

GREATER MOHALI AREA DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
(GMADA)

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

*For Realignment of N-Choe near IT City,
Sector-82, Village Manauli, 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 the land for Realignment of N-Choe near IT-City in village Manauli, Sector 82 in Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar as per approved Master Plan vide drawing No. DTP (Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar) 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.

1.3 Background of Social Impact Assessment

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

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

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:

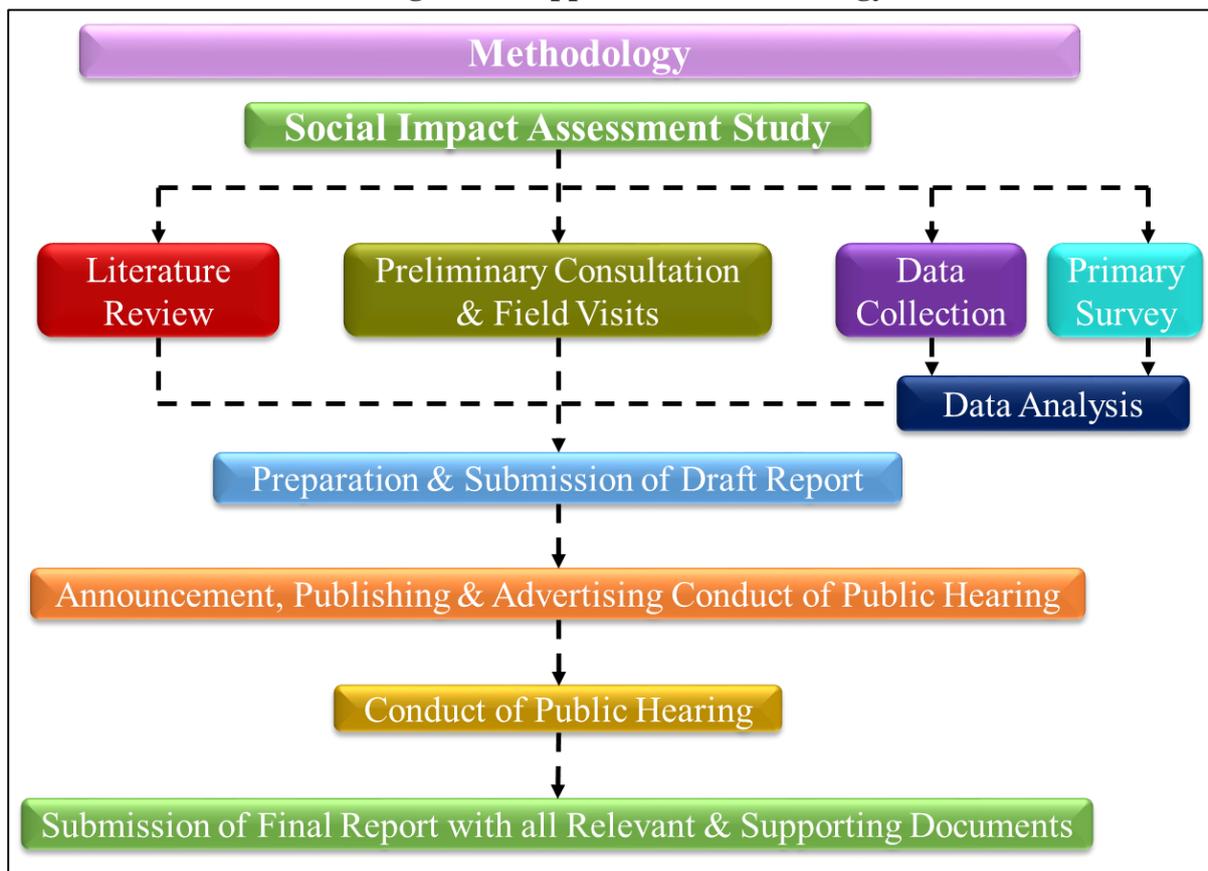
- ✓ Rationale for the project including how the project fits the public purpose criteria listed in the RFCTLARR Act, 2013.
- ✓ A socio-economic and cultural profile of the affected area must be prepared based on available data and statistics, field visits and consultations with stakeholders. The identified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

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	1. Secondary sources 2. Survey / Field Visit
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.	1. Secondary sources 2. Survey / Field Visit
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 January 2022. 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.

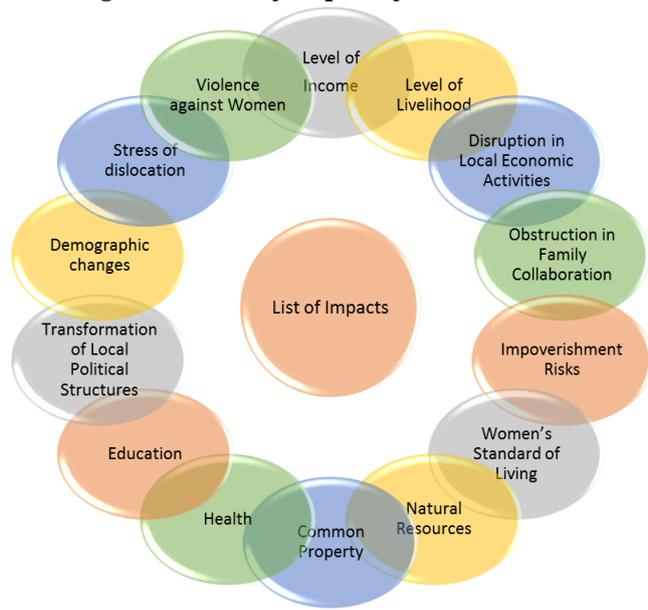
1.8 Social Impacts

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

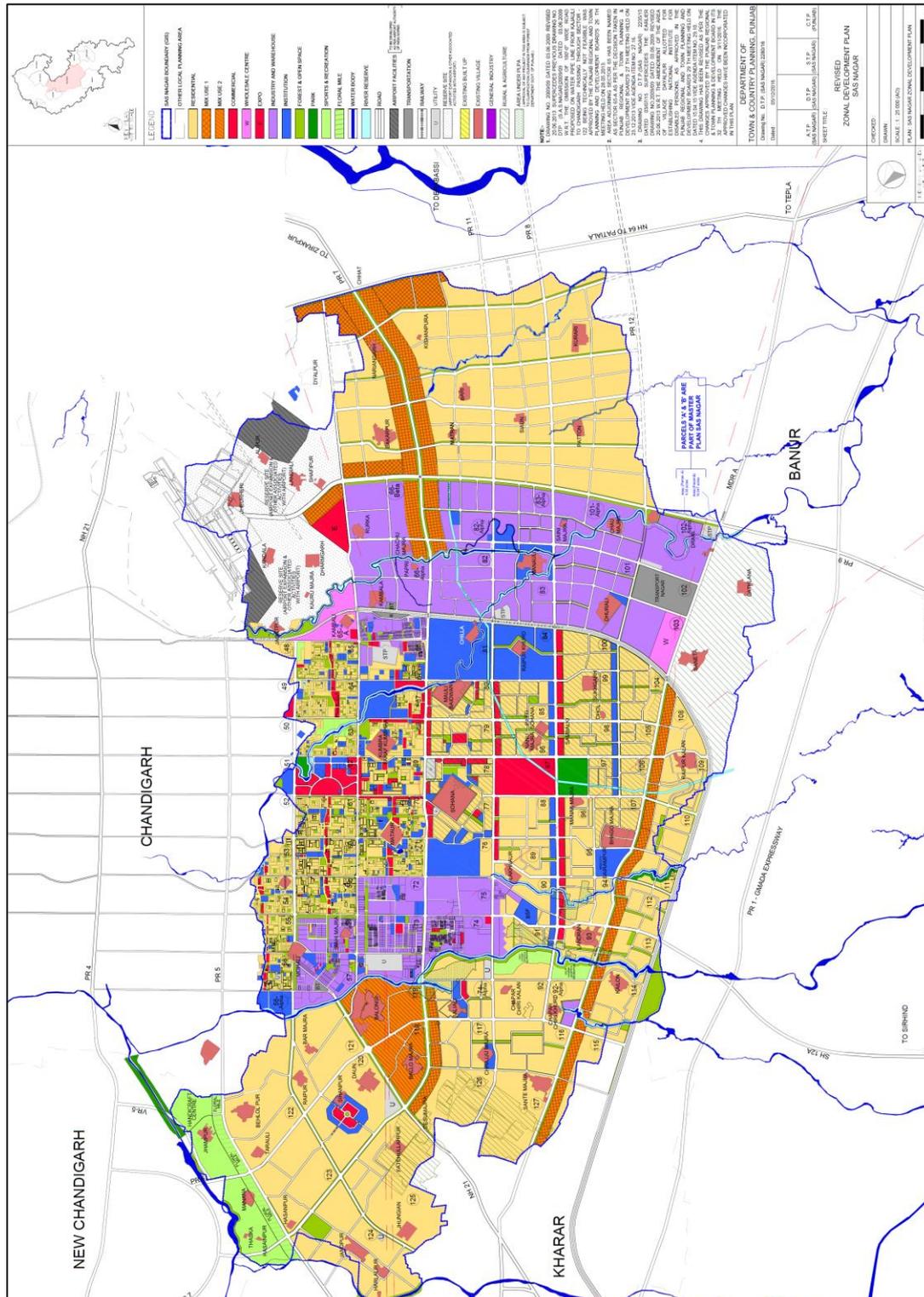
The collector shall adopt the prescribed criteria to assess and determine the amount of compensation as per section 26, 27 and first schedule of RFCTLARR Act 2013. The study has limitation for the determination of compensation.

2. Project Details & Team Composition

2.1 Location of Project

The land for the proposed acquisition of land for 'Realignment of N-Choe near IT-City in village Manauli, Sector 82' of Master Plan of S.A.S. Nagar LPA, 2031 is located at Gram Panchayat Manauli (hadbast number- 270) of Tehsil Mohali in the S.A.S. Nagar District.

