

STATE SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT AUTHORITY

Punjabi University, Patiala

**Social Impact Assessment Report
&
Social Impact Management Plan
of
Land Acquisition for Expo City at villages Rurka, Dharmgarh, Shafipur
and Ladayali, S.A.S Nagar.**

**Submitted
To
Department of Housing and Urban Development
Government of Punjab,
Chandigarh.**

December 2019



**ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ, ਪਟਿਆਲਾ
PUNJABI UNIVERSITY, PATIALA**

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Executive Summary

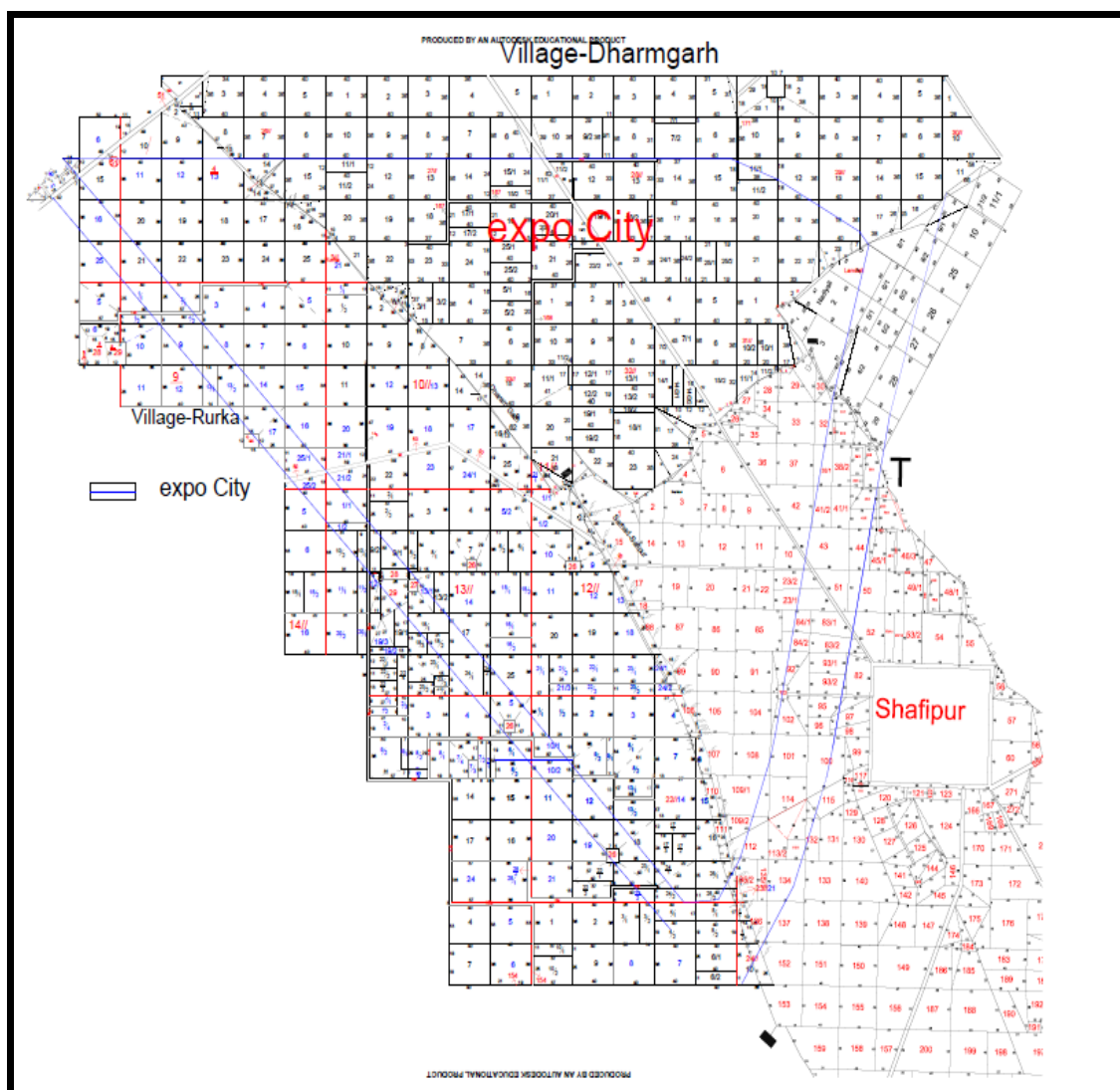
I. Project and Public Purpose

Government of Punjab had approved the Master Plan for S.A.S Nagar from 2006 to 2031. This Master Plan has the vision for developing S.A.S Nagar in terms of economic and population projections. Based on these projections planning has been made in advance. The vision for SAS 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. It 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 develop SAS Nagar as the CBD and financial and administrative centre of the Greater Mohali area and the destination for business and centre for civic and cultural activities.
- To integrate the planning and development of S.A.S Nagar with Chandigarh and the adjoining towns.
- To provide a variety and range of housing types for the working and living community within the SAS Nagar.
- 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 landscaping and to maximize the potential of the rivers and water bodies by injecting leisure activities along the banks.
- To provide good accessibility with efficient road system to the Chandigarh International Airport, the Railway station and adjoining towns and cities.
- To optimise the use of land around the International airport by safeguarding sufficient land around it for the aviation hub uses.
- To safeguard and enhance the premium land value along the major highways and high visibility locations.
- To create a conducive environment through a range of recreation facilities with golf courses, country clubs, sports complexes, parks and recreation open spaces.

- To develop modern retail, hotel and commercial facilities such as retail malls, entertainment, and shopping for the living community as well as the foreign tourist. The CBD within SAS Nagar will be the nerve centre and the dominant focal point for the GMADA area.
- To develop world class educational and research institutions including medical colleges and hospitals as tourism drivers.
- To develop a whole range of social and other community facilities to support both the living and working community within the local plan area including religious temples.
- To ensure a high environmental quality by planning for only non-pollutive and eco-friendly industry.

Figure 1.1: Map of proposed Land Acquisition



Source: GMADA.

II. Justification of Public Purpose

One of the key objectives of the Social Impact Assessment is to examine whether the proposed project serves as a public purpose project. The proposed land acquisition for Development of Expo City project as per approved Master Plan of S.A.S Nagar is required for the following reasons:

- 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 housing in the city. With predictions of further rise in this demand, the residents of Mohali are bound to face serious problems in terms of congestion and lack of housing land.
- Inward Migration that leading to scarcity of resources especially land has been forcing the city to expand.

Above all, it falls under the list of projects classified in section 2 (I)(e) i.e. project for planned development, according to the RFTCLARR Act, 2013.

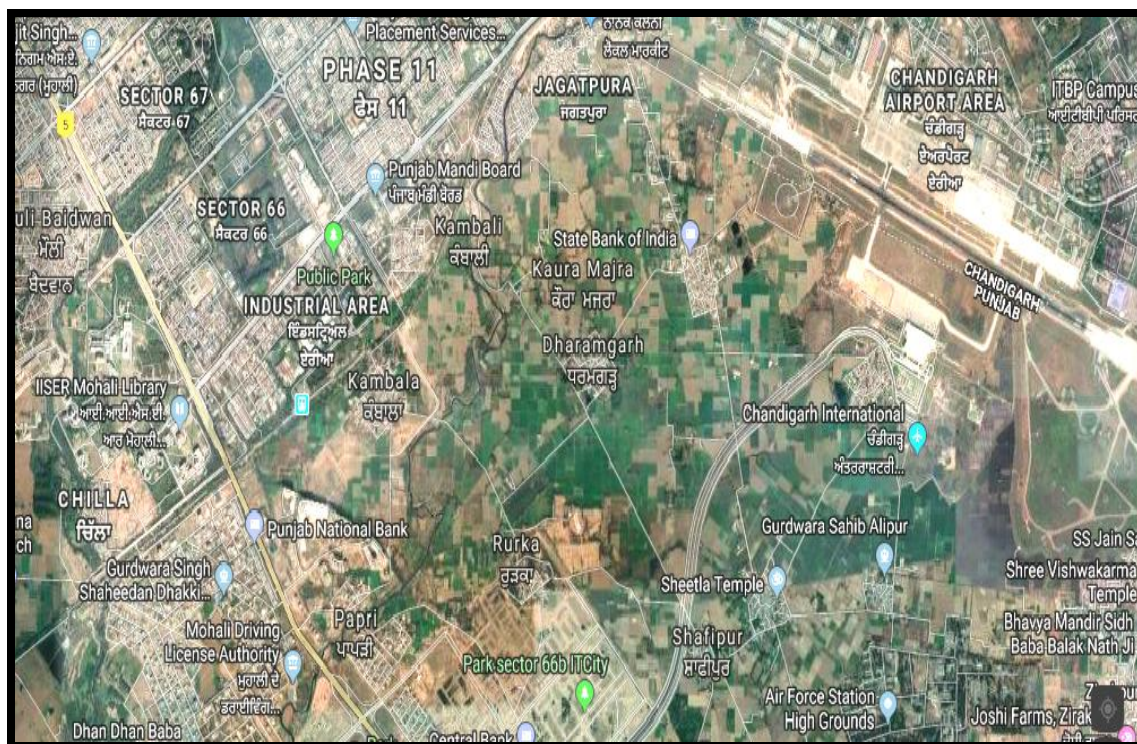
III. Location

The land for the proposed acquisition for Development of Expo City Project is located at villages Rurka, Dharmgarh, Shafipur and Ladayali, S.A.S Nagar. The total land required for the project measures 183.50 acres.

Table 1.1: Details of Land proposed for Acquisition

Village	Land(are a in acre)	Structures(In proposed Land)				Irrigation Coverage	Trees
	Private and Governme nt (approx.)	Residential	Commercial	Other	Tubewells		
Rurka	75.750	-	1 Brick Kiln, Small Cattle Shed	Ancestral worship place			
Dharmgarh	74.726	1 Farm House	-		20 tube wells (approx)	On entire agricultu ral land	2 orcha rds
Shafipur	2.510	-	-				
Ladayali	33.729	-	-				

Figure 1.2: View of the Project Specific Area



Source: Google Map

IV. Size and Attributes of Land Acquisition

The land for the proposed acquisition for Development of Expo City Project is located at villages Rurka, Dharmgarh, Shafipur and Ladayali, S.A.S Nagar. The total land required for the project measures 183.50 acres.

V. Alternatives Considered

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 option was selected. The inputs for the selection have been provided by the requiring body and they have been verified by the SIA team during Transect Walk and field visits during the study.

VI. Social Impacts

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 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.

Table 1.2: Anticipated Impacts

Impact	Positive	Negative	No Impacts
Level of Income	✓		
Level of Livelihood	✓		
Disruption in local economic activities			✓
Obstruction in family collaboration			✓
Impoverishment Risks			✓
Women's Standard of living	✓		
Natural Resources (Soil, air, water, forests)			✓
Common property			✓
Health			✓
Education			✓
Transformation of local political structures			✓
Demographic changes		✓	
Stress of dislocation		✓	
Violence against Women			✓

After consultation with stakeholders, field visits and desk review, nature of impacts on different parameters have been identified. (Table 1.3)

Table 1.3: Indicative list of Social Impacts

Impact	Nature of Impact	Reasons
Land	Negative	Loss of agricultural land
Livelihood and Income	Positive	Increased opportunities for jobs and commercial activities
Physical resources	N.A.	
Private assets	Negative	Loss of land and structures
Public services and utilities	N.A.	
Health	Positive	Trees to be planted
Culture and Social cohesion	N.A.	
Gender based impacts	N.A.	

VII. Mitigation Measures

The Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP) has been prepared to mitigate negative social impacts of land acquisition for construction of Expo city project at villages Rurka, Dharmgarh, Shafipur and Ladayali, S.A.S Nagar according to RFCTLARR Act, 2013.

Table 1.4: Analysis of Social Impact of Land Acquisition

Sr. No.	Type of Impact	Mitigation measures
1.	Loss of fertile agricultural land	Compensation as per provision of LARR Act 2013
2.	Loss of structures	R&R as per provision of LARR Act 2013
3.	Loss of trees	Lump- Sum compensation
4.	Issues of Compensation Money	Measures should be taken by acquiring body with consultation of stakeholders

VIII. Assessment of Social Costs and Benefits

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 Expo City project. 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:

- Maximum Livability Potential.
- All services under a single roof.
- Sustainable Living.
- Enhanced Security.
- Better Return of Investment.
- Enhanced asset life.

Positive and negative aspects of the project have been discussed in detail in the following table no: 1.5

Table 1.5: Comparative Analysis of Positive and Negative Impacts

S. No.	Positive Impact	Negative Impacts	Remarks
1.	Maximum Livability Potential	Loss of agricultural land	After careful examination of various parameters of cost and benefit (positive and negative impacts), it is found that the proposed land acquisition and construction would benefit the local community at large.
2.	All services under a single roof	Loss of trees	
3.	Sustainable Living		
4.	Enhanced Security		
5.	Better Return of Investment		
6.	Enhanced asset life		

IX. Recommendations on Acquisition

As mentioned above, there are some negative social impacts of this project due to the proposed land acquisition but the proposed project of Expo City will have more positive impacts than negative impacts. 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 Expo City as per approved Master Plan of S.A.S Nagar should go through.

X. 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 LARR Act 2013.

INTRODUCTION

I. Context and the Background

The present study “Social Impact Assessment study of Land Acquisition for Development of Expo City as per approved Master Plan of S.A.S Nagar” was primarily initiated because it focuses on residential housing as sustainable living. Meeting the ever-growing demand for residential plots, housing and commercial activities due to rapid urbanisation and economic growth is going to pose a formidable challenge to the governments across the globe.

