

Additional Land Acquisition for Road Widening of NH 44 (E) of Shillong-Nongstoin- Tura Road Portion: Manai to Wahreng, West Khasi Hills District. Social Impact Assessment Study



सत्यमेव जयते

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ABOUT MEGHALAYA INSTITUTE OF GOVERNANCE

The Meghalaya Institute of Governance was created as one of the institutional support mechanisms of the Meghalaya Basin Development Authority (MBDA) with a vision to explore, share and promote good governance in Meghalaya by assisting the government, private sector, the voluntary sector and the communities in putting good governance into practice.

In exercise of powers conferred by the Sub Section (1) of Section 4 of The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency, Rehabilitation And Resettlement Act, 2013 (No. 30 of 2013), the Government of Meghalaya had notified the Meghalaya Institute of Governance as the State Social Impact Assessment Unit for carrying out Social Impact Assessment Study.

Publication year: July 2018

Declaration

This final SIA and SIMP report is based on the information given by the land owner, government officials from PWD, Mairang and Revenue Department as well as headmen from villages falling under the proposed acquisition. Maps and project details were provided by the government officials PWD, Mairang and Revenue Department.

This Social Impact Assessment and Social Impact Management Plan is the final SIA report after the Public Hearing.

Officer on Special Duty,
Meghalaya Institute of Governance,
Shillong.



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Executive Summary

The Meghalaya Institute of Governance was assigned the task of conducting a Social Impact Assessment study on the proposed additional land acquisition for the widening of NH 44E, Shillong- Nongstoin- Tura Road portion: Manai to Wahreng, West Khasi Hills District, Meghalaya. The area to be acquired measures approximately 3202.634 sq. metres and it belongs to 19 individual landowners.

The objective of the project is to avoid traffic congestion of heavy vehicles along NH 44(E) Shillong- Nongstoin- Tura Road; facilitate speedy and smooth transportation of commuters and goods; and provide better connectivity to various regions in and around the district headquarters of Shillong, Nongstoin and Tura.

From the discussion and desk survey with government officials from PWD Mairang, it emerged that after the construction of NH 44E to double lane, certain issues like frequent mudslide and landslide, siltation of paddy field, absence of footpath and drainage slab etc have become a grave concern villages along NH 44E. Therefore, the main purpose for this additional land acquisition of Shillong- Nongstoin-Tura Road NH 44E Portion: Manai to Wahreng is to maintain and stabilise the slope of the land to prevent environmental issues like landslide and mudslide.

The SIA Unit of the Meghalaya Institute of Governance had conducted site visits to the area proposed to be acquired, and also conducted Key Informant Interviews with the officials from Revenue Department, PWD (Mairang), and the landowners. Group discussion and community discussion were held with the Headman and community members of Manai, Nongbah Bynther, Kynshi, Langtor, Wahreng, Pyndengumiong, and Shyrwang. From these interactions, it was found that most of the area to be acquired were hilly terrain, with habitation and cultivable land.

Through the site visit, consultation and community meeting, the general perception of the participants on the additional land acquisition for road widening of NH 44E Shillong- Nongstoin-Tura Road portion: Manai to Wahreng are positive as they believe that the additional land acquisition will address the issues like mudslide, landslide, soil erosion to paddy

field area, installation of drainage slab and footpath, etc which has been caused by the previous land acquisition for improvement of NH 44E Shillong-Nongstoin-Tura Road to Double lane.

From the Social Impact Assessment Study, it can be seen that there are no adverse impact on the social and economic condition of the community members residing along Manai to Wahreng. However, the additional acquisition will help address the issues of land stabilisation.

Public hearing for the proposed additional land acquisition for road widening of National Highway- 44E Shillong-Nongstoin- Tura Road Portion Manai to Wahreng was held on the 12 of June 2018 at Kynshi village, Indoor Stadium, West Khasi Hills District. The hearing was chaired by Shri. A.B.S Swer, Officer on Special Duty, Meghalaya Institute of Governance, along with the SIA Team from Meghalaya Institute of Governance in the presence of Shri V. Swer, Block Development Officer, Mairang; Shri. E. Shanpru, Officer on Special Duty, Meghalaya Basin Development Authority; Officials from Revenue Department, *Sordars* and community members. The participants at the hearing discussed on the grievances caused by the previous land acquisition for improving NH 44E Shillong-Nongstoin-Tura Road to double lane. Some of the issues raised were delayed payment of compensation, siltation of paddy field area, absence of side drain in some area and drainage slab, no road safety measures, frequent mudslide/ landslide, etc. Responses on the issues put up by the community members were addressed by shri.V. Swer Block Development Officer at Mairang. There were no objections to the proposed additional land acquisition for road widening of NH 44E Shillong-Nongstoin-Tura Road portion Manai to Wahreng at the conclusion of the public hearing.

The report has included a Social Impact Management Plan which has outlined suggestions and recommendations based on the type of intervention to manage and mitigate negative impacts arise from the project.

Chapter 1: Introduction

1.1. Introduction

Road connectivity plays an important role for conveyance of people, goods, raw-materials, and other services in the country. It is the main source of communication in regions of high altitude such as mountainous regions and contributes greatly to the economic development and social growth of the country. As such, the growth and expansion of roadways in the country has been encouraged by both the central and state governments through different schemes. Meghalaya has six National Highways namely, NH-44 and NH-44 (Extn.), NH-40 and 40 (Extn.), NH-51, NH-62, NH-127B and the Shillong Bypass covering a total length of 1115.347 km, of which 900.662 km is maintained by the State Public Work Department and 214.685 km is maintained by National Highway Authority of India.

1.2. Project Background:

NH-44E Shillong – Nongstoin Road starts from Upper Shillong (a junction point at Km 10/00 of NH-40 Shillong – Tamabil Section) and ends at Nongstoin (km 93/00) with a total length of 83.38 Km. The condition of the road is good as the Government of India, under Minister of Road Transport and Highway have selected this road for double lane of Shillong- Nongstoin section of NH-44E and Nongstoin- Tura State road under Special Accelerated Road Development Programme-North East Region Phase-A and the work was originally sanctioned on 09 of December 2010 amounting to Rs 1494.48 crore but subsequently revised on 09 of August 2016 to 2319.44 crores and the extended time for completion of this project is 31 of march 2017. The road is being constructed by the joint venture team of B. Seenaiah and Company Project Limited and CC Constructions and the project duly started in the year 2011. It comes in two phases. Phase one consists of the part from Shillong to Nongstoin or about 84.29 kms and phase two from Nongstoin to Tura of about 176.58 kms¹.

1.3. Project Description

The Ministry of Road Transport and Highway has decided to acquire additional land measuring an area of 3202.634 sq. m for the construction of two laning of Shillong-Nongstoin- Tura Road

¹(<http://megpwd.gov.in/nh.html>)

portion from Manai to Wahreng in the state of Meghalaya. It is proposed mainly for double laning the existing single/ intermediate road.

Table 1 Characteristic of proposed additional land acquisition for NH 44 (E) Shillong-Nongstoin-Tura road portion from Mawsawa (Umdishit) to NongbahBynther.

Sl.no	Description	Unit
1.	Total Area	3202.634 Sq.m
2.	Total Distance/ stretch of road	481.508 meters
3.	Connectivity (start and ends of chainage)	25.823 km to 47.820 km
4.	Terrain (hill, plain, riverine, barren etc)	Hill
5.	Right Of Way	
	Proposed ROW	Varies from 2 meters to 15 meters
	Existing ROW	24.00 meters
6.	Laning of NH 44E (Single/double)	
	Existing lane	Intermediate
	Proposed lane	Double
7.	Paved shoulder	Not Available
8.	Culvert	Not Available
9.	Bridge	
	Minor	Not Available
	Major	Not Available
10.	Others	Not Available

Source: Shri. W.R Lyngdoh, PWD (R), EE, NH Division, Shillong

1.4. Need for the road widening project NH 44(E)

The existing carriageway width is around 5.5m and it is in a very poor condition. Traffic congestion has been one of the major concerns for the villages in the area as the road acts as the main connectivity for the capital city of Shillong, Nongstoin and Tura. This road has a continuous movement of trucks and Lorries from mining areas which causes huge traffic jam due to breakdown of these heavy vehicles which further affects the maintenance of road condition in the area. As such proposal has been made to upgrade the existing road to double lane. After the construction of NH 44E to double lane, issues like frequent mudslide and landslide, siltation of paddy field, absence of footpath and drainage slab etc have become a grave concern in these areas. Therefore, the main purpose for this additional land acquisition of Shillong- Nongstoin-Tura Road NH 44E Portion: Manai to Wahreng is to maintain the side slope of the road to prevent environmental issues like landslide and mudslide.