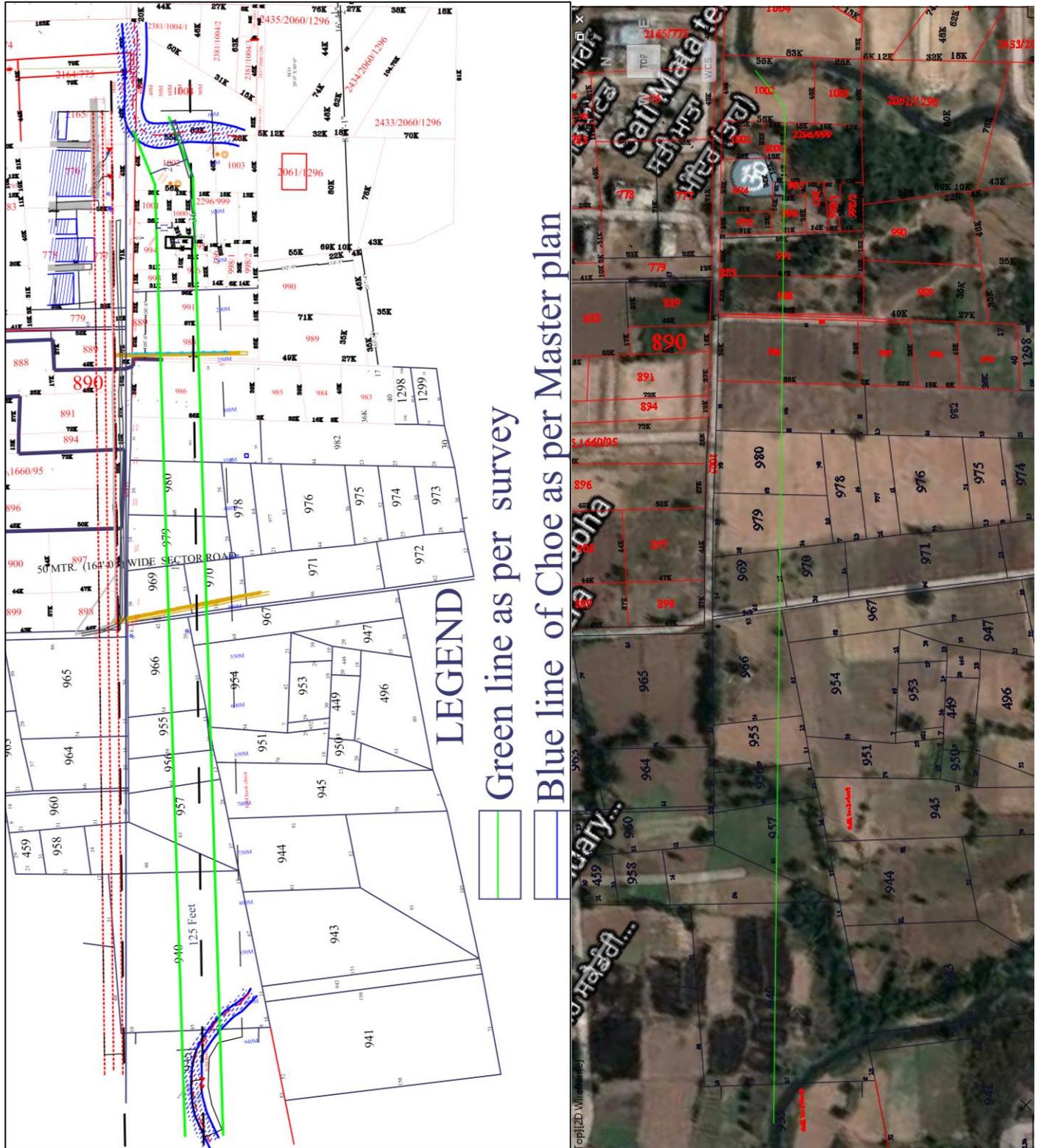
Map 2.1 Master Plan of S.A.S. Nagar LPA, 2031



2.2 Proposed Area for Project

The identified land measures 10.9583 acre or say ‘about 52 Bigha 12 Biswa’. The details of land include all *khasra* numbers from Manauli (270) only. The *khasra* numbers are under the public as well as private ownerships. The Cadastral Map is shown in the Map 2.2.

Map 2.2 Superimposed Cadastral Map of ‘N-Choe Realignment’, Manauli (Sector-82)



Source: Office of Land Acquisition Officer, 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 Realignment of N-Choe near IT-City in village Manauli, Sector 82 as per approved Master Plan of S.A.S. Nagar LPA, 2031 is required for the following public purposes:

The vision for S.A.S. Nagar is to create a “Premier Township” in the Greater Mohali area of Punjab and as the benchmark for other towns in India to emulate. The population of Mohali city has witnessed a significant increase in the past; as a result, there has been an ever increasing demand of land for different land-uses in order to cater the spatial needs of projected population of 4.5 million for the year 2056. Thus, there is need to ensure the availability of land parcels.

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 provide direct planned flow to seasonal drain named N-Choe, which consumes a lot of valuable land.
- ✓ The proposed N-Choe will be beneficial as it will require less road bridges. Thus, a lot of infrastructure cost could be saved through this project.
- ✓ To provide a high quality environmental living with emphasis on a whole range of supporting social facilities and mandatory open space provision.
- ✓ To safeguard and enhance the premium land value along the sectors and high visibility locations.

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 Manauli, Tehsil Mohali, District S.A.S Nagar. The proposed acquisition of aforesaid Realignment of N-Choe near IT-City in village Manauli, Sector-82 would entail about 10.9583 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 2.1)

Table 2.1 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
	Dr. Karmjit Singh Chahal	Professor, Department of Architecture	Architecture & Management
Research Supervisor	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

Designation in Project	Name	Designation in University	Specialization
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.

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 IT-City, Sector-82, village Manauli.
 - ❖ During these consultations, maps given by GMADA were used to superimpose it on satellite image and Master Plan to explain about location of proposed land acquisition. This activity helped people to understand the impact on their assets and properties.
 - ❖ Banners carrying information and power point presentation about project were prepared and shared with the stakeholders and local public explaining proposed project. Apart from this, notification of the project issued by Government of Punjab has been distributed and displayed at Dharmshala for wider public awareness.

- II. **Consultation during Sample Survey Stage:** SIA at this stage included consultations at individual level, groups of local people and focused group discussions at strategic locations such as Gurudwaras, Dharamshala, Schools, Anganwadi Centre etc. to understand acceptability of the project impacts related to land acquisition. The overall objective of these consultations was to ensure that people participate willingly; they are allowed to express their concerns and opinions; and agreements are reached on their suggestion/preferences which will be eventually shared after preparation of SIA report.
- III. **Public Hearing:** Public Hearing was conducted in the project affected area as per provision of the section-5 of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 on 18th January, 2022 at Gurudwara (a common religious place) at village Manauli, S.A.S Nagar where the panchayat members, affected family members, representatives of Revenue Department, GMADA, Social Impact Assessment (SIA) Team, GNDU, Amritsar were present.

3. Existing Scenario

3.1 Land Assessment

3.1.1 Information from Land Inventories and Primary Sources

The total land requirement as proposed for the acquisition measures about 10.9583 acre or say '52 Bigha 12 Biswa'. The property lies in the south-western periphery of S.A.S. Nagar (Mohali) and thus these are the only unutilized land in the premier residential sectors which fulfil the aim of Master Plan of S.A.S. Nagar. Table below gives detailed description of the type of land of the identified *Khasra* number according to the latest land records available.

Table 3.1 Details of Missing *Khasra* Numbers for Acquisition in Village Manauli

S. N.	Name of Owner(s)	Khasra No.	Area to be acquired			Fard Area	Remark	Assets
			B-B		B-B			
1	Dera Udasiyan Murti Baba Shri Chand Ji	935 Min	4	-	19	4-0	Bagh-braani	1-Fruit Tree; 70-Non fruit; Pipeline
2	Through Thakar-Raghar das chela Ratan das chela Hari Das	940	8	-	11	26-5	Aambi	
3	Kuldeep, Gurnam s/o Ajaib singh, Jaswant,	951	0	-	2	4-18	Aambi	1-Jamun, 20-Non Fruit, Pipeline
4	Bhupinder, Preetpal, Jagtar s/o Jeet singh & others	954	1	-	0	9-11	Aambi	
5	Harbhajan, Swarn singh s/o Kernail singh R/o Saini Majra-Premgarh, Baljinder s/o Swarn singh, Jaswinder s/o Harbhajan singh and M/s Janta Ltd.	955	2	-	0	4-1	Aambi	
6	Detail Missing	956	1	-	11			
7	Zora s/o Paramjit Singh, Kartar, Ranjeet, Piyara, Jaswinder s/o Bakhtor singh and others	957	4	-	5	12-17	Aambi	
8	M/s Janta Land Promotors Ltd.	966	3	-	6	7-14	Aambi	
9		988	1	-	15	5-4		
10		991	1	-	16	5-3		
11	Gurnam Singh s/o Ajaib Singh	967	0	-	15		Aambi	
12	Gram Panchayat Deh	968	0	-	5	1-7	Rasta	
13		987	0	-	4	0-12	Rasta	
14		992	0	-	2	0-9	Rasta	
15	Gurdev Singh s/o Harcharan Singh	969	1	-	8			
16		970	1	-	4			
17	Jaswant singh s/o Chet Ram, Bhagwant kaur w/o Shamsher singh, Dildeep singh s/o Shamsher singh	979	2	-	9	6-0	Aambi	2-Non Fruit; Tubewell & Shed; Pipeline
18		980	2	-	15	6-5	Aambi	
19	Jang singh s/o Sampuran singh, Didar, atinder singh s/o Jang singh and others	981	2	-	4	6-15	Aambi	2-Mango, 1-Jamun, 50-Non Fruit; Pipeline
20	Gurdev, Surinderpal singh s/o Harcharan singh, Dev kumar, Pirthi chand s/o Ram Gopal & others	1001	0	-	14	0-14	Banjar Kadeem	
21	Gurdev, Surinderpal singh s/o Harcharan singh, M/s Janta land Ltd.	1002	3	-	4	5-12	Aambi	
22	Avtar, Narinder singh s/o Suchha singh, Kulwinder kaur w/o Amarjeet singh and others	986	2	-	15	8-6	Aambi	Borewell (100'); 3 Mango, 2-nonfruit
23	M/s Janta Land Promotors Ltd.	993	0	-	13	1-0	Aambi	
24		994	2	-	0	2-15	Aambi	
25		996	0	-	15	1-3	Aambi	
26	Suman lata,w/o Dina nath, Sunita Rani, Parveen d/o Dina Nath and many others	995	0	-	8	0-8	Sati	1-Building (Sati) & Boundary Wall
27	Detail Missing	999	1	-	0			
28	Detail Missing	1004	0	-	12			
Total			52	-	12			

Source: Field Visit, January 2022.