Urbanisation

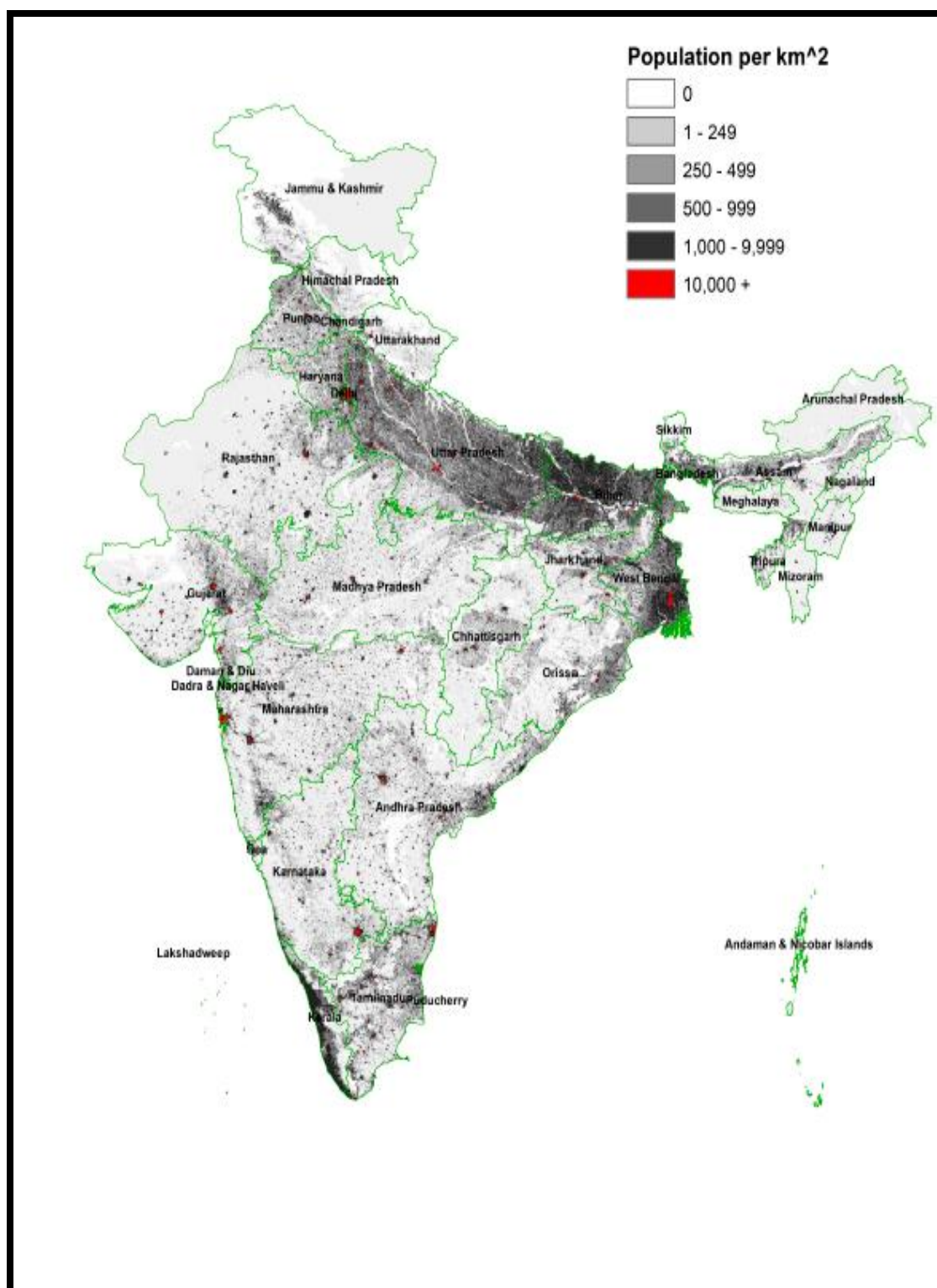
‘Urban’ area means the area with limited geographical area, inhabited by a large and closely settled population, having many common interests and institutions, under a local government authorised by the State. Urbanization is a shift from rural to urban areas, the gradual increase in the proportion of people living in urban areas and the ways in which each society adapts to the change. The growth of urban centers is a result of multiple factors such as industrialization, economic causes, education and many more pull & push factors.

Table 2.1: Data on Urbanization

Urban Population					Decadal Growth Punjab	Increase in Population (2001 to 2011) S.A.S Nagar
India	Punjab	S.A.S Nagar	Rural	Urban		32.08
31.16	37.49	55.17	7.58	25.72		

Source: Census 2011

Figure 2.1: Density of Population in India



Source: Urbanization in India: Population and Urban Classification Grids for 2011 by Deborah Balk, Mark R. Montgomery, Hasim Engin, Natalie Lin, Elizabeth Major retrieved from www.mdpi.com/journal/data.

II. Project Area

History

S.A.S Nagar attained the district status on 14th April, 2006 with Mohali as its headquarters vide Punjab Government Notification no.2/7/98-RE II (I)/3339 dated 4th April, 2006. It has been formed by including two tehsils namely, Kharar and SAS Nagar (Mohali) of Rupnagar district and one tehsil namely, Dera Bassi of Patiala district. Prior to this, S.A.S Nagar was part of Rupnagar district. It was the 18th district of Punjab.

Mohali town was initially conceived as an industrial town after reorganization of Punjab in 1966. Today, Chandigarh and SAS Nagar are joined cheek by jowl with only the boundary of Punjab and Chandigarh UT separating the two from each other. The original plan of S.A.S Nagar (Mohali) town is in fact an extension of architectural pattern of Chandigarh.

Demographics

S.A.S Nagar district ranks 20th in area and 12th 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. The average population size of a village in the 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. 5 villages in the district are large sized with a population of 5,000 or more¹.

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

¹ Census 2011 District Data Handbook, Series 4, Part XII-B, Directorate of Census Operations Punjab.

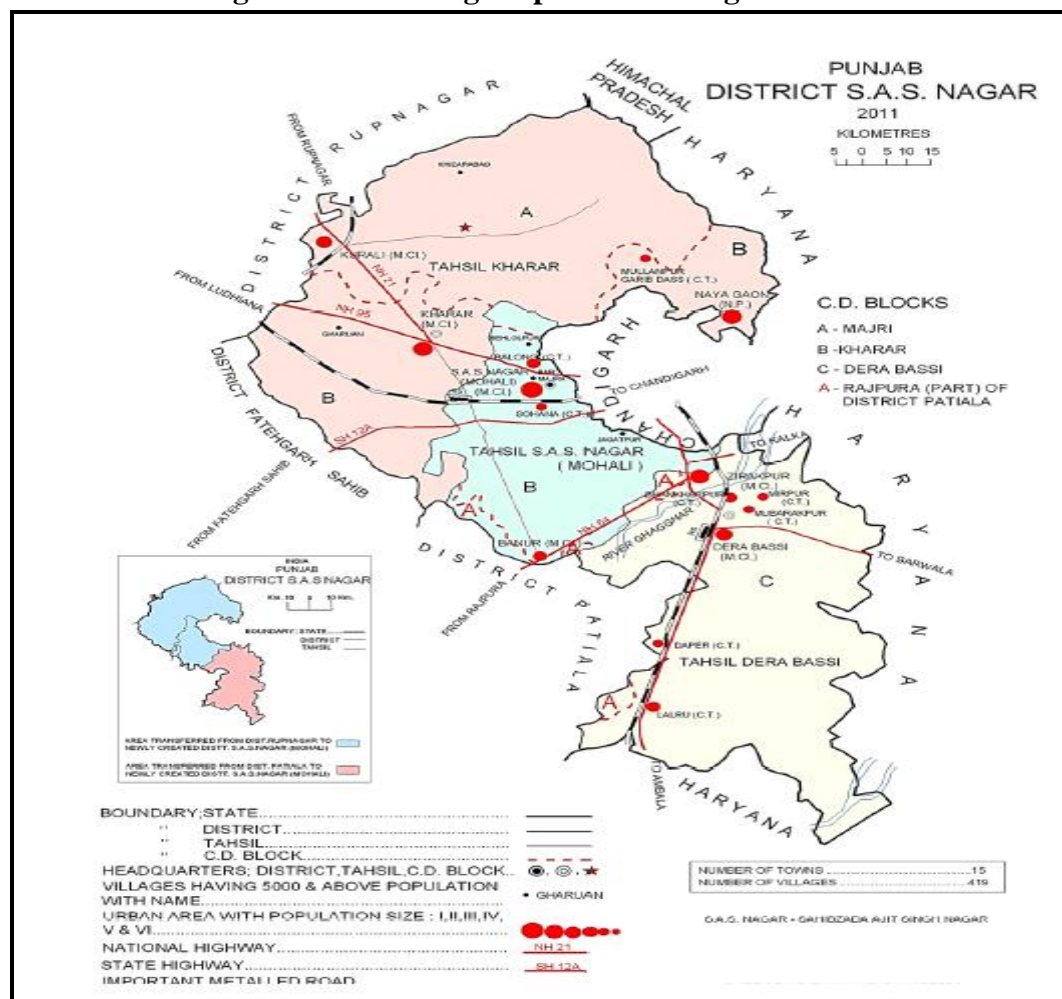
Table 2.2: Demographics of S.A.S. Nagar

City	Population		Households		Population Projection
	2001	2011	2011	2021	
S.A.S. Nagar	Total	6,98,317	Total	9,94,628	
	Rural	4,27,044	Rural	4,50,017	1,97,101
	Urban	2,71,273	Urban	5,44,611	13,21,721

Source: Census Data handbooks, 2011

<http://www.esopb.gov.in/static/PDF/Publications/PopulationStat/PopulationStatistics-1971-2011.pdf>

Figure 2.2: Showing Map of S.A.S. Nagar District



Source: Census Handbook 2011

III. Background of the Project

Government of Punjab had approved the Master Plan for S.A.S Nagar from 2006 to 2031. This Master Plan has the vision for developing S.A.S Nagar in terms of economic and population projections. Based on these projections planning has been made in advance. The vision for SAS 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. It 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 develop SAS Nagar as the CBD and financial and administrative centre of the Greater Mohali area and the destination for business and centre for civic and cultural activities.
- To integrate the planning and development of S.A.S Nagar with Chandigarh and the adjoining towns.
- To provide a variety and range of housing types for the working and living community within the SAS Nagar.
- 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 landscaping and to maximize the potential of the rivers and water bodies by injecting leisure activities along the banks.
- To provide good accessibility with efficient road system to the Chandigarh International Airport, the Railway station and adjoining towns and cities.
- To optimise the use of land around the International airport by safeguarding sufficient land around it for the aviation hub uses.
- To safeguard and enhance the premium land value along the major highways and high visibility locations.
- To create a conducive environment through a range of recreation facilities with golf courses, country clubs, sports complexes, parks and recreation open spaces.
- To develop modern retail, hotel and commercial facilities such as retail malls, entertainment, and shopping for the living community as well as the foreign tourist.

The CBD within SAS Nagar will be the nerve centre and the dominant focal point for the GMADA area.

- To Develop world class educational and research institutions including medical colleges and hospitals as tourism drivers.
- To develop a whole range of social and other community facilities to support both the living and working community within the local plan area including religious temples.
- To ensure a high environmental quality by planning for only non-pollutive and eco-friendly industry.

Population Projections

Projected Population-2031	1295000
Projected Population-2056	1726500
Classification of Town	Metropolitan
Available land area (hec.)	16674
Gross Residential Density (Ppa)	175

Source: https://www.puda.gov.in/sites/default/files/SAS_rpt_2011.pdf

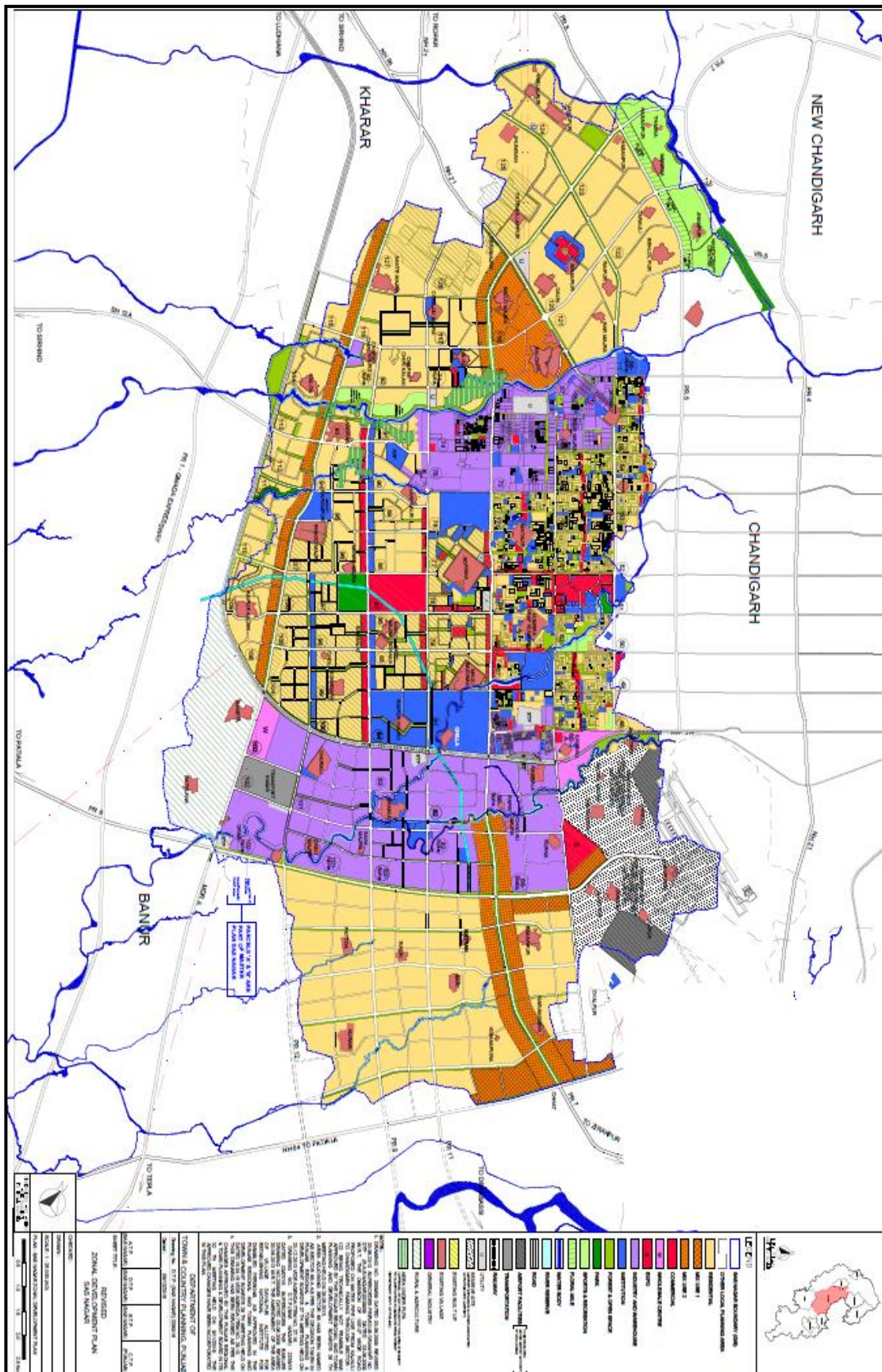
The projected population for S.A.S Nagar is 1,295,000 by 2031 and 1,726,500 by 2056. Based on the projected population by 2031, some important planning parameters for S.A.S Nagar are:

Planning Element	Strategies
Residential Development	<p>Ensure the provision of adequate good quality housing, which meets the needs of the citizen, allowing for a level of choice and diversity in accordance with affordability and cultural preference.</p> <p>Eradication of slum dwelling through setting aside adequate EWS housing.</p> <p>Ensure that neighborhoods provide a safe, clean, living environment, with an adequate level of amenities.</p>

Planning Element	Strategies
Commercial Development	Provide a comprehensive range of retail goods and commercial services that satisfy the needs of residents, tourist and business and position SAS Nagar as the CBD of the GMADA.
Community Development	Provide a comprehensive range of educational, health, recreational, religious, cultural, safety and government administration facilities of high quality and situated in convenient locations. Ensure that these facilities meet community needs, taking into consideration issues of migrant population and slum dwellers.
Environment	Manage development to ensure the sustainable use of resources and the provision of a clean, healthy and safe living environment.
Urban Management	A flexible planning approach, which provides the ability to respond effectively to changes in economic and social circumstances. The coordinated management of development and the delivery of services with participation by the community and the business sector so as to make SAS Nagar and attractive plan to live and to do business.

For the purpose of residential development GMADA has already developed many residential sites in and around Mohali such Eco City, Aero City, Medicity etc. Keeping the Master Plan and its Vision in mind Government of Punjab has decided to develop Expo City at a site which is strategically located near Chandigarh Airport and Industrial Area of Mohali and Chandigarh. For this Department of Housing and Urban Development (housing I Branch) Government of Punjab has notified the 183.50 acres of Land for acquisition at villages Rurka, Dharmgarh, Shafipur and Ladayali, tehsil and district S.A.S Nagar under the provisions to The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013.. Notification for commencement of Social Impact Assessment has been published wide Notification No. 6/20/2018-6HG1/150763 on 24/06/2019 by Department of Housing and Urban Development (housing I Branch), Government of Punjab.

