



# GREATER MOHALI AREA DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY (GMADA)

## Social Impact Assessment Report & Social Impact Management Plan

*For Acquisition of Missing Khasra number of  
200 ft. wide PR-7 Road from Sector 74 to Kharar  
National Highway No. 21. S.A.S. Nagar*

Faculty of Physical Planning & Architecture  
Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar



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# **1. Executive Summary**

## **1.1 Introduction**

Government of Punjab had approved the Master Plan for S.A.S Nagar from 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 just like Chandigarh, and even developing the surrounding areas, up to Landran, Kharar in terms of residential facilities.

## **1.2 Background of The Project**

The strategic location of S.A.S. Nagar and a long coinciding boundary with the State Capital 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).

In line with the Master Plan of S.A.S Nagar LPA, 2031 and its vision, the Government of Punjab, through the Greater Mohali Area Development Authority (GMADA), aims to acquire the Missing Khasra number along the 200 ft. wide Road from Sector 74 to Kharar National Highway No. 21, which falls under the Gram Panchayat Baliali. This acquisition is essential for the smooth implementation of the Master Plan. Sector 74 has already been developed, but the Khasra No. 13//19/2 Min, covering an area of 04 Kanal-08 Marla (approximately 0.55 acres), is missing and lies within the alignment of the 200 feet wide Road, as per the approved Master Plan of S.A.S. Nagar drawing No. DTP, (S.A.S. Nagar) 2280/2016, dated 05.12.2016, revised on 26.02.2020 & 04.06.2021, in the Tehsil Mohali, District Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar area.

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### **1.5 Aim of Study**

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

#### **1.6 Objectives of Study**

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

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



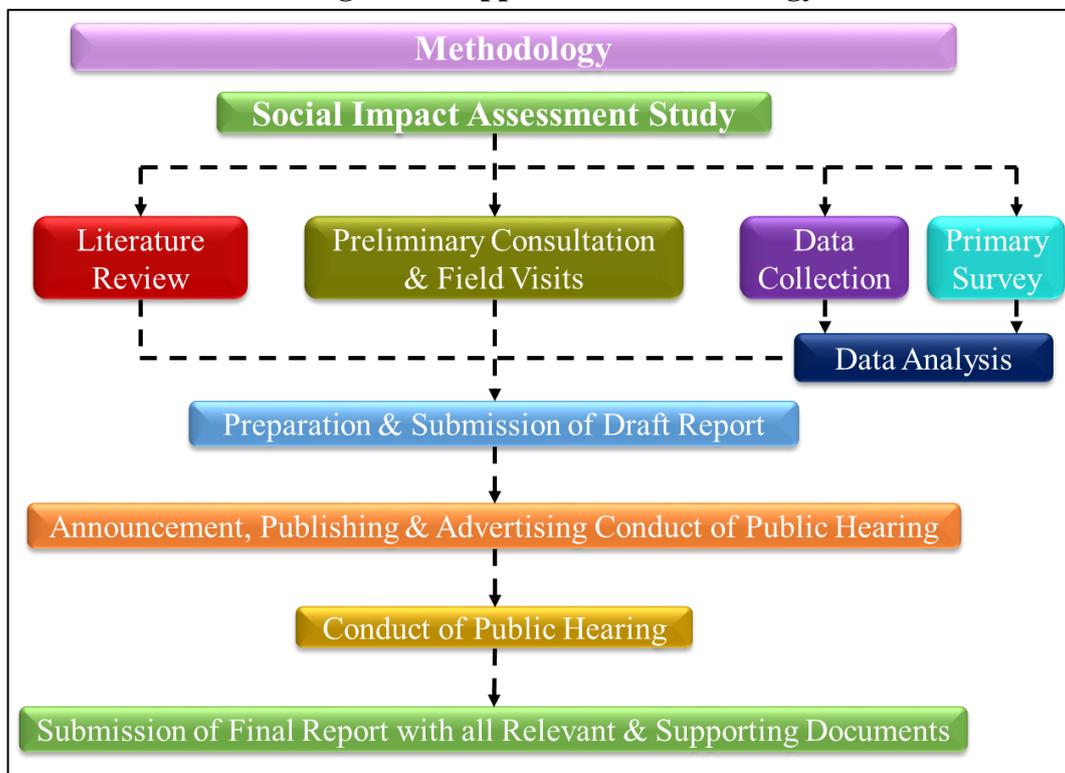
shall be visited and a brief socio-economic profile of the land and its current resident population shall be indicated.

