

GREATER MOHALI AREA DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
(GMADA)

**Report of Social Impact Assessment &
Social Impact Management Plan**
164 Feet Wider Master Plan Road
From Kambali-Kambala-Rurka Connecting Airport Road

Faculty of Physical Planning & Architecture
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CONTENTS

1.	Executive Summary	1
1.1	Introduction	1
1.2	Background of The Project	1
1.3	Background of Social Impact Assessment	1
1.4	SIA and SIMP Plan Preparation Process	2
1.5	Aim of Study	2
1.6	Objectives of Study	2
1.7	Approach & Methodology to Conduct Social Impact Assessment.....	3
1.8	Social Impacts	4
1.9	Consideration for Alternatives	5
1.10	Determination of Compensation	5
2.	Project Details & Team Composition	6
2.1	Location of Project	6
2.2	Proposed Area for Project	8
2.3	Justification of Public Purpose	8
2.4	Team Composition	8
2.5	Schedule of Consultations	9
2.5.1	Objectives of Stakeholders' Consultations	9
2.5.2	Type of Consultation	9
3.	Existing Scenario.....	11
3.1	Land Assessment.....	11
3.1.1	Information from Land Inventories and Primary Sources	11
3.1.2	Cropping Pattern	14
3.1.3	Distribution of Trees/Plants on Acquired Land	14
3.1.4	Estimation and Enumeration of Affected Families.....	14
3.1.5	Land use and Livelihood.....	16
3.2	Demographic Profile of Area	16
3.3	Socio-economic Profile of Area	17
3.3.1.	Social Category.....	17
3.3.2.	Household Annual Income	18
3.3.3.	Educational Level	18
3.3.4.	Occupation	18
3.4	Religious & Cultural Profile of Area	19
3.5	Conclusion	19
4.	Social Impacts	20
4.1	Framework and Approach to Identifying Impact.....	20
4.2	Description of Impacts at Various Stages of Project Cycle	21
4.2.1	Socio-economic Impact of Land Acquisition	23
4.2.2	Impact on Local Services and Facilities	23
4.3	Findings of Social Impacts and Mitigation Measures.....	24

Report on Social Impact Assessment for Land Acquisition
(164' Master Plan Road from Kambali-Kambala-Rurka connecting Airport Road)

4.4	Alternatives Considered	26
4.5	Recommendations on Acquisition	26
5.	Social Impact Management Plan.....	27
5.1	Introduction	27
5.2	Approach to Mitigation	27
5.3	Measures to Avoid, Mitigate and Compensate Impact	27
5.3.1	Social Measures	28
5.3.2	Economic Measures	28
5.3.3	Environmental Measures	28
5.4	Institutional Structures and Key Persons	28
	<i>References</i>	30

LIST OF ANNEXES

<i>Annexure-1: Performa for Stakeholder Consultation.....</i>	<i>31</i>
<i>Annexure-2: Notice of Public Hearing</i>	<i>37</i>
<i>Annexure-3: Feedback from the Public Hearing.....</i>	<i>38</i>
<i>Annexure-4: Photographs of Public Hearing</i>	<i>39</i>
<i>Annexure-5: List of Participants in Public Hearing.....</i>	<i>40</i>
<i>Annexure-6: Expert Group Review held on 22/09/2021.....</i>	<i>41</i>
<i>Annexure-7: Photographs of Expert Group Review held on 22/09/2021</i>	<i>42</i>
<i>Annexure-8: List of Participants in Meeting of Expert Group</i>	<i>43</i>

LIST OF FIGURES

<i>Figure 1.1 Approach & Methodology.....</i>	<i>3</i>
<i>Figure 1.2 List of Impacts for Assessment.....</i>	<i>5</i>
<i>Figure 3.1 Graphical Representation of Category of Workforce in Study Area</i>	<i>17</i>
<i>Figure 4.1 Impact on Livelihood and Income.....</i>	<i>23</i>
<i>Figure 4.1 Impact on Livelihood and Income.....</i>	<i>24</i>

LIST OF MAPS

<i>Map 2.1 Master Plan of S.A.S. Nagar LPA, 2031</i>	<i>6</i>
<i>Map 2.2 Location of Proposed Area on Satellite Image</i>	<i>7</i>
<i>Map 3.1 Digitized Cadastral Map of the Acquisition Area</i>	<i>13</i>
<i>Map 3.2 Existing Scenario of Affected Area.....</i>	<i>15</i>

LIST OF TABLES

<i>Table 1.1 Indicative Methodology of Conducting SIA.....</i>	<i>4</i>
<i>Table 2.1 GP-wise Proposed Area</i>	<i>8</i>
<i>Table 2.2 Team Composition for the Project.....</i>	<i>9</i>
<i>Table 3.1 GP-wise Details of Identified Khasra Numbers for Land Acquisition</i>	<i>11</i>
<i>Table 3.2 GP-wise Details of Assets and Personal Consultations for Land Acquisition</i>	<i>14</i>
<i>Table 3.3 Comparative Study of Demographic Profile of the Study Area.....</i>	<i>16</i>
<i>Table 3.4 Scheduled Caste Population in Study Area</i>	<i>17</i>
<i>Table 3.5 Social Category of the Respondents</i>	<i>18</i>
<i>Table 3.6 Household Annual Income level of the Affected Families</i>	<i>18</i>
<i>Table 3.7 Education level of the Affected Families</i>	<i>18</i>
<i>Table 3.8 Occupation of the Respondents</i>	<i>19</i>
<i>Table 3.9 Religion of the Respondents</i>	<i>19</i>
<i>Table 4.1 Assessment of Social Impacts at Different Phases of Project.....</i>	<i>21</i>
<i>Table 4.2 Anticipated Impacts in Study Area</i>	<i>22</i>
<i>Table 4.3 Indicative list of Social Impacts.....</i>	<i>22</i>
<i>Table 4.4 Impact on Livelihood and Income</i>	<i>23</i>
<i>Table 4.5 Impact on Local Services and Facilities (in %)</i>	<i>24</i>
<i>Table 4.6 Analysis of Various Possible Social Impacts.....</i>	<i>25</i>
<i>Table 4.7 Proposed Mitigation Measures.....</i>	<i>25</i>

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 164 Feet wide Master Plan Road from Village Kambali to Airport Extension in Villages Kambali, Kambala & Rurka, Tehsil Mohali. In this connection GMADA has proposed the acquisition of land under the master plan for 164 feet wide Master Plan road as per notification no. 06/01/2021-6HG1/107, dated 18.01.2021. The proposed acquisition of land would entail about 17.7126 acres of land.

1.3 Background of Social Impact Assessment

The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RFCTLARR) Act, 2013, has made social impact assessment (SIA) the cornerstone of the new regime that seeks to establish a participative, informed, and transparent process of land acquisition for industrial and infrastructure development in India¹. Social Impact Assessment (SIA) includes the processes of analysing, monitoring and

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

Report on Social Impact Assessment for Land Acquisition

(164' Master Plan Road from Kambali-Kambala-Rurka connecting Airport Road)

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.

Report on Social Impact Assessment for Land Acquisition

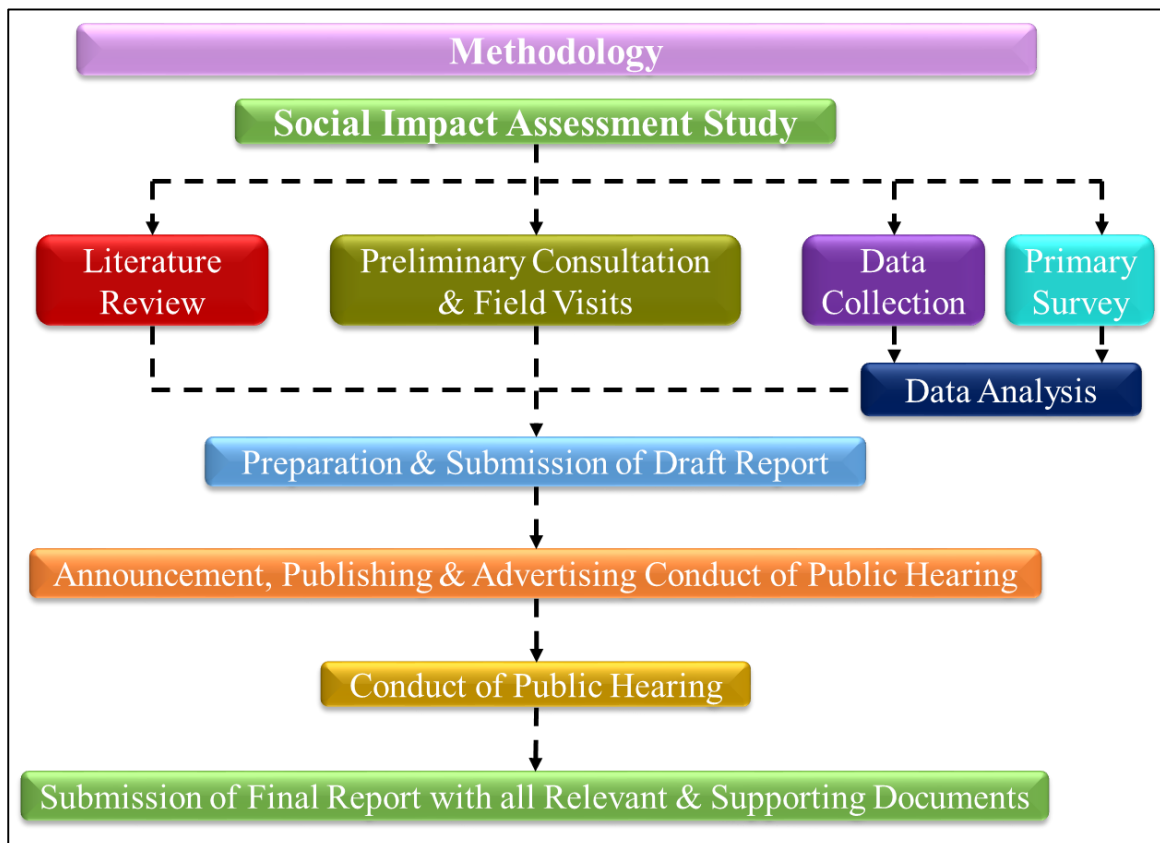
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- ✓ To study the social impacts, nature and cost of addressing them and to overview the impact of these costs on the overall cost of the project vis-a-vis the benefit of the project.
- ✓ To understand the extent of land (public and private), houses,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

1.7 Approach & Methodology to Conduct Social Impact Assessment

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

Figure 1.1 Approach & Methodology



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

Table 1.1 Indicative Methodology of Conducting SIA

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

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

- ❖ **Socio-Economic Field Survey:** In order to study the impacts of land acquisition, a socio-economic survey was carried out during the month of June 2021. The data was collected through structured schedule from respondents through personal interviews.
- ❖ **Stakeholder's Consultation and Public hearing:** Consultations with all stakeholders was carried out at individual and village level regarding likely impacts of land acquisition on the livelihood of the people and society.

1.8 Social Impacts

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

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

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

Figure 1.2 List of Impacts for Assessment



1.9 Consideration for Alternatives

While conducting Social Impact Assessment study, alternatives have to be considered before finalizing the best suitable alternative for the respective project. According to the details provided by the requiring body the most suitable alternative options will be selected in consultation with the stakeholders.

1.10 Determination of Compensation

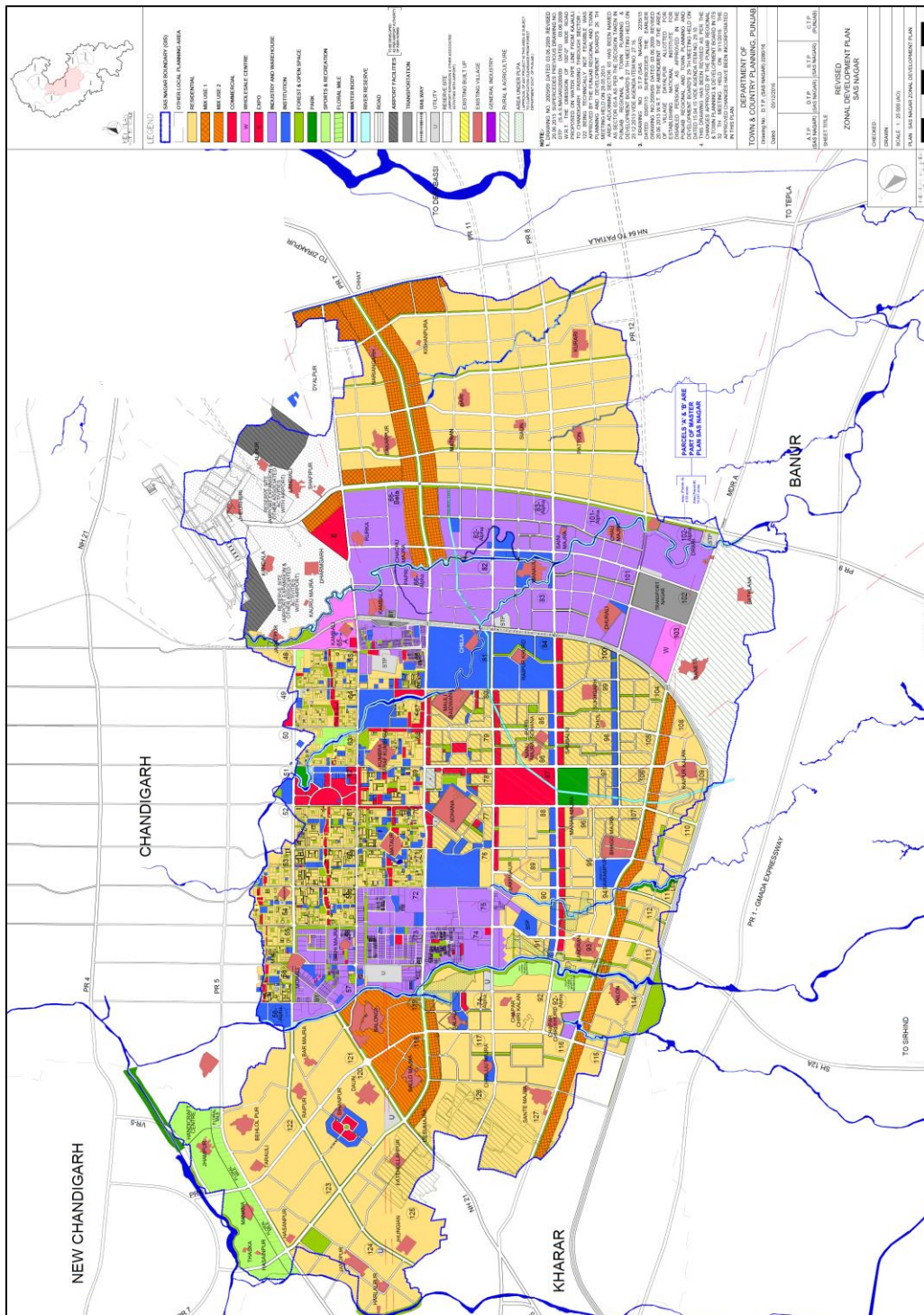
The collector shall adopt the prescribed criteria to assess and determine the amount of compensation as per section 26, 27 and first schedule of RFCTLARR Act, 2013. The study has limitation for the determination of compensation.