Figure 2.3: Master Plan of S.A.S Nagar



Source: GMADA

IV. Developers Background

The Housing & Urban Development Department Punjab is entrusted with the responsibility of ensuring systemized and planned growth of urban areas providing adequate infrastructure, amenities and services to the citizens. The Department is mandated to frame policies, prepare plans and schemes for the growth of the urban areas as well as creation of investment opportunities by accelerating economic growth of cities and towns. Housing & Urban Development Department is headed by the Minister Incharge, Housing & Urban Development. The Additional Chief Secretary is the administrative head of the Department.

PUDA

The Punjab Urban Planning and Development Authority (PUDA) is Punjab's elite institution for the development of balanced urban growth. Established in July 1995, During 2006-07 Six Regional Development Authorities had been established for planning & development of areas in their respective jurisdiction. PUDA working as an umbrella over these Regional Development Authorities, prepares long term strategic plans, as well as detailed local-area plans, for physical development, and then coordinates and guides efforts to bring these plans to reality.

Prudent land use planning has enabled Punjab to enjoy strong economic growth and social cohesion, and PUDA ensures that sufficient land is safeguarded to support continued economic progress and future development.

The main Objectives of PUDA are:

- Carrying out integrated planning and physical development of declared urban areas.
- Formulating and submitting development plans, including capital investment plans.
- Undertaking the execution of development projects and schemes.
- Formulating and implementing urban land use policy.
- Developing environmental standards and preparing schemes for the environmental improvement of urban areas.
- Providing technical planning services.
- Preparation and implementation of regional Plans, Master plans, New township

Plans and Town Improvement Schemes.

- Promoting research and development of new techniques in City planning, Urban Development and Housing Construction.
- To promote and secure better planning and development of the state.

GMADA

Greater Mohali Area Development Authority, shortly known as GMADA, is state development authority of Punjab State, India. Its chairman is chief minister of Punjab. GMADA have three functioning committees: executive committee, planning & design committee and Budget & Accounts Scrutiny Committee. GMADA works in Mohali, Banur, Zirakpur, Derabassi, Kharar, Mullanpur, Fatehgarh Sahib, Mandi Gobindgarh & Roopnagar.

V. Social Impact Assessment

As per section 4 of The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2013, a Social Impact Assessment study is required to be carried out before initiating land acquisition notifications under section 11 of the Act. The State Social Impact Assessment Authority, Punjabi University Patiala has been authorised to conduct Social Impact Assessment study for above said land acquisition.

Social Impact Assessment includes the processes of analyzing, monitoring and managing the intended and unintended social consequences, both positive and negative, of planned interventions (policies, programs, plans, projects) and any social change processes invoked by those interventions. Its primary purpose is to bring about a more sustainable and equitable biophysical and human environment.

The important features of this definition are that:

1. The goal of social impact assessment is to bring about a more ecologically, socio-culturally and economically sustainable and equitable environment. SIA, therefore, promotes community development and empowerment, builds capacity, and develops social capital (social networks and trust).
2. The focus of concern of SIA is a proactive stance to development and better development outcomes, not just the identification or amelioration of negative or

unintended outcomes. Assisting communities and other stakeholders to identify development goals, and ensuring that positive outcomes are maximized, can be more important than minimizing harm from negative impacts.

3. The methodology of SIA can be applied to a wide range of planned interventions, and can be undertaken on behalf of a wide range of actors, and not just within a regulatory framework.
4. SIA contributes to the process of adaptive management of policies, programs, plans and projects, and therefore needs to inform the design and operation of the planned intervention.
5. SIA builds on local knowledge and utilizes participatory processes to analyze the concerns of interested and affected parties. It involves stakeholders in the assessment of social impacts, the analysis of alternatives, and monitoring of the planned intervention.
6. The good practice of SIA accepts that social, economic and biophysical impacts are inherently and inextricably interconnected. Change in any of these domains will lead to changes in the other domains. SIA must, therefore, develop an understanding of the impact pathways that are created when change in one domain triggers impacts across other domains, as well as the iterative or flow-on consequences within each domain. In other words, there must be consideration of the second and higher order impacts and of cumulative impacts.
7. In order for the discipline of SIA to learn and grow, there must be analysis of the impacts that occurred as a result of past activities. SIA must be reflexive and evaluative of its theoretical bases and of its practice.
8. While SIA is typically applied to planned interventions, the techniques of SIA can also be used to consider the social impacts that derive from other types of events, such as disasters, demographic change and epidemics.

SIA is best understood as an umbrella or overarching framework that embodies the evaluation of all impacts on humans and on all the ways in which people and communities interact with their socio-cultural, economic and biophysical surroundings. SIA thus has strong links with a wide range of specialist sub-fields involved in the

assessment of areas such as: aesthetic impacts (landscape analysis); archaeological and cultural heritage impacts (both tangible and non-tangible); community impacts; cultural impacts; demographic impacts; development impacts; economic and fiscal impacts; gender impacts; health and mental health impacts; impacts on indigenous rights; infrastructural impacts, institutional impacts; leisure and tourism impacts; political impacts (human rights, governance, democratisation etc); poverty; psychological impacts; resource issues (access and ownership of resources); impacts on social and human capital; and other impacts on societies. As such, comprehensive SIA cannot normally be undertaken by a single person, but requires a team approach.

Objectives

- a. Assess whether the proposed acquisition serves public purpose.
- b. Estimate number of affected families and number of families among them likely to be displaced.
- c. Understand extent of land, public and private, houses, settlement and other common properties likely to be affected by the proposed acquisition.
- d. Understand extent of land acquired is bare minimum needed for the project.
- e. Analyze alternate place (if any).
- f. Study of social impacts, nature and cost of addressing them and impact of these costs on the overall cost of the project vis-à-vis its benefits.

VI. Justification of Public Purpose

One of the key objectives of the Social Impact Assessment is to examine whether the proposed project serves as a public purpose project. The proposed land acquisition for Development of Expo City project as per approved Master Plan of S.A.S Nagar is required for the following reasons:

- 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 housing in the city. With predictions of further rise in this demand, the residents of Mohali are bound to face serious problems in terms of congestion and lack of housing land.
- Inward Migration that leading to scarcity of resources especially land has been forcing the city to expand.

Above all, it falls under the list of projects classified in section 2 (I)(e) i.e. project for planned development, according to the RFTCLARR Act, 2013.

VII. Key Benefits of the Project

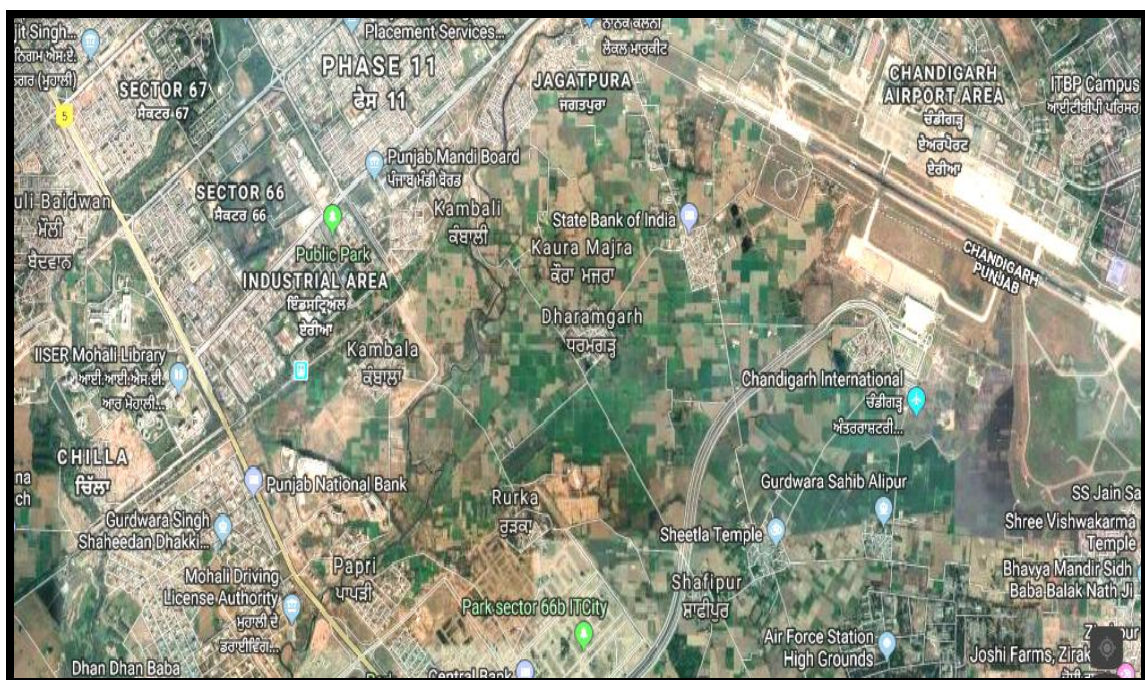
The project will entail a multitude of benefits for the people of the S.A.S Nagar. The project will have following benefits:

- Maximum Livability Potential.
- All services under a single roof.
- Sustainable Living.
- Enhanced Security.
- Better Return of Investment.
- Enhanced asset life.

VIII. Detail of Project Size and Location

The land for the proposed acquisition for Development of Expo City Project is located at villages Rurka, Dharmgarh, Shafipur and Ladayali, S.A.S Nagar. The total land required for the project measures 183.50 acres.

Figure 2.4: View of the Project Specific Area



Source: Google Map

Table 2.3: Details of Land Acquisition

Village	Land(are a in acre)	Structures(In proposed Land)				Irrigation Coverage	Trees
		Private and Governme nt (approx.)	Residential	Commercial	Other	Tubewells	
Rurka	75.750	-		1 Brick Kiln, Small Cattle Shed	Ancestral worship place		
Dharmgarh	74.726	1 Farm House		-		20 tube wells (approx)	On entire agricultu ral land
Shafipur	2.510	-		-			2 orcha rds
Ladayali	33.729	-		-			

IX. Examination of 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 option was selected. The inputs for the selection have been provided by the requiring body and they have been verified by the SIA team during Transect Walk and field visits during the study.

VIII. Applicable Legislation and Policies

Table 2.4: Regulations and legislations relevant to this project.

Sr. No	Act / Rules	Purpose	Reason for Applicability	Authority
1.	The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation and Resettlement 2013	Fair and Transparent acquisition of land under well defined rules	This act will be applicable to as there will be acquisition of land.	Land Acquisition Collector
2.	Environment Protection Act-1986	To protect and improve overall environment	As all environmental notifications, rules and schedules are issued under this act.	MoEF. Gol; DoE, State Gov. CPCB; SPCB
3.	Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981	To control air pollution	This act will be applicable during different phases of construction	State Pollution Control Board
4.	Water Prevention and Control of Pollution Act 1974	To control water pollution by controlling discharge of pollutants as per the prescribed standards	This act will be applicable during pre and post construction phase	State Pollution Control Board
5.	Noise Pollution (Regulation and Control Act) 1990	The standards for noise for day and night have been promulgated by the MoEF for various land uses.	This act will be applicable as vehicular noise on project routes required to assess for future years and necessary protection measure need to be considered in design.	State Pollution Control Board
6.	Public Liability and Insurance Act 1991	Protection form hazardous materials and accidents.	Contractor need to stock hazardous material like diesel, Bitumen, Emulsions etc.	State Pollution Control Board

TEAM COMPOSITION, APPROACH AND SCHEDULE OF SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (SIA)

I. Team Composition

Financial Commissioner, Government of Punjab vide Notification No. 24/84/2013-LR-1/2344, dated 25/02/2014 had notified Department of Sociology and Social Anthropology, Punjabi University Patiala as State Social Impact Assessment Unit. The Collector, Land Acquisition GMADA had applied and provided details of land to be acquired to SSIA Authority, Punjabi University Patiala. The SIA notification of Land Acquisition for Expo City as per approved Master Plan of S.A.S. Nagar was published on 24/06/19. In response to the SIA request and details provided by the Collector, Land Acquisition GMADA, State Social Impact Assessment Authority had constituted a team to carry out SIA.

Table 3.1: Social Impact Assessment Team

Project Coordinator	Dr. Tanwinder Singh Jeji
Project Co-Coordinator	Mr. Sandeep Singh
Research Supervisor(s)	Mr. Amritpal Singh (Gender Expert) Mr. Pushpinder Singh
Research Enumerator(s)	Ms. Kirandeep Kaur Mr. Gurwinder Singh

II. Methodology

SIA methodology includes collection of data from both primary and secondary sources. Secondary data/information has been collected from the GMADA office Mohali, published reports and census data. The main sources of primary data are the stakeholders (potential project affected persons) –direct and indirect both, Apart from them SIA team has also carried out discussions with local officials, group discussions and will conduct public hearing as per provision of RFCTLARR Act, 2013.

DATA SOURCES

The following section highlights data sources and activities that are being carried out for the preparation of SIA report.

Data from Secondary Sources

The following information has been collected from the published documents to appreciate the project background, land ownership status, and statistical information required for the baseline information.

- The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013,
- Primary Census Abstract, District Census Handbook 2011,
- Statistical Abstract Punjab,
- District wise Socio-Economic Indicators (Directorate of Economics & Statistics, GoP),
- Information has been collected from the Revenue records and Revenue maps was prepared by the office of the Revenue department and local administration including that of the District Collector/Sub-Divisional Magistrate/Tehsildar,
- Acts and Policies of Government of India and Government of Punjab related to R&R and Land acquisition.

Data and information from Primary Sources

- Structured Survey - Baseline and Census survey in a prescribed format
- Public Consultation
- Focused Group Discussions
- Consultation with key informants
- Interviews with important secondary stakeholders
- Public Hearing

Indicative methodology to study the aspects of Social Impact Assessment is briefly presented in Table 3.2

Table 3.2: Indicative Methodology of Conducting SIA

S. No.	Aspects of Social Impact Assessment	Description of Methodology	Source
1.	To assess whether the proposed acquisition serves public purpose	Verification of Supportive Documents establishing the public purpose of the project	Office of the Land Collector, GMADA
2.	Estimate number of affected families and number of families among them likely to be displaced.	Census and baseline survey of PAFs	Field Study
3.	Understand the extent of public and private land, houses, settlement and other common properties likely to be affected by the proposed acquisition.	<i>'Transect Walk'</i> through Alignment, based on ownership details of the land and type of land to be acquired, enumeration of affected properties, trees etc.	Field study
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	Desk study and field verification
5.	Whether Acquisition at other place is found not feasible.	Alternative analysis of alignment and location of project	Desk study and field verification
6.	Study of the Social impacts, nature and cost of addressing them and impact of these costs on the overall cost of the project vis-à-vis the benefit of the project.	Field Surveys, Questionnaire, Field Observation, Official Govt. records , collective & individual views etc.	SSIA Authority, Punjabi University, Patiala.

III. 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 has been 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. Following section highlights type of consultations.

➤ OBJECTIVES

- To involve key stakeholders in the process of SIA.
- To know about local issues, sentiments, beliefs and opinions.
- To identify strategies and recommendations to strengthen partnership between government and project affected people.
- To develop specific proposal for action and resource mobilization

➤ TYPE OF CONSULTATION

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 Expo City Project.
- PAFs were informed them about, resultant impacts during and after land acquisition.
- During these consultations, Google maps, maps given by District Administration were used to explain about the location of proposed land acquisition. This activity helped people to understand the impact on their assets and properties.
- Pamphlets/Parcha/Banners carrying information about the project were prepared and shared with the stakeholders and villagers explaining proposed project and social impact assessment studies (Fig 3.1).