- ✓ 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 and Methodology

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 **Error! Reference source not found.**

**Figure 1.1 Approach & Methodology**



## Report on Social Impact Assessment for Land Acquisition

(for Missing Khasra of 200 ft. wide PR-7 Road from Sector 74 to Kharar NH-21)

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 **Error! Reference source not found.** –

**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.	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 June 2023. 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.

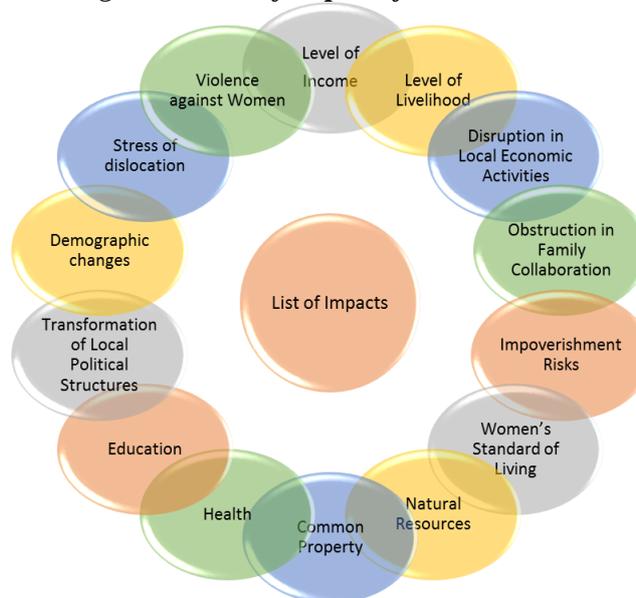
## 1.8 Social Impacts

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.

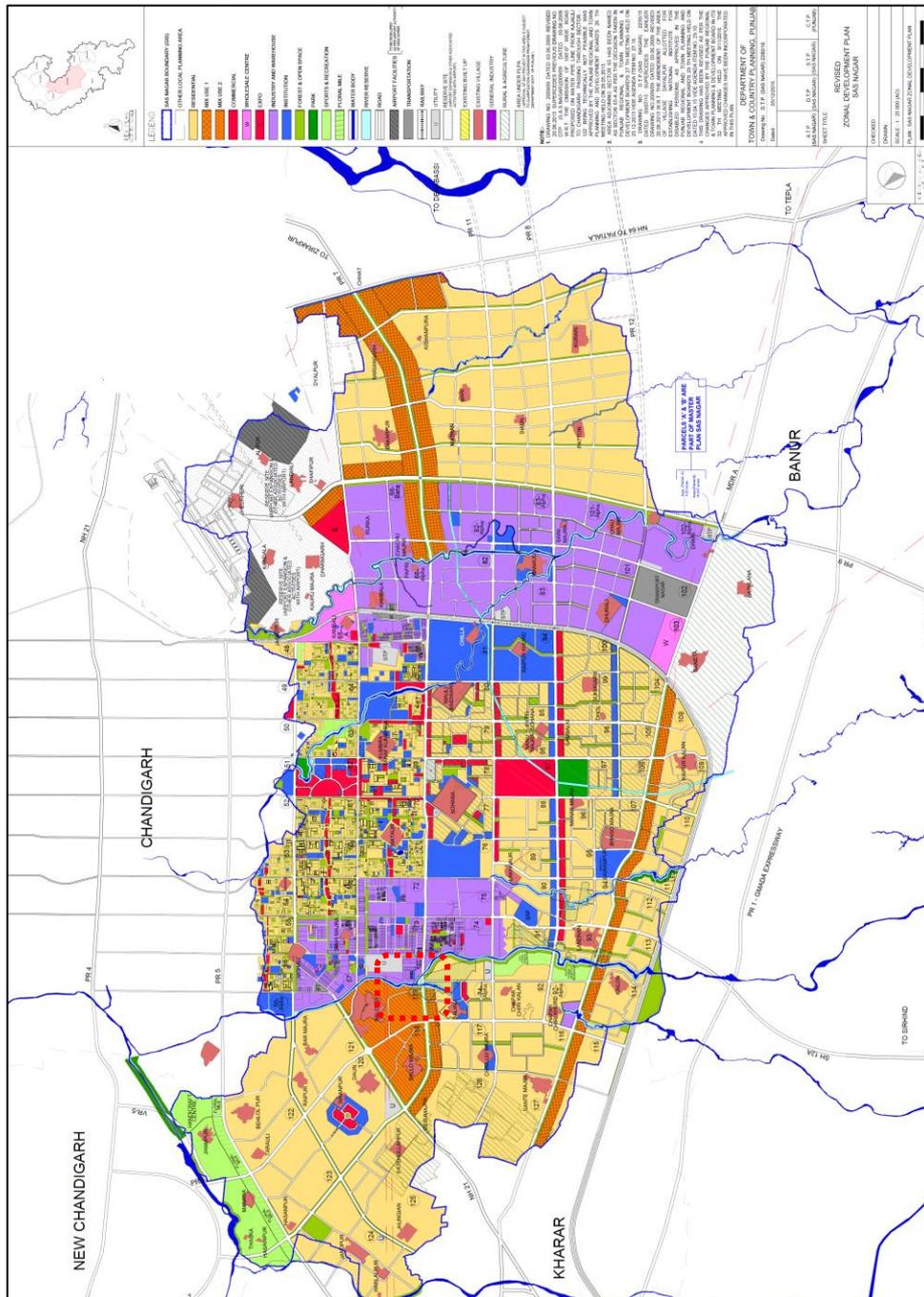
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## **2. Project Details & Team Composition**

