

SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT
ON
ACQUISITION OF ADDITIONAL LAND FOR CONSTRUCTION OF
INTEGRATED CHECK POST
AT
TAMABIL, WEST JAIANTIA HILLS DISTRICT



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) to promote good governance in the state. 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 has notified the Meghalaya Institute of Governance as the State Social Impact Assessment Unit.

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Declaration

This final SIA and SIMP report is based on the information given by stakeholders and local people of the villages of Tamabil and Riahjalong villages, West Jaintia Hills District, Maps and project details were provided by the Office of the Sub Divisional Officer (Civil), Amlarem, West Jaintia Hills District.

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

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Abbreviations

BSF	-	Border Security Force
CPR	-	Common Property Resource
FGD	-	Focus Group Discussion
HH	-	Households
ICP	-	Integrated Check Post
KII	-	Key Informant Interview
LCS	-	Land Customs Station
PAF	-	Project Affected Family
SIA	-	Social Impact Assessment
TOR	-	Terms of Reference

Executive Summary

The Meghalaya Institute of Governance which is the nodal Social Impact Assessment Agency of the state of Meghalaya was assigned the task of conducting an SIA study on acquisition of additional land under Phase IV of the Integrated Check Point Project of the Land Port Authority of India. The proposed land to be acquired is approximately 20789.32 sq. m or 5.13 acres. The proposed land to be acquired belongs to five individual land owners.

The SIA study was conducted to assess the possible impacts, both negative and positive that the land acquisition and the establishment of the ICP would have. Primary data was collected through a preliminary site visit, FGD and KII methods. Following which, the Draft SIA report which had been prepared was discussed during a Public Hearing held on the 21st July, 2017.

During the field survey it was seen that the land which belonged to individuals was low lying land and was used as paddy field, stock yard and as a parking lot. Near the proposed site to be acquired is a stream which runs through the proposed site to be acquired. There are no structures on the site proposed to be acquired. However, the landowners earn income from the land through agriculture, rent and other activities. Apart from this the area serves as recreational site to the people living in the nearby villages and gives employment to some of the residents of the nearby villages as agricultural labourers. There is one vulnerable community most likely to be affected by the land acquisition as their drinking water sources is to be affected during the construction phase.

During the Public Hearing held on 21st July, 2017 it was learnt that the land owners were most worried about the compensation to be paid to them as they have yet to receive compensation from the land acquired during the previous phases. The village residents of

Tamabil were especially concerned about the conduct of the construction company at Tamabil and by its personnel who were misbehaving with the local residents. Also, it was seen that due to the construction of the project in the other sites already acquired that the stream had become silted and this was a major concern as the stream serves as potable water for the local residents. During the public hearing the land owners present, accepted the land acquisition for construction of ICP on speedy award of compensation due to them.

The Social Impact Mitigation Plan that has been designed for this project seeks to avoid, reduce and mitigate negative impacts that may arise from this project. The SIMP asks that environmental safeguards be put in place during the construction and operational phase of the project. It seeks to see that the PAFs and households from the surrounding villages who have lost their livelihood be provided with alternative livelihood options. It also seeks that employment opportunities be given firstly to the family members of the land owners and then to residents of the nearby villages. Allotment of petty shops in the area too may be given to the land owners on priority first. Apart from this adequate safeguards are required for the environmental wellbeing of the area such as protection of streams and other water bodies, protection from possible landslides and other such measures.

The project is anticipated to bring about positive impacts in the long run. It will increase the sense of security in the surrounding areas as well as facilitate trade and commerce between the two countries. Apart from this it may increase relations between India and Bangladesh by improving tourism between the countries.

Chapter 1: Introduction

The Meghalaya Institute of Governance was requested to conduct a Social Impact Assessment (SIA) study on acquisition of additional land (Phase IV) for the purpose of establishing an Integrated Check Point at Tamabil. The land to be acquired for the project has been acquired at three prior stages and the SIA commissioned to be completed vide Notification, RDA.51/2014/140 dated 9th March 2017 is for Phase IV of the project.

The state of Meghalaya shares a 443 km long international border with Bangladesh and has a dedicated customs station at Dawki, West Jaintia Hills District. This land port serves as an entry and exit point not just for travellers between the two countries but also as a major commercial port for traders. Bangladesh is an important trading partner for India and the two-way trade in Fiscal Year 2012-13 was estimated at US\$ 5.34 billion¹. Natural resources like coal and limestone are transported through this land port which contributes a substantial revenue amount to the state of Meghalaya. Apart from this, the land port is a tourist attraction for domestic tourists travelling within the State.

Objectives of the project

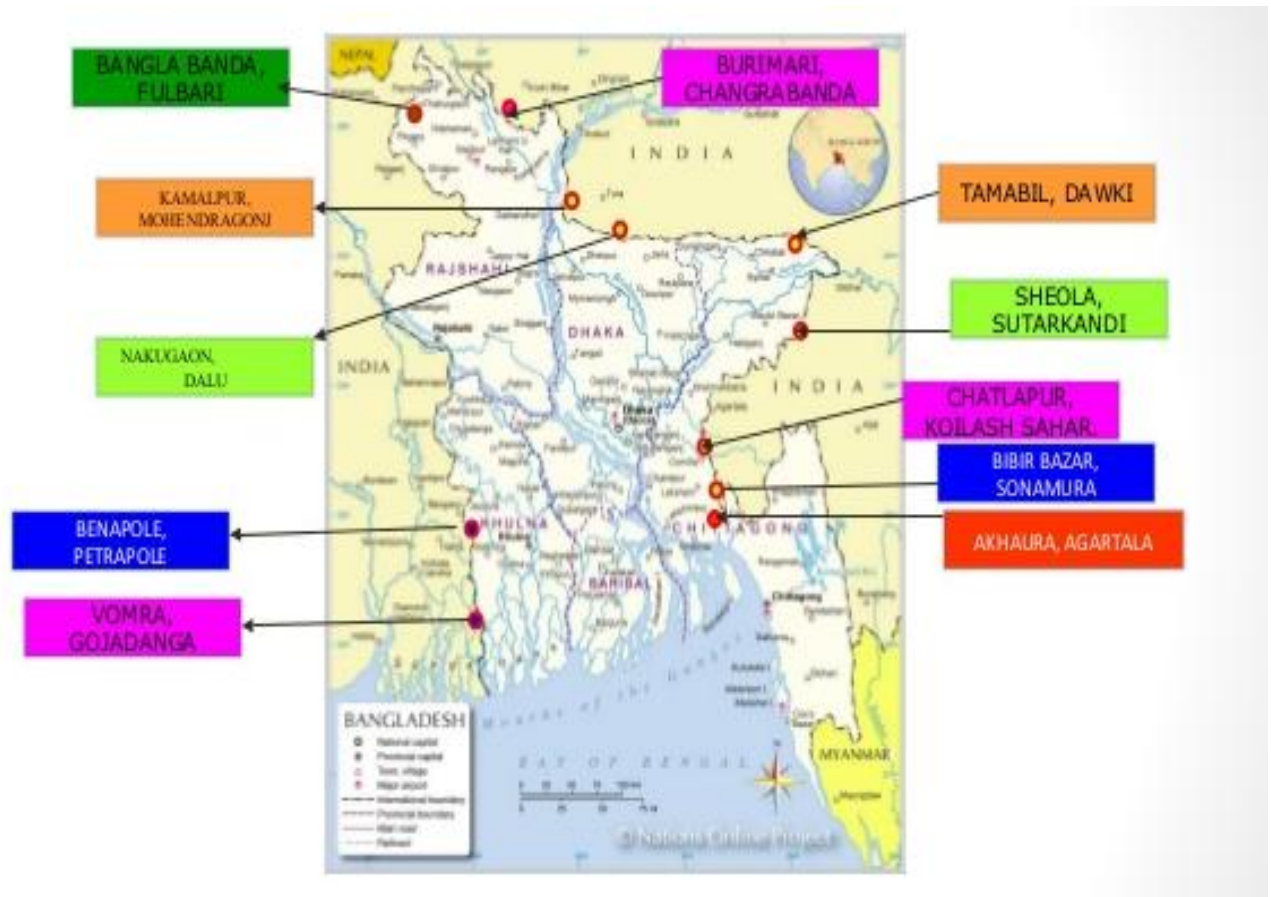
The Integrated Check Posts (ICPs) were conceived to supplement the gap that regulatory agencies at the Land Custom Stations have. Initially Land Customs Stations (LCSs) were proposed to be set up along the land border of the country for this purpose. Four of these LCSs are located in Meghalaya and are, Mahendraganj, Gasuapara, Dalu, Baghmara, Shella Bazar and Bholaganj². These LCSs would record official trade but their design were

¹ (India - Bangladesh Relations n.d.)

² Chapter 7 – *Trade and Regional Cooperation*, A Vision Document for The State of Meghalaya 2030, National Institute of Public Finance and Policy, New Delhi, 2013, p. 72

inadequate to meet the needs of these land ports and were thus replaced by the Integrated Check Point concept.

Figure 1 Proposed Integrated Check Posts in North Eastern Region in India



Integrated Check Points were conceived to address the lack of support facilities faced by existing customs stations and the LCS. The Government of India decided to set up 13 Integrated Check Posts at identified entry points on the international land border through the Plan Scheme in the 11th Plan. One such ICP has been located at Dawki, Meghalaya.