- **Consultation during Survey Stage:** At this stage, consultations were carried out with the Project Affected Persons to understand their views regarding land acquisition, extent of land to be acquired, land prices, compensation, environmental issues and social impacts. Focused group discussions including PAPs and local people were carried out at strategic locations such as *Gurudwara* and *Panchayat Ghar* to understand acceptability of the project and issues related to land acquisition. The overall objective of these consultations was to ensure that the local people can participate in the project specific studies and they were encouraged to express their concerns and opinions. Their suggestions/preferences are included in the SIA report.

Fig. 3.1: Consultations and Dissemination of Information during Baseline Survey



➤ **FRAMEWORK FOR CONTINUED CONSULTATION**

As per provision of section 4(6) and section 7(6) of the RFCTLARR Act 2013, the SIA report is required to be disclosed to local people at conspicuous locations such as village panchayat, Tehsil & District offices. To fulfill the goal the SIA team will ensure that.

Key stakeholders, Department of Urban Development, Govt. of Punjab (requiring body), GMADA (representing appropriate Government) and State Social Impact Assessment Authority Punjabi University, Patiala will be involved actively in approval of recommendations of social impact assessment studies by expert appraisal group as per provision of section 7 of LARR Act 2013,

- A sensitization workshop will be held to share experiences of SIA of the project during approval stage.
- Identified critical issues will be given due attention in developing good communication strategies with the land owners during acquisition process under LARR Act 2013,
- Key features of the compensations and R&R entitlements (as per the provision of section 30 of the RFCTLARR Act 2013) will be displayed on billboards, in the village for understanding and its acceptability.

IV. Schedule of SIA

Details showing the date wise Schedule of Social Impact Assessment (SIA) for Land Acquisition of Construction of Expo City.

Table 3.3: Showing Schedule of SIA Study

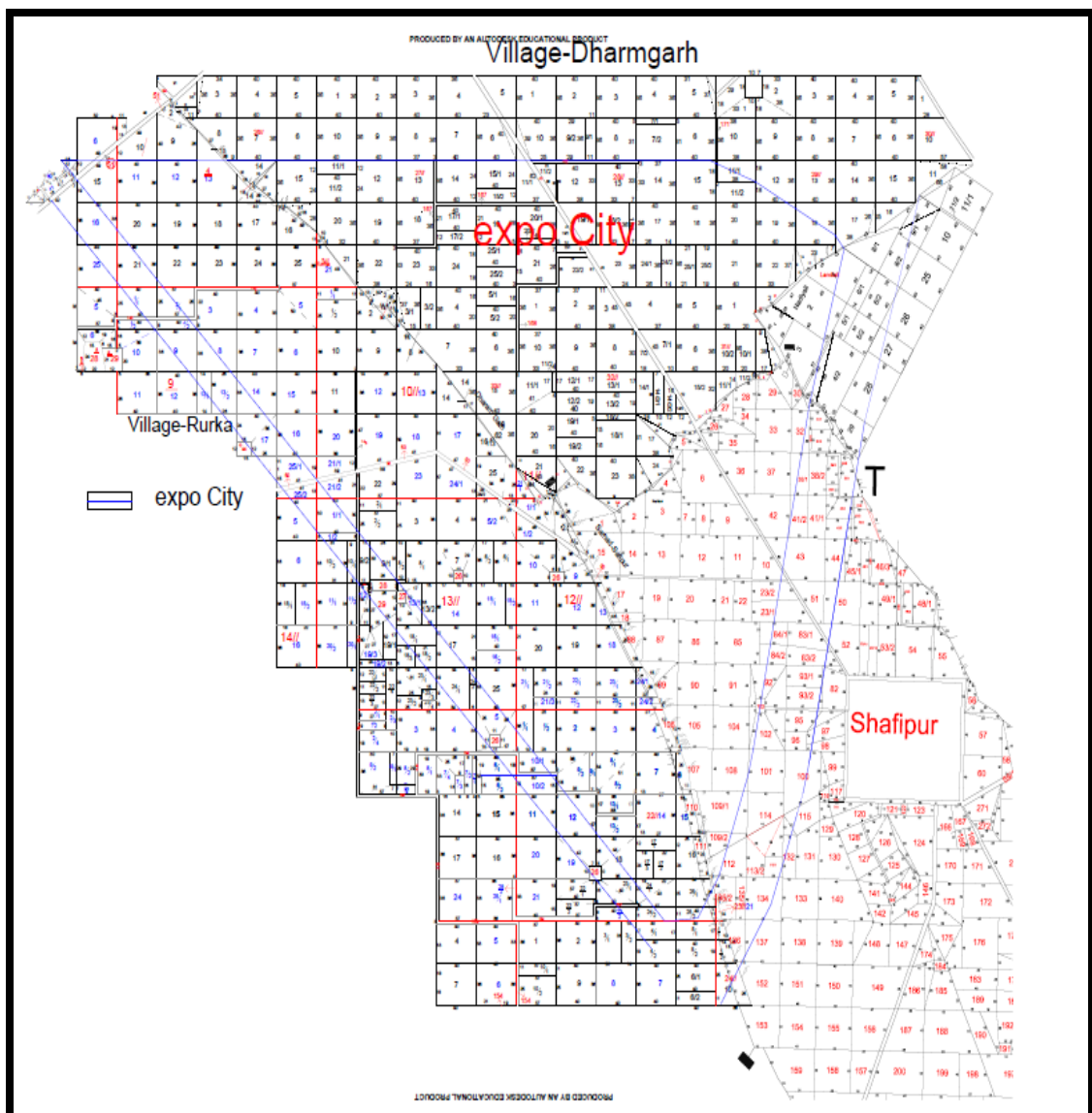
Date	Particulars
20-08-2019	Submission of TOR
15-08-2019	Selection of SIA Team for carrying out a SIA study
22-08-2019	Training of SIA Team at State Social Impact Assessment Authority, Punjabi University, Patiala
28-08-2019 onwards	Field Survey
13-11-2019	Submission of Draft SIA report and SIMP
10-12-2019	Public Hearing

LAND ASSESSMENT

I. Information Regarding Acquisition of Proposed Land and Project Specific Area

Land acquisition for the proposed Expo City project is being carried out as per provisions of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013. Land of villages Rurka, Dharmgarh, Ladayali, Shafipur in S.A.S. Nagar district was finalized by the appropriate government for the Development of Expo City as per approved Master Plan of S.A.S Nagar. Land which is proposed to be acquired is shown in figure 4.1.

Figure 4.1: Map of proposed Land Acquisition

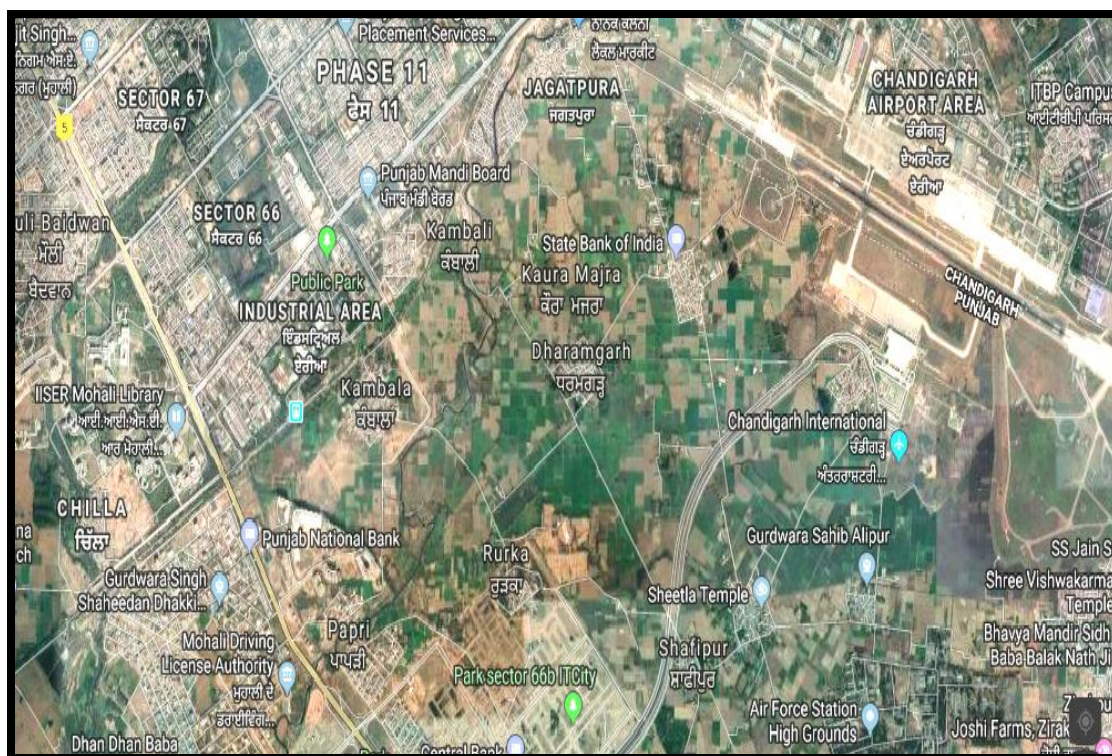


Source: GMADA.

II. Project Specific Area

The proposed area is in the S.A.S Nagar district of Punjab and it is 5 Km from Chandigarh International Airport. The land of four villages has been proposed for acquisition namely Rurka, Dharmgarh, Ladayali and Shafipur. Population of village Rurka is 1062, of which 561 are males and 501 are females as per Population Census 2011. Total area of the village is 165 hectares and there are 219 households in the village. Population of village Dharmgarh is 738, of which 381 are males and 357 are females, total area of the village is 193 hectares and there are 136 households. Population of village Shafipur is 507, of which 245 are males and 262 are females, total area is 83 hectares and there are 93 households. Population of village Ladayali is 932, of which 492 are males and 440 are females as per Population Census 2011. Total area of the village is 148 hectares and there are 158 households in the village. The view of the area is shown in Figure 4.2.

Figure 4.2: View of the Project Specific Area



Source: Google Maps.

III. Total Land Requirement

The project is proposed to be developed on the land just near to Chandigarh Airport. Total required land for this project is 183.50 acres. These 183.50 acres of land are presently being used for agriculture, residential and commercial purposes.

IV. Quantity of Land Proposed to be Acquired

Total 183.50 acres of land is proposed to be acquired in villages Rurka, Dharmgarh, Ladayali and Shafipur. The ownership of this proposed land is given in table 4.1.

Table 4.1: Details of Land Proposed to be Acquired

Sr. No.	District Name	Tehsil	Village Name	Hadbast No.	Khasra No.	Area to be acquired		
						Kanal	Marla	
1	SAS Nagar	Mohali	Rurka	263	3//20	0	-	7
2					21	5	-	0
3					4//11	8	-	0
4					12	8	-	0
5					13 min	7	-	12
6					14	2	-	11
7					16	5	-	11
8					17	8	-	0

Sr. No.	District Name	Tehsil	Village Name	Hadbast No.	Khasra No.	Area to be acquired		
						Kanal	Marla	
9					18	8	-	0
10					19	8	-	0
11					20 min	7	-	12
12					21 min	2	-	8
13					22 min	7	-	19
14					23	8	-	0
15					24	8	-	0
16					25	8	-	0
17					5//15 min	5	-	19
18					16 min	1	-	9
19					9//2/1/2/2 min	1	-	16
20					2/2/2	0	-	4
21					3	7	-	7
22					4	7	-	7
23					5	7	-	19
24					6	8	-	0

Sr. No.	District Name	Tehsil	Village Name	Hadbast No.	Khasra No.	Area to be acquired	
						Kanal	Marla
25					7	8	- 0
26					8/2	4	- 6
27					14/1/2	5	- 2
28					14/2/2	0	- 6
29					15/1/1	4	- 0
30					15/1/2	0	- 1
31					15/2/1	3	- 3
32					15/2/2	0	- 17
33					16/1/2	6	- 1
34					17/2	0	- 5
35					25/1/2	0	- 15
36					10//1/1	2	- 9
37					1/2	5	- 11
38					2	4	- 18
39					8	5	- 16
40					9/1	2	- 12

Sr. No.	District Name	Tehsil	Village Name	Hadbast No.	Khasra No.	Area to be acquired		
						Kanal		Marla
41					9/2	5	-	8
42					10	8	-	0
43					11/1	6	-	15
44					11/2	0	-	17
45					11/3	0	-	0
46					12	8	-	0
47					13	8	-	0
48					14	4	-	16
49					16	3	-	0
50					17	9	-	11
51					18	7	-	16
52					19	9	-	11
53					20/1	0	-	4
54					20/2	7	-	8
55					21/1/1	3	-	5
56					21/1/2	0	-	1

Sr. No.	District Name	Tehsil	Village Name	Hadbast No.	Khasra No.	Area to be acquired	
						Kanal	Marla
57					21/2/2	3	0
58					22	5	- 5
59					23	7	- 7
60					24/1	5	- 11
61					24/2	0	- 15
62					25	6	- 7
63					11//21/1	1	- 7
64					21/2	0	- 3
65					12//1/1	3	- 15
66					1/2	2	- 16
67					2	2	- 19
68					9	4	- 10
69					10	7	- 14
70					11	8	- 0
71					12	8	- 0
72					13	3	- 2

Sr. No.	District Name	Tehsil	Village Name	Hadbast No.	Khasra No.	Area to be acquired		
						Kanal		Marla
73					18	7	-	4
74					19	8	-	0
75					20	8	-	0
76					21/1	3	-	8
77					21/2	3	-	4
78					21/3	1	-	8
79					22/1	5	-	11
80					22/2	2	-	9
81					23/1	5	-	11
82					23/2	2	-	9
83					24/1	2	-	3
84					24/2	1	-	10
85					26	0	-	14
86					13//1/1/2	1	-	10
87					2/1	2	-	5
88					2/2/2/2	4	-	19

Sr. No.	District Name	Tehsil	Village Name	Hadbast No.	Khasra No.	Area to be acquired	
						Kanal	Marla
89					3	8	- 0
90					4	8	- 0
91					5/1	0	- 5
92					5/2	7	- 7
93					6/1	4	- 12
94					6/2	3	- 8
95					7	7	- 8
96					8/1	6	- 0
97					8/2/1	1	- 17
98					9/1/1/1	2	- 8
99					13/1/1/2	1	- 2
100					13/2/2/2	2	- 6
101					14	8	- 0
102					15/1	6	- 0
103					15/2	2	- 0
104					16/1	4	- 13

Sr. No.	District Name	Tehsil	Village Name	Hadbast No.	Khasra No.	Area to be acquired		
						Kanal	Marla	
105					16/2	3	-	7
106					17/2/1/1	4	-	12
107					24/2/2/1/2	0	-	2
108					25/1/2/2	2	-	13
109					25/2/2	2	-	19
110					26	0	-	11
111					21//5/2/1/2	0	-	7
112					22//1/1/1/2	2	-	0
113					1/2/1/2	4	-	6
114					1/2/2/2	0	-	4
115					2	8	-	0
116					3	8	-	0
117					4	7	-	4
118					6	2	-	2
119					7	8	-	0
120					8/1	0	-	2

Sr. No.	District Name	Tehsil	Village Name	Hadbast No.	Khasra No.	Area to be acquired	
						Kanal	Marla
121					8/2	7	- 17
122					9/1/1	0	- 8
123					9/1/2	0	19
124					9/2/1	5	- 12
125					10/1/1/2	0	- 17
126					12/1/2/2	1	- 9
127					12/2/2	0	- 5
128					13/1	3	- 8
129					13/2/1	3	- 11
130					14/1	2	- 12
131					14/2	5	- 8
132					15	4	- 2
133					16	5	- 18
134					17/1/1	1	- 16
135					17/1/2	0	- 17
136					17/2	2	- 19