2. Project Details & Team Composition

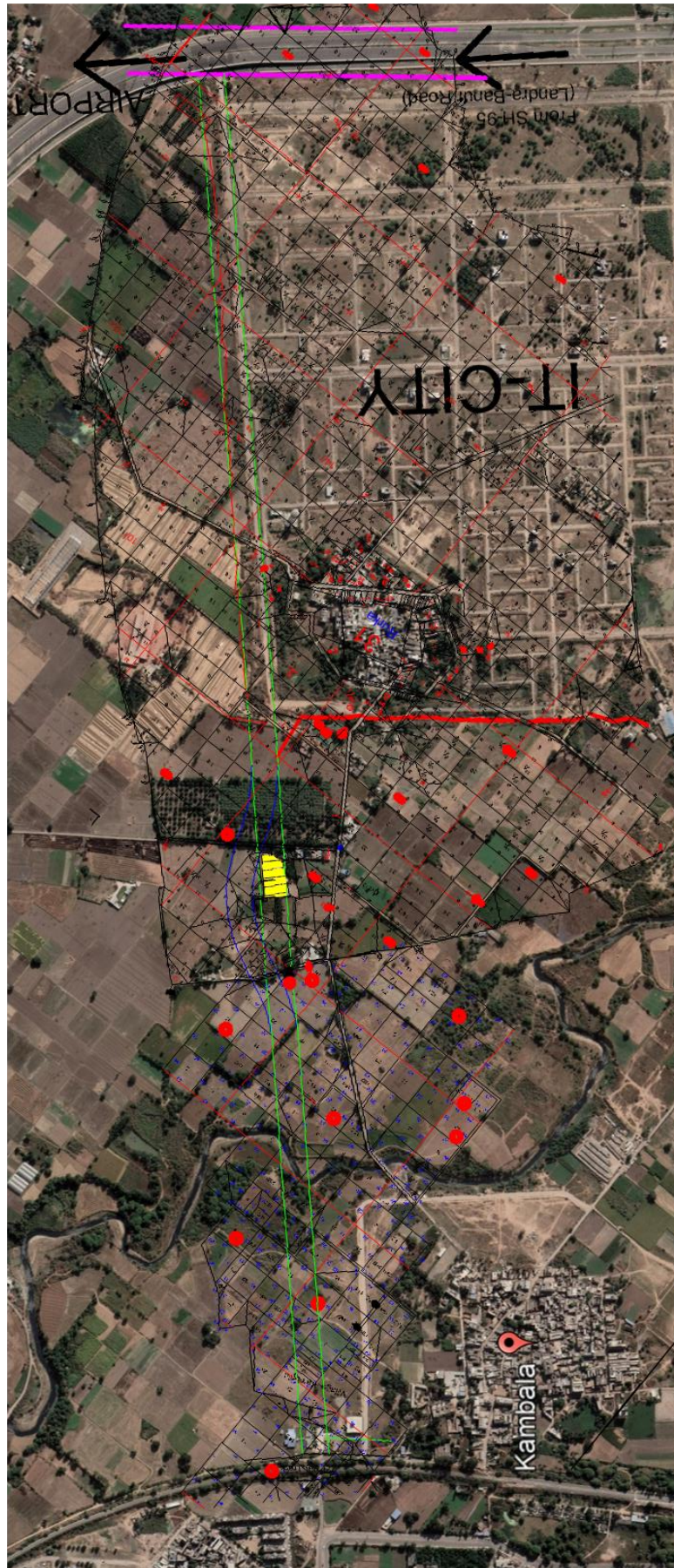
2.1 Location of Project

The land for the proposed acquisition of land for 164' wide road of Airport Extension of Master Plan of S.A.S. Nagar LPA, 2031 is located at three Gram Panchayats namely Kambali (hadbast number- 225), Kambali (hadbast number- 226) and Rurka (hadbast number- 263), Tehsil Mohali, District Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar.

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



Map 2.2 Location of Proposed Area on Satellite Image



2.2 Proposed Area for Project

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

Gram Panchayat	Area			
	in sq.m.	in acre	K	M
Kambali	3819.42	0.9438	7	11
Kambala	43149.61	10.6625	85	6
Rurka	24711.32	6.1063	48	17
Total Land Required		17.7126		

17.7126 acre. The length of the 164' proposed road, for which land is proposed to be acquired is 1.2 km only. The proposed land acquisition falls under the jurisdiction of three Gram Panchayats. Majority of the proposed land is falling under the Gram Panchayat Kambala i.e., 10.6625 Acre only.

Source: Office of Land Acquisition Controller, GMADA

2.3 Justification of Public Purpose

One of the key objectives of the Social Impact Assessment is to examine the nature of proposed project, whether the proposed project serves as a public purpose project. The proposed land acquisition for 164' wide road of Airport Extension as per approved Master Plan of New SAS Nagar LPA, 2031 is required for the following public purposes:

One of the vision for SAS Nagar is to create a "Premier Township" in the Greater Mohali region of Punjab and as the benchmark for other towns in India to emulate. The premier township will be a showcase environment for its citizens to live, work, play, learn and strike business deals. The strategies to achieve this vision are as follows:

- ✓ To strengthen connectivity between the Mohali Rail Terminal and the Chandigarh International Airport through this extension.
- ✓ To provide good accessibility with efficient road system to the Chandigarh and adjoining towns and cities like Kharar, Zirakpur etc.
- ✓ To integrate planning and development of SAS Nagar with adjoining cities of Chandigarh, Kharar and Zirakur.
- ✓ To provide world class infrastructure and utilities including a comprehensive traffic transportation infrastructure facility that will satisfy needs of locals & foreign investors.
- ✓ In view of the growing urbanization and congestion of existing cities, proposed acquisition by GMADA would aid the smooth transportation of people.
- ✓ It is hereby notified that the acquisition of land under the proposed project falls under the provision of section 2(I)-(e) of LARR Act, 2013 i.e., a project for planned development.

2.4 Team Composition

Faculty of Physical Planning & Architecture, Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar has been appointed for carrying out Social Impact Assessment (SIA) and preparation of Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP) in the area of three Gram Panchayat, District S.A.S Nagar. The proposed acquisition of aforesaid 164' wide road of Airport Extension would entail about 17.7126 acre of land. In this connection GMADA has proposed the acquiring of land under the Master Plan of SAS Nagar LPA.

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

Table 2.2 Team Composition for the Project

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

2.5 Schedule of Consultations

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

2.5.1 Objectives of Stakeholders' Consultations

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

2.5.2 Type of Consultation

Following section highlights type of consultations –

- I. **Information Dissemination:** The dissemination process and the type of information shared with the stakeholders during consultation are described below: -
 - ❖ Information dissemination focused on the proposed project characteristics and land requirement for the development of 164' wide road of Airport Extension.

Report on Social Impact Assessment for Land Acquisition

(164' Master Plan Road from Kambali-Kambala-Rurka connecting Airport Road)

- ❖ During these consultations, maps given by GMADA were used to superimpose it on satellite image and Master Plan to explain about location of proposed land acquisition. This activity helped people to understand the impact on their assets and properties.
- ❖ Banners carrying information and power point presentation about project were prepared and shared with the stakeholders and local public explaining proposed project. Apart from this, notification of the project issued by Government of Punjab has been distributed and displayed at Dharamshala for wider public awareness.

II. **Consultation during Sample Survey Stage:** SIA at this stage included consultations at individual level, groups of local people and focused group discussions at strategic locations such as Gurudwaras, Dharamshala, Schools, Anganwadi Centre etc. to understand acceptability of the project impacts related to land acquisition. The overall objective of these consultations was to ensure that people participate willingly; they are allowed to express their concerns and opinions; and agreements are reached on their suggestion/preferences which will be eventually shared after preparation of SIA report.

III. **Public Hearing:** Public Hearing has been conducted in the project affected area as per provision of the section-5 of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 at Gurudwara Sahib of Village Kambala, where the representatives of LAC, GMADA, Social Impact Assessment (SIA) Team, GNDU, Amritsar were present.

Report on Social Impact Assessment for Land Acquisition

(164' Master Plan Road from Kambali-Kambala-Rurka connecting Airport Road)

3. Existing Scenario

3.1 Land Assessment

3.1.1 Information from Land Inventories and Primary Sources

The total land requirement as proposed for the acquisition of 17.7126 acres. The property lies near the Mohali railway station and thus these are the only unutilized land in the premier residential sector, which fulfil the aim of Master Plan of S.A.S. Nagar LPA, 2031. Table below gives detailed description of the type of land of each of the *Khasra* number according to the latest land records available.

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

S. N.	District	Tehsil	Village	Had bast No.	Khasra No.	Area to be acquired			Area as per fard
						K-M			K-M
	S.A.S. Nagar	Mohali	Kambali	225					
Land Owner Detail									
1	Parminder Kaur w/o Raghbir singh, Saraswati w/o Bihari lal, M/s Sukham Infrastructure, Jora singh s/o Dayal singh, Gurdev Singh s/o				21//18/2 min	1	-	15	7-17
2	Chatra Singh, Kuldeep kaur widow of Bachan Singh, Balkar singh s/o				19/1/2 min	2	-	6	2-11
3	Nirmal Singh, Simrat Kaur d/o Nirmal singh, Kaka singh s/o Dayal singh, Bhag singh s/o Gurdev singh, Harchand singh s/o Bachan singh				22/2 min	0	-	16	2-8
4	and Jaswinder kaur w/o Gurmeet singh				23 min	2	-	14	3-7
Total						7	-	11	
						or 0.9438 acre			
	S.A.S. Nagar	Mohali	Kambala	226					
1	Bhupinder kaur widow of Ajaib singh, Harjit and Gurdeep singh s/o				4// 23 min	3	-	12	4-11
2	Ajaib singh, Baljeet s/o Bachan Singh, Kulwant singh s/o Bachan				15//4/2 min	1	-	8	1-16
3	singh, Hardeep s/o Kulwant singh				15//4/3 min	2	-	2	2-4
4	Bhupinder kaur widow of Ajaib singh, Harjit kaur d/o Ajaib singh, Gurdeep singh s/o ajaib singh, Usha kiran w/o Rajinder prasad, Baljeet s/o Harbans Singh, Kulwant singh s/o Bachan singh, Hardeep Singh s/o Kulwant singh				4//24 min	1	-	1	6-4
5	Sukham Infrastructure pvt. Ltd. Sco 161-162, Sector-8 C, Chandigarh				15//3 min	1	-	12	8-0
6	Bhupinder kaur widow of Ajaib singh, Harjit kaur d/o Ajaib singh, Gurdeep singh s/o ajaib singh, Baljeet s/o Harbans Singh, Kulwant singh s/o Bachan singh, Hardeep Singh s/o Kulwant singh				4/1 min	1	-	6	2-4
7	Cultivator- Jaswinder kaur widow of Avtar singh, Navjot and Ranjodh singh s/o Avtar singh				4/4 min	1	-	9	1-16
8	Kulwinder s/o Gurmukh, Manjeet kaur w/o Kulwinder singh, Sukham				5 min	0	-	9	8-0
9	pvt. Ltd, Ranjodh and Navjot s/o Avtar singh, Sukhdev-Maan singh-				6 min	5	-	2	6-10
10	Surinder s/o Basta singh, Jagdeep s/o Sukhwinder singh				7 min	2	-	8	8-0
11	Kalwinder singh s/o Gurmukh Singh, Manjeet Kaur w/o Kalwinder singh and many others				15 min	3	-	10	8-0
12	Detail Missing				26 min	0	-	13	
13	Kulwinder s/o Gurmukh, Manjeet kaur w/o Kulwinder singh, Sukham				16//10/2 min	0	-	3	3-0
14	pvt. Ltd, Jaswinder kaur widow of Avtar singh, Ranjodh and Navjot				11 min	4	-	14	8-0
15	s/o Avtar singh,				20/2 min	2	-	13	5-16
16	Sukham Infrastructure pvt. Ltd. Sco 161-162, Sector-8 C, Chandigarh				19 min	3	-	10	7-7
17					20/1	1	-	9	1-9
18					23/1 min	1	-	11	2-8
19					19// 2 min	0	-	10	8-0
20					Mehar-Lakhmir-Jasmer singh s/o Jagir Singh	16//21 min	0	-	4	7-9
21	Sukham Infrastructure pvt. Ltd. Sco 161-162, Sector-8 C, Chandigarh				22 min	5	-	16	8-0
22	Balwant singh s/o Inder singh, Snehlata w/o Varinder Kumar, Pushpa Rani w/o Narinder Kumar, Jarnail kaur w/o Amar singh, Kulwinder				16//23/2 min	0	-	15	5-12
23	kaur w/o Paramjit singh, archana d/o Mohan lal setia				19//4 min	1	-	8	8-0
24					18// 11 min	0	-	5	8-0

