SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT STUDY

FOR
SETTING UP OF FACILITATION CENTRE – ENTRY AND EXIT POINT IN LAKASEIN VILLAGE, EAST JAINTIA 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 for carrying out Social Impact Assessment Study vide Notification No. RDA. 67/2013/120 dated 24th June, 2015.

The Social Impact Assessment Team is as follow:

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Meghalaya Institute of Governance had carried out a Social Impact Assessment Study for the setting up of Facilitation Centre - Entry and Exit point at Lakasein Village. The objective of this study is to identify the likely impacts which may result from the proposed project.

The concept of a Facilitation Centre – Entry and Exit Point came up as a concession to the demands of local pressure groups to set up the Inner Line Permit (ILP) to check on the entry of unwanted elements into the state. The Facilitation Centre – Entry and Exit Point was proposed to be set up in all sensitive areas of the state to address the issues of unauthorized immigration into the state, illegal flow of trades and goods, criminal activities, etc. The Facilitation Centre- Entry and Exit Point proposed by the State Government of Meghalaya aims to address these issues by preventing unlawful entries into the State and to facilitate the legal flow of people, goods and vehicles into the State.

The Facilitation Centre - Entry and Exit Point is proposed to be set up in Lakasein village which falls under the Saipung Block, East Jaintia Hills District. The proposed project site is located in Muknor & Khuiang which is at a distance of about 6 km from the homestead area of Lakasein. The village is a tribal area which borders Assam and is about 25 kms from the nearest market at Sutnga and about 30 kms to the nearest National Highway (NH-44). The Lakasein village with total 93 families residing, has a total population of 491 persons of which 246 are males while 245 are females as per the Population Census of 2011. The occupational status of the people in the village is mainly agriculture. Lakasein village has lower literacy rate compared to Meghalaya. In 2011, the literacy rate of Lakasein village was 11.43 % compared to 74.43 % of Meghalaya. Male literacy stands at 11.93 % while female literacy rate is 10.92 %.

The research methods adopted for this study was quantitative wherein the primary data was collected from the respondents by using research tools like reconnaissance survey, interview with the village authority, focus group discussion, questionnaire and public hearing. The secondary data was collected from the Office of Deputy

Commissioner (Revenue Branch), Khliehriat. Data analysis and interpretation shows that some of the people from Meghalaya carried out smooth economic activity such as farming within Assam.

The proposed project site for setting up of Facilitation Centre cum Entry and Exit Point is a community land and also belongs to private individuals. Structural assessment says that no individual household will be affected from the said proposed project at both entry and exit point.

Primary data collected from the focus group discussion with the community members in Lakasein have stated that they knew about the setting up of a Facilitation Centre- Entry and Exit point in their village but were unfamiliar with its functioning. During the focus group discussion they approved of development work in the region. The setting up of the Facilitation Centre cum Entry and Exit point in Lakasein as they feel it will reduce illegal activities within the area and make the surrounding area safer for the local people. It will reduce and prevent the disturbance from militant groups who reside within the Assam border according to the locals who has met and seen the militant groups. It will also reduce the illegal activities such as Blast fishing and illegal transportation of natural resources like trees from Meghalaya to Assam.

The Public Hearing, held on the 15th of June, 2016 was not approved by the people of the three villages as there was disapproval by the Local MDC saying that further study is needed before they approve the said project.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background

India and Bangladesh share a 4,096 Kilometre long international border which crosses through the Indian States of Assam, Tripura, Mizoram, Meghalaya, and West Bengal. Meghalaya shares a 443 km border with Bangladesh and this border has been identified and demarcated with border pillars. This porous border lacks effective monitoring and has added to the rise in illegal immigration and illegal influx into Meghalaya from Bangladesh. As per The Telegraph (dated October 18, 2013) Meghalaya faces a rise in immigrants from Bangladesh. According to official statistics, in the past five years (2008 to September, 2013) 18,951 Bangladeshis were found in the State.

To address this concern, Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), civil society and pressure groups from Meghalaya have demanded a mechanism to curb influx into the state and have proposed the implementation of Inner Line Permit (ILP) in the State to protect the demography, identity and national security in the State.

In lieu of the implementation of the Inner Line Permit in the state, the Government of Meghalaya has proposed the setting up of Facilitation Centre cum Entry and Exit Points in border area to check on people entering or leaving the state, to prevent illegal immigration and other anti-national activities from across the State.

As part of this initiative, land will be acquired for the proposed construction and Meghalaya Institute of Governance has been notified as the Social Impact assessment (SIA) Unit for conducting the Social Impact Assessment Study under section 4(1) of The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (No.30 of 2013).

1.2. Objective of the Social Impact Assessment Study

- To carry out baseline survey from the project site.
- To bring out the likely impact from the proposed project.
- To draw out preventive measures to address the likely impacts from the project.

1.3. Outline of Report:

Chapter 1: Introduction: This section describes the background, needs and objectives for the proposed construction of a Facilitation Centre.

Chapter 2: Description of Project: This section describes the project details, location of project area, maps etc. for the setting up of Facilitation Centre.

Chapter 3: Research Methodology: This section describes the approaches adopted by the Social Impact Assessment Team for data collection. The approach for the study is a qualitative study.

Chapter 4: Demography profile of the Village: This section describes the brief demographic profile of the villages and draw out the anticipated impact likely to come up from the proposed project.

Chapter 5: Data Interpretation and Analysis: This section describes the data which has been collected and analysed from the field. Mitigation measure has been drawn out to address the likely impact to be incurred from the said construction project.

Chapter 6: Public Consultation and Disclosure: This section describes the public hearing, the ideas, opinions, suggestions, and queries put forth by the people likely to be affected from the said project.

Chapter 7: Recommendation and Conclusion

Chapter 8: Annexure

2. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT

This section will describe the objective, need and location for setting up the Facilitation Centre cum Entry and Exit Point in Lakasein village.

2.1. Objectives of the project

The objective of this project is to check the entry of people into the state and to facilitate legal flow of people, goods and vehicles into the State.

2.2. Need for the project

In order to check on illegal migrants and influx in the State of Meghalaya, the Government has proposed for setting up of Facilitation Centre cum Entry and Exit Point which will check the exchange and interaction of goods and services between the States of Meghalaya and Assam. The Facilitation Centre will ease all arrivals and departures of people from the state as well as to carry out inspection to avoid any kind of unforeseen issues.

2.3. Project location

The location of the land to be acquired for the construction of Entry and Exit Point cum Facilitation Centre at Lakasein is located at Muknor & Khuiang. The land acquisition for setting up Integrated Facilitation Centre measures an area of 4803.37 sq. mtrs.

The boundaries for project site are as below:

