

**Additional Land Acquisition for Road
Widening of NH 44(E) of Shillong-
Nongstoin- Tura Road Portion: Mawsawa
(Umdishit) to Nongbah Bynther,
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, the 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 owners, 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 from 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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Contents

Executive Summary.....	1
Chapter 1: Introduction.....	3
1.1. Project Background:.....	3
1.2. Project Description.....	3
1.3. Need for the road widening project NH 44(E)	4
1.4. Objectives and importance of the project:.....	4
1.5. Project location:	5
1.6. Ownership of land:.....	6
Chapter 2: Approach and Methodology	7
2.1. Primary Data	7
Reconnaissance Field Survey	7
Stakeholder Consultation	7
2.2. Secondary Data	7
2.3. Public Hearing	8
2.4. Data Processing and Analysis.....	8
Chapter 3: Village Demographic Profile	9
3.1. West Khasi Hills District	9
Mairang Village	9
Manai Village.....	10
Wahlakhaw Village.....	10
Pyndengnongbri Village	10
Ladmiri Village.....	11
Chapter 4: Data Collection and Analysis	12
4.1. Discussion with Land Owners or Project Affected People:.....	12
4.2. Discussion with Community members from the project affected villages:.....	13
4.2.1. Existing road condition before the land acquisition for road widening project:	14
4.2.2. Assessment of land to be acquired:.....	14
4.2.3. Concerns arising from road construction project:	15
4.2.4. Social Impacts from the additional land acquisition of NH 44(E) Shillong- Nongstoin-Tura Road portion Mawsawa (Umdishit) to Nongbah Bynther Project Phase wise	17
4.2.5. Likely Positive outcomes from the Land acquisition:.....	19
4.2.6. Aspiration from the project:	20
4.2.7. Conclusion.....	20
Chapter 5: Public Hearing.....	21
5.1. Discussion and Response from the Public Hearing.....	22
Chapter 6: Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP)	26
6.1. Summary of Findings.....	26

6.2.	Suggestion and recommendations on findings:	26
6.3.	Entitlement, Assistance and benefits:	28
6.4.	Miscellaneous	29

Tables

Table 1	Characteristic of proposed additional land acquisition for NH 44 (E) Shillong-Nongstoin-Tura road portion from Mawsawa (umdishit) to NongbahBynther.....	4
Table 2	Extent of land to be acquired (Village wise)	5
Table 3	Extend of land to be acquired from Land owners (Project Affected People)	6
Table 4	Entitlement provision for affected people as per RFC&T in LARR Act, 2013	28

Figures

Figure 1	Roapmap of West Khasi Hills	5
Figure 2	Discussion with Land Owners	12
Figure 3	Community discussion for additional land acquisition of NH 44E.....	14
Figure 4	Shows the concern of soil-run off and mud slide into agricultural and residential area.....	16
Figure 5	Public Hearing at Pyndemumiong Village.....	21
Figure 6	Community participation at the Public Hearing.	24

Annexures

Annexure 1:	Showing letter for conducting Social Impact Assessment Study	30
Annexure 2:	Attendance sheet on consultative workshop with Traditional Institutions.....	32
Annexure 3:	Attendance sheet on community discussion	33
Annexure 4:	Public Notice for Public Hearing.....	35
Annexure 5:	Attendance sheet for Public Hearing	36

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 road widening of NH 44E of Shillong- Nongstoin- Tura Road Portion: Mawsawa (umdishit) to Nongbah Bynther, West Khasi Hills District, Meghalaya. The area to be acquired measures approximately 5688.966 Sq. metres which belongs to 26 individual land owners.

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 to provide better connectivity to various regions in and around the District capitals and shillong.

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 within the villages along NH 44E. Therefore, the main purpose for this additional land acquisition of Shillong- Nongstoin-Tura Road NH 44E Portion: Mawsawa (Umdishit) to Nongbah Bynther is to maintain and stabilize 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 the community members of Ladmiri, Manai, Pydengnongbri, Wahlakhaw, Lumsokhlur, Pydengumiong, Madam Byhther, Umthied Bynther and Nongbah Bynther. From these interactions, it was found that most of the area to be acquired were hilly terrain, with habitations and cultivable land.

Through the site visit, consultation and community meeting, the general perceptions of the participants on the additional land acquisition for road widening of NH 44E Shillong- Nongstoin-Tura Road Portion Mawsawa (Umdishit) to Nongbah Bynther are positive as they believe that the additional land acquisition will address to 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 Mawsawa (Umdishit) to Nongbah Bynther. However, the additional acquisition will help address to the issues of land stabilization.

Public Hearing for the proposed additional land acquisition for road widening of National Highway- 44E Shillong- Nongstoin- Tura Road Portion Mawsawa (Umdishit) to Nongbah Bynther was held on the 8th of June, 2018 in Pyndengumiong village, Tirot Singh Memorial Hall, Mairang, West Khasi Hills District. The hearing was chaired by Shri E. Shanpru, Officer on Special Duty, Meghalaya Basin Development Authority along with the SIA Team from Meghalaya Institute of Governance in the presence of Shri P.K Marbaniang OSD MBDA; *Sordars* from all 9 villages and community members. The participants at the hearing were quick to discuss 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 delay in payment of compensation, siltation of paddy field area, absence of side drain and drainage slab in some area, no road safety measures, frequent mudslide, etc. There were no objections to the proposed additional land acquisition for road widening of NH 44E Shillong-Nongstoin-Tura Road Portion Mawsawa (umdishit) to Nongbah Bynther at the conclusion of the Public Hearing.

The report includes a Social Impact Management Plan which has outline suggestions and recommendation based on the type of intervention to manage and mitigate negative impact likely to arise from the project.