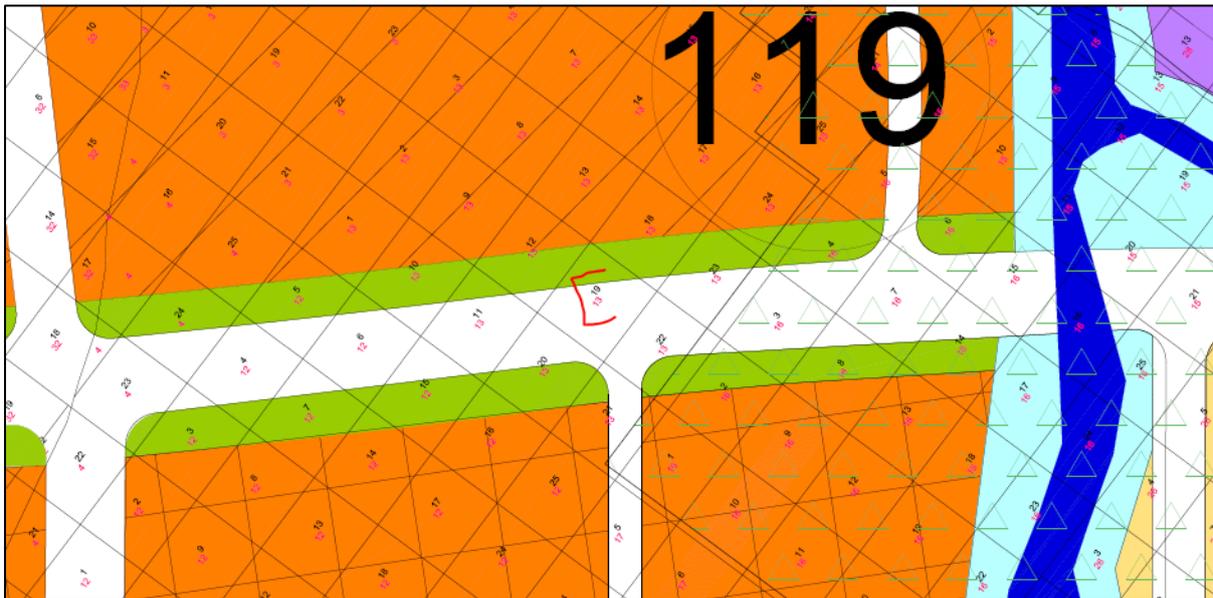
### **2.1 Location of Project**

The land for the proposed acquisition of ‘missing *khasra* numbers for sector 74 to Kharar NH-21’ of Master Plan of S.A.S. Nagar LPA, 2031 is located at Gram Panchayat Baliali (Hadbast Number -34) of Tehsil Mohali in the S.A.S. Nagar District. The village Baliali is located at Latitude: 30.72 and Longitude: 76.68. It is located 8 km towards west from District headquarters SAS Nagar (District Mohali). State Highway-21 passes through the village and make the connectivity stronger with nearby settlements.