North: Village land
East : Kutcha Road
South: Village land
West : Village land

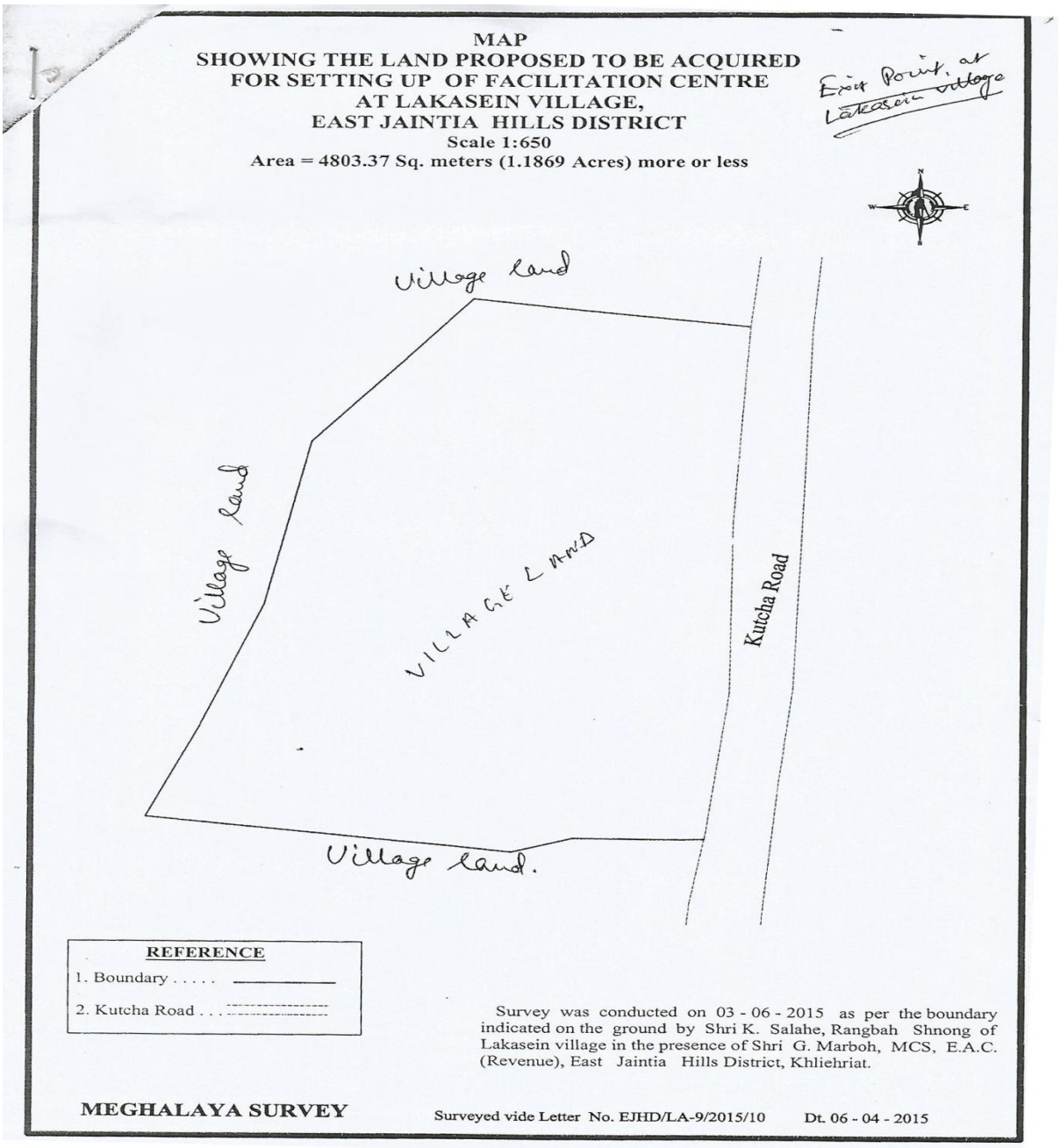
2.4. Proposed Implementation of Project

The proposed date for implementation of project is not known as the land to be acquired is a community land& private land and their consent is required for acquisition of land.

2.5. Maps and illustration

The maps provided in this report have been obtained from the Revenue Branch, Khliehriat, East Jaintia Hills District.

Map1: Showing and area of 4803.37 Sq. metres(1.1869 Acres) more or less.



Source: Office of the District Commissioner (Revenue Branch), Khliehriat, East Jaintia hIlls District.

Picture 1 and 2: Showing the land to be acquired for setting up of the Facilitation Centre.

Source: Taken by the Social Impact Assessment Unit, Meghalaya Institute of Governance.

Source: Taken by the Social Impact Assessment Unit, Meghalaya Institute of Governance.

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This Chapter will discuss the methods and approaches adopted by the Social Impact Assessment Team to gather information from the field.

3.1. Research Method

The research strategy that the Social Impact Assessment team has used is a Qualitative Method. This method is more subjective in nature where data collection involves at looking in-depth at non- numerical data which has been collected through semi-structured interview and focus group discussion. This type of research is more exploratory in nature as it tries to identify people's opinion, perception and feelings about a topic through open-ended questions.

3.2. Methods for Data collection

Reconnaissance Survey: The reconnaissance survey was carried out to understand the proposed project area topography. From this survey, the research team identified the impact likely to be caused by the proposed project and was also able to survey the project area, brief the village functionaries and the respondents about the purpose of the data collection and type of data required.

Secondary Data: The research team first did a literature review to understand the requirement and needs of the project area. Based on the literature review 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 of relevant documents such as the details of project profile, type of investment, maps, details of land owners, etc. were obtained from the Office of the District Commissioner (Revenue Branch), East Jaintia Hills District.

Primary data: Primary data was collected through interviews (semi-structured and key informant interview), focus group discussion and field observation. The methods used were structured and designed based on the impacts likely to affect the project area. The data for Focus Group Discussion has been collected from the community members both from Lakasein village, who are likely to be affected from the setting up of the Facilitation Centre at Lakasein Village by using a semi structured interview scheduled.

Public Hearing: This method is adopted when the data collection is completed and a draft report has been submitted to different governing bodies including the Village Authority. The public hearing is conducted with a notion to convey the major findings to the people and to receive further suggestions and opinions on the developmental work within their village.

3.3. Data processing and analysis

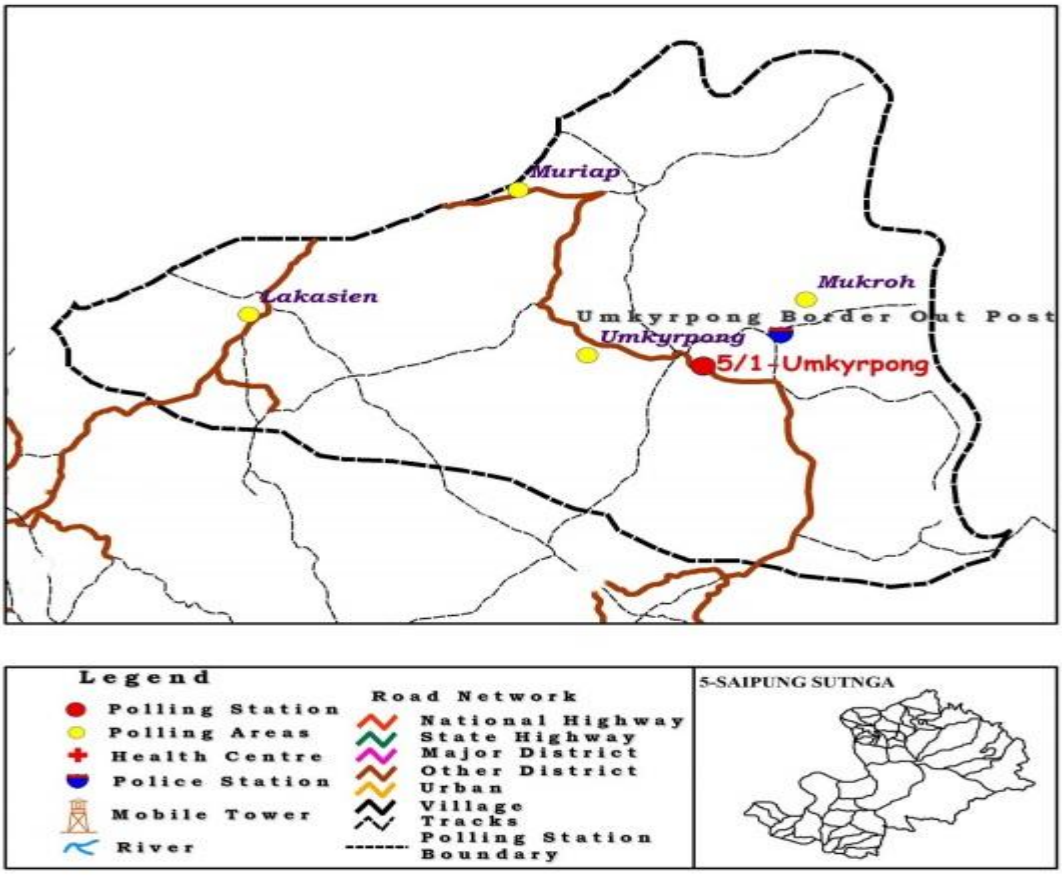
The research approach adopted for this study is a qualitative type and the data collected and generated were video recording and transcription. The transcriptions from the data collected are later analysed by the moderator.

4. DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE VILLAGE

Lakasein Village (latitude 25.445781and longitude 92.576069) falls under the Saipung Block and rural development Block in East Jaintia Hills District. The village is about 25 kms from the nearest market area at Sutnga and about 30 kms to the nearest National Highway (NH-44). The total village area is about 8 Sq. kms approximately.

4.1. Brief about Lakasein Village:

The village has six localities, that is, Lumpyrdi, Lumiayur, Lumkhliehsyrmi and Compund Mission Presbyterian, Umneiñ, Khyndewsaw. As per the Census of 2011 the Lakasein village with total 93 families residing, has a total population of 491 persons of which 246 are males while 245 are females as per the Population Census of 2011. However, in the research team's interaction with the village authority they said that the village has a total population of 700 inhabitants (340 Male and 360 Female) with a total of 111 households approximately. The community members are mainly Scheduled Tribes. Most of the community members are Christian and the literacy rate in the village is about 20% only. A majority of the residents are engaged in agricultural activities (99.9%) while only 0.1% are employed in government service.



Map2: Showing the map of Lakasein Village

4.2. Anticipated project impacts:

4.2.1. On individual land owners

The proposed project site for setting up of Facilitation Centre cum Entry and Exit Point is a community land as well as private land. The community land is one which has been given out to the community members for various activities. There are four (4) cowsheds in the site belonging to members of the community. According to the headman of the village, since the village has a large community land, the people using the land within the proposed project site shall be relocated to another part of the community or village land.

There is a small agricultural land, but the impacts on the community or household is mostly negligible.

Individual households are not likely to be affected from the proposed project. However, temporary cowsheds within the proposed project will need be dismantled and set up elsewhere. The question of the cowshed owners economic security arises

with the loss of these structures. However, as the headman of the village has assured that these cattle rearing activities will not be lost as land will be replaced, there is possibly no impact.

4.2.2. On groups or community members

According to the respondents from the village, the land to be acquired for the proposed project site will not affect the common property resources of that area. Instead, there will be safety and security in the village after the project.

4.2.3. On infrastructures/institutions

Since agricultural activity (paddy field) is carried out in the proposed project area, no Individual household will be affected from the said proposed project both Entry and Exit Point and institutional services will not be disturbed from the construction of the project.

5. DATA INTERPRETATION AND ANALYSIS

This section will discuss, interpret and analyse the data collected from the field which has been collected from the respondents based on the Focus Group Discussion with the community member who are likely to be impacted from the setting up of Facilitation Centre- Entry and Exit Point.

5.1. Focus Group Discussion with Community Members of Lakasein

This section will discuss the Focus Group Discussion that was held as on 11th of May, 2016 with the community members from the village. The number of participants attending the Focus Group Discussion in Lakasein Village is thirty nine (39) falling under the age groups of 22 years to 76 years. Majority of the participants at Lakasein were male members from the community itself working mainly as farmers. The Focus Group Discussion lasted about an hour in the village and data collected from the discussion has been jotted down and video recorded for further usage.

Before commencing the discussion, a brief introduction was made on the objectives and goals of the Social Impact Assessment Study and the Institute carrying out the study. Thereafter, the following were the questions discussed during the Focus Group Discussion.

5.1.1. Awareness level on the proposed construction site

Participants has stated that they were aware about the setting up of a Facilitation Centre- Entry and Exit point in the village of Lakasein and land owners has been notified about the acquisition.

Since most of the participants were unaware about the Facilitation Centre, the Social Impact Assessment Team brief out the background and government initiative of setting up the proposed project to the participants.

5.1.2. Type of Land utility for proposed construction site

The proposed land to be acquired is mainly used for agricultural activities (paddy fields), pine trees and livestock (cowshed).

5.1.3. Land utility by the community members

When the participants were asked if they make use of the proposed project land, most of them said that they uses the proposed project site daily to ply through to go to Assam as well as to go to their farm.

5.1.4. Problems faced by the village

The problems drawn out from the discussion made in Lakasein are as follows:

- Illegal activities by the outsiders in the Kupli river due to blast fishing which disrupts all life and cleanliness in the river itself and in return, the village as a whole.
- Cutting of trees and bamboos by the outsiders is another major concern. The locals are scared to prohibit them from doing so as they go for farming in the Assam area.
- The local people have to pay Rs 1000 per year for farming in the Assam area, and at numerous times, people from Assam used their resources from the farm illegally.
- Lack of employment opportunities within the area has made it difficult for youth to gets jobs in Lakasein.
- Militants used to visit or come through their village which affects their security and peace.

5.1.5. Measure taken to address problem

The respondents said that grievances like the one where kidnapping and robbery happened at Mooriap in 2005 and 2010 are made to the government. Police had come for inspection and also stayed in the village for few years and the people felt safe with their presence.

5.1.6. Proposed measures to address the problem

According to the respondents, they said that basic amenities like higher educational institution and medical facilities should be set up nearby so that local people can have quick access to health and educational facilities, to bring out employment opportunities for skilled workers, unskilled worker and educated workers.

5.1.7. Familiarity with the functioning of the Facilitation Centre- Entry and Exit Point

The participants from Lakasein were unfamiliar with the functioning of the Facilitation Centre- Entry and Exit Point.

5.1.8. Perception of participants on how the Facilitation Centre- Entry and Exit Point should function.

The participants think that the Facilitation Centre- Entry and Exit Point will be function more like a check gate. It will check illegal immigration of people and goods. Identity cards should be provided to people who come and go frequently.

The Social Impact Assessment Team then briefed them, that the Facilitation Centre- Entry and Exit Point will not act as a Check Gate rather it will be an entry and exit point where people, goods or trades will be halt before entering into or moving out from the state.

5.1.9. Advantages of setting up a Facilitation Centre- Entry and Exit Point

Based on the participants' perception, below are the advantages:

- It will reduce illegal activities within the area and make the surrounding area safer for the local people.
- It will reduce and prevent the disturbance from militant groups who reside within the Assam border according to the locals who has met and seen the militant groups.
- It will also reduce the illegal transportation of natural resources like trees from Meghalaya to Assam.

5.1.10. Concerns likely to come up from the Facilitation Centre- Entry and Exit Point

When the participants were asked about their concerns over the setting up of the Facilitation Centre- Entry and Exit Point; participants fear the loss of greenery in the project area after construction. They fear of repercussions from the Assam Government and also they fear that they will have to pay tax or a legal fee or illegal fee when using the service there. They also fear if the project is not implemented.

The participants also feared that employment opportunities may not be allocated for the locals because they lack skills and have low educational qualification which may not meet up with the requirement of the jobs provided. They also felt that the functionaries who will be appointed in this Centre will take advantage of their position and may ill-treat the local people.

5.1.11. Likely impact on the community safety

When the participants were asked about the likely impacts on the community safety, the participant said that, since this project is a new project and we have not seen one set up in the State or one that is functioning in the State it is hard to predict the future of whether this project will have an impact on the safety of the community. However, after further explanation, the people stated that the project will not have any impact on the community safety rather it will improve and strengthen the safety level of the people especially from people with criminal or bad intention.

5.1.12. Likely impact on the community wellbeing and liveability

The participants were asked about the likely impacts on the community wellbeing and liveability, they responded that there will be no such impact as people from Assam and Meghalaya has cooperation with one another and so far they have not face any problem with one another.

5.1.13. Likely impact on the community resources/ common property resources

According to the participants, since the land belonged to the community itself, the only concern was the dumping of soil during the construction period and the loss of firewood.