Chapter 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. The State of Meghalaya is having 6 National Highways namely, NH-44 and NH-44 (Extn.), NH-40 and 40 (Extn.), NH-51, NH-62, NH-127B and The Shillong Bye Pass covering a total Length of 1115.347 Km, out of which 900.662 Km is maintained by State P.W.D. and 214.685 Km is maintained by National Highway Authority of India.

1.1. Project Background:

NH-44E Shillong – Nongstoin Road starts from Upper Shillong (At 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 Ministry of Road Transport and Highway have selected this road for 2-laning of Shillong- Nongstoin section of NH-44E and Nongstoin- Tura State road under SARDP-NE Phase-A and the work was originally sanctioned on 09.12.2010 amounting to Rs 1494.48 Crores but subsequently revised on 09.08.2016 to 2319.44 Crores and the extended time for completion of this project was 31.03.2017. The road is being constructed by the joint venture team of BSCPL and CC Constructions and the project duly started in the year 2011. It comes in two phases. Phase 1 consists of the part from Shillong to Nongstoin or about 84.29 kms and phase 2 from Nongstoin to Tura of about 176.58 kms. ¹

1.2. Project Description

The Ministry of Road Transport and Highway has decided to acquire additional land measuring an area of 5688.996 Sq. m for the construction of Two laning of Shillong-Nongstoin-Tura Road portion from Mawsawa (Umdishit) to Nongbah Bynther in the state of Meghalaya. It is proposed mainly for 2 (double) laning the existing single/ intermediate road.

¹<http://megpwd.gov.in/nh.html>

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

Sl.no	Description	Unit
1.	Total Area	5688.996 Sq.m
2.	Total Distance/ stretch of road	859.778 meters
3.	Connectivity (start and ends of chainage)	24.763 km to 38.236 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

1.3. 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, certain 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: Mawsawa (Umdishit) to Nongbah Bynther is to maintain the side slope of the road to prevent environmental issues like landslide and mudslide.

1.4. 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 to provide better connectivity to various regions in and around the Districts and Shillong.

1.5. Project location:

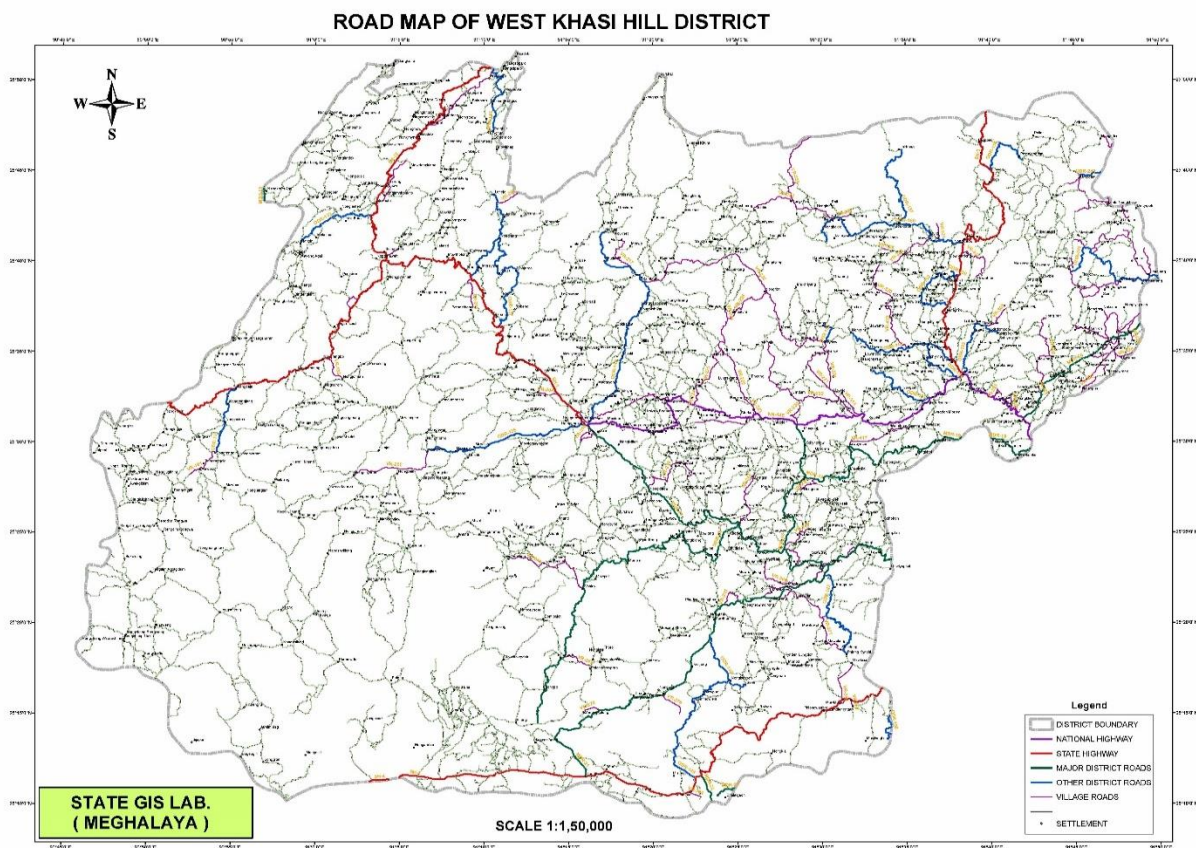
The extent of land proposed for additional land acquisition for road widening of NH 44 (E) Shillong- Nongstoin- Tura Road Portion from Mawsawa (Umdishit) to Nongbah Bynther passes through 9 villages which has been listed out as below:

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.	Ladmiri	40.00	1
2.	Manai	75.00	1
3.	Pydengnongbri	470.00	2
4.	Wahlakhaw	1180.054	10
5.	Lumsohkhur	247.09	2
6.	Pydengumiong	1054.065	3
7.	MadanBynther	131.472	2
8.	UmthiedBynther	584.500	2
9.	NongbahBynther	1906.815	3
Total		5688.996 Sq. m	26

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

Figure 1 Roapmap of West Khasi Hills



1.6. 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 Mawsawa (Umdishit) to Nongbah Bynther has been listed out below. The 26 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 owners (Project Affected People)	Village	Area of land in Sq.m	Land Usage
1.	Phria K. Mawlong	Lumsohkhur	197.09	Habitation
2.	Balang Presbyterian Bynther	Umtheid Bynther	150.00	Graveyard
3.	Mombali Nongrum	Umtheid Bynther	434.50	Cultivation
4.	Felicia Marbaniang	Nongbah Bynther	1496.293	Cultivation
5.	Medina L. Kynshi		395.52	Cultivation
6.	Debora Marbaniang		15.00	Cultivation
7.	Iardalin L. Mawlong	Wahlakhaw	20.00	Habitation
8.	Phre Rani	Wahlakhaw	138.00	Habitation
9.	Diolin Kurbah	Pyndengumiong	800.00	Cultivation
10.	Sormai Kurbah	Pyndengumiong	200.00	Cultivation
11.	Village road	Lad miri	40.00	Barren
12.	Elbina Thabah	Manai	75.00	Habitation
13.	Krin Warjri	Pyndeng Nongbri	110.00	Habitation
14.	Phrida Warjri (B)	Pyndeng Nongbri	360.00	Habitation
15.	Shin Warjri	Wahlakhaw	670.04	Habitation
16.	Village Footpath	Wahlakhaw	14.00	Barren
17.	Risha L. Mawlong	Wahlakhaw	67.528	Habitation
18.	Kwiar Kurbah (B)	Wahlakhaw	54.25	Habitation
19.	Stolen Rani (B)	Wahlakhaw	70.00	Habitation
20.	Jweris Rani	Wahlakhaw	50.00	Habitation
21.	Shein L. Mawlong	Wahlakhaw	60.00	Habitation
22.	Siber K. Mawlong	Lumsohkhur	50.00	Habitation
23.	Rosia Marwein	PyndengUmiong	54.065	Habitation
24.	Sriemtimai Nongrej	Madan Bynther	20.00	Habitation
25.	Bientimai L. Mawnai	Madan Bynther	111.472	Habitation
26.	Shien L. Mawlong	Wahlakhaw	36.236	Habitation
Total			5688.994	

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 behavior or facts concerning the nature of the situation. It involves the gathering of data that describe the events, organization, 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), officials from Revenue Department, Shillong, village headman of Ladmeri, Manai, Pyndeng Nongbri, Wahlakhaw, Umthied Bynther, Nongbah Bynther, Pyndengumiong, Madan Bynther and Lumsokhlur. The methods used were both structured and unstructured and 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 owners and village authorities 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 Mawsawa (Umdishit) to Nongbah Bynther, 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 describes 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 Mawsawa (Umdishit) to Nongbah Bynther, 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 kilometer. 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 population of 14,363 of which 7,083 are males while 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, Meghalaya with a 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 %.

Wahlakhaw Village

Wahlakhaw village is located in Mairang, West Khasi Hills district in Meghalaya, India. It is situated 3 km away from sub-district headquarter Mairang and 51 km away from district headquarter Nongstoin. Mairang is the nearest town to Wahlakhaw. According to the 2011 census Wahlakhaw village has a total population of 632 peoples in which 314 are male and 318 are female. Schedule Tribe (ST) constitutes 100.00 % of the total population belonging to the Khasi community. There are about 113 houses in this village. In Wahlakhaw village population of children with age 0-6 is 127 which make up 20.09 % of total population of village. Average Sex Ratio of this village is 1013 which is higher than Meghalaya state average of 989. Child Sex Ratio for the Wahlakhaw as per census is 841, lower than Meghalaya average of 970. The village has higher literacy rate compared to Meghalaya. In 2011, literacy rate was 94.46 % compared to 74.43 % of Meghalaya. Male literacy stands at 95.51 % while female literacy rate was 93.46 %.

Pyndengnongbri Village

Pyndengnongbri village is located in Mairang Tehsil of West Khasi Hills district in Meghalaya, India. It is situated 6 km away from sub-district headquarter Mairang and 55 km away from district headquarter Nongstoin and it is also the nearest town to Pyndengnongbri. According to the 2011 census Pyndengnongbri village has a total population of 1074 peoples in which 548 are male and 526 are female. Schedule Tribe (ST) constitutes 89.9 % of the

total population belonging to the Khasi community. There are about 161 households in this village. Literacy rate was 65% of the total population.

Ladmiri Village

Ladmiri is a small village located in Mairang Block of West Khasi Hills district, Meghalaya with total 8 families residing. The Ladmiri village has population of 71 of which 35 are males while 36 are females as per Population Census 2011. In Ladmiri village population of children with age 0-6 is 14 which make up 19.72 % of total population of village. Average Sex Ratio of Ladmiri village is 1029 which is higher than Meghalaya state average of 989. Child Sex Ratio for the Ladmiri as per census is 750, lower than Meghalaya average of 970. Schedule Tribe (ST) constitutes 100.00 % of the total population belonging to the Khasi community. Ladmiri village has lower literacy rate compared to Meghalaya. In 2011, literacy rate of this village was 59.65 % compared to 74.43 % of Meghalaya. Male literacy stands at 44.44 % while female literacy rate was 73.33 %.