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



**Map 2.2 Location of Missing Patch over Sector 74 on Master Plan of S.A.S. Nagar LPA, 2031**



Source: Office of GMADA, 2023

**Map 2.3 Satellite View of the Project Specific Area**



Source: Google Satellite Image, 2023

As reflected in the above satellite image and confirmed from the land owners and government officials, this *khasra* number was missed during the land acquisition process. Existing National Highway-21 has already been constructed over this missing *khasra* number.

## **2.2 Area for Project**

The selected land measures 2225.77 square metre or say 0.55 acre or say '04 Kanal 08 Marla'. The *khasra* number 13//19/2 Min is under the private ownership in the Gram Panchayat Baliali (Hadbast No. 34). Owners of this missing parcel are namely Sadhu, Sujeet, Amrik singh S/o Gajjan Singh, Harminder, Harpreet singh S/o Ratan Singh as shown in the Jamabandi record. Thus, this *khasra* is under the joint ownership of private owners.

## **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 missing *khasra* numbers of sector 74 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 contiguous development of the area. The premier township will be a showcase environment for its citizens to live, work, play, learn and strike business deals. The strategies to achieve this vision are as follows:

- ✓ To integrate planning and development of Mohali with Chandigarh and adjoining towns.
- ✓ To provide a variety and range of housing types for working and living community.
- ✓ To provide world class infrastructure and utilities including a comprehensive transportation system facility that will satisfy the needs of the locals and foreign investors.
- ✓ To provide a high quality environmental living with emphasis on a whole range of supporting social facilities and mandatory open space provision.
- ✓ To provide good accessibility with efficient road system to the Chandigarh International Airport, the Railway station and adjoining towns and cities.
- ✓ To safeguard and enhance the premium land value along the major highways 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 Baliali, Tehsil Mohali, District S.A.S. Nagar. The proposed acquisition of aforesaid missing *Khasra* numbers of sector 74 to Kharar National Highway No. 21 would entail about 0.55 acres of land. In this connection GMADA has proposed the acquiring of land under the Master Plan in S.A.S. Nagar (Mohali).

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
<b>Project Coordinator</b>	Dr. Sarbjot Singh Behal	Professor and Head, Department of Architecture – GNDU	Architecture & Management
<b>Research Supervisor</b>	Dr. Karmjit Singh Chahal	Professor, Department of Architecture	Architecture & Management
	Dr. Gopal Kumar Johari	Associate Professor, Department of Planning	Sociology, Geography & Spatial Planning
	Dr. Rawal Singh Aulakh	Assistant Professor, Department of Architecture	Architecture, AutoCAD expert, Research & Training
<b>Research Investigators</b>	Dr. Ravi Inder Singh	Assistant Professor, Department of Planning	Architecture and Physical Planning, AutoCAD expert, Research & Training
	Sh. Rohan Soni	Research Associate, Faculty of Physical Planning & Architecture	Rural Planning, ArcGIS Expert, Data Analysis, Report Writing
	Sh. Yogesh Soni	Research Assistant, Faculty of Physical Planning & Architecture	Research Community Participation and Data Interpretation.
	Sh. Bhupender Pannu	Research Assistant, Faculty of Physical Planning & Architecture	Data Collection and 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 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: -

## **Report on Social Impact Assessment for Land Acquisition**

*(for Missing Khasra of 200 ft. wide PR-7 Road from Sector 74 to Kharar NH-21)*

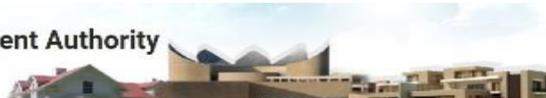
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- ❖ Information dissemination focused on the proposed project characteristics and land requirement for the development of sector-74.
- ❖ During these consultations, maps given by GMADA were used to superimpose it on satellite image and Master Plan 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 public places for wider public awareness.

II. **Consultation during Sample Survey Stage:** SIA at this stage included consultations at individual level and groups of local people to understand the scenario of the project related to land acquisition.

III. **Public Hearing:** Public Hearing would be conducted in the project affected area as per provision of the section-5 of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 at a public place or office, S.A.S Nagar on a suitable date where the affected land owners, representatives of Revenue Department, GMADA, Social Impact Assessment (SIA) Team, GNDU, Amritsar would be 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 2225.771 square metre or say 0.55 acre or say ‘4 Kanal 8 Marla’. The property lies in the north-western periphery of S.A.S. Nagar (Mohali). The land parcel is missing in nature as it could not be included in the land acquisition process. Table below gives detailed description of the type of land of the missing *Khasra* No. according to the latest land records available.

