਮੈਂਸ. ਏ. ਮੈਂਸ ਨਗਰ

ਵਿਸ਼ੇ = ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰਾ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਦੀ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਨੰ: 87 ਵਿਚ  
ਅਕਵਾਇਰ ਤੋੜ ਵੇ ਬਚਾਉਣ ਵੇ ਸਬੰਧ ਵਿਚ।

ਆਪ ਸੀ ਨੂੰ ਬੇਨਤੀ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਣੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਮਿਤੀ 27 ਜੂਨ 2025  
ਨੂੰ ਆਜੀਤ ਅਖਬਾਰ ਹਾਜੀ ਪਤਾ ਚੌਕਿਸ, ਕਿ ਜੋ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰਾ  
ਸਿੰਘ ਸ਼ਹੀਦਾਂ ਸੋਹਣਾ ਦੀ ਨੰਬਰ 87 ਮੈਂਸ ਏ. ਮੈਂਸ ਨਗਰ ਮੋਹਾਲੀ  
ਵਿਚ ਵਿਖੇ ਖਸਰਾ ਨੰ: ਮੌਜੂਦਗ ਪਿੰਡ ਨਾਨਕ ਸਾਕਰਾਂ ਵਿਚ  
ਖਸਰਾ ਨੰ: 2/11(7-0), 5/13(8-0), 2/17(3-16) ਤੋਂ  
ਇਲਾਕਾ ਪਰਮਾਣ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਤੋੜ ਖਸਰਾ ਨੂੰ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਤੋਂ ਇਹ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਗੋਟਾ  
ਮੋਹਾਲੀ ਖੇਤਰੀ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਆਯਾਤਰੀ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਚੈਂਡ ਪ੍ਰੋਜੈਕਟ ਸਮੇਤ ਅਪਣੀ  
ਅਕਵਾਇਰ ਕਰਨ ਚਈ ਸੂਚਿਤਕੀਤਾਂ ਗਿਲਾਂ/ਪੈਰੋਤੁ ਇਹ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ  
ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰਾ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਸਕੂਲ, ਕਾਬਰ ਅਤੇ ਤਸਪਤਾਕ ਬਣਾਉਣ  
ਚਈ ਹੱਥੀ ਗਈ ਤੋਂ। ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾ ਕਰਕੇ ਇਹ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਨੰਬਰ 87  
ਵੇ ਮਾਸਟਰ ਪਲਾਨ ਵਿਚ ਸੋਧ ਕਰਕੇ ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰਾ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਦੀ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ  
ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਵੇ, ਤਾਂ ਕਿ ਜੰਗਲਾਂ ਦੀ ਜਤੂਫਤਾਂ ਚਈ ਤਸਪਤਾਕ ਕਰਕੇ ਕਾਬਰ  
ਬਣਾਏ ਜਾਣ / ਪਰਮਾਣੀ ਸਿੰਘ