Chapter 4: Data Collection and Analysis

This section will discuss, interpret and analyze 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 institutions and community members 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 Mawsawa (Umdishit) to Nongbah Bynther.

4.1. Discussion with Land Owners or Project Affected People:

The consultation was held on 11th of April, 2018 at Manai in the presence of Mairang Block Development Officer; officials from Public Work Department (Road) and Revenue and Disaster Management Department; Headman's from Manai, Wahlakhaw, Umthied Bynther, Nongbah Bynther, Pyndengumiong, and Lumsokhlur; along with the land owners who were directly affected from the land acquisition. There were 20 participants. (Annexure 2)

Figure 2 Discussion with Land Owners



The following are the discussion held with the land owners:

- **Land ownership status:** The land to be acquired belongs to private titleholders.
- **Land usage:** Majority of the land to be acquired falls under habitation and cultivation land. With small portion of land belonging to village land (village road and footpath) and religious land (graveyard).
- **Loss of structure:** From 26 affected people, 17 land owners have residential structures which will be partially or wholly affected from the proposed additional land acquisition. The family will have to relocate themselves from the affected area.
- **Type of structure:** The individual residential structure falls both under pucca and semi-pucca type of structure.
- **Loss of common property resources:** Partial affect on the village approach road, village footpath and graveyard. These lands are barren in nature. Temporary impact on schools during the construction period of the project.
- **Loss of agricultural land:** 7 individual land owners having paddy cultivation will be affected from the proposed 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 land acquisition.
- **Loss of livestock's:** No impact on livestock and farm assets.

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

Discussion with the community members from Ladmeri, Manai, Pyndeng Nongbri, Wahlakhaw, Umthied Bynther, Nongbah Bynther, Pyndengumiong, Madan Bynther and Lumsohkhur was held on the 19th of April, 2018 at Pyndengumiong Tirot Singh community hall, Mairang. The Discussion was attended by 37 participants, of which 23 were female participants and 14 male participants. (Annexure 3)

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



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 they faced a lot of problem from the width of the road. There were feelings of insecurity due to the narrowness of the road. Traffic congestion was a major problem as this causes delay in transportation and mobility. This route has continuous movement of vehicles (both heavy and light) causing the road to be in a very poor condition with huge number of potholes. Earlier, the economic activity along the stretch of NH 44 (E) was very less, with only 15-20 petty shops. However, after the two laning of NH 44(E) the people said that commuting and movement has been easier and faster.

4.2.2. Assessment of land to be acquired:

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

4.2.3. Concerns arising from road construction project:

The community members stated the following concerns from road construction project. Picture for the same has been attached.

- Delay in payment of 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.
- Social gathering spot like school, church has faced problems due to muddy road berm, mudslide and absence of footpath.
- Soil run off into agricultural lands which affect paddy cultivation of individual households.
- Feeling of insecurity has increased especially for residents at Wahlakhaw due to close proximity to the road, the existing road has been lifted up to 4 metres. Accidents of vehicle has been reported in the area further increasing the insecurity and safety of the people.
- Water source near the road earlier used by 4-5 households has been destroyed from previous road widening project of NH 44(E).
- Fish pond along the road in some areas has been destroyed from soil siltation and soil dumping.
- Absence of land owners names from the proposed additional land acquisition even when measurement of land has been taken by government officials.
- Absence of side-drain slab adjoining village interior kutchra road has made people to fill the drains with stone which caused disturbance to the flow of rain water.
- Absence of road safety measures like zebra crossing, footpath.
- Destruction to PHE water platform in Madan Bynther has not been reconstructed up to date.

Picture Slate for concern arising from Road Construction

Figure 4 Shows the concern of soil-run off and mud slide into agricultural and residential area



4.2.4. Social Impacts from the additional land acquisition of NH 44(E) Shillong-Nongstoin- Tura Road portion Mawsawa (Umdishit) to Nongbah Bynther Project

Phase wise

Impact during Pre-construction

- Impact on agricultural land:

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

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

The proposed project will affect some individual residential areas as measurement for land acquisition has been made in homestead area. The participants stated that with quick compensation the affected families can relocate themselves away from the proposed land to be acquired.

- Impact on livelihood and income:

From the study, 24 individual land owners will be affected due to loss of land, loss of structure and loss of cultivable land which have a direct and indirectly impact on the household income and livelihood. The community as a whole will not be affected.

- Impact on common property resources:

Acquisition near the cemetery of Presbyterian Church Bynther will affect the existing road for carrying the coffin in the hearse. Minimal impact during construction phase will be felt on village road, village footpath, schools and religious land (graveyard) as the project passes through these areas. However, there is no impact on community facilities (Hall), market area, health care centre, anganwadi centre, playground, water tank, government building, community forest, etc.

- Impact on food security:

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

- Impact on public roads and utilities:

The impact on public road and utilities is minimal, problems likely to arise only during the construction phase. Disruption on public road and utilities (like water pipe) will be temporary in nature.

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

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

- Impact on environment:

The proposed project will require in a lot of excavation work and there will be problem of soil dumping, soil runoff (during rainy season) which may affect the household and agricultural land near the project 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 indiscriminate dumping of soil into agricultural land which has not been acquired from the previous road project on NH 44 (E). The land used for paddy cultivation has remained unused for over 3-5 years due to the siltation of the land. Similar incident were reported at Lumsohklur and Pyndengumiong. Requests were made to ensure that soil is disposed off in barren land or where land need filling.