The ICPs are designed to have dedicated passenger and cargo terminal providing adequate customs and immigration counters, x-ray scanners, passengers' amenities and other related facilities like service stations, fuel stations in a single modern complex. The Land Ports Authority of India (LPAI) has been established and given charge and responsibility to undertake the construction, management and maintenance of the ICP.

Figure 2 Trucks queuing at the Indo-Bangladesh Border



Table 1 Facilities to be Available at the Integrated Check Post at Dawki, Meghalaya³

Sl. No.	Facilities
1.	Customs processing
2.	Immigration Clearance
3.	Passenger Terminal
4.	Import Warehouse
5.	Export Warehouse
6.	Cargo Terminal Building
7.	Area for Loose Cargo
8.	Rummaging Sheds
9.	Weigh Bridges
10.	Quarantine
11.	Public Health
12.	Electric Sub-station
13.	Parking
14.	Security and Surveillance
15.	Bank
16.	Foreign Exchange Bureau

³ Sourced from Land Ports Authority of India from <http://lpa.gov.in/content/innerpage/icp-dawki.php>

17.	Cafeteria
18.	Toilet Block.

Need for the project

Meghalaya and Bangladesh have maintained close socio-cultural, trade and commercial links. Its main trade concerns are coal, power, cement, agriculture, horticulture and tourism. Apart from the bi-lateral trade relations between the two countries in these goods and products, there are weekly border *haats*. The *haats* were thriving centres of trade and commerce till 1971. In order to streamline mutual cooperation in tackling various border related issues bi-lateral meetings have been held at the central level to strengthen friendship and cooperation between these two countries. The main issues in the border between India and Bangladesh are trans-border crimes, illegal trespassing, smuggling of contraband items and addressing the differences of the boundary pillars.

It is envisioned by the Government of India that the development of ICPs will expand and ease trade between the two countries and at the same time increase security measures in the area.

Project location

Figure 3 Location of Dawki



The site for the construction of the Integrated Check Post is at the Tamabil and Riahjalong villages in West Jaintia Hills District of Shillong. The land to be acquired for Phase IV is private property belonging to 5 land owners which measures a total of 20789.32 sq. m. or 5.13 acres. These are:

Table 2 Name of Land Owner and Area to be acquired

Sl. No.	Name of Land Owner	Area to be Acquired (sq.m)
1.	Shri. Borlin Khonglah	11047.76
2	Smt. Lah Gayang	7090.14
3.	Smt. Lah Gayang	6641.55
4.	Smt. Min Gayang	1429.17
5.	Shri. Lop Pohtam	676.61
6.	Smt. Sidora Khonglah	545.64
	Total Land to be Acquired	20789.32

A stream serves as the natural boundary between the two villages of Tamabil and Riahjalong. On the southern side of both villages is the Indo-Bangladesh border. On the north are the foothills of the Khasi-Jaintia Hills. North of this stream are paddy fields. The land to be acquired is low lying marshy land. It includes paddy field, stockyard and a parking area. A part of the land was used to store coal and now due to the ceasing of coal trading it is used to store limestone before it is transported to Bangladesh. It is adjacent to the customs check post at Tamabil.

Figure 4 Dawki - Muktapur Road which passes through project site



Proposed schedule for implementation

The proposed project and the land to be acquired for the same will take place in 4 phases. In the first phase, the land was initially acquired for development of Border Township at Dawki Tamabil and later transferred for development of Integrated Check Post at Dawki Tamabil with an area of 20666.99 sq. m. In the second phase the total land to be acquired is 3420 Sq. M. In the third phase the total land that has been acquired is 25,597.31 Sq. m. In all three phases some of the land has been taken over and handed over to the BSF Umpling, Shillong. After a re-negotiation on the compensation to be awarded, the final tract of land was taken over on 15.04.2015.