Kamaljit Singh  
 P. S. Singh  
 Dhayana  
 ਸੁਰਿੰਦਰ  
 ਗੁਰਮਤਿ ਪ੍ਰੀਤ

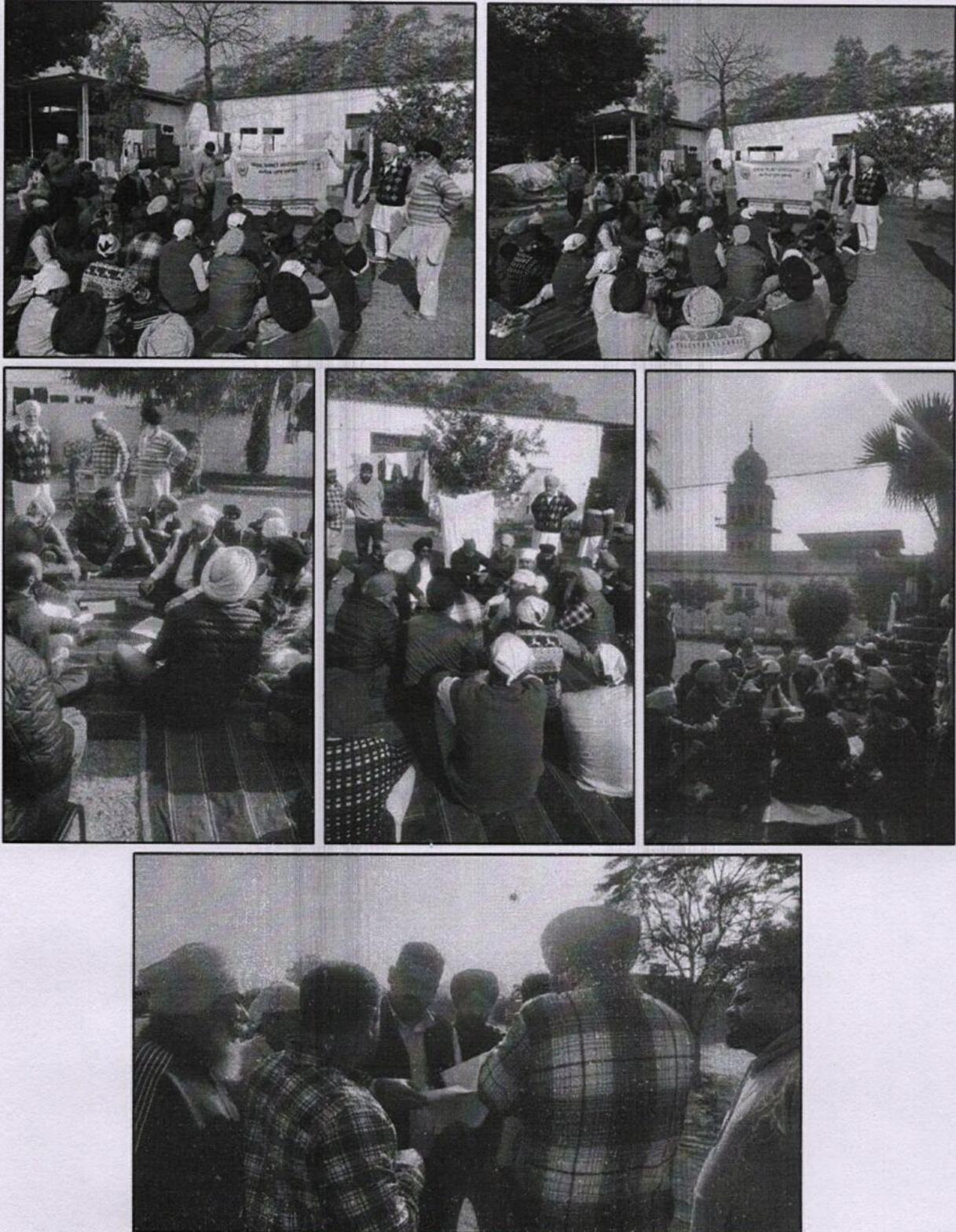
J. S. Singh  
 Daljinder Singh  
 Tejinder  
 ਗੁਰਮਤਿ ਪ੍ਰੀਤ  
 ਅਮਰਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ  
 ਅਮਰਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ

ਅਪਣੀ ਸੁਰਿੰਦਰ  
 ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰਾ ਸਿੰਘ ਸ਼ਹੀਦਾਂ ਸਭਾ  
 ਸੋਹਣਾ

Gurudwara Singh Sahib  
 Sacha  
 Harinder Singh  
 Tejinder Singh  
 Sati  
 Sati

ਅਮਰਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ  
 ਅਮਰਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ

**Annexure-4: Photographs of Public Hearing held on 22/12/2025 & 23/12/2025**



**Annexure-5: List of Participants in Public Hearing held on 22/12/2025 at Manak Majra, Nanu Majra, Sohana, and on 23/12/2025 at Sambhalki**

As part of the Social Impact Assessment (SIA) process for the proposed acquisition of land for commercial development in Sector-87, Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar (Mohali), a public hearing/public consultation was conducted on 22 December 2025, in accordance with the provisions of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013. The objective of the public hearing was to inform affected persons about the proposed project, seek their views, and record concerns and suggestions related to land acquisition and its social impacts.

The public hearing witnessed active participation from landowners, cultivators, local residents, representatives of Gram Panchayats, and other stakeholders from the affected villages, namely Manak Majra, Nanu Majra, Sohana, and Sambhalki. As per the attendance records, a large number of participants (over 70 individuals) attended the consultation, representing a broad cross-section of affected and interested persons. The attendance sheets indicate participation by both individual landholders and representatives of joint families, institutions, and local bodies.

During the public hearing, participants were briefed about the purpose of land acquisition, the extent of land proposed to be acquired, and the statutory provisions governing compensation and rehabilitation. The SIA team explained that the project falls under planned development as per the Master Plan of S.A.S. Nagar and that all affected khasra numbers lie outside the Lal Dora boundary, implying no displacement from village habitation areas.