3.1.2 Cropping Pattern

General landuse pattern of affected village indicated that the project area has predominantly agriculture landuse. 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 the village Manauli is wheat (1st), rice (2nd) & maize (3rd).

Map 3.1 Detailed Photographs of Realignment of N-Choe in village Manauli





Source: Field Survey, January 2022.

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. Dera Udasiyan Murti Baba Shri Chand Ji told that around 1-fruit-tree and 70-non-fruit trees are falling under their notified area. During the visit, it was revealed that there are around total 153 trees [8-Fruit-Trees (3-Blackberry & 5-Mango) and 145-Non-Fruit Trees] out of which majority of the trees are located in the passage to the fields and around the tubewells &

Panchayati Rasta. The trees could be shifted/ replanted as green buffer to the N-Choe, as per the suitability as well as consent of the respective owners.

3.1.4 Estimation and Enumeration of Affected Families

- A. Details of Affected Families:** In the village, fifteen respondents were surveyed to carry out the social impact assessment. Though, some of the actual owners/ families could not be contacted despite the repeated visits to the area due to migration to the other villages / town.
- B. Indirectly Impacted:** From the secondary stakeholder survey, it is evident that some of the family/ person will be negatively impacted by this acquisition as some of them are depend for their livelihood on the property. Though, none of them resides on the identified land. On the contrary, the proposal derived by the GMADA suggests that there will be a positive impact of this acquisition for the society at large as it would be very beneficial to implement the ‘Realignment of N-Choe near IT-City’ in village Manauli, Sector-82.

3.1.5 Land use and Livelihood

There were no persons/families found who is living on these land parcels. *Khasra* details of type of land has been explained in the above *Map 3.1*. Though, except one Building- ‘Sati’ (including boundary wall) of 8-Biswa and ‘Panchayati Rasta’ of 11-Biswa, predominantly land is directly under the direct use of agricultural activities. Thus, families are directly and indirectly dependent on these land parcels for the livelihood purpose only. Apart from these, M/s Janta Land Promoters Ltd. accounts for 2-Bigha & 28-Biswa Aambi-agriculture land.

3.2 Demographic Profile of Area

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. 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. Whereas, Manauli is a large village located in SAS Nagar (Mohali) Tehsil of Mohali district, Punjab with total 755 families residing. Manauli has population of 3919 of which 2087 are males and 1832 are females as per Census of India, 2011.

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

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Table 3.2 Comparative Study of Demographic Profile of Study Area

Indicators		Punjab State	S.A.S. Nagar District	Manauli
Population	2011	27,743,338	994,628	3,919
Area (Ha)		---	---	746
Density (PPH)		---	---	5.25
Household		5,486,851	203,886	755
Average HH Size		5.1	4.9	5.2
Children		---	---	413
Sex Ratio		895	879	878
Child Sex Ratio		---	---	819
Literacy Rate		75.84%	83.80%	80.35%
Workforce	Participation Rate (%)	9,897,362	355,995	1,824
		35.70%	-35.80%	52.03%
	Main Workers (%)	8,450,936	316,236	1,610
		85.39%	88.83%	88.27%
	Marginal Workers (%)	1,446,426	39,759	214
		14.61%	11.17%	11.73%
	Cultivators (%)	1,934,511	40,867	157
		19.55%	11.48%	8.61%
	Agricultural Labourers (%)	1,588,455	21,791	63
		16.05%	6.12%	3.45%
Household Industry (%)	385,960	13,501	69	
	3.90%	3.79%	3.78%	
Other Workers (%)	5,988,436	279,836	1,535	
	60.51%	78.61%	84.16%	

Source: Census of India, 2011

From the above table, it is clear that in Manauli village population of children with age 0-6 is 413 which makes up 10.54 % of total population of village. Average Sex Ratio of Manauli village is 878 which is lower than Punjab state average of 895. Child Sex Ratio for the Manauli as per census is 819, lower than Punjab average of 846.

As per the Census 2011, literacy rate of Manauli village has higher literacy rate compared to Punjab. In 2011, literacy rate of Manauli village was 80.35% compared to 75.84% of Punjab. In Manauli, male literacy stands at 86.34 % while female literacy rate was 73.57%. The literacy rate of Manauli village is 70.54% out of which 74.19% males are literate and 66.47% females are literate.

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 surveys of project affected persons and families and same has been analysed to establish the socio-economic and cultural profile of the project area. Most of the people in the project area are dependent on self-employment/ private businesses and jobs in industries and i.e., in the secondary and tertiary sectors. In Manauli village out of total population, 1824 were engaged in work activities. 88.27 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 11.73% were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 1824 workers engaged in Main Work, 149 were cultivators (owner or co-

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owner) while 41 were Agricultural labourer. As per the Census of India 2011, Schedule Caste (SC) constitutes 5.1% of total population in Manauli village. Beside this, there is absence of Scheduled Tribe population in the village.

At present, the urbanization is taking place in Manauli village very rapidly. Except the *Abadi* area, the revenue area of village is growing as planned sectors. Luxurious housing plots, buildings and apartments are being constructed speedily. Thus, the character of Manauli village is in transition from rural to urban. Further, the location of identified *khasra* numbers falls between the N-Choe are predominantly of agricultural use and situated between the IT-City and Janta land.

Figure 3.1 Stakeholder Consultation & Transect Walk



Source: Field Survey, January 2022.

As discussed with individuals, a many owners are not ready to give their land on the stake of livelihood. As per them, the realignment of natural stream will always have adverse impacts on the environment which they have already have bear. Land owners which are farmers too have the following objections on the land acquisition for the realignment of the N-Choe, Sector-82, village Manauli –

1. Main objection of the farmers is that the realignment of natural stream will always have adverse impacts on the environment. However, the natural flow may deteriorate the soil fertility. Thus, the natural drainage would cut their soil and make own way. Giving an example of earlier acquisition of the same choe near Dashmesh Canal, a farmer named Gurdev Singh s/o Harcharan Singh told that, earlier acquisition had adversely impacted the left over agricultural land. The readjusted N-Choe consumed more soil of land and strength of soil had reduced a lot. It got so risky to cultivate on the left over one-acre farm land. He found the N-Choe was and will adjusted to give profit to the IT-City and M/s Janta Land, because number of Showrooms and other profitable buildings are proposed at that place. It can be seen in the pictures (*refer Figure 3.2*) –

Figure 3.2 Stakeholder Consultation & Transect Walk



2. There will be number of leftover small patches on the both sides of the farm under the green buffer of the N-Choe, which would be difficult for agricultural practices on two sides of Choe. As per them, if the acquisition is so necessary, then there should be acquisition up to the buffer zone of the proposed realignment of the N-Choe. Reason given by the farmers is that, how will farmer move and cultivate with the implements to the both side of 'N-Choe'?
3. The proposed realignment of the N-Choe will pass very near to the Manauli village. Again, if soil erosion happens in the area, who will be responsible? As per farmers, either the realignment should be far from their village or the project of realignment must be dropped by the authorities.

Overall, as per farmers the proposed land for the Choe will be have a great impact on the socio-economic profile of the village. So, a good alternative must be chosen to minimize the impact.

3.4 Conclusion

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

- As per earlier discussions, the society has a lot of objection over land acquisition at any part or parcel of land.
- As discussed with farmer/ land owners, main impacts shall be a) the decline in land prices along the N-Choe due parcel's their location in N-Choe's buffer areas, b) inconvenience in the cultivation of left over small patches, and c) bad impact on soil health post acquisition. So, a good alternative must be chosen to minimize the impact.
- Majority of the land parcels are being used for agriculture or production. Also, 2-Tubewells, Tubewell Rooms & Pipelines are used as assets of livelihood to improve their production and livelihood. Thus, acquisition of there will have adverse impacts on families for livelihood due to leftover small patches post acquisition.
- There is presence of one building (named Sati) and the boundary wall on the notified area. Though the area is not being used for any kind of living purposes. Thus, the notified area does not require any 'Rehabilitation & Resettlement Plan'.
- Other affected assets include 8-Fruit-Trees (3-Blackberry & 5-Mango) and 145-Non-Fruit Trees, for which, adequate compensation should be paid as per LARR Act, 2013.
- Overall project may have unlimited benefits, but there may be huge impacts on the socio-economic profile of the owners and village. So careful examination of environment impact reassessment and its various parameters (positive & negative impacts) is required.

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 layout plan provided by acquiring body.

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- ❖ The possible alternative – the site for the project and its feasibility was analysed by visiting the site at project area. The claim by acquiring body that the proposed land is the best suitable option was verified by SIA team;
- ❖ Land – land measuring 10.9583 acres has been proposed to be acquired. This land will be acquired according to provisions of Land Acquisition Rehabilitation & Resettlement Act 2013 for the Realignment of N-Choe near IT-City in village Manauli, Sector-82. 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 Panchayat 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 Gram Panchayat Manauli for the proposed Realignment of N-Choe near IT-City in village Manauli, Sector-82 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–

Table 4.1 Assessment of Social Impacts at Different Phases of Project

Pre-construction	Construction	Operation
Acquisition of valuable Agriculture land.	Division of Agricultural Land in small parcels / patches, resulting in reduction of agricultural production.	Soil Erosion unless Abutting trees get matured. Huge impact on farmers who cultivate on both side of Choe.
Acquisition of 2-tubewells, tubewell-shed and 153 trees (3-Blackberry, 5-	Improvement in the Inter-sector & Intra-sector collectively. Thus, fair movement of vehicles at 'Grid-iron' principle.	Impact on Farmer's saleable land located in proposed green belt (non-acquired) land.

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Mango & 145-Non-Fruit Trees).	Employment during Construction	Creation of Housing and Commercial Stock.
Acquisition of Sati (Hindu Religious Place) may impact the sentiments of Devotees.		Planned development, intended to improve Quality of Life

Source: Assessment based upon field visit and stakeholder consultation, January 2022.

Presently, there is no person residing on the identified *khasra* number of village Manauli and many of the owners were found deriving direct or indirect dependency of livelihood from the agricultural land under consideration. But, on the other hand, the straight route of N-Choe would divide the agriculture land parcels of farmers in small multiple pieces on both side of the proposed N-Choe. There would be difficulty to the farmers for cultivating those parcels on both sides through implements. The cost and time of travel to reach both side of the Choe may impact negative on the dignity of farmers. Further, after full development of these sectors, farmers may have not space left to reach their farm-lands under the buffer area of Choe. Religious building of Sati has another major impact on the local sentiments. Overall, the project has multiple negative impacts on the socio-economic pockets of local residents which were observed regarding the secondary and institutional stakeholders.

