

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

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

*200 feet wide VR-7 Road in New Chandigarh for  
Disposal of Storm Sewer at Village Hoshiarpur,  
Takipur, Salamatpur, Rasulpur and Bharoonjiya*

Faculty of Physical Planning & Architecture  
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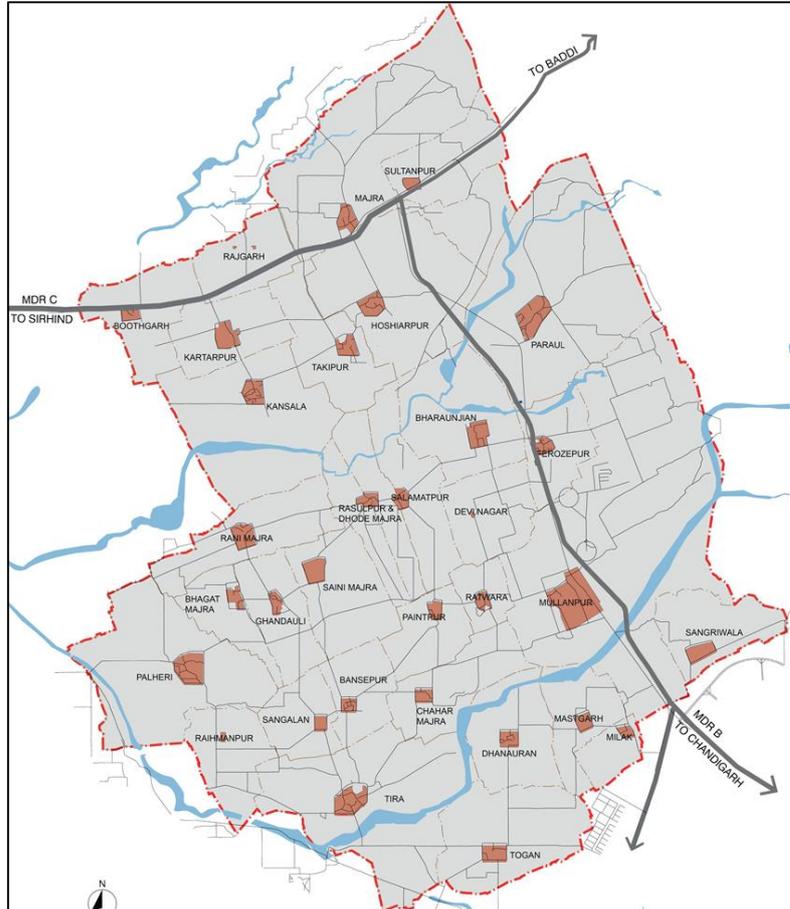
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## **1. Executive Summary**

### **1.1 Introduction**

Government of Punjab had approved the Master Plan for New Chandigarh LPA (Local Planning Area of Mullanpur<sup>1</sup>) for 2008 to 2031. New Chandigarh LPA is located in the north east of GMADA region abutting Chandigarh and Mohali, acting as the northern gateway to the Greater Mohali Region and is near the industrial town of Baddi in Himachal Pradesh. Spread over an area of approximately 15,000 acres (6000 ha), presently it has agricultural pastures and village *abadis* scattered throughout the area. The prime objective for development of New Chandigarh is to provide new self-sustaining low density residential areas to support the growth of Chandigarh and the Greater Mohali Region.<sup>2</sup>

**Map 1.1 Existing Village Settlement in New Chandigarh LPA**



Source: *The Detailing of Master Plan Report, New Chandigarh*

The conceptual base for preparing New Chandigarh 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). (Refer Map 1.2)

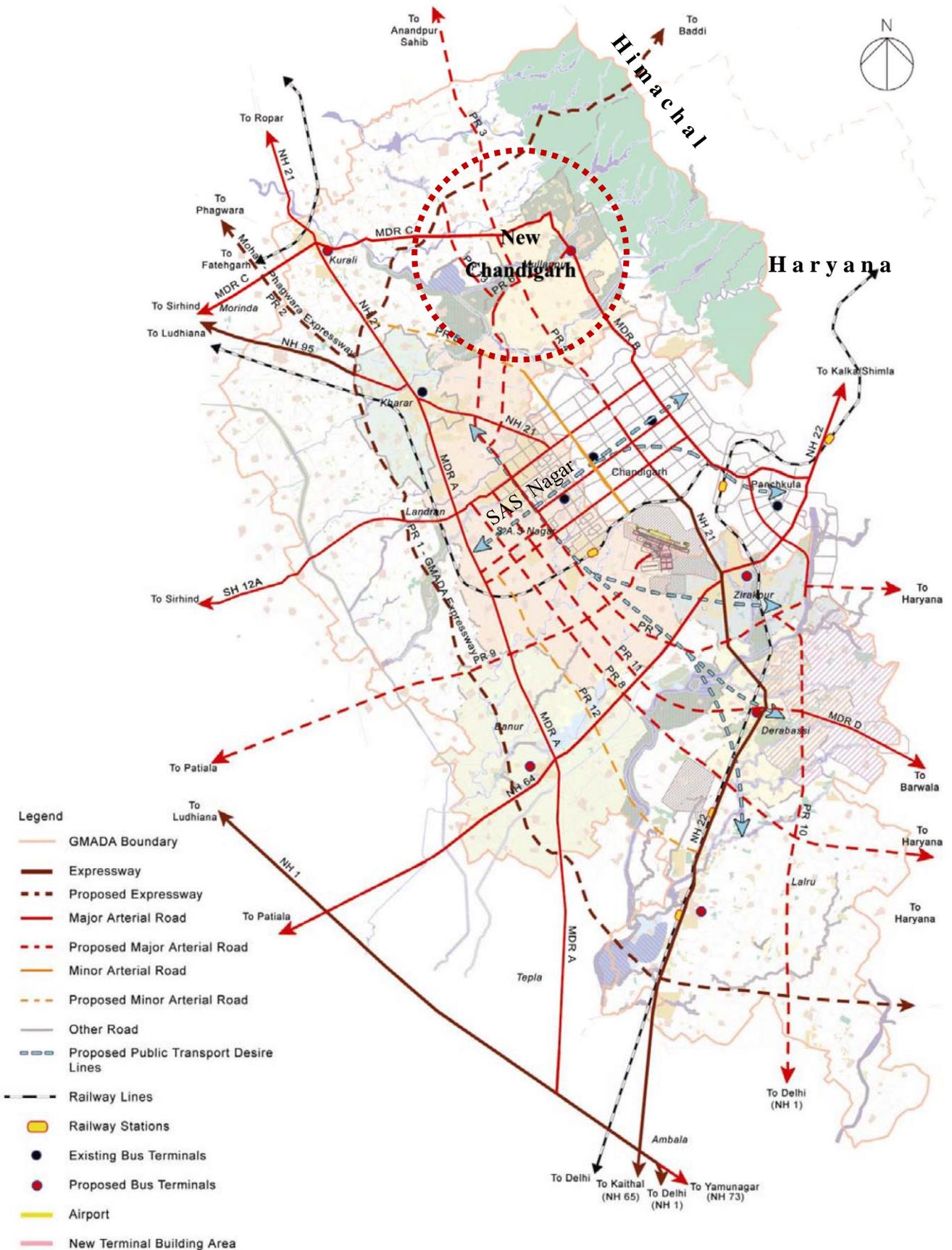
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<sup>1</sup> Change of name of Mullanpur LPA to New Chandigarh LPA vide Notification no. 1186-97-CTP(Pb)/SC-115-vol-2 dated 21st February, 2014

<sup>2</sup> The Detailed Report of Master Plan, New Chandigarh (Mullanpur) LPA, 2008-2031, pg. 60

**Report on Social Impact Assessment for Land Acquisition**  
*(For 200' wide VR-7 Road in New Chandigarh for Disposal of Storm Sewer)*

**Map 1.2 Strategic Location of New Chandigarh with respect to Transportation Concept Plan**



Source: Master Plan Report of Mullanpur LPA, 2058

## **1.2 Background of the Project**

The strategic location of New Chandigarh and a long coinciding boundary with the State Capital as well as State of Himachal Pradesh and Haryana 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*). (*Refer Map 1.2*)

Keeping the Master Plan of New Chandigarh 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 land for 200 feet wide Road of VR-7 in New Chandigarh for disposal of storm sewer as per approved Master Plan vide drawing No.1992/2008 DTP(S)2013/09, dated 21/06/2013 in the area of Tehsil- Kharar, District Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar. The proposed section of the road is falling under the five Gram Panchayats namely Hoshiarpur (158), Takipur (159), Salamatpur (160), Rasulpur (163) and Bharonjiya (162). In this connection, GMADA has proposed the acquisition of land under the Master Plan of New Chandigarh LPA, 2031 for 200' Road in VR-7 at New Chandigarh as per notification no. 06/17/2020-6HG1/01, dated 01/01/2021. The proposed acquisition of land would entail about 24.5125 acres of land in the listed Gram Panchayats.

## **1.3 Background of Social Impact Assessment**

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

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

## **1.4 SIA and SIMP Plan Preparation Process**

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

acquisition and compensation, entitlement policy, relocation and resettlement, income restoration and details of 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**