1.5. Objectives and importance of the project:

The objective of the project is to avoid traffic congestion of heavy vehicles along NH 44(E) Shillong- Nongstoin- Tura Road; facilitate speedy and smooth transportation of commuters and

goods; and provide better connectivity to various regions in and around the district capitals and Shillong.

1.6. Project location:

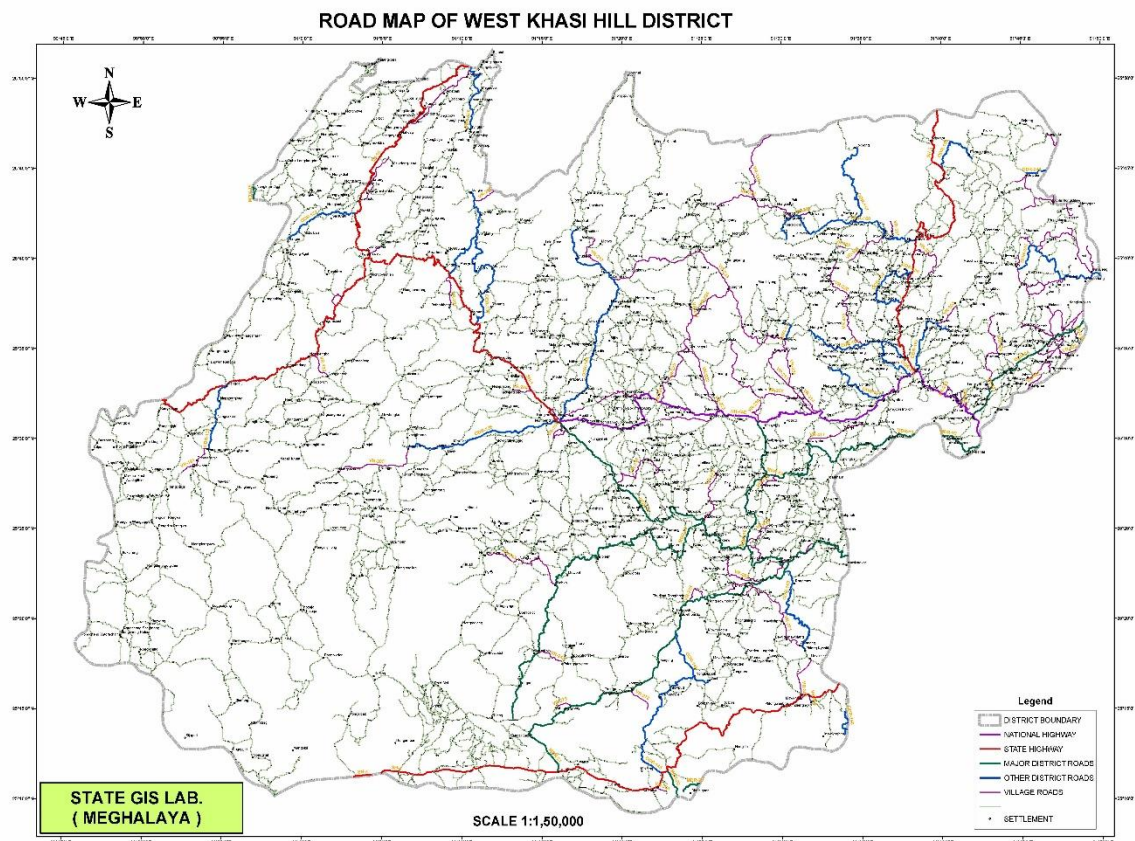
The extent of land proposed for additional land acquisition for road widening of NH 44 (E) Shillong- Nongstoin- Tura Road Portion from Manai to Wahreng passes through seven villages which has been listed out as below:

Table 2 Extent of land to be acquired (Village wise)

Sl.no	Name of Villages	Area of land required (Sq. m)	Total Number of HHs
1.	Manai	350.00	1
2.	Nongbah Bynther	120.924	3
3.	Kynshi	1545.10	10
4.	Langtor	420.00	1
5.	Wahreng	40.60	1
6.	Pyndengumiong	237.94	1
7.	Shyrwang	488.07	2
Total		3202.634Sq. m	19

Source: Shri. W.R Lyngdoh, PWD (R), EE, NH Division, Shillong

Figure 1 Roadmap of West Khasi Hills



1.7. Ownership of land:

The number of landowners likely to be directly affected from the additional land acquisition for road widening of NH 44 (E) Shillong-Nongstoin- Tura Road portion from Manai to Wahreng has been listed out below. The 19 number of affected landowners has been taken from the list given by the Sub-Divisional Officer (Civil), Mairang Civil Sub-Division.

Table 3Extend of land to be acquired from Land owners (Project Affected People)

Sl.no	Name of land owner	Village	Area of land in Sq.m	Usage of land
1.	Smt. Irene Rani	Manai	350.00	Habitation
2.	Shri. BudshellMarbaniang	NongbahBynther	19.50	Habitation
3.	Shri. Bren Sun	NongbahBynther	43.796	Habitation
4.	Shri. BudshellMarbaniang	NongbahBynther	57.628	Habitation
5.	Smt. B. DidoraSyiemlieh	Kynshi	15.00	Habitation
6.	Smt. BalabetlinSyiemlieh	Kynshi	30.00	Habitation
7.	Smt. KyrhailinSyiemlieh	Kynshi	30.00	Habitation
8.	Shri. H.C. Lyngdoh	Kynshi	24.00	Cultivation
9.	Smt. BiarasNongrum	Kynshi	792.00	Cultivation
10.	Smt. SharmilaNongrum	Kynshi	54.00	Cultivation
11.	Smt. BaaitimorisSyiemlieh	Kynshi	424.00	Habitation
12.	Smt. BeltilaWarjri	Kynshi	90.00	Habitation
13.	Smt. YajanataNongsiej	Kynshi	68.60	Cultivation
14.	Shri. SendriKharkylliang	Langtor	420.00	Cultivation
15.	Smt. Lucia Marwein	Wahreng	40.60	Cultivation
16.	Smt. RisinaSohlang (B)	Kynshi	17.50	Cultivation
17.	Smt. Bri K. Mawlong	Pyndengumiong	237.94	Cultivation
18.	Smt. HemtinorisNongsiej (B)	Shyrwang	215.00	Habitation
19.	Smt. HemtinorisNongsiej (B)	Shyrwang	273.07	Habitation
Total			3202.634Sq.m	

Source: Revenue Department, Shillong.

Chapter 2: Approach and Methodology

The research strategy that the SIA-Unit adopted is a descriptive method. This method describes the specific behaviour or facts concerning the nature of the situation. It involves the gathering of data that describe the events, organisation, tabulation, depiction and description of the data collected.

2.1. Primary Data

The research team held interviews with the Mairang Block Development Officer, officials of PWD (Road), Mairang, officials from the Revenue Department, Shillong, and village headman of Kynshi Bangla, Tieh Bah, Kynshi Mawtihjrong, Shyrwang, Langtor, and Kynshi Mawria. The methods used were both structured and unstructured and are designed based on the likely impact on the project area. During the field research the following methods were used to gather information:

Reconnaissance Field Survey

A preliminary site visit was first carried out with the help of a scoping checklist. It involves identifying the likely significant impacts of the project which needs to be investigated and also defining the approach that will be taken for their assessments to complete the initial scope of work. The Reconnaissance survey helped develop the Terms of Reference (TOR) for this SIA study.