Maps and Illustration

Figure 5 Map of Additional Land for ICP

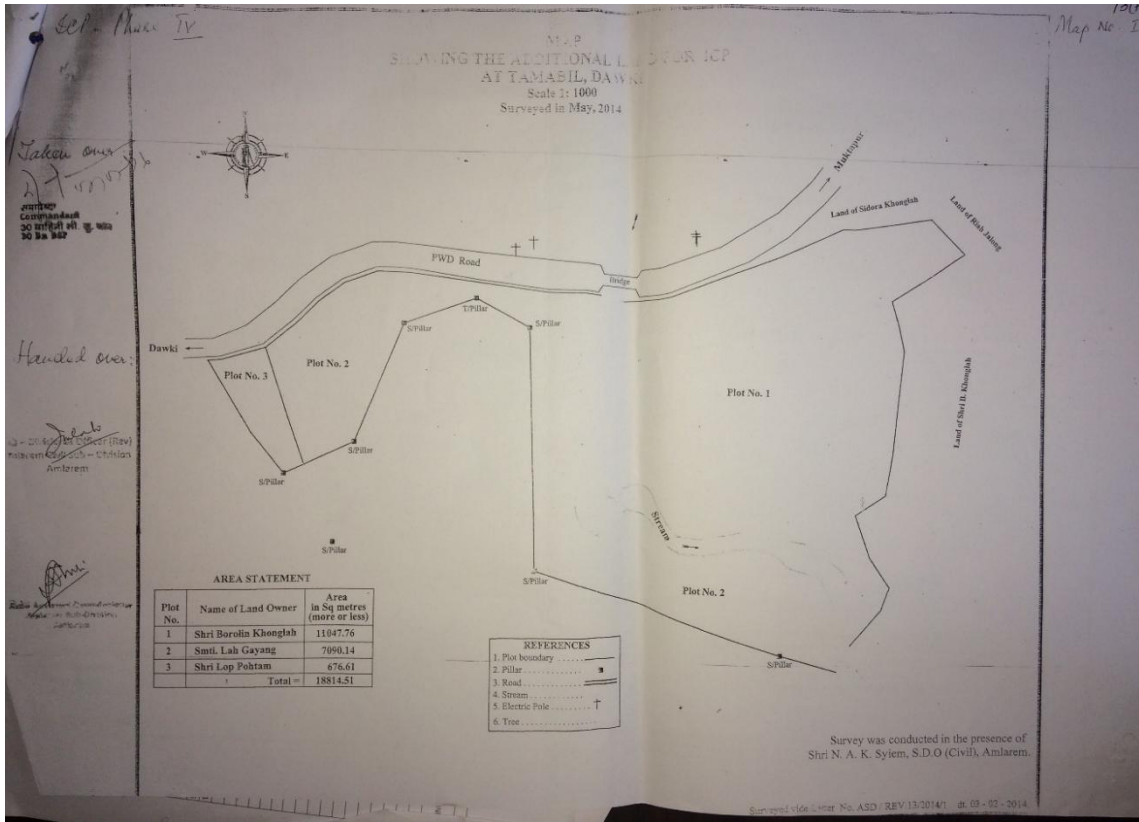


Figure 6 Map of Additional Land for ICP

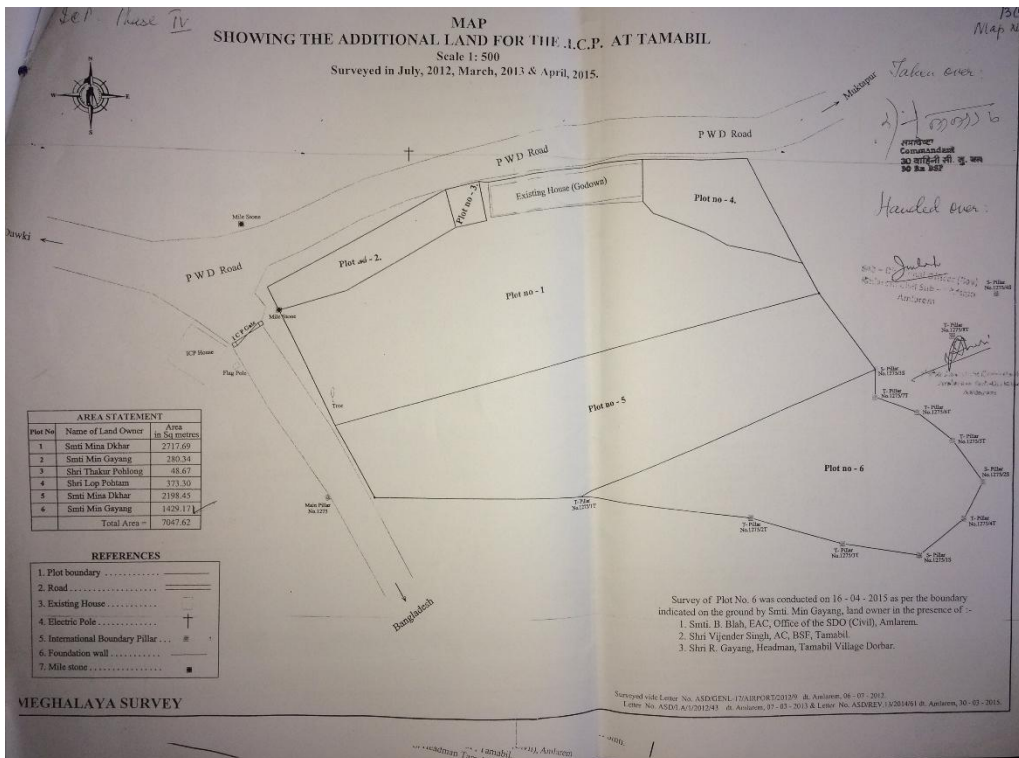
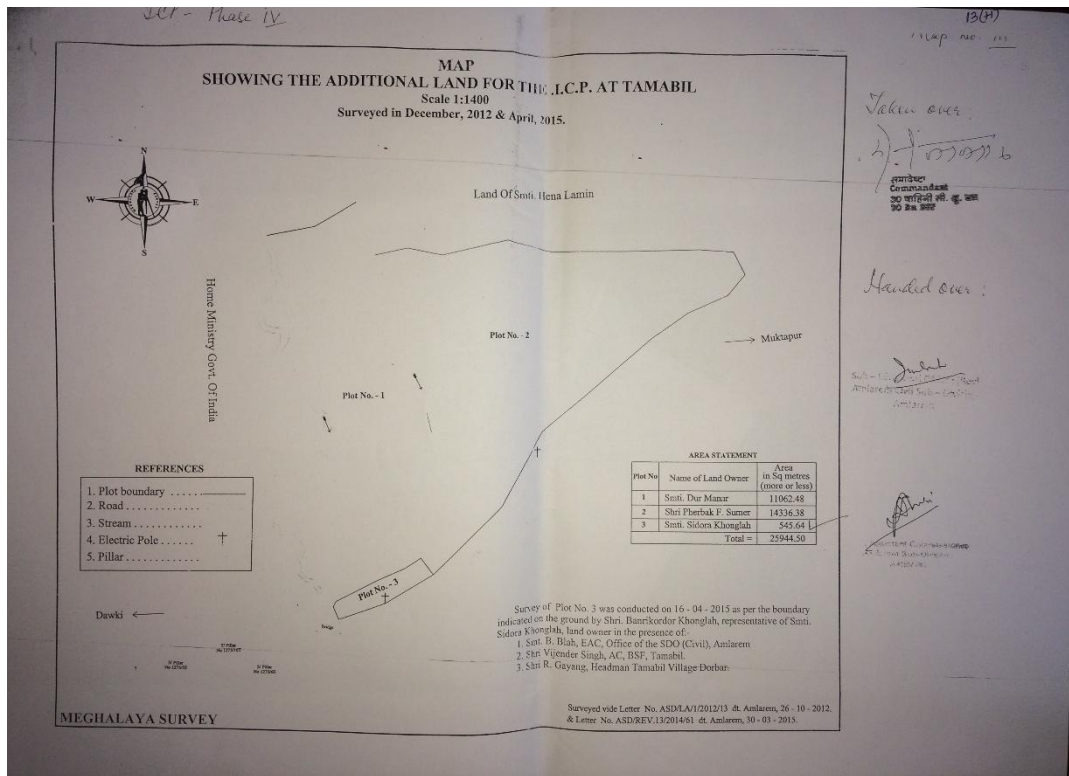


Figure 7 Map of Additional Land for ICP



Chapter 2: Research Methodology

The objective of the Social Impact Assessment study is to prepare a complete inventory of structures, affected families and persons, and to identify social impacts. The research strategy that the SIA-Unit used 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.

Primary Data

. The research team has taken a sample of 5 land owners, 2 village headmen who are the key respondents and 50 participants in the focus group discussion held at Riahjalong who are occupants and users of the land to be acquired. The methods used were structured 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. 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 site for additional area to be acquired for the setting up of the Integrated Facilitation Centre was visited. The Reconnaissance survey helped develop the Terms of Reference (TOR) for this SIA study.

Consultation with Village Authority

Village headmen and village authorities were consulted to assess the issues that would be touched or affected the most. From the interaction with the village authorities a brief outline of the demographic profile of the village as well as the existing structures and infrastructures that would be affected due to this land acquisition. The interaction with village authorities, also revealed problems that the community faced, as a whole.

Village Survey

Good practice requires active consultation with relevant affected communities and other interested and affected parties. In this project, the affected persons includes landowners as well as the occupants of the land who are from the Khasi-Jaintia and Patra community residing in the villages and using the land. The aim is to inform them about the development plans and give them an opportunity to express their views on the project and its impacts so that these can be taken into account while developing mitigation impacts. Land owners were interviewed using an interview schedule containing both structured and unstructured questions. The occupants of the land were interviewed using a focus group discussion.

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 Office of the Sub Divisional Officer (Civil), Amlarem, West Jaintia Hills District.

Public Hearing

A Public Hearing was held at Riahjalong village on the 21st July, 2017 to discuss the Draft SIA report. The Hearing was attended by more than sixty participants including representatives from the Sub Division Administration, land owners, village durbars and land users. The Public Hearing was held to discuss the main findings, the SIMP and to take in further inputs and suggestions from the public gathering.

Data Processing and Analysis

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

Chapter 3: Stakeholder Consultation

This chapter discusses the consultations that the SIA unit had with stakeholders. The consultations were held using various methods mentioned in the previous chapter.

Table 3 Dates of Stakeholder Consultations.

Sl. No.	Type of Consultation
1.	Reconnaissance Visit
2.	KII with Village Authority
3.	KII with Land Owners
4.	FGD with village residents
5.	KII with Officials from the Border Security Fore, Dawki
6.	KII with Officials from the Customs Department, Dawki
7.	KII with Land Owner

Demographic Profile of Villages

Tamabil

The village of Tamabil has a total population of 48 people living in 12 households. There are a total of 27 males and 21 females in the village. Of the 48 residents, only 18 (37.5%) of them are literate.⁴

Riahjalong

The village of Riahjalong has a total of 15 households. Its total population is 82 person; 55 males and 27 females. It has 11 persons who are Scheduled Tribes⁵. The village as

⁴ 2011 Census, Government of India

⁵ Ibid

seen during the preliminary site visit was occupied mainly by the people from the Patra community and the land owners live in other villages nearby.

Table 4 Demographic Profile of Tamabil & Riahjalong, West Jaintia Hills District

	Tamabil	Riahjalong
<i>Type of Area</i>	Rural	Rural
<i>No. of Households</i>	12	15
<i>Total Population</i>	48	82
<i>Total Male Population</i>	27	55
<i>Total Female Population</i>	21	27
<i>Population of SC</i>	0	0
<i>Population of Male SC</i>	0	0
<i>Population of Female SC</i>	0	0
<i>Population of ST</i>	10	11
<i>Population of Male ST</i>	6	6
<i>Population of Female ST</i>	4	5
<i>Total Literates</i>	18	39
<i>Total Male Literates</i>	10	34
<i>Total Female Literates</i>	8	5
<i>Total Illiterate Population</i>	30	43
<i>Total Male Illiterate Pop.</i>	17	21
<i>Total Female Illiterate Pop.</i>	13	22
<i>Total Worker Pop.</i>	14	40
<i>Total Male Worker Pop.</i>	12	40
<i>Total Female Worker Pop.</i>	2	0
<i>Total Non-Worker Pop.</i>	34	42
<i>Total Male Non Worker Pop</i>	15	15
<i>Total Female Non Worker Pop</i>	19	27 ⁶

Land Assessment

The land to be acquired is flat and at the foot hills. It is mostly agricultural land which is cultivated on by residents of Riahjalong and also serves as grazing land for cattle. During

⁶ Ibid

the monsoon it becomes inundated and marshy. A part of the land closer to the Bangladesh border is used as grazing area and as a place to stock mason stone. This stone is exported to Bangladesh. The proposed site to be acquired under Phase IV of the project is on the road from Tamabil to Muktapur. It is less than 1 km from the Border Check gate at Tamabil. A stream passes through the proposed site and divides the villages of Tamabil and Riahjalong.

Key Informant Interview with Village Headmen

The SIA unit were able to hold KIIs with the village headmen of both Tamabil and Riahjalong. The following information were collected from these discussions:

Table 5 List of Infrastructures Present in Tamabil and Riahjalong villages

	Tamabil	Riahjalong
<i>Total Number of Structures to be Disturbed</i>	0	0
<i>Community Infrastructure/Public Service</i>		
<i>Primary School</i>	1	0
<i>Secondary School</i>	0	0
<i>Higher Education</i>	0	0
<i>Anganwadi Centre</i>	0	0
<i>SHG</i>	0	0
<i>PDS</i>	0	0
<i>Hospital</i>	0	0
<i>Traditional Healers</i>	0	0
<i>Religious Institutions</i>	0	0
<i>PHE Water</i>	Yes (Not Affected)	No
<i>Community Well</i>	Yes (Not Affected)	Spring (To be Affected)
<i>Roads</i>	Yes (To be Affected)	Yes (To be Affected)
<i>Community Forests</i>	No	No
<i>Cremation/Burial grounds</i>	No	1 Cremation ground
<i>Playground</i>	No	Yes (To Be Affected)

During the KII with the Village Headman of Tamabil it was learnt that people travel illegally between India and Bangladesh to earn their livelihoods. According to Shri Ram Gayang, the village headman, the ICP will not have a negative impact on the people of the village, rather it will create employment opportunities. It will bring about safety to the residents of the village.