Sr. No.	District Name	Tehsil	Village Name	Hadbast No.	Khasra No.	Area to be acquired	
						Kanal	Marla
137					17/3/1	0	- 13
138					17/3/2/1	1	- 14
139					18/1/1	2	- 15
140					24/1/1/2/2	0	- 5
141					24/1/2/1/1/2	0	- 8
142					25/1/1/1	0	- 14
143					25/1/2/2	1	- 18
144					50 min	7	- 5
145					143 min	1	- 19
146					153	0	- 1
147					154 min	2	- 4
148					Total	606	- 0
149			Dharamgarh	227	26//14	5	- 10
150					15	8	- 0
151					16	2	- 10
152					27//11/1	2	- 13

Sr. No.	District Name	Tehsil	Village Name	Hadbast No.	Khasra No.	Area to be acquired		
						Kanal		Marla
153					11/2	5	-	7
154					12	8	-	0
155					13	7	-	8
156					14	8	-	0
157					15/1	5	-	7
158					15/2	2	-	13
159					16	7	-	7
160					17/1	4	-	13
161					17/2	2	-	13
162					18	7	-	8
163					19	8	-	0
164					20	7	-	13
165					21	2	-	19
166					22	8	-	0
167					23	7	-	7
168					24/1	2	-	0

Sr. No.	District Name	Tehsil	Village Name	Hadbast No.	Khasra No.	Area to be acquired		
						Kanal	Marla	
169					24/2	6	-	0
170					25/1	4	-	0
171					25/2	4	-	0
172					28//11/1 min	4	-	15
173					11/2	1	-	15
174					12	7	-	7
175					13	7	-	7
176					14	7	-	19
177					15	8	-	0
178					16	8	-	0
179					17	8	-	0
180					18/1	1	-	8
181					18/2	6	-	12
182					19/1	4	-	18
183					19/2	1	-	12
184					20/1	6	-	4

Sr. No.	District Name	Tehsil	Village Name	Hadbast No.	Khasra No.	Area to be acquired		
						Kanal		Marla
185					20/2	1	-	2
186					21	7	-	7
187					22/1	1	-	1
188					22/2	5	-	11
189					23	7	-	10
190					24/1	5	-	4
191					24/2	2	-	16
192					25/1	4	-	4
193					25/2	3	-	16
194					29//11/1	3	-	16
195					11/2	4	-	0
196					12	8	-	0
197					13	8	-	0
198					14/1	4	-	4
199					17 /2	5	-	13
200					18	8	-	0

Sr. No.	District Name	Tehsil	Village Name	Hadbast No.	Khasra No.	Area to be acquired		
						Kanal		Marla
201					19/1/1	4	-	4
202					19/1/2	1	-	16
203					19/2	2	-	0
204					20	8	-	0
205					21	8	-	0
206					22	7	-	18
207					23	3	-	16
208					31//1	8	-	4
209					2	2	-	5
210					9	3	-	11
211					10/1	4	-	0
212					10/2	4	-	0
213					11/1	2	-	9
214					11/2	1	-	12
215					32//1	7	-	8
216					2	8	-	0

Sr. No.	District Name	Tehsil	Village Name	Hadbast No.	Khasra No.	Area to be acquired	
						Kanal	Marla
217					3	4	- 18
218					4	10	- 2
219					5	8	- 0
220					6	8	- 0
221					7/1	4	- 14
222					7/2	2	- 9
223					8	8	- 0
224					9	8	- 0
225					10	7	- 8
226					11/1	7	- 12
227					11/2	0	- 8
228					12/1	3	- 16
229					12/2	4	- 4
230					13/1	3	- 16
231					13/2	4	- 4
232					14/1	3	- 12

Sr. No.	District Name	Tehsil	Village Name	Hadbast No.	Khasra No.	Area to be acquired		
						Kanal		Marla
233					14/2/1	2	-	2
234					14/2/2	1	-	9
235					14/3	0	-	11
236					15	8	-	0
237					17	9	-	4
238					18/1	6	-	18
239					18/2	1	-	2
240					19/1	4	-	9
241					19/2	3	-	11
242					20	8	-	0
243					21	6	-	14
244					22	6	-	11
245					23	8	-	0
246					24	5	-	5
247					33//2	3	-	3
248					3/1	4	-	12

Sr. No.	District Name	Tehsil	Village Name	Hadbast No.	Khasra No.	Area to be acquired		
						Kanal		Marla
249					3/2	3	-	4
250					4	8	-	0
251					5/1	3	-	11
252					5/2	4	-	9
253					6/1	4	-	2.22
254					6/2	3	-	18
255					7/1	7	-	19
256					7/2	2	-	9
257					14	3	-	6
258					15	8	-	0
259					16	5	-	4
260					34//1	0	-	1
261					3	1	-	6
262					42 min	6	-	8
263					169	1	-	16
264					167	3	-	17

Sr. No.	District Name	Tehsil	Village Name	Hadbast No.	Khasra No.	Area to be acquired		
						Kanal	-	Marla
265					168	2	-	16
266					171 min	0	-	4
267					Total	597	-	16.22

Sl. No.	District Name	Tehsil	Village Name	Hadbast No.	Khasra No.	Area to be acquired		
						Bigha	-	Biswa
1	SAS Nagar	Mohali	Ladiyali	229	1	1	-	17
2					2/2	4	-	7
3					3/1	3	-	18
4					4/1/1	0	-	1
5					4/2/2	0	-	15
6					7/2	1	-	3
7					Total	12	-	1
8			Safipur	228	1	5	-	8
9					2	2	-	2

Sl. No.	District Name	Tehsil	Village Name	Hadbast No.	Khasra No.	Area to be acquired		
						Bigha	-	Biswa
10					3	4	-	0
11					4	2	-	1
12					5	1	-	7
13					6	5	-	16
14					7	1	-	4
15					8	1	-	4
16					9	3	-	8
17					10	2	-	8
18					11	3	-	4
19					12	4	-	16
20					13	4	-	0
21					14	2	-	12
22					15	4	-	12
23					16	1	-	15
24					17	3	-	19
25					18	0	-	16

Sl. No.	District Name	Tehsil	Village Name	Hadbast No.	Khasra No.	Area to be acquired		
						Bigha	-	Biswa
26					19	2	-	13
27					20	4	-	19
28					21	1	-	18
29					22	1	-	18
30					23/1/ 2	1	-	7
31					23/2/ 2	1	-	13
32					24 min	1	-	4
33					25	0	-	12
34					26	0	-	12
35					27	1	-	2
36					28	1	-	10
37					29/1	2	-	6
38					29/2	1	-	8
39					30/1	1	-	0

Sl. No.	District Name	Tehsil	Village Name	Hadbast No.	Khasra No.	Area to be acquired		
						Bigha	-	Biswa
40					32/2	1	-	6
41					33	4	-	0
42					34	2	-	0
43					35	1	-	12
44					36	3	-	7
45					37	4	-	0
46					38/1/ 1	0	-	19
47					41/2/ 2	0	-	10
48					42	4	-	6
49					43/1/ 2	1	-	10
50					84/1/ 2	1	-	2
51					84/2/ 2	0	-	16
52					85	5	-	0

Sl. No.	District Name	Tehsil	Village Name	Hadbast No.	Khasra No.	Area to be acquired		
						Bigha	-	Biswa
53					86	4	-	2
54					87	4	-	0
55					88	2	-	1
56					89	3	-	18
57					90	3	-	18
58					91	4	-	0
59					92/1	1	-	19
60					102/2	1	-	6
61					103/2	0	-	7
62					104	4	-	0
63					105	4	-	0
64					106	1	-	17
65					107/1	2	-	5
66					107/2	1	-	17
67					108/1	3	-	19
68					109/1	5	-	0

Sl. No.	District Name	Tehsil	Village Name	Hadbast No.	Khasra No.	Area to be acquired		
						Bigha	-	Biswa
69					109/2 /2	0	-	8
70					110	1	-	11
71					111	1	-	1
72					112/1	1	-	7
Total						161	-	18

S.NO.	Village name	Area
1	Rurka	K-M 606-0 Acre 75.7500
2	Dharamgarh	K-M 597-16.22 Acre 74.7264
3	Ladiyali	B-B 12-1 Acre 2.5104
4	Safipur	B-B 161-18 Acre 33.7292
Total		186.7160

Source: Land Acquisition Collector, GMADA

V. Land Use Pattern

General land use pattern of the state indicated that the project area has mixed land use largely dominated by agriculture. The economy of the project area is predominantly based on subsistence agriculture with wheat, rice as the main crops. Some proportion of the proposed land is being used for residential purpose.

VI. Type of Land

Following section presents the type of land required for the proposed acquisition. (Table 4.2)

Table 4.2: Project Area: Loss of Land

Village	Land(area in acre)	Structures(In proposed Land)				Irrigation Coverage	Trees
	Private and Government (approx.)	Residential	Commercial	Other	Tubewells		
Rurka	75.750	-	1 Brick Kiln, Small Cattle Shed	Ancestral worship place			
Dharmgarh	74.726	1 Farm House	-		20 tube wells (approx)	On entire agricultural land	2 orchards
Shafipur	2.510	-	-				
Ladayali	33.729	-	-				

Table 4.2 shows that 183.50 acres of land is being proposed to be acquired at villages Rurka, Dharmgarh, Ladayali and Shafipur. There are around 20 tube wells (approx) in the land. The entire agricultural land which is proposed to acquire is irrigated. Majority of the land is being owned by private owners. There are two orchards in village Rurka and around 75 trees falls on the land proposed for acquisition. An Ancestral worship place of a family also falls on proposed land.

VII. Classification of Land

The land of proposed area is basically agricultural land and irrigation is from tube wells. In Punjab mainly there is mono cropping pattern which is rice in summers and wheat in winters. Similarly in these villages mainly two crops are being cultivated in the fields.

Table 4.3: Classification of Area

Village/ District	Area as per village record (Hectare)	Area under forests (Hectare)	Net Sown Area (Hectare)	Gross Sown Area (Hectare)
Rurka	163	0	129	251
Dharmgarh	310	45	219	427
Ladayali	146	0	145	242
Shafipur	82	0	80	160

Source: esopb.gov.in/District Reports.

VIII. Cropping Pattern

Cropping pattern in project specific land and area is of mono type similar to the State. Major crops yielded are Rice and Wheat.

Table 4.4: Cropping Pattern of the Project Specific Area

Block/ Village	Total Area (Hectares)	Wheat	Paddy	Cotton	Sugar- cane	Maize	Other Cereals
Rurka	163	109	107	0	0	1	2
Dharmgarh	310	249	107	0	2	19	0
Ladayali	146	111	101	0	0	1	0
Shafipur	82	75	39	0	3	5	0

Source: esopb.gov.in/District Reports.

IX. Irrigation

The irrigation is dependent on ground water mainly from electrically operated tube wells. Ground water level at proposed site is about 80 feet.

X. Land Prices

Assessing the land prices is a part of SIA study. Collector rate of the land at villages Rurka, Dharmgarh, Ladayali and Shafipur is shown in table 4.5.

Table 4.5: Rate of the land at Project Site for the Year 2017-18

Sr. No.	Village	Type of Land	Present Collector Rate	Unit
1.	Rurka	Agriculture	72,00,000	Acre
		Residential	81,000	Marla
2.	Dharmgarh	Agriculture	52,20,000	Acre
		Residential	67,500	Marla
3.	Ladayali	Agriculture	52,20,000	Acre
		Residential	67,500	Marla
4.	Shafipur	Agriculture	52,20,000	Acre
		Residential	67,500	Marla

Source: <https://sasnagar.nic.in/document-category/collector-rates-of-property/>

SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL PROFILE (AFFECTED AREA)

I. General

This chapter highlights the socio-economic profile of the project area and the project affected persons. This chapter specifically analyzes the impacts on land and other immovable assets based on detailed Measurement Survey. Based on the impact on land and structures, Census Survey was carried out; and the results of the survey established socio-economic status of PAFs. The survey has indicated the nature and characteristics of project specific area, PAFs, PAFs and it helps to mitigate negative impacts of the proposed project.

II. The Project Area

The proposed area is in the S.A.S Nagar district of Punjab and it is 5 Km from Chandigarh International Airport. The land of four villages has been proposed for acquisition namely Rurka, Dharmgarh, Ladayali and Shafipur.

Table 5.1: Demographics of the Project Specific Area

State/District/Village	Population	Male	Female
Punjab	27,743,338	14,639,465	13,103,873
S.A.S Nagar	9,94,628	5,29,253	4,65,375
Rurka	1062	561	501
Dharamgarh	738	381	357
Ladayali	932	492	440
Shafipur	507	245	262

Source: CCSR, Punjabi University, Patiala.

Population of village Rurka is 1062, of which 561 are males and 501 are females as per Population Census 2011. Total area of the village is 165 hectares and there are 219 households in the village. Population of village Dharmgarh is 738, of which 381 are males and 357 are females, total area of the village is 193 hectares and there are 136 households. Population of village Shafipur is 507, of which 245 are males and 262 are females, total area is 83 hectares and there are 93 households. Population of village Ladayali is 932, of which 492 are males and 440 are females as per Population Census 2011. Total area of the village is 148 hectares and there are 158 households in the village.

Socio -Economic Characteristics of the Project Area

Most of the people in the project area are dependent on agricultural activities, private businesses and jobs. The table below indicates that the project area depicts average performance on important development indices such as work participation rate and literacy rate. (Table 5.2)

Table 5.2: Social and Economic Indicators of the Project Area

State/ District/ Block/ Village	Economic		Social & Demographic			
	Total Workers(%)	Non Workers(%)	Literacy(%)			SC (%)
			Total	Male	Female	
Punjab	35.67	64.33	75.84	80.44	70.73	31.94
S.A.S Nagar	35.79	64.21	74.05	77.46	70.17	21.73
Rurka	28.25	71.75	70.71	76.11	64.67	53.36
Dharmgarh	39.43	60.57	76.82	79.79	73.67	4.74
Shafipur	38.66	61.34	69.62	75.91	63.74	44.38
Ladayali	33.79	66.21	79.61	84.15	74.54	18.67

Source: 1.Reports of ESO Punjab Management Information System – Village Directories

2.Punjab at a Glance, District – Wise, Govt. of Punjab, India

3. CCSR Punjabi University Patiala.

The above table shows that total SC population of the state is 31.94 percent which is higher than the district SC population. The percentage of SC population in S.A.S Nagar is 21.73. The average literacy rate of proposed area is 74.19 % which is lower than the state and higher than district where literacy rate is 75.84 and 74.05 percent respectively. The literacy rate is 70.71% in Rurka, 69.62% in Shafipur, 79.61% in Ladayali and 76.82% in Dharmgarh. Male literacy stands at 68.96 % while female literacy rate is 56.83%. Total literacy rate of villages is 63.02% compared to 75.84 % of Punjab. The work participation is 28.25% on Rurka, 39.43% in Dharmgarh, 38.66% in Shafipur and 33.79% in Ladayali. Schedule Caste population is 53.36% in Rurka, 44.38% in Shafipur, 18.67% in Ladayali and 4.74% in Dharmgarh.

III. Socio-Economic details of Stakeholders

This section deals with the social and economic details of project affected persons and project affected families. During survey around 70 families have been identified as direct or indirect stakeholders. Total 205 respondents have been consulted during census survey stage using interview schedule method. The social and economic parameters of the project affected people are following:

Age

To know about the age of stakeholders gives the SIA study a good idea about area and its people because if the number of older people is high in specific area then there can be different problems and attitudes of that respective area. If the number of younger people is high then social problems, attitudes can be different like unemployment and drug addiction. So the understanding of the age pattern is very important and age data of all the respondents is given below in table 5.3. Below table shows that majority of the stakeholders in this study are from the age limit of 41-60. They contribute 40 % of the total. 38.05 % stakeholders are from the age limit of 21-40. 14.63 % stakeholders are from the age limit of 61 and above.