Stakeholder Consultation

Good practice requires active consultation with relevant affected communities and other interested and affected parties. Key Informant Interviews (KII) was held with the land owner and village authority falling under the proposed land acquisition. Consultation with the community members were also held. The aim is to give the respondents an opportunity to express their views on the project and its impacts so that these can be taken into account while developing mitigation impacts.

2.2. Secondary Data

The research team first reviewed and researched related literature to understand the requirement and needs of the project area. Based on the review of secondary data, the team was able to get an insight on the background of the project and this has allowed for group

identification and formulation of questionnaire design. Secondary data such as project details, type of investment, maps and details of land owners were obtained from the Deputy Commissioner's Office, West Khasi Hills District, Nongstoin.

2.3. Public Hearing

Public Hearing **was held for persons with interest in the said project; sharing of draft report and answering to queries.** Public hearing was held as part of an inquiry process through formal meeting for receiving the testimony of the public/person of interest on the proposed additional land acquisition for road widening of NH 44 (E) Shillong- Nongstoin-Tura Road portion Manai to Wahreng, West Khasi Hills District.

2.4. Data Processing and Analysis

Data collected during the field visits have been systematically arranged and qualitatively interpreted.

Chapter 3: Village Demographic Profile

This section describe the demographic profile of the villages which are likely to be impacted from the proposed additional Land Acquisition of NH 44(E) Shillong-Nongstoin- Tura Road portion Manai to Wahreng, West Khasi Hills District.

3.1. West Khasi Hills District

The West Khasi Hills District was carved out of the erstwhile Khasi Hills district, which was divided into West and East Khasi Hills districts on 28 October 1976. In 2011 Census, West Khasi Hills had population of 383,461 of which male and female were 193,715 and 189,746 respectively. In 2001 census, West Khasi Hills had a population of 296,049 of which males were 150,419 and remaining 145,630 were females. The district has a population density of 73 inhabitants per square kilometre. Its population growth rate over the decade 2001-2011 was 30.25%. West Khasi Hills has a sex ratio of 981 females for every 1000 males, and a literacy rate of 79.3%. The district is predominantly inhabited by Khasi tribe. There is a significant presence of Garo Tribe in the Mawshynrut C&RD Block of West Khasi Hills District. Average literacy rate of west khasi hills district is 77.87 percent, whereas male literacy rate is 78.53% and female literacy rate is 77.19%.

The following are the villages:

Mairang Village

According to the 2011 Census, Mairang is a Town Committee city in district of West Khasi Hills, Meghalaya. The Mairang Town Committee has a population of 14,363 of which 7,083 are males and 7,280 are females as per report released by Census India 2011. Population of Children with age of 0-6 is 2731 which is 19.01 % of total population of Mairang (TC). In Mairang Town Committee, Female Sex Ratio is of 1028 against state average of 989. Moreover Child Sex Ratio in Mairang is around 962 compared to Meghalaya state average of 970. Literacy rate of Mairang city is 88.20 % higher than state average of 74.43 %. In Mairang, male literacy is around 87.68 % while female literacy rate is 88.69 %. Mairang Town Committee has total administration over 2,452 houses.

Manai Village

Manai including Mawpun is a medium size village located in Mairang Block of West Khasi Hills District, with total of 136 households. It has a population of 807 of which 406 are males while 401 are females as per Population Census 2011. In this village population of children with age 0-6 is 149 which makes up 18.46 % of total population of village. Average Sex Ratio is 988 which is lower than Meghalaya state average of 989. Child Sex Ratio as per census is 935, lower than Meghalaya average of 970. Manai including Mawpun village has higher literacy rate compared to Meghalaya. In 2011, literacy rate of this village was 86.93 % compared to 74.43 % of Meghalaya. Male literacy stands at 83.59 % while female literacy rate was 90.27 %.

Shyrlwang Village

Shyrlwang is a medium size village located in Mairang Block of West Khasi Hills district, Meghalaya with total 77 Households. According to the Population Census 2011 this village has a total population of 489 of which 261 are males while 228 are females. In Shyrlwang village population of children with age 0-6 is 133 which makes up 27.20 % of total population of village. Average Sex Ratio of is 874 which is lower than Meghalaya state average of 989. Child Sex Ratio as per census is 622, lower than Meghalaya average of 970. Shyrlwang village has higher literacy rate compared to Meghalaya. In 2011, literacy rate of Shyrlwang village was 98.88 % compared to 74.43 % of Meghalaya. Male literacy stands at 98.32 % while female literacy rate was 99.44 %.

Langtor Village

Langtor is a medium size village located in Mairang Block of West Khasi Hills District, with total 101 Households. It has a population of 611 of which 327 are males while 284 are females as per Population Census 2011. Population of children with age 0-6 is 128 which makes up 20.95 % of total population of village. Average Sex Ratio of Langtor village is 869 which is lower than Meghalaya state average of 989. Child Sex Ratio for the Langtor as per census is 829, lower than Meghalaya average of 970. Langtor village has higher literacy rate compared to Meghalaya. In 2011, literacy rate of Langtor village was 92.55 % compared to 74.43 % of Meghalaya. Male literacy stands at 93.39 % while female literacy rate was 91.59%.

Chapter 4: Stakeholder Consultation

This section will discuss, interpret and analyse the data collected from the field which has been collected from the respondents based on Key Informant Interview, Consultation and Focus Group Discussion with the land owners, Traditional Institution and community member who are likely to be impacted from the proposed additional land acquisition for road widening of National Highway NH-44 (E) Shillong- Nongstoin- Tura road portioning from Manai to Wahreng.

4.1. Discussion with Land Owners or Project Affected People:

The consultation was held on 12th of April, 2018 at Kynshi village in the presence of officials from Public Work Department (Road) and Revenue and Disaster Management Department; Headman and land owners (project affected people) from Kynshibangla, Tiehbah, Kynshi Mawteijrong, and kynshi Mawrai. There were 16 participants. (Annexure 2)

Figure 2 Discussion with land owners



The following are the discussion held with land owners:

- **Land ownership status:** The land to be acquired belongs to private titleholders.
- **Land usage:** Majority of the land to be acquired from individual land owner falls under habitation and cultivation land.

- **Loss of structure:** From 19 affected people, 12 land owners have residential structures which will be partially or wholly affected from the proposed additional land acquisition. The family will have to vacate and relocate themselves from the acquired area.
- **Type of structure:** The type of residential structure falls under pucca and kutcha houses.
- **Loss of common property resources:** No community structure or resources will be affected from the additional land acquisition.
- **Loss of agricultural land:** Seven individual land owners having paddy cultivation will be affected from the proposed acquisition. However, from the site visit, it was seen that Shri Sendre Kharkylliang has started building a house in the proposed land to be acquired, who was later stopped by the government officials from further construction as his land has been notified for acquisition.
- **Loss of livelihood:** The impact on livelihood will be directly felt by the project affected families (loss of land and income) and displaced families (loss of dwelling and livelihood) who fall under the proposed additional land acquisition.
- **Loss of livestock:** No impact on livestock and farm assets.

4.2. Discussion with community members from the project affected villages:

Discussion with the community members from Kynshi Mawria, Tiehbah, Kynshi Mawkhlain, Shyrwang, Kynshi Bangla, Kynshi Mawteijrong, Kynshi Mawphanain and Langtor, was held on the 27th of April, 2018 at Kynshi Indoor hall, Kynshi. The Discussion was attended by 55 participants, of which 46 were female participants and nine were male participants. (**Annexure 3**)

The following are the discussions, opinions, views and perceptions made by the community members from the project affected villages.