Report on Social Impact Assessment for Land Acquisition
(164' Master Plan Road from Kambali-Kambala-Rurka connecting Airport Road)

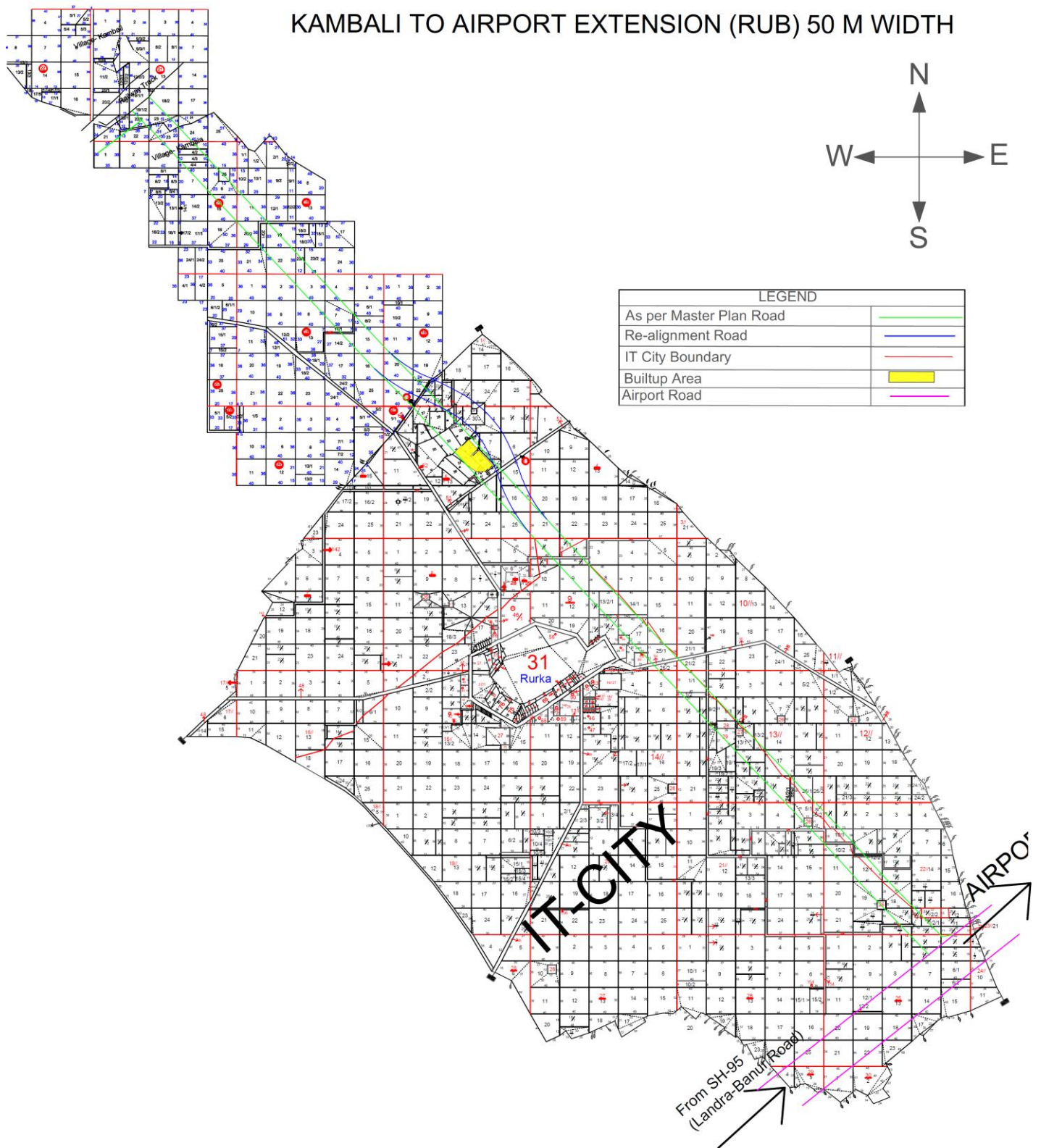
25	Raghibir-Thakar-Harbans-Gurmukh-Rajinder-Bhupinder singh S/o Ajeet Singh	20 min	6	-	5	8-0
26	Sajjan singh s/o Gurdev singh, Gejo d/o Santu, Raghibir-Harbans-	19 min	1	-	10	7-10
27	Thakar-Rajinder-Bhupinder, Gurmukh singh S/o Ajeet Singh, Sajjan	21 min	1	-	17	8-0
28	singh Muttbanna s/o Channan Singh, Naajar singh s/o Akki	22 min	2	-	0	2-5
29	Detail Missing	19//3 min	6	-	5	
30	Karam-Amrik-Swarn-Ajmer-Darshan singh s/o Hajura singh, Ujagar-Ajaib-Mahinder-Mlaagar-Jang Bahadar Singh S/o Amar singh, Mohan lal s/o Des Raj	6/1 min	0	-	0	4-13
31	Jasdeepak singh s/o Jasmer Singh s/o Chotta singh	6/2 min	0	-	14	3-7
32		14/2 min	0	-	17	6-0
33	Harbant kaur w/o Gurnam Singh, Sukhwinder-Avtar Singh s/o	7 min	6	-	5	7-18
34	Gurnam Singh, Balwinder kaur widow of Gurnam singh	14/1 min	0	-	16	1-10
35	Detail Missing	8 min	1	-	2	
36	Jasmer Singh s/o Chhota Singh s/o Ram singh	15 min	6	-	1	8-0
37		16 min	3	-	0	8-0
38	Suman w/o Harpal Singh s/o Mahinder singh	148//0 min Raasta	0	-	15	0-5
39	Saafi Muhammad s/o Sadiq, Salim-Ali Muhammad s/o Asrail khan, Ali Muhammad-Salim Muhammad s/o Ismail Khan	149//0 min Raasta	0	-	9	0-5
Total			85	-	6	
			or 10.6625 acre			
	S.A.S. Nagar	Mohali	Rurka	263		
1	Kanta Devi w/o Kashmiri Lal s/o Hari ram	1//22/1 min	0	-	14	1-13
2	Kanwaljeet Kaur w/o Col. Surinder Singh, Gurcharan singh s/o Jernail singh, Ranjeet s/o Balvir Singh	22/2	1	-	2	1-2
3	Dina nath s/o Jta shanker, Satpal s/o Lal Cahnd and Many others	22/3 min	1	-	1	1-7
4	Amar nath s/o Dasodhi, Dharam Ram s/o Sadhu, Arun sharma s/o Hardev sharma and many others	22/4 min	0	-	15	0-17
5		23/1 min	2	-	3	2-8
6		5//3/1 min	0	-	12	0-13
7		5//2/1	0	-	1	0-13
8		1//23/2 min	2	-	4	3-16
9	Gram Panchayat Deh	24 min	0	-	2	7-10
10		5//3/2 min	0	-	15	0-18
11		26	0	-	5	0-5
12		30 min	3	-	19	4-8
13	Brijinder Singh s/o Issar Singh s/o Mal Singh r/o Kothi no.1, Phase-2 Mohali	4//20 min	0	-	18	8-0
14		21 min	5	-	18	8-0
15		22 min	0	-	3	8-0
16		5//15 min	4	-	4	7-9
17		16 min	5	-	19	8-0
18		17/1 min	0	-	5	1-15
19		25 min	1	-	17	8-0
20	Baljit-Balwinder s/o Budh ram, Jang Bahadar s/o Amar singh and +3	5//4 min	2	-	19	5-3
21	Rajkumar s/o Bhagat Ram, Jang Bahadar s/o Amar singh and +9	5/1 min	0	-	1	6-8
22	Balwinder s/o Budh ram, Jang Bahadar s/o Amar singh and +9	6 min	2	-	19	7-9
23	Cultivator- Baljit and Balwinder s/o Budh Ram	7 min	4	-	11	5-9
24	Baljit-Balwinder-Raghibir s/o Budh ram, Nirmal singh s/o Deva singh, Naazar singh s/o Jageer Singh, Amrik singh s/o Mukand singh	14 min	0	-	18	1-8
25	Labh singh s/o Bant singh s/o Mangal singh	29 min	0	-	8	3-12
26	Baljit-Balwinder-Raghibir s/o Budh ram, Nirmal singh s/o Deva singh, Naazar singh s/o Jageer Singh	31 min	0	-	2	1-6
27	Detail Missing	9//2/1 min	1	-	7	
28	Detail Missing	2/2 min	0	-	1	
29	PUDA	24/1 min	0	-	17	3-3
30	PWD	51//0 min Rasta	0	-	14	4-10
31	Mustarka Malkaan (Rasta)	138//0 min Rasta	1	-	3	2-7
32		139//0 min Rasta	0	-	0	0-15
Total			48	-	17	
			or 6.1063 Acre			

Source: Field Visit, June 2021.

Report on Social Impact Assessment for Land Acquisition
(164' Master Plan Road from Kambali-Kambala-Rurka connecting Airport Road)

Map 3.1 Digitized Cadastral Map of the Acquisition Area

KAMBALI TO AIRPORT EXTENSION (RUB) 50 M WIDTH



Report on Social Impact Assessment for Land Acquisition
(164' Master Plan Road from Kambali-Kambala-Rurka connecting Airport Road)

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

S. N	District	Tehsil	Village	Hadbast No.	Khasra No.	Area to be acquired		Area in fard	Existing Assets/ Use	Consent of Affected Person	
						K-M	K-M				
	S.A.S. Nagar	Mohali	Kambala	226							
22	Balwant singh s/o Inder singh, Snehlata w/o Varinder Kumar, Pushpa Rani w/o Narinder Kumar, Jarnail kaur w/o Amar singh, Kulwinder kaur w/o Paramjit singh, archana d/o Mohan lal setia				16//23/2 min	0	-	15	5-12	Farming Land (10-15 Non fruit Trees)	
23					19//4 min	1	-	8	8-0		
30	Karam-Amrik-Swarn-Ajmer-Darshan singh s/o Hajura singh, Ujagar-Ajaib-Mahinder-Mlaagar-Jang Bahadar Singh S/o Amar singh, Mohan lal s/o Des Raj				6/1 min	0	-	0	4-13	one non fruit Tree	
	S.A.S. Nagar	Mohali	Rurka	263							
8	Gram Panchayat Deh (Harjeet Singh Sarpanch)				1//23/2 min	2	-	4	3-16	Sewerage Line	
9					24 min	0	-	2	7-10	Old Well	
13	Brijinder Singh s/o Issar Singh s/o Mal Singh r/o Kothi no.1, Phase-2 Mohali				4//20 min	0	-	18	8-0	Horticulture (35-40 no. of labour), Lobourer Cattleshed, 80 Fruit tree i.e. Mango, Guava, Prune, Blackberry, Litchi etc. and around 20 Non fruits Tree, Pipeline	Affected Land price must be given to owner with partial compensation, and they added that peoples does not have any issue regarding this project.
14					21 min	5	-	18	8-0		
15					22 min	0	-	3	8-0		
16					5//15 min	4	-	4	7-9		
17					16 min	5	-	19	8-0		
18					17/1 min	0	-	5	1-15		
19					25 min	1	-	17	8-0		
20	Baljit-Balwinder s/o Budh ram, Jang Bahadar s/o Amar singh and +3				5//4 min	2	-	19	5-3	3-4 Fruit Trees and 5 Non fruit Trees, 12.5 HP Tube well Motor, 200 ft bore well, irrigation Pipeline, Kotha, One room House.	Balwinder singh-Said that he want new pipe line has been laying in new proposed road for irrigation purpose of rest land.
22	Balwinder s/o Budh ram, Jang Bahadar s/o Amar singh and +9				6 min	2	-	19	7-9		
23	Cultivator- Baljit and Balwinder s/o Budh Ram				7 min	4	-	11	5-9		
24	Baljit-Balwinder-Raghibir s/o Budh ram, Nirmal singh s/o Deva singh, Naazar singh s/o Jageer Singh, Amrik singh s/o Mukand singh				14 min	0	-	18	1-8		
26	Baljit-Balwinder-Raghibir s/o Budh ram, Nirmal singh s/o Deva singh, Naazar singh s/o Jageer Singh				31 min	0	-	2	1-6		
25	Labh singh s/o Bant singh s/o Mangal singh				29 min	0	-	8	3-12	Irrigation Pipeline	

3.1.2 Cropping Pattern

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

3.1.3 Distribution of Trees/Plants on Acquired Land

During the survey, efforts were made to collect information about the number of trees on the affected land under study area. During the visit as well as stakeholder consultation, it was revealed that there were around 105-trees in affected area, out of which, 85 units of trees are fruit-trees in nature. The fruit variety includes Mango, Guava, Litchi and so on.