**Table 3.1 Details of Land Parcel, Proposed for SIA Study in Baliali Village**

Sr. No.	District	Tehsil	Village	Hadbast No.	Khasra No.	Area to be Acquired			Area as per Fard	Remarks
	SAS Nagar	Mohali	Baliali	34		K	-	M		
1	Sadhu, Sujeet, Amrik singh S/o Gajjan Singh, Harminder, Harpreet singh S/o Ratan Singh				13//19/2 Min	4	-	8	6-4 K-M	- Private Ownership; - Germumkin Land; - Already Constructed under NH-21
<b>Total</b>						<b>7</b>		<b>2</b>		

Source: Field Visit, June 2023.

**Note:**

- In the above list, the missing land parcel of affected area is located outside Lal Dora Boundary (Phirni of village).

##### 3.1.2 Classification of Land

The classification of total available land of the Gram Panchayat Baliali, from which land is to be acquired, shown in the following Table 3.2. Out of total area in area of Panchayat, 155 hectares of land is used for crop cultivation and agriculture activities under the category of ‘Net Sown Area’, while remaining area of 58 hectares has been used for non-agricultural purpose like *Abadi* area or built-up area. Beside this, there is presence of one hectare of culturable waste land. 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*).

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

Name of Gram Panchayat	Total Geographical Area	Area under Non-Agricultural Uses	Culturable Waste Land Area	Barren & Un-cultivable Land	Net Area Sown
<b>Baliali</b>	214	58	1	0	155

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 village 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 rice in the *Kharif* season. Main production from the agriculture land in the affected area is wheat (1<sup>st</sup>), rice (2<sup>nd</sup>) and maize (3<sup>rd</sup>).

Map 3.1 Detailed Photographs of Missing Khasra at village Baliali



Source: Field Survey, June 2023.

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

During the survey, efforts were made to collect information about the number of plants on the affected land under study area. During the site visit as well as stakeholder consultation, it was revealed that there were more than twenty-five units of growing plants in affected area. All of these plants are non-fruit in nature.

### 3.1.5 Land use and Livelihood

Presently, the land under identified missing  *khasra*  number is under the highway. During the construction of highway, there were no persons/families found who are living and having direct dependency for livelihood opportunities on these land parcels.

## 3.2 Demographic Profile of Area

S.A.S Nagar district ranks 20<sup>th</sup> in area and 12<sup>th</sup> in population with contribution 3.6% of the total population of the State. Dera Bassi is the most populous and S.A.S Nagar is the least populous tehsil of the district. Average population size of a village in district (1,117) is lower than that of the state (1,425). Bar Majra (7,031) is the largest village in the district followed by Jagatpur (6,673) in the district. The decadal population growth rate in the district is 33.2% which is higher than the state (13.9%). S.A.S Nagar district is relatively more urbanized than the State with 54.8% of its population resides in urban areas as compared to 37.5% of the State. From the comparative study of Gram Panchayat Baliali with district and state, it is clear that the average decadal population growth rate of village is higher than the district and the state. The sex ratio in the district (879) is lower than the state (895). It is ranked 16<sup>th</sup> among the districts of the state on this parameter. The child sex ratio in the district (841) is also lower than the state (846). It ranks 13<sup>th</sup> among the districts in the state. The district has 31.8% and 4.0% main workers and marginal workers respectively of total population. (Refer Table 3.3)

**Table 3.3 Comparative Study of Demographic Profile of Study Area**

Indicators		Punjab State	S.A.S. Nagar District	Baliali
Population	1991	20,281,969	548,276	561
	2001	24,358,999	111,598	699
	2011	27,743,338	994,628	1058
	Average Growth Rate	17.00%	34.70%	<b>37.98%</b>
Household	2011	5,486,851	203,886	201
Sex Ratio		895	879	812
Literacy Rate		75.84%	83.80%	69.66%
		9,897,362	355,995	556
Workforce	Participation Rate (%)	35.70%	35.80%	<b>61.57%</b>
	Main Workers	8,450,936	316,236	484
		85.39%	88.83%	<b>87.05%</b>
	Marginal Workers	1,446,426	39,759	72
		14.61%	11.17%	12.95%
	Cultivators	1,934,511	40,867	76
		19.55%	11.48%	13.67%
	Agricultural Labourers	1,588,455	21,791	2
	16.05%	6.12%	0.36%	
Household Industry	385,960	13,501	0	
	3.90%	3.79%	0.00%	
Other Workers	5,988,436	279,836	478	
	60.51%	78.61%	<b>85.97%</b>	