- Influx on migrants workforce and employment opportunities for local:

No negative impact from migrant's workforce as the villages has set up *adong shnong* (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 of the major issues will be dust pollution in the dry season, so measure should be taken to sprinkle water especially near residential areas. 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 in infrastructural facilities like tea stalls, vendors, garage, tailoring, butcher shop, petrol pump etc along the National Highway 44 (E) after the construction of 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 may affect frequency of accidents in the area due to over speeding of vehicles. Henceforth, rumble strip and speed limit sign should be installed in populated areas.

- Road management

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

4.2.5. Likely Positive outcomes 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 local will increase as witnessed 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 safeguards rails and footpath in populated area like schools and near social gathering spots like church.
- Quick payment of compensation for loss of land, structure and agricultural land to those affected and displaced families from the proposed additional land acquisition.
- Re-construct village approach road and cemetery road which will be partially affected from the additional land acquisition.
- Prevent mud slide and soil erosion from construction area in populated areas.

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 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 Mawsawa (Umdishit) to Nongbah Bynther was held on the 8th of June, 2018 in Pyndengumiong village, Tirod Singh Memorial Halls, Mairang, West Khasi Hills District. The hearing was chaired by Shri. E. Shanpru, Officer on Special Duty, Meghalaya Basin Development Authority along with the SIA Team from Meghalaya Institute of Governance in the presence of Shri P.K Marbaniang OSD MBDA and *Sordars* from Umthied Bynther, Madan Bynther, and Pyndeng Nongbri. The hearing was attended by 60 participants from Villages of Pyndeng Nongbri, Madan Bynther, Wahlakhaw, Lyngdoh Nongrim, Nongbah Bynther, Mawsawa, Pyndengumiong, Manai, Umthied Bynther and Nongktieh (Wahlulu). There were 22 male participants and 38 female participants. (Annexure 4 & 5)

Figure 5 Public Hearing at Pyndemumiong Village.



Before the commence of the hearing, Shri E. Shanpru, OSD, Meghalaya Basin Development Authority along with the SIA team members 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 acquiring of additional land for road widening of NH 44E Shillong-Nongstoin-Tura Road Portion Mawsawa (Umdishit) to Nongbah Bynther, 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 were the discussion:

The sordar of Umthied Bynther, said that there are three households in his village who have not received their payment from the previous land acquisition for improvement of NH 44E to Double lane and request for quick compensation for the earlier acquisition. He also said that from the previous acquisition of the NH 44E, paddy field were most affected due to soil run off into the field during rainy season.

The sordar of Nongbah Bynther, said that the current additional land acquisition has one landowner, Shri D. Ryntathiang, whose name has been omitted even after the survey was made on his land. He also pointed out that another resident in his village, Shri M. Marbaniang is facing a huge crisis due to frequent mudslide in his land which has been affected from earlier acquisition of NH 44E.

Shri B. Marbaniang, Principal of Little Start Secondary School, Nongbah Bynther said that during the survey for additional land acquisition for NH 44E, many landowners were included in the survey but their names are not inserted in the official documents of list of landowners from whom land will be acquired.

A resident from Manai, said that the land of Balang Catholic church is facing a lot of mudslide and so far no compensation has been paid to the Church.

The Sordar from Pyndeng Nongbri, Shri B Kharpuli said that some landowners have received only half of the compensation from the previous land acquisition of NH 44E. While another household has shifted themselves from their land since the land has become unstable. He also said that the government officials from Agricultural Department have come to inspect the affect on paddy field but so far no compensation were made to the landowners who were indirectly affected from the road widening project of NH 44E to Double lane. He also raised an issue on children and pedestrian safety due to absence of zebra crossing in populated areas. He also said that previously village interior approach road were connected to the

National Highway but after the previous land acquisition of NH 44E to Double lane, these connectivity has been neglected by the company and they have just constructed side-drain without slab. These side-drains are filled with stone and this has become difficult for the flow of rain water.

The Sordar of Madan Bynther, said that though side-drain were constructed along the NH 44E there are some location along the road which does not have drains on either side. This creates a puddle for rain water and muddy water. He also said that PHE water platform and waiting shed has been destroyed. He also stressed that two households were not included in the current list of land owners from whom the land will be acquired for the additional land for road widening of NH 44E.

A resident from Wahlakhaw, said that since the NH 44E has been raised to a height of 4m there has been an increase on the level of insecurity and safety among the residents there. She also cited issues that rain water dispose huge soil into their front yard and houses. They requested that compensation be made at the earliest so that they can relocated themselves away from the NH 44E.

A resident from Pydengumiong, said that the land of Smt Delina Lawriniang do not have any retaining wall so during the rainy season the rain water washout the soil.

A resident from Pydeng Nongbri said that many households are affected from the previous land acquisition of NH 44E. The most common problem faced by the people is mudslide and absence of proper side drain.

Residents from Wahlakhaw, Smt P. Ranee, Smt. Jwarios Ranee, and Smt. Jordan Ranee requested for the construction of a walkway in Wahlakhaw which is presently only filled with stones. The problems faced by the residents were late compensation and mudslide.

The Sordar of Mawsawa (Umdishit), Shri B.L Mawlong said that after the Double laning of NH 44E there has been more than 10-15 cases of accident since the area has a very sharp turning point. He said that houses near the roadside feels insecure as the turning is sharp so they requested that a small portion of the hill be cut to straighten the road and avoid accidents in the area. He also said that in Ladmiri, Mawsawa (umdishit) fish ponds and paddy fields are filled with soil. He also said that footpath and drain is required near the school area, so that

children can easily commute. The issue has been discussed with the government officials but no response has been made so far.