4.2.1 Existing road condition before the land acquisition for road widening project:

The participants stated that when the road was a single lane there were feelings of insecurity due to the narrow road. Traffic congestion was a major problem as it causes delays in transportation and mobility. This route saw continuous movement of vehicles (both heavy and light), causing the road to be in a very poor condition with a number of potholes. Earlier, the economic activity along the stretch of NH 44 (E) Shillong-Nongstoin road was very less, with

only 15-20 small shops. However, after the double laning of NH 44(E) the people has said that commuting and movement has been easier and faster.

Figure 3 Community discussion on additional land acquisition for NH 44E



4.2.2. Assessment of land to be acquired:

Majority of land to be acquired falls under hilly terrain and a small portion of land are acquired from residential areas and agricultural land used for paddy cultivation. The community members cited the necessity for additional land acquisition as they have witness land owners staying near the vicinity of the road are facing problems due to mud slide and soil erosion from excavated area during the previous construction of NH 44(E).

4.2.3. Concerns arising from road construction project:

The community members stated that

- Delay in compensation for loss of land, structure and agricultural land will be a major problem for the land owners. Community members also cited their concern about earlier land acquisition for NH 44(E) where compensation has been delayed.
- Soil dumping and Soil run off into agricultural lands from previous land acquisition of NH 44(E) has affected paddy cultivation along the side of the road for over 4 years now.

- Before the land acquisition for NH 44(E), villages like KynshiMawria, Kynshi Mawphanian, and Mawpun has public utilities like footpath, drainage, black top of diversion and approach road and station bay but after the acquisition these facilities were demolished and not reconstructed.
- Seven schools are indirectly affected from the road widening of NH 44(E) since the side berm of the road are filled with mud only and there are no footpath in these area.

Picture slate of concerns arising from road project

Figure 4Shows the dumping of soil near paddy field and concern of mud slide near household area



4.2.4. Social Impacts from the additional land acquisition for road widening of NH 44(E)
Shillong- Nongstoin- Tura Road portion Manai to Wahreng Project Phase wise

Impact during pre-construction

- Impact on agricultural land:

The proposed project involves acquisition of a paddy cultivation land which is a major asset for the farmers. The road alignment passes through agricultural fields in some area and this may affect the sowing and reaping season of individual farmers in area which are to be acquired.

- Impact on private structure and households facilities like water supply, drainage, electricity.

The proposed project will affect some individual household structures. The participants stated that with timely compensation, the affected families can relocate themselves away from the proposed land to be acquired.

- Impact on livelihood and income

From the study, 19 individual land owners will be affected due to loss of land, loss of structure and loss of cultivable land which have direct and indirect impact on their household income and livelihood. The community as a whole will not be affected.

- Impact on common property resources

After the acquisition of land for the road widening of NH 44(E), community properties like footpath, station bay and drainage has been demolished and are not reconstructed. However, there is no impact on other community facilities like community hall, market area, health care centre, aganwadi centre, playground, water tank, government building, community forest, etc.

- Impact on food security

Since the land acquisition is made on a small area, there is no negative impact on the food security of the area or the state as a whole.

- Impact on public roads and utilities

The impact on public road and utilities is minimal from the additional land acquisition however proposal has been made for reconstruction of footpath with safety railing in social gathering spot like church and near social institutions like schools and public health centre.

- Impact on the village norms, beliefs, values and cultural life

The proposed project will not have any impact on village norms, beliefs, values and cultural life.

- Impact on environment

From the additional land acquisition for NH 44(E), measures should be taken to avoid soil erosion, mud slide, siltation and deforestation in the area.

- Impact on vulnerable groups, women, old person, differently abled

No impact will be felt on vulnerable groups, women, old person and differently abled people from this additional land acquisition.

Impact during construction stage

- Soil dumping from construction site:

Concern has been raised on the indiscriminate dumping of soil into agricultural land which has not been acquired from the previous road widening on NH 44 (E). The land used for paddy cultivation has remained unused for over 3-5 years due to siltation of the land. Incident like these were reported at Kynshi, Langtor, and Wahreng. Requests were made to ensure that soil is disposed of on barren land or where land needs filling.

- Influx on migrants workforce and employment opportunities for the locals

No negative impact from the migrant workforce as the villages has set up *adongshnong* (village norms and regulations) to avoid and prevent any kind of misconduct from outsiders. Local employment may occur during the construction phase of the project.

- Health Impacts

During the construction phase, one major issue will be dust pollution in dry season, so measure should be taken to sprinkle water especially near residential area. No health impact is anticipated from the project as the proposed project is not hazardous in nature.

Impact on operational stage

- Impact on livelihood

There have been increase infrastructural facilities like tea stalls, vendors, garage, tailoring, butcher shop, petrol pump etc along the National Highway 44 (E) after construction to two laning. This will further improve the scope for self employment in the area and increase the livelihood of the community as a whole.

- Impact on social security and safety issues

Increase in the width of the road cause more accidents in the area due to over speeding of vehicles. More than 10 minor and major accidents have happened within a period of one year. Henceforth, rumble strip and speed limit signs should be installed in populated areas.

- Road management

Construction of retaining walls, safe guard railing, footpath, proper drainage with slab; embarkment/ disembarkment area and bus bays for vehicles are needed in populated areas like schools, commercial areas, residential areas and in areas as required.

4.2.5. Likely positive outcome from the land acquisition:

The community stated that from the road widening project, travelling time and traffic congestion will reduce drastically in the area and self- employment opportunity for the locals will increase as witness from earlier road widening project in the district.

4.2.6. Aspiration from the project:

The following are the aspiration made by the community members:

- Avoid soil dumping into agricultural land during construction phase which are not acquired by the project operators.

- Construct and install road signals, rumble strip, safeguards rails and footpath in populated areas like schools and near social gathering spots like church.
- Quick compensation for loss of land, structure and agricultural land to those affected and displaced families from the proposed additional land acquisition as well as family indirectly affected from the acquisition.
- Compensation with interest due to delay in payment.
- Re-construct village approach road and diversion road which will be partially affected from the additional land acquisition.
- Prevent mud slide and soil erosion by building retaining wall in populated area.

Figure 5 Community member participating at the Discussion



4.2.7. Conclusion

Through the consultation and community meeting, the general perceptions of the participants are positive and they welcome the road widening project of NH 44(E). Some of the main concerns raised are loss of land and structure, loss on agricultural land and community infrastructure like footpath, drainage, station bay and fair compensation.

Chapter 5: Public Hearing

Public hearing for the proposed additional land acquisition for road widening of National Highway 44E Shillong-Nongstoin- Tura Road Portion Manai to Wahreng was held on the 12 of June 2018 at Kynshi village, Indoor Stadium, West Khasi Hills District. The hearing was chaired by Shri. ABS Swer, OSD, Meghalaya Institute of Governance, along with the SIA Team from Meghalaya Institute of Governance in the presence of Shri V. Swer, Block Development Officer, Mairang; Shri. E. Shanpru, Officer on Special Duty, Meghalaya Basin Development Authority; Officials from Deputy Commissioner Revenue Department, Mairang and *Sordars* from Kynshi Mawria, Kynshi Rashan, Kynshi Bangla. Kynshi Mawteijrong. The hearing was attended by 66 participants from Villages of Kynshi Mawria, Kynshi Pyllun, Kynshi Mawteijrong, Tiehbah, Shyrwang, Kynshi Mawphanain, Domkseh, Kynshi Bangla, Langtor, Nongshillong, and Kynshi Rashan. There were 29 male participants and 37 female participants.

Figure 6: Public Hearing at Kynshi, Indoor Stadium



Before the commencement of the hearing, Shri A.B.S Swer, OSD, Meghalaya Institute of Governance gave an overview on the purpose and objective for conducting the Public Hearing under the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act,

2013 as part of Social Impact Assessment Study for the proposed additional land acquisition for road widening of NH 44E Shillong-Nongstoin-Tura Road portion Manai to Wahreng, West Khasi Hills District. The compiled draft SIA report was shared with the community member present at the hearing.