Shri. Pherbak Sumer the village headman of Riahjalong village, said that he was concerned that once the project is installed, it may be difficult to administer the village because of the entry of new people through the project who may not obey the rules and regulations of the village. He said that the installation of the ICP will affect the land owner and the agricultural labourers. It will also affect water sources in the village that is, the spring from which the residents of the village gather drinking water and use it for other purposes as well. It was also learnt that the area to be acquired provides a recreational outlet to children who use it as a playground, and to local residents who occasionally fish in the stream.

However, Shri Pherbak Sumer foresees that with the coming of the ICP, new employment opportunities for the villagers, as well as better access to potable water, better electricity supply, proper roads and better drainage system would be created.

Figure 8 Fishing at Project Site



Key Informant Interview with the Land Owners

The SIA unit spoke to all landowners of the land proposed to be acquired:

Shri Ram Gayang:

Shri. Ram Gayang who represented during his aged mother Smt. Min Gayang, a land owner during the KII is a resident of Tamabil village. Apart from being a stakeholder directly affected by the land acquisition, he is also the village headman of Tamabil village. Smt. Min Gayang's land to be acquired measures 1429.17 sq. m. According to the respondent the land was solely used by his family. Shri Ram Gayang, was unaware about how the ICP is to function, but is of the opinion that the ICP will protect the surrounding areas further from illegal immigration.

Figure 9 KII with land owner



Smt. Sidora Khonglah

Smt. Sidora Khonglah belongs to the ST (Khasi/Pnar community), is a self-employed individual who works in agriculture and its other allied activities. She earns about Rs. 7 - 8 lakhs per annum. The size of her land to be acquired measures 545.64 sq. m and is mostly paddy field. From the land to be acquired she earns about Rs, 30, 000 to 40,000 per annum.

In her opinion, there is no need to construct the ICP. She stated that the acquisition of land will have a negative impact on her household as she will have no means to replace this lost land. The village as well has no other land, especially paddy field, if this land is lost.

She is of the opinion that there will be both positive and negative impacts from the establishment of the ICP. However, the negative impacts will outweigh the positive ones. It will benefit the higher income groups more than the middle and lower income groups. It will affect the administration of the village as new people enter the village.

Smt. Khonglah, hopes to be compensated fairly for her lost land and hopes to gain employment opportunities for the landowners. She advised that as there is a water source close to the project site, proper care is taken to not disturb it.

Shri Borlin Khonglah

Shri Borlin Khonglah, a landowner is a 61 year old agriculturalist. His land to be acquired measures 11047.76 sq. m. It comprises of paddy fields and on it is also a parking lot which he rents out. He earns Rs. 20,000/- (Rupees Twenty Thousand) per month of which half of his income is derived from the land to be acquired. Shri Borlin Khonglah is of the opinion that it is necessary to construct the ICP as there are incidents of theft in the area and cattle belonging to Bangladeshis come and graze on the lands here.

To him, the land acquisition will affect his income directly. At the same time, it will bring safety to the village because of the illegal entry of immigrants into the area and thus reduce the number of incidents of theft. Shri Khonglah hopes that with the coming of the ICP employment opportunities may be given to his family members. He also hopes that a godown/storeroom, within the ICP complex, be given to him on priority. Monetary compensation is important to him and clear information on the amount of compensation reward should be made.

Smt. Lah Gayang

Smt Lah Gayang, a resident of Lamin village has land measuring 7090.14 sq. m. It was earlier a paddy field and has now been left unutilised. Smt. Gayang's land was adversely held land but after the Land Border Pact, the land is now all within India. The products from the paddy field were used for self-consumption and used by all 5 households who are family members. Earlier, before the Govt. of India signed the Land Border Pact⁷ she faced a lot of

⁷“India, Bangladesh sign historic land boundary agreement” – Reuters, 6th June, 2015 accessed from <http://in.reuters.com/article/bangladesh-india-land-treaty-idINKBN0OM0IV20150606>

problem with border incidents such as exchange of firing from both sides. However, after the settlement of the land border and the ceasefire, the situation has become peaceful.

She said that the government's decision to install the ICP is for a good cause. However, due to the loss of land she feels that it will impact her negatively if the award for compensation is not high. As this is the only agricultural land her family has, adequate compensation to enable them to replace the lost agricultural land is necessary.

On the other hand, the ICP will have a positive impact on the community as it will provide employment and improve their liveability. The presence of more security forces will increase their safety. However, she is wary of the employment of people from other states in the ICP complex.

Figure 10 KII with Shri Lop Pohtam, Land Owner



Shri. Lop Pohtam

Shri. Lop Pohtam was interviewed on the 11th May, 2017. His land to be acquired measures an area of 676.61 sq. metres. This land to be acquired is a flat land. There is no public or private structure which will be disturbed from this acquisition except some electric poles and one small stream will get affected from the construction of ICP. The land owner

mostly uses this land for stockyard of limestone. Acquisition of his land will affect his income as he has no alternate land to stock his limestone; he has to hire some other land to stock his limestone. He is of the opinion that there is a need to construct the ICP in this area as it will bring about development. He stated that first preference for employment opportunities in the ICP should be given to the land owners according to their qualification.

FGD with Land Users

An FGD with the residents of Riahjalong village, West Jaintia Hills District on the 9th August, 2016. During the FGD there were fifty (50) participants⁸. The FGD was held near the homestead area of the village which is less than 500 metres from the project site. The participants in the FGD were mostly from the Patra community.

The Patra community members do not own land in the village of Riahjalong. They live in rented houses, and work as agricultural labourers or daily wage labourers. The Patra community is an indigenous community from Bangladesh. Not much secondary literature on the Patra community in Meghalaya is available and hence most of the secondary data on their social and community life has been obtained from literature on the Patra community in Bangladesh. The community lives almost exclusively in Sylhet area.

The Patra community in Bangladesh have faced a chronic displacement of land ownership due to poverty. The process of displacement happened in two ways; in the 19th century following the establishment of tea garden occupancy in their land and secondly due to the intrusion of powerful Bengali communities⁹. In 1971 some from the Patra community migrated to Assam and Meghalaya and have since been residents of the area. However, they are not a recognised SC community in Meghalaya.

⁸ See Annexure 7

⁹ (Ghani, 2006) p. 18

Figure 11 FGD with residents of Riahjalong village, West Jaintia Hills District



The following emerged from the FGD:

Sl. No.	Issue	Discussion
1.	Awareness about the ICP	The participants had heard of the ICP from the land owners. Some were aware about how the ICP was to function.
2.	Problems faced due to the proximity with the international border	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Theft of cattle and crops • Bangladeshi farmers let their cattle graze in the agricultural lands within the Indian border. • Illegal immigration
3.	Land Ownership	Land does not belong to them. It belongs to other people.
4.	Land Usage	<p>Agricultural land – Some community members of the village cultivate on the land and have used it between 70 to 80 years. To use the land they pay a daily fee to the land owners.</p> <p>Parking area for trucks</p>
5.	Environmental Impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are two streams in the village which will be

		<p>impacted during the construction of the ICP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is also a spring at the foothills which will be impacted during the land development. • The wetland will change
6.	Impact on Community Life	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As the land owner will lose the land with the acquisition, the residents of the village who work on the agricultural fields too will lose their livelihoods.
7.	Impact on Economic Life	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of livelihoods
8.	Impact on Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The participants were of the opinion that the entry of new people, who will come as employees or labourers in the ICP will affect their safety • Increased incidents of theft. • However, due to the increase presence of BSF security personnel, they feel that their safety has improved.
9.	Relocation need	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The participants of the village stated that once the land is acquired, they will have to relocate to another village.
10.	Concerns during the construction of the ICP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lose of livelihood
11.	Aspirations from this	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment opportunities during construction phase of the ICP • Access to better facilities that were not available in the village like a proper road, schools. • Better electricity supply, PHE water supply to their village
12.	Miscellaneous	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Border fencing from zero point. • The residents feel that separate identity cards should be given to the employees within the ICP

“We were born here, we will die here.”

- Riahjalong Resident

During the FGD discussion with the residents of Riahjalong village, it came out that the residents of the village are apprehensive of the ICP as they believe that the coming of the project will affect their access to the agricultural land, affect their income and ultimately lead to their relocation from the village to seek for employment opportunities elsewhere. Other participants said that they would not move out of this village as they have lived for generations in the village.

Figure 12 FGD at Riahjalong village, West Jaintia Hills District



KII with Border Security Forces at Dawki

The SIA unit spoke to Shri Sanjay a BSF personnel posted at Dawki. Shri Sanjay said they faced difficulties as there were no proper infrastructure in the border. The ICP will benefit the locals as it will bring about employment and ease the traffic congestions in the area. It will also ease the travel of people between the two countries. It will not have any adverse effects on the BSF.