The following were the responses made by the chairman as follows:

- Compensation: Compensation for the additional land acquisition of NH 44E Portion Mawsawa (umdishit) to Nongbah Bynther will be paid to the landowners after the submission of the SIA report and as per decision made by the District Collector to release the awards. The compensation from the previous land acquisition for improving NH44E to Double Lane is not included under the additional land acquisition for road widening of NH 44E portion Mawsawa (umdishit) to Nongbah Bynther, however the landowners can write their grievance to the Deputy Commissioner, West Khasi Hills.
- Absence of landowner's name: The name of the landowners whose name is missing from the List of Landowners can send a letter to the SDO Civil, Mairang so that further action can be taken by the government officials to survey the land.
- Construction of public amenities like drain and footpath: The request for construction of public amenities like approach road, drainage slab, footpath and drain can be sent to the Block Development Officer, SDO Civil (Mairang) so that land can be surveyed accordingly.

Figure 6 Community participation at the Public Hearing.



Conclusion:

From the hearing, some of the issues discussed were on the negative impacts like delay in compensation, soil erosion to 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. However, it can be said that the community members approved the Additional Land Acquisition of NH 44E Shillong- Nongstion- Tura Road portion Mawsawa (Umdishit) to Nongbah Bynther since the acquisition will help stabilize and maintain the slope of the land on the road sides.

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 Mawsawa Umdishit to Nongbah Bynther 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

- 26 land owners will be directly affected from the land acquisition. Majority of land falls under habitation and cultivation land. With small portion of land belonging to village land (village road and footpath) and religious land (graveyard).
- 17 land owners falling under habitation land will have to relocate themselves after the land acquisition.
- Minimal or no adverse impact on common property resources as the affect in approach road will be felt only during the construction period.
- No negative impact on the community members as a whole as the 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 will be temporary in nature.

6.2. Suggestion and recommendations on findings:

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

- Quick payment of compensation to affected families from the proposed additional land to be acquired.
- Inclusion of land owner names which has been not been included in the proposed list of land owners from whom land will be acquired.
- Publication of list 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 should be provided 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 need 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 center, etc should be placed and constructed 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.
- Measures 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 people will be entitled to a combination of compensation packages and resettlement assistance depending on the nature of ownership right on loss of assets. 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 people 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, as 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

			<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 Awas Yojana 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 areas on able 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, footpath, 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 in 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 owners.
- 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).

1

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

No. RDA.31/2015/55

Dated Shillong, the 7th December, 2017.

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

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

Subject: Addl. Land for construction of Shillong-Nongstoin-Tura Road NH-44E
(Portion Mawasawa Umdishit) Nongbah Bynther.

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.31/2015/56 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 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 location/affected area as prescribe in the Act for wide publicity.

Yours faithfully,

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

Memo. No. RDA. 31/2015/55-A

Dated Shillong, the 7th December, 2017.

Copy forwarded to:-

1. The Commissioner & Secretary/Director, Printing and Stationery, Meghalaya, Shillong. A typescript copy of the Notification No.RDA. 31/2015/56 dt. 7.12.2017 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.
2. The State Informatic Officer, NIC Shillong. A typescript copy of the Notification No.RDA.31/2015/56 dt.7.12.2017 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.
3. The Secretary, KHADC, East Khasi Hills District, Shillong for information.
4. The Officer on Special Duty, MIG :Lumpyngngad Cottage, Bishop Cotton Road, Shillong, 793002 with a request to carry out the SIA study within the stipulated time.

By order etc,

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

1(A)

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.31/2015/56

Dated Shillong, the 4th December, 2017.

WHEREAS, acquisition of land area measuring 1,405 acres at West Khasi Hills District, for the purpose Additional land for construction of Shillong-Nongstoin-Tura Road NH-44E Mawsawa (Umdishit) NongbahBynther (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 Mawsawa (Umdishit) Nongbah Bynther 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: Mawsawa to Nongbah Bynther

Consultative Workshop with Traditional Institutions / Sordars

Date: 11th April, 2018

Venue: Manai

Sl.no	Name/ Kyrteng	Village/ Shnong	Phone Number	Jingsoi
1	Shri. V. Suer	EMC, Mairang	9436302952	
2	Shri. A.K. Suer	P.N.A. J.K. Mawmaw N.H. Sukhriem	9884032136	
3	ELBENA THABAH	MANAI	8259072708	
4	WARDARITA THABAH	"	"	
5	Shri. H.K. Suer	Mairang	9436701867	
6	Shri. M. Diengdol	"	9402180971	
7	Shri. R. Marbaniang	"	9615978483	
8	Shri. D. Jone	A.R.I (Ren)	8787471586	
9	Shri. M. Kuehah	Manai	8794970344	
10	Shri. M. Wajui	wahlabaham	7630082633	
11	Shri. L. Suptet	Umthid Kyrteng	8794492233	

12	K. Marbaniang	Sordar Nongbah Bynther	9856470278	
13	R. MARWESTI	PYNBIDANUMIONCI	—	
14	SORMAI	KURBAH (ZUMSOH THABAH)	mawsawa	Sormai
15	MARIA	ZENSOH KUEH		Maria
16	Dialin Kuehah	MAWSAWA	—	Dialin
17	Sriamlinai Nongseij	Bynther	—	S. Nongseij
18	Jesophine Nongj	Madau Kyrteng	—	J. Nongj
19	Lamphrang L Nongbr	Nongbah Kyrteng		L. L Nongbr
20	TROA. BALSIAOMIT	PYNBIDANUMIONCI	8256938220	
21				
22				
23				
24				
25				

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 Mawsawa (Undishit) to Nongbah Bynther.

Date: 19.04.2018

Venue: MAIRANG HALL, Pydenqumong village.