5.1.14. Likely impact on the environment

When the participants were asked about the likely impact on the environment, they said that any kind of construction will change the topography of the area and environmental affect will be there because the trees will be cut and the land will be dug. Problems will be there during the construction phase if they leave the soil in the open without covering or proper disposal.

5.1.15. Determining the necessity and convenient of the project site

When the participants were asked about the necessity and convenience of the project site area, they said that the proposed project site selected by the government officials is convenient for them but it also depends on the private land owners whether they want to give their land or not.

5.1.16. Based on the Data Interpretation and Analysis, the following are the Mitigation Measures:

Since the proposed land to be acquired is a community land which has been given out to the community members for setting up cowshed, it is important to provide compensation for the structures which was constructed in that area. There is also a need for compensation before work for the private land to be acquired for this project. Moreover, it is used as a route for transportation, trading with Assam. Effective measure needs to be adopted to avoid illegal transportation of goods and services. In order for the people to understand the functioning of a Facilitation Centre- Entry and Exit Point, it is important that the government needs to issue a notice or article on the daily newspaper or gazette on how the proposed Facilitation Centre- Entry and Exit Point will bring benefit to the people and the State as a whole.

In order to address to the concerns put by the participants, the following are the measure that needs to be address when the construction is in place.

- Local people should be exempted from paying any fees, except in certain cases as deem fit by the functionaries and legal laws.
- Illegal collection of fee from the locals and passerby should be monitored and restricted.
- Employment should be provided to at least one of the family members of the land owner
- Steps should be taken up to address to community safety during the construction phase especially where boulder and stone needs to be properly disposed off so that accident does not occur in the area.
- During the construction phase of the project, problems like dustiness and muddiness will mainly happen during the summer season. Sprinkling of project site with water during the dry season is important to avoid dust cloud. Placing of proper signal in deep excavation, steep turn and during manual labour is

important to avoid accident in the area. Even after the project is in place, cleanliness of the area should be promoted and maintain.

5.1.17. Expectation from the said project

When the participants were asked about their aspiration and fear on the proposed project or if they would like to share anything with relation to this proposed project, the participants welcome this development in their village and they believe that the government is working for the betterment and security of the people.

1. If the land owners give away the land to the government for the construction of the project then the Government should employ at least one member from the land owner's family after the completion of the project.
2. Policemen should also be there in this facilitation centre to look into the law and order of the area.

Picture 3: Showing the Focus Group Discussion held in Lakasein Village

Picture 4: Showing the Focus Group Discussion held in Lakasein Village

6. Public Consultation at Mooriap Villge

The Meghalaya Institute of Governance had conducted a public hearing on the 15th June 2016, on the Integrated Facilitation Centre-Entry/Exit point in Mooriap, Umkyrpong and Lakasein Village at 12:00 p.m, as part of the Social Impact Assessment study under the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 notified by the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India.

The Public Hearing was chaired by Shri. AibanSwer, OSD, Meghalaya Institute of Governance in the presence of Shri. B. Wahlang, Deputy Conservation Officer, Forest Department along with the members from the Village Executive Committee and the land owners. More than 86 people from the three villages attended the Public Hearing. The Public Hearing commenced with the reading of the draft Social Assessment report by Programme Associates of the Meghalaya Institute of Governance, Shillong thereafter the floor was opened for discussion on the proposed Facilitation Centre cum Entry and Exit Point.

The following were the participants who expressed their views on the proposed project:

Shri B. Wahlang, Deputy Conservation Officer, Forest Department said that it will not affect the Forest Department nor their provisions; however, he had given assurance to send the local officers to further study about the locations of the project sites and reports will be submitted ensuring that there won't be any impacts on the proposed project sites.

Shri P. Tangliang, Local MDC, said that "Will the Forest Department able to implement this project to attain security for my constituency of the three villages?" He came to this public hearing thinking that this project is a Police Outpost and not a Facilitation Centre or Entry exit point. Since the Local MDC is not familiar with the functioning of the Entry Exit Point, therefore he request to provide further explanation on the proposed project. The locals should be aware about the functioning of the Facilitation centre before they accept the project.

Shri Wessly Mannar from Umkyrpong Village said that the details of the report which has been read out by the M.I.G were being compiled after discussions with the locals

of the three villages. He also said that there have been demands from the three villages to employ the locals during and after the project construction.

Shri P. Paslein, Headman of Mooriap Village, advised the Government if possible to identify another location for the project in place of Khuiang as there were times during the monsoon the place get flooded and he also wanted the locals to get employed in the project.

Respondents from the three villages.

One of the respondent said that, he does not understand about this project nor the functioning of it. He further said that he and few people from the village had gone to the Home Minister to oppose this project in Mooriap. He requests the people to think further into this matter and not to take any decisions at the moment.

Another respondent from Umkyrpong Vilage said that if we oppose and talk about the same agenda we will not reach anywhere; therefore we should ask questions here to clear our doubt. Another said that the Programme Associates from the Meghalaya Institute of Governance had come to our village to brief about the project and to know about the impacts which can happen during and after the completion of the project. He feels that this project will bring benefit to the three villages as a whole.

Respondents from Lakasein village said that he welcomes this project in the village as he thinks it will bring benefit to the people and will check on illegal migrants as well as goods and products which come from other states.

Headman of Lakasein village fear that they may lose the project that the Government had proposed. He said that they get to utilize the land in Assam by paying a certain amount of money to the land owners and they don't create problems within the stipulated time period. We will not disturb the Assam people which travels through this Facilitation Centre. To conclude, it depends on the decision taken by the majority as a whole.

Shri Aiban Swer, OSD M.I.G, the proposal for the construction of this Facilitation Centre arised after the ILP agitation. He had also mentioned about villages such as Khanduli and Malidor who had already accepted the projects. The process of SIA for these projects had been briefed and he made it clear that neither MIG nor the District

Administration have the power or jurisdiction on the functioning of these projects and in providing employment. He cited an example in the case of Garo Hills where the Facilitation Centre acts as a trading place. He also concurred with Bah P. Paslein thatif possible to identify another location in place of Khuiang for the project as there were times during the monsoons, the place gets flooded. He put a question to the villagers that if they are paying two thousand per year to utilize the land in Assam, why don't they cultivate or use their own land for farming. The villagers responded by saying that the land in their own village is not productive or fruitful.

Conclusion: This Public Hearing was not approved by the people of the three villages as there was disapproval by the Local MDC saying that further study is needed before they approve the said project.

Picture 3: Depicting the Chairman conducting the Public hearing

Source: Taken by Social Impact Assessment Unit, Meghalaya Institute of Governance

Picture4: Depicting the Public hearing

Source: Taken by Social Impact Assessment Unit, Meghalaya Institute of Governance

Picture5: Depicting the community member participating in Public Hearing

Source: Taken by Social Impact Assessment Unit, Meghalaya Institute of Governance

7. Social Impact Mitigation Plan

7.1 Findings

In the social relations and community well-being the following were observed:

- A majority of the respondents feel that after the proposed construction there will be no change in the social relationship of people between the two states.
- In their trade relations, the respondents have pointed out that they have not faced any problems with the Assamese people who come to trade every market day in Sutnga and Karbi-Anglong markets. The coming of the proposed Facilitation Centre – Entry and Exit Point may disrupt these peaceful relations. The Facilitation Centre may make the entry and exit of Assamese traders troublesome and thus deter their coming. The change in this economic activity may affect and raise the prices of goods and commodities which are brought by these traders into Umkyrpong and the other markets in Meghalaya.

In the aspects of trade and economic activities the following was observed:

- A majority of the respondents are farmers who earn additional household income trading small goods in Sutnga and Karbi-Anglong markets. Since majority of the people living in Umkyrpong are farmers and small business vendor like retail, is important to keep in mind that the proposed construction does not diminish the income or capacity to earn additional income of these farmers and small traders of the area.
- Majority of the respondents who went to Assam have to cross the River Kupli for farming in the land of Assam whereas about 90% of the Respondents do not have their own agricultural land where they have to take on lease from the Assamese people by paying an amount of Rs. 1500/- per annum for the rented land.