5.1. Discussion and response from the Public Hearing

The following are the discussion made from the hearing:

Shri Aiban Syiemlieh, sordar of Kynshi Bangla stated that the previous land acquisition for road wideining of NH 44E Shillong- Nongstoin- Tura road from Single lane to double lane has affected many households in his village. About 3-4 households are not included in the current list of landowners for the proposed additional land acquisition since he believe that these affected households should be compensated for the collateral damage made from the previous land acquisition. He also stated issues where approach road and diversion road to interior village roads has been black topped in some location by the previous company working for the construction of the road project but his village has not receive any kind of assistance for reconstruction of interior village approach road and the previous road widening project for single lane to double lane has dismantled public utilities like drains, footpath and station bay which were earlier present in the village.

Figure 7: Community Member participating at the Public Hearing



Shri Borshon Manik Syiemlieh, resident of Kynshi Mawria, stated that the construction of NH 44E has brought a lot of development but it has also ignored to provide basic public utilities like black top village interior approach road, proper drainage and drainage slab is lacking, there is a need to construct footpath near the schools and crowded location like Presbyterian Church and market, and no road safety measures like signboard and rumble strip or speed breaker available in the area causing frequent accidents among pedestrians. He also requested for re-surveying the deep curve of the existing road (double lane) at Ladmiri village and on the way to Nongstoin village which has seen many cases of road accident. He also cited his grievance over the failure of the government to pay the compensation from previous land acquisition of NH 44E.

Shri. C. Syiemlieh, stated that the present list of landowners having the name of Shri H.C Lyngdoh, Kynshi has shown that the land to be acquired is a cultivation land however it is actually a habited residential land.

Shri S. Kharkylliang, landowner from Langtor, stated that earlier he had used his land as a saw mill but after the previous road widening of NH 44E he was asked to stop by the forest department officials. Currently, he has started using the land for building a house but after the additional land acquisition for road widening of NH 44E he was again asked to discontinue the construction of his house. However, after the survey for the additional land acquisition his land has been earmarked as cultivation land and not habitation land, which he requested to be corrected.

A resident from Wahreng village stated that the name of Smt. Risina Sohlang, Kynshi in the list of landowners has been misspelled so correction should be made to Risslina. The land to be acquired is a cultivable land. Earlier there was a kutchra footpath which connected the individual households to the National Highway but after the previous land acquisition of NH 44E it has been destroyed and caused difficulty for the households.

A resident from Kynshi Mawria stated that landslide and mudslide has affected the agricultural land near the roadside which has become a grave concern for the local people. Siltation and soil run off during rainy season has affected the cultivation in the area therefore it has remained unused for over 3-4 years now. He also stressed on the presence of speed breaker, station bay, drainage and footpath before the construction of NH 44E to double lane which has been dismantled and not reconstructed till date.

Shri. Peter Marngar, resident of Kynshi Mawrashan, said that soil dumping and soil run off has affected the paddy field. He also stated that the footpath in his village was constructed by the community members. However, after the previous land acquisition the structure has been demolished and no compensation was paid to the community members.

A resident from Shyrwang village, enquired about the proposed additional land acquisition if it will acquire land throughout the portion of Manai to Wahreng or just a small area within the total portion? He also pointed out that in his village, there is a church and individual houses which are located on top of the hill but due to frequent mudslide in some area there is a feel of insecurity among the people living there. Though complains had been made to government officials but no steps had been taken up by the government to address the peoples' grievances.

The following were the response made by the Block Development Officer (BDO) Mairang, and Revenue officials, OSD MIG, present at the meeting:

- About the proposed acquisition: The additional land acquisition for road widening of NH 44E Shillong- Nongstoin- Tura road Portion Manai to Wahreng does not include the previous land acquisition for improvement of NH 44E to double lane since it falls under the old Land Acquisition Act, 1984 which was exempted from environment and social assessment study. The current project falls under the new land acquisition act of RTFCTLARR, 2013. The main objective of this acquisition is for maintaining and stabilizing the slope of the land from landslide and mudslide.
- Payment of Compensation: Under the RTFCTLARR Act, 2013 no developmental work serving public purposes will be exempted from Social Impact Assessment Study. It is only after the submission of the Social Impact Assessment Study and Social Impact Management plan and the meeting of expert committee on the proposed project that compensation and award will be given to project affected families falling under the proposed acquisition.
- Damage on public utilities like footpath and drainage: The destruction done by previous land acquisition for improvement of NH 44E to double lane will be paid as awards to concerns line department. If the footpath belongs to PWD or SWCD, then the cost of the structure is produce and awards are made to the government department respectively. Similarly if there are structures along the right of way (ROW) awards will be given as per the cost of destruction.

- Absence of landowners name from the proposed additional land acquisition: Requests has been made that individual landowners visit the SDO (Civil) office so that particular officials can survey the affected location. The hearing has heard a number of incidents on issues of soil run-off and mudslide which has affected a number of households and further request has been made to resurvey the area which has affected household and agricultural land from previous land acquisition.
- Destruction on structures and properties like fish pond, houses, community infrastructure etc: If a complain comes to the BDO office, on structures or fish pond or community forest, affected by the land acquisition the grievances are send to the concerned line departments like PWD or Fishery department or Forest Department who will assess and survey the grievance accordingly. The report of the line departments will be send to Revenue and Disaster Management Department and accordingly award will be given but if the line department does not see any problem the matter will be dismissed accordingly. Usually a linear project has lesser displacement of people outside the project area unlike a hydro project like dam.

Conclusion:

From the Hearing, some of the issues discussed were on the negative impacts like delay in compensation, soil erosion of paddy field, absence of footpath in crowded area, no drainage slab, etc which was caused by previous land acquisition for improving NH 44E to Double lane. The community members requested for a fair share in the payment of compensation to all affected families who were affected from the previous land acquisition for improvement of NH 44E to Double lane. At the Hearing, the community members present there, approved to the Additional Land Acquisition of NH 44E Shillong- Nongstion- Tura Road portion Manai to Wahreng.

Chapter 6: Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP)

The Meghalaya Institute of Governance which is the state nodal SIA unit is pleased to present herewith the Social Impact Management Plan which has been prepared to mitigate negative social impacts that may arise out of the proposed additional land acquisition for road widening of NH 44 (E) Shillong- Nongstoin- Tura Road portion from Manai to Wahreng according to the RFC&T in LAAR Act, 2013. The SIMP consists of a set of mitigation, monitoring and institutional measures to be taken during the design, construction and implementation phases of the project to reduce adverse social impacts during the various stages of the project.

6.1. Summary of Findings from the Additional Land Acquisition for road widening

- 19 land owners will be directly affected from the land acquisition. Majority of land falls under habitation and cultivation land.
- 12 land owners falling under habitation land will have to relocate themselves after the land acquisition.
- No adverse impact on common property resources will be felt, except during the construction period.
- No negative impact on the community members as a whole as the additional land acquisition will affect only a small portion of individual land owners residing at the proposed land to be acquired.
- No negative impacts will take place on the food security; cultural or spiritual/ religious place; historical site; entertainment area; vulnerable groups; and social institutions.
- Disruption in usage of public road and utilities will be temporary in nature. Issues with regards to demolition and reconstruction of footpath, station bay, and drainage in populated area has been stress by the community from earlier land acquisition for road widening.
- Request has been made for quick compensation for the loss of assets from the additional land acquisition. Proposal has been made that compensation from previous road widening project of NH 44(E) to Double Lane be paid with interest due to delay in payment.

6.2. Suggestion and recommendations:

Recognising the social concerns that can arise from the additional land acquisition for road widening of NH 44(E) Shillong-Nongstoin-Tura Road portion Manai to Wahreng the following are measures to be adopted to mitigate social impacts from the project.