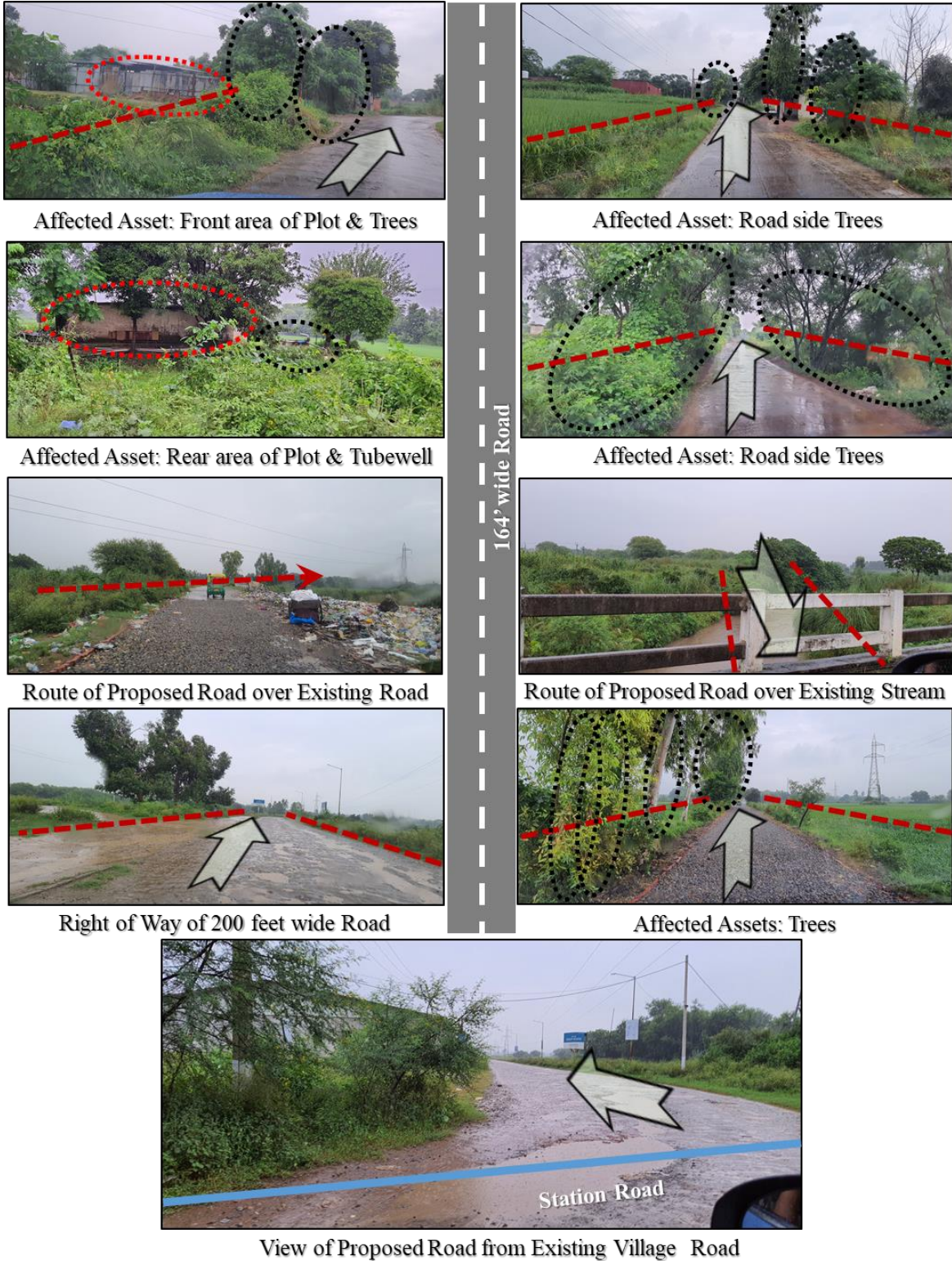
3.1.4 Estimation and Enumeration of Affected Families

A. Details of Affected Families: In the affected area (all 3-identified Gram Panchayats), 50 respondents were surveyed to carry out the social impact assessment. Some of the affected families could not be contacted despite the repeated visits to the area/household due to their absentee landlordism, migration to the other villages and District / States of the Country or Abroad.

Report on Social Impact Assessment for Land Acquisition
(164' Master Plan Road from Kambali-Kambala-Rurka connecting Airport Road)

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

Map 3.2 Existing Scenario of Affected Area



Report on Social Impact Assessment for Land Acquisition
(164' Master Plan Road from Kambali-Kambala-Rurka connecting Airport Road)

3.1.5 Land use and Livelihood

Presently, most of the affected area has remained as unused property from quite some years. Predominant activity performed on affected area is agriculture. Other activities performed on the affected area is horticulture. Beside this, cremation ground access is also there at the affected land, as claimed by the local people. *Khasra*-wise details of type of land has been explained in *Table 3.1*.

Number of families are found whose livelihood is directly and indirectly dependent on these land parcels. As consulted with Brijinder Singh s/o Issar Singh s/o Mal Singh (r/o Kothi no.1, Phase-2 Mohali), the current use of land is under the horticulture activities. To do this, there are around 35-40 number of labourers are present there, who live there in temporary shed. Further, there is presence of one cattleshed, 80 Fruit tree i.e. Mango, Guava, Prune, Blackberry, Litchi etc. and around 20 Non fruits Tree on the affected land. Brijinder Singh told that his private irrigation pipeline is passing through the affected area.

As consulted with Baljit-Balwinder-Raghubir s/o Budh ram & others, the owners told that there is presence of 3-4 fruit trees and 5 non-fruit Trees on the affected land. One tubewell motor (of 12.5 horse power) which is fitted inside 200 feet deep borewell is also present there which is connected to the agriculture fields through private irrigation pipeline. Thus, the acquisition of land will impact the assets and livelihood of many people in direct or indirect ways.

3.2 Demographic Profile of Area

The S.A.S Nagar district ranks 20th in area and 12th in population with contribution 3.6 per cent of the total population of the State. Average population size of a village in district (1,117) is lower than that of the state (1,425). Bar Majra (7,031) is the largest village in the district followed by Jagatpur (6,673) in district. Whereas, Kambali, Kambala, Rurka are villages with average population in Mohali Tehsil.

Table 3.3 Comparative Study of Demographic Profile of the Study Area

Indicators		Punjab State	S.A.S. Nagar	Kambala (226)	Kambali (225)	Rurka (263)	Total of All GPs
Population	2011	27,743,338	994,628	1519	1306	1062	3,887
Area (Ha)		---	---	217	139	274	630
Density (PPH)		---	---	7.00	9.40	3.88	6.17
Household		5,486,851	203,886	300	298	219	817
Average HH Size		5.1	4.9	5.1	4.4	4.8	4.8
Sex Ratio		895	879	821	746	893	---
Workforce	Participation Rate (%)	9,897,362	355,995	473	597	300	1,370
		35.70%	-35.80%	41.33%	61.57%	61.57%	35.25%
	Main Workers(%)	8,450,936	316,236	470	549	246	1,265
		85.39%	88.83%	99.37%	91.96%	82.00%	92.34%
	Marginal Workers(%)	1,446,426	39,759	3	48	54	105
		14.61%	11.17%	0.63%	8.04%	18.00%	7.66%
	Cultivators (%)	1,934,511	40,867	76	19	61	156
		19.55%	11.48%	16.07%	3.18%	20.33%	11.39%
	Agricultural Laborer (%)	1,588,455	21,791	5	7	5	17
		16.05%	6.12%	1.06%	1.17%	1.67%	1.24%
	Household Industry (%)	385,960	13,501	4	13	5	22
	3.90%	3.79%	0.85%	2.18%	1.67%	1.61%	
Other Workers(%)	5,988,436	279,836	388	558	229	1,175	
	60.51%	78.61%	82.03%	93.47%	76.33%	85.77%	

Source: Census of India, 2011.

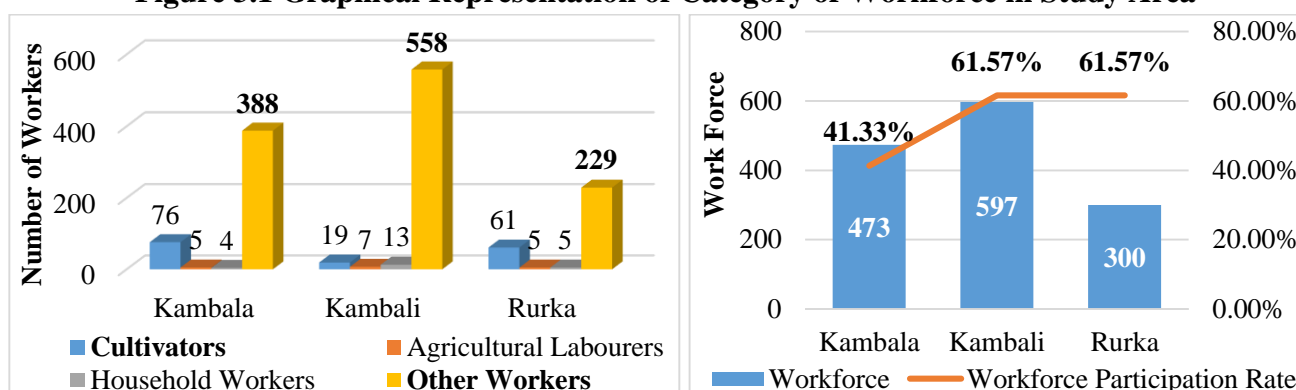
Report on Social Impact Assessment for Land Acquisition
(164' Master Plan Road from Kambali-Kambala-Rurka connecting Airport Road)

The decadal population growth rate in the district is 33.2% which is higher than the state (13.9%). S.A.S Nagar district is relatively more urbanized than the State with 54.8% of its population resides in urban areas as compared to 37.5 per cent of the State. The sex ratio in the district (879) is lower than the state (895). It is ranked 16th among the districts of the state on this parameter. Child sex ratio in the district (841) is also lower than the state (846). It ranks 13th among the districts in the state. The district has 31.8% and 4.0% main workers and marginal workers respectively of total population. (Refer Table 3.2)

3.3 Socio-economic Profile of Area

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

Figure 3.1 Graphical Representation of Category of Workforce in Study Area



Source: Composed from Census of India, 2011

3.3.1. Social Category

In India, the society is stratified into different groups at economic and social level. This means they are ranked up and down according to their social category mainly by their respective castes. None of the village have any Schedule Tribe (ST) population.

Table 3.4 Scheduled Caste Population in Study Area

Gram Panchayat	Total Population	Schedules Caste		Male SC		Female SC	
		Total	Share in Total SC	Total	Share in Total SC	Total	Share in Total SC
Kambala	1519	686	45.16%	376	54.81%	310	45.19%
Kambali	1306	348	26.65%	208	59.77%	140	40.23%
Rurka	1062	598	56.31%	318	53.18%	280	46.82%
Total	3887	1,632	41.99%	902	55.27%	730	44.73%

Source: Census of India, 2011

When conducting a SIA study at village level then it is important to know the social categories of respondents because issues and impacts on different categories can be different. Social categories of respondents are shown in Table 3.5, which indicates that 48.00 per cent of the respondents in this study were from general category and 24.00 per cent were from backward class. None of the village currently have any Schedule Tribe (ST) population.

Report on Social Impact Assessment for Land Acquisition
(164' Master Plan Road from Kambali-Kambala-Rurka connecting Airport Road)

Table 3.5 Social Category of the Respondents

Social Category	Number	Percentage
General	24	48.00
Backward Class (BC)	12	24.00
Scheduled Caste	14	28.00
Scheduled Tribes	0	00.00
Total	50	100.00

Source: Primary Survey, June 2021.

3.3.2. Household Annual Income

The shareholders are prosperous and are managing different family ventures. Some of the families enjoyed a status of the undivided family so it is hard to evaluate the incomes individually. The majority of the families (56%) has income more than Rs. two lakh annually while 28.00 per cent has income between Rs. 1-2 lakh per annum. Whereas, about 16.00 per cent families have the income of Rs. twenty thousand to one lakh annually. This shows that a large number of respondents had income above rupees one lakh annually. None of the respondent revealed that their per annum income is less than 20,000. (Refer Table 3.6)

Table 3.6 Household Annual Income level of the Affected Families

Income Level (Rs.)	Number	Percentage
Less than 20,000	0	00.00
20,000 to 1 Lakh	8	16.00
1 Lakh to 2 Lakh	14	28.00
More than 2 Lakh	28	56.00
Total	50	100.00

Source: Primary Survey, June 2021.

3.3.3. Educational Level

Education plays a significant role in overall development individuals as well as society as whole, hence, the following table shows the education level of the respondents. Major proportion of the respondents were i.e. 28.00 per cent were senior secondary educated, followed by 16.00 per cent studied a higher education level. Also 16.00 per cent were matriculates. Only 12.00 per cent of the respondents were illiterate. (Refer Table 3.7)

Table 3.7 Education level of the Affected Families

Education Level	Number	Percentage
Illiterate	6	12.00
Primary	10	20.00
Matriculation	8	16.00
Senior Secondary	14	28.00
Graduation (Higher Education)	12	24.00
Total	50	100.00

Source: Primary Survey, June 2021.

3.3.4. Occupation

The different occupation level of respondents is shown in Table 3.8. Out of total 50 respondents, majority (48%) of the respondent dependent on agricultural and allied sector for employment and 22.00 per cent were doing private job for sustainable livelihood in different sector of economy. A few (8%) of the respondents were government employees.

Report on Social Impact Assessment for Land Acquisition
(164' Master Plan Road from Kambali-Kambala-Rurka connecting Airport Road)

Table 3.8 Occupation of the Respondents

Occupation	Number	Percentage
Agriculture and Allied sector	24	48.00
Government Employee	4	8.00
Others	22	44.00
Total	50	100.00

Source: Primary Survey, June 2021.