KII with Customs Inspector at Tamabil

The SIA unit met with Superintendent of Customs at Dawki, Shri Anthony Iawphniaw at Dawki who highlighted that there is lack of proper infrastructure in the existing Customs office such as lack of clearance for the export-import groups, baggage. There is also no parking bay for tourists visiting the area. He mentioned that there are 60 to 800 trucks daily that go through the LCS. There are 50-100 Indian tourists who cross into Bangladesh every day. Shri Iawphniaw said that construction of the ICP will benefit them immensely as the present facilities are inadequate as there is only one entry and exit point. This entry port into India sees a total number of 1966 incoming passengers from Bangladesh into India and a total number of 1911 outgoing passengers from India to Bangladesh as of the month July, 2016¹⁰. Of the 1966 incoming passengers, 1886 are foreign nationals and 80 are Indian nationals. Of the 1911 outgoing passengers 1879 are foreign nationals and 92 are Indian nationals.

¹⁰ Data obtained from the Office of the Superintendent Land Customs Station, Dawki

Chapter 4: Public Hearing

A Public Hearing on Draft SIA Report of Land Acquisition for the establishment of Integrated Check Point, Tamabil was conducted on 21 July 2017 at Riahjalong village. The meeting was presided over by Shri. E. Shanpru, OSD, MBDA. Smt. J Kharpuri, MCS, EAC, Amlarem Civil Sub Division, SIA Team, Shri. Ram Gayang, Headman of Tamabil village, Shri. P. Sumer, Headman of Riahjalong, land owners, affected families and residents of Riahjalong and Tamabil villages.

The Public Hearing commenced when Shri. E. Shanpru welcomed the gathering. Members of the SIA Team thereafter introduced the SIA process to the audience. The need for the SIA study was explained as an important step in the new Right to Fair Compensation, Transparency in Land Acquisition, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Act, 2013. The need to set up an Integrated Check Point at the site was explained to facilitate trade and commerce and the site was deemed well suited for the objective of the project. The SIA, it was explained was carried out using various research tools such as meeting with village headmen, the land owners and having a public discussion with residents of the village. Another member of the SIA team proceeded to read the main findings of the SIA study as well as the Social Impact Mitigation Plan that emerged from the study. The floor was then opened after the Bengali translation of the report presented was read out.

Smt. Isilda Khonglah a resident of Bakur village and the representative of Smt. Sidora Khonglah, a land owner informed the OSD present that the land owners have no proper information of the project. Even though, it has been 10 years since the land was acquired there is no clarity as to when the compensation will come or whom to approach. Even though the work has progressed and land has been acquired, compensation for the land acquired at

Phase I, Phase II and Phase III has not been compensated for. Further, she said that this was ancestral property which they are not supposed to sell, but they have been quick to give their land for the project which is important and they in return expect more information on the compensation as well as to receive a good price for the land.

Figure 13 Public Hearing at Riahjalong



Shri. Pherbak Sumer, the headman of Riahjalong village, also said that the construction of the ICP has progressed with no payment. He said that Riahjalong village has no access to PHE water and are dependent on the water sources at the project sites. However,

the construction work at the project site has damaged the water sources which are used by residents of the village as drinking and washing water. He asked how the course of the streamlet will be affected, as soil has already been dumped in the water. The present road will be discontinued and a new road will be laid at the foothills. He advised the authorities present to keep in mind the soil condition of the place. The soil, he said was soft and loose and the area is likely to face a lot of landslides unless adequate protective measures are put in place. Paddy fields are also present near the new road. At present there are three (3) flowing water bodies but as per the plan, there will only be one water body. This drainage is likely to overflow during the rainy season, thus preventive measures in this regard too should be taken. He requested that employment should be given to the land owners and to the local people.

Figure 14 Public Hearing at Riahjalong



Smt. Renushila Patra, a resident of Riahjalong said that the village has no sanitation nor water source. She is hopeful of getting drinking water.

Smt. Anjali Patra, another resident of Riahjalong feared that after the government acquires the land, they would be displaced and have no other place to stay.

Smt. D. Khonglah, a resident of Tamabil village who was also speaking on behalf of the aged land owner, Smt. Min Gayang, and also on behalf of the Village Durbar of Tamabil expressed multiple grievances. She firstly, stated that no payment has been made to the land owners and that when they approached the Office of the SDO, Amlarem (Civil) they were informed that the money was in the Court in Jowai and in Shillong. Apart from this, there is another area which had not been measured by government surveyors but construction work on the area had begun. She said that if the issue is not settled, then they would approach the Supreme Court to get the cooperation of the government. She said that they are not against development but the government needs to compensate the land owners at the earliest.

Another issue raised by her was that the construction company which is constructing the ICP complex, brought labourers from outside of the state. Even after the Durbar had requested the Company to submit the identification papers of all their labourers, the Company did not comply to their request and have out rightly disrespected the mandate of the Village Durbar which it gets from the Sixth Schedule.

A personnel of the construction company working at the ICP complex is ill behaved towards women and children and does not take into account the rule of the Local Authorities. Smt. Khonglah, adamantly said that he must be transferred immediately. The personnel of the construction company too conduct export/import in *benami*.

There is pollution from cars and dust from the construction site. She stated that even though Tamabil village has access to PHE water, it is not enough for the village and the village cannot share its meagre water source.

Smt. J. Kharपुरi, MCS, EAC, Amlarem Civil Sub Division stated that agreements had been signed. As to the labourers who are from outside the state, she said the issue would be taken up by the government. As it is a central scheme, the award of contract to a construction company is done by the central government. All queries on labourers and the construction company will be taken to the government first.

Smt. J. Kharपुरi, MCS, EAC, Amlarem Civil Sub Division said that the compensation which has not been paid as stated by the landowners pertains to earlier phases of the project (Phase I - III) for which some of the landowners had refused compensation while some had accepted it. Hence as per provisions of the act, compensation which was refused by the landowners had been sent to the competent court (District Judicial Officer) for hearing and adjudicating on the matter. On consulting with the office of the SDO (C) on this matter, the landowners were advised to approach the said court if they were ready to accept the compensation.

However, pertaining to Phase IV of the project, compensation for land acquisition had already been placed at the disposal of the SDO (C) by the Land Ports Authority of India and shall be released directly to the landowners after completion of the SIA study and other relevant provisions of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013.

Land owners who were confused about the size of land to be acquired were given clarity by Smt. J. Kharपुरi who read out all the sizes of area to be acquired at all different stages of the project.

As to the environmental impacts from the project, the EAC said that discussions have been held to protect roads, drainage. All of these has already been taken into consideration and if required a bridge, drainage, check dams, etc. will be constructed.

A resident of Riahjalong, state that there are bad roads and no schools so their children travel to Dawki daily to attend school.

Shri. Borlin Khonglah, a land owner said that he was not present during the survey of his land. To which the EAC, said that she will look into the matter of a fresh survey of his land only.

Shri. E. Shanpru, concluded the meeting by asking the participants to show their acceptance of the land acquisition and therefore the ICP project by a show of hands. However, land owners objected to this as they said the majority of the attendees were not land owners but merely tenants who have no say over the land.

From the part of the land owners, they accepted the project on the premise of swift award of compensation.

Chapter 5: Social Impacts

The following chapter discusses the main findings from the field study that the SIA unit collected either through interactions with stakeholders and through observation.

Type of Land

The land to be acquired is low lying land which becomes marshy in the monsoon season.

Land Ownership

The land is private property and belongs to five individuals.

Use & Access to Land

The land to be acquired is agricultural land and also serves as grazing land for cattle.

The land is used as a stock yard for stone which is exported to Bangladesh. It is also used as a parking space for trucks.

Project Affected Families

There are five land owners whose income will be affected by this land acquisition.

Apart from these families there are a number of families who are residents of Riahjalong village who work as agricultural labourers in the land and whose income will be affected due to the land acquisition.

Structures to be disturbed

There are no structures that will be disturbed due to the land acquisition.

Alternate Place for the Project

The location of the project site is ideal for the objectives of the project as it is situated at the Indo-Bangladesh border and is by the Tamabil-Muktapur road. It is also close to

the junction which connects the roads coming from West Jaintia Hills District and the road that connects with East Khasi Hills. Hence, there is no need to look for an alternate place.

Roads and transport

The Tamabil-Muktapur road sees heavy traffic, and as such the road condition at present is very poor. The construction of the ICP project necessitates the improvement of road/transport/communication in the surrounding area. As such, the roads may drastically improve and traffic congestion in the area may be alleviated as the ICP includes the creation of a parking bay for vehicles.

Figure 15 Stream at Project Site



On the left is a picture taken of the streamlet at the project site and on the right is a picture of the same project site. One can see the damage the construction has already had on water sources.

Water sources

In the proposed project site there is a stream which divides the villages of Riahjalong and Tamabil. There is also one spring close to the project site. This stream and spring serves as a drinking water source for the residents of the village which is vital to their wellbeing.

Children

The land to be acquired is also used as a playground for the children of Riahjalong village.

Places of worship

According to one land owner a portion of the area to be acquired is sacred to their family and rites and rituals are performed on the land.

Safety, crime and violence

According to the residents of the villages and the land owners there are many incidents of theft from across the border.

Food security

The land is mostly agricultural land which is used for self-consumption. The agricultural produce adds to the household's overall food security.

Common property resources

Common property resources like the water from the spring and the grazing area for cattle will be impacted due to the land acquisition.

Affected or vulnerable groups

As the land is used primarily for seasonal agricultural purposes it will be a loss to the agriculturalists and tillers of this land. Also the stream which passes through these

villages may be polluted and may totally disappear after the acquisition of the land is complete.