- Quick compensation to affected families from the proposed additional land to be acquired.
- Publication of final land owners name in government gazette and newspaper whose land will be acquired for the additional land acquisition for road widening of NH 44(E).
- Affected families shall receive training on income generation activity like tailoring, beautician, horticulture, agriculture, sericulture, aquaculture, etc so that they can take up other alternative livelihood for income generation
- Link affected families to government schemes like MGNREGA to ensure additional income and benefit to the family.
- For agricultural or cultivable land, proper drainage or bunds needs to be dug up to avoid water logging or soil run off or siltation during rainy season.
- During the construct period, measure should be taken to prevent soil dumping into agricultural land, residential area, gully, or streams which are used by the locals. Use barren land or land as decided by the village authority or land owners for soil dumping.
- After the construction work along National Highway-44 (E), road amenities like footpath, guard rails, proper drainage with slab, rumble strip, speed sign, road safety posters, bus bays, passenger shelter/ shed, approach road, signals and symbols near social institution like schools and community centre, etc should be placed and construct in densely populated area; retaining walls needs to be constructed in elevated slope and unpaved road berm to avoid soil erosion or mud slides; patrolling of police marshall, etc.
- For operating authority, measure should be taken to regulate and control development activities in land abutting the right of way (ROW) of highways.
- Promote social forestry along the NH 44(E) Shillong-Nongstoin-Tura Road.
- Proper monitoring and evaluation of working process to ensure road maintenance.

6.3. Entitlement, Assistance and benefits:

In accordance with the RFC&T in LARR Act, 2013, all affected and displaced person will be entitled to a combination of compensation packages and resettlement assistance depending on the nature of ownership right on loss of assets. From the survey, the project affected families are all titleholders having legal right to the land.

- The land owners would be required to be compensated as per Schedule I of the Right to Fair Compensation Transparency in Land Acquisition, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Act, 2013.
- Each type of loss will be calculated as per the provision made in the RFCT in LARR Act-2013.
 - The District Collector/ Deputy Commissioner shall assess and determine the market value of the land
 - Compensation for the trees will be based on their full replacement cost. The District Collector/ Deputy Commissioner shall assess and determine the value of trees and plants attached to the land acquired and use the service of experienced person in the field of agriculture, forestry or any other field, as may be considered necessary.
 - Advance notice should be given to project affected household (landowners) to harvest crops, fruits, timbers and for temporary loss of land and livelihood, 60 days before the acquisition.

The following entitlements are made according to the type of impacts found from the survey.

Table 4 Entitlement provision for affected people as per RFC&T in LARR Act, 2013

Sl.no	Type of impact	Unit of entitlement	Provision as per RFC&T in LARR Act 2013
1.	Loss of Land (agricultural, homestead, commercial or otherwise)	Title holders	Compensation at Market Value of the Land <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The market value specified in the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 for the registration of sale deeds or agreements to sell in the area where the land is situated, or • The average sale price for similar type of land situated in the nearest vicinity area, ascertained from the highest 50% of sale deeds of the proceeding 3 years. • Value of the assets attached to land: Building/Trees/Wells/Crop etc. as valued by relevant Government authority; • Solatium: 100% of total compensation • Multiplier factor upto 2 (in Rural area)

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interest of 12% per annum on market value for the period commencing on and from the date of the publication of notification of the SIA study till date of the award of the Collector or the date of taking possession of the land, whichever is earlier • One-time payment of Rs.500,000 for each affected household, or, • Annuity policy that shall pay Rs.2000 per month for 20 years
2.	Loss of House Structure	Title holder of the house (Displaced Family)	<p>In addition to compensation for land and assistances listed above under S.No.1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of Housing unit or equivalent cost of the house as per Indira AwasYojana Specifications (in rural area) • Each displaced family from the land acquired shall be given a monthly subsistence allowance equivalent to 3000/- per month for a period of one year from the date of award. <i>In addition, subsistence grant of Rs. 50,000 for each affected Scheduled Tribe / Scheduled Caste family displaced from Scheduled area</i> • Each displaced family shall get a one-time financial assistance of 50,000/- as transportation cost • Each displaced family shall be given a one-time Resettlement Allowance of 50, 000/- only • The stamp duty and other fees payable for registration of the land or house allotted to the affected families shall be borne by the requiring body
3.	Loss of Livelihood to artisans, small traders and others	Affected Family	One time Grant to Artisans, small traders and certain others of Rs. 25000/-
4.	Loss of Cattle Shed / Petty Shops	Affected Family	One time Financial Assistance of Rs. 25000/-
5.	Relocation of displaced families	Displaced Families	Provision of Infrastructural Amenities: Infrastructural facilities and basic minimum amenities as mentioned in the Third Schedule of RFCTLAR&R Act, 2013 should be provided by District Administration to ensure a reasonable standard of community life to the displaced people in the proposed resettlement site.
6.	Impact on common property resources	Villages/ communities	Replacement or restoration of the affected community facilities including schools, public water stand posts, public utility posts, temples, shrines, etc. and transfer to local authority for maintenance
7.	Any other loss not identified		Unanticipated involuntary impacts will be documented during the implementation phase and mitigated accordingly.

6.4. Miscellaneous

- Any disputes between the stakeholders regarding land ownership should be resolved first and made sure compensation is given to the legal owner.
- Adequate measures should be placed to address unforeseen negative impacts. Institutional measures like proper Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) cell may be installed with a notified Grievance Redress Officer (GRO).

24/02/18

1

**GOVERNMENT OF MEGHALAYA
REVENUE & DISASTER MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT**

No.RDA.38/2017/70

Dated Shillong, the 29th January, 2018.

From Shri. B. Hajong, MCS,
Joint Secretary to the Govt. of Meghalaya
Revenue & Disaster Management Department.

To The Sub-Divisional Officer (C)
Mairang Civil Sub-Division, Mairang.

Subject **Acquisition for Additional land for construction of NH-44 E
Shillong-Nongstoin-Tura Road Portion Mawnai to Wahreng.**

Sir,

I am directed to forward herewith the Notification Under Section 4(2) of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 bearing No.RDA. 38/2017/71, dt. 29.01.2018 in both English and Khasi in respect of the above mentioned land for favour of publication both in English and Khasi Newspapers respectively in circulation in the locality without waiting for the publication in the Meghalaya Gazette.

In this connection, I am also to request you to keep a regular watch on the publication of the same promptly. The Publisher may also be instructed to submit a copy of the newspaper clipping carrying the Notification to this Department.

Further you are also to kindly make necessary steps to display in the strategic locations/affected areas as prescribe in the Act for wide publicity.

Yours faithfully,

Joint Secretary to the Govt. of Meghalaya
Revenue & Disaster Management Department.

Dated Shillong, the 29th January, 2018.

Memo. No.RDA. 38/2017/70-A

Copy to :-

1. The Commissioner & Secretary, Meghalaya, Shillong for information.
2. Director, Printing and Stationery, Meghalaya, Shillong. A typescript copy of the Notification No.RDA. 38/2017/71, dt. 29.01.2018 is sent herewith for favour of publication in the extra ordinary issue of the Meghalaya Gazette and to supply 20 printed extra copies to this Department for necessary action and records.
3. The State Informatic Officer, NIC Shillong. A typescript copy of the Notification No.RDA. 38/2017/71, dt. 29.01.2018 is sent herewith with a request to kindly upload the said notification in this Department's Website www.megrevenueanddisastermanagement.gov.in for information of all concerned.
4. The Secretary, KHADC, East Khasi Hills District, Shillong for information.
5. The Officer on Special Duty, MIG, Lumpyngngad Cottage, Bishop Cotton Road, Shillong, 793001 with a request to carry out the SIA study within the stipulated time.

By order etc.,

Joint Secretary to the Govt. of Meghalaya
Revenue & Disaster Management Department.

Diet

NOTIFICATION
Under Section 4 (2) of RFCT Act, 2013.

**Under Section 4 (2) of Right to Fair Compensation & Transparency in Land
Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013.**

NO.RDA.38/2017/71

Dated Shillong, the 29th January, 2018

WHEREAS, acquisition of land area measuring 0.7494 acres at West Khasi Hills District, for the purpose for construction of 2-Laning Shillong-Nongstoin-Tura Road Portion (Manai to Wahreng) (proposed project) to be constructed/developed by Government of Meghalaya is/are proposed.