3.4 Religious & Cultural Profile of Area

The religion of the respondents was also seen. It was observed that majority (60%) of the respondents follow Sikh religion whereas 40 per cent were Hindu religion followers. (Refer Table 3.9)

Table 3.9 Religion of the Respondents

Religious Category	Number	Percentage
Hindu	20	40.00
Sikh	30	60.00
Total	50	100.00

Source: Primary Survey, June 2021.

3.5 Conclusion

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

- Overall project has unlimited benefits over bare minimum social impacts, after careful examination of various parameters of cost and benefit (positive & negative impacts).
- A vast area of land is used under multi-crops and used for income generation. But, none of the stakeholder will be wholly deprived of agricultural land for livelihood.
- The notified area has cattle shed, which is temporary in nature and it can be easily shifted to another place by the affected party.
- The notified area does not contain any living structure, hence any 'Rehabilitation & Resettlement Plan' is not required in this case.
- There should be provision of new access for affected cremation ground.
- The conclusion would be incomplete without reporting positive attitude of all the stakeholders and the present owners of the affected land under question.
- Each and every individual has voluntarily accepted and agreed to shift their task to new locations after accepting the compensation amount.
- The purpose of the land acquisition (i.e., construction of 164' Road in Airport Extension) is under the category of 'Planned Development' (i.e., implementation of Master Plan of SAS Nagar LPA, 2031) which has already been approved. Thus, the location of the project cannot be changed. Hence, no alternative is possible for the said project.

4. Social Impacts

4.1 Framework and Approach to Identifying Impact

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

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

- ❖ “People’s way of life – that is, how they live, work, play and interact with one another on day to day basis;
- ❖ Their culture – that is, their shared beliefs, customs, values and language or dialect;
- ❖ Their community – its cohesion, stability, character, services and facilities;
- ❖ Their political system – the extent to which people are able to participate in decisions that affect their lives, the level of democratization that is taking place, and the resources provided for this purpose;
- ❖ Their environment – the quality of the air and water people use; the availability and quality of food they eat; the level of hazard or risk, dust and noise they are exposed to; the adequacy of sanitation, their physical safety, and their access to and control over resources;
- ❖ Their health and wellbeing – health is a state of complete physical, mental, social and spiritual wellbeing and not merely the absence of diseases or infirmities;
- ❖ Their personal and property rights – particularly whether people are economically affected, or experience personal disadvantage which may include a violation of their civil liberties;
- ❖ Their fears and aspirations – their perceptions about their safety, their fears about the future of their community, and their aspirations for their future and future of their children;
- ❖ Area of impact under the proposed project, including both land to be acquired and areas that will be affected by environmental, social or other impacts of the project have been identified by the SIA team with help of several visits to the proposed area;
- ❖ Their quantity and location – the land proposed to be acquired for the project was identified with the help of field visits to project area and analysis of the revenue records provided by the acquiring body;
- ❖ Bare minimum – The fact as claimed by the acquiring body that the land proposed for acquisition is the bare minimum required was verified with the help of structural plan provided by acquiring body;

Report on Social Impact Assessment for Land Acquisition

(164' Master Plan Road from Kambali-Kambala-Rurka connecting Airport Road)

- ❖ The possible alternative – the site for the project and its feasibility was analysed by visiting the site at project area. The claim by acquiring body that the proposed land is the best suitable option was verified by SIA team;
- ❖ Land – land measuring 17.7126 acres has been proposed to be acquired. This land will be acquired according to provisions of Land Acquisition Rehabilitation & Resettlement Act, 2013 for the development of 164 feet proposed sector road of Airport Extension, SAS Nagar. The SIA team visited the site and conducted the transect walk at the above mentioned location.
- ❖ Possibility of use of any public, unutilized land for the project – to see whether land belonging to the Gram Panchayats or Government land can be used in project.

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

Step 1: Formation of SIA team

Step 2: Literature Review

Step 3: Meeting with various Stakeholders

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

Step 5: Data Processing

Step 6: Reporting

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

4.2 Description of Impacts at Various Stages of Project Cycle

The social impact for the acquisition of land at 3-Gram Panchayats for the proposed 164' wide road in Airport Extension, SAS Nagar has been classified as –

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

Table 4.1 Assessment of Social Impacts at Different Phases of Project

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

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

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

Report on Social Impact Assessment for Land Acquisition
(164' Master Plan Road from Kambali-Kambala-Rurka connecting Airport Road)

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

Table 4.2 Anticipated Impacts in Study Area

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

Source: Assessment based upon field visit, June 2021.

These calculations are drawn by calculating the majority of responses given by respondents during survey stage. As mentioned in above table, majority of the respondents feel that their level of income and livelihood will have both positive and negative impacts and village demography and stress of dislocation will don't have any impact after the acquisition of land. There will be no impacts on local economic activities, family collaboration, impoverishment, common property, education, local political structures and violence against women after land acquisition. After consultation with stakeholders, field visits and desk review, nature of impacts on different parameters have been identified. (Refer Table 4.3)

Table 4.3 Indicative list of Social Impacts

S.N	Impact	Nature of Impact	Reasons
1	Land	-ve	Loss of Agricultural Land
2	Land Price	+ve	Land Price will increase after upgrading connectivity.
3	Livelihood & Income	+ve as well as -ve	Rise in employment opportunities & market activities. Relocation of existing cattle sheds, tubewell, irrigation pipeline will have negative impact. Around 85 private fruit and 20 non-fruit trees are there on affected area.
4	Physical Resources	---	No loss to physical resources
5	Private Assets	-ve	Loss to irrigation assets like tubewells and borewell, Loss of Cattle shed, Trees and Tubewell Shelter.
6	Public Services & Utilities	-ve	Existing Sewerage Pipeline, Old Well
7	Health & Education	+ve	Connectivity upgradation will lead to reduction in vulnerability.
8	Cultural & Social Cohesion	---	---
9	Gender based Impacts	---	---

Source: Assessment based upon field visit, June 2021.

Report on Social Impact Assessment for Land Acquisition
(164' Master Plan Road from Kambali-Kambala-Rurka connecting Airport Road)

4.2.1 Socio-economic Impact of Land Acquisition

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

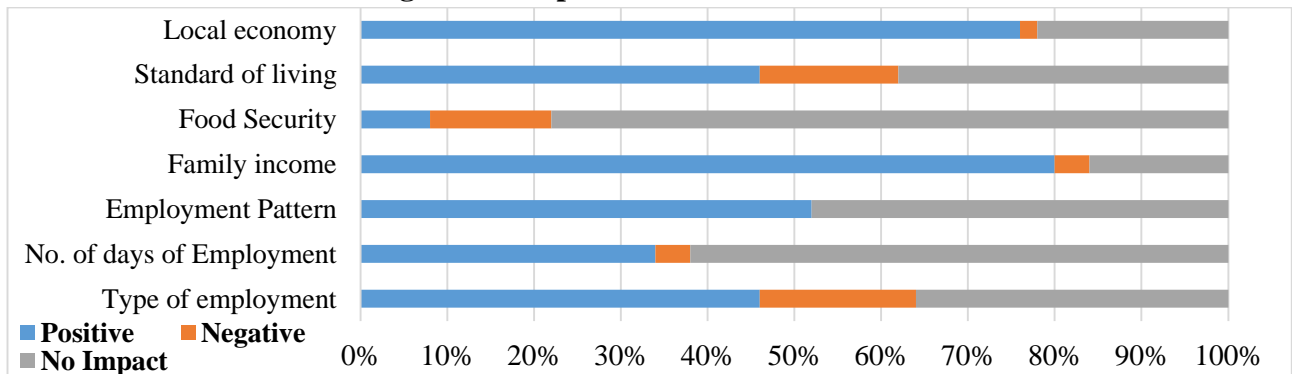
Table 4.4 Impact on Livelihood and Income

Sr. No	Problems	Positive	Negative	No Impact
1	Type of Employment	46.00 %	18.00 %	36.00 %
2	No. of days of Employment	34.00 %	04.00 %	62.00 %
3	Employment Pattern	52.00 %	00.00 %	48.00 %
4	Family Income	80.00 %	04.00 %	16.00 %
5	Food Security	08.00 %	14.00 %	78.00 %
6	Standard of Living	46.00 %	16.00 %	38.00 %
7	Local Economy	76.00 %	02.00 %	22.00 %
Average Grand Total		48.86 %	08.29 %	42.85 %

Source: Primary Survey, June 2021.

All the respondent (46%) were of perception that land acquisition will have positive impact on type of employment. In addition to this, 36 per cent of the respondents revealed that there will be no impact on employment pattern. With respect to the family income of affected peoples after land acquisition, 80 per cent of them are with a common view that there can be arise in their present family income. Whereas, only 16 per cent people felt no impact on their present family income. On the issue of food security, standard of living and local economy, 8 per cent followed by 46 per cent and 76 per cent of the respondents expressed that there will be positive impact as acquired land is located near to the concerned *Abadi* areas.

Figure 4.1 Impact on Livelihood and Income



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

To sum up, the response of the families who are residing in surrounding of land acquisition on various economic issues was positive and majority of them i.e., 48.86 per cent are in favour of land acquisition, whereas, only 8.29 per cent favoured some negative extend.

4.2.2 Impact on Local Services and Facilities

With respect to impact of land acquisition on local services and facilities, 24 per cent of respondents were of an opinion that during construction and post construction (operation) of these facilities, there will be some form of negative impact on health due to dust, air pollution and concrete environment. Also 38 per cent of respondents were of an opinion that in general it will have negative impact on

Report on Social Impact Assessment for Land Acquisition
(164' Master Plan Road from Kambali-Kambala-Rurka connecting Airport Road)

family integration. Except these majority of the respondents were of a view that land acquisition will not impact on local services and facilities. Whereas, many of the local residents are happy to see the raise in land value, improved connectivity, raising standard of living and employment activities and thus reducing in vulnerability among villagers. The impact is summarised in the following Table 4.5–

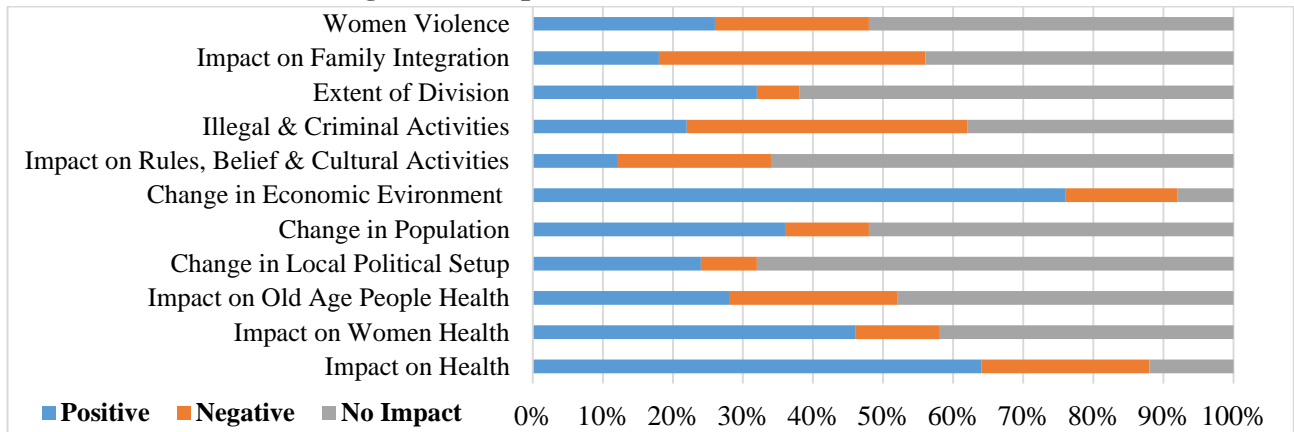
Table 4.5 Impact on Local Services and Facilities (in %)

S.N	Problems	Positive	Negative	No Impact
1	Impact on Health	64.00	24.00	12.00
2	Impact on Women Health due to Project Activities	46.00	12.00	42.00
3	Impact on Health of Old Age People	28.00	24.00	48.00
4	Change in Local Political Setup	24.00	8.00	68.00
5	Change in Population	36.00	12.00	52.00
6	Change in Economic Environment	76.00	16.00	8.00
7	Impact on Rules, Belief & Cultural Activities	12.00	22.00	66.00
8	Illegal and Criminal Activities	22.00	40.00	38.00
9	Extent of Division	32.00	6.00	62.00
10	Impact on Family Integration	18.00	38.00	44.00
11	Violence against Women	26.00	22.00	52.00
Average Grand Total		34.91	20.36	44.73

Source: Primary Survey, June 2021.

Form the above Table 4.5, it is clear that around 34.91 per cent stakeholders think that the upcoming road will have positive impact on the local services and facilities of the villages primarily on economic environment and health including women health. Whereas, 20.36 per cent stakeholders think that the upcoming road will have negative impact primarily on illegal and criminal activities, bad impact on family integration, impact on health of old age people, violence against women, due to coming-up of 164' sector road. As consulted with stakeholders, the accessibility of existing cremation ground in the village Rurka may get affect if proper divider-cuts are not provided. Similarly, the stakeholders have demanded for adequate number of cuts which should not hinder the accessibility to the farm lands and present infrastructure.