Table 5.3: Age of the Respondents

Age (Years)	Number	Percentage
1-20	15	7.32
21-40	78	38.05
41-60	82	40.00
61 and above	30	14.63
Total	205	100

Sex

In the following table, it is shown that female respondents in this study are 53. They contribute 25.85 % of the total. 74.15% respondents are males with the number of 152. It is mentioned that the majority of these female respondents are not the owners of the land but they are included in the study to understand the impacts of this project on them as well.

Table 5.4: Sex of the Respondents

Sex	Number	Percentage
Female	53	25.85
Male	152	74.15
Transgender	0	0
Total	205	100

Social Category

In India we are stratified into different groups at economic and social level. It is a feature of Indian society that people are socially stratified which means they are ranked up and down according to their social category mainly by their respective castes. 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 5.5.

Table 5.5: Social Category of the Respondents

Social Category	Number	Percentage
General	138	67.32
S.C.	66	32.19
B.C.	1	0.49
O.B.C	0	0
Total	205	100

Above mentioned table shows that majority of the respondents in this study are from General social category. They contribute 67.32 of the total. 32.19% respondents are from the Schedule Caste category. According to Punjab Government there are no S.T. in the state.

Religion

It is shown that the majority of the respondents in this study are from Sikh religion. They contribute 92.62% of the total. 7.32% % respondents are from the Hindu religion.

Table 5.6: Religion of the Respondents

Religion	Number	Percentage
Hindu	15	7.32
Sikh	190	92.62
Muslim	0	0
Other	0	0
Total	205	100

Household Income

A majority of the project affected families lie in the income range above one lac annually. They contribute 67.14% of the total. 11.43% families' income is between 80,000 and one lac. 7.14% have the income of 60,000 to 80,000 annually. This shows that around 90% respondent's income is above 60,000 annually as declared by the respondents.

Table 5.7: Household Income level of the affected families

Income Level (annual)	Families	Percentage
less than 20,000	2	2.86
20,000 to 40,000	2	2.86
40,000 to 60,000	6	8.57
60,000 to 80,000	5	7.14
80,000 to 1 Lac	8	11.43
1 Lac and Above	47	67.14
Total	70	100

Education Level

The following table shows the education level of the respondents. 31.22% respondents have studied up to matriculation, 18.05% up to senior secondary, 11.22% are graduates and 5.85% are post graduates. There are 44 respondents out of 144 who are illiterates.

Table 5.8: Education level of the Respondents

Education level	Respondents	Percentage
Illiterate	44	21.46
Up to Primary	25	12.19
Matriculation	64	31.22
Senior Secondary	37	18.05
Graduation	23	11.22
Post Graduation	12	5.85
Total	205	100

Occupation

In table 5.9, it is shown that the occupation of 43.90% respondents is agriculture. 12.20% respondents are involved in private jobs. There are 16 respondents who work as labours in brick kiln. Some respondents do business and Govt. Jobs.

Table 5.9: Occupation of the Respondents

Occupation	Respondents	Percentage
Agriculture	90	43.90
Business	7	3.41
Private Job	25	12.20
Government Job	19	9.27
Home Maker	40	19.51
Not mentioned	8	3.90
Labour	16	7.80
Total	205	100

IV. Quality of Living Environment

The proposed site is located 5 kms from the city head quarters. This proximity to the city has a visible impact on the living environment of the village. There is a mixture of city and village life in this area. A portion of agriculture land of this area has been transformed into residential colonies. As a result, apart from local village people, a large of migrant families has shifted to this site. These villages have Patriarchal pattern of kinship. There were visible signs of mixed economy.

V. Female Participation

It is also pertinent to ensure female participation in the process of Social Impact Assessment. All the development projects have an equal or even greater impact in certain instances on women. Hence, their opinion on the impacts of these projects and the planning of their management is essential. In the light of this, the women from project affected villages were also consulted in the process. These included female members from the families whose land is proposed to be acquired as well as women from the village in general. Separate group discussions were held with women to highlight their views and opinion. They were informed about the project and their suggestions were sought on it. All of them welcomed the initiative by the government. Their main concern was management of the compensation money. They also demanded jobs for village youth, as they believe jobs were the only way to keep today's youth away from the evil of drugs.

SOCIAL IMPACTS

I.Process of identifying Social Impacts

The SIA team has collected and analysed a range of quantitative and qualitative data, has undertaken site visits, used non-participatory observation method, interview method and conducted focused group discussions in identifying the social impacts. A detailed assessment based on a thorough analysis of all the relevant land records and data, field verification, review of similar projects and comparison with them has been conducted by the SIA team. A framework of identifying social impacts is mentioned below:

- **People's way of life:** that is, how they live, work, play, and interact with one another on a day-to-day basis.
- **Culture:** that is, their shared beliefs, customs, values, and language or dialect.
- **Community:** its cohesion, stability, character, services, and facilities.
- **Political systems:** the extent to which people are able to participate in decisions that affect their lives, the level of democratisation that is taking place, and the resources provided for this purpose.
- **Environment:** the quality of the air and water that people use; the availability and quality of the food that they eat; the level of hazard or risk, dust, and noise in which they are exposed to; the adequacy of sanitation, their physical safety, and their access to and control over resources.
- **Health and well-being:** where 'health' is understood in a manner similar to the World Health Organisation definition: "a state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being, not merely the absence of disease or infirmity".

- ***Personal and property rights:*** particularly whether people are economically affected, or experience personal disadvantage, which may include a violation of their civil liberties.
- ***Fears and aspirations:*** their perceptions about their safety, their fears about the future of their community, and their aspirations for their future and the 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.
- ***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.
- ***Possible alternative:*** the site for the project and its feasibility was analyzed 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 183.50 acres has been proposed to be acquired. This land will be acquired according to provisions of Land Acquisition Act 2013 for the development of Expo City Project. 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 village Panchayats or Government land can be used in project.

II. Findings of Impacts

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. The important issues raised during these consultations are presented in Table 6.1.

Table 6.1: Important Issues of Consultation

Issues Identified	Solutions
Provision of job in lieu of compensation as per new RFCTLARR Act 2013,	For R&R consideration
Loss of Structures (Farm House, Cattle Shed, Brickyard)	Fair compensation according to LARR Act 2013
Loss of source of livelihood because of loss of fertile agricultural land	Fair compensation according to LARR Act 2013
Loss of trees (Orchard falls in proposed land)	Fair compensation according to LARR Act 2013 and plantation of new trees
Compensation for common land	Measures should be taken by acquiring body
Property related issues	Measures should be taken by acquiring body
Not useful remaining land	Measures should be taken by acquiring body. If possible small proportion of land that will be left behind should be acquired
Stakeholders asked for 100 percent Compensation not Land pooling	Measures should be taken by acquiring body
Community needs post acquisition/post compensation phase	Social and financial counseling etc.
Development of the village	Measures should be taken by acquiring body

❖ The Solutions to these issues have been discussed in detail in Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP)

III. Details of Impacts During Different Phases

Various impacts have been identified which will be experienced during the different phases of the project. Mitigation measures to negative impacts will be recommended in Social Impact management Plan (SIMP).

Table 6.2: Showing Impacts during different phases of the project

Pre Construction	During Construction	Post Construction
Acquisition of land	Dust Pollution	Job opportunities
Deforestation	Noise Pollution	Housing Area at Strategic Location
Property issues	Job opportunities	Sustainable Living

IV. Post Acquisition Impacts anticipated by Stakeholders

Table 6.3.: Anticipated Impacts

Impact	Positive	Negative	No Impacts
Level of Income	✓		
Level of Livelihood	✓		
Disruption in local economic activities			✓
Obstruction in family collaboration			✓
Impoverishment Risks			✓

Impact	Positive	Negative	No Impacts
Women's Standard of living	✓		
Natural Resources (Soil, air, water, forests)			✓
Common property			✓
Health			✓
Education			✓
Transformation of local political structures			✓
Demographic changes		✓	
Stress of dislocation		✓	
Violence against Women			✓

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 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.

V. Indicative list of Social Impacts

After consultation with stakeholders, field visits and desk review, nature of impacts on different parameters have been identified. (Table 6.4)

Table 6.4: Showing Indicative list of Social Impacts

Impact	Nature of Impact	Reasons
Land	Negative	Loss of agricultural land
Livelihood and Income	Positive	Increased opportunities for jobs and commercial activities
Physical resources	N.A.	
Private assets	Negative	Loss of land and structures
Public services and utilities	N.A.	
Health	Positive	Trees to be planted
Culture and Social cohesion	N.A.	
Gender based impacts	N.A.	

COST AND BENEFIT ANALYSIS

An assessment has been carried out to analyze public purpose, alternatives, minimum land requirements, nature and intensity of social impacts, mitigation measures and the overall cost of project vis-à-vis the benefits of the project. The following section discusses about assessment of public purpose, alternatives, social impacts and social costs of this project.

I. Assessment of Public Purpose

One of the key objectives of the Social Impact Assessment is to examine whether the proposed project serves as a public purpose project. The proposed land acquisition for Development of Expo City project as per approved Master Plan of S.A.S Nagar is required for the following reasons:

- 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 housing in the city. With predictions of further rise in this demand, the residents of Mohali are bound to face serious problems in terms of congestion and lack of housing land.
- Inward Migration that leading to scarcity of resources especially land forcing the city to expand.

Above all, it falls under the list of projects classified in section 2 (I)(e) i.e. project for planned development, according to the RFTCLARR Act, 2013.

II. Key Benefits of the Project

The project will entail a multitude of benefits for the people of the S.A.S Nagar. The project will have following benefits:

- Maximum Livability Potential.
- All services under a single roof.
- Sustainable Living.
- Enhanced Security.
- Better Return of Investment.
- Enhanced asset life.

III. 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 this proposed is most suitable option and it is part of Master Plan of S.A.S Nagar approved by Government of Punjab. The inputs for this selection have been provided by the requiring body and they have been verified by the SIA team during Transect Walk and field visits during the study.

IV. Benefits from the Project

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 Expo City project. 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:

Positive and negative aspects of the project have been discussed in detail in the following table no: 7.1

Table 7.1: Comparative Analysis of Positive and Negative Impacts

S. No.	Positive Impact	Negative Impacts	Remarks
1.	Maximum Livability Potential	Loss of agricultural land	After careful examination of various parameters of cost and benefit (positive and negative impacts), it is found that the proposed land acquisition and construction would benefit the local community at large.
2.	All services under a single roof	Loss of trees	
3.	Sustainable Living		
4.	Enhanced Security		
5.	Better Return of Investment		
6.	Enhanced asset life		

V. Recommendations on Acquisition

As mentioned above, there are some negative social impacts of this project due to the proposed land acquisition but the proposed project of Expo City will have more positive impacts than negative impacts. 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 Expo City as per approved Master Plan of S.A.S Nagar should go through.

VI. 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 LARR Act 2013.

SOCIAL IMPACT MANAGEMENT PLAN

I. Approach to Mitigation

This Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP) has been prepared to mitigate negative social impacts of land acquisition for construction Development of Expo City as per approved Master Plan of S.A.S Nagar at villages Rurka, Dharmgarh, Shafipur and Ladayali 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 stage. A description of the various management measures suggested during different stages of the project is provided in following section.

II. Major Findings of SIA Study

- Census Survey has estimated about 70 project affected families and about 205 project affected persons. The actual impacts in terms of displacement are there as a Farm house and a cattle shed on the land which is proposed to be acquired and loss of livelihood is very less.
- The project will not displace any permanent residential structures.
- Majority of stakeholders are willing to give their land and houses provided they get fair compensation and R&R package.

This Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP) is prepared to mitigate negative social impacts of the acquisition of 183.50 acres land of Rurka, Dharmgarh, Shafipur and ladayali 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 second schedule of LARR, 2013.

Table 8.1: Analysis of Social Impact of Land Acquisition

Sr. No.	Type of Impact	Mitigation measures
1.	Loss of fertile agricultural land	Compensation as per provision of LARR Act 2013
2.	Loss of structures	R&R as per provision of LARR Act 2013
3.	Loss of trees	Lump- Sum compensation
4.	Issues of Compensation Money	Measures should be taken by acquiring body with consultation of stakeholders

III. Measures to Avoid, Mitigate and Compensate Impacts.

• Social Measures

1. 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.
2. During the operational and other stages of this project the preference should be given to the village labour.
3. 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.
4. The youth of village should be provided technical education and required training for enhancing their employability and competence.
5. Efforts should be made for the upliftment of women and marginal sections like SC and BC categories by ensuring their participation in decision making and enhancing their traditional skills and by developing new skills.

• Economic Measures

1. Compensation should be given in fixed time frame to Project Affected People.
2. Project Affected People should be given technical and financial counseling for the productive usage and safe investment of compensation money.
3. The compensation for the damage of the crops during the project should be properly paid. (if applicable)
4. The acquiring body should make arrangements to remove, the raw material which will spill over into the surrounding fields during the construction phase.
5. Stakeholders have demanded exemption from Transfer Duty and Stamp Duty when they will buy land for their next generation with the compensation amount.

- **Environmental Measures**

1. The policy related to the compensation of trees should be explained clearly and maximum compensation should be paid.
2. More and more trees should be planted, to reduce the pollution caused by the traffic.
3. Local trees should be preferred for plantation instead of alien decorative trees.

- **Resettlement & Rehabilitation Measures**

1. Transparent and Faired R&R package as per provisions of section 31 and second schedule of LARR Act 2013.
2. Social Impact Assessment study shall be conducted before allotting the resettlement site if stakeholders choose to resettle.
3. The leftover land of stakeholders, which becomes unusable after acquisition of larger portion, shall also be acquired.
4. The affected village shall be developed by project developer.

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 10th December, 2019 at a common place at village Rurka for stakeholders of villages Rurka, Dharmgarh, Shafipur and Ladayali, 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 183 acres by GMADA at villages Rurka, Dharmgarh, Shafipur and Ladayali, S.A.S Nagar. 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 affected families. Various aspects regarding the proposed acquisition were discussed in detail during the public hearing and the affected families were requested to get their views recorded, so that they could be included in the final Social Impact Assessment Report. The entire process was video-graphed as per the provisions of the LARR Act, 2013. The video recording of the proceedings of the public hearing has been included with the report. A detail of the views of the affected families as told by them during the public hearing are as follows:

1. The land owners raised an issue regarding the compensation price. They demanded that since that land from these four villages is being acquired for the same project hence the compensation amount should also be similar for all villages.
2. The land owners from all the villages demanded that the entire compensation amount should be paid in a single installment so that they are able to properly invest the compensation money.

3. Members of the village panchayat and other residents of village Rurka present at the public hearing raised an issue that the present Government school in the village should be upgraded to Senior Secondary level so that the children from the village could complete their higher education in the village school.
4. The land owners of these villages also raised an issue that there was no clarity in terms of extent of land being acquired. Hence they demanded they should be given proper maps of the proposed road.
5. The stakeholders demanded that all the revenue related issues should be resolved by the revenue department before award of compensation.
6. The land owners from all the villages demanded that any remaining portion of their land which is rendered useless after the proposed acquisition should also be acquired along-with.
7. The land owners from all the villages demanded that during the designing and construction phase of the proposed Expo city these villages should also be connected with the sewage and sanitation of Expo city. According to them the absence of drainage system in the villages results in water logging during monsoons, which results in large number of problems for the local residents. During the construction phase the drainage plan should be followed so that any excess water does not get accumulated in these villages.
8. The stakeholders demanded that Letter of Intent (LOI) should be issued at the time of declaration of award.
9. The land owners from all the villages demanded that Tax Deducted at Source (TDS) should not be deducted from the compensation amount.
10. The land owners from all the villages demanded that they should be given an option to choose between compensation and portions of land to be given to the land owners in lieu of their acquired land under Land Pooling system.
11. The land owners from all the villages demanded that the land owners whose land is acquired for the proposed project should be exempted from additional 10% charge i.e. charged for Corner and park facing plots.