Table 4.2 Anticipated Impacts in Study Area

Impact	Positive	Negative	No Impact
Level of Income	-	Yes	-
Level of Livelihood	-	Yes	-
Safety & Security of People	-	-	-
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	-
Health	-	-	Yes
Education	-	-	Yes
Stress of dislocation	-	-	Yes

Source: Assessment based upon field visit, January 2022.

Some landowners claim that their livelihood would get negative impacts thus as per them, land parcels upto buffer areas must be acquired. Or the 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 would have negative impacts. Whereas village demography and stress of dislocation would have no impact after the acquisition of land. 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Loss of Fertile Agriculture Land. ○ Division of land in small patches ○ Soil Erosion due to proposed Choe ○ Loss of soil fertility & crop production
2	Livelihood & Income	+ve	Rise in Overall Employment Opportunities & Market Activities
		-ve	Decline in Local Economic Activities & Livelihood potentials

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S.N	Impact	Nature of Impact	Reasons
3	Physical Resources	---	---
4	Private Assets	-ve	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Loss of Tubewells ○ Loss of Irrigation Pipeline ○ Loss of 8-fruit & 145-non-fruit-trees
5	Public Services & Utilities	-ve	○ Religious Sentiments attached with Sati building may hurt during land acquisition
6	Health	---	---
7	Cultural & Social Cohesion	---	---
8	Gender based Impacts	---	---

Source: Assessment based upon field visit, January 2022.

4.3 Findings of Social Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Due to the unavailability of a clear Project proposal/ feasibility study, project costs and phases, core design features, proposed infrastructural facilities, workforce requirements (temporary and permanent), outputs, risks, production targets etc. a detailed social cost and benefits analysis could not be performed. Though, it is very difficult to quantify actual cost of social impact based on severity of land acquisition. However, social costs are calculated by consulting local people, comparing project benefits and negative impacts from Realignment of N-Choe near IT-City. Thus, the proposed project may entail a multitude of benefits to local people of the surrounding areas but will have the following negative impacts on the socio-economic profile of the local people:

- ❖ Depletion in available natural resources.
- ❖ Negative Utilisation of Services.
- ❖ Reduction in assets' life.
- ❖ Non-Sustainable Living.
- ❖ Reduction in future landuse opportunities.

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. Positive and negative aspects of the project have been discussed in detail in the following Table 4.4 –

Table 4.4 Analysis of Various Possible Social Impacts

Positive Impacts	Negative Impacts	Remarks
Enhancement in Commercial & Housing Stocks through Realignment of N-Choe. Development of Spaces and Enhance Employment & Economy.	Negative impact on soil fertility, soil erosion, production quantity and thus, overall negative impact on local economy.	All the Impacts mentioned have been suggested by various Stakeholders through the surveys. If the negative impacts from project can be mitigated success-fully then proposed project will benefit public & state at large.
Reduction in cost of Planned Development of Sectors by reducing Choe-road crossings & thus no. of bridges. It would enhance the potential land for development.	Reduction in property values in the Choe's buffer area.	
Interconnectivity enhancement between the sector roads.	Religious Sentiments related to Sati Building will get hurt.	
Premier Sector with Quality of life	Tubewell (200' deep) & Irrigation Pipeline	
	Impact on 153 Trees	

Source: Assessment based upon field visit and stakeholder consultation, January 2022.

These calculations are drawn by calculating the majority of responses given by respondents during survey stage. As per verbal discussion with stakeholders, majority of them feel that their safety and security will have negative impacts after the acquisition of land. There will be great impacts on local

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economic activities, family collaboration & dislocation and common property after land acquisition. Further, based upon these social impacts, proposed mitigation measures are described in following Table 4.5.

Table 4.5 Proposed Mitigation Measures

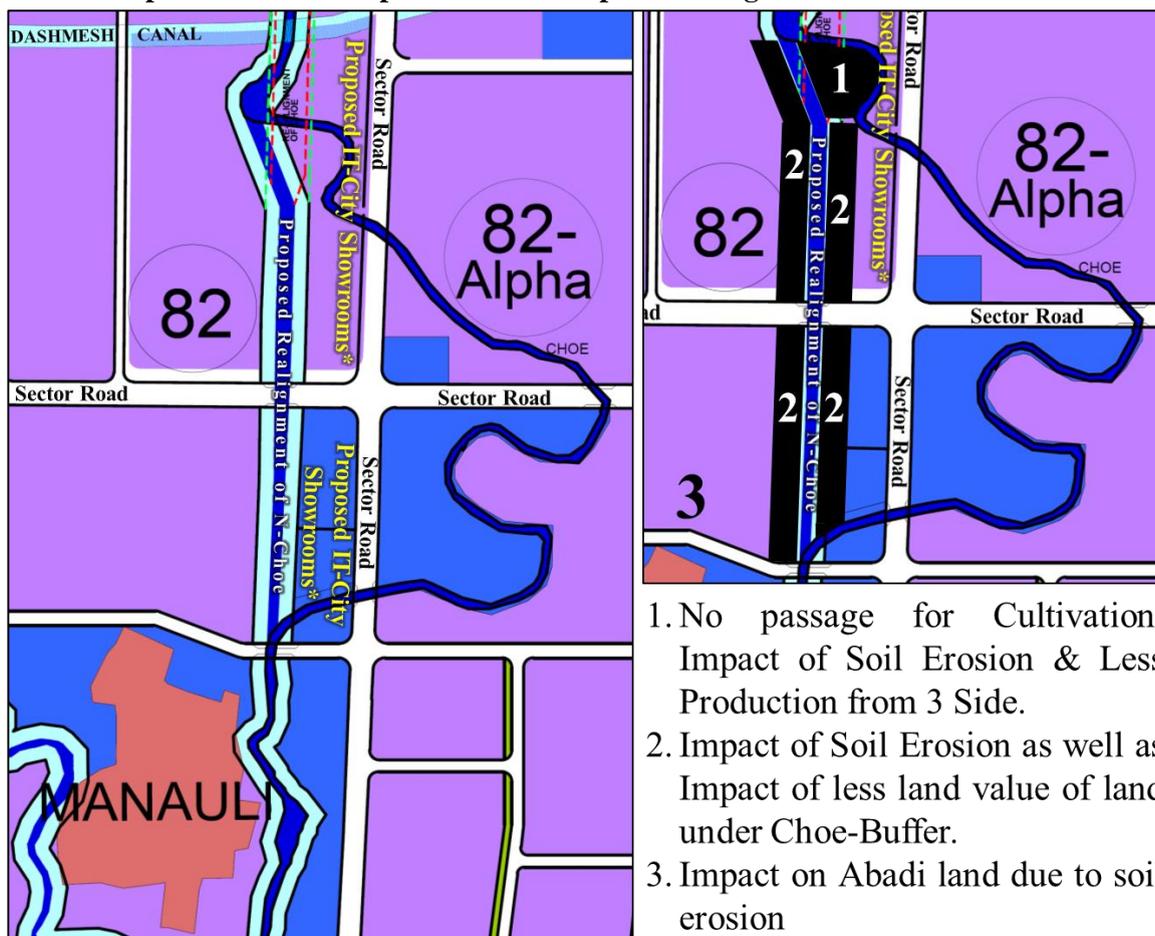
S.N	Type of Impact	Status	Proposed Mitigation Measure
1	Loss of Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Loss of Precious Agriculture land ○ Impact on Soil ○ Impact on Agriculture Land post Development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Acquisition of Land upto Buffer Area of Proposed N-Choe. ○ Land Readjustment for leftover small patches to reduce the time & cost of travel & cultivation to overall enhance the production. ○ Compensation as per RFCTLARR Act, 2013
2	Loss of Built-up Structures	Tubewell Shed	Compensation as per LARR Act, 2013
3	Loss of Productive Assets	Tubewells & Irrigation Pipeline	
4	Loss of Trees	Yes (around 20-fruit & 10-non-fruit-trees)	Compensation as per LARR Act, 2013 or Replantation in Road Side Infrastructure
5	Loss of Livelihood	Loss of Agricultural Land	Compensation as per LARR Act, 2013
6	Loss of Public Utility Lines	No	---
7	Loss of Common Property Resources	No	---
8	Loss of Access to Civic Services and Common Property Resources	No	---
9	Loss of Cultural Properties	Yes, Religious Buildings –Sati) Religious sentiments of a lot of people will hurt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Set compensation for construction of new structure of Sati with compulsory consent & negotiation to minimise impacts. ○ Further, compensation as per RFCTLARR Act, 2013
10	Displacement of Vulnerable Groups	No	---

Source: Assessment based upon field visit and stakeholder consultation, January 2022.

4.4 Alternatives Considered

According to the details provided by the requiring body, in continuity of development, the most suitable option was selected. Though, the inputs for the selection have been provided by the requiring body are not that satisfactory as compared with the negative impacts studied during the assessment. SIA team during field visits cum transect walk has found that the project would have a lot of impacts on socio-economic profile of the local people as well as the Manauli village. During the study, the alternative is found and suggested as following, with the consent of the impacted families and other local people. These are suggested by farmers.