The following were observed with regards to crime and criminal activities in the area:

- A majority of the respondents feel that the Facilitation Centre - Entry and Exit Point should effectively and efficiently check on illegal immigration, illegal flow of goods and trade and criminal intention.

With regards to border issues the following were observed:

- A majority of the respondents who travel to Assam have to cross the river Kupli for trading, marketing, and farming etc. It is important that there should be a proper checking on the proposed construction project to improve the relation and trust between traders and officials.
- Though the proposed project may address the border issue, there are some concerns which arise among the respondents who feared that after the completion of the proposed construction project registration for arrival and departure may be difficult later, over payment of fee, and employment of outsiders may likely occur.

Apart from the above problems the following were observed:

- A majority of the respondents feel that the incompletion of work would be the primary problem to arise during the construction phase of the proposed project. In order to address to these concerns, the government officials should provide a target year for inception and completion of the whole project.
- Proper maintenance of the entry and exit point should be made to prevent any like of unforeseen problem.

7.2 Recommendations

- In order to address to the need of the people early implementation of the proposed construction should be executed at the earliest. However, the local people should not face any kind of insecurity and hardship when using this point.
- After the completion of the proposed project, majority of the respondent felt that the project will have a better impact on the village in term of community way of living and safety. This proposed construction may start a long over-due dialogue between the governments of Assam and Meghalaya to address the border issues.
- In order to address these concerns the respondents have requested that the officials working in the Facilitation Centre provide identity cards or keep a register of locals to avoid over checking and difficulty in passing through these points. Reduction of restriction on regular user especially farmers. Employment of local

people should be a priority for unskilled or clerical jobs. It may be recommended that the use of locals to check the entry and exit of people would be best as the locals themselves can identify unwanted elements. It would to a certain degree create local employment.

- Collaboration between the Meghalaya and Assam Government is required to improve the accessibility to basic amenities in these border areas in term of education, health, livelihoods promotion, etc.
- Practice of accountability and transparency should be encouraged for functionaries who will be taking charge of the Entry and Exit Points cum Facilitation centre.
- Employment opportunities should be given to the local people during the construction phase and operational phase.
- Steps should be taken up to address to community safety during the construction phase especially where boulder and stone needs to be properly dispose off so that accident does not occur in the area.
- Local people should be exempt from paying any fee except in certain cases as deem fit by the functionaries and legal laws.
- A fee that has been already paid should be monitored and restricted.

ANNEXURES

Annexure 1: Letter from the Government of Meghalaya for conducting Social Impact Assessment Study.

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER
EAST JAINTIA HILLS DISTRICT: : KHLIEHRIAT.

Email:- dc.khliehriat@gmail.com

Fax No. : 03655-230033
Phone No.: 03655-230713

EJHD/LA-9/2015/70, Dated Khliehriat the 19th November,2015.

To,

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

Subject:- Construction of Facilitation Centres at Malidor, Ratacherra, Mooriap, Umkyrpong and Lakasein.

Reference: RDA.90/2015/1, Dated 16th November,2015

Sir,

With reference to the above, I am to send proposals for conducting Social Impact Assessment for the proposed Acquisition of Lands for the Facilitation Centres at Malidor, Ratacherra, Mooriap, Umkyrpong and Lakasein in East Jaintia Hills District, Khliehriat. The details of the lands are indicated below:

Sl No	District	Village	Rural/Urban	Total Area Sq. Mtrs	Area to be acquired Sq. Mtrs
1.	East Jaintia Hills District	Malidor	Rural	4957.92	4957.92
2.	East Jaintia Hills District	Ratacherra	Rural	17161.97	17161.97
3.	East Jaintia Hills District	Mooriap	Rural	7934.96	7934.96
4.	East Jaintia Hills District	Mooriap	Rural	21604.70	21604.70
5	East Jaintia Hills District	Mooriap	Rural	19781.08	19781.08
6.	East Jaintia Hills District	Umkyrpong	Rural	24478.60	24478.60
7.	East Jaintia Hills District	Lakasein	Rural	4803.37	4803.37

In this connection, I am to request you to take up with MIG to facilitate early initiation of the SIA as aforementioned with due intimation to the Undersigned

Yours Faithfully,

Deputy Commissioner,
East Jaintia Hills District,
Khliehriat.

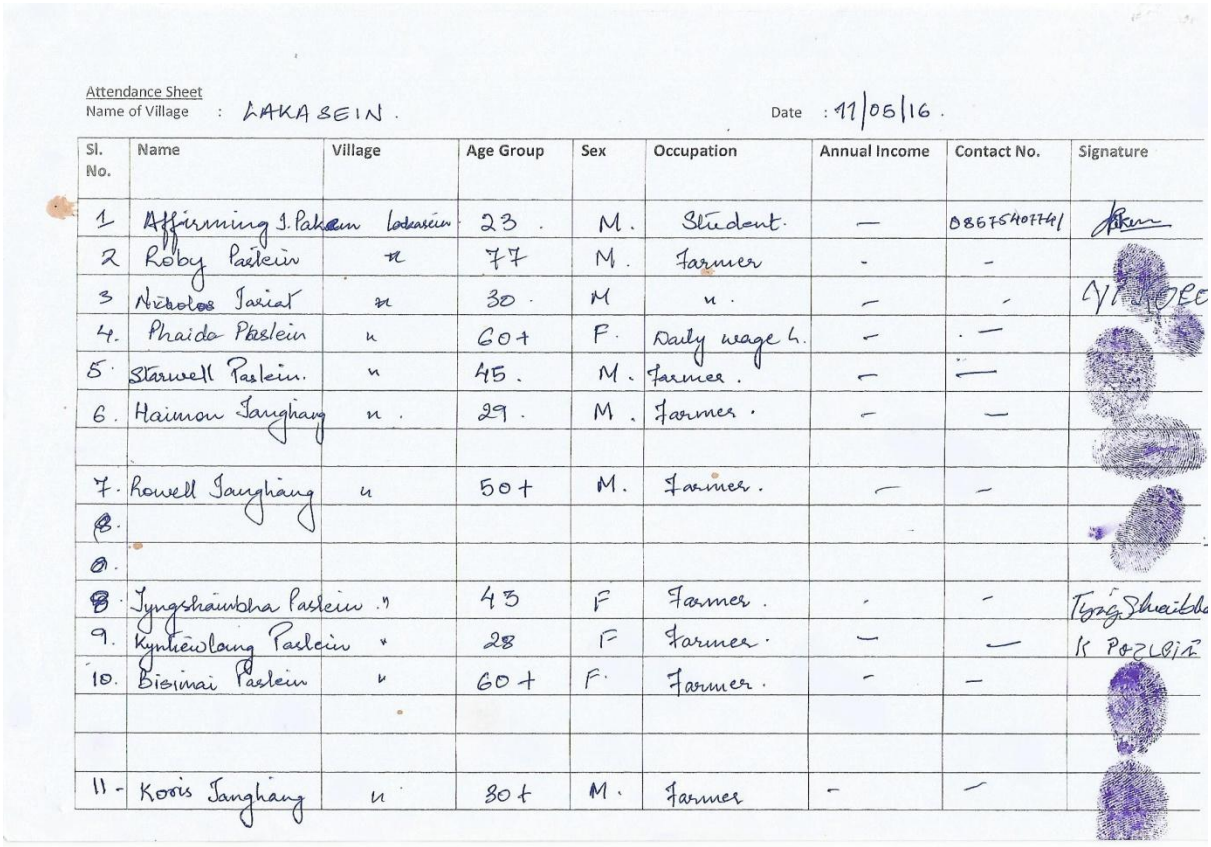
Memo: EJHD/LA-9/2015/70-A, Dated Khliehriat the 19th November,2015

Copy to:

1. Officer on Special Duty, Meghalaya Institute Governance, Shillong for information and necessary action.
2. Secretary, Executive Committee Jaintia Hills Autonomous District Council, Jowai with a request to kindly issue a consent from your Office for initiation of Land Acquisition proceedings in respect of the above proposals. Proforma for the District Council consent is enclosed herewith.
3. The Under Secretary to the Govt. of Meghalaya Political Department for information.