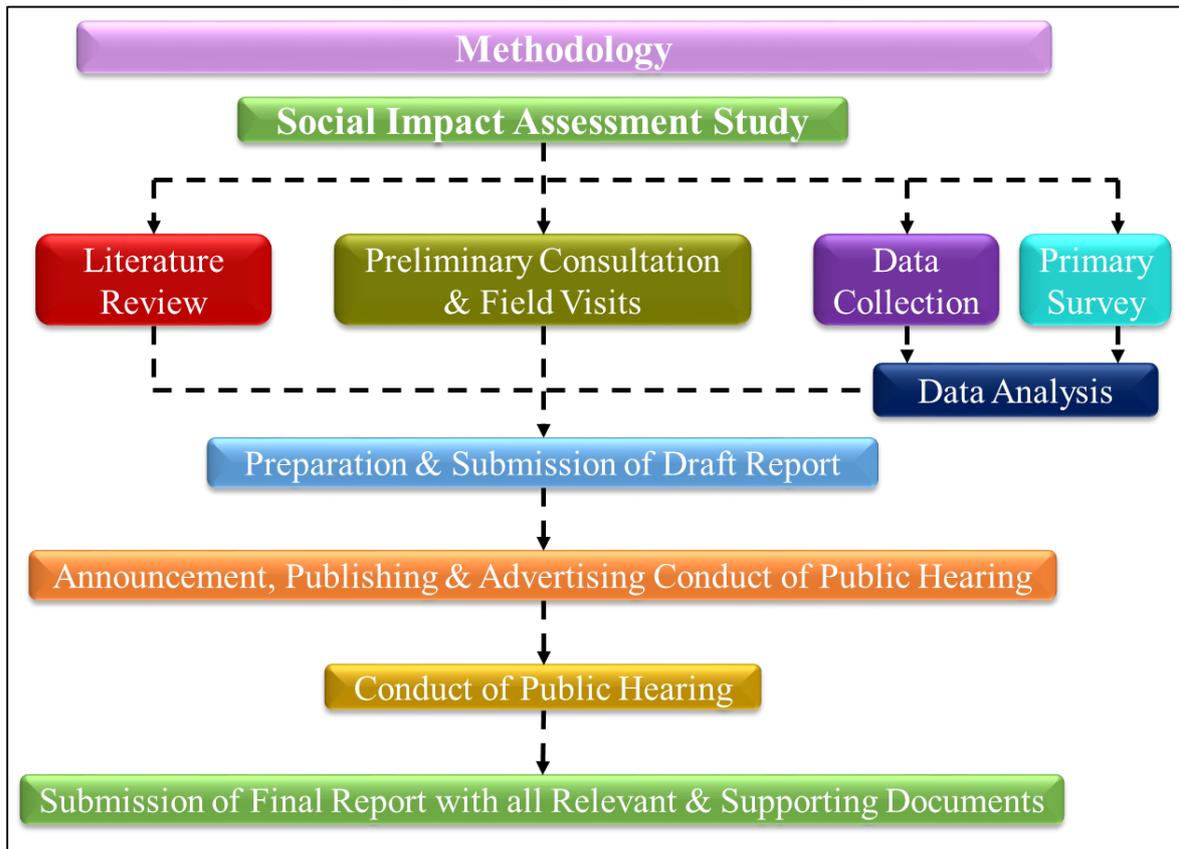
Social Impact Assessment is carried out in accordance with the provision of section 4 of the RTFCTLARR Act, 2013. The SIA assessed socio-economic impacts of the proposed acquisition based on information collected from primary and secondary sources. The SIA study focused on the following objectives:

- ✓ Rationale for the project including how the project fits the public purpose criteria listed in the RTFCTLARR Act, 2013.
- ✓ A socio-economic and cultural profile of the affected area must be prepared based on available data and statistics, field visits and consultations with stakeholders. The identified resettlement sites shall be visited and a brief socio-economic profile of the land and its current resident population shall be indicated.
- ✓ To estimate the number of affected families and number of families among them likely to be displaced.
- ✓ To understand the extent of land acquired is bare minimum needed for the project.
- ✓ To study the social impacts, nature and cost of addressing them and to overview the impact of these costs on the overall cost of the project vis-a-vis the benefit of the project.
- ✓ To understand the extent of land (public and private), houses, settlement and other common properties likely to be affected by the proposed acquisition.
- ✓ To provide a conclusive assessment of the balance and distribution of the adverse social impacts and social costs and benefits of the proposed project and land acquisition, including the mitigation measures, and provide an assessment as to whether the benefits from the proposed project exceed the social costs and adverse social impacts that are likely to be experienced by the affected families or even after the proposed mitigation measures, the affected families remained at risk of being economically or socially worse, as a result of the said land acquisition and resettlement.

### **1.7 Approach & Methodology to Conduct Social Impact Assessment**

The approach that was adopted to conduct social impact assessment and to prepare SIMP is described below and is structured on the scope of work. The SIA has been prepared in accordance with the RTFCTLARR Act, 2013. Following figure represents the approach and methodology of SIA study in the form of flow Figure 1.1.

**Figure 1.1 Approach & Methodology**



The objective of Social Impact Assessment (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 Right to Fair Compensation, 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	In-depth study of proposed utilization of land to be acquired.	1. Secondary sources

S.N	Attributes of SIA	Description of Methodology	Source
	needed for the project	(As consulted with GMADA and concerned stakeholders, it is clear that land being acquired is of bare minimum need.)	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-July 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.

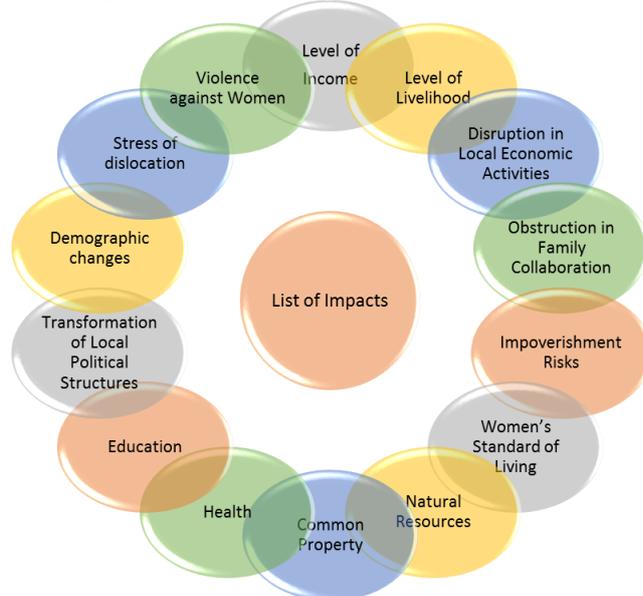
## 1.8 Social Impacts

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

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

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

**Figure 1.2 List of Impacts for Assessment**



## **1.9 Consideration for Alternatives**

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

## **1.10 Determination of Compensation**

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

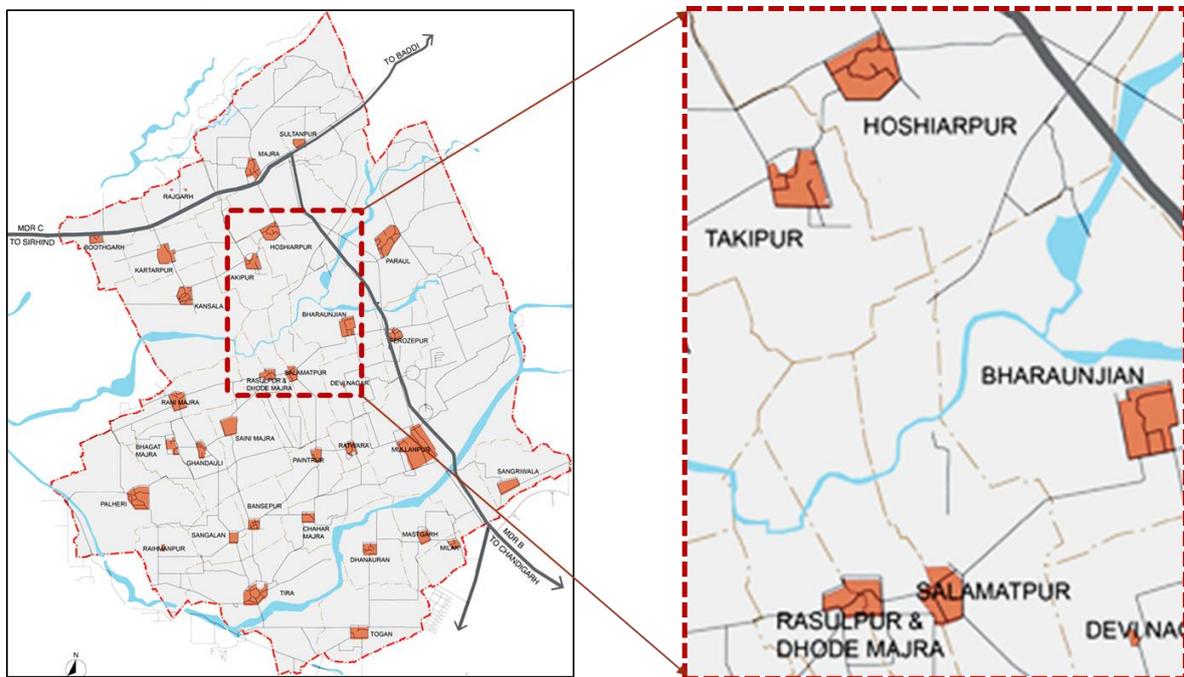
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## **2. Project Details & Team Composition**

### **2.1 Location of Project**

The land for the proposed acquisition of land for 200' wide road of VR-7 of Master Plan of New Chandigarh LPA, 2031 is located at five Gram Panchayats namely Hoshiarpur, Takipur, Salamatpur, Rasulpur and Bharonjiya of Tehsil Kharar in the S.A.S. Nagar District. The proposed 200' wide road, for which land is to be acquired, is located at 30° 49' 30.44" N latitude & 76° 43' 22.96" E longitude. It is located near to the Major District Road (MDR-B) connecting Kurali-Baddi Link Road with Chandigarh and SAS Nagar, thus, it makes the connectivity stronger with nearby settlements. Technically, it is the lower area near the natural drainage and thus, selected for the disposal of storm water.

**Figure 2.1 Location of 200 feet wide VR-7 Road on New Chandigarh LPA.**



*Source: The Detailing of Master Plan Report, New Chandigarh*

### **2.2 Proposed Area for Project**

The selected land measures 24.5125 acre. The length of the 200 feet wide proposed road, for which land is proposed to be acquired is around 1.5 km only. The proposed land acquisition falls under the jurisdiction of five Gram Panchayats. Majority of the proposed land is falling under the Gram Panchayat Salamatpur and Rasulpur i.e., 10.825 and 9.744 acre respectively.

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

One of the key objectives of the Social Impact Assessment is to examine the nature of proposed project, whether the proposed project serves as a public purpose project. The proposed land acquisition for 200 feet wide road of VR-7 as per approved Master Plan of New Chandigarh LPA, 2031 is required for the following public purposes:

One of the vision for New Chandigarh 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 Cater Expansion Needs of Mohali and Chandigarh. To integrate planning and upcoming development of New Chandigarh with adjoining cities.
- ✓ The acquisition is proposed for the development of storm water and sewerage lines beneath the proposed 200 feed wide sector road to existing Storm Water Management. This will improve the connectivity with treatment plant on the lines of Master Plan.
- ✓ To laydown system for the disposal of storm water by linking it with the ongoing natural drainage.
- ✓ To integrate planning and development of New Chandigarh with adjoining cities of Mohali and Chandigarh.
- ✓ 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 from New Chandigarh to Baddi-Chandigarh road from Hoshiarpur, Takipur, Salamatpur, Rasulpur and Bharonjiya Gram Panchayats.
- ✓ To provide good accessibility with efficient road system to the New Chandigarh and adjoining towns and cities like Chandigarh, SAS Nagar, Baddi etc.
- ✓ 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 Gram Panchayat Hoshiarpur, Takipur, Salamatpur, Rasulpur and Bharonjiya, District S.A.S Nagar. The proposed acquisition of aforesaid 200' wide road of VR-7 would entail about 24.5125 acre of land. In this connection, GMADA has proposed the acquiring of land under the Master Plan of New Chandigarh.