12. The land owners from all the villages demanded that transfer fee of property among family members should be waived off.
13. The land owners from all the villages demanded that R&R payment should be given in a fixed time frame.
14. The land owners from all the villages demanded that Equivalent productivity (Chakota) should be given at the rate of Rs 40,000 per year.



Public Hearing



Details of SIA Team Members

Project Coordinator

Name: Dr. Tanwinder Singh Jeji
Qualification: M.A. Ph.D, PG Diploma in Social Impact Assessment
Teaching Experience: 5 years
Research Experience: 10 years
SIA Projects: 7
Projects Coordinated: 4

Co-Coordinator

Name: Mr. Sandeep Singh
Qualification: M.B.A., PG Diploma in Social Impact Assessment, Ph.D Persuing
Research Experience: 5 years
SIA Projects: 9
Training and Workshops: 3

Research Supervisors

1. Name: Mr. Amritpal Singh
Qualification: M.A. LLB, PG Diploma in Social Impact Assessment, PG Diploma in Women and Child Development
Research Experience: 5 years
SIA Projects: 8
Training and Workshops: 3
2. Name: Mr. Pushpinder Singh
Qualification: M.A. Ph.D persuing
Teaching Experience: 2 years
Research Experience: 5 years
SIA Projects: 8
Training and Workshops: 3

Research Investigators

1. Name: Ms. Kirandeep Kaur
Qualification: M.A. Ph.D persuing
Teaching Experience: 3 years
Research Experience: 2 years
Training and Workshops: 2
2. Name: Mr. Gurwinder Singh
Qualification: M.A. B.Ed, PG Diploma in Social Impact Assessment
Research Experience: 2 years
SIA Projects: 5
Training and Workshops: 2

Annexure I



FGDs with Stakeholders





During Interview Schedule





During Interview Schedule





Transect Walk





Transect Walk





Structures in Land proposed for Acquisition





Structures in Land proposed for Acquisition



ਨਾਮ : ਪਿੰਡ : ਫੋਨ ਨੰ.

ਸਟੇਟ ਸੋਸ਼ਲ ਇੰਪੈਕਟ ਅਸੈਸਮੈਂਟ ਅਥਾਰਟੀ

ਮੈਨੇਜਮੈਂਟ ਭਵਨ, ਕਮਰਾ ਨੰਬਰ ਟੀ-8, ਤੀਜੀ ਮੰਜ਼ਿਲ

ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ, ਪਟਿਆਲਾ

ਪ੍ਰੋਜੈਕਟ :

.....
.....

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

ਸਵਾਲ ਸੂਚੀ

ਮਿਤੀ :

ਜਾਇਦਾਦ ਪਹਿਚਾਣ ਨੰ.

ਸਮਾਂ

ਖੋਜ ਨਿਗਰਾਨ ਦਾ ਨਾਂ

ਤਸਵੀਰ

ਗਿਣਤੀਕਾਰ ਦਾ ਨਾਂ

ਸਾਧਾਰਨ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ

1. ਨਾਮ
2. ਜਨਮ ਦੀ ਮਿਤੀ
3. ਲਿੰਗ
4. ਜਾਤ
5. ਧਰਮ
6. ਸਿੱਖਿਆ
7. ਆਮਦਨ
8. ਕਿੱਤਾ
9. ਵਿਆਹ ਵਿਆਹਿਆ/ਅਣ-ਵਿਆਹਿਆ
10. ਸਿਹਤ ਸੇਵਾਵਾਂ ਤੱਕ ਪਹੁੰਚ ਹਾਂ ਨਾਂਹ
(ਜੇਕਰ ਹਾਂ ਤਾਂ ਕਿਲੋਮੀਟਰ)

11. ਕਮਜ਼ੋਰ ਸਮੂਹ

(i) ਔਰਤਾਂ ਦੀ ਗਿਣਤੀ

(ii) ਬੱਚਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਗਿਣਤੀ

(iii) ਬਜ਼ੁਰਗਾਂ ਦੀ ਗਿਣਤੀ

(iv) ਵਿਕਲਾਂਗਾਂ ਦੀ ਗਿਣਤੀ

(v) ਕੀ ਘਰ ਦੀ ਮੁੱਖੀ ਔਰਤ ਹੈ ?

ਹਾਂ

ਨਾਂਹ

12. ਸਾਕੇਦਾਰੀ ਸ਼੍ਰੇਣੀ

(i) ਪਿੱਤਰ ਪੁਰਖੀ

(ii) ਮਾਤਰ ਪੁਰਖੀ

13. ਪਰਿਵਾਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਔਰਤ ਦਾ ਰੋਲ

(i) ਘਰੇਲੂ

(ii) ਨੌਕਰੀਸ਼ੁਦਾ

(iii) ਸਵੈ ਰੁਜ਼ਗਾਰ

14. ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਦੀ ਵਰਤੋਂ

(i) ਕੁੱਲ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ

(ii) ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵਿਤ ਰਕਬਾ

(iii) ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਢਾਚੇ

15. ਮਿੱਟੀ

(i) ਉਪਜਾਊ

(ii) ਗੈਰ ਉਪਜਾਊ

(iii) ਸੇਂਜੂ

(iv) ਗੈਰ ਸੇਂਜੂ

16. ਸਿੰਚਾਈ ਦੇ ਸਾਧਨ

ਟਿਊਬਵੈਲ

ਸੂਆ

ਹੋਰ

17. ਪਾਣੀ

ਪੀਣ ਯੋਗ

ਨਾ ਪੀਣ ਯੋਗ

18. ਦਰੱਖਤ

(i) ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵਿਤ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਰੁੱਖਾਂ ਦੀ ਗਿਣਤੀ

(ii) ਰੁੱਖਾਂ ਦੀ ਕਿਸਮ

ਫਲਦਾਰ

ਗੈਰ ਫਲਦਾਰ

19. ਪਸ਼ੂ ਧਨ

(i) ਪਸ਼ੂਆਂ ਦੀ ਗਿਣਤੀ

20. ਘਰੇਲੂ ਕੰਮ ਦੀ ਵੰਡ

(i) ਰੋਟੀ ਪਾਣੀ

(ii) ਦੁੱਧ ਦਾ ਕੰਮ

(iii) ਖੇਤੀਬਾੜੀ

(iv) ਹੋਰ ਕੰਮ

21. ਪਰਵਾਸ

(i) ਕੀ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਕੰਮ ਲਈ ਪਰਵਾਸ ਰਕਦੇ ਹੋ

ਹਾਂ

ਨਾਂਹ

(ii) ਜੇ ਹਾਂ, ਉਥੇ ਕੀ ਕੰਮ ਕਰਦੇ ਹੋ ?

ਖੇਤੀ ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰੀ

ਵਪਾਰ ਤੇ ਬਿਜਨੈਸ

ਹੋਰ

(iii) ਕੀ ਬਾਹਰੋਂ ਲੋਕ ਪਰਵਾਸ ਲਈ ਪਿੰਡ ਵਿੱਚ ਆਉਂਦੇ ਹਨ ?

ਹਾਂ

ਨਾਂਹ

(iv) ਜੇ ਹਾਂ, ਤਾਂ ਕਿਸ ਕੰਮ ਲਈ ਆਉਂਦੇ ਹਨ

22. ਮੁੱਖ ਤੌਰ ਤੇ ਕਿਹੜੀਆਂ ਆਰਥਿਕ ਗਤੀਵਿਧੀਆਂ ਕੀਤੀਆਂ ਜਾ ਰਹੀਆਂ ਹਨ।

(i) ਖੇਤੀ

(ii) ਸੇਵਾਵਾਂ (ਨੌਕਰੀ)

(iii) ਵਪਾਰ

(iv) ਹੋਰ ਕੰਮ

23. ਖਾਦ ਸੁਰਖਿਆ

ਹਾਂ

ਨਾਂਹ

24. ਕਰਜ਼ੇ ਦੇ ਸਾਧਨ

(i) ਬੈਂਕ

(ii) ਨਿਜੀ ਸ਼ਾਹੂਕਾਰ

(iii) ਸਹਿਕਾਰੀ ਸਭਾਵਾਂ

25. ਤੁਹਾਡੇ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਪਿਛਲੇ ਸਮੇਂ ਦੌਰਾਨ ਕਰਜ਼ਾ ਲਿਆ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ?

ਹਾਂ

ਨਾਂਹ

ਜੇ ਹਾਂ, ਕਿਸ ਕੰਮ ਲਈ ਅਤੇ ਕਿੰਨਾ ?

26. ਮਿਹਨਤਾਨਾ ਦੀ ਦਰ
 200-300 300-400
 400-500 500 ਤੋਂ ਉਪਰ
27. ਕੁਦਰਤੀ ਸਾਧਨਾਂ ਤੱਕ ਪਹੁੰਚ
 ਹਾਂ ਨਾਂਹ
28. ਘਰ
 ਕੱਚਾ ਪੱਕਾ
29. ਜਲ ਸਪਲਾਈ
 ਹਾਂ ਨਾਂਹ
 ਸਰਕਾਰੀ ਟੁੱਟੀ
 ਹਾਂ ਨਾਂਹ
30. ਗੰਦੇ ਪਾਣੀ ਦੀ ਨਿਕਾਸੀ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਬੰਧ
 ਹਾਂ ਨਾਂਹ
31. ਪਿੰਡ ਵਿੱਚ ਹਿੰਸਾ ਤੇ ਜੁਰਮ ਦੀ ਸਥਿਤੀ- ਧੜੇਬੰਦੀ
 (i) ਚੰਗੀ (ii) ਮਾੜੀ
32. ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤੀ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵ
 (i) ਆਮਦਨ ਦਾ ਪੱਧਰ
 ਵਾਧਾ ਘਾਟਾ
 ਕੋਈ ਅਸਰ ਨਹੀਂ
 (ii) ਰਹਿਣ ਸਹਿਣ ਦਾ ਪੱਧਰ
 ਵਾਧਾ ਘਾਟਾ
 ਕੋਈ ਅਸਰ ਨਹੀਂ
 (iii) ਸਥਾਨਕ ਆਰਥਿਕਤਾ ਦਾ ਵਿਘਨ
 ਹਾਂ ਨਾਂਹ
 (iv) ਪਰਿਵਾਰਾਂ ਦੇ ਆਪਸੀ ਮਿਲਵਰਤਨ ਜਾਂ ਲੈਣ ਦੇਣ ਵਿੱਚ ਵਿਘਨ
 ਹਾਂ ਨਾਂਹ
 (v) ਕੰਗਾਲ ਹੋਣ ਦਾ ਖਤਰਾ
 ਹਾਂ ਨਾਂਹ

- (vi) ਔਰਤਾਂ ਦੇ ਰਹਿਣ ਸਹਿਣ ਉਤੇ ਅਸਰ
ਹਾਂ ਨਾਂਹ
- (vii) ਕੁਦਰਤੀ ਸਾਧਨਾਂ ਤੇ ਅਸਰ
ਹਾਂ ਨਾਂਹ
- (viii) ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤੀ ਕਾਰਨ ਸਮੂਹਿਕ ਜਾਇਦਾਦਾਂ ਤੇ ਅਸਰ
ਵਾਧਾ ਘਾਟਾ ਕੋਈ ਅਸਰ ਨਹੀਂ
- (ix) ਸਿਹਤ ਸੇਵਾਵਾਂ ਤੇ ਅਸਰ
ਵਾਧਾ ਘਾਟਾ ਕੋਈ ਅਸਰ ਨਹੀਂ
- (x) ਸਕੂਲ ਅਤੇ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਉਤੇ ਅਸਰ
ਵਾਧਾ ਘਾਟਾ ਕੋਈ ਅਸਰ ਨਹੀਂ
33. ਕੀ ਪ੍ਰੋਜੈਕਟ ਜਾਂ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤੀ ਕਾਰਨ ਸਥਾਨਕ ਸੇਵਾਵਾਂ ਤੇ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵ ਪਵੇਗਾ ?
ਹਾਂ ਨਾਂਹ
34. ਨਿੱਜੀ ਸਾਧਨਾਂ ਤੇ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵ
(i) ਟਿਊਬਵੈਲ (ii) ਕੋਈ ਅਸਥਾਈ ਢਾਂਚਾ
(iii) ਦਰੱਖਤ (iv) ਹੋਰ
35. ਕੀ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤੀ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਹੇਠ ਲਿਖੀਆਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਬਦਲਾਵ ਆਉਣਗੇ।
(i) ਸਥਾਨਕ ਰਾਜਨੀਤਕ ਢਾਂਚੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਬਦਲਾਵ
ਹਾਂ ਨਾਂਹ
(ii) ਜੰਨ ਸੰਖਿਆ ਵਿੱਚ ਬਦਲਾਵ
ਹਾਂ ਨਾਂਹ
(iii) ਉਜੜ ਜਾਣ ਦਾ ਖਤਰਾ
ਹਾਂ ਨਾਂਹ
36. ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤੀ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਜਦੋਂ ਤੁਹਾਡੇ ਕੋਲ ਪੈਸਾ ਆ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ ਤਾਂ ਹੇਠ ਲਿਖਿਆ ਉਤੇ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵ ਪਵੇਗਾ
(i) ਜੁਰਮ ਤੇ ਗੈਰ ਕਾਨੂੰਨੀ ਗਤੀਵਿਧੀਆਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਵਾਧਾ
ਹਾਂ ਨਾਂਹ
(ii) ਆਰਥਿਕ ਵਾਤਾਵਰਨ ਸਥਿਰਤਾ ਵਿੱਚ ਬਦਲਾਵ
ਹਾਂ ਨਾਂਹ
(iii) ਨਸ਼ੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਵਾਧਾ
ਹਾਂ ਨਾਂਹ
(iv) ਪਰਿਵਾਰ ਦੇ ਟੁੱਟਣ ਦਾ ਖਤਰਾ
ਹਾਂ ਨਾਂਹ

37. ਕੀ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤੀ ਦਾ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਵਿਅਕਤੀਆਂ ਤੇ ਅਸਰ ਹੋਵੇਗਾ ਜੋ ਸਿੱਧੇ ਤੌਰ ਤੇ ਇਸ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਨਾਲ ਜੁੜੇ ਨਹੀਂ ਹਨ ਪਰ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਤੋਂ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵਿਤ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ

ਹਾਂ

ਨਾਂਹ

38. ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਕੰਮ ਕਰਨ ਵਾਲੇ ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰ ਕਿੰਨੇ

ਕਦੋਂ ਤੋਂ ਕੰਮ ਕਰ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ

ਸਾਲ

ਮਹੀਨੇ

39. ਕੀ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵਿਤ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਕੋਈ ਢਾਚਾਂ ਆਉਂਦਾ ਹੈ