Sl.no	Name	Gender Male/ Female	Village	Signature
1	Saramon kurbah	Female	Mawlang	Surbah
2	Kwiar kurbah	"	Wahlakhaw	K. Kurbah
3	T. Rani	"	Wahlakhaw	
4	PHIL RANI	"	Wahlakhaw	P Rani
5	Marbelstar warji	Male	wahlakhaw	Warji
6	Myllen Kamsnail	"	Nongbri	Kamsnail
7	Slin warjri	Female	wahlakhaw	
8	Nebinta warjri	Female	wahlakhaw	N. warjri
9	Dony Nongrum	Female	Nonthid Bynther	D. Nongrum
10	Shrom. Pydattrey	M	Pydenqumong	Shrom

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

Portion Mawsawa (Undishit) to Nongbah Bynther.

Date: 19.04.2018

Venue: Mairang Hall.

Sl.no	Name	Gender Male/ Female	Village	Signature
11	Tida K Mawloh	F	Mawlang	Tida
12	Phin Khawmawlon	F	Lumsok Khlor	Phin Khawmawlon
13	Lamphrang L. Nongbri	M	Nongbah Bynther	L.L Nongbri
14	Siber Khawmawlon	M	Lumsok Khlor	Siber Khawmawlon
15	J. Symon	M	Madan Bynther	J. Symon
16	B. Wahlay	M	Nongbah Bynther	B. Wahlay
17	Medina	F	"	Medina
18	Meskolien	F	"	Meskolien
19	M. L. Hoojon	M	Nonthid Bynther	M. L. Hoojon
20	Ben AL Noylait	M	Nonthid Bynther	Ben AL Noylait

21	ROSIA MARWEIN	M	Podengumlong Podengumlong	R. Marweif
22	Jingia wasifoi	F	Nongmanai	J. W
23	Anthony Marbaniang	M	Mawlong	A. Marbaij
24	Hui. Sonosman. d. mawlong	MALE Soelam mawlong	mawlong	Hui
25	Risha L. Mawlong	F	Wahlakchaw	R. L
26	Persha L. Mawlong	F	Wahlakchaw	P. L
27	Dogtasinos X. mawlong	M	Lumsokhlur	DD
28	Sati. Ready. Lyngbaw mawlong	F	Mawlong	Sati
29	Sun wahlong	F	Madambaythar	S
30	Ridim Khw. Lakh	F	(Ryngiang) Ryngumicang	Ridim
31	Marsha Kharmawlong.	F	Mawlong (Po. Mairang)	M. Kharmawlong.
32	Synti Kharmawlong.	F	Mawlong (Po. Mairang)	S. Kharmawlong

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

Portion Mausama (Umdishol) to Nongbaw Byrthar

Date: 19.04.2018

Venue: Mairang Hall.

Sl.no	Name	Gender Male/ Female	Village	Signature "
33	Tiewladuban Lyndoh mawlong	F	Mawlong	T.L. mawlong
34	Singew Bhalang Lyngdelmaw	F	Mawlong	S. L. Mawlong
35	Shera Reptathiang	F	Mawlong	Shera
36	Kitboklang Marbaniang	F	Sangshong	K. Marbaij
37	Mondil Marbaniang	F	Sangshong	Mondil
38				
39				



Meghalaya Institute of Governance (MIG)

Lumpynggad Cottage, Bishop Cotton Road
Shillong- 793001, Meghalaya

Phone no: 0364- 2505977

Email: migshillong@gmail.com

No: MIG 230/2017-18/ 870

Dated: Shillong the 24th 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 5688.996 Sq. metres at West Khasi Hills District for the purpose of acquiring additional land for construction of Shillong- Nongstoin- Tura Road NH 44E Portion Mawsawa (Umdishit) to Nongbah Bynther, West Khasi Hills District, Mairang.

In connection with this, a Public Hearing will be held at Tirot Singh Memorial Hall, Pyndengumiong Village, Mairang, West Khasi Hills District at 11:00 am on the 8th of June, 2018 (Friday).

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 230/2017-18/ 870 - A
Copy to:-

Dated: Shillong the 24th 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 Ladmeri/ Manai/ Pyndeng Nongbri/ Wahlakhaw/ Pyndengumiong/ Umthied Bynther/ Madan Bynther/ Nongbah Bythter for information and necessary action

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: Mawsawa (Umdishit) to Nongbah Bynther

Date: 8th June 2018

Venue: Trust Singh Memorial Hall, Pyndangmiong Village, WKHD.

Sl.no	Name/ Kyrting	Gender	Village/ Shnong	Signature/ Jingsoi
1	F. Shampin	M	Shillong	
2	P.K. Markanong	M	Shillong	
3	Lasarus Manuwei	M	Pyndangmiong	
4	J. Dyma	M	Sorwar Madam Kather	
5	JASITA SUN	F	PYNDENG NONGBRI	
6	JURES RANI	F	WAHLAKHAW	
7	DAWARIS PYNTATHANG	F	PYNDENG NONGBRI	D. Pyntathang
8	Kistina Sun	F	Pyndeng Nongbri.	
9	Phosi. BASAWIAUMCIT	F	Pyndeng Nongbri	phossi. basawiaumcit
10.	Shri-Lakshmy Spanel	M	Umdishit Kyrting	

Public Hearing

Social Impact Assessment on Addl. Land Acquisition for Road Widening of 44 (E) of Shillong-Nongstoin- Tura Road Portion: Mawsawa (Umdishit) to Nongbah Bynther

Date: 8th June 2018

Venue: Trust Singh Memorial Hall, Pyndangmiong Village, WKHD.