Figure 4.2 Impact on Local Services and Facilities



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

4.3 Findings of Social Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Due to the unavailability of a clear Project proposal/ feasibility study, project costs and phases, core design features, proposed infrastructural facilities, workforce requirements (temporary & permanent),

Report on Social Impact Assessment for Land Acquisition
(164' Master Plan Road from Kambali-Kambala-Rurka connecting Airport Road)

outputs, risks, production targets etc. a detailed social cost and benefits analysis could not be performed. Though, it is very difficult to quantify actual cost of social impact based on severity of land acquisition. However, social costs are calculated by consulting local people, comparing project benefits and negative impacts from development of SAS Nagar. The project will entail a multitude of benefits to local people of surrounding areas. The project will have following benefits to the people:

- ❖ Better Connectivity through means of Mobility.
- ❖ Increase in Land Price.
- ❖ Better Employment Opportunity.
- ❖ Maximum Liveability Potential.
- ❖ Better Return of Investment.
- ❖ Enhanced Asset Life.

Important issues were discussed during consultation with the stakeholders individually and also at the village level. These issues were related to social impacts like loss of livelihood, compensation for acquired land and properties. After consultation with stakeholders, field visits and desk review, nature of impacts on different parameters have been identified.

Table 4.6 Analysis of Various Possible Social Impacts

Positive Impact	Negative Impacts	Remarks
Rise in land value	Loss of Agricultural land.	After studying various parameters of cost and benefit (positive and negative impacts), it is found that because of planned development, proposed land acquisition and construction would benefit local community at large.
Maximum Liveability Potential due to improvement in Quality of Life and other Employment Opportunities	Very less impact on food security due to acquisition of Agricultural land.	
Connectivity Enhancement		
Enhanced Security	Temporary loss to Public & Private Assets	
Better Return of Investment	Loss of Trees (Fruit and Non-fruit)	
Reduction in Vulnerability		
Planned Development		

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

These calculations are drawn by calculating the majority of responses given by respondents during survey stage. As mentioned in Table 4.4, majority of the respondents feel that their level of income and livelihood will have positive impacts and village demography and stress of dislocation will have negative impact after the acquisition of land. There will be less or no impacts on local economic activities, family collaboration, impoverishment, common property (except cremation ground), education, local political structures and violence against women after land acquisition. Based upon these impacts, proposed mitigation measures are described in following Table 4.7.

Table 4.7 Proposed Mitigation Measures

N.	Type of Impact	Status	Proposed Mitigation Measure
1	Loss of Land	Yes (Productive Private & Panchayati land)	Compensation as per the RFTLARR Act, 2013.
2	Loss of Built-up Property / Structures	Temporary Structures of Cattle Shed & Tubewell	Reconstruction/ provision is proposed by the developer i.e., GMADA.
3	Loss of Productive Assets	Yes (Irrigation Tubewell & Pipelines)	Compensation as per LARR Act, 2013
4	Loss of Trees	Yes (Around 105)	Replantation of Trees
5	Loss of Livelihood	No	---

Report on Social Impact Assessment for Land Acquisition
(164' Master Plan Road from Kambali-Kambala-Rurka connecting Airport Road)

N.	Type of Impact	Status	Proposed Mitigation Measure
6	Loss of Utility Lines	Yes (Sewerage Pipe Line, Old Well <i>not in use</i>)	Compensation as per RFCTLARR Act, 2013.
7	Loss of Common Property Resources	No	---
8	Loss of Access to civic Service / common property Resources	No	---
9	Loss of Cultural Properties	No	---
10	Displacement of Vulnerable Groups	No	---

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

4.4 Alternatives Considered

According to the details provided by the requiring body, in continuity of development, the most suitable option was selected. The inputs for the selection have been provided by the requiring body and they have been verified by the SIA team during field visits during study.

4.5 Recommendations on Acquisition

Above all, the project is aimed at reducing cost and time of travel and road accidents to a great extent. Thus acquiring the land is inevitable for this project. It may result in the integral development of the region. As mentioned above, there are some negative social impacts of this project due to the proposed land acquisition but the proposed project of proposed project of 164' wide road dividing Airport Extension, SAS Nagar will have more positive impacts than negative impacts. The land acquisition may cause some people to lose their lands, farms, standing crops & trees, temporary sheds and tubewell including submersible motor but on the other hand a great transportation facility is brought into and that is for a great cause.

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

5. Social Impact Management Plan

5.1 Introduction

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

5.2 Approach to Mitigation

This Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP) has been prepared to mitigate negative social impacts of land acquisition for construction of 164' wide road for the overall development of sector as per approved Master Plan of SAS Nagar LPA, 2031 at 3-villages according to RFCTLARR Act, 2013. The Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP) consists a set of mitigation, monitoring and institutional measures to be taken during the design, construction and operational phases of the project to eliminate adverse social impacts or to reduce them to acceptable levels. The main aim of the SIMP is to ensure that the various adverse impacts are mitigated and the positive impacts are enhanced. The SIMP shall be implemented during the various stages of the project viz. pre-construction stage, construction stage and operational (post construction) stage. A description of the various management measures suggested during different stages of the project is provided in following section.

5.3 Measures to Avoid, Mitigate and Compensate Impact

- ✓ If there is any dispute among the stakeholders, then this dispute should first be resolved and made sure that the compensation is given to the legal owners.
- ✓ Care to be taken to reduce the pollution levels to the minimal during the construction phase of the project.
- ✓ During acquisition of agricultural land, adequate compensation of standing crops must be given to the affected family, under the adequate provisions of LARR Act, 2013.
- ✓ The project will not displace any permanent residential structures.
- ✓ **Rehabilitation & Resettlement Mitigation Measures:** Since, no one has been residing on the notified land in all three gram panchayats and none were found to derive any direct or indirect dependency of livelihood from the said property therefore no rehabilitation & resettlement measures need to be taken.
- ✓ **Environmental and Cultural Measures:** The land proposed to be acquired possess 105 number of trees in and around tubewell, agricultural land and field-way. As some of these trees are well developed and fruit-trees in nature, thus it is suggested that these trees should be replanted around the proposed sector roads or in the defined/ planned landscape areas. However, it is suggested that the proposed landscape at green areas of Airport Extension should be in harmony with the surrounding environment and the green environment of SAS Nagar as well as Chandigarh.

Various measures to avoid, mitigate and compensate impacts are discussed on next page –

5.3.1 Social Measures

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

5.3.2 Economic Measures

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

5.3.3 Environmental Measures

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

5.4 Institutional Structures and Key Persons

Since the major mitigation measures from the acquisition can be handled by providing the appropriate compensation under RTFCTLARR Act, 2013 therefore the key person responsible to decide and provide the compensation would be the Collector. The act defines the Collector as collector of a revenue district, and includes a Deputy Commissioner and any other officer specially designated by the appropriate Government to perform the functions of a Collector.

Report on Social Impact Assessment for Land Acquisition

(164' Master Plan Road from Kambali-Kambala-Rurka connecting Airport Road)

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

Since there is no R&R involved, therefore no such authority shall be required. This Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP) is prepared to mitigate negative social impacts of the acquisition of land. The SIMP has followed the 'Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013' (RFCTLARR Act, 2013). It appears from the analyses and overview of the act that provisions of compensation for Land Acquisition under RFCTLARR Act, 2013 will be sufficient to manage social and economic issues. Moreover, to provide clarity in the provisions of the Act following broad principles will be adopted under the project:

- ✓ Continued consultations with representatives of PUDA and GMADA will be the main feature in implementation of the project.
- ✓ Administrator and Commissioner for Resettlement and Rehabilitation will be appointed as per provisions of LARR, 2013 by the appropriate Government.
- ✓ The Administrator of the project will ensure preparation of R&R plan and disclosure as per provision of LARR, 2013.
- ✓ The SIA report shall be disclosed as per Section 7 (5) of the LARR, 2013.
- ✓ R&R benefits will be as per provisions of 2nd schedule of LARR, 2013.

References

- Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation & Resettlement Act, 2013.
- Master Plan of S.A.S. Nagar LPA.
- Office of Land Acquisition Collector, Greater Mohali Area Development Authority (GMADA).
- Singh, Ravi Inder, and Karamjit Singh Chahal. 2018. "S.A.S. Nagar Master Plan : A Critical Analysis." 3(8):3–8.
- <https://content.iospress.com/articles/journal-of-resources-energy-and-development/red151206>
- District Census Handbook, Census of India, 2011.
- Primary Census Abstract, Census of India, 2011.
- Census of India, 2011.
- Satellite Image from Google Earth

Annexure-1: Performa for Stakeholder Consultation

ਨਾਮ:..... ਪਿੰਡ..... ਵੋਨ ਨੰ:.....

ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵ ਮੁਲਾਂਕਣ ਟੀਮ
 ਕੈਂਸਲਟੈਂਸੀ ਵਿੰਗ, ਭਾਰ ਨੰਬਰ 303, ਤੀਜੀ ਮੰਜਿਲ
 ਗੁਰੂ ਨਾਨਕ ਦੇਵ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ, ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ

ਪ੍ਰੋਜੈਕਟ:

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

ਸਥਾਨ ਸੂਚੀ	ਮਿਤੀ:	ਤਸਵੀਰ
ਸਾਂਦਦਾਰ ਪਹਿਚਾਣ ਨੰ:	ਸਮਾਂ:	
ਖੋਜ ਨਿਗਰਾਨ ਦਾ ਨਾਂ: .....	.....

ਗਿਣਤੀਕਰ ਦਾ ਨਾਂ:

ਸ਼ਬਦਕ ਸਾਟਕਾਰੀ

1. ਨਾਮ
2. ਜਨਮ ਦੀ ਮਿਤੀ
3. ਲਿੰਗ
4. ਜਾਤ
5. ਧਰਮ
6. ਸਿੱਖਿਆ
7. ਆਮਦਨ
8. ਕਿੱਤਾ
9. ਵਿਆਹ
ਵਿਆਹਿਆ/ਅਣ-ਵਿਆਹਿਆ
10. ਸਿਹਤ ਸੰਬੰਧਤ ਡਾਕ ਪਹੁੰਚ
(ਜੇਕਰ ਹਾਂ ਤਾਂ.....ਰਿਕਲੀਮੈਂਟ) ਹਾਂ..... ਨਾਂ.....
11. ਕੌਮੀ ਸਮੂਹ

1. ਔਰਤਾਂ ਦੀ ਗਿਣਤੀ
2. ਬੱਚਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਗਿਣਤੀ
3. ਬੁਢੇਗਾਮੀ ਦੀ ਗਿਣਤੀ
3. ਵਿਕਲਪਾਂ ਦੀ ਗਿਣਤੀ
5. ਕੀ ਘਰ ਦੀ ਮੁੱਖ ਔਰਤ ਹੈ?
ਹਾਂ..... ਨਾਂ.....

1. ਹਾਂ
2. ਨਾਂ
4. ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤੀ ਕਾਰਨ ਸਮੂਹਿਕ ਸਾਥਿਦਾਾਂ ਤੇ ਅਸਰ
ਵਾਧਾ
5. ਸਿਹਤ ਸੰਬੰਧਤ ਤੇ ਅਸਰ
ਵਾਧਾ
6. ਸਕੂਲ ਅਤੇ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਉੱਤੇ ਅਸਰ
ਵਾਧਾ
34. ਕੀ ਪ੍ਰੋਜੈਕਟ ਜਾਂ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤੀ ਕਾਰਨ ਸਥਾਨਕ ਸੰਬੰਧਾਂ ਤੇ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵ ਪਵੇਗਾ?
1. ਹਾਂ
35. ਕੀ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤੀ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਹੇਠ ਲਿਖਿਆ ਵਿੱਚ ਬਦਲਾਵ ਆਉਣਗੇ?
1. ਸਥਾਨਕ ਰਾਜਨੀਤਿਕ ਢਾਂਚੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਬਦਲਾਵ ਹਾਂ..... ਨਾਂ.....
2. ਜੰਨ ਸੰਖਿਆ ਵਿੱਚ ਬਦਲਾਵ ਹਾਂ..... ਨਾਂ.....
3. ਉਜੜ ਜਾਣ ਦਾ ਖਤਰਾ ਹਾਂ..... ਨਾਂ.....
36. ਇਸ ਪ੍ਰੋਜੈਕਟ ਦਾ ਪਿੰਡ ਤੇ ਕਿਵੇਂ ਦਾ ਅਸਰ ਪਵੇਗਾ?
1. ਚੰਗਾ
2. ਮਾੜਾ

ਪਿੰਡ ਦੇ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦੀ ਪ੍ਰੋਜੈਕਟ ਬਾਰੇ ਵਿਚਾਰ:

Report on Social Impact Assessment for Land Acquisition
(164' Master Plan Road from Kambali-Kambala-Rurka connecting Airport Road)