ਹਾਂ

ਨਾਂਹ

40. ਕੋਈ ਧਾਰਮਿਕ ਸਥਾਨ

ਹਾਂ

ਨਾਂਹ

ਪਰਿਵਾਰ ਦਾ ਵੇਰਵਾ

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

ਸਵੈ ਘੋਸ਼ਣਾ

1. ਮੈਂ ਪੁੱਤਰ ਸ੍ਰੀ
ਵਾਸੀ ਪਿੰਡ/ਸ਼ਹਿਰ ਦਾ ਰਹਿਣ ਵਾਲਾ ਹਾਂ।
2. ਮੈਂ ਇਹ ਘੋਸ਼ਣਾ ਕਰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਸਟੇਟ ਸੋਸ਼ਲ ਇੰਮਪੈਕਟ ਅਸੈਸਮੈਂਟ ਅਥਾਰਟੀ, ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ, ਪਟਿਆਲਾ ਦੀ ਟੀਮ ਵਲੋਂ ਜੋ ਪ੍ਰੋਜੈਕਟ ਸਬੰਧੀ ਲੜੀ ਨੰਬਰ 1 ਤੋਂ 41 ਤੱਕ ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨਾਂ ਦਾ ਉੱਤਰ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਹੈ। ਉਹ ਮੇਰੀ ਸਮਝ ਬੁਝ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਠੀਕ ਅਤੇ ਸਹੀ ਹੈ।
3. ਇਸ ਸਬੰਧੀ ਕੁਝ ਵੀ ਲੁਕਾਇਆ ਜਾਂ ਛਪਾਇਆ ਨਹੀਂ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ।
4. ਪ੍ਰੋਜੈਕਟ ਸਬੰਧੀ ਪੁੱਛੇ ਗਏ ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨਾਂ ਦਾ ਉੱਤਰ ਕਿਸੇ ਡਰ ਜਾਂ ਦਬਾਅ ਵਿੱਚ ਨਹੀਂ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ।
5. ਉਕਤ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਗਈ ਸੂਚਨਾ ਮੇਰੇ/ਮੇਰੀ ਸਮਝ ਬੁਝ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਠੀਕ ਅਤੇ ਸਹੀ ਹੈ।

ਮਿਤੀ :

ਸਵੈ ਘੋਸ਼ਣਾ ਕਰਤਾ ਦੇ ਹਸਤਾਖਰ

ਪਤਾ

ਖੋਜ ਨਿਗਰਾਨ ਦੇ ਹਸਤਾਖਰ

ਗਿਣਤੀਕਾਰ ਦੇ ਹਸਤਾਖਰ

ਸਟੇਟ ਸੋਸ਼ਲ ਇੰਮਪੈਕਟ ਅਸੈਸਮੈਂਟ ਅਥਾਰਟੀ
ਮੈਨੇਜਮੈਂਟ ਭਵਨ, ਕਮਰਾ ਨੰਬਰ ਟੀ-8, ਤੀਜੀ ਮੰਜ਼ਿਲ
ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ, ਪਟਿਆਲਾ

• ਪ੍ਰੋਜੈਕਟ :

.....
.....

ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵਿਤ ਖੇਤਰ ਦਾ ਅਨੁਮਾਨ ਲਾਉਣ ਲਈ ਮੁੱਢਲੀਆਂ ਹਾਲਤਾਂ ਦਾ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ-ਆਰਥਿਕ ਸਰਵੇਖਣ

ਸਵਾਲ ਸੂਚੀ

ਮਿਤੀ :

ਜਾਇਦਾਦ ਪਹਿਚਾਣ ਨੰ.

ਸਮਾਂ:

ਖੋਜ ਨਿਗਰਾਨ ਦਾ ਨਾਂ

ਤਸਵੀਰ

ਗਿਣਤੀਕਾਰ ਦਾ ਨਾਂ

ਪ੍ਰੋਜੈਕਟ ਖੇਤਰ ਦੀ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ

1. ਨਾਮ
2. ਪਿੰਡ ਵਿੱਚ ਆਹੁੱਦਾ
3. ਲਿੰਗ
4. ਜਾਤ
5. ਧਰਮ
6. ਸਿੱਖਿਆ
7. ਆਮਦਨ
8. ਕਿੱਤਾ

ਵਿਆਹਿਤ/ਅਣ-ਵਿਆਹਿਤ
ਆ

9. ਵਿਆਹ
10. ਸਿਹਤ ਸੇਵਾਵਾਂ ਤੱਕ ਪਹੁੰਚ ਹਾਂ ਨਾਂਹ

(ਜੇਕਰ ਹਾਂ ਤਾਂ ਕਿਲੋਮੀਟਰ)

11. ਪਿੰਡ ਵਿੱਚ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦੇ ਵੱਸਣ ਦਾ ਤਰੀਕਾ
- (i) ਰੱਲ ਮਿਲ ਕੇ (ii) ਅਲੱਗ ਅਲੱਗ
- (iii) ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਦਰਜਾ ਬੰਦੀ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ
12. ਸਭਿਆਚਾਰਕ ਸੰਸਥਾਵਾਂ
- (i) ਯੂਥ ਕਲੱਬ (ii) ਜਿਮ
- (iii) (iv)
13. ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਸੰਸਥਾਵਾਂ
- (i) ਨਸ਼ਾ ਛਡਾਉ ਕੇਂਦਰ (ii) ਸਹਿਤ ਸਭਾਵਾਂ
- (iii) (iv)
14. ਰਾਜਨਿਤਿਕ ਸੰਸਥਾਵਾਂ
- (i) ਪੰਚਾਇਤ (ii)
15. ਸਿਵਲ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਸੰਸਥਾਵਾਂ
- (i) ਨੌਜਵਾਨ ਜਾਂ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਸੰਸਥਾਵਾਂ (ii) ਜੱਥੇਬੰਦੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਕਾਰਕੁਨ
- (iii) ਸਾਖਰਤਾ ਸਭਾ (iv) ਸੁਧਾਰ ਸਭਾ
- (v) ਮੁੜ ਵਸੋਬਾ ਕੇਂਦਰ
16. ਪ੍ਰਬੰਧਕੀ ਸੰਸਥਾਵਾਂ
- (i) ਚੌਂਕੀਦਾਰ (ii) ਨੰਬਰਦਾਰ
- (iii) ਸਰਪੰਚ (iv) ਪਟਵਾਰੀ
- (v) ਪੁਲਿਸ ਚੌਂਕੀ (vi) ਡਾਕਖਾਨਾ
- (vii) ਬੈਂਕ
17. ਸਥਾਨਕ ਉਦਯੋਗਿਕ
- ਹਾਂ ਨਾਂਹ

18. ਸਾਂਝੀਆਂ ਥਾਵਾਂ ਤੇ ਜਾਇਦਾਦ

(i) ਪਿੰਡ ਦੀ ਸਾਝੀ ਥਾਂ

(ii) ਟੋਬੇ

(iii) ਸੱਥ

(iv) ਬੀਤ

(v) ਹੋਰ

19. ਆਵਾਜਾਈ ਦੇ ਸਾਧਨ

(i) ਬੱਸ

(ii) ਰੇਲ

(iii) ਆਟੋ

20. ਮੰਡੀ/ਬਜ਼ਾਰ ਤੱਕ ਪਹੁੰਚ

(i) 0-5 ਕਿਲੋਮੀਟਰ

(ii)

5-10 ਕਿਲੋਮੀਟਰ

(iii) 10 ਤੋਂ ਉਪਰ

21. ਸੈਰ ਸਪਾਟੇ ਦੀਆਂ ਥਾਵਾਂ

ਹਾਂ

ਨਾਂਹ

22. ਸਹਿਕਾਰੀ ਅਤੇ ਹੋਰ ਰਹਿਣ ਸਹਿਣ ਸੰਬੰਧੀ ਸਭਾਵਾਂ

ਹਾਂ

ਨਾਂਹ

ਜੇਕਰ ਹਾਂ ਤਾਂ ਸਪੱਸ਼ਟ ਲਿਖੋ:-

23. ਪਿੰਡ ਵਿੱਚ ਕਿਹੜੀਆਂ-ਕਿਹੜੀਆਂ ਸਰਕਾਰੀ ਸਕੀਮਾਂ ਲਾਗੂ ਹਨ ?

(i) ਐਮ ਜੀ ਨਰੇਗਾ

(ii) ਸ਼ਗਨ ਸਕੀਮ

(iii) ਪ੍ਰਧਾਨ ਮੰਤਰੀ ਜਨ ਧਨ ਯੋਜਨਾ

(iv) ਹੋਰ

24. ਧਾਰਮਿਕ ਥਾਵਾਂ

(i) ਗੁਰਦਵਾਰਾ ਸਾਹਿਬ

(ii) ਮੰਦਿਰ

(iii) ਮਸਜਿਦ

(iv) ਗਿਰਜਾ ਘਰ

(v) ਪੀਰ

(vi) ਡੇਰਾ

(vii) ਹੋਰ

25. ਪਿੰਡ ਵਿੱਚ ਸਕੂਲ

(i) ਐਲੀਮੈਂਟਰੀ

(ii) ਮਿਡਲ

(iii) ਹਾਈ

(iv) ਸੀਨੀਅਰ ਸੈਕੈਂਡਰੀ

26. ਉਚੇਰੀ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਨਾਂਹ
- ਹਾਂ
27. ਸਿਹਤ ਸੇਵਾਵਾਂ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਬੰਧ (ii) ਹਸਪਤਾਲ
- (i) ਡਿਸਪੈਂਸਰੀ
- (iii) ਨਿੱਜੀ ਕਲਿਨਿਕ
28. ਪਸ਼ੂਆ ਦਾ ਹਸਪਤਾਲ ਨਾਂਹ
- ਹਾਂ
29. ਆਗਣਵਾੜੀ ਕੇਂਦਰ ਨਾਂਹ
- ਹਾਂ
- ਜੇ ਹਾਂ ਤਾਂ ਕਿੰਨੇ
30. ਸਰਕਾਰੀ ਡਿਪੂ ਨਾਂਹ
- ਹਾਂ
31. ਪਿੰਡ ਵਿੱਚ ਹਿੰਸਾ ਤੇ ਜੁਰਮ ਦੀ ਸਥਿਤੀ- ਧੜੇਬੰਦੀ (ii) ਮਾੜੀ
- (i) ਚੰਗੀ
32. ਪਿੰਡ ਦੀ ਪੰਚਾਇਤ ਵਿੱਚ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਦੀ ਨੁਮਾਇੰਦਗੀ
- 1 2 3 4 5
33. ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤੀ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵ
- (i) ਪਰਿਵਾਰਾਂ ਦੇ ਆਪਸੀ ਮਿਲਵਰਤਨ ਜਾਂ ਲੈਣ ਦੇਣ ਵਿੱਚ ਵਿਘਨ
- ਹਾਂ ਨਾਂਹ
- (ii) ਔਰਤਾਂ ਦੇ ਰਹਿਣ ਸਹਿਣ ਉੱਤੇ ਅਸਰ
- ਹਾਂ ਨਾਂਹ
- (iii) ਕੁਦਰਤੀ ਸਾਧਨਾਂ ਤੇ ਅਸਰ
- ਹਾਂ ਨਾਂਹ
- (iv) ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤੀ ਕਾਰਨ ਸਮੂਹਿਕ ਜਾਇਦਾਦਾਂ ਤੇ ਅਸਰ
- ਵਾਧਾ ਘਾਟਾ ਕੋਈ ਅਸਰ ਨਹੀਂ
- (v) ਸਿਹਤ ਸੇਵਾਵਾਂ ਤੇ ਅਸਰ
- ਵਾਧਾ ਘਾਟਾ ਕੋਈ ਅਸਰ ਨਹੀਂ
- (vi) ਸਕੂਲ ਅਤੇ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਉੱਤੇ ਅਸਰ
- ਵਾਧਾ ਘਾਟਾ ਕੋਈ ਅਸਰ ਨਹੀਂ

34. ਕੀ ਪ੍ਰੋਜੈਕਟ ਜਾਂ ਜਮੀਨ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤੀ ਕਾਰਨ ਸਥਾਨਕ ਸੇਵਾਵਾਂ ਤੇ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵ ਪਵੇਗਾ ?

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ਨਾਂਹ

35. ਕੀ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤੀ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਹੇਠ ਲਿਖੀਆਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਬਦਲਾਵ ਆਉਣਗੇ।

(i) ਸਥਾਨਕ ਰਾਜਨੀਤਕ ਢਾਂਚੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਬਦਲਾਵ

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11/11/2019

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11/11/2019

(ii) ਜੰਨ ਸੰਖਿਆ ਵਿੱਚ ਬਦਲਾਵ

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11/1/2010

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□

(iii) ਉਜੜ ਜਾਣ ਦਾ ਖਤਰਾ

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ਨਾਂਹ

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36. ਇਸ ਪ੍ਰੋਜੈਕਟ ਦਾ ਪਿੰਡ ਤੇ ਕਿਵੇਂ ਦਾ ਅਸਰ ਪਵੇਗਾ ?

ਚੰਗਾ

11

ਮਾੜਾ

11/11/2019

ਪਿੰਡ ਦੇ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦੀ ਪ੍ਰੋਜੈਕਟ ਬਾਰੇ ਵਿਚਾਰ :

ਸਵੈ ਘੋਸ਼ਣਾ

1. ਮੈਂ ਪੁੱਤਰ ਸ੍ਰੀ
ਵਾਸੀ ਪਿੰਡ/ਸ਼ਹਿਰ ਦਾ ਰਹਿਣ ਵਾਲਾ ਹਾਂ।
2. ਮੈਂ ਇਹ ਘੋਸ਼ਣਾ ਕਰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਮੈਂ ਪਿੰਡ ਵਿੱਚ ਬਤੌਰ..... ਵਜੋਂ ਸੇਵਾਵਾ ਨਿਭਾ ਰਿਹਾ ਹਾਂ।
3. ਮੈਂ ਇਹ ਘੋਸ਼ਣਾ ਕਰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਸਟੇਟ ਸ਼ੋਸ਼ਲ ਇੰਸਪੈਕਟ ਅਸੈਸਮੈਂਟ ਅਥਾਰਟੀ, ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ, ਪਟਿਆਲਾ ਦੀ ਟੀਮ ਵਲੋਂ ਜੋ ਪ੍ਰੋਜੈਕਟ ਸਬੰਧੀ ਲੜੀ ਨੰਬਰ 1 ਤੋਂ 36 ਤੱਕ ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨਾਂ ਦਾ ਉੱਤਰ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਹੈ। ਉਹ ਮੇਰੀ ਸਮਝ ਬੂਝ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਠੀਕ ਅਤੇ ਸਹੀ ਹੈ।
3. ਇਸ ਸਬੰਧੀ ਕੁਝ ਵੀ ਲੁਕਾਇਆ ਜਾਂ ਛਪਾਇਆ ਨਹੀਂ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ।
4. ਪ੍ਰੋਜੈਕਟ ਸਬੰਧੀ ਪੁੱਛੇ ਗਏ ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨਾਂ ਦਾ ਉੱਤਰ ਕਿਸੇ ਡਰ ਜਾਂ ਦਬਾਅ ਵਿੱਚ ਨਹੀਂ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ।
5. ਉਕਤ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਗਈ ਸੂਚਨਾ ਮੇਰੇ/ਮੇਰੀ ਸਮਝ ਬੂਝ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਠੀਕ ਅਤੇ ਸਹੀ ਹੈ।

ਮਿਤੀ :

ਸਵੈ ਘੋਸ਼ਣਾ ਕਰਤਾ ਦੇ ਹਸਤਾਖਰ
ਮੁਹੱਦਾ ਪਿੰਡ ਵਿੱਚ
ਪਤਾ

ਖੋਜ ਨਿਗਰਾਨ ਦੇ ਹਸਤਾਖਰ

ਗਿਣਤੀਕਾਰ ਦੇ ਹਸਤਾਖਰ