Sl.no	Name/ Kyrting	Gender	Village/ Shnong	Signature/ Jingsoi
11	S. LYNDON NONGBRI	F	LYNDON NONGBRI	S. Lyndon
12.	P Rani	F	WAHLAKHAW	P Rani
13	HANISHA	F	LYNDON NONGBRI	HANISHA
14	SLIN WAKRI	F	WAHLAKHAW	
15	SNGILA WAKRI	F	NONGBRI	
16	SORNA WAKRI	F	Pyndeng Nongbri	Sor ma
17	BLINDA WAKRI	F	Pyndeng Nongbri	Sor ma Blinda
18	KWIAR KURBAH	F	WAHLAKHAW	
19.	TUKA KAVLANT	F	NONGBRI	
20	SALLEN RANI	M	WAHLAKHAW	S. Rani

Public Hearing

Social Impact Assessment on Addl. Land Acquisition for Road Widening of 44 (E) of
Shillong-Nongstoin- Tura Road Portion: Mawsawa (Umdishit) to Nongbah Bynther

Date: 8th June 2018

Venue: Tiroi Singh Memorial Hall, Pyndangumiang Village, WKHD

Sl.no	Name/ Kyrteing	Gender	Village/ Shnong	Signature/ Jingsoi
21	Phrida Nongbi	F	Pyndang Nongbi	P. Nongbi
23	Thirina Lyngdoh Nongbi	F	Pyndang Nongbi	Thirina Lyngdoh Nongbi
24	Budshel Marbaniang	M	Nongbah Bynther	_____
25	K. Marbaniang	M	Nongbah Bynther	_____
26	BADIA MARBANANG	M	NONGBAH BYNTHAR	B. Marbaniang
27	M. Dinydol	M	Mawsawa	M. Dinydol
28	R. Marbaniang	M	"	_____
29	L. Mawshang	M	"	_____
30	S. Pyndangumiang	M	Pyndangumiang	S. Pyndangumiang
31	A. Wair Jyri	F	Pyndang Nongbi	A. Wair Jyri

Public Hearing

Social Impact Assessment on Addl. Land Acquisition for Road Widening of 44 (E) of
Shillong-Nongstoin- Tura Road Portion: Mawsawa (Umdishit) to Nongbah Bynther

Date: 8th June 2018

Venue: Tiroi Singh Memorial Hall, Pyndangumiang Village, WKHD

Sl.no	Name/ Kyrteing	Gender	Village/ Shnong	Signature/ Jingsoi
32	Bilatis Nongbi	F	Pyndang Nongbi	Bilatis
34	SHAKAR BASAWIANMOIT	F	-do-	_____
35	T. KURBAH	F	Pyndang Nongbi	T. Kurbah

Public Hearing

Social Impact Assessment on Addl. Land Acquisition for Road Widening of 44 (E) of
Shillong-Nongstoin- Tura Road Portion: Mawsawa (Umdishit) to Nongbah Bynther
Venue:

Date:

Sl.no	Name/ Kyrting	Gender	Village/ Shnong	Signature/ Jingsoi
36	HILBERT - MARWETIV	M.	Pyndeng Nongstoin	
37	Shri T. Mynthong	M	Pyndeng Nongstoin	
38	D. Kharphuli	M	Pyndeng Nongstoin	
39	Shri T. Wanjri	M	---	
40	Shri B. Nongrang	M	Pyndeng Nongstoin	
41	Bolua Sun	F	Nongbaei	LTI OF BOLUA SUN
42	Rajila Sun.	F	Nongbaei	R. Sun.
43	Somiralyngdoh Nongbaei	F	Nongbaei	S. Lyngdoh

Public Hearing

Social Impact Assessment on Addl. Land Acquisition for Road Widening of 44 (E) of
Shillong-Nongstoin- Tura Road Portion: Mawsawa (Umdishit) to Nongbah Bynther

Date: 8th June 2018

Venue: First Singh Memorial Hall, Pyndeng Nongstoin Village, WKHD

Sl.no	Name/ Kyrting	Gender	Village/ Shnong	Signature/ Jingsoi
44	Nebinta Wanjri.	F	Wahlakhaw.	N. wanjri
45	Sriantimai Nongsieij	F	Madan Bynther.	S. Nongsieij
46	Neril Nongsieij	F	"	LTI of Neril Nongsieij
47	Pinda Wanjri	F	Nongkieh Madan.	Pinda
48	Kristina Wanjri	F	Manai.	K. Wanjri
49	Dasukmon Wanjri	F	Manai.	D. Wanjri
50	Bixida Wanjri	F	Nongbaei	B. Wanjri
51	Phuktina Wanjri	F	Nongkieh (walulu)	P. Wanjri
52	Medina Lyngdoh Kynshi	F	Nongbah Bynther	Medina
53	Suulsing Lyngdoh Kynshi	M.	Umdishit Bynther	S. Lyngdoh

Public Hearing

Social Impact Assessment on Addl. Land Acquisition for Road Widening of 44 (E) of
Shillong-Nongstoin- Tura Road Portion: Mawsawa (Umdishit) to Nongbah Bynther

Date: 8th June 2018

Venue: T. H. Singh Memorial Hall, Amtekangumiang Village, WKHD.

Sl.no	Name/ Kyrteng	Gender	Village/ Shnong	Signature/ Jingsoi
54	Jittimon Tyewa	F	Umthied Bynther	Jyewa
55	Mantidemis Waryzi	F	Pyndeng Nangbzi	Waryzi
56	Teikaia Waryzi	F	"	Teikaia
57	Dhiang Kharkywiang	F	"	Dhiang
58	Kosteng Waryzi	M	"	K. Waryzi
59	Albest L. Nongkai	M	Umthied Bynther	Albest
60	Ne Pal - Khyllait	F	Pyndengrangbzi	Ne Pal - Khyllait
61	Ne Pa. Khyllait	F	"	N. Khyllait
62	Membali Nongrum	M	Umthied Bynther	M. Nongrum