Source: Census of India, 1991, 2001 & 2011

### 3.3 Socio-economic Profile of Area

This highlights the socio-economic of the project area and the persons affected by the land acquisition. The data has been collected through census surveys of project affected persons, project affected families and same has been analysed to establish the socio-economic and cultural profile of the project area. Most of the people in the project area are dependent on self-employment/ private businesses and jobs in industries and i.e., in the secondary and tertiary sectors. In Baliali, out of total population, 556 were engaged in work activities. Around 87% of workers describe their work as Main Workers (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while remaining were involved in Marginal activities providing livelihood for less than 6 months.

#### 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 higher percentage of total population i.e., 32.89%.

**Table 3.4 Scheduled Caste Population in Study Area**

Gram Panchayat	Schedules Caste		Male SC		Female SC	
	Total	Share in Total Population	Total	Share in SC Population	Total	Share in SC Population
Baliali	348	32.89%	198	56.90%	150	43.10%

Source: Census of India, 2011.

### 3.4 Religious & Cultural Profile of Area

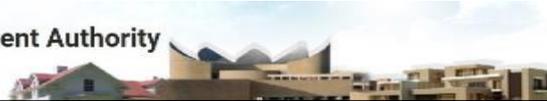
Gurudwara is present in the village which fall inside the Lal Dora boundary of village. Though, negative impact related to religious dynamics and historical change processes is not found.

### 3.5 Conclusion

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

- Area was not directly being used for livelihood purposes through farming. Thus, there was indirect impact on livelihood of owners. Beside farm land, no asset or constructed unit was present on the missing khasra. The notified area does not/ did not required any ‘Rehabilitation & Resettlement Plan’.
- As per earlier discussions, the land owners have verbally registered no objection over the acquired land subject to best compensation award for their land parcels.
- Overall the project has unlimited benefits over bare minimum impacts
- As the purpose is to check the social impact of acquire missing land of sector on land owners, it is recommended that the best suitable award of compensation should be given to the land owners.

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## 4. Social Impacts

### 4.1 Framework and Approach to Identifying Impact

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

According to Inter-Organizational Committee on Principles and Guidelines for Social Impact Assessment (IOCPGSA 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 – extent to which people are able to participate in decisions that affect their lives, level of democratization that is taking place, 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 – land proposed to be acquired for project was identified with help of field visits to project area, analysis of revenue records provided by 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;
- ❖ 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;

## Report on Social Impact Assessment for Land Acquisition

(for Missing Khasra of 200 ft. wide PR-7 Road from Sector 74 to Kharar NH-21)

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- ❖ Land – land measuring 0.55 acres has been proposed to be acquired. This land will be acquired according to provisions of Land Acquisition Rehabilitation & Resettlement Act 2013 for the acquisition of 200' wide road from Sector 74 to Kharar. The SIA team visited the site and conducted the transect walk at 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 Baliali Gram Panchayat for the of 200' wide road from Sector 74 to Kharar has been classified as –

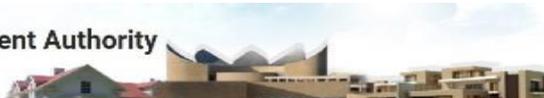
- I. Impact during Pre- construction stage
- II. Impact during Construction Stage
- III. Impact During Operation stage

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. Since the road has already constructed on the identified land parcel. Thus these impact could not be identified.

During the construction of the 200' wide road, nobody was residing on the identified missing khasra number and none were found deriving any direct dependency of livelihood from the land under consideration. Not a single objection is received from the villagers for the identified missing land parcel. Also, no major negative impacts were found through the secondary and institutional stakeholders.

### 4.3 Findings of Social Impacts and Mitigation Measures

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 4.1 Analysis of Various Possible Social Impacts**

Positive Impact	Negative Impacts	Remarks
Rise in land value	Loss of Green Spaces.	After studying various parameters of cost and benefit (positive and negative impacts), it is found that because of planned development, identify missing khasra benefits local community at large.
Maximum Liveability Potential due to improvement in Quality of Life and other Employment Opportunities	Reduction in quantity of natural ground water recharging through vacant land.	
Connectivity Enhancement		
Sustainable Living		
Enhanced Security		
Better Return of Investment		
Planned Development		

Source: Assessment based upon field visit and stakeholder consultation, June 2023.