Map 4.1 Identified Impact Areas of Proposed Realignment of N-Choe in Manauli

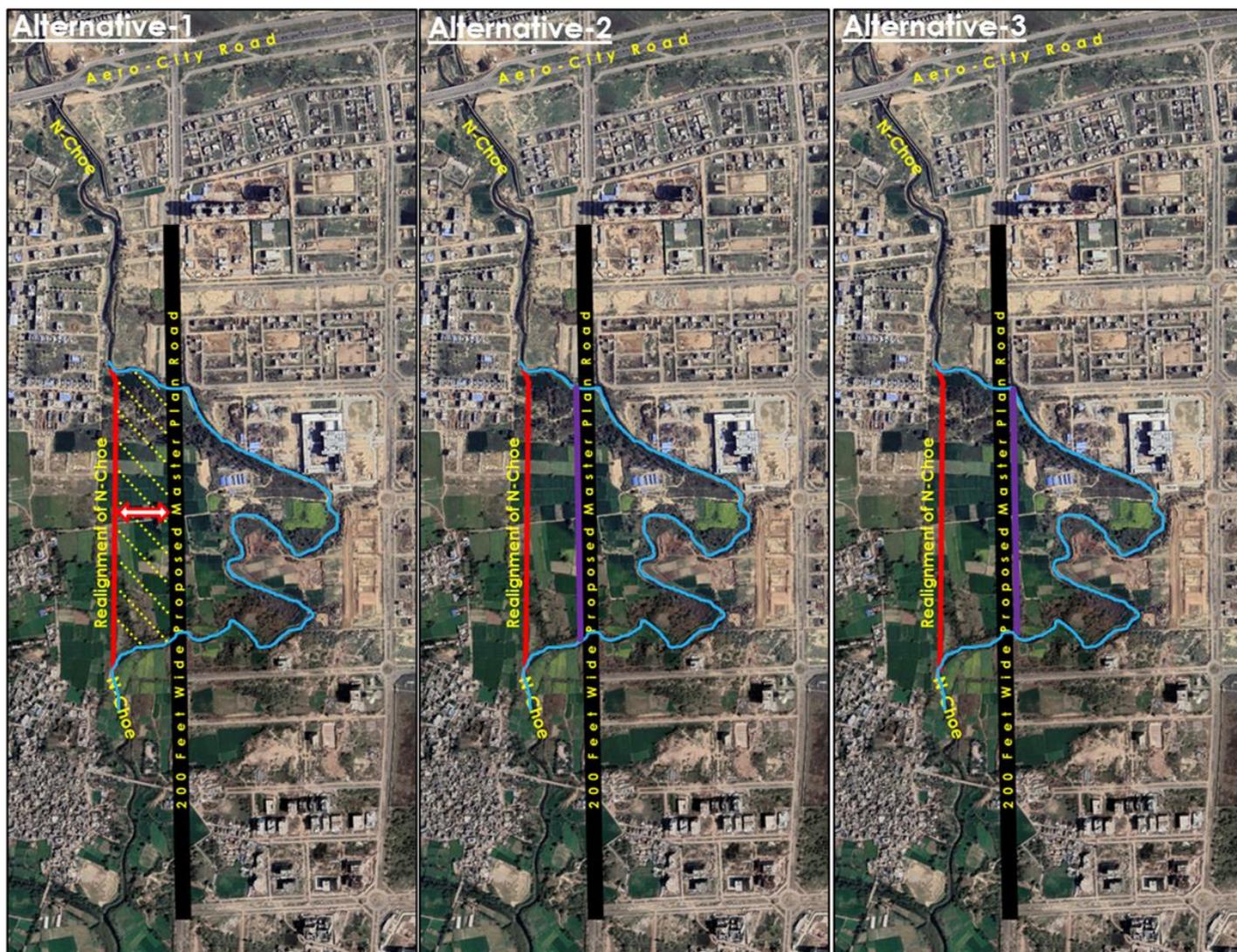


Source: Field Visit cum Transect Walk

The realignment of N-Choe could take place at the 200 feet wide Sector Road dividing sector-82 & 82-Alpha as per the Master Plan of S.A.S. Nagar LPA. (Refer **Error! Reference source not found.**) the alternative may have the following benefits –

1. The GMADA has already acquired the 200 feet wide Master Plan road. If, the alternative is chosen, the authority may consider the road as either-side buffer which will save the cost and identified soil erosion impact on farmers.
2. The alternative plan would have very less number of patches to be left on both side of the N-Choe. Which means, there would be less impact on productivity of agricultural land as well as livelihood of dependent families.
3. The land acquisition under alternative will be of small land area as compared to the proposed acquisition.
4. The alternative would give benefits to access the agricultural fields. Later on, the land parcels under the buffer zone may be used under recreational areas like parks and open spaces, picnic spots etc.
5. The green buffer may be used for introvert planning of the sector-82-Alpha.
6. Most importantly, majority of the local people are agreeing for the acquisition of alternative plan. Which means, this will be minimising the socio-economic issues of local people and families.

Map 4.2 Proposed Alternatives of Relignment of N-Choe in Manauli



Source: Derived from Field Visits and Consent of Affected Parties

The first alternative was suggested during the individual discussions in the village. Many affected farmers requested to acquire the land from proposed realignment of N-Choe to 200' wide sector road, which is just 160 to 180 metres wide. (Refer Alternative-1)

During the public hearing in the Manauli Gurudwara Sahib, the representatives requested to realign the N-Choe on the right side of the 200 feet wide Master Plan road. As per the representatives, this alternative would minimise the impact on individuals as well as village's abadi area. Also, the length of realigned N-Choe would get reduced from around 935 meters to 760 meters, which may reduce the cost of acquisition. (Refer Alternative-3)

Based upon the above suggestions and field studies, it is suggested to realign the N-Choe on left side of the 200 feet wide Master Plan road. In this, the length of realigned N-Choe would get reduced from around 935 meters to 770 meters. (Refer Alternative-2)

The final alternatives could be adopted with the consent of farmers & Gram Panchayat Manauli. It is pertinent to mention here that the alternative-2 or alternative-3 could be selected only if it is technically feasible.

4.5 Recommendations on Acquisition

Above all, the project is aimed to implement the spirit of Master Plan under the category of planned development. Thus acquiring the land is inevitable for this project. But, as mentioned above, there are many negative socio-economic impacts of this project due to the proposed land acquisition. Thus the proposed project of Realignment of N-Choe near IT-City in village Manauli, Sector-82 would consider the alternative to convert the negatives into the positive impacts. The land acquisition may cause some families to lose their agriculture lands and allied assets but on the other hand a vast area of land is brought into the premium commercial and housing stock 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 also suggest mitigation measures 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. Therefore, it is concluded that the potential benefits of the project underweight the overall cost of the project and this land acquisition may impact the local socio-economic profile badly. Thus, for the proposed project of Realignment of N-Choe as per approved Master Plan of SAS Nagar LPA, should go with alternatives, or with some modifications. It is certainly advised to allocate the fairest reward for the impacted parties to reduce the impact caused by the acquiring and go forward with acquiring the land with some necessary modifications i.e., acquisition of land upto the N-Choe's buffer area or acquiring the land with suggested alternative.

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 the Realignment of N-Choe near IT-City in village Manauli, Sector-82 as per approved Master Plan of S.A.S Nagar at village Manauli 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.
- ✓ The project will not displace any permanent residential structures.
- ✓ **Rehabilitation & Resettlement Mitigation Measures:** Since, no one has been residing on the identified missing *khasras* in Manauli village 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 some fruit and non-fruit trees. Many of these trees are mature enough, thus it is suggested to replant these trees around the sector roads or in the defined landscape areas. However, it is suggested that the proposed landscape at green areas should be in harmony with surrounding environment and the green environment of Mohali as well as Chandigarh.
- ✓ If the notified land gets acquired, the “Land Readjustment Tool” must be used to benefit the farmers who have division of land parcels on both the sides of N-Choe. This would help to minimise the impact on the agricultural production, and farmers’ ease of cultivation and better income.

Various measures to avoid, mitigate and compensate impacts are discussed on the 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.
- Suitable number of crossings over N-Choe should be made. So that, if required, farmers could access the land parcels across the N-Choe.

5.3.3 Environmental Measures

- The realigned N-Choe should get pucca at the earliest to reduce the impact of stream on the soil erosion, soil fertility and agricultural production.
- Authority must plant dense Tree-Canopy to safeguard the surrounding agricultural land.
- The policy related to the compensation of trees should be explained clearly and maximum compensation should be paid.
- More and more trees should be planted, to reduce the pollution caused by the traffic.
- Local trees should be preferred for plantation instead of alien decorative trees.
- The replantation of the affected trees should be done in green area around the village.

5.4 Institutional Structures and Key Persons

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

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

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

Since there is no R&R involved, therefore no such authority shall be required. This Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP) is prepared to mitigate negative social impacts of the acquisition of 10.9583 acre land of Manauli village. 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).
- <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.

1. ਐਮ ਜੀ ਨਰੋਗਾ	2. ਸ਼ਬਾਨ ਸਕੀਮ
3. ਪ੍ਰਧਾਨ ਮੰਤਰੀ ਜਨ ਯਠ ਯੋਜਨਾ	4. ਚੌਰ
24. ਧਾਰਮਿਕ ਥਾਵਾਂ	
1. ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰਾ ਸਾਹਿਬ	2. ਮੰਦਿਰ
4. ਰਿਗਜਾ 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. ਨਾਂਹ
27. ਸਿਹਤ ਸੇਵਾਵਾਂ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਬੰਧ	
1. ਡਿਸਪੈਂਸਰੀ	2. ਹਸਪਤਾਲ
3. ਨਿੱਜੀ ਕਲਿਨਿਕ	
28. ਪੁਸ਼ਟੀ ਦਾ ਹਸਪਤਾਲ	
1. ਚਾਂ	2. ਨਾਂਹ
29. ਆਗਨਵਾੜੀ ਕੇਂਦਰ	
1. ਚਾਂ	2. ਨਾਂਹ
ਜੇ ਚਾਂ ਤਾਂ ਕਿੰਨੇ	
30. ਸਰਕਾਰੀ ਡਿਪੂ	
1. ਚਾਂ	2. ਨਾਂਹ
31. ਪਿੰਡ ਵਿੱਚ ਹਿੱਸਾ ਤੇ ਜੁਰਮ ਦੀ ਸਥਿਤੀ-ਪੜ੍ਹੇ-ਲਿਖੇ	
1. ਬੰਗੀ	ਮਾੜੀ
32. ਪਿੰਡ ਦੀ ਪ੍ਰਵਾਇਤ ਵਿੱਚ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਦੀ ਨੁਮਾਇੰਦਗੀ	
1. ਚਾਂ	2. ਨਾਂਹ
3. ਚਾਂ	4. ਨਾਂਹ
5. ਨਾਂਹ	
33. ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤੀ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵ	
1. ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਦੇ ਆਪਣੀ ਮਿਲਵਰਤਨ ਜਾਂ ਲੈਣ ਦੇਣ ਵਿੱਚ ਵਿਘਨ	
1. ਚਾਂ	2. ਨਾਂਹ
2. ਔਰਤਾਂ ਦੇ ਰਹਿਣ ਸਹਿਣ ਉੱਤੇ ਆਸ	
1. ਚਾਂ	2. ਨਾਂਹ
3. ਕੁਦਰਤੀ ਸਾਧਨਾਂ ਤੇ ਆਸ	

13. ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਸੰਸਥਾਵਾਂ	
1. ਨਾਮ ਛੁਡਾਉ ਕੇਂਦਰ	2. ਸਹਿਤ ਸਭਾਵਾਂ
3.	4.
14. ਰਾਜਨੀਤਿਕ ਸੰਸਥਾਵਾਂ	
1. ਪ੍ਰਚਾਰਿਤ	2.
15. ਸਿਵਲ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਸੰਸਥਾਵਾਂ	
ਨੌਜਵਾਨ ਜਾਂ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਸੰਸਥਾਵਾਂ	2. ਜੱਥੇਬੰਦੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਕਾਰਕੁੰਨ
ਸਾਖਰਤਾ ਸਭਾ	3. ਸੁਧਾਰ ਸਭਾ
ਮੁੱਢ ਵਸੋਬਾ ਕੇਂਦਰ	
16. ਪ੍ਰਬੰਧਕੀ ਸੰਸਥਾਵਾਂ	
1. ਚੌਕੀਦਾਰ	2. ਨੌਜਵਾਨ
3. ਸਰਪੰਚ	4. ਪਟਵਾਲੀ
5. ਪੁਲਿਸ ਚੌਕੀ	6. ਡਾਕਖਾਨਾ
7. ਬੈਂਕ	
17. ਸ਼ਬਾਨਕ ਉਦਯੋਗਿਕ	
1. ਚਾਂ	2. ਨਾਂਹ
18. ਸਾਂਝੀਆਂ ਥਾਵਾਂ ਤੇ ਜਾਇਦਾਦ	
1. ਪਿੰਡ ਦੀ ਸਾਂਝੀ ਚਾਂ	2. ਟੋਬੇ
3. ਸੱਬ	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. ਨਾਂਹ
22. ਸਹਿਕਾਰੀ ਅਤੇ ਹੋਰ ਕਹਿਣ ਸਹਿਣ ਸੰਬੰਧੀ ਸਭਾਵਾਂ	
1. ਚਾਂ	2. ਨਾਂਹ
ਜੇਕਰ ਹਾਂ ਤਾਂ ਸਪੱਸ਼ਟ ਕਰੋ	
23. ਪਿੰਡ ਵਿੱਚ ਕਿਰਤੀਆਂ-ਕਿਰਤੀਆਂ ਸਰਕਾਰੀ ਸਕੀਮਾਂ ਲਾਗੂ ਹਨ?	

ਨਾਮ:..... ਪਿੰਡ:..... ਫੋਨ ਨੰ:.....

ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵ ਮੁਲਾਂਕਣ ਟੀਮ
ਕੰਸਲਟੰਟੀ ਵਿੰਗ, ਚਮਕਾ ਨੰਬਰ 303, ਤੀਜੀ ਮੰਜਿਲ
ਚੰਡੀ ਚੌਕ ਨੇੜੇ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ, ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ

ਪ੍ਰੋਜੈਕਟ:

ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵਿਤ ਪਰਿਵਾਰਾਂ ਦਾ ਅਨੁਮਾਨ ਲਾਉਣ ਲਈ ਮੁਦਣੀਆਂ ਹਲਤਾਂ ਦਾ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ- ਆਰਥਿਕ ਸਰਵੇਖਣ

ਸਥਾਨ ਸੂਚੀ:..... ਨਿਰੀ:.....
 ਜਾਇਦਾਦ ਪਹਿਚਾਣ ਨੰ:..... ਸਮਾਂ:.....
 ਖੋਜ ਨਿਗਰਾਨ ਦਾ ਨਾਂ:.....
 ਗਿਣਤੀਕਾਰ ਦਾ ਨਾਂ:.....

ਸਪਾਰਨ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ

1. ਨਾਮ
2. ਜਨਮ ਦੀ ਮਿਤੀ
3. ਲਿੰਗ
4. ਜਾਤ
5. ਪਠਾਨ
6. ਸਿੱਖਿਆ
7. ਆਮਦਨ
8. ਕਿੱਤਾ
9. ਵਿਆਹ
10. ਸਿਹਤ ਸੰਬੰਧੀ ਤੱਕ ਪਹੁੰਚ ਹੈ..... ਨਾਹ.....
 (ਜੇਕਰ ਹਾਂ ਤਾਂ.....ਕਿਲੋਮੀਟਰ)
11. ਪਿੰਡ ਵਿੱਚ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦੇ ਵਸਣ ਦਾ ਤਰੀਕਾ
 1. ਰਣ ਮਿਲ ਕੇ
 2. ਅਲੱਗ ਅਲੱਗ
 3. ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਦਰਜਾ ਬੰਦੀ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ
12. ਸਭਿਚਾਰਕ ਸੰਬੰਧਾਂ
 1. ਧੂਬ ਰਲੱਬ
 2. ਜਿੰਮ
 3.
 4.

ਤਸਵੀਰ

ਸਵੈ ਘੋਸ਼ਣਾ ਪੱਤਰ

1. ਮੈਂ..... ਪੁੱਤਰ ਸ੍ਰੀ..... ਵਾਸੀ ਪਿੰਡ.....
 /ਸਹਿਰ..... ਦਾ ਰਹਿਣ ਵਾਲਾ ਹਾਂ।
2. ਮੈਂ ਇਹ ਘੋਸ਼ਣਾ ਕਰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਸਟੇਟ ਸੋਸਲ ਇਮਪ੍ਰੋਵਮੈਂਟ ਅਥਾਰਟੀ, ਦੀ ਟੀਮ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਜੋ ਪ੍ਰੋਜੈਕਟ ਸਬੰਧੀ ਲੜੀ ਨੰਬਰ 1 ਤੋਂ 41 ਤੱਕ ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨਾਂ ਦਾ ਉੱਤਰ 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 ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨਾਂ ਦਾ ਉੱਤਰ ਕਿਸੇ ਭਰ ਜਾਂ ਚਬਾਅ ਵਿੱਚ ਨਹੀਂ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ।
5. ਉੱਕਰ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਗਈ ਸੂਚਨਾਂ ਮੇਰੇ/ਮੇਰੀ ਸਮਝ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਠੀਕ ਅਤੇ ਸਹੀ ਹੈ।

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

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

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40. ਕੋਈ ਆਰਥਿਕ ਸਥਾਨ
 ਹਾਂ ਨਾਂਹ
 ਪ੍ਰਸਿਧਤਾ ਦਾ ਵੇਰਵਾ

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

9. ਸਿਰਫ ਸੇਵਾਵਾਂ ਤੇ ਅਸਰ
 ਵਾਧਾ ਘਟਾ
 ਕੋਈ ਅਸਰ ਨਹੀਂ

10. ਸਹੂਲੇ ਅਤੇ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਉੱਤੇ ਅਸਰ
 ਵਾਧਾ ਘਟਾ
 ਕੋਈ ਅਸਰ 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 ਸਿੱਖਿਆ 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. ਪਰਿਵਾਰ ਦੇ ਟੁੱਟਣ ਦਾ ਖਤਰਾ ਹਾਂ ਨਾਂਹ

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

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

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

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ਸਰਕਾਰੀ ਟ੍ਰੱਟੀ	ਨਾਹ	ਨਾਹ
30. ਗੰਦੇ ਪਾਣੀ ਦੀ ਨਿਕਾਸੀ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਬੰਧ	ਹਾਂ	ਨਾਹ
31. ਪਿੰਡ ਵਿੱਚ ਹਿੰਸਾ ਤੇ ਜੁਰਮ ਦੀ ਸਥਿਤੀ-ਪੜੇਬੰਦੀ	ਹਾਂ	ਨਾਹ
1. ਚੋਰੀ	2. ਮਾਰੀ
32. ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤੀ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵ
1. ਆਮਦਨ ਦਾ ਪੱਧਰ	ਵਾਧਾ	ਘਟਾ
ਕੋਈ ਅਸਰ ਨਹੀਂ	.....	.....
2. ਰਹਿਣ ਸਹਿਣ ਦਾ ਪੱਧਰ	ਵਾਧਾ	ਘਟਾ
ਵਾਧਾ	.....	.....
ਕੋਈ ਅਸਰ ਨਹੀਂ	.....	.....
3. ਸਥਾਨਕ ਆਰਥਿਕਤਾ ਦਾ ਵਿਘਨ	ਨਾਹ	ਨਾਹ
ਹਾਂ	.....	.....
4. ਪਰਿਵਾਰ ਦੇ ਆਪਸੀ ਨਿਲਵਰਤਨ ਜਾਂ ਲੈਣ ਦੇਣ ਵਿੱਚ ਵਿਘਨ	ਨਾਹ	ਨਾਹ
ਹਾਂ	.....	.....
5. ਬੰਗਾਲ ਹੋਣ ਦਾ ਪੱਧਰ	ਨਾਹ	ਨਾਹ
ਹਾਂ	.....	.....
6. ਔਰਤਾਂ ਦੇ ਰਹਿਣ ਸਹਿਣ ਉੱਤੇ ਅਸਰ	ਨਾਹ	ਨਾਹ
ਹਾਂ	.....	.....
7. ਕੁਦਰਤੀ ਸਾਧਨਾਂ ਤੇ ਅਸਰ	ਨਾਹ	ਨਾਹ
ਹਾਂ	.....	.....
8. ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤੀ ਕਾਰਨ ਸਮੂਹਿਕ ਜਾਇਦਾਦਾਂ ਤੇ ਅਸਰ	ਵਾਧਾ	ਘਟਾ
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?	ਨਾਹ	.....
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	.....	.....
ਹਾਂ	ਨਾਹ	.....
24. ਕਰਜ਼ੇ ਦੇ ਸਾਧਨ	.....	.....
1. ਬੈਂਕ	2. ਨਿੱਜੀ ਸਾਧੂਕਾਰ	.....
3. ਸਹਿਕਾਰੀ ਸਭਾਵਾਂ	.....	.....
25. ਤੁਹਾਡੇ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਪਿਛਲੇ ਸਮੇਂ ਦੌਰਾਨ ਕਰਦਾ ਲਿਆ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ?	.....	.....
ਹਾਂ	ਨਾਹ	.....
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	.....	.....
ਹਾਂ	ਨਾਹ	.....
28. ਘਰ	.....	.....
ਕੱਚਾ	.....	ਪੱਕਾ
29. ਜਲ ਸਪਲਾਈ	.....	.....
ਹਾਂ	.....	ਨਾਹ