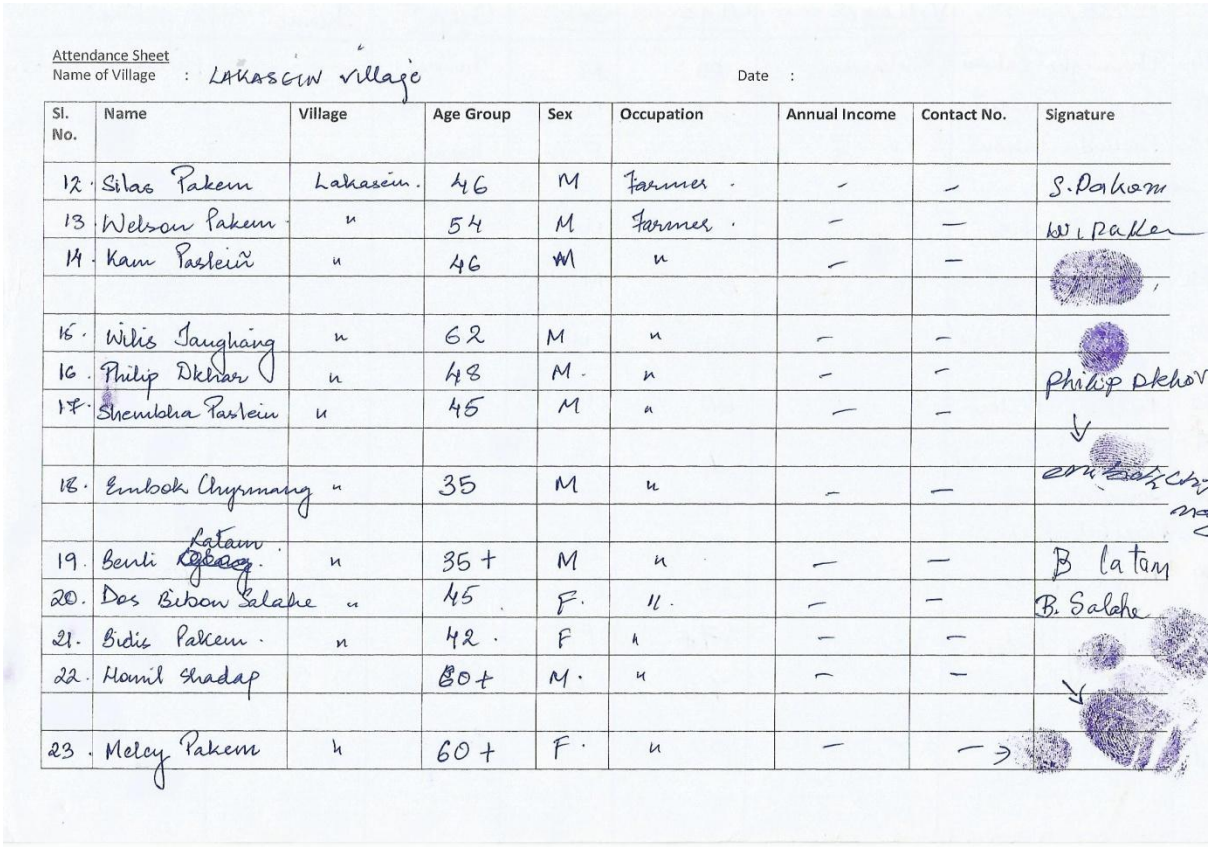
Deputy Commissioner,
East Jaintia Hills District,

Annexure 2 : List of participants in Focus Group Discussion



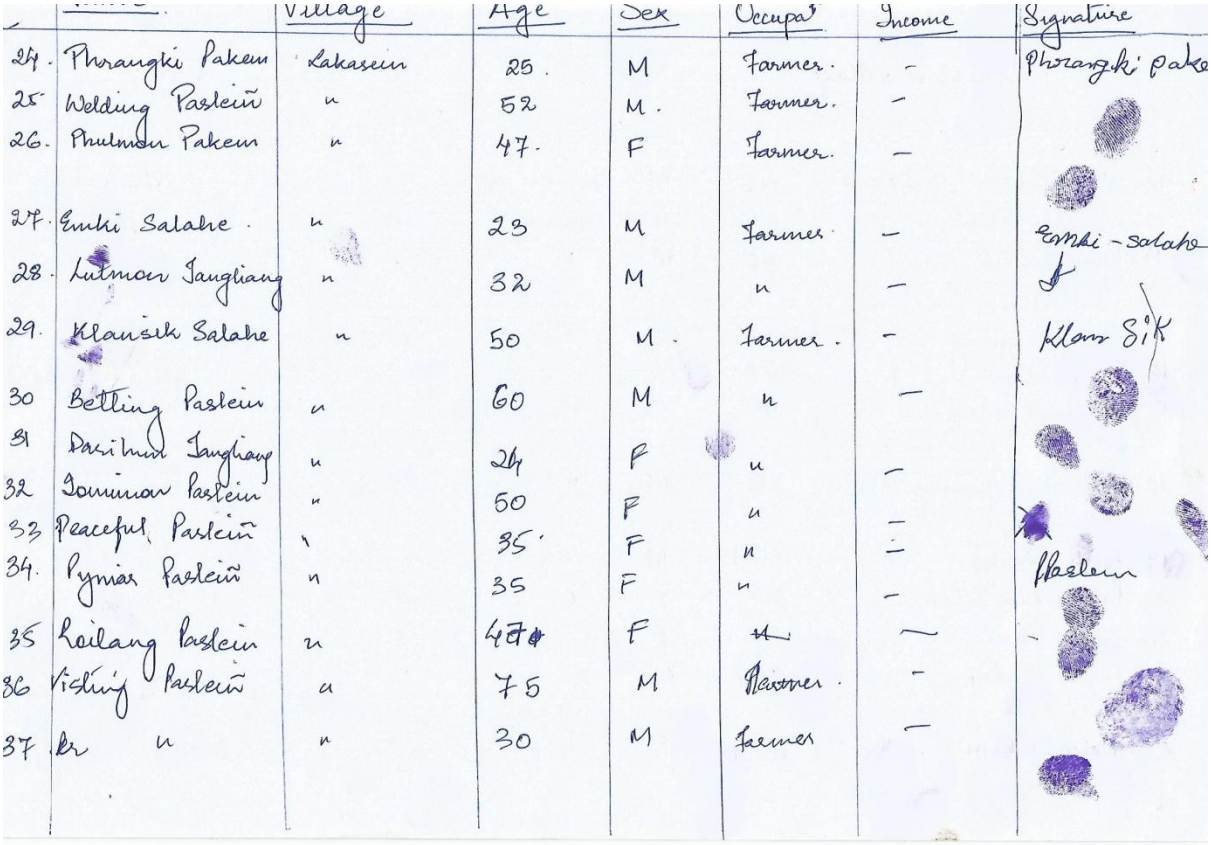
Attendance Sheet
Name of Village : LAKASEIN. Date : 11/05/16.