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
<b>Research Investigators</b>	Dr. Ravi Inder Singh	Assistant Professor, Department of Planning	Architecture and Physical Planning, AutoCAD expert, Research & Training
	Sh. Mohit Soni	Urban & Regional Planner, Faculty of Physical Planning & Architecture	ArcGIS Expert, Urban & Regional Planning, Data Analysis, Report Writing
	Sh. Rohan Soni	Research Associate, Faculty of Physical Planning & Architecture	Rural Planning, Research, Community Participation, Data Interpretation.
	Ms. Priya	Research Consultant, Faculty of Physical Planning & Architecture	Stakeholders' Consultation, Sociology, Data Compilation
	Sh. Karan Dawra	Junior Research Fellow	Data Collection & Surveying

## 2.5 Schedule of Consultations

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

### 2.5.1 Objectives of Stakeholders' Consultations

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

### 2.5.2 Type of Consultation

Following section highlights type of consultations –

- I. **Information Dissemination:** The dissemination process and the type of information shared with the stakeholders during consultation are described below: -
  - ❖ Information dissemination focused on the proposed project characteristics and land requirement for the development of 200' wide road of VR-7.
  - ❖ 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 02/07/2021 at Gurudwara in village Salamatpur, where the representatives of Revenue Department, GMADA, Social Impact Assessment (SIA) Team, GNDU, Amritsar were present.

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### **3. Existing Scenario**

#### **3.1 Land Assessment**

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

The total land requirement as proposed for the acquisition measures 24.5125 acre. The property lies in the northern periphery of New Chandigarh (Mullanpur) LPA, which is very close to the State Capital, Chandigarh. Thus, there is major demand for expansion of development of Chandigarh to New Chandigarh through the unutilized land in the premier residential sectors which fulfil the aim of Master Plan of New Chandigarh LPA, 2031. Table below gives detailed description of the type of land of each of the *Khasra* No. according to the latest land records available.

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

<b>Village</b>	<b>Hadbast No.</b>	<b>Khasra No.</b>	<b>Area to be acquired (K-M)</b>		
<b>Hoshiarpur</b>	<b>158</b>	44//14 min	0	-	17
		16 min	2	-	3
		17 min	3	-	2
		<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Takipur</b>	<b>159</b>	18//2 min	0	-	16
		8 min	2	-	7
		9 min	5	-	18
		10 min	0	-	9
		12 min	0	-	8
		13 min	5	-	9
		14 min	2	-	7
		17 min	2	-	0
		18 min	0	-	3
		24 min	0	-	1
		Rasta	0	-	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>19</b>		
<b>Bharojiya</b>	<b>160</b>	1 min	3	-	6
		<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Salamatpur</b>	<b>162</b>	1//23 min	0	-	5
		24 min	7	-	8
		2//3 min	4	-	10
		4 min	4	-	16
		7 min	0	-	6
		8 min	6	-	11
		9/1 min	0	-	11
		9/2 min	0	-	18
		11 min	0	-	19
		12 min	7	-	1
		13 min	1	-	7
		19 min	3	-	0
		20 min	6	-	5
		21/1 min	2	-	8
		21/2 min	1	-	3
21/3 min	0	-	15		
21/4 min	0	-	9		

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Village	Hadbast No.	Khasra No.	Area to be acquired (K-M)		
		3//16 min	0	-	3
		24 min	0	-	2
		25 min	4	-	15
		4//4 min	4	-	4
		5 min	2	-	4
		6 min	0	-	7
		7 min	3	-	16
		5//1/1 min	0	-	5
		7//21 min	3	-	12
		8//16 min	2	-	9
		25	3	-	8
		9//5 min	0	-	13
		10//1 min	3	-	1
		2 min	2	-	6
		3 min	0	-	5
		9/1 min	0	-	10
		9/2 min	2	-	16
		10/1 min	1	-	4
		10/2 min	0	-	1
		126min	0	-	11
		rasta	1	-	8
		<b>Total</b>	<b>86</b>	-	<b>12</b>
<b>Rasulpur</b>	<b>163</b>	1//16 min	0	-	8
		25/1 min	0	-	8
		25/3 min	1	-	8
		2//3 min	0	-	2
		7	1	-	8
		8 min	4	-	4
		12 min	3	-	16
		13 min	6	-	1
		14 min	0	-	8
		18 min	0	-	12
		19 min	6	-	11
		20 min	4	-	17
		21/1	0	-	18
		21/2 min	6	-	5
		22/1 min	0	-	6
		22/2 min	2	-	5
		3//1/1 min	2	-	4
		1/2 min	0	-	2
		2 min	7	-	1
		3 min	1	-	2
		7/2 min	0	-	11
		8 min	6	-	3
		9/1 min	2	-	14
		9/2 min	0	-	1
		13/1 min	0	-	1
		13/2 min	2	-	16
		13/3 min	0	-	5

**Report on Social Impact Assessment for Land Acquisition**  
(For 200' wide VR-7 Road in New Chandigarh for Disposal of Storm Sewer)

Village	Hadbast No.	Khasra No.	Area to be acquired (K-M)		
		14/1 min	1	-	17
		14/2 min	2	-	3
		16	1	-	12
		17/1 min	3	-	11
		17/2 min	1	-	9
		24 min	0	-	4
		25 min	1	-	18
		68 min	2	-	8
		<b>Total</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>19</b>

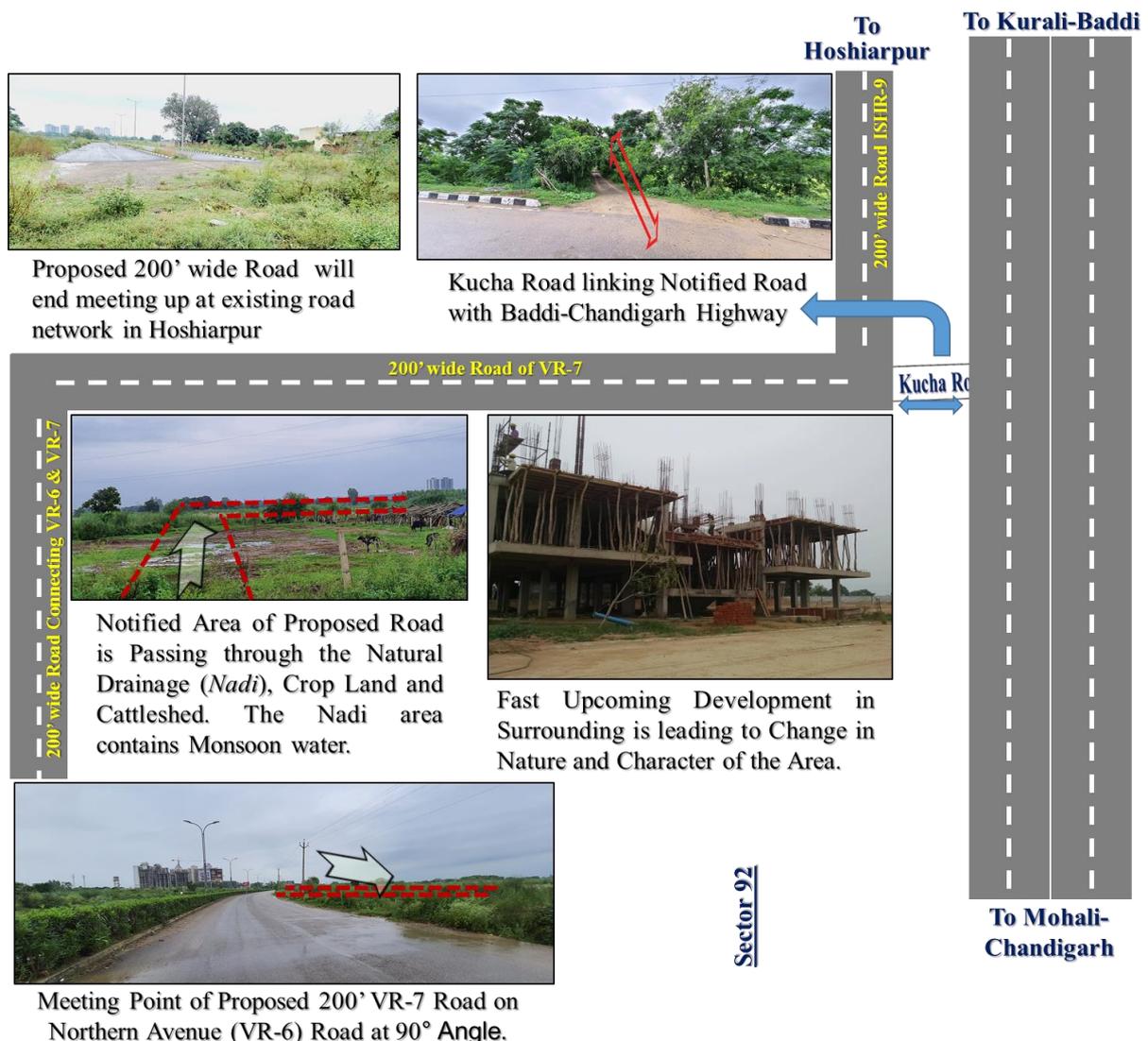
Source: Field Visit, July 2021.

**Note:**

➤ In above list, all these *Khasra* numbers are located outside Lal Dora Boundaries.