Report on Social Impact Assessment for Land Acquisition
(For Realignment of N-Choe near IT City, Sector-82, Village Manauli)

12. ਸਾਕੰਚਾਰੀ ਸ਼੍ਰੇਣੀ	.....	2. ਮਾਤਰ ਪੁਰਖੀ	.....
1. ਪਿਤਰ ਪੁਰਖੀ	.....	2. ਮਾਤਰ ਪੁਰਖੀ	.....
13. ਪਰਿਵਾਰ ਦੀ ਔਰਤ ਦਾ ਕੋਲ	.....	2. ਨੌਕਰੀਯਾਰਾ	.....
1. ਘਰੋਠੂ	.....	2. ਨੌਕਰੀਯਾਰਾ	.....
3. ਸਵੈ ਰੋਜਗਾਰ	.....	
14. ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਦੀ ਵਰਤੋਂ	.....	2. ਪੁਰਾਵਿਤ ਕਰਕਾ	.....
1. ਕੁੱਲ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ	.....	
3. ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਢਾਚੇ	.....	
13. ਮਿਟੀ	.....	
1. ਉਪਜਾਊ	.....	2. ਗੈਰ ਉਪਜਾਊ	.....
3. ਮੱਧ	.....	4. ਗੈਰ ਮੱਧ	.....
16. ਸਿਚਦੀ ਦੇ ਸਾਧਨ	.....	ਸੁਆ	.....
ਟਿਉਚਲ	.....	ਰੁਰ	.....
17. ਪਾਣੀ	.....	ਨਾ ਪੀਣ ਯੋਗ	.....
18. ਦਰਖਤ	.....	
1. ਪੁਰਾਵਿਤ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਤੁੱਖ ਦੀ ਗਿਣਤੀ	.....	
2. ਤੁੱਖ ਦੀ ਕਿਸਮ	.....	ਗੈਰ ਫਲਦਾਰ	.....
19. ਪਸ਼ੂ ਧਨ	.....	
1. ਪਸ਼ੂਆਂ ਦੀ ਗਿਣਤੀ	.....	
20. ਘਰੋਠੂ ਕੰਮ ਦੀ ਵੰਡ	.....	
1. ਰੋਟੀ ਪਾਣੀ	.....	2. ਰੁੱਧ ਦਾ ਕੰਮ	.....
3. ਖੰਡੀਯਾਈ	.....	4. ਹੋਰ ਕੰਮ	.....
21. ਪਰਵਾਸ	.....	
1. ਕੀ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਕੰਮ ਲਈ ਪਰਵਾਸ ਕਰਦੇ ਹੋ?	.....	ਹਾਂ	.....
		ਨਾਂਹ	.....

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

Annexure-2: Notice of Public Hearing

दिनांक 12.01.2022

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

ਸੇਵਾ ਵਿਖੇ,

ਸਰਪੰਚ,
ਪਿੰਡ ਮਨੋਲੀ
ਤਹਿਸੀਲ- ਮੋਹਾਲੀ,
ਜਿਲ੍ਹਾ ਸਾਹਿਬਜ਼ਾਦਾ ਅਜੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਨਗਰ।

ਮੀਮੋ ਨੰ: ਐਮ.ਏ/ਐਲ.ਏ.ਸੀ/2022/ 808
ਮਿਤੀ: 13/1/22

ਵਿਸ਼ਾ:- ਆਈ.ਟੀ. ਸਿਟੀ ਵਿਖੇ ਪਿੰਡ ਮਨੋਲੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਪੈਂਦੇ ਚੇ ਨੂੰ ਰਿਅਲਾਇਮੈਂਟ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਪਿੰਡ ਮਨੋਲੀ ਤਹਿਸੀਲ ਮੋਹਾਲੀ, ਜਿਲ੍ਹਾ ਸਾਹਿਬਜ਼ਾਦਾ ਅਜੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਨਗਰ ਦੀ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵ ਮੁਲਾਂਕਣ (ਐਸ.ਆਈ.ਏ) ਦੀ ਧਾਰਾ 5 ਤਹਿਤ ਨਿੱਜੀ ਸੁਣਵਾਈ ਸਬੰਧੀ।

ਵਿਸ਼ਾ ਅੰਕਿਤ ਸਕੀਮ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵ ਮੁਲਾਂਕਣ (ਐਸ.ਆਈ.ਏ) ਦੀ ਨੋਟੀਫਿਕੇਸ਼ਨ ਨੰਬਰ ਨੰਬਰ 06/12/2021-6ਐਚ.ਜੀ1/1733 ਮਿਤੀ 02.12.2021 ਰਾਹੀਂ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼ਿਤ ਕਰਵਾਈ ਗਈ ਸੀ, ਜਿਸ ਦੀ ਡਰਾਫਟ ਰਿਪੋਰਟ ਗੁਰੂ ਨਾਨਕ ਦੇਵ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ, ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ (ਪੰਜਾਬ) ਵੱਲੋਂ ਤਿਆਰ ਕੀਤੀ ਗਈ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਰਿਪੋਰਟ ਤੇ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵਿਤ ਪਿੰਡ ਦੇ ਭੋਂ ਮਾਲਕਾਂ ਦੀ ਟਿੱਪਣੀ ਭੋਂ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤੀ ਕੁਲੈਕਟਰ, ਗਮਾਡਾ, ਸਾਹਿਬਜ਼ਾਦਾ ਅਜੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਨਗਰ ਜੀ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਲਈ ਜਾਣੀ ਹੈ, ਜਿਸ ਦੀ ਜਨਤਕ ਸੁਣਵਾਈ ਮਿਤੀ 18.01.2022 ਨੂੰ ਗੁਰੂਦੁਆਰਾ ਪਿੰਡ ਮਨੋਲੀ ਵਿਖੇ ਸਮਾਂ ਸਵੇਰੇ 11:00 ਵਜੇ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਣੀ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਲਈ ਇਸ ਨੂੰ ਅਤਿ ਜਰੂਰੀ ਸਮਝਿਆ ਜਾਵੇ ਅਤੇ ਹਾਜ਼ਰ ਹੋਣਾ ਯਕੀਨੀ ਬਣਾਇਆ ਜਾਵੇ।


ਭੋਂ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤੀ ਕੁਲੈਕਟਰ

ਪਿੱਠ ਅੰਕਣ ਨੰ: ਐਮ.ਏ/ਐਲ.ਏ.ਸੀ/2022 /809 ਮਿਤੀ: 13/1/22

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 ਲੋ ਕੇ ਪੰਚਾਇਤਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਟਿੱਪਣੀ ਨੋਟ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਵੇ।


ਭੋਂ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤੀ ਕੁਲੈਕਟਰ

Annexure-3: Feedback from the Public Hearing held on 18/01/2022

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 18th January, 2022 at Gurudwara (a common religious place) at village Manauli, 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 10.9583 acres by GMADA in Manauli village. (*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 Panchayat. (*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. The proceedings of the public hearing has been included with the report. A detail of the representation of Panchayat as told by them during the public hearing are as follows:

- ❖ The representatives of Gram Panchayat Manauli said that they are not in favour of GMADA’s proposed land acquisition. As per them, the whole-sum land of the proposed sectors (along particular section of N-Choe) must be acquired. Other-wise, the people are not ready for the acquisition notified parcel of land.
- ❖ The participants raised issue of land degradation, soil erosion and water logging. As per them, due to ongoing concretisation of S.A.S. Nagar, the rain water run-off have increase. Now, the rainwater comes from lake and State High Court side to the N-Choe. All the sectors have become concrete jungles and thus ground water recharging is very minimal. Thus, the high quantity of water in the N-Choe drain would harm the abutting fields and Manauli village’s abadi area, if realigned.
- ❖ Public told that IT sector road’s abutting 200 feet wide Master Plan road must be used for realignment of N-Choe, as the master plan road is already acquired and the choe would come under the green buffer of the road. This would save the extra burden of land acquisition, panchayat representatives said.
- ❖ In continuation to the above point, affected parties told that the notified alignment must be acquired upto the 200 feet wide master plan road, which is around 6 acres.

Report on Social Impact Assessment for Land Acquisition

(For Realignment of N-Choe near IT City, Sector-82, Village Manauli)

Annexure-4: Photographs of Public Hearing held on 18/01/2022



Annexure-5: List of Participants in Public Hearing held on 18/01/2022

ਹਾਜਰੀ ਰਿਪੋਰਟ

ਵਿਸ਼ਾ:- ਆਈ.ਟੀ. ਸਿਟੀ ਵਿਖੇ ਪਿੰਡ ਮਨੋਲੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਪੈਂਦੇ ਚੌ ਨੂੰ ਰਿਅਲਾਇਮੈਂਟ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਪਿੰਡ ਮਨੋਲੀ ਤਹਿਸੀਲ ਮੋਹਾਲੀ, ਜਿਲ੍ਹਾ ਸਾਹਿਬਜ਼ਾਦਾ ਅਜੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਨਗਰ ਦੀ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵ ਮੁਲਾਂਕਣ (ਐਸ.ਆਈ.ਏ) ਦੀ ਧਾਰਾ 5 ਤਹਿਤ ਨਿੱਜੀ ਸੁਣਵਾਈ ਅੱਜ ਮਿਤੀ 18.01.2022 ਦੀ ਹਾਜਰੀ ਰਿਪੋਰਟ।