The main community that would be affected are the landless agricultural labourers known as the Patra community who are a minority adivasi group. This community had migrated from present day Bangladesh since the early twentieth century.

The Patra community which has settled in this region is a landless minority community. The loss of the land would deprive them of places to stay as well as the ability to earn a livelihood.

The two villages, Riahjalong in particular which has seen no development, might see some benefits from this project. There are no schools, hospitals, basic facilities like PHE drinking water, electricity and roads. The villages and the residents may benefit from the setting up of an ICP whose design plan is to comprehensively build modern facilities for travellers between the two countries.

The land owners would lose land but, this loss would be monetarily compensated. The Patra community residing in these villages would lose their places of residence as well as livelihood from the agricultural land. The land owner Smt. Min Gayang would lose valuable space which is socio-culturally significant to her family as they use that land to perform rites and rituals. The owners have asked if this land can be exempted from acquisition. It is an area of 20 sq. m.

The following table shows both the potential positive and potential negative impacts that the construction of the ICP may bring to the surrounding areas and its residents.

Table 6 Comparative Analysis of Positive and Negative Impact

S. No	Issue	Positive Impact			Negative Impact			Remarks
		Pre-Construction	Construction	Operation	Pre-Construction	Construction	Operation	
1.	Use & Access to Land	-x-	-x-	-x-	Loss of use and access to land	Loss of use and access to land	Loss of use and access to land	A number of households from Riahjalong and Tamabil villages use the land as agricultural land, as a playground, grazing land and as a stockyard.
2.	Project Affected Persons	Monetary compensation for the loss of land. Relocation award for land users	Employment during construction phase	Employment during the operational phase of the project	Loss of land would affect their income.	Pollution	Safety concerns	Long term livelihood alternative/plan may be proposed for the project affected persons.
3.	Structures	-x-	-x-	-x-	-x-	-x-	-x-	There are no structures on the land to be acquired
4.	Roads and Transport	-x-	-x-	The dilapidated Tamabil Road as well as the	-x-	Pollution of the area Negative impacts on	Affect water sources especially the stream that	The road condition presently is very bad. With the installation of the ICP it is expected that the road will improve and this will ease transport in the area.

				Pynursla - Dawki road will be repaired.		water sources	divides the two villages.	
5.	Water	-x-	-x-	Availability of PHE water to other villages farther Tamabil.	-x-	Disturbance of stream at the project site. Disturbance of spring near the project site. Disturbance of PHE water supply at Tamabil.	Siltation of the stream due to construction. Loss of use and access to this resource	The streamlet provides potable water to the villagers, and also serves as a source of water for irrigation of crops. The surrounding area during the monsoon is marshy. There is potential that the low lying land and its marshy nature will change post establishment of the ICP. Riahjalong village which has no access to PHE water is hopeful that the project will give them PHE water.
6.	Grazing Land	-x-	-x-	-x-	-x-	-x-	Loss of grazing area	The respondents had said that the cattle that graze on the project site belong to citizens of Bangladesh who let their cattle loose to feed there. As such there is no direct impact on the respondents.
7.	Electricity Supply	-x-	-x-	More regular supply of	-x-	Disturbance of	-x-	It is anticipated that with the establishment of the ICP project, the

				electricity to the village		electricity supply during construction phase		villages of Tamabil and Riahjalong will get better access to electricity. The presence of street lights near the ICP may increase the sense of safety in the village.
8.	Health Care Facilities	-x-	-x-	Increased access to health care access	-x-	-x-	-x-	The ICP design includes the presence of medical care/facility which will make it beneficial to the residents of the village who have to travel to Dawki to get medical attention.
9.	Educational Institutions	-x-	-x-	-x-	-x-	-x-	-x-	The ICP will not contribute to the establishment of educational institutions in the village. On the other hand, improved means of transport and communication would ease the travel and time taken for school going children attending school in Dawki or Bakur.
10	Children	-x-	-x-	-x-	The land acquisition will mean that the children will lose their playground	Pollution of the village during construction period will have	Safety of the children.	Safety of children during the construction phase must be protected especially after concerns were raised during the Public Hearing. The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2016 must

						adverse effects on children's health.		be adhered to, to ensure that no children are employed in the construction of the ICP complex. The SIA unit is wary of this being a reality as the land acquisition may significantly affect their parent's income and the employment of children in dangerous work may be seen as a way to recover lost income.
11.	Women	-x-	Employment opportunities during the construction period.	Employment opportunities for women in the ICP	Loss of common property resources.	-x-	-x-	Safety concerns may be addressed through the establishment of the ICP. Employment of women in the ICP as security personnel.
12.	Vulnerable Communities	Onetime payment for relocation.	Employment opportunities for landless agricultural labourers.	Employment opportunities for landless agricultural labourers during the operational period of the project.	Loss of employment for some landless agricultural labourers	Pollution of water sources, air during construction period.	-x-	The Patra community the main residents of Riahjalong village who are also the main agricultural labourers in the area are the community with the most at stake in the land acquisition since they are landless residents of the village.
13.	Places of Worship	-x-	-x-	-x-	-x-	-x-	-x-	No impact from the proposed land acquisition for ICP

14.	Cremation /Burial Grounds	-x-	-x-	-x-	-x-	-x-	-x-	During the interaction with the village headman of Riahjalong village he pointed that there is one burial/cremation ground in the village, but during the site inspection, it was found that the place is not within the scope of this land acquisition.
15.	Safety, Crime and Violence	-x-	-x-	Increased safety measures in the ICP will make the area safer.	-x-	Safety concerns for women and children during construction period.	The respondents were wary of increased crime due to the entry of new people into the village.	A grievance redress mechanism and swift action of alleged indiscretions by the employees of the construction company. The presence of greater security forces would make it safer for the residents of the villages. They however see threats in the entry of new people through the ICP who visit it and who may be employed in the facility.
16.	Places of Cultural Meaning	-x-	-x-	-x-	Loss of site of religious/cultural importance to the family of one land owner Smt. Min Gayang	-x-	-x-	During the interaction with Shri. Ram Gayang, headman of Tamabil village who is also the son of Smt Min Gayang, it was discovered that about 20 sq.ft of land was a place where his family would hold rites and rituals annually.

17.	Food Security	-x-	-x-	-x-	Loss of agricultural land which is self-consumed by the residents and land owners	During the course of construction areas that are not part of the land acquisition but are adjacent to it may be disturbed due to dumping of soil.	-x-	Loss of agricultural productivity. Measures to avoid hazardous soil dumping such as identification of proper sites to do the same.
18.	Common Property Resources	-x-	-x-	Protection by building retention walls and levees for the streamlet to preserve it.	-x-	Siltation of streamlet. Damage to wet marshy land.	Loss of streamlet altogether.	The stream which crosses the site and provides water for irrigation, household purposes and recreational activities may be damaged during the course of construction and may be lost altogether.
19.	Markets	-x-	-x-	Creation of a market near the area	-x-	-x-	-x-	Creation of a market for the local residents which would be more accessible to it.
20.	Tourism	-x-	-x-	Increase in	-x-	-x-	Unchecked	Tourist information kiosk may be set up

				tourism to the area which may add to the resident's local economy.			tourism may cause safety concerns.	within the ICP to facilitate foreign tourists into India. The growth of the tourism industry in the area may spill over to other economic activities.
21.	Employment	-x-	Employment of residents during construction phase	Employment opportunities created for residents within the ICP. Local residents and land owners may get shops in the complex.	-x-	Employment of outsiders and child labourers.	-x-	Proper check on labourers in the ICP and to check that Labour Laws of the country and state are adhered to. As per the revelations from the Public Hearing, the construction company has not submitted the identification papers of the workers employed by it.
22.	Income Levels	-x-	-x-	During the operational period the residents and the land owners would get benefit as they will get employment	-x-	-x-	-x-	First preference should be given to the Land owners and the residents of the village in terms of employment in the ICP.

				into the ICP which would increase their income level.				
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Chapter 6: Social Impact Mitigation Plan

The Meghalaya Institute of Governance which is the nodal SIA unit of the state of Meghalaya is pleased to present herewith the Social Impact Mitigation Plan which has been prepared to mitigate negative social impacts of the Integrated Check Posts according to the RFCTLARR Act, 2013. The SIMP consists of a set of mitigation, monitoring and institutional measures to be taken during the design, construction and operational phases of the project to remove adverse social impacts during the various stages of the project.

Major Findings of SIA Study

- There are five land owners.
- There are about 27 PAFs (12 HHs in Tamabil and 15 HHs Riahjalong) as per the Census survey.
- The project will not affect any structures.
- It will affect agricultural land, a streamlet, stockyard, approach road as CPRs.
- It will affect the livelihood of both land owners and land users.

The SIMP of the proposed Integrated Check Post at Tamabil is presented here to mitigate negative social impacts and to suggest measures to reduce impacts from the acquisition of 20789.32 sq. m. or 5.13 acres.