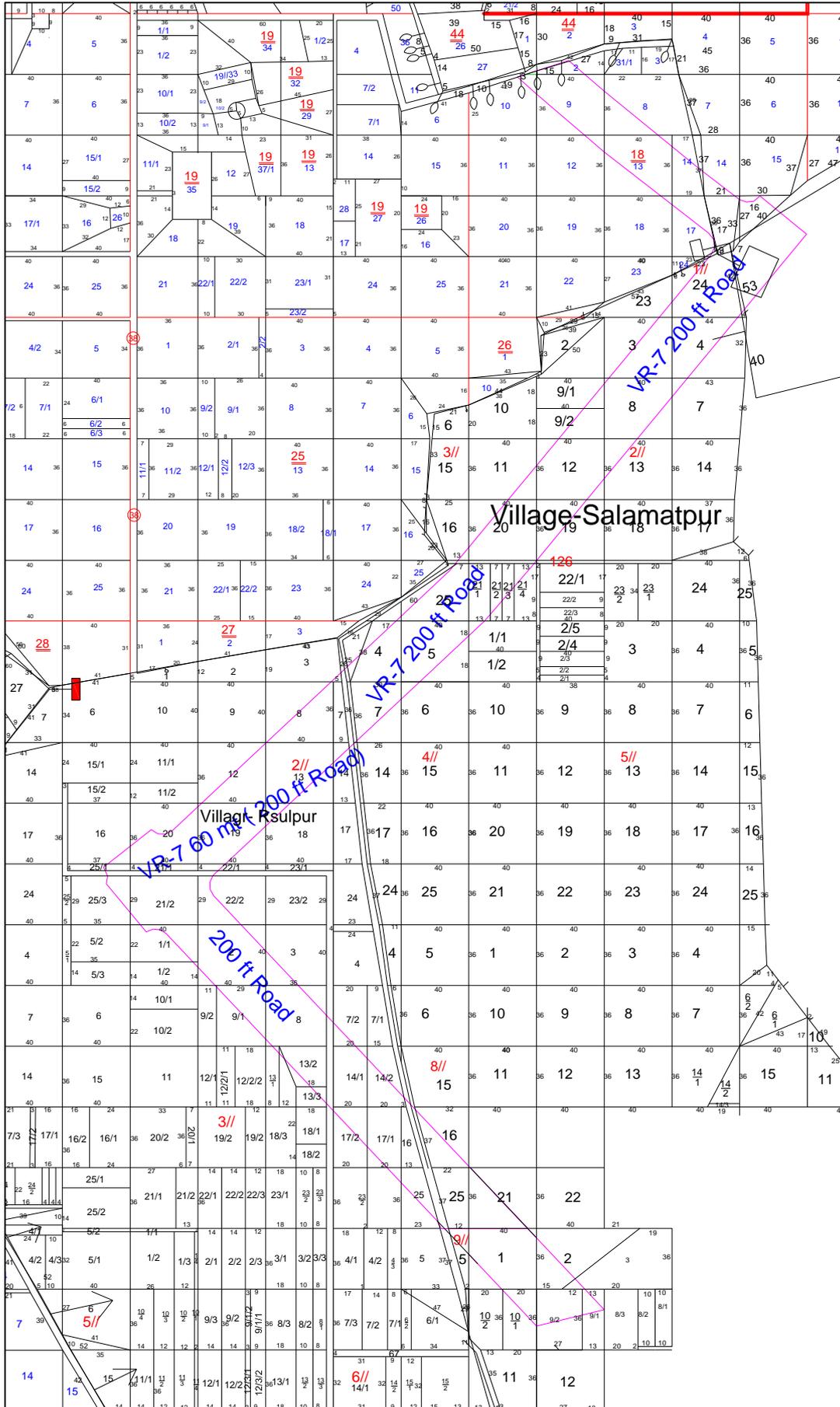
From the above table it is clear that, maximum area of land is proposed to be acquired from the Gram Panchayat Hoshiarpur (Refer Table 3.1). Further, the spatial location of proposed road with respect to digitised cadastral map, geo-spatial location and superimposed location on the Master Plan of New Chandigarh LPA could be seen on map.

**Map 3.1 Existing Scenario of the Study Area**

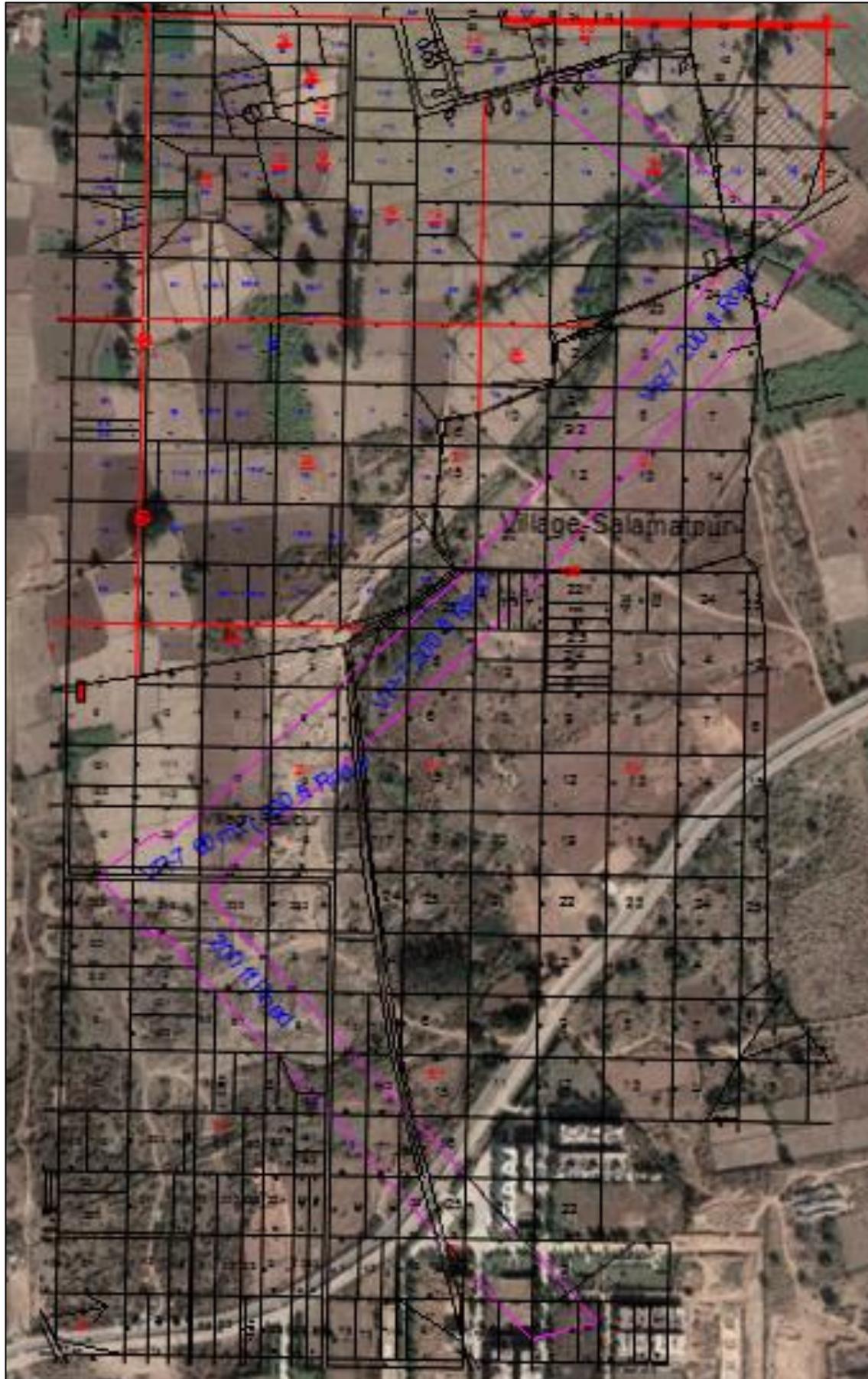


**Report on Social Impact Assessment for Land Acquisition**  
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**Map 3.2 Digitized Cadastral Map of the Acquisition area for VR-7**



**Map 3.3 Superimposed Cadastral Map of the Acquisition area for VR-7 on Satellite Image**

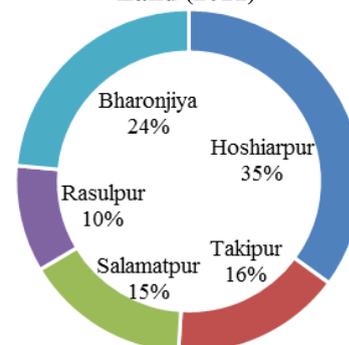




### 3.1.2 Classification of Land

The classification of total available land of the Gram Panchayats, from which land is to be acquired, is given in Figure 3.1. As per Census of India, 2011, the total geographical area of affected villages is 1,179 hectares. Out of total area, 729 hectares of land is used for crop cultivation and agriculture activities under the category of 'Net Sown Area', while remaining area of 129 hectares has been used for non-agricultural purpose like *Abadi* area or built-up area. Beside this, there is presence of 9 hectares of culturable waste land, primarily present in Hoshiarpur Village. There is absence of land covers like pasture/ grazing land, barren land, land under miscellaneous tree crops etc. and forest land (DCHB, Census of India, 2011).

**Figure 3.1 Distribution of Land (2011)**



Source: Census of India, 2011

**Table 3.2 GP-wise Classification of Land (in Hectares) in Affected Area.**

Gram Panchayat	Total Geographical Area	Area under Non-Agricultural Uses	Culturable Waste Land Area	Net Area Sown
Hoshiarpur	304	74	8	222
Takipur	138	20	1	117
Salamatpur	134	0	0	134
Rasulpur	87	35	0	52
Bharonjiya	204	0	0	204
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>867</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>729</b>

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

### 3.1.3 Cropping Pattern

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

### 3.1.4 Distribution of Trees/Plants on Acquired Land

During the survey, efforts were made to collect information about the number of trees on the affected land under study area. During the visit as well as stakeholder consultation, it was revealed that there were around 135 trees in affected area. Majority of trees are located around *Kuchha* path to fields.

### 3.1.5 Estimation and Enumeration of Affected Families

- A. Details of Affected Families:** In the affected area (all 5-identified Gram Panchayats), 78 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 other villages and District / States of the Country or Abroad.
- B. Indirectly Impacted:** From the secondary stakeholder survey, it is evident that no family/ person will be negatively impacted by this acquisition as none of them either reside nor depend for their livelihood on the property. However, the surveys also suggest that there will be a positive impact of this acquisition for the society at large. The surveys with various stakeholder reveal that the business of the local shop owners would increase.

### 3.1.6 Land use and Livelihood

Presently, most of the land under identified *khasra* numbers has remained as unused property from quite some years. *Khasra*-wise details of type of land has been explained in Table 3.1. No families are found whose livelihood was directly/indirectly dependent on these land parcels.