1. ਐਮ ਜੀ ਨਰੋਗਾ	2. ਸ਼ਵਾਨ ਸਰੀਮ
3. ਪ੍ਰਧਾਨ ਮੰਤਰੀ ਜਨ ਯਠ ਯੋਜਨਾ	4. ਚੌਰ
24. ਧਾਰਮਿਕ ਥਾਵਾਂ	
1. ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰਾ ਸਾਹਿਬ	2. ਮੰਦਿਰ
4. ਗਿਰਜਾ ਘਰ	5. ਪੀਰ
7. ਹੋਰ	6. ਡੇਰਾ
25. ਪਿੰਡ ਵਿੱਚ ਸਕੂਲ	
1. ਐਲੀਮੈਂਟਰੀ	2. ਮਿਡਲ
3. ਹਾਈ	4. ਸੀਨੀਅਰ ਸੈਕੰਡਰੀ
26. ਉੱਚੀ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ	
1. ਚਾਂ	2. ਨਾਂਚ
27. ਸਿਹਤ ਸੇਵਾਵਾਂ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਬੰਧ	
1. ਡਿਸਪੈਂਸਰੀ	2. ਹਸਪਤਾਲ
3. ਨਿੱਜੀ ਕਲਿਨਿਕ	
28. ਪੁਸ਼ਟੀ ਦਾ ਹਸਪਤਾਲ	
1. ਚਾਂ	2. ਨਾਂਚ
29. ਆਗਨਵਾੜੀ ਕੇਂਦਰ	
1. ਚਾਂ	2. ਨਾਂਚ
ਜੇ ਚਾਂ ਤਾਂ ਕਿਨੇ	
30. ਸਰਕਾਰੀ ਡਿਪੂ	
1. ਚਾਂ	2. ਨਾਂਚ
31. ਪਿੰਡ ਵਿੱਚ ਹਿੱਸਾ ਤੇ ਜਰਮ ਦੀ ਸਥਿਤੀ-ਪੜ੍ਹੇ-ਲਿਖੇ ਦੀ	
1. ਬੰਗੀ	ਮਾੜੀ
32. ਪਿੰਡ ਦੀ ਪ੍ਰਵਾਇਤ ਵਿੱਚ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਦੀ ਨੁਮਾਇੰਦਗੀ	
1. 2. 3. 4. 5.	
33. ਜਮੀਨ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤੀ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਪੁਰਾਣਾ	
1. ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਦੇ ਆਪਣੀ ਮਿਲਵਰਤਨ ਜਾਂ ਲੈਣ ਵੇਲੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਵਿਘਨ	
1. ਚਾਂ	2. ਨਾਂਚ
2. ਔਰਤਾਂ ਦੇ ਰਹਿਣ ਸਹਿਣ ਉੱਤੇ ਆਸ	
1. ਚਾਂ	2. ਨਾਂਚ
3. ਕੁਦਰਤੀ ਸਾਧਨਾਂ ਤੇ ਆਸ	

13. ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਸੇਵਾਵਾਂ	
1. ਨਾਮ ਛੁਡਾਉ ਕੇਂਦਰ	2. ਸਹਿਤ ਸੇਵਾਵਾਂ
3.	4.
14. ਰਾਜਨੀਤਿਕ ਸੇਵਾਵਾਂ	
1. ਪ੍ਰਚਾਰਿਤ	2.
15. ਸਿਵਲ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਸੇਵਾਵਾਂ	
ਨੌਜਵਾਨ ਜਾਂ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਸੇਵਾਵਾਂ	2. ਜੱਥੇਬੰਦੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਕਾਰਕੁੰਨ
ਸਾਖਰਤਾ ਸਭਾ	3. ਸੁਧਾਰ ਸਭਾ
ਮੁੱਢ ਵਸੋਆ ਕੇਂਦਰ	
16. ਪ੍ਰਬੰਧਕੀ ਸੇਵਾਵਾਂ	
1. ਚੋਰੀਦਾਰ	2. ਨੌਜਵਾਨ
3. ਸਰਪੰਚ	4. ਪਟਵਾਲੀ
5. ਪੁਲਿਸ ਚੌਕੀ	6. ਡਾਕਖਾਨਾ
7. ਬੈਂਕ	
17. ਸਥਾਨਕ ਉਦਯੋਗਿਕ	
1. ਚਾਂ	2. ਨਾਂਚ
18. ਸਾਂਝੀਆਂ ਥਾਵਾਂ ਤੇ ਜਾਇਦਾਦ	
1. ਪਿੰਡ ਦੀ ਸਾਂਝੀ ਚਾਂ	2. ਟੇਬੇ
3. ਸੱਚ	4. ਬੀੜ
5. ਹੋਰ	
19. ਆਵਾਜਾਈ ਦੇ ਸਾਧਨ	
1. ਬੱਸ	2. ਰੋਲ
3. ਆਟੋ	
20. ਮੰਡੀ/ਬਜਾਰ ਤੌਰ ਪ੍ਰਬੰਧ	
1. 0-5 ਕਿਲੋਮੀਟਰ	2. 5-10 ਕਿਲੋਮੀਟਰ
3. 10 ਤੋਂ ਉੱਪਰ	
21. ਸੌਰ ਸਪਾਟੇ ਦੀਆਂ ਥਾਵਾਂ	
1. ਚਾਂ	2. ਨਾਂਚ
22. ਸਹਿਕਾਰੀ ਅਤੇ ਹੋਰ ਰਹਿਣ ਸਹਿਣ ਸੰਬੰਧੀ ਸੇਵਾਵਾਂ	
1. ਚਾਂ	2. ਨਾਂਚ
ਜੇਕਰ ਚਾਂ ਤਾਂ ਸਪੱਸ਼ਟ ਕਰੋ	
23. ਪਿੰਡ ਵਿੱਚ ਕਿਰਤੀਆਂ-ਕਿਰਤੀਆਂ ਸਰਕਾਰੀ ਸਰੀਮਾਂ ਠਾਕੂ ਹਨ/	

Report on Social Impact Assessment for Land Acquisition
(164' Master Plan Road from Kambali-Kambala-Rurka connecting Airport Road)

ਨਾਮ:..... ਪਿੰਡ:..... ਫੋਨ ਨੰ:.....

ਸਮੱਸਿਕ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵ ਮੁਲਾਂਕਣ ਟੀਮ
ਕੰਮਲਦੇਵੀ ਵਿੰਗ, ਡਾਮਰਾ ਨੰਬਰ 303, ਤੀਜੀ ਮੰਜਿਲ
ਗੁਰੂ ਨਾਨਕ ਦੇਵ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ, ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ

ਪ੍ਰੋਜੈਕਟ:

ਪੁਰਾਣਿਕ ਪਹਿਚਾਣਾਂ ਦਾ ਅਨੁਮਾਨ ਲਾਉਣ ਲਈ ਮੁਦਣੀਆਂ ਹਾਲਤਾਂ ਦਾ ਸਮੱਸਿਕ- ਆਰਥਿਕ ਸਰਵੇਖਣ

ਸਵਾਲ ਸੂਚੀ ਮਿਤੀ:.....
 ਜਾਇਦਾਦ ਪਹਿਚਾਣ ਨੰ: ਸਮਾਂ:.....
 ਖੋਜ ਨਿਗਰਾਨ ਦਾ ਨਾਂ
 ਗਿਣਤੀਕਾਰ ਦਾ ਨਾਂ
 ਤਸਵੀਰ

ਸਪਾਰਨ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ

1. ਨਾਮ
2. ਜਨਮ ਦੀ ਮਿਤੀ
3. ਲਿੰਗ
4. ਜਾਤ
5. ਪਠਮ
6. ਸਿੱਖਿਆ
7. ਆਸਟਨ
8. ਕਿੱਤਾ
9. ਵਿਆਹ ਵਿਆਹਿਆ/ਅਣ-ਵਿਆਹਿਆ ਨਾਹਿ
10. ਸਿਹਤ ਸੰਬੰਧੀ ਤੱਕ ਪਹੁੰਚ ਹੈ..... ਨਾਹਿ.....
 (ਜੇਕਰ ਹਾਂ ਤਾਂ.....ਕਿਲੋਮੀਟਰ)
11. ਪਿੰਡ ਵਿੱਚ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦੇ ਵਸਣ ਦਾ ਤਰੀਕਾ
 1. ਰਲ ਮਿਲ ਕੇ 2. ਅਲੱਗ ਅਲੱਗ
12. ਸਭਿਅਕ ਸੰਸਥਾਵਾਂ
 1. ਧੂਬ ਕਲੱਬ 2. ਸਿੱਖ
 3. 4.

Page: 5

ਸਵੈ ਘੋਸ਼ਣਾ ਪੱਤਰ

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

ਮਿਤੀ: ਸਵੈ ਘੋਸ਼ਣਾ ਕਰਤਾ ਦੇ ਹਸਤਾਖਰ
 ਪਤਾ

ਖੋਜ ਨਿਗਰਾਨ ਦੇ ਹਸਤਾਖਰ ਗਿਣਤੀਕਾਰ ਦੇ ਹਸਤਾਖਰ

Page: 6

Report on Social Impact Assessment for Land Acquisition
(164' Master Plan Road from Kambali-Kambala-Rurka connecting Airport Road)

40. ਕੋਈ ਆਰਥਿਕ ਸਥਾਨ
 ਹਾਂ ਨਾਂਹ
 ਪ੍ਰਭਿਵਾਹ ਦਾ ਵੇਰਵਾ

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

9. ਸਿਹਤ ਸੇਵਾਵਾਂ ਤੇ ਆਸਰ
 ਵਾਧਾ ਘਟਾ
 ਕੋਈ ਆਸਰ ਨਹੀਂ

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

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

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

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

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

37. ਕੀ ਚਮੀਨ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤੀ ਦਾ ਉਤਨਾ ਵਿਆਕਰਤੀਆਂ ਤੇ ਆਸਰ ਹੋਵੇਗਾ ਜੋ ਸਿੱਧੇ ਤੌਰ ਤੇ ਇਸ ਚਮੀਨ ਨਾਲ ਜੋੜੇ ਨਹੀਂ ਹਨ ਪਰ ਚਮੀਨ ਤੋਂ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵਿਤ ਹੋਣਗੇ।
 ਹਾਂ ਨਾਂਹ

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

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

Report on Social Impact Assessment for Land Acquisition
(164' Master Plan Road from Kambali-Kambala-Rurka connecting Airport Road)

ਸਕਾਰੀ ਟੁੱਟੀ	ਨਾਂਹ	.....
ਹਾਂ	ਨਾਂਹ	.....
30. ਗੰਦੇ ਪਾਣੀ ਦੀ ਨਿਕਾਸੀ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਬੰਧ	ਨਾਂਹ	.....
ਹਾਂ	ਨਾਂਹ	.....
31. ਪਿੰਡ ਵਿੱਚ ਹਿੰਸਾ ਤੇ ਜੁਗਮ ਦੀ ਸਥਿਤੀ-ਪਕੜੇਬੰਦੀ	ਮਾਰੀ	.....
1. ਚੋਗੀ	.....	.....
2. ਮਾਰੀ	.....	.....
32. ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤੀ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵ	ਘਾਟਾ	.....
1. ਆਮਦਨ ਦਾ ਪੱਧਰ	.....	.....
ਵਾਧਾ	.....	.....
ਕੋਈ ਅਸਰ ਨਹੀਂ	.....	.....
2. ਰਹਿਣ ਸਹਿਣ ਦਾ ਪੱਧਰ	ਘਾਟਾ	.....
ਵਾਧਾ	.....	.....
ਕੋਈ ਅਸਰ ਨਹੀਂ	.....	.....
3. ਸਥਾਨਕ ਆਰਥਿਕਤਾ ਦਾ ਵਿਘਨ	ਨਾਂਹ	.....
ਹਾਂ	ਨਾਂਹ	.....
4. ਪਰਿਵਾਰ ਦੇ ਆਪਸੀ ਨਿਲਕਥਰਨ ਜਾਂ ਲੈਣ ਵੇਣ ਵਿੱਚ ਵਿਘਨ	ਨਾਂਹ	.....
ਹਾਂ	ਨਾਂਹ	.....
5. ਬੰਗਲਾ ਹੋਣ ਦਾ ਖਤਰਾ	ਨਾਂਹ	.....
ਹਾਂ	ਨਾਂਹ	.....
6. ਔਰਤਾਂ ਦੇ ਰਹਿਣ ਸਹਿਣ ਉੱਤੇ ਅਸਰ	ਨਾਂਹ	.....
ਹਾਂ	ਨਾਂਹ	.....
7. ਕੁਦਰਤੀ ਸਾਧਨਾਂ ਤੇ ਅਸਰ	ਨਾਂਹ	.....
ਹਾਂ	ਨਾਂਹ	.....
8. ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤੀ ਕਾਰਨ ਸਮੂਹਿਕ ਜਾਇਦਾਦਾਂ ਤੇ ਅਸਰ	ਘਾਟਾ	.....
ਵਾਧਾ	.....	.....
ਕੋਈ ਅਸਰ ਨਹੀਂ	.....	.....