Table 7 Analysis of Social Impact for Land Acquisition of ICP

Type of Impact		
	Negative	Positive
Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Loss of agricultural land and products• Damage to adjacent agricultural fields due to the siltation during	Nil

	construction period.	
Livelihoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of livelihoods to PAFs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employment opportunities to able residents of nearby villages Employment opportunities to local resident during construction phase of the ICP
Trees	Nil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planting of new trees within the ICP complex
Structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are no structures that will be disturbed during the construction of the ICP 	Nil
Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Damage/destruction of streamlet crossing project site. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protection and preservation of the stream by building retaining walls and levees. During the operational phase, PHE water pipes may be laid by the department concerned which can supply water properly not just to the ICP but to surrounding villages.
Electricity supply	Nil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Electricity supply may improve with the setting up of the ICP.
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impacts on health due to dust, noise pollution, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to health services present in the ICP complex.
Road	Nil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Tamabil-Muktapur road connecting the villages which is in a very bad state would be repaired and better maintained due to the presence of the ICP.
Miscellaneous	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adequate measures should be placed to address unforeseen negative impacts 	Nil

Measures to avoid, mitigate and compensate impact

Resettlement Measures

- i. The land to be acquired does not require the resettlement of any project affected family

Rehabilitation Measures

- i. 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.
- ii. Compensation too, must be given to land users (landless agricultural labourers) as per Schedule II of the Right to Fair Compensation Transparency in Land Acquisition, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Act, 2013.
- iii. Long term livelihood alternatives/plans must be prepared as per standard government guidelines for project affected persons.

Social Measures

- i. Efforts should be made to uplift women, vulnerable BPL and landless families by enhancing existing skills and developing new skills.
- ii. Site of cultural/religious importance must be taken into proper consideration so as not to hurt the sentiments of the family.
- iii. Transport and communication will improve because of the ICP.
- iv. Traffic congestion in the area will ease.
- v. Safety of the residents of the surrounding area will improve.
- vi. More women security personnel can be employed within the ICP.
- vii. The District Administration is to ensure that the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2016 is be adhered to, to ensure that no children are employed in the construction of the ICP complex. The SIA unit is wary of this being a

reality as the land acquisition may significantly affect their parent's income and the employment of children in dangerous work may be seen as a way to supplement lost income.

Economic Measures

- i. The compensation for the damage of crop during the project should be properly paid
- ii. Giving preference for the employment of local project affected families during the construction phase of the project.
- iii. Employment of family members of the land owners or land users during the operation of the ICP
- iv. As suggested by the land owners, shops in the ICP should be given to them as further compensation for the loss of land.

Environmental Measures

- i. Under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 Chapter 3 Section 3.1(i) compensatory afforestation must be made for the loss of all trees in the area.
- ii. Trees to be planted to reduce the pollution caused during construction and implementation of the project.
- iii. Preservation of the streamlet passing through the project site.
- iv. Prevention of siltation in the area to protect adjacent agricultural areas through the responsible dumping of soil in the identified areas.
- v. As per the National Water Policy, 2002, Ministry of Water Resources, Government of India the water sources in the site maybe further developed to increase its utility. In doing so, the preservation of the quality of environment and ecological balance should be a primary concern and the adverse impacts on the environment, if any should be minimised and should be offset by adequate compensatory measures.

Miscellaneous

- i. Labour cards and identification papers of all workers employed by the construction company must be duly submitted to local authorities.
- ii. Any disputes between the stakeholders regarding land ownership should be resolved first and made sure compensation is given to the legal owner.
- iii. Adequate measures should be placed to address unforeseen negative impacts. Institutional measures like proper grievance redressal cell may be installed.

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Annexure 2. Reconnaissance Checklist

Reconnaissance Checklist:

Date: _____

Name of the Project			
Questionnaire for District Administration			
Name of Respondent			
Designation of Respondent			
Requiring Body			
Project Details			
Type of Project			
Type of Investment			
Amount of land required			
Ownership of land			
Land disputes/special status of land			
Progress of Work Completed			
Need for the Project			
Alternative Site, if any			
Questionnaire for Village Authority Members			
Name of Respondent 1			
Designation of Respondent 2			
Other information			
Name of Respondent 2			
Designation of Respondent2			
Other information			
Name of Respondent 3			
Designation of Respondent 3			
Other Information			
Name of Respondent 4			
Designation of Respondent 4			
Other Information			
Name of Respondent 5			
Designation of Respondent 5			
Other information			
Land Use Pattern	Total Village Area		
	Agricultural Area		
	Forest Area		
	Barren Area		
	Homestead		
	Community Area		
Land Assessment	Location of land required		

	Ownership of Land	Government
		Private
		Others
	Land Utility	Commercial
		Housing
Agriculture		
Others		
Need for the project (Problems)		
Alternative if Any		
Assessment of Structure	Total number of structures that would be disturbed	
	Type of Structure	Pucca
		Semi-pucca
		Kutchha
	Usage of structures	Residential
		Commercial
		Community
Others		
Socio Economic Assessment	Name and numbers of localities	
	Type of localities	Urban
		Rural
	Total population	
		Male
		Female
	Total # Hh	
	Social groups	SC
		ST
		OBC
General		
Religion	Hindu	
	Muslim	
	Christian	
	Others	

	Literacy Rate	Total		
		Male		
		Female		
	Occupational Details	Farmer		
		Agri-labourer		
		Non Agri-labourer		
		Business		
		Service Industry		
		Govt. Service		
		Others		
	Population of PAFs			
	Vulnerable PAFs	SC		
		ST		
		WHh		
		PH		
		Aged		
	Income Details of the PAFs	BPL		
		APL		
	Community Infrastructure/Public Service		Total Nos.	Total Nos. to be affected
		Primary School		
Secondary School				
Higher Education				
Anganwadi Centre				
SHGs				
Public Distribution				
Hospital				
PHC				
Community Hall				
Library				
Youth Clubs				
Traditional Healers				
Religious institutes				
PHE water				
Community well				
Road		Kutchha		
		Black Top		
Mode of Transportation				
Community				

	Forests		
	Cremation/burial grounds		
	Playgrounds		
	Market		
	NGOs		
	Banks		
	Others		
Impact from the Construction of Integrated Check Post			
How do people travel between these two countries?			
Why do people travel between these two countries?			
Will the construction have an impact on the way people travel?			
Will the construction have an impact on the community life/ relations?			
Will the construction of an ICP have an impact on safety?			
Will the construction of an ICP have an impact on the economy of the village?			
Will the construction of an ICP have an impact on the environment?			
What are your concerns from the construction of the ICP?			
What are your aspirations from the construction of the ICP?			
Researcher's Comments			
Impact from the Construction of ICP			
Will the construction have an impact on the community life/ relations?			
Will the construction of an E&E have an impact on safety?			
Will the construction of an E&E have an			

impact on the economy of the village?	
Will the construction of an E&E have an impact on the environment?	
What are your concerns from the construction of the E&E?	
What are your aspirations from the construction of the E&E?	

Annexure 3. Interview schedule for land owners

MEGHALAYA INSTITUTE OF GOVERNANCE

Key Informant Interview for SIA on Land Acquisition for setting up of Integrated Check Post, Tamabil, West Jaintia Hills District.

Date:

Part A: Land Owner details

1.	Name of the Respondent	
2.	Age of the Respondent	
3.	Gender of the Respondent	
4.	Occupation of the Respondent	
5.	Community of the Respondent	
6.	Religion of the Respondent	
7.	Income of the Respondent p.a.	

Part B: Details on Land to be acquired

1.	Size of land to be acquired	
2.	Type of land to be acquired	
3.	Usage of land	
4.	No. of structures present in the land	
5.	No. of people dependent on the land to be acquired	
6.	Income from the land to be acquired	

Part C: Impact from the ICP

1.	Are you aware of the proposed construction of the ICP?	
2.	Are you aware about the functioning of the ICP?	
3.	Are there any problems faced by you due to the proximity of the international border? List them	

	out	
4.	Is there a need to construct an Integrated Check Post	
5.	How will the construction of ICP affect the household income?	
6.	How will the construction of the ICP affect your social/community relations?	
7.	How will the construction of the ICP affect your safety?	
8.	What are your concerns from the construction of this ICP?	
9.	What are your aspirations from the construction of this ICP?	
10.	Is there anything else you would like to add?	