## 3.2 Demographic Profile of Area

The S.A.S Nagar district ranks 20<sup>th</sup> in area and 12<sup>th</sup> in population with contribution 3.6 per cent of the total population of the State. Average population size of a village in district (1,117) is lower than that of the state (1,425). Bar Majra (7,031) is the largest village in the district followed by Jagatpur (6,673) in the district. Whereas, Hoshiarpur, Takipur, Salamatpur, Rasulpur and Bharonjiya of Tehsil –Kharar in district

The decadal population growth rate in the district is 33.2% which is higher than the state (13.90%). 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 16<sup>th</sup> 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 13<sup>th</sup> among the districts in the state. The district has 31.8% and 4.0% main workers and marginal workers respectively of total population. Sex Ratio of Hoshiarpur is improved compared to the district but, it is less than state average. (Refer Table 3.3)

**Table 3.3 Comparative Study of Demographic & Socio-Economic Profile of Study Area**

Indicators		Punjab State	S.A.S. Nagar District	Hoshiarpur	Takipur	Salamatpur	Rasulpur	Bharonjiya	Total of All GPs
Population	2011	27,743,338	994,628	<b>1482</b>	589	458	302	<b>1252</b>	4,083
Area (Ha)		---	---	<b>304</b>	138	134	87	<b>204</b>	867
Density (PPH)		---	---	4.88	4.27	3.42	3.47	<b>6.14</b>	4.71
Household		5,486,851	203,886	311	120	83	52	229	795
Average HH Size		5.1	4.9	4.8	4.9	5.5	5.8	5.5	5.1
Sex Ratio		895	879	<b>890</b>	841	832	840	<b>874</b>	855
Workforce	<b>Participation Rate (%)</b>	9,897,362	355,995	555	186	170	84	606	1,601
		35.70%	35.80%	37.45%	31.58%	37.12%	27.81%	48.40%	39.21%
	<b>Main Workers</b>	8,450,936	316,236	488	183	138	80	522	1,411
		85.39%	88.83%	87.93%	<b>98.39%</b>	81.18%	<b>95.24%</b>	86.14%	88.13%
	<b>Marginal Workers</b>	1,446,426	39,759	67	3	32	4	84	190
		14.61%	11.17%	12.07%	1.61%	18.82%	4.76%	13.86%	11.87%
	<b>Cultivators</b>	1,934,511	40,867	136	114	123	39	107	519
		19.55%	11.48%	24.50%	<b>61.29%</b>	<b>72.35%</b>	<b>46.43%</b>	17.66%	<b>32.42%</b>
	<b>Agricultural Labourers</b>	1,588,455	21,791	2	1	29	13	105	150
		16.05%	6.12%	0.36%	0.54%	17.06%	15.48%	<b>17.33%</b>	9.37%
<b>Household Industry</b>	385,960	13,501	8	5	0	0	151	164	
	3.90%	3.79%	1.44%	2.69%	0.00%	0.00%	<b>24.92%</b>	10.24%	
<b>Other Workers</b>	5,988,436	279,836	409	66	18	32	243	768	
	60.51%	78.61%	<b>73.69%</b>	35.48%	10.59%	38.10%	<b>40.10%</b>	<b>47.97%</b>	

Source: Census of India, 2011.

From the comparative study of Gram Panchayats, it is clear that the S.A.S Nagar district is relatively more urbanized than the State with 54.8 per cent of its population resides in urban areas as compared

to 37.5 per cent of the State (2011). Whereas, the biggest villages in terms of geographical area, population as well as the workforce (including non-agricultural workforce) are the Hoshiarpur and Bharonjiya with reference to the Census of India, 2011.

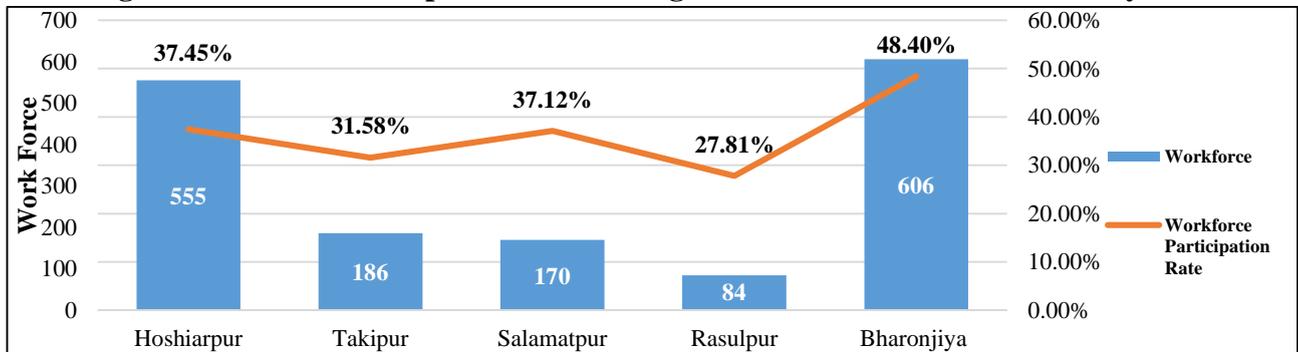


**Figure 3.2 Discussion with Individual Affected Owners and Field Inspection of Villages**

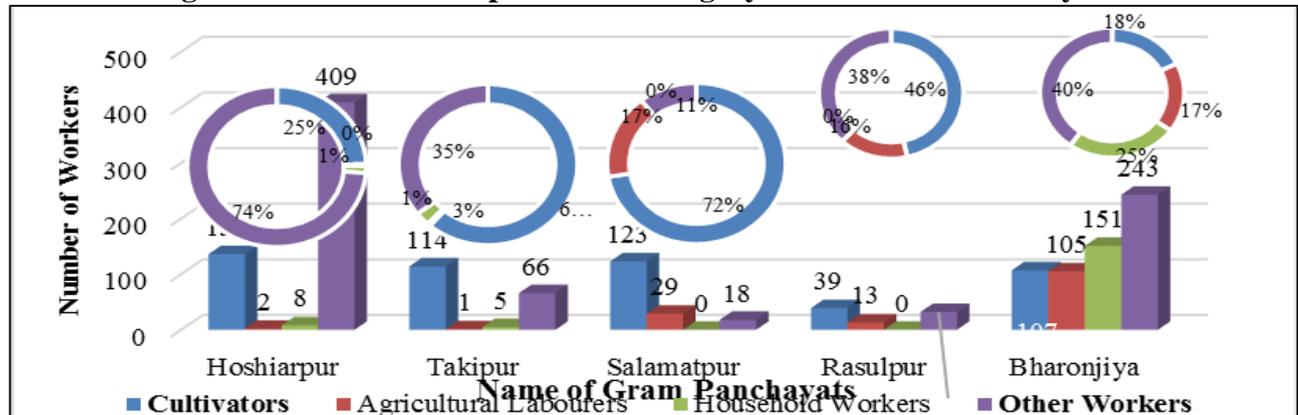
**3.3 Socio-economic Profile of Area**

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

**Figure 3.3 GP-wise Comparison of Existing Workforce Distribution in Study Area**



**Figure 3.4 GP-wise Comparison of Category of Workforce in Study Area**



*Source: Composed from Census of India, 2011.*

### 3.3.1. Social Category

In India, the society is stratified into different groups at economic and social level. This means they are ranked up and down according to their social category mainly by their respective castes. Schedule Caste (SC) constitutes highest 52.08 per cent of total population in Bharonjiya village, whereas, Takipur village has lowest share of scheduled person in the entire village. 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 Population	Total	Share in SC Population	Total	Share in SC Population
Hoshiarpur	1,482	423	28.54%	225	53.19%	198	46.81%
Takipur	589	112	19.02%	53	47.32%	59	52.68%
Salamatpur	458	126	27.51%	72	57.14%	54	42.86%
Rasulpur	302	80	26.49%	44	55.00%	36	45.00%
Bharonjiya	1,252	652	52.08%	347	53.22%	305	46.78%
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,083</b>	<b>1,393</b>	<b>34.12%</b>	<b>741</b>	<b>53.19%</b>	<b>652</b>	<b>46.81%</b>

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 50.00 per cent of the respondents in this study were from general category and 19.23 per cent were from backward class. None of the village currently have any Schedule Tribe (ST) population.

**Table 3.5 Social Category of the Respondents**

Social Category	Number	Percentage
General	39	50.00%
Backward Class (BC)	15	19.23%
Scheduled Caste	24	30.77%
Scheduled Tribes	0	0.00%
<b>Total</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

Source: Primary Survey, July 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 some of the families (21.79%) has income more than Rs. two lakh annually while 44.87 per cent has income between rupees 1-2 lakh per annum. Whereas, one-third families have the income of less than one lakh annually. This shows that a large number of respondents had income above rupees one lakh annually. (Refer Table 3.6)

**Table 3.6 Household Annual Income level of the Affected Families**

Income Level (Rs.)	Number	Percentage
Less than 1 Lakh	26	33.33%
1 Lakh to 2 Lakh	35	44.87%
More than 2 Lakh	17	21.79%
<b>Total</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

Source: Primary Survey, July 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 have education upto Matriculation level i.e. 29.49 per cent followed by 21.79 per cent have qualification upto senior secondary level. Also 20.51 per cent studied at higher education level. (Refer Table 3.7)

**Table 3.7 Education level of the Affected Families**

Education Level	Number	Percentage
Illiterate	7	8.97%
Primary	15	19.23%
Matriculation	23	29.49%
Senior Secondary	17	21.79%
Graduation (Higher Education)	16	20.51%
<b>Total</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

Source: Primary Survey, July 2021.

### 3.3.4. Occupation

The different occupation level of respondents is shown in Table 3.8. Out of total 78 respondents, average (41.03%) of the respondent dependent on agricultural and allied sector for employment and 52.56 per cent were doing private job and other works for sustainable livelihood in different sector of economy. A few (6.41%) of the respondents were government employees.

**Table 3.8 Occupation of the Respondents**

Occupation	Number	Percentage
Agriculture and Allied sector	32	41.03%
Government Employee	5	06.41%
Others	41	52.56%
<b>Total</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

Source: Primary Survey, July 2021.

## 3.4 Religious & Cultural Profile of Area

The religion of the respondents was also seen. It was observed that majority (69.23%) of the respondents follow Sikh religion whereas only 30.77 per cent were Hindu religion followers. Beside this, few of the respondents were (10.26) Muslims. None of the respondent belonged to other religion such as Christian. (Refer Table 3.9)

**Table 3.9 Religion of the Respondents**

Religious Category	Number	Percentage
Hindu	26	33.33%
Sikh	44	56.41%
Muslim	8	10.26%
<b>Total</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

Source: Primary Survey, July 2021.

Gurudwaras are present in all the Gram Panchayats. Though, no negative impact could be found regarding the religious dynamics and historical change processes.

### **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 (both the positive and negative impacts).
- Many of the stakeholders have difference sources of employment generation. But the leftover small patches may have low production capacity. Thus, there is some food security is concerned but not for individual affected land owner.
- 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 area has a privately owned operational tubewell for irrigation, which can be shifted with appropriate compensation to the affected owner. Thus, there is no direct/ indirect bad impact on livelihood of individual.
- The notified are 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.
- The conclusion would be incomplete without reporting the 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 200' Road in VR-7) is under the category of ‘Planned Development’ (i.e., implementation of Master Plan of New Chandigarh LPA, 2031) which has already been approved. Thus, the location of the project cannot be changed. Hence, no alternative is possible for the said project.