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**ਹਾਜ਼ਰੀ ਰਿਪੋਰਟ**

ਵਿਸ਼ਾ:- ਸੈਕਟਰ-87 ਐਸ.ਏ.ਐਸ. ਨਗਰ ਵਿਖੇ ਪਿੰਡ ਮਾਣਕ ਮਾਜਰਾ, ਨਾਨੂ ਮਾਜਰਾ, ਸੇਹਾਣਾ ਅਤੇ ਸੰਤਾਲਕੀ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾ ਰਹੀ ਤੋਂ ਸਬੰਧੀ ਭਾ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤੀ ਐਕਟ 2013 ਦੀ ਧਾਰਾ 5 ਤਹਿਤ ਨਿੱਜੀ ਸੁਣਵਾਈ ਦੀ ਮੀਟਿੰਗ ਮਿਤੀ 22.12.2025 ਸਬੰਧੀ।

ਕੜੀ ਨੰਬਰ	ਭਾ ਮਾਲਕ ਦਾ ਨਾਮ	ਪਿੰਡ ਦਾ ਨਾਮ	ਮਾਥਾਇਲ ਨੰਬਰ	ਹਸਤਾਖਰ
(1)	ਲਾਠੀ ਲਾਠੀ	ਲਾਠੀ	9855534432	
(2)	ਪਾਪੜੀ ਪਾਪੜੀ	ਲਾਠੀ	93218-60001	
(3)	ਦਰਦੀ ਪਾਪੜੀ	ਲਾਠੀ	98558-92262	Handa Singh
(4)	ਕੁਲਦੀ ਪਾਪੜੀ	ਲਾਠੀ	99883-45760	Kuldip Singh
(5)	ਲੁਕ ਪਾਪੜੀ	ਮਾਨਕ ਮਾਜਰਾ	9814560772	Suryans Singh
(6)	ਕੁਲਦੀ ਪਾਪੜੀ	ਕੋਠਾ	9888408700	Kuldip Singh
(7)	ਕੁਲਦੀ ਪਾਪੜੀ	ਕੋਠਾ	7087520001	
(8)	ਨਾਨਕ ਮਾਜਰਾ	Nanumaya	9877000098	
(9)	ਪਾਪੜੀ ਪਾਪੜੀ	ਮਾਨਕ ਮਾਜਰਾ	9814075779	Panwar
(10)	ਕੋਠਾ ਕੋਠਾ	ਕੋਠਾ	8699922215	ਕੋਠਾ ਕੋਠਾ
(11)	ਕੋਠਾ ਕੋਠਾ	ਕੋਠਾ	98543825	M
(12)	ਕੋਠਾ ਕੋਠਾ	ਕੋਠਾ	9876850967	M
(13)	ਕੋਠਾ ਕੋਠਾ	ਕੋਠਾ	8557840001	ਕੋਠਾ ਕੋਠਾ
(14)	ਕੋਠਾ ਕੋਠਾ	ਕੋਠਾ	8557840001	ਕੋਠਾ ਕੋਠਾ
(15)	ਕੋਠਾ ਕੋਠਾ	ਕੋਠਾ	9855801068	ਕੋਠਾ ਕੋਠਾ
(16)	ਕੋਠਾ ਕੋਠਾ	ਕੋਠਾ	9855082582	M
(17)	ਲੁਕ ਪਾਪੜੀ	ਮਾਨਕ ਮਾਜਰਾ	9863284412	
(18)	ਕੁਲਦੀ ਪਾਪੜੀ	ਮਾਨਕ ਮਾਜਰਾ		
(19)	ਕੁਲਦੀ ਪਾਪੜੀ	ਮਾਨਕ ਮਾਜਰਾ	9814810230	
(20)	ਕੁਲਦੀ ਪਾਪੜੀ	ਮਾਨਕ ਮਾਜਰਾ	8968007696	
(21)	ਕੁਲਦੀ ਪਾਪੜੀ	ਮਾਨਕ ਮਾਜਰਾ	9914624677	
(22)	ਕੋਠਾ ਕੋਠਾ	ਕੋਠਾ	991598821	Mansit Singh
(23)	ਕੋਠਾ ਕੋਠਾ	ਕੋਠਾ	9814794585	