Annexure 4. Interview Schedule for FGD

Meghalaya Institute of Governance
Focus Group Discussion
On
Land Acquisition for Construction of Integrated Check Post
At
Tamabil

1. Are you aware about the proposed construction of the ICP?

2. How many of you are aware about the functioning of the ICP?

3. What are the problems you face when living so close to the border? (Social, Economic, Safety, Political, others)

4. Whose land is it?

5. Who uses the land to be acquired?

6. For how many years have you used this land?

7. How do you use the land?

8. Do you pay rent/lease for the use of this land?

9. Do you use the land the whole year through?

10. What is your other source of livelihood the other months of the year?

11. How is the produce from this land used? Is it used for self-consumption or do you sell it?

12. If you sell it, to whom do you sell it?

13. If it is outside the country, what permissions/ documents do you need?

14. What will be the impact after acquisition of land on the environment?

15. If land is taken what will be the impact on your community life?

16. If land is taken what will be the impact on your safety?

17. When this land is acquired, what is your relocation plan?

18. If you do not plan to relocate to another place, what are your plans?

19. What are your concerns after the acquisition of land and before the construction of ICP?

20. What are your aspirations after the acquisition of land and before of the construction of ICP?

21. What are the advantages from the presence of the BSF check post in your area?

22. What are the disadvantages from the presence of the BSF check post in your area?

23. Is the functioning of the BSF adequate?

24. What are your concerns after the construction of this Integrated Check Post?

25. What are your aspirations from the construction of this Integrated Check Post?

26. *What in your opinion is a way to solve these issues?*

Researcher's Comments

Annexure 5. Interview Schedule for BSF Company Commandant, Customs Office and Immigration Office

**Meghalaya Institute of Governance
Interview Schedule for BSF Personnel
On**

**Land Acquisition for Construction of Integrated Check Post
At
Tamabil**

1. What are the problems faced by the present BSF check post at Tamabil?

2. What is the amount of traffic this border check post gets in a day?

3. Who are the main users of this check post?

4. Will the installation of the ICP boost trade between the two countries?

5. Will the installation of the ICP ease travel of people between the two countries?

6. Will the installation of the ICP secure India's borders?

7. Knowing what the ICP is and how it functions, what are the pressing needs to install an ICP at Tamabil?

Researcher's Comments

Annexure 6. Attendance at KII with Headmen and Land Owners at Dawki

Project Name : Integrated Check Post
 Village : TAMABIL Block: Amlarem District: West Jaintia hills
 Date : 19.07.2016

Sl. No	Name	Village	Contact No.	Signature/ Thumb Impression
1.	Ram Gayang	TAMABIL	-	R. Gayang
2	Lah Gayang	Lamin	8730857558	L. Gayang
3	Sidora Khonglah	Bakur	9402539664	S. Khonglah
4	Shri Berlin Khonglah	Bakur	9402539664	
5	Berlin Khonglah		9436986662	B. Khonglah
6	Shri. Phurbak. F. Sumar	Bakur	9402539616	
7	Shri. MARKUS KHONGLAH	Bakur	9612166559	M. Khonglah

Meghalaya Institute of Governance

Annexure 7. Attendance at Focus Group Discussion held at Riahjalong

Project Name : TAMABIL (RIAHJALONG) Block: District: Village : 09.06.2016 Date :

Sl. No.	Name	Village	Contact No.	Signature/ Thumb Impression
1	Pherbak F. Sumer	Riahjalong	9402539016	
2	Biphul Longthurwe	Riahjalong	—	
3	Shela Chand chundva	—do—	—	
4	Juan Khonglach	Riahjalong	9862909860	
5	Sanu Kona	—do—	9402541507	Sanu
6	Sarawati Patra tukiray	—do—	—	
7	Sabita Gashnga	—do—	948503607	S. G
8	Sita Aloy putra	Riahjalong	—	seta-aoi-PalRo
9	Ratan Santal	—do—	—	ROTON SANTAL
10	moya Patro	—do—	—	moya

Meghalaya Institute of Governance

Project Name : Village : Date : Block: District:








Sl. No.	Name	Village	Contact No.	Signature/ Thumb Impression
11	Neruti Tongraoi	Riahjalong	—	
12	Taru Patra Alui	—do—	—	
13	Leela Tukir Ray	—do—	—	
14	Sibbi Tongraoi Patra	—do—	—	Sibbi
15	Tabirui Santal	—do—	—	
16	Komoli Suarat	—do—	—	
17	Bonehumi	—do—	—	Bonehumi

Meghalaya Institute of Governance

Project Name :
Village :
Date :

Block:

District:






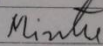

Sl. No	Name	Village	Contact No.	Signature/ Thumb Impression
18.	Jibon Patro	Rairajalong	9436576725	
19.	Leela Kelangray Patro	— do —	—	
20.	Renu Shinta	— do —	9436360241	
21.	Anita Lama	— do —	—	
22.	Jampo Namo	— do —	—	
23.	Sapna Chettri	— do —	—	
24.	Sabitvi Patro	— do —	—	

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Project Name :
Village :
Date :

Block:

District:

Sl. No	Name	Village	Contact No.	Signature/ Thumb Impression
25.	Maya Hasda	Rairajalong	9436938440	
26.	Onamika Hasda	— do —	— do —	
27.	Sanjay Hasda	— do —	— do —	
28.	Gopal Sarkar	— do —	—	
29.	Khanee Das Gupta	— do —	—	
30.	Mintu Patra	— do —	—	
31.	Jeeb Bahadur	— do —	—	

Meghalaya Institute of Governance

Sl. No	Name	Village	Contact No.	Signature/ Thumb Impression
32.	Jumu Patva	Riabjalong	—	
33.	Nomi Patva	—do	—	
34.	Leela Patro	—do—	—	
35.	Milon Namo	—do—	—	
36.	Renu Patro	—do	—	
37.	Anjali Patro	—do—	—	ANJALI

Sl. No	Name	Village	Contact No.	Signature/ Thumb Impression
38.	Anjali Patro	Riabjalong	—	
39.	Shanti Rani Sarkar	—do	—	
40.	Renu Patro	—do—	—	
41.	Moli Lamin Pohduna	—do—	—	
42.	Bhugon Patro	—do—	—	BOUBON Patro
43.	Dijen Patro	—do—	—	
44.	Bethin Khaylak	do		
45.	Baruti Namochut	do	x	

Meghalaya Institute of Governance

Sl. No	Name	Village	Contact No.	Signature/ Thumb Impression
46.	Suresh Patro	Riabjalong	9402549520	
47.	Kunja Tongrao	do	x	Kunja Tongrao
48.	Dinesh Namochut	do	x	
49.	Phomila Nemo	do		
50.	Persi Cassah	do	x	P. Cassah
51	Shri Anthony Sawptina	Superintendent (Customs)	9436590944.	
1)	Shri P. Khaywan	UGC, Tanabel Checkpost (Immigration)	01615337134	
2)				

Annexure 8. Attendance at Public Hearing on Social Impact Assessment for Additional Land Acquisition for ICP held at Riahjalong, 21 July, 2017

Attendance Sheet (Public Hearing)
Social Impact Assessment for Land Acquisition for setting up Integrated Check Post
at Tamabil, West Jaintia Hills District.

Date: 21/07/2017

Sl.no	Name	Gender	Village	Phone No	Signature
1	Shri. E. SHANPU (OSO)	M			
2	SMT. J. KHARPURI (RAC, Anlam)	F		8575049358.	
3	P. SUMER (H/M)		"	9402539616	
4	Bilas Bosmotari	F	Riahjalong	-	
5	MAVA HASTA	F	"	-	
6	Shri. Bolin Khonglah	M	"	9436986662	
7	Ivan. Khonglah	M	"	-	
8	Tilak Rona	M	"	9485045377	
9	Sutvagan Tugviroit	M	"	-	
10	RATAN SUATAL	M	"	-	
11	MONA ALOY	M	"	-	

Attendance Sheet (Public Hearing)
Social Impact Assessment for Land Acquisition for setting up Integrated Check Post
at Tamabil, West Jaintia Hills District.

Date:

Sl.no	Name	Gender	Village	Phone No	Signature
12	SANJAY SUATAL	M	RIAHJALONG	9485183195	
13	TUSHAR SINHA	M	"	9485172012	
14	JIBEN PATRO	M	"	9436576725	
15	RAJIV BISHMUTARI	M	"	9402325169	
16	RONO PATRO	M	"	-	
17	RATON MOGAR	M	"	-	
18	SUKR PATRO	M	"	9485039066	
19	GANEHI SUATAL	M	"	-	
20	SUGIL PATRO	M	"	-	
21	OSHIT DHS	M	"	-	
22	SONO PATRO	M	"	9402119284	

**Social Impact Assessment for Land Acquisition for setting up Integrated Check Post
at Tamabil, West Jaintia Hills District.**

Date:

Sl.no	Name	Gender	Village	Phone No	Signature
23	MADON PATRO	M	RIANJALONG	9485088523	Madon Patro
24	Thaloo Patro	M	BAKUR	9402561793	
25	Smt. Irida Khendal	F	B AKUR	9774073514	Irida
26	ANJALI PATRO	F	"	9485318024	ANJALI
27	NASHI PATRO	M	RIANJALONG	9485151031	Nishi patra
28	MINTO PATRO	M	"	—	Minta
29	BOUBON PATRO	M	"	—	BOUBON PATRO
30	JEET BAHADUR	M	"	—	
31	JOL PATRO	M	"	9486479845	JOL PATRO
32	KUTU DAS	M	"	9486781604	
33	SUMESHWAR HASRIKA	M	"	9436582191	Skumar

**Social Impact Assessment for Land Acquisition for setting up Integrated Check Post
at Tamabil, West Jaintia Hills District.**

Date:

Sl.no	Name	Gender	Village	Phone No	Signature
34	SATOSHI KUMAL	F	RIANJALONG	—	SANTOS'
35	SAPNA CHETRI	F	"	—	
36	JULO PATRO	F	"	—	
37	JAMPO DAS	F	"	—	
38	PONATI NAMUSHINDRO	F	"	—	
39	SMANTIRANI SORPAR	F	"	—	
40	TOLU PATRI ALOY	F	"	—	
41	SHILPI PATRO	F	"	—	
42	KUMAZI BAHADUR	F	"	—	
43	POKIMA RANA	F	"	9485945532	