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

Report on Social Impact Assessment for Land Acquisition
(164' Master Plan Road from Kambali-Kambala-Rurka connecting Airport Road)

12. ਸਾਕੰਚਾਰੀ ਸ਼੍ਰੇਣੀ	.....	.....
1. ਪਿਤਰ ਪੁਰਖੀ	.....	2. ਮਾਤਰ ਪੁਰਖੀ
13. ਪਰਿਵਾਰ ਦੀ ਔਨਰ ਦਾ ਰੋਲ	.....	.....
1. ਘਰੇਲੂ	.....	2. ਨੌਕਰੀਯਾਰਾ
3. ਸਵੈ ਰੋਜਗਾਰ	.....	.....
14. ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਦੀ ਵਰਤੋਂ	.....	.....
1. ਚੁੱਕ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ	.....	2. ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵਿਤ ਭਰਵਾ
3. ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਢਾਚੇ	.....	.....
13. ਮਿੱਟੀ	.....	.....
1. ਉਪਜਾਊ	.....	2. ਗੈਰ ਉਪਜਾਊ
3. ਸੰਘ	.....	4. ਗੈਰ ਸੰਘ
16. ਸਿਚਦੀ ਦੇ ਸਾਧਨ	.....	.....
ਟਿਉਚਲ	.....	ਸੁਆ
ਪਾਣੀ	.....	ਰੋਰ
17. ਪੀਣ ਯੋਗ	.....	ਨਾ ਪੀਣ ਯੋਗ
18. ਦਰਖਤ	.....	.....
1. ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵਿਤ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਤੁੱਖ ਦੀ ਗਿਣਤੀ	.....	.....
2. ਤੁੱਖ ਦੀ ਕਿਸਮ	.....	ਵਲਦਾਰ
.....	.....	ਗੈਰ ਵਲਦਾਰ
19. ਪ੍ਰਭੂ ਯਨ	.....	.....
1. ਪ੍ਰਭੂਆਂ ਦੀ ਗਿਣਤੀ	.....	.....
20. ਘਰੇਲੂ ਕੰਮ ਦੀ ਵੰਡ	.....	.....
1. ਰੋਟੀ ਪਾਣੀ	.....	2. ਚੂਪ ਦਾ ਕੰਮ
3. ਖੇਤੀਬਾੜੀ	.....	4. ਹੋਰ ਕੰਮ
21. ਪਰਵਾਸ	.....	.....
1. ਕੀ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਕੰਮ ਲਈ ਪਰਵਾਸ ਕਰਦੇ ਹੋ?	.....	ਹਾਂ
.....	.....	ਨਾਂਹ

<p align="center">ਸਵੈ ਘੋਸ਼ਣਾ ਪੱਤਰ</p>	
1. ਮੈਂ.....	ਵਾਸੀ ਪਿੰਡ
.....	ਦਾ ਰਹਿਣ ਵਾਲਾ ਹਾਂ।
2. ਮੈਂ ਇਹ ਘੋਸ਼ਣਾ ਕਰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਮੈਂ ਪਿੰਡ ਵਿੱਚ ਬਤੌਰ.....	ਵਜੋਂ ਸੇਵਾਵਾਂ ਨਿਭਾ ਰਿਹਾ ਹਾਂ।
3. ਮੈਂ ਇਹ ਘੋਸ਼ਣਾ ਕਰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਸਟੇਟ ਸਿਸਟਮ ਇੰਪੀਕਟ ਅਥਾਰਟੀ,..... ਦੀ ਟੀਮ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਜੋ ਪ੍ਰੋਜੈਕਟ ਸਬੰਧੀ ਲੜੀ ਨੰਬਰ 1 ਤੋਂ 36 ਤੱਕ ਪੁਸ਼ਟਾ ਦਾ ਉੱਤਰ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਹੈ। ਉਹ ਮੇਰੀ ਸਮਝ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਠੀਕ ਵ ਸਹੀ ਹੈ।	
4. ਇਸ ਸਬੰਧੀ ਕੁਝ ਵੀ ਲੁਕਾਇਆ ਜਾ ਛੁਪਾਇਆ ਨਹੀਂ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ।	
5. ਪ੍ਰੋਜੈਕਟ ਸਬੰਧੀ ਪੁੱਛੇ ਗਏ ਪੁਸ਼ਟਾ ਦਾ ਉੱਤਰ ਕਿਸੇ ਭਰ ਜਾਂ ਦਬਾਅ ਵਿੱਚ ਲਈ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ।	
6. ਉਕਤ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਗਈ ਸੂਚਨਾ ਮੇਰੇ/ਮੇਰੀ ਸਮਝ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਠੀਕ ਅਤੇ ਸਹੀ ਹੈ।	
ਮਿਤੀ:	ਸਵੈ ਘੋਸ਼ਣਾ ਕਰਨ ਦੇ ਹਸਤਾਖਰ
	ਅਹੁੰਦਾ ਪਿੰਡ ਵਿੱਚ
	ਪੁਰਾ
ਖੋਸ ਨਿਗਰਾਨ ਦੇ ਹਸਤਾਖਰ	ਗਿਣਤੀਗਾਰ ਦੇ ਹਸਤਾਖਰ

Annexure-2: Notice of Public Hearing

(164 Feet Wide Road)-8
ਮਿਤੀ 28.06.2021

**ਦਫਤਰ ਭੌ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤੀ ਕੁਲੈਕਟਰ, ਸ਼ਹਿਰੀ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਵਿਭਾਗ,
(ਪੁੱਡਾ ਭਵਨ, ਸੈਕਟਰ 62, ਸਾਹਿਬਜ਼ਾਦਾ ਅਜੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਨਗਰ)**

ਸੇਵਾ ਵਿਖੇ,

ਸਰਪੰਚ,
ਪਿੰਡ ਕੰਬਾਲੀ, ਕੰਬਾਲਾ ਅਤੇ ਰੁੜਕਾ
ਤਹਿਸੀਲ ਮੋਹਾਲੀ,
ਜਿਲ੍ਹਾ ਸਾਹਿਬਜ਼ਾਦਾ ਅਜੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਨਗਰ।

ਮੀਮੋ ਨੰ: ਐਮ.ਏ/ਐਲ.ਏ.ਸੀ/2021/
ਮਿਤੀ:

ਵਿਸ਼ਾ:- ਸਾਹਿਬਜ਼ਾਦਾ ਅਜੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਨਗਰ ਦੇ ਮਾਸਟਰ ਪਲੈਨ ਕੰਬਾਲੀ ਤੋਂ ਏਅਰਪੋਰਟ ਨੂੰ
ਵੰਡਦੀ 164 ਫੁੱਟ ਚੌੜੀ ਸੜਕ ਜੋ ਕਿ ਪਿੰਡ ਕੰਬਾਲੀ, ਕੰਬਾਲਾ ਅਤੇ ਰੁੜਕਾ
ਤਹਿਸੀਲ ਮੋਹਾਲੀ, ਜਿਲ੍ਹਾ ਸਾਹਿਬਜ਼ਾਦਾ ਅਜੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਨਗਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਪੈਂਦੀ ਹੈ, ਦੀ
ਭੌ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤੀ ਦੀ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵ ਮੁਲਾਂਕਣ (ਐਸ.ਆਈ.ਏ) ਦੀ ਧਾਰਾ 5 ਤਹਿਤ
ਨਿੱਜੀ ਸੁਣਵਾਈ ਸਬੰਧੀ।

ਵਿਸ਼ਾ ਅੰਕਿਤ ਸਕੀਮ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵ ਮੁਲਾਂਕਣ (ਐਸ.ਆਈ.ਏ) ਦੀ ਨੋਟੀਫਿਕੇਸ਼ਨ
ਨੰਬਰ 06/01/2021-6ਐਚ.ਜੀ1/107 ਮਿਤੀ 18.01.2021 ਰਾਹੀਂ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼ਿਤ ਕਰਵਾਈ ਗਈ ਸੀ,
ਜਿਸ ਦੀ ਡਰਾਫਟ ਰਿਪੋਰਟ ਗੁਰੂ ਨਾਨਕ ਦੇਵ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ, ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ (ਪੰਜਾਬ) ਵੱਲੋਂ ਤਿਆਰ ਕੀਤੀ
ਗਈ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਰਿਪੋਰਟ ਤੇ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵਿਤ ਪਿੰਡਾਂ ਦੇ ਭੌ ਮਾਲਕਾਂ ਦੀ ਟਿੱਪਣੀ ਭੌ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤੀ ਕੁਲੈਕਟਰ, ਗਮਾਡਾ,
ਸਾਹਿਬਜ਼ਾਦਾ ਅਜੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਨਗਰ ਜੀ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਲਈ ਜਾਣੀ ਹੈ, ਜਿਸ ਦੀ ਜਨਤਕ ਸੁਣਵਾਈ
ਮਿਤੀ 03.07.2021 ਨੂੰ ਗੁਰੂਦੁਆਰਾ ਪਿੰਡ ਕੰਬਾਲਾ ਵਿਖੇ ਸਮਾਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਦੁਪਹਿਰ 03:00 ਵਜੇ ਕੀਤੀ
ਜਾਣੀ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਲਈ ਇਸ ਨੂੰ ਅਤਿ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਸਮਝਿਆ ਜਾਵੇ ਅਤੇ ਹਾਜਰ ਹੋਣਾ ਯਕੀਨੀ ਬਣਾਇਆ ਜਾਵੇ।

ਭੌ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤੀ ਕੁਲੈਕਟਰ

ਪਿੱਠ ਅੰਕਣ ਨੰ: ਐਮ.ਏ/ਐਲ.ਏ.ਸੀ/2021/7489

ਮਿਤੀ: 28/6/21

ਉਪਰੋਕਤ ਦਾ ਉਤਾਰਾ:-

✓(1)

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

ਭੌ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤੀ ਕੁਲੈਕਟਰ

Annexure-3: Feedback from the Public Hearing held on 03/07/2021

As per the provisions of the LARR Act, 2013, “Whenever a Social Impact Assessment is required to be prepared under section-4, the appropriate Government shall ensure that a public hearing is held at the affected area, after giving adequate publicity about the date, time and venue for the public hearing, to ascertain the views of the affected families to be recorded and included in the Social Impact Assessment Report.” Keeping in view this provision under section 5 of the LARR Act, 2013, public hearing was held on 3rd July, 2021 at Gurudwara (a common religious place) at village Kambala, 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 17.7126 acres by GMADA in its the three 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 Gram Panchayats. (*list of participants is attached in annexure-5*)

Various aspects regarding the proposed acquisition were discussed in detail during the public hearing and the Panchayat were requested to get their views recorded, so that they could be included in the final Social Impact Assessment Report. The entire process was video-graphed as per the provisions of the LARR Act, 2013. A detail of the representation of Panchayat as told by them during the public hearing are as follows:

- ❖ During the public hearing, all the representatives have demanded to improve the access across the proposed road through appropriate divider cuts. According to them, this will improve the connectivity and will not cut the access with the *Abadi* are to their farms.
- ❖ As per present situation, there is one temporary road towards the Kambala. The local people have requested the authority to not close the present 40 feet wide road for the people of Kambala village. As, this road gives direct and short access. Local people are much compatible to use this road.
- ❖ For the 100 feet wide Aerocity road, there could be access to Aerocity through alternative road. But for the time being, access should be given through existing village (non-revenue) road and 164 feet wide road, from the rail under bridge (RUB).
- ❖ People of Rurka village raised the concern of existing Cremation Ground. It is located in the affected land which is to be acquired (in doubt). The people of Rurka village has demanded for the provision of new cremation ground against the existing one.
- ❖ Except this, the representative of all the three villages are agreed to the land acquisition. Also, they requested to complete the tasks of land acquisition on priority basis.

Report on Social Impact Assessment for Land Acquisition
(164' Master Plan Road from Kambali-Kambala-Rurka connecting Airport Road)

Annexure-4: Photographs of Public Hearing held on 03/07/2021



Annexure-5: List of Participants in Public Hearing held on 03/07/2021

ਹਾਜ਼ਰੀ ਰਿਪੋਰਟ

ਵਿਸ਼ਾ:- ਸਾਹਿਬਜ਼ਾਦਾ ਅਜੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਨਗਰ ਦੇ ਮਾਸਟਰ ਪਲੈਨ ਕੰਬਾਲੀ ਤੋਂ ਏਅਰਪੋਰਟ ਨੂੰ ਵੰਡਦੀ 164 ਫੁੱਟ ਚੌੜੀ ਸੜਕ ਜੋ ਕਿ ਪਿੰਡ ਕੰਬਾਲੀ, ਕੰਬਾਲਾ ਅਤੇ ਰੁੜਕਾ ਤਹਿਸੀਲ ਮੋਹਾਲੀ, ਜਿਲ੍ਹਾ ਸਾਹਿਬਜ਼ਾਦਾ ਅਜੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਨਗਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਪੈਂਦੀ ਹੈ, ਦੀ ਭੇਂ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤੀ ਦੀ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵ ਮੁਲਾਂਕਣ (ਐਸ.ਆਈ.ਏ) ਦੀ ਧਾਰਾ 5 ਤਹਿਤ ਨਿੱਜੀ ਸੁਣਵਾਈ ਦੀ ਮੀਟਿੰਗ ਮਿਤੀ 03.07.2021 ਸ਼ਬੰਧੀ।

ਲੜੀ ਨੰਬਰ	ਨਾਮ	ਪਿੰਡ ਦਾ ਨਾਮ	ਮੋਬਾਇਲ ਨੰਬਰ	ਹਸਤਾਖਰ
(1)	ਮਾਮਰੀਕਿੰ -	ਕੰਬਾਲੀ	9855505501	
(2)	ਦਲਜੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ	ਕੰਬਾਲੀ	9988846603	
(3)	ਕੁਲਵਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ	ਕੰਬਾਲੀ	7986080219	
(4)	ਮਨਦੀਪ ਸਿੰਘ	ਕੰਬਾਲੀ	8288910497	
(5)	ਮਨਦੀਪ ਸਿੰਘ	ਕੰਬਾਲੀ	9592760550	
(6)	ਮਨਦੀਪ ਸਿੰਘ	ਕੰਬਾਲੀ	9815294997	
(7)	Raj. nora Rashmi	KAMBALA	8872174151	
(8)	Harjeet Singh	Rurka	987777379	
(9)	KIRPAJ Singh	Rurka	7527865185	
(10)	Belwinder Singh	Rurka		
(11)	Lakhuinder Singh	Auleha	8437364885	
(12)	Shyam Singh	Kambala	78983-95627	
(13)				
(14)				
(15)				

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

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

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

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

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

- As large number of trees are located on the proposed land, committee members instructed the GMADA to ensure maximum replantation and preservation of existing trees in green belt and road’s right-of-way.
- Sarpanches have made request to give certain divider cuts at the cremation ground and road intersection for better accessibility to the infrastructure like existing Cremation Ground. The member of expert review committee instructed the GMADA officials to do the needful.
- Electric Crematorium is suggested by expert committee to use it in the existing cremation ground.

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

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

Report on Social Impact Assessment for Land Acquisition
(164' Master Plan Road from Kambali-Kambala-Rurka connecting Airport Road)

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