ਲੜੀ ਨੰਬਰ	ਭੌ ਮਾਲਕ ਦਾ ਨਾਮ	ਪਿੰਡ ਦਾ ਨਾਮ	ਮੋਬਾਇਲ ਨੰਬਰ	ਹਸਤਾਖਰ
(26)	ਮਾਈ ਸ਼ੇ ਪਿੰਡ	ਮਨੋਲੀ	9112423522	ਮਾਈ ਸ਼ੇ
(27)	ਕਮਲੋ ਪਿੰਡ	ਮਨੋਲੀ	9778988132	ਕਮਲੋ
(28)	ਮਨੋਲੀ ਪਿੰਡ	ਮਨੋਲੀ	9501680857	ਮਨੋਲੀ
(29)	ਮਨੋਲੀ ਪਿੰਡ	ਮਨੋਲੀ	9815038610	ਮਨੋਲੀ
(30)	ਮਨੋਲੀ ਪਿੰਡ	ਮਨੋਲੀ	75082-99001	ਮਨੋਲੀ
(31)	ਮਨੋਲੀ ਪਿੰਡ	ਮਨੋਲੀ	7340953417	ਮਨੋਲੀ
(32)				
(33)				
(34)	Amn Smt	ਮਨੋਲੀ	9417423522	Amn Smt
(35)	Gurdev Smt	ਮਨੋਲੀ	9778988132	Gurdev Smt
(36)	Simranjot Singh	Manauli	8896708254	Simranjot Singh
(37)	ਗੁਰਦੇਵ ਸਿੰਘ	ਮਨੋਲੀ	-	ਗੁਰਦੇਵ ਸਿੰਘ
(38)	ਗੁਰਦੇਵ ਸਿੰਘ	ਮਨੋਲੀ	9501680857	ਗੁਰਦੇਵ ਸਿੰਘ
(39)	Zara Smt	Manauli	9815038610	Zara Smt
(40)	Darshay Smt	Manauli	9815038610	Darshay Smt
(41)	ਕੁਮਿਤ ਕੁਮਾਰ	ਮਨੋਲੀ	75082-99001	ਕੁਮਿਤ ਕੁਮਾਰ
(42)	Simranjot Singh	Manauli	7340953417	Simranjot Singh
(43)	Jagpal Singh	Manauli	9417423522	Jagpal Singh
(44)	Kuldip Singh	-do-	9815038610	Kuldip Singh
(45)	Balwanti	Manauli	92174-62404	Balwanti
(46)	Deepesth	Manauli	9779069527	Deepesth
(47)	ਅਮੀਤ ਕੌਰ	Manauli	9872511440	ਅਮੀਤ ਕੌਰ
(48)	Jagpal Singh	-do-	9779069527	Jagpal Singh
(49)				
(50)				

Annexure-6: Expert Group Review held on 24/05/2022

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 24th May, 2022 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 Panchayat 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 official Social Scientists (Prof. Ramanjit Kaur Johal) and representative of Gram Panchayat Manauli. (*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 must as possible, the objections raised by the panchayat’s representatives regarding the health concerns and realignment of N-Choe must be considered.
- During the representation of SIA study, the chairman instructed officials of GMADA to constitute a committee or technical group for better study of environmental impacts due to the proposed realignment.
- Further, the committee must ensure the adequate fencing as well as beautification in and around the proposed N-Choe.
- In this regard, Representatives of GP Manauli gave their objections in writing to the chairman, and copy of application attached herewith (*annexure-9*)

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

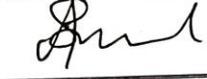
Annexure-7: Photographs of Expert Group Review held on 24/05/2022



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

ਹਾਜ਼ਰੀ ਰਿਪੋਰਟ

ਵਿਸ਼ਾ:- ਆਈ.ਟੀ. ਸਿਟੀ ਵਿਖੇ ਪਿੰਡ ਮਨੋਲੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਪੈਂਦੇ ਚੌ ਨੂੰ ਰਿਅਲਾਇਮੈਂਟ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਪਿੰਡ ਮਨੋਲੀ ਤਹਿਸੀਲ ਮੋਹਾਲੀ, ਜਿਲ੍ਹਾ ਐਸ.ਏ.ਐਸ. ਨਗਰ ਦੀ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵ ਮੁਲਾਂਕਣ (ਐਸ.ਆਈ.ਏ) ਧਾਰਾ 7 ਅਧੀਨ ਅੱਜ ਮਿਤੀ 24.05.2022 ਨੂੰ ਐਕਸਪਰਟ ਗਰੁੱਪ ਦੀ ਮੀਟਿੰਗ ਸਬੰਧੀ।

ਲੜੀ ਨੰਬਰ	ਨਾਮ	ਪਿੰਡ ਦਾ ਨਾਮ	ਮੋਬਾਇਲ ਨੰਬਰ	ਹਸਤਾਖਰ
(1)	Jora Soni	Manauli	9814474064	
(2)	Amer Sini	Manauli	9412423522	
(3)	Rohan Soni	GNDU Amritsar	798882028	
(4)	Ramjit Kaur Shah	Member, Expert Group	9888371079	
(5)	K.S. Sidhu	Chairman on Exp. Gp	9872465441	
(6)				
(7)				
(8)				
(9)				
(10)				

Annexure-9: Objections application from Stakeholders

To,

- i). The Principal Secretary to the Govt. of Punjab,
Department of Housing & Urban Development,
Mini Civil Secretariat Punjab,
Sector 9, Chandigarh.
- ii). The Chief Administrator,
Greater Mohali Area Development Authority,
PUDA Bhawan, Sector 62,
SAS Nagar (Mohali).
- iii). The Additional Chief Administrator,
Greater Mohali Area Development Authority,
PUDA Bhawan, Sector 62,
SAS Nagar (Mohali).
- iv). The Land Acquisition Collector,
Urban Estates Punjab,
PUDA Bhawan, Sector 62,
SAS Nagar (Mohali).
- v). The Executive Engineer,
Greater Mohali Area Development Authority,
PUDA Bhawan, Sector 62,
SAS Nagar (Mohali).
- vi). The Head, Social Impact Assessment (SIA),
Guru Nanak Dev University,
Amritsar.

Subject:- **Objections in furtherance to the notification dated 02.12.2021 bearing Notification No. 06/12/2021-6HG1/1733 dated 02.12.2021 issued by the Principal Secretary to Govt. of Punjab, Housing and Urban Development Department Punjab, Chandigarh, on behalf of inhabitants of the Village Mananuli, for not acquiring the land in question of Village Manauli, Had Bast No. 270, Tehsil and District SAS Nagar (Mohali).**

Sir/Madam,

The applicants humbly submit as under:-

1. That the applicants are inhabitants of Village Manauli, Tehsil and District SAS Nagar (Mohali), whose

maximum land had already been acquired by the Government for GMADA.

2. That there is a Choe running in its nature flow for the last around 200 years, which is away from abadi of Village but now the alignment of the same is being proposed to be changed, which has resulted into issuance of the above said notification dated 02.12.2021 in furtherance whereof, notice has already been issued to the Sarpanch, Gram Panchayat, Manauli.

3. That the following are the objections of the applicants opposing the acquisition of the land in question:-

- i). Because alignment of the choe, where it is running for the last around 200 years, is not to be changed as the same is running in its natural flow.
 - ii). Because still if the acquiring agency want to change the alignment, the same can be done through its own land i.e. GMADA's acquired land, which will save the further money and time of the Government.
 - iii). Because if the proposed alignment is changed through the land in question, the same will lead to multiple difficulties and problems to the inhabitants of the Village.
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- iv). Because through the said choe, untreated sewerage/storm water of Chandigarh as well as the dirty water of the industries passes, which will spread the dangerous diseases like Cancer, Cholera and other ailments and the entire village will be effected because the proposed site will be adjacent to the Abadi of the Village.
- v). Because in rainy season, there is a heavy flood passes through the said Choe as the water flow right from Sukhna Lake, Chandigarh and all Chandigarh's storm water falls in the said choe and if the proposed realignment is done through the land in question, the same will destroy whole left out land with Crops and also the abadi of the Village.
- vi). Because if the land in question is acquired, the left out land of the applicants will be severed of and there will be no proper access to the left out land on both side of the Choe and further, with the flow of water in the rainy season, their rest of the land will also be destroyed.
- vii). Because it is further to mention here that so far as sewerage and storm water is concerned, the same started accumulating all Chandigarh right from Sukhna Lake, Sector 47, Chandigarh,

Villages Jagatpura, Kambala, Kambali Faidan, Chao Majra etc. and even of all the villages falling in the said way, accumulated in the said Choe, which spread various dangerous diseases leading to affect the people at large.

- viii). Because if the proposed realignment is done through the land in question, even the drinking water of the Village would become highly infected, which will lead to further dangerous diseases to the inhabitants of the Village.
- ix). Because the inhabitants of the Village have left with very small holdings as rest of the land stands already acquired by the Development Authority and it is in their said small holdings only, they are earning their livelihood and feeding their cattle etc. and if the left out land as detailed in the notification, is again acquired, they will be totally deprived of their livelihood, which is not at all the mandate of law in a Democratic Country.
- x). Because the said realignment has been proposed through the land in question only in order to help the Company namely the Janta Land Promoters and Developers Limited (JLPL) as depicted from the Master Plan because the said Company has

sold Show Room Sites after curving out the same near the already running Choe, which is illegal, arbitrary and totally without jurisdiction and the same would not serve any public purpose as the intention is to harm the innocent inhabitants of the Village.

- xi). Because the Gram Panchayat of Village Manauli has also passed a detailed Resolution depicting the after effects of the proposed change of alignment, which is of dated 14.01.2022 and the same has already been handed over to the team, which visited the land in question and Village on 18.01.2022 for taking the views of the inhabitants of the Village, a copy whereof is enclosed for ready reference and perusal.

It is, therefore, requested that the proposed realignment of the Choe through the land in question may kindly be cancelled and the said notification issued on 02.12.2021 may kindly be withdrawn in the interest of justice.

Place: Chandigarh/Mohali.
January ____, 2022.

Submitted By:-
Applicants.

Ym
Dildeep Singh s/o Shamesh Singh
9779069522
Bhagmat Singh s/o Shamesh Singh
9872511440

Report on Social Impact Assessment for Land Acquisition
 (For Realignment of N-Choe near IT City, Sector-82, Village Manauli)

ਸਿਵੀਲ ਇੰਜੀਨੀਅਰਿੰਗ

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ਜਿਹੜੇ ਘਰਾਂ ਦੀ ਵੀ ਵੀਹ ਡੀ.ਐਮ. ਪਿੰਡ ਵਿਖੇ ਵੀ ਗੁਰਮੁਖੀ ਲਿਖੀ
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Kamdevt Kaur
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 ਗਰਾਮ ਪੰਚਾਇਤ ਮਨੌਲੀ,
 ਖੁਲਾਸ਼ ਖਰੜ (ਐਸ. ਟੀ. ਐਸ. ਨਗਰ)

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Jagjit Kaur
 Nand Lal Singh

Pardeep Kaur
 ਕੁਲਵੰਤ ਕੌਰ
 Mandar Kaur