\*\*\*\*\*

## **4. Social Impacts**

### **4.1 Framework and Approach to Identifying Impact**

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

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

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

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- ❖ The possible alternative – the site for the project and its feasibility was analysed by visiting the site at project area. The claim by acquiring body that the proposed land is the best suitable option was verified by SIA team;
- ❖ Land – land measuring 24.5125 acres has been proposed to be acquired. This land will be acquired according to provisions of Land Acquisition Rehabilitation & Resettlement Act 2013 for the development of 200 feet wide proposed sector road of VR-7, New Chandigarh. 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 5-Gram Panchayats for the proposed 200' wide road in VR-7, New Chandigarh has been classified as –

- I. Impact during Pre- construction stage
- II. Impact during Construction Stage
- III. 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 Operational Tubewells as a source of 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, July 2021.*

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

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

Presently, there is no person residing on the identified land parcels of any village and none were found deriving any direct/indirect dependency of livelihood from the land under consideration. Moreover, some of the property is Panchayati land in nature. Major portion of land is under private agricultural land. Not a single objection is received from the villagers for the acquisition of the agricultural land during individual consultation.

According to the latest land records there are at present all the primary stakeholders to the property have been recorded in the *Jamabandi* under private land except some *Khasra* Numbers marked as Panchayat Land like 'Shamlat' and 'Deh' in Gram Panchayats.

**Table 4.2 Anticipated Impacts in Study Area**

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

Source: Assessment based upon field visit, July 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 positive impact 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	Rise in Employment Opportunities & Market Activities. But relocation of existing cattle sheds
4	Physical Resources	---	No loss to physical resources

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S.N	Impact	Nature of Impact	Reasons
5	Private Assets	-ve	No loss to private assets except Tubewell, which is operational and used for irrigational purposes
6	Public Services & Utilities	---	---
7	Health & Education	+ve	Connectivity upgradation will lead to reduction in vulnerability.
8	Cultural & Social Cohesion	---	---
9	Gender based Impacts	---	---

Source: Assessment based upon field visit, July 2021.

#### 4.2.1 Socio-economic Impact of Land Acquisition

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

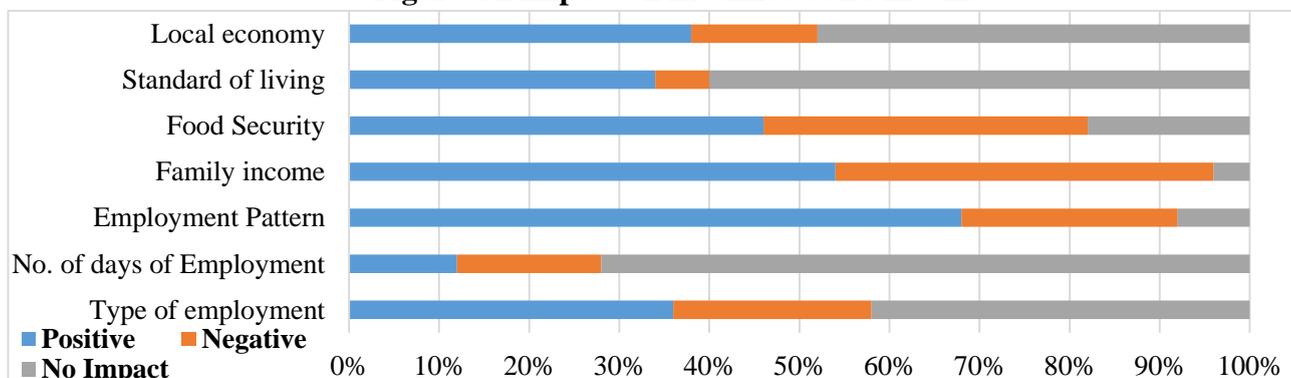
**Table 4.4 Impact on Livelihood and Income**

Sr. No	Problems	Positive	Negative	No Impact
1	Type of Employment	36.00%	22.00%	42.00%
2	No. of days of Employment	12.00%	16.00%	72.00%
3	Employment Pattern	68.00%	24.00%	8.00%
4	Family Income	54.00%	42.00%	4.00%
5	Food Security	46.00%	36.00%	18.00%
6	Standard of Living	34.00%	6.00%	60.00%
7	Local Economy	38.00%	14.00%	48.00%
<b>Average Grand Total</b>		<b>41.14%</b>	<b>22.86%</b>	<b>36.00%</b>

Source: Primary Survey, July 2021.

All the respondent (36%) were of perception that land acquisition will have positive impact on type of employment. In addition to this, 8 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, 54 per cent of them opined that there can be arise in their present family income. Whereas, only 4 per cent people felt no impact on their present family income. On the issue of food security, standard of living and local economy, 46 per cent followed by 34 per cent and 38 per cent of the respondents expressed that there will be positive impact as acquired land is out of the vicinity of concerned *Abadi* areas.

**Figure 4.1 Impact on Livelihood and Income**



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

To sum up, the response of the families who are residing in surrounding of land acquisition on various economic issues were positive and majority of them i.e., 41.14 per cent are in favour of land acquisition, whereas, only 22.86 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, 38.00 per cent of respondents expressed that due to this acquisition of land, there will be negative impact on village through change in population. Further, 32.00 per cent of respondents were of an opinion that during construction and post construction (operation) of these facilities, there will be some form of negative impact on health due to dust, air pollution and concrete environment. Also 44.00 per cent of respondents were of an opinion that in general it will have negative impact on family integration.

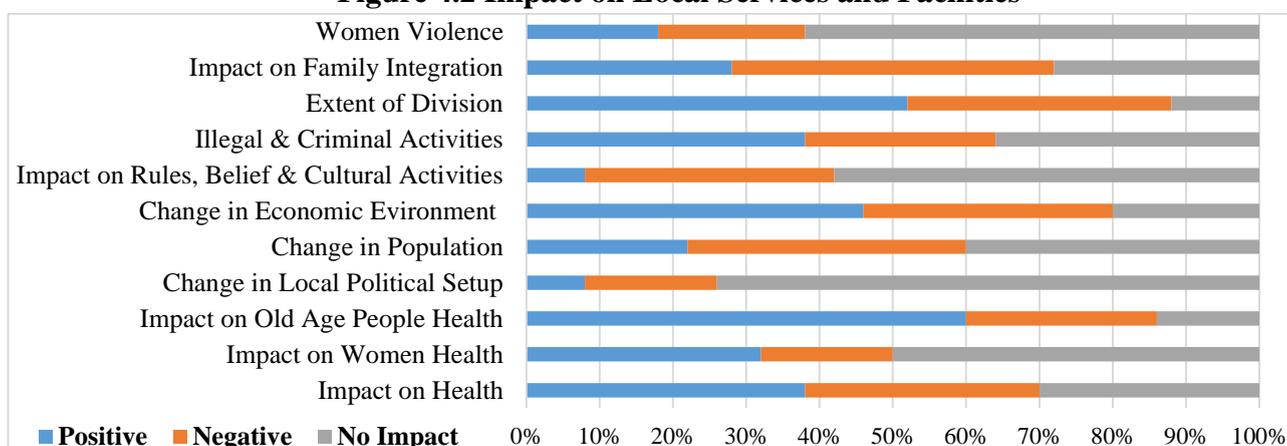
**Table 4.5 Impact on Local Services and Facilities (in %)**

S.N	Problems	Positive	Negative	No Impact
1	Impact on Health	38.00	32.00	30.00
2	Impact on Women Health due to Project Activities	32.00	18.00	50.00
3	Impact on Health of Old Age People	60.00	26.00	14.00
4	Change in Local Political Setup	8.00	18.00	74.00
5	Change in Population	22.00	38.00	40.00
6	Change in Economic Environment	46.00	34.00	20.00
7	Impact on Rules, Belief & Cultural Activities	8.00	34.00	58.00
8	Illegal and Criminal Activities	38.00	26.00	36.00
9	Extent of Division	52.00	36.00	12.00
10	Impact on Family Integration	28.00	44.00	28.00
11	Violence against Women	18.00	20.00	62.00
<b>Average Grand Total</b>		<b>31.82</b>	<b>29.64</b>	<b>38.55</b>

Source: Primary Survey, July 2021.

Except the above mentioned problems, majority of the respondents were of a view that land acquisition will not impact on local services and facilities. While some raised issues like impact on health due to diversion of storm water to their fields and concern of underutilisation of leftover small agricultural patches on left and right bank of 200' road. 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 Figure 4.2–

**Figure 4.2 Impact on Local Services and Facilities**



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

From the Table 4.5, it is clear that around 31.82 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, women violence, women health and old age people. Whereas, 29.64 per cent stakeholders think that the upcoming road will have negative impact primarily on existing economic activity like agriculture, poor health due to blockage of pond's outlet and illegal and criminal activities due to coming-up of 200' wide sector road.

### 4.3 Findings of Social Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Due to the unavailability of a clear Project proposal/ feasibility study, project costs and phases, core design features, proposed infrastructural facilities, workforce requirements (temporary and permanent), outputs, risks, production targets etc. a detailed social cost and benefits analysis could not be performed. Though, it is very difficult to quantify actual cost of social impact based on severity of land acquisition. However, social costs are calculated by consulting local people, comparing project benefits and negative impacts from development of VR-7, New Chandigarh. The project will entail a multitude of benefits to the local people of the surrounding areas. The project will have following benefits for the people:

- ❖ Enhanced Security.
- ❖ Better Return of Investment.
- ❖ Enhanced asset life.
- ❖ Maximum Liveability Potential.
- ❖ Sustainable Living.

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	More or less no impact on food security due to acquisition of Agricultural land	
Connectivity Enhancement	Loss of Income due to leftover small patches	
Sustainable Living	Loss of Trees	
Enhanced Security	(Fruit and Non-fruit)	
Better Return of Investment		
Reduction in Vulnerability		
Planned Development		
Management of Storm Water		

Source: Assessment based upon field visit and stakeholder consultation, July 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 no impacts on local economic activities, family collaboration, impoverishment, common property, education, local political structures and

violence against women after land acquisition. Based upon these impacts, proposed mitigation measures are described in Table 4.7 on next page.

**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 (2-Irrigation Tubewell)	Compensation as per LARR Act, 2013
4	Loss of Trees	Yes (Total 135)	Replantation of Trees
5	Loss of Livelihood	Yes (Low Productivity)	Low productivity of farm land of left over small patch after acquisition. Thus, better compensation & training for kitchen gardening are required.
6	Loss of Utility Lines	No	---
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, July 2021.*

#### 4.4 Alternatives Considered

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

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

#### 4.5 Recommendations on Acquisition

Above all, the project is aimed at improving the storm water disposal system through the natural drainage. 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 residential sector VR-7, New Chandigarh will have more positive impacts than negative impacts. The land acquisition may cause many people to lose their lands, farms, and other amenities but on the other hand a good transportation facility is brought into and that is for a great cause. Further, the project is beneficial to control the

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land values, attract real estate investors, continuous development of physical infrastructure and management of storm water and thus, reducing the 'Flood Hazard Vulnerability'. In addition to this, the project must involve community in upcoming new development and thus, making the community responsible.