These calculations are drawn through citizen science approach including mapping of the majority of responses collected through stakeholder consultations at different levels. There will be no negative impacts on local economic activities, family collaboration, impoverishment, common property, education, local political structures and violence against women after land acquisition. Further, based upon these social impacts, proposed mitigation measures are described in following Table 4.2.

**Table 4.2 Proposed Mitigation Measures**

S.N	Type of Impact	Status	Proposed Mitigation Measure
1	Loss of Land	Yes there will be loss of Private & Panchayat Vacant land.	Compensation as per RFCTLARR Act, 2013.
2	Loss of Built-up Property / Structures	---	---
3	Loss of Productive Assets	---	---
4	Loss of Trees	25 units of plants	Compensation as per RFCTLARR Act, 2013. Replantation around road
5	Loss of Livelihood	No	---
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	No	---
10	Displacement of Vulnerable Groups	No	---

Source: Assessment based upon field visit and stakeholder consultation, June 2023.

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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 the development of 200' wide road from Sector 74 to Kharar as per approved Master Plan of S.A.S Nagar 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 *khasra* in the affected 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 around 25 units of plants. However, it is suggested that the proposed landscape at green areas should be in harmony with the surrounding environment and the green environment of Mohali 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.
- Gram Panchayat 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.
- 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)

### 5.3.3 Environmental Measures

- The policy related to the compensation of trees/ plants 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.

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 0.55 Acre land of affected 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

## **Report on Social Impact Assessment for Land Acquisition**

*(for Missing Khasra of 200 ft. wide PR-7 Road from Sector 74 to Kharar NH-21)*

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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.
- ✓ The SIA report shall be disclosed as per Section 7 (5) of the 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, 2001 & 2011.

**Annexure-1: Notice of Public Hearing**

ਦਫਤਰ ਭੋਂ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤੀ ਕੁਲੈਕਟਰ, ਸਹਿਰੀ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਵਿਭਾਗ ਪੰਜਾਬ,  
(ਪੂਡਾ ਭਵਨ, ਸੈਕਟਰ 62, ਐਸ.ਏ.ਐਸ. ਨਗਰ)

ਸੇਵਾ ਵਿਖੇ

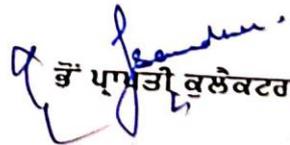
ਨੰਬਰਦਾਰ,  
ਪਿੰਡ ਬਲਿਆਲੀ, ਤਹਿ. ਮੋਹਾਲੀ, ਜਿਲ੍ਹਾ ਐਸ.ਏ.ਐਸ. ਨਗਰ।

ਨੰ: ਐਲ.ਏ.ਸੀ.2023/ 78941

ਮਿਤੀ: 25/7/23

ਵਿਸਾ:- ਸੈਕਟਰ 74, ਐਸ.ਏ.ਐਸ. ਨਗਰ ਤੋਂ ਖਰੜ ਨੈਸ਼ਨਲ ਹਾਈਵੇ ਨੰਬਰ 21 ਤੱਕ ਉਸਾਰੀ ਗਈ 200 ਫੁੱਟ ਚੌੜੀ ਪੀ.ਆਰ. 7 ਸੜਕ ਦੇ ਮਿਸ਼ਿੰਗ ਖਸਰਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਭੋਂ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਕਰਨ ਬਾਰੇ-ਧਾਰਾ 5 ਅਧੀਨ ਕਾਰਵਾਈ।

ਦੱਸਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਵਿਸ਼ੇ ਸਬੰਧੀ ਸਕੀਮ ਦੀ ਭੋਂ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਸਰਕਾਰ, ਮਕਾਨ ਉਸਾਰੀ ਤੇ ਸਹਿਰੀ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਵਿਭਾਗ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਨੰ. 06/1/2023-6ਐਚ.ਜੀ.1/877 ਮਿਤੀ 28-04-2023 ਨੂੰ ਭੋਂ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤੀ ਐਕਟ ਦੀ ਧਾਰਾ 4 ਅਧੀਨ ਨੋਟੀਫੀਕੇਸ਼ਨ ਜਾਰੀ ਕੀਤੀ ਗਈ। ਐਸ.ਆਈ.ਏ. ਦਾ ਕੰਮ ਗੁਰੂ ਨਾਨਕ ਦੇਵ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ, ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ ਨੂੰ ਅਲਾਟ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ। ਐਸ.ਆਈ.ਏ. ਸਿਲਸਿੱਲੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵਿਤ ਪਰਿਵਾਰਾਂ ਦੀ ਨਿਜੀ ਸੁਣਵਾਈ ਮਿਤੀ 04-08-2023 ਨੂੰ 2.30 ਵਜੇ (ਬਾਅਦ ਦੁਪਹਿਰ) ਪੂਡਾ ਭਵਨ ਦੇ ਕਮੇਟੀ ਹਾਲ, ਸੈਕਟਰ 62, ਐਸ.ਏ.ਐਸ. ਨਗਰ ਵਿਖੇ ਰੱਖੀ ਗਈ ਹੈ। ਆਪ ਜੀ ਨੂੰ ਕਿਹਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਪੱਤਰ ਨੂੰ ਅਤਿ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਸਮਝਦੇ ਹੋਏ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵਿਤ ਪਰਿਵਾਰਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਨਿਜੀ ਸੁਣਵਾਈ ਲਈ ਸਮੇਂ ਸਿਰ ਹਾਜ਼ਰ ਹੋਣਾ ਯਕੀਨੀ ਬਣਾਇਆ ਜਾਵੇ।

  
ਭੋਂ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤੀ ਕੁਲੈਕਟਰ



## **Annexure-2: Feedback from the Public Hearing**

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 4<sup>th</sup> August, 2023 at Committee Hall, PUDA Bhawan, Sector-62, Mohali (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 0.55 acres by GMADA in the Baliali village. (*Refer Annexure-1*)

Public Hearing was attended by the affected family members, 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-4*)

Various aspects regarding the proposed acquisition were discussed in detail during the public hearing and participants were requested to get their views recorded, so that the same 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 video recording of the proceedings of the public hearing has been included with the report. During the public hearing, affected family members of 13//19/2 Khasra number namely Surjit Singh s/o Gajjan Singh and Harjinder Singh s/o Ratan Singh demanded for adequate compensation at the rate of Rs. 12 crores per acre. Except this, affected family members are agreed to the acquisition of said land.

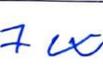
**Annexure-3: Photographs of Public Hearing**

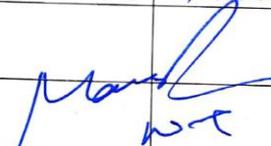




### Annexure-4: List of Participants in Public Hearing

ਸੈਕਟਰ 74, ਐਸ.ਏ.ਐਸ. ਨਗਰ ਤੋਂ ਖਰੜ ਨੈਸ਼ਨਲ ਹਾਈਵੇ ਨੰਬਰ 21 ਤੱਕ ਉਸਾਰੀ ਗਈ 200 ਫੁੱਟ ਚੌੜੀ ਪੀ.ਆਰ. 7 ਸੜਕ ਦੇ ਮਿਸ਼ਿੰਗ ਖਸਰਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਭੌਂ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਕਰਨ ਬਾਰੇ-ਧਾਰਾ 5 ਅਧੀਨ ਮਿਤੀ 04-08-2023 ਨੂੰ ਪਬਲਿਕ ਸੁਣਵਾਈ ਸਬੰਧੀ ਹਾਜ਼ਰੀ ਰਿਪੋਰਟ।

ਕ੍ਰਮ ਨੰ.	ਹਾਜ਼ਰ ਵਿਅਕਤੀ ਦਾ ਨਾਮ	ਪਿਤਾ ਦਾ ਨਾਮ	ਪਤਾ ਅਤੇ ਸੰਵਾਈਲ ਨੰ.	ਹਸਤਾਖਰ
1.	ਸੁਰਜੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ			
2.	Harinder Singh	Rohan Singh	98884 53417	
	ਸੁਰਜੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ	Gagan	9822446282	
3.	Sadhu Singh	Gagan	9872424237	
4.	Haral Kumar Johar	H.K. Johar	9356002636	
5.	Rohan Soni	S.L. Soni	7988882028	

  
H.K.  
4-8-23

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