Sl. No.	Name	Village	Age Group	Sex	Occupation	Annual Income	Contact No.	Signature
1	Affirming J. Pakem	Lakasein	23.	M.	Student.	—	08675407741	
2	Roby Pasteiu	"	77	M.	Farmer	-	-	
3	Nicolas Jariat	"	30.	M	"	—	-	
4.	Phaida Pasteiu	"	60+	F.	Daily wage L.	—	—	
5.	Starwell Pasteiu.	"	45.	M.	Farmer.	—	—	
6.	Haimon Janghang	"	29.	M.	Farmer.	—	—	
7.	Rowell Janghang	"	50+	M.	Farmer.	—	—	
8.								
9.								
8.	Jyngshaiwbha Pasteiu	"	43	F	Farmer.	-	-	
9.	Kynkiewlang Pasteiu	"	28	F	Farmer.	—	—	
10.	Bisimai Pasteiu	"	60+	F.	Farmer.	-	—	
11.	Koris Janghang	"	30+	M.	Farmer	-	—	



Attendance Sheet
Name of Village : LAKASEIN village Date :

Sl. No.	Name	Village	Age Group	Sex	Occupation	Annual Income	Contact No.	Signature
12.	Silas Pakem	Lakasein.	46	M	Farmer.	-	-	S. Pakem
13.	Welson Pakem	"	54	M	Farmer.	—	—	W. Pakem
14.	Kam Pasteiu	"	46	M	"	—	—	
15.	Wilis Janghang	"	62	M	"	—	—	
16.	Philip Dkhar	"	48	M.	"	—	—	Philip Dkhar
17.	Shemkhia Pasteiu	"	45	M	"	—	—	
18.	Embok Chyrmang	"	35	M	"	—	—	
19.	Benli Lalam	"	35+	M	"	—	—	B lalam
20.	Das Bibon Salahe	"	45	F.	"	—	—	B. Salahe
21.	Bidis Pakem.	"	42.	F	"	—	—	
22.	Homil Shadap		80+	M.	"	—	—	
23.	Meley Pakem	"	60+	F.	"	—	—	



	Name	Village	Age	Sex	Occupa	Income	Signature
24.	Phrangki Pakem	Lakasein	25.	M	Farmer.	–	Phrangki pake
25.	Welding Pasleiñ	"	52	M.	Farmer.	–	
26.	Phulmon Pakem	"	47.	F	Farmer.	–	
27.	Emki Salahe.	"	23	M	Farmer	–	Emki - salahe
28.	Lutmon Jangliang	"	32	M	"	–	
29.	Klansik Salahe	"	50	M.	Farmer.	–	Klans Sik
30	Betling Pasleiñ	"	60	M	"	–	
31	Darihun Jangliang	"	24	F	"	–	
32	Sonmon Pasleiñ	"	50	F	"	–	
33	Peaceful Pasleiñ	"	35.	F	"	–	
34.	Pyniar Pasleiñ	"	35	F	"	–	Pasleiñ
35	Koilang Pasleiñ	"	48+	F	"	–	
36	Visling Pasleiñ	"	75	M	Farmer.	–	
37	do "	"	30	M	Farmer	–	

Attendance Sheet
Name of Village : Lakasein Date :

Sl. No.	Name	Village	Age Group	Sex	Occupation	Annual Income	Contact No.	Signature
38.	Nampeace Jangliang	"	48+	F.	Farmer.	–	–	
~~33.~~	~~W. Jangliang~~	~~Lakasein~~	~~54~~	~~M~~	~~"~~	~~–~~	~~–~~	~~W Pasleiñ~~
38.	W. Pasleiñ (H/H)	"		M	Farmer.	–	98567 84174	W Pasleiñ
39.	W. Jangliang	"	54	M	"	–	–	

Source: Taken by Social Impact Assessment Unit, Meghalaya Institute of Governance.

Annexure 3: Public Notice letter

Meghalaya Institute of Governance (MIG)
Lumpyngngad Cottage, Bishop Cotton Road
Shillong- 793001, Meghalaya

Email: migshillong@gmail.com

No: MIG 163/2016/375 **Dated: 1st- June-2016**

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 in East Jaintia Hills District for the purpose of setting up proposed Facilitation Centre in the following:

i. Mooriap measures an area of 7934.96 Sq.m and 21604.70 Sq.m for Exit Point; 19782.08 Sq.m for Entry point.
ii. Umkrypong measures an area of 24478.60 Sq.m for Entry/ Exit Point.
iii. Lakasein measures an area of 4803.37 Sq.m for Entry/ Exit Point.

In connection with this, a Public Hearing will be held in Mooriap Playground, in East Jaintia Hills on the 15th of June, 2016 at 11:00 Am for all the three project mentioned above.

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

Dr. BDR Tiwari, IAS
Executive Director,
Meghalaya Institute of Governance,
Shillong.

Annexure 4: List of participants from the Public Hearing held in Mooriap on the 15th 6 2016

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Public Hearing at Mooriap on Social Impact Assessment on Construction of Facilitation Centre – Entry and Exit Point at Mooriap, Umkyrpong and Lakasein on 15th June, 2016

Sl. No.	Name	Village	Designation	Contact No.	Signature
43	Peiki Pislein	Mooriap		8014236126	P. Pislein
44	[illegible] Paslein	Mooriap			K. Paslein
45	[illegible] Tangliang	Mooriap			[illegible]
46	[illegible] Liang	Mooriap			T. Tangliang
47	Jarwell Paslein	Lakasein			
48	Brit Paslein	Lakasein			
49	Shall Salahe	Lakasein			S. Salahe.
50	Nikles Salahe	Mooriap			N. Salahe
51	Sarbina Paslein	Lakasein		8574351731	S. Paslein
52	medis pakem	~~Pakem~~ Lakasein			m. pakem
53	Billsi tangliang	Lakasein			B. tangliang
54	Aten Tang Liang	mooRiap			
55	morning Tang liang	mooRiap			
56	Help Tang liang	mooRiap			

Meghalaya Institute of Governance – SIA Unit

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Public Hearing at Mooriap on Social Impact Assessment on Construction of Facilitation Centre – Entry and Exit Point at Mooriap, Umkyrpong and Lakasein on 15th June, 2016

Sl. No.	Name	Village	Designation	Contact No.	Signature
71.	Aloda Paslein	Lakasein			
72.	Marbiang Tangliang	Mooriap			M. Tangliang
73.	~~[illegible]~~ Pynokhiem Tangliang	Mooriap		989	P. Tangliang
74	Wanfirst Tangliang	Mooriap			W. Tangliang
75	Pesi Paslein	Lakasein			Pesi
76	Odling Tangliang	Lakasein			O. Tangliang
77	Bos Makem	Mooriap			B.M.
78	Lista Tangliang	Mooriap			L. T
79	Dosmon Tangliang	Mooriap			
80	Cheki Tangliang	Mooriap			SheKi
81	Meral Sutnga	Mooriap			M. Meral Sutnga
82	Lam Paslein	Mooriap			
83	yoomiki Tongliong	mooriap			y. Tongliong
84	Daniwan Paslein	Mooriap			D. paslein

Meghalaya Institute of Governance – SIA Unit

Public Hearing at Mooriap on Social Impact Assessment on Construction of Facilitation Centre – Entry and Exit Point at Mooriap, Umkyrpong and Lakasein on 15th June, 2016

Sl. No.	Name	Village	Designation	Contact No.	Signature
85	Bonny Paslein	Mooriap			
86.	Wailad Pakem	Mooriap			W. Pakem

Public Hearing at Mooriap on Social Impact Assessment on Construction of Facilitation Centre – Entry and Exit Point at Mooriap, Umkyrpong and Lakasein on 15th June, 2016

Sl. No.	Name	Village	Designation	Contact No.	Signature
1	Aiban Swer		ESD. MIG.		[signature]
2	B. Wahlang		DF, Shillong		[signature]
3	P. Pakem	Mooriap	member		[signature]
4	P Langling		MDC		[signature]
5	F. Passah		Range Forest Officer i/c Saipung Range		[signature]
6	Phirimon Paslein	Mooriap	Rangbah Shnong	9856606241	P-Paslein
7	Philis Tangliang	Umkyrpong	Waheh Shnong	9856869907	[signature]
8	Willis Paslein	Lakasein	Waheh Shnong	9856784174	W.Paslein
9	Pynbna Pakem	Mooriap	Secretary shnong	8575221298	[signature]
10	Shri: Wesly manar	Umkyrpong	member	9856159379	
11	SHAN.BOR Tangliang	Mooriap	"		[signature]
12	Briskill Suchen	Mooriap		9856221464	[signature]
13	Phiklis Tangliang	"			Phiklis
14	Somlis Tangliang	"			Somlis