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(24)	ਪ੍ਰਿਯੰਕਾ ਕੌਰ	ਸਾਹਿਬ ਗਾਮਾ	9915679609	ਪ੍ਰਿਯੰਕਾ ਕੌਰ
(25)	ਜਗਦੀਪ ਸਿੰਘ	ਸਾਹਿਬ ਗਾਮਾ	9976432851	Jagdeep
(26)	<del>ਅਮਰਿੰਦਰ ਕੌਰ</del>			
(27)	ਗੁਰਦੇਵ ਸਿੰਘ	ਸਾਹਿਬ ਗਾਮਾ	9814251568	Gurdeep
(28)	ਮਨਦੀਪ ਸਿੰਘ	ਸਾਹਿਬ ਗਾਮਾ	9814251568	Mandeep
(29)	ਗੁਰਦੇਵ ਸਿੰਘ	ਸਾਹਿਬ ਗਾਮਾ	9815624133	Gurdeep
(30)	ਗੁਰਦੇਵ ਸਿੰਘ	ਸਾਹਿਬ ਗਾਮਾ	9914624675	Gurdeep
(31)	ਮਨਦੀਪ ਸਿੰਘ	ਸਾਹਿਬ ਗਾਮਾ	9815624133	Mandeep
(32)	ਮਨਦੀਪ ਸਿੰਘ	ਸਾਹਿਬ ਗਾਮਾ	—	Mandeep
(33)	ਮਨਦੀਪ ਸਿੰਘ	ਸਾਹਿਬ ਗਾਮਾ	9815190502	Mandeep
(34)	ਮਨਦੀਪ ਸਿੰਘ	ਸਾਹਿਬ ਗਾਮਾ	8360463444	Mandeep
(35)	ਮਨਦੀਪ ਸਿੰਘ	ਸਾਹਿਬ ਗਾਮਾ	8360463444	Mandeep
(36)	ਮਨਦੀਪ ਸਿੰਘ	ਸਾਹਿਬ ਗਾਮਾ	9855885691	Mandeep
(37)	ਮਨਦੀਪ ਸਿੰਘ	ਸਾਹਿਬ ਗਾਮਾ	9781188685	Mandeep
(38)	ਮਨਦੀਪ ਸਿੰਘ	ਸਾਹਿਬ ਗਾਮਾ	9815528209	Mandeep
(39)	KIRANDEEP SINGH	SOHANA	8558093989	Kirandeep
(40)	PALTAH KAUR	SOHANA	8558093989	Paltah
(41)	Ramandeep Kaur	SOHANA	9781430460	Ramandeep
(42)	JASBIR SINGH	SOHANA	9855524350	Jasbir
(43)	Gurmandeep Singh	NANAMALQA	985596972	Gurmandeep
(44)	Gurmandeep Singh	SOHANA	9646485463	Gurmandeep
(45)	ਮਨਦੀਪ ਸਿੰਘ	ਸਾਹਿਬ ਗਾਮਾ	735507372	Mandeep
(46)	ਮਨਦੀਪ ਸਿੰਘ	ਸਾਹਿਬ ਗਾਮਾ	9878141736	Mandeep
(47)	ਮਨਦੀਪ ਸਿੰਘ	ਸਾਹਿਬ ਗਾਮਾ	9878141736	Mandeep
(48)	ਮਨਦੀਪ ਸਿੰਘ	ਸਾਹਿਬ ਗਾਮਾ	9878141736	Mandeep
(49)	ਮਨਦੀਪ ਸਿੰਘ	ਸਾਹਿਬ ਗਾਮਾ	9814017599	Mandeep
(50)	ਮਨਦੀਪ ਸਿੰਘ	ਸਾਹਿਬ ਗਾਮਾ	869992215	Mandeep
(51)	ਮਨਦੀਪ ਸਿੰਘ	ਸਾਹਿਬ ਗਾਮਾ	991592882	Mandeep

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(52)	Gurmant Singh	ਮਾਮਾਕ ਮਾਯਾ	9814730216	
(53)	Harinder	ਬਹਾਨਾ	8972565575	
(54)	Harjit Singh	ਨਾਮਾ ਮਾਯਾ	9577770065	
(55)	Harjit Singh	ਨਾਮਾ ਮਾਯਾ	7082958269	
(56)	Harjit	ਨਾਮਾ ਮਾਯਾ	7889039481	
(57)	Harjit	ਨਾਮਾ ਮਾਯਾ	81464678	
(58)	Harjit Singh	ਨਾਮਾ ਮਾਯਾ	8146032469	
(59)	Harjit Singh	ਨਾਮਾ ਮਾਯਾ	8487701952	
(60)	Harjit Singh	ਨਾਮਾ ਮਾਯਾ	98551-98220	
(61)	Harjit Singh	ਬਹਾਨਾ	99148-00040	Harjit Singh
(62)	Harjit Singh	ਬਹਾਨਾ	99148-00045	Harjit Singh
(63)	Harjit Singh	ਬਹਾਨਾ	9955094358	Harjit Singh
(64)	Harjit Singh	ਬਹਾਨਾ	8884588776	Harjit Singh
(65)	Harjit Singh	ਬਹਾਨਾ	987212886	Harjit Singh
(66)	Harjit Singh	ਬਹਾਨਾ	9872116616	Tam
(67)	Harjit Singh	ਬਹਾਨਾ	9815624133	Sen
(68)	Harjit Singh	ਬਹਾਨਾ	9815023570	Mallik
(69)	Harjit Singh	ਬਹਾਨਾ	8427224455	
(70)	Harjit Singh	ਬਹਾਨਾ	964691700	
(71)	Harjit Singh	ਬਹਾਨਾ	9646017000	
(72)	Harjit Singh	ਬਹਾਨਾ	—	
(73)	Harjit Singh	ਬਹਾਨਾ	9888129947	
(74)	Harjit Singh	ਬਹਾਨਾ	94177538.8	
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(77)				
(78)				
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