The SIA study has been done to understand the depth and details of the effect caused by the land acquiring for the project and device mitigation plans for the same by fulfilling the rights of the individual for fair compensation, transparency, rehabilitation and re-establishment as per the citizens' Rights Act of 2013. So, it is concluded that the potential benefits of the project outweigh overall cost of the project and this land acquisition for the proposed project of development of planned residential sectors as per approved Master Plan of New Chandigarh 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.

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## **5. Social Impact Management Plan**

### **5.1 Introduction**

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

### **5.2 Approach to Mitigation**

This Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP) has been prepared to mitigate negative social impacts of land acquisition for construction of 200' wide road for the overall development of sector VR-7 as per approved Master Plan of New Chandigarh LPA, 2031 at 5-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.
- ✓ 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 five 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 trees in and around agricultural land and field-way. As some of these trees are well developed, thus it is suggested that these trees should be replanted around the proposed sector roads or in the defined/planned landscape areas. However, it is suggested that the proposed landscape at green areas of VR-7 should be in harmony with the surrounding environment and the green environment of Shivalik Region, New Chandigarh 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.

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.

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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 24.5125 Acre land of notified five villages. The SIMP has followed the 'Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013' (RFCTLARR Act, 2013). It appears from the analyses and overview of the act that provisions of compensation for Land Acquisition under RFCTLARR Act, 2013 will be sufficient to manage social and economic issues. Moreover, to provide clarity in the provisions of the Act following broad principles will be adopted under the project:

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

\*\*\*\*\*

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

13.	ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਸੰਸਥਾਵਾਂ		
1.	ਨੜਾ ਛੁਡਾਓ ਕੇਂਦਰ	2.	ਸਹਿਤ ਸਭਾਵਾਂ
3.	.....	4.	.....
14.	ਰਾਜਨੀਤਿਕ ਸੰਸਥਾਵਾਂ		
1.	ਪੰਚਾਇਤ	2.	.....
15.	ਸਿਵਲ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਸੰਸਥਾਵਾਂ		
	ਨੌਜਵਾਨ ਜਾਂ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਸੰਸਥਾਵਾਂ	2.	ਜੰਬੋਬਦੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਕਾਰਕੁੰਨ
	ਸਾਖਰਤਾ ਸਭਾ	3.	ਸੁਪਰ ਸਭਾ
	ਮੁੱਠ ਵਸੋਥਾ ਕੇਂਦਰ		
16.	ਪ੍ਰਬੰਧਕੀ ਸੰਸਥਾਵਾਂ		
1.	ਚੌਕੀਦਾਰ	2.	ਨੌਬਦਾਰ
3.	ਸਰਪੰਚ	4.	ਪਟਵਾਰੀ
5.	ਪੁਲਿਸ ਚੌਕੀ	6.	ਭਾਗਧਨਾ
7.	ਬੈਂਕ		
17.	ਸਥਾਨਕ ਉਦਯੋਗਿਕ		
1.	ਚਾਂ	2.	ਨਾਂਚ
18.	ਸਾਂਝੀਆਂ ਥਾਵਾਂ ਤੇ ਜਾਇਦਾਦ		
1.	ਪਿੰਡ ਦੀ ਸਾਂਝੀ ਥਾਂ	2.	ਟੋਥੇ
3.	ਸੱਥ	4.	ਬੀੜ
5.	ਹੋਰ		
19.	ਆਵਾਜਾਈ ਦੇ ਸਾਧਨ		
1.	ਬੱਸ	2.	ਫੋਕ
		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 ਸਭਾਵਾਂ		
1.	ਚਾਂ	2.	ਨਾਂਚ
	ਜੋਕਰ ਚਾਂ ਤਾਂ ਸਪੱਸ਼ਟ ਕਰੋ		
23.	ਪਿੰਡ ਵਿੱਚ ਕਿਰਾੜੀਆਂ-ਕਿਰਾੜੀਆਂ ਸਰਕਾਰੀ ਸਰੀਮਾਂ ਠਾਗੂ ਹਨ।		

ਨਾਮ:..... ਪਿੰਡ..... ਫੋਨ ਨੰ.....

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

ਪ੍ਰੋਜੈਕਟ: .....

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

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

**ਸੁਧਾਰਨ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ**

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

**ਸਵੈ ਘੋਸ਼ਣਾ ਪੱਤਰ**

1. ਮੈਂ..... ਪੁੱਤਰ ਸ੍ਰੀ..... ਵਾਸੀ ਪਿੰਡ.....  
 /ਸਹਿਰ..... ਦਾ ਰਹਿਣ ਵਾਲਾ ਹਾਂ।
2. ਮੈਂ ਇਹ ਘੋਸ਼ਣਾ ਕਰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਸਟੇਟ ਸੋਸਲ ਇੰਪ੍ਰੋਵਮੈਂਟ ਅਥਾਰਟੀ, ..... ਦੀ ਟੀਮ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਜੋ ਪ੍ਰੋਜੈਕਟ ਸਬੰਧੀ ਲੜੀ ਨੰਬਰ 1 ਤੋਂ 41 ਤੱਕ ਪੁਸ਼ਟੀ 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 ਪੁਸ਼ਟੀ ਦਾ ਉੱਤਰ ਕਿਸੇ ਭਰ ਜਾਂ ਬਥਾਅ ਵਿੱਚ ਕਣ: 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.....

40. ਕੋਈ ਧਾਰਮਿਕ ਸਥਾਨ  
 ਹਾਂ ..... ਨਾਂਹ .....  
 ਪ੍ਰਭਿਵਾਹ ਦਾ ਵੇਰਵਾ

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

9. ਸਿਹਤ ਸੇਵਾਵਾਂ ਤੇ ਆਸਰ  
 ਵਾਧਾ ..... ਘਟਾ .....  
 ਕੋਈ ਆਸਰ ਨਹੀਂ .....

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

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

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

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

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

37. ਕੀ ਚਮੀਨ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤੀ ਦਾ ਉਠਨਾ ਵਿਆਕਰੀਆਂ ਤੇ ਆਸਰ ਪਵੇਗਾ ਜਾਂ ਸਿੱਧੇ ਤੌਰ ਤੇ ਇਸ ਚਮੀਨ ਨਾਲ 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 .....

ਸਰਕਾਰੀ ਟ੍ਰੱਟੀ	ਨਾਂਹ
ਰਾ	ਨਾਂਹ
30. ਕੰਦੇ ਪਟੀ ਦੀ ਨਿਕਲੀ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਰ	ਨਾਂਹ
ਰਾ	ਨਾਂਹ
31. ਪਿਛ ਵਿੱਚ ਰਿਸ ਤੋਂ ਜੁਗਮ ਦੀ ਸਥਿਤੀ-ਪਕੜੇਵੀ	2. ਮਾਰੀ
1. ਚੰਗੀ	
32. ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤੀ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵ	
1. ਆਮਦਨ ਦਾ ਪੱਧਰ	ਘਟਾ
ਵਾਧਾ	
ਕੋਈ ਅਸਰ ਨਹੀਂ	
2. ਰਹਿਣ ਸਹਿਣ ਦਾ ਪੱਧਰ	ਘਟਾ
ਵਾਧਾ	
ਕੋਈ ਅਸਰ ਨਹੀਂ	
3. ਸਥਾਨਕ ਆਰਥਿਕਤਾ ਦਾ ਵਿਘਨ	ਨਾਂਹ
ਰਾ	
4. ਪਰਿਵਾਰ ਦੇ ਆਪਸੀ ਨਿਲਵਰਤਨ ਜਾਂ ਲੈਣ ਦੇਣ ਵਿੱਚ ਵਿਘਨ	ਨਾਂਹ
ਰਾ	
5. ਰੰਗਲਾ ਹੋਣ ਦਾ ਪੱਧਰ	ਨਾਂਹ
ਰਾ	
6. ਔਰਤਾਂ ਦੇ ਰਹਿਣ ਸਹਿਣ ਉੱਤੇ ਅਸਰ	ਨਾਂਹ
ਰਾ	
7. ਕੁਦਰਤੀ ਸਾਧਨਾਂ ਤੇ ਅਸਰ	ਨਾਂਹ
ਰਾ	
8. ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤੀ ਕਾਰਨ ਸਮੂਹਿਕ ਜਾਇਦਾਦਾਂ ਤੇ ਅਸਰ	ਘਟਾ
ਵਾਧਾ	
ਕੋਈ ਅਸਰ ਨਹੀਂ	

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

12. ਸਕੋਚਰੀ ਸ਼ੇਟੀ	.....	2. ਮਾਤਰ ਪੁਰਖੀ	.....
1. ਪਿਤਰ ਪੁਰਖੀ	.....	2. ਨੌਕਰੀਯਾਰਾ	.....
13. ਪਰਿਵਾਰ ਦੀ ਐਨਡਰ ਦਾ ਰੋਲ	.....	2. ਪੁਰਾਵਿਤ ਠਕਥਾ	.....
1. ਘਰੇਲੂ	.....	3. ਜਮੀਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਢਾਚੇ	.....
3. ਸਵੈ ਰੋਜਗਾਰ	.....	13. ਮਿਟੀ	.....
14. ਜਮੀਨ ਦੀ ਵਰਤੋਂ	.....	1. ਉਪਜਾਊ	.....
1. ਭੁੱਲ ਜਮੀਨ	.....	2. ਗੰਗ ਉਪਜਾਊ	.....
3. ਜਮੀਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਢਾਚੇ	.....	3. ਸੰਘ	.....
16. ਸਿਰਦੀ ਦੇ ਸਾਧਨ	.....	4. ਗੈਰ ਸੰਘ	.....
1. ਉਪਜਾਊ	.....	17. ਪਾਣੀ	.....
3. ਸੰਘ	.....	ਪੀਣ ਯਗ	.....
4. ਗੈਰ ਸੰਘ	.....	ਨਾ ਪੀਣ ਯਗ	.....
18. ਦਰਖਤ	.....	18. ਦਰਖਤ	.....
1. ਪੁਰਾਵਿਤ ਜਮੀਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਭੁੱਖ ਦੀ ਗਿਣਤੀ	.....	1. ਪੁਰਾਵਿਤ ਜਮੀਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਭੁੱਖ ਦੀ ਗਿਣਤੀ	.....
2. ਭੁੱਖ ਦੀ ਕਿਸਮ	.....	2. ਭੁੱਖ ਦੀ ਕਿਸਮ	.....
19. ਪਸ਼ੂ ਧਨ	.....	ਵਲਦਾਰ	.....
1. ਪਸ਼ੂਆਂ ਦੀ ਗਿਣਤੀ	.....	ਗੈਰ ਵਲਦਾਰ	.....
20. ਘਰੇਲੂ ਕੰਮ ਦੀ ਵੰਡ	.....	19. ਪਸ਼ੂ ਧਨ	.....
1. ਚੁੱਪ ਦਾ ਕੰਮ	.....	1. ਪਸ਼ੂਆਂ ਦੀ ਗਿਣਤੀ	.....
3. ਖੇਤੀਬਾੜੀ	.....	2. ਘਰੇਲੂ ਕੰਮ ਦੀ ਵੰਡ	.....
21. ਪਰਵਾਸ	.....	1. ਚੁੱਪ ਦਾ ਕੰਮ	.....
1. ਕੀ ਭੁੱਖੀ ਕੰਮ ਲਈ ਪਰਵਾਸ ਕਰਦੇ ਹੋ?	.....	3. ਖੇਤੀਬਾੜੀ	.....
ਰਾ	.....	4. ਗੈਰ ਕੰਮ	.....
ਨਾਂਹ	.....	21. ਪਰਵਾਸ	.....
	.....	1. ਕੀ ਭੁੱਖੀ ਕੰਮ ਲਈ ਪਰਵਾਸ ਕਰਦੇ ਹੋ?	.....
	.....	ਰਾ	.....
	.....	ਨਾਂਹ	.....