Public Hearing at Mooriap on Social Impact Assessment on Construction of Facilitation Centre – Entry and Exit Point at Mooriap, Umkyrpong and Lakasein on 15th June, 2016

Sl. No.	Name	Village	Designation	Contact No.	Signature
15	Rilut Dkhar	Mooriap	Teacher	9856634409	[signature]
16	Roilin Tangliong	umkyrpong	Teacher		R. Tangliong
17	Shri Moses Lyngdoh	Dieng Shynrum	Ex-I Saipung Reg.	9856040097	[signature] 15/6/16
18	Shri Barlang	Mooriap			Barlang
19	Betting Paslein	Lakasein			[signature]
20	Ropchynna Paslien	Mooriap			
21	Ambrose Nongdhar	Saphai			[signature]
22	Shri. Solomon Paslein	Mooriap	G/S	9615279683	S. Paslein.
23	Shri. Onkpal Tangliang	Lakasein			
24	Lasa Paslein	Lasein			Sa
25	Man Sik Salahe	La Ka Sein			[signature]
26	Man. Welson Pallen				W- Pallen
27	Affirming I. Pakem	Lakasein	Secretary	8575407741	[signature]
28	Kisno Pakem	Lakasein			Ki s no

Public Hearing at Mooriap on Social Impact Assessment on Construction of Facilitation Centre – Entry and Exit Point at Mooriap, Umkyrpong and Lakasein on 15th June, 2016

Sl. No.	Name	Village	Designation	Contact No.	Signature
29	Suel Lyngdoh	Mooriap	Member		
30	Dil Salahe	Lakasein			Dil Salahe
31	Ebansi Paslein	Lakasein		8014190963	[signature]
32	Koris Tangliang	Lakasein			J. Pakem
33	Silos. Pakem	Lakasein			
34	Heimon Tangliang	Do			H. Tangliang
35	Karban Paslein	DO			K. Paslein
36	Koris Tangliang	Do			K. Tangliang
37	Ribas. Tangliang	mooriap			R. Tangliang
38	Rihun - Paslein	Mooriap			R. Paslein
39	Kolban Paslein	Lakasein			K. Paslein
40	Wilis Tangliang	Lakasein			W. Tangliang
41	Slong Salahe	Mooriap			S. Salahe
42	[illegible] Paslein	Mooriap			[illegible]

Annexure 5: Semi Structured Interview Scheduled for Focus Group Discussion

MEGHALAYA INSTITUTE OF GOVERNANCE

Focus Group Discussion on Land Acquisition for setting up of Facilitation Center- Entry and Exit Point at_____

Name: Date:

Part A: Usage of project site

1. How many of you use the proposed project site?
2. How often do you visit the proposed project site?
3. What is the primary purpose of your visit to the project site (name of project area_____)?
4. What kinds of things or activities do you see are carried out from the proposed project area?
5. What is the problem you faced when using this project site?
    - How significant is the problem?
    - What cause the problem?
6. What measure has been taken up to address the problem?

Part B: About the project

1. How many of you are aware of the proposed entry and exit point to be set up in your village?
2. How did you come to know about the proposed entry and exit point?
3. How many of you are familiar with the functioning of the entry and exit point?
4. When you think of an entry and exit point, what is the first thing that comes to your mind?
5. What do you like best about the proposed entry and exit point?
6. What is the problem likely to come up with this proposed entry and exit point?
7. What measures can be taken up to address the following question?

Part C: Impact of the project

1. How will the project have an impact on the community safety?
2. How will the project have an impact on the community wellbeing and liveability?
3. How will the project have an impact on the community resources/ common property resources?
4. How will the project have an impact on the environment?
5. Any other impact to be faced by the community as a whole?

Part D: Others

1. Do you feel the need to construct this Entry and Exit Point in another area? If yes, which area is more convenience and why?
2. What are your aspiration and fear from the project?

Annexure 6: Semi Structured Interview Scheduled for Key Informant Interview

MEGHALAYA INSTITUTE OF GOVERNANCE

Key Informant Interview on Land Acquisition for setting up of Facilitation Center- Entry and Exit Point at_____

Name: Date:

Part A: Land Owner details

1. Name of Land owner:
2. Occupation of land owner:
3. Income status of land owner (annum)
4. Land size to be acquired:
5. Type of Land:
6. Usage of land:
7. Numbers of trees within proposed area:
8. Number of family member dependent on the land to be acquired:

Part B: About the project

1. Are you aware that the government has proposed to construct a Facilitation Centre- entry and exit point?
2. Have you been notified from the government that your land will be acquired from the setting up of Entry and Exit Point?
3. Do you want to give the land for the proposed Entry and exit point?
4. If yes, why do you want to give the land?
   Or, what is lacking or the problem you faced from the land to be acquired?
5. If no, what are the factors that prevent you from wanting to give away the land?
   a) How will the person's household be affected from the acquisition?
   b) How will the person's economic income be affected from the land acquisition?
   c) How many people are employed from the land to be acquired?
   d) What is your relation with the people employed?
   e) What is the income of the people employed from this land?
6. What are your aspiration and fear from the project?

Annexure 7: Reconnaissance Survey

MEGHALAYA INSTITUTE OF GOVERNANCE

Interview schedule for the members of Village Authority/Village Council

Place: **Date:**

TOPIC FOR SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT:

Land acquisition of land for Entry and Exit Point and facilitation center at Khanduli.

Part A: Profile of the Respondents

1. Name :
2. Age :
3. Gender :
4. Ednl.Qualification :
5. Community :
6. Designation :
7. Time of service :

Part B: Settlement Demographic Survey

Distance of village to nearest urban area:

Distance of village to the nearest National Highway:

Land use pattern

	Area	Condition/change
Village total area		
Agricultural area		
Forest area		
Barren area		
Homestead		
Community area		

1. **Project details:**

Description	Details
Type of investment	
Type of project	

Project area and location		
Project implementing agency	Central	
	State	

2. Assessment

2.1 Land Assessment

Description	Details	
Location of the land required		
Total quantity of land required in acres		
Ownership of land	Government	
	Private	
	Others	
Land utility or land use details in project area	Commercial	
	Housing	
	Agriculture	
	Others	
Determining the necessity for land acquisition		
Alternative, if any		

2.2 Assessment of Structure (in numbers)

Description	Details (in numbers)

Total number of structure that would be disturbed		
Type of structure	Pucca	
	Semi-pucca	
	Kuttcha	
Usage of structures	Residential	
	Commercial	
	Community	
	others	

2.3 Socio-economic Assessment

Description	Details	
Name and numbers of localities in the project area		
Type of localities	Urban	
	Rural	
Total population	Male	
	Female	
Total household		
Social groups	SC	
	ST	
	OBC	
	General	
Religion	Hindu	
	Muslim	
	Christian	
	Others	
Literacy rate	Male	

	Female	
Occupation details	Agri-labourer	
	Non-agri labourer	
	Farmers	
	Business	
	Private service	
	Government service	
	Others	
Population of project affected families (PAFs)		
Vulnerable families among PAFs	SC	
	ST	
	Women headed household	
	Physically disabled	
	Aged	
Income details of the PAFs	BPL	
	APL	

2.4 Community Infrastructure/ public service

Sl.no	Institution	Number of Units	Condition (3A's- available, accessible, & affordable)
1.	Primary School		
2.	Secondary School		
3.	Higher Education		
4.	Anganwadi center		
5.	Self help groups		

6.	Public Distribution Centre		