WHEREAS, a social Impact Assessment team of the Meghalaya Institute of Governance (MIG) has been formed to consult, to survey and to take public hearing after publication of this Notification.


WHEREAS, the aforesaid team will fix and indicate the dates and venue for which all concerned will be requested to remain present with their claims/objections/suggestions, if any.

WHEREAS, the concerned land owners as at Annexure-I themselves or their representative the Headman of Manai to Wahreng and the villagers may remain present for hearing for consent/approval for the project.

WHEREAS, the process must be completed and SIA report must be submitted along with the plan (SIMP) within the time specified as per RFCT-LARR Act, 2013.

WHEREAS, any attempt at coercion or threat against the process during the specified period will render the exercise null & void.

Now, therefore, if there is any requirement for information, anyone may contact the SIA Unit.


(Shri. B. Hajong, MCS)
Joint Secretary to the Govt. of Meghalaya
Revenue & Disaster Management Department.

Annexure 2: Attendance sheet on consultative workshop with Traditional Institutions

Land Acquisition for Road Widening of 44 (E) of Shillong-Nongstoin- Tura Road Portion: Manai to Wahreng

Consultative Workshop with Traditional Institutions / Sordars

Date: 12th April, 2018

Venue: Kynshi village

Sl.no	Name/ Kyrteng	Village/ Shnong	Phone Number	Jingsoi
1	Rhosokij Syitoh	Kynshi Bonga Dole Chauki	9856748120	
2	Senshi K. Kyllig	Tieh bah	9436118604	
3	Markhod Syemlieh	Kynshi Mawteijrang	7005527744	
4	Mosed L Mawnci	Kynshi Bongla	9862975366	
5	Bethilo Wajri	Kynshi Bayla	7005227592	
6	Biaras Nongrum	Kynshi Mawteijrang		
7	yajantia Nongrij	Kynshi Mawtia	7005939702	
8	Comformard Nongrij	Kynshi Mawrio	8256919646	
9	S. Jener	A.R.I (Res) Mawrang	8787471586	
10	A. K. Sner	S. G. P.N.D (Rd) Mawmarang N.H. 34A.P.2	974032136	
11	M. Drey dah	Ent. checker, O/O SDO(C) Mawrang	9402180971	

12	R. Marbanian	Mandal (Revenue), Mrg.	9615978483	
13	H. K. Syntiew	Chairman (Revenue) Mawrang	9436701267	
14	Korbar Syramlieh	Head man (Kynshi Mawteijrang)	9774209273	
15	R. P. Lyngdoh	Secretary Shnong Kynshi Bangla	7005761827	
16	Betos Syimlieh Sordar	Kynshi Mawria Sordar	8787785591	

Annexure 3: Attendance Sheet on Community Discussion

Community Discussion on Additional Land Acquisition for road widening of NH 44 (E) Shillong- Nongstoin- Tura Road

Portion Manai to Waheng.

Date: 27.04.2018

Venue: Kynshi

Sl.no	Name	Gender Male/ Female	Village	Signature
1	Shai - Phillip Wangri	M.	Kynshi Manria	Shai
2	Imi - Peter Syiemlieh	M.	Kynshi Mawria	Imi
3	Shri - Sengh Charkylling	M	Tiehbah	Shri
4	LANSING SOKSHANG	M	Kynshi Mawria	L. SOKSHANG
5	DHOM SYIEMLIEH	F	KYNSHI MAWRIA	Dhom
6	MELIDA SYIEMLIEH	F	KYNSHI MAWKHLEIN	Melida Syiemlieh
7	(KRISTINA KONGSIE)	F	KYNSHI MAWRIA	Kristina
8	Rissina sohlang	F	KYNSHI MAWRIA	R. sohlang
9	agamismai Dechar	F	Kynshi Mawria	Agamismai
10	Phrisly	F	Shywang	P. Kurben

Sl. No	NAME	GENDER	VILLAGE	SIGNATURE
11	Bethida Lyngdoh Kynshi	F	Shywang	B. K. Kynshi
12	Hemlinis Nongsieji	M	Shywang	H. Nongsieji
13	Lintis Lyngdoh	F	Bangla	L. Lyngdoh
14	Rejoy L. Nonglail	F	Bangla	R. Nonglail
15	Ban Sava Shisha	F	Bangla	B. Sava
16	Riwansuk Lyngdoh	F	Mawteigrong	R. Lyngdoh
17	Nabela SYIEMLIEH	F	KYNSHI MAWRIA	Nabela
18	Paidalin Sun	F	Kynshi Mawphorain	P. Sun
19	Kuip Sun	F	Kynshi Mawphorain	K. Sun
20	Badaplin Lyngdoh Kynshi	F	Langtor	B. Lyngdoh
21	Menalkis Dechar Kynshi	F	Kynshi Bangla	M. Dechar
22	Aines Syiemlieh	F	Kynshi Bangla	A. Syiemlieh
23	Daphun Syiemlieh	F	Kynshi Bangla	D. Syiemlieh

Sl.no	NAME	GENDER	VILLAGE	SIGNATURE
24	Xaltideris nongseij	F	Langtor	X. nongseij
25	Tholes Syiemlieh	M	Kynshi Mawria	Tholes
26	SHULINARIS SYIEMLIEH	F	KYNSHI BANGLA	
27	PLAINDIAL SYIEMLIEH	F	"	P. Syiemlieh
28	Willy Nongseij	F	K. Mawfahawain	Willy
29	Lahumbakisho nongseij	F	K. Mawria	Lij
30	Badaarti. Syiemlieh	F	K. Mawria	B. Syiemlieh
31	Abikelda Syiemlieh	F	Kynshi	A. Syiemlieh
32	Riasa nongsum	F	K. mawteijrong	B. nongsum
33	Shasmila Nongseij	F	S Nongseij	S. Nongseij
34	Tioxis Kharyntiew	F	Kynshi mawteijrong	T. K. Syntiew
35	Banilin Marwein	F	Kynshi Mawteijrong	B. Marwein
36	Hiris Basaiamot	F	Kynshi Mawteijrong	A. Basaiamot

Sl.no	NAME	GENDER	VILLAGE	SIGNATURE
37	R.T. Lhas	M	Kynshi Bangla	R.T. Lhas
38	Arplin Syiemlieh	M	Kynshi	Arplin
39	Bellioris Lyngdoh	F	Kynshi Bangla	B. Lyngdoh
40	W. Osdmahin Sein Shidalin Sein	F	Kynshi Bangla	W. Sein
41	Taisamris syiemlieh	F	Kynshi Mawria	T. Syiemlieh
42	Dakerlin Syiemlieh	F	Kynshi Mawria	D. Syiemlieh
43	Smt. Listy Nongseij	F	Kynshi - Mawria	Listy
44	MERLIN LYNGDOH KYNSHI	F	KYNSHI MAWFAHAWAIN	M. Lyngdoh
45	BENTIHORIS LYNGDOH KYNSHI	F	KYNSHI MAWTEIJRONG	B. L. Kynshi
46	PRESILBERA LYNGDOH NONGLAT	F	KYNSHI BANGLA	P. Lyngdoh
47	Bellila Woiyai	F	Kynshi Bangla	Bellila
48	yaganata nongseij	F	Kynshi mawria	Y. nongseij
49	ARTI MURA LYNGDOH KYNSHI	F	KYNSHI	A. Mura

Q.No	NAME	GENDER	SILLAGE	SIGNATURE
50	APSHON THAM	M	KYN Shi BANGLA	<i>[Signature]</i>
51	Smt. Ba-aitimoris Syentich	F	" " "	<i>[Signature]</i>
52	" B. Didora Syentich.	F	Kyn Shi MAWTEI JONG	<i>[Signature]</i>
53	P. S. Lyngdah.	F	KYN Shi MAWTEI	<i>[Signature]</i>
54	GENTEI NONGRUM	F	KYN Shi MAWTEI JONG	<i>[Signature]</i>
55	liwobas. Lyngdah.	F	Kyn Shi BANGLA	<i>[Signature]</i>



Meghalaya Institute of Governance (MIG)

Lumpynggad Cottage, Bishop Cotton Road
Shillong- 793001, Meghalaya

Phone no: 0364- 2505977

No: MIG 234/2017-18/ 875

Email: migshillong@gmail.com


Dated: Shillong the 30th May, 2018

Public Notice

The Meghalaya Institute of Governance has been notified as the State Social Impact Assessment (SIA) Unit to conduct Social Impact Assessment Study for acquisition of land measuring an area of approximately 3202.634 Sq. metres at West Khasi Hills District for the purpose of acquiring additional land for construction of Shillong- Nongstoin- Tura Road NH 44E Portion: Manai to Wahreng, West Khasi Hills District, Mairang.