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

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

(200 Feet Wide VR-7)-10  
15.06.2021

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

ਸੇਵਾ ਵਿਖੇ,

ਸਰਪੰਚ,  
ਪਿੰਡ ਗੁਜ਼ਿਆਰਪੁਰ, ਤਕੀਪੁਰ, ਸਲਾਮਤਪੁਰ,  
ਰਸੂਲਪੁਰ ਅਤੇ ਭੜੜੀਆਂ,  
ਤਹਿਸੀਲ-ਖਰੜ,  
ਜਿਲ੍ਹਾ ਸਾਹਿਬਜ਼ਾਦਾ ਅਜੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਨਗਰ।

ਮੀਮੋ ਨੰ: ਐਮ.ਏ/ਐਲ.ਏ.ਸੀ/2021/  
ਮਿਤੀ:

ਵਿਸ਼ਾ:- ਨਿਉ ਚੰਡੀਗੜ੍ਹ ਦੇ ਮਾਸਟਰ ਪਲੈਨ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ 200 ਫੁੱਟ ਚੌੜੀ ਵੀ ਆਰ-7 ਸੜਕ ਦੀ ਭੌ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤੀ ਸਬੰਧੀ, (ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵ ਮੁਲਾਂਕਣ (ਐਸ.ਆਈ.ਏ) ਨੋਟੀਫਿਕੇਸ਼ਨ ਦੀ ਪ੍ਰਵਾਨਗੀ ਜਾਰੀ ਕਰਨ ਸਬੰਧੀ, ਦੀ ਭੌ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤੀ ਲਈ ਪਿੰਡ ਗੁਜ਼ਿਆਰਪੁਰ ਤਕੀਪੁਰ, ਸਲਾਮਤਪੁਰ, ਰਸੂਲਪੁਰ ਅਤੇ ਭੜੜੀਆਂ, ਤਹਿਸੀਲ-ਖਰੜ, 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 06/17/2020-6ਐਚ.ਜੀ1/01 ਮਿਤੀ 01.01.2021 ਰਾਹੀਂ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼ਿਤ ਕਰਵਾਈ ਗਈ ਸੀ, ਜਿਸ ਦੀ ਡਰਾਫਟ ਰਿਪੋਰਟ ਗੁਰੂ ਨਾਨਕ ਦੇਵ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ, ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ (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 02.07.2021 ਨੂੰ ਗੁਰੂਦੁਆਰਾ ਪਿੰਡ ਸਲਾਮਤਪੁਰ ਵਿਖੇ ਸਮਾਂ ਸਵੇਰੇ 10:00 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 / 74867 ਮਿਤੀ: 30/6/21

ਉਪਰੋਕਤ ਦਾ ਉਤਾਰਾ:-

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

ਭੌ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤੀ ਕੁਲੈਕਟਰ

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

As per the provisions of the LARR Act, 2013, “Whenever a Social Impact Assessment is required to be prepared under section-4, the appropriate Government shall ensure that a public hearing is held at the affected area, after giving adequate publicity about the date, time and venue for the public hearing, to ascertain the views of the affected families to be recorded and included in the Social Impact Assessment Report.” Keeping in view this provision under section-5 of the LARR Act, 2013, public hearing was held on 2<sup>nd</sup> July, 2021 at Gurudwara of village Salamatpur, New Chandigarh (District S.A.S Nagar). This exercise was done to ascertain and record the views of the families to be affected by the proposed land acquisition of 24.5125 acres by GMADA in the five 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 provide four times land price than that of normal registry rate.
- ❖ The youth has demanded job to one person, free connection and compensation for displacement to be provided to each affected family.
- ❖ Some of the representatives urged to adopt the methodology of Land Pooling Scheme for the said acquisition.
- ❖ Representatives of Salamatpur village told that there is an ongoing case on the Shamlat land. Thus, there is stay on the Panchayati Rasta (Shamlat land).

Except this, the representative of all the five villages are agreed to the land acquisition.

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



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

<u>ਹਾਜ਼ਰੀ ਰਿਪੋਰਟ</u>				
<p>ਵਿਸ਼ਾ:- ਨਿਉ ਚੰਡੀਗੜ੍ਹ ਦੇ ਮਾਸਟਰ ਪਲੈਨ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ 200 ਫੁੱਟ ਚੌੜੀ ਵੀ.ਆਰ-7 ਸੜਕ ਦੀ ਭੌ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤੀ ਸਬੰਧੀ, (ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵ ਮੁਲਾਂਕਣ (ਐਸ.ਆਈ.ਏ) ਨੋਟੀਫਿਕੇਸ਼ਨ ਦੀ ਪ੍ਰਵਾਨਗੀ ਜਾਰੀ ਕਰਨ ਸਬੰਧੀ, ਦੀ ਭੌ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤੀ ਲਈ ਪਿੰਡ ਹੁਸ਼ਿਆਰਪੁਰ ਤਕੀਪੁਰ, ਸਲਾਮਤਪੁਰ, ਰਸੂਲਪੁਰ ਅਤੇ ਭੜੜੀਆਂ, ਤਹਿਸੀਲ-ਖਰੜ, ਜਿਲ੍ਹਾ ਸਾਹਿਬਜ਼ਾਦਾ ਅਜੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਨਗਰ ਦੀ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵ ਮੁਲਾਂਕਣ (ਐਸ.ਆਈ.ਏ) ਦੀ ਧਾਰਾ 5 ਤਹਿਤ ਨਿੱਜੀ ਸੁਣਵਾਈ ਦੀ ਮੀਟਿੰਗ ਮਿਤੀ 02.07.2021 ਸਬੰਧੀ।</p>				
ਲੜੀ ਨੰਬਰ	ਨਾਮ	ਪਿੰਡ ਦਾ ਨਾਮ	ਮੋਬਾਇਲ ਨੰਬਰ	ਹਸਤਾਖਰ
(1)	ਕੁੰਝੀਪ ਸਿੰਘ	ਸਲਾਮਤਪੁਰ	98555 25428	KSR
(2)	ਗੁਰਦੇਵ ਸਿੰਘ	ਤਕੀਪੁਰ	98158 25458	
(3)	ਸਮਰੀਪ ਸਿੰਘ	ਤਕੀਪੁਰ	98159 41084	
(4)	ਸਮਰੀਪ ਸਿੰਘ	ਸਲਾਮਤਪੁਰ	94646 42481	
(5)	ਜਸਦੇਵ ਸਿੰਘ	ਸਲਾਮਤਪੁਰ	94178 20906	
(6)	ਬਿਰਦੇਵ ਸਿੰਘ	ਸਲਾਮਤਪੁਰ	84371 38213	
(7)	ਗੁਰਦੇਵ ਸਿੰਘ	ਸਲਾਮਤਪੁਰ	95923 73316	
(8)	ਦੇਵ ਸਿੰਘ	71	95922 87273	
(9)	ਸਮਰੀਪ ਸਿੰਘ	ਸਲਾਮਤਪੁਰ	94780 2016	
(10)	ਸਮਰੀਪ ਸਿੰਘ	ਸਲਾਮਤਪੁਰ	9888 354923	
(11)	ਗੁਰਦੇਵ ਸਿੰਘ	ਸਲਾਮਤਪੁਰ	9464 641921	
(12)	ਸਮਰੀਪ ਸਿੰਘ	ਸਲਾਮਤਪੁਰ	98559 49394	
(13)	ਬਲਦੇਵ ਸਿੰਘ	ਸਲਾਮਤਪੁਰ	98555 53316	
(14)	ਤਕੀਪੁਰ ਸਿੰਘ	ਸਲਾਮਤਪੁਰ	94785 52731	
(15)	ਸਿਮਰੀਪ ਸਿੰਘ	ਸਲਾਮਤਪੁਰ	9464 987077	
(16)				

### **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 22<sup>th</sup> September, 2021 at Committee Room, 3<sup>rd</sup> 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 concerned Gram Panchayats. *(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.
- Representatives of concerned Gram Panchayats have made request to give certain divider cuts for better accessibility to the infrastructure. The member of expert review committee instructed the GMADA officials to do the needful.

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 New Chandigarh Master Plan. Hence, under this planned development there is no possible alternatives and the land proposed for acquisition is the bare minimum.

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

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



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

Attendance sheet for meeting of expert group of Social Impact Assessment Appraisal Committee for scheme namely 200 ft wide road VR-7 for disposal of storm sewer at Puda Bhawan on Dated 22-092021

Sr No	Name	Village Name	Mobile no	Signature
1.	<del>ਮਨਦੀਪ ਸਿੰਘ</del>	<del>ਗੁਮਰਾਪੁਰ</del>	<del>9876084833</del>	<del>ਮਨਦੀਪ ਸਿੰਘ</del>
2.	ਗੁਰਦੀਪ ਸਿੰਘ	ਗੁਮਰਾਪੁਰ	8146606055	ਗੁਰਦੀਪ ਸਿੰਘ
3.	ਮਨਦੀਪ	—	9876824254	ਮਨਦੀਪ
4.	Dr. Gopal Johari	SIA Team, GNDU	935602636	Gopal
5.	Mohit Soni	" "	7976758850	Mohit
6.	K. S. Sidhu.	Chairman of Expert Group	9872965441	Ksidhu
7.	Rajesh Gill	Expert Group Member	9417041579	Rajesh
8.	Ramangit K. Jhal	Expert Group Member	9888371079	R.Khal

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