In connection with this, a Public Hearing will be held at Indoor Stadium, Kynshi Village, West Khasi Hills District at 11:00 Am on the 12th of June, 2018 (Tuesday).

All interested persons are invited to attend the said Public Hearing to express their claims/ objections/ suggestion, if any, on the proposal.



Shri. Aiban Swer
Officer on Special Duty
Meghalaya Institute of Governance,
Shillong.

No: MIG 234/2017-18/ 875
Copy to:-

Dated: Shillong the 30th May, 2018

1. The Deputy Commissioner, West Khasi Hills District, Nongstoin for information and necessary action.
2. The Joint Secretary, Govt. Of Meghalaya, Revenue and Disaster Management Department for information.
3. The Superintendent of Police, West Khasi Hills District for information and necessary action.
4. The Block Development Officer, Mairang, West Khasi Hills District, for information.
5. The C.E.M, Khasi Hills Autonomous District Council, Shillong for information and necessary action.
6. The Sub-Divisional Officer (Civil), Mairang Civil Sub Division, for Information and necessary action.
7. The Directorate of Information and Public Relation, Shillong, for information and necessary action.
8. The Headman of Langtor, Shyrwang, Kynshi Bangla, Kynshi Mawria, and Wahreng for information and necessary action

etc.


Officer on Special Duty
Meghalaya Institute of Governance,
Shillong.

Annexure 5: Attendance Sheet for Public Hearing

Public Hearing

Social Impact Assessment on Addl. Land Acquisition for Road Widening of 44 (E) of
Shillong-Nongstoin- Tura Road Portion: Manai to Wahreng

Date: 12th of June, 2018

Venue: Indoor Stadium, Kynshi Village.

Sl.no	Name/ Kyrting	Gender	Village/ Shnong	Signature/ Jingsoi
1	Aiban Surev	M	MUSDA/MIG	
2	V. Sung	M	ENC, Meirang	
3	F. Shampm	M	Shillong	
4	Peter Syiemlieh	M	Kynshi Mawria	
5	Peter mangar	m	Kynshi	
6	Aiban Syiemlieh	M	Syneh Bangla (sadar)	
7	Korbaslang Syiemlieh	M	Kynshi Mawteijiang (sadar)	
8	Sendri Kiatyllaj	M	Tiehbeh	
9	N. Rostenkoy Mawria	M.	Kynshi Mawria	
10	Mr Borshon Manik Syiemlieh	M.	Kynshi Mawria	

Sl.no	Name/ Kyrting	Gender	Village/ Shnong	Signature/ Jingsoi
11	Shri Kross tinglan of Mawweir	m	Kynshi Bangla	
12	Smti. Lyntis Lyngdoh Nonglaet	F	"	
13	Kandingstae Lyngdoh Marshallong	M.	Shyemang.	
14	Borabur Borabur Sun	M.	"	BORABUR
15	R.T. Syiemlieh	M	Kynshi Mawria	
16	Shri Phillip Wairpi	M.	Kynshi Mawria	
17	mas merida sehlang	m	Kynshi Mawria	M. sehlang.
18	mas Atiniana Nongrij	m	Kynshi Mawria.	A. Nongrij
19	mas yajantata Nongrij	m	Kynshi Mawria.	y. Nongrij
20	Jaisis Sun	F	Kynshi Bangla	J. Sun
21	Bellila Wairpi	F	"	
22	Lulila Mawweir	F	Domkseh	L. Mawweir

Sl.no	Name/ Kyrting	Gender	Village/ Shnong	Signature/ Jingsoi
23	Sot, Pa-atimoris Syiemlieh	F	Kynshi Bangla	<i>[Signature]</i>
24	" Billistina Lyngdoh	F	" "	H. B. Lyngdoh
25	Phrosty Syiemlieh	M	Kynshi Bayla	<i>[Signature]</i>
26	Merindis Syiemlieh	F	Kynshi	<i>[Signature]</i>
27	Abkeda Syiemlieh	F	Kynshi	A. Syiemlieh
28	R. Rodshong	F	Kynshi	Rodshong
29	Babyngngair Sohlang	F	Kynshi Mawria	B. Sohlang
30	Risslina Sohlang	F	" "	R. Sohlang
31	Thehi Lyngdoh Mawri	F	Langtor	The hi
32	Krao Nong Sij	F	Langtor	K. Nong Sij
33	Iar Tidaris Nong Sij	F	Langtor	I. Nong Sij
34	Hir Lyngthoi	F	Kynshi Mawria	<i>[Signature]</i>

Sl.no	Name/ Kyrting	Gender	Village/ Shnong	Signature/ Jingsoi
35	menalki's Dekhar	F	KYNSHI BANGLA	M/S Dekhar
36	Jensimai Dekar	F	KYNSHI MAWRIA	J. Dekar
37	Klerin L Nongait	F	Nong Shillong	K. Nongait
38	Nenshabanti L. Kynshi	F	KYNSHI PASHAN	N. Lyngdoh
39	Hemtionori's Nong Sij	F	CHYKWANG	Hemtionori's
40	Phridalis Khasyilliang	F	Shyrewang	<i>[Signature]</i>
41	Suaim Khasyilliang	F	Shyrewang	S. Kij
42	Shaitly Nongait	M	Nong Shillong	SL
43	Kwensinori's Mawri	F	Nong Shillong	K. Mawri
44	Mardelin L Nongait	F	Nong Shillong	M. L.
45	Astimora Lyngdoh Kynshi	F	Kynshi	H. Lyngdoh
46	Molin Syiemlieh	M	KYNCHI	M. Syiemlieh

Sl.no	Name/ Kyrteing	Gender	Village/ Shnong	Signature/ Jingsoi
47	Kwan Simai Syiemlieh	F	Kynshi Mawria	K - Syiemlieh
48	Dinis Nongrieng	F	Kynshi Mawria	Dini
49	Krellina	F	Mawria	K.S
50	Dakewlin Syiemlieh	F	Kynshi Mawria	D. Syiemlieh
51	Sidara Lyngdoh.	F	Kynshi Mawria	RS Lyngdoh.
52	Smt. Listy Nongrieng	F	Kynshi Mawria	Listy
53	Shri. R.S. Kynshi	M	Langtos	R.S.
54	Shri. C.M. Syiemlieh	M	Kynshi Mawteingrang	C.M. Syiemlieh
55	Shri. B.B. Shabakh	M	Shywang	B.B.
56	Danta Lyngdoh Kynshi	F	Shywang	D.A. N.W.
57	Twar Lyngdoh Kynshi	F	Shywang	

Sl.no	Name/ Kyrteing	Gender	Village/ Shnong	Signature/ Jingsoi
58	Maxdon Syiemlieh	M	Shywang	max don
59	Ardingdon Syiemlieh	M	Shywang	Arding
60	Colonelly Syiemlieh	M.	Kynshi	C. Syiemlieh.
61	Sanas Kani	M	Kynshi	Sanas
62	Shilindavis Khosyatiew	F	Kynshi	S.K. Syntiew
63	Phaiskewlin Khosyatiew	F	Kynshi	P.K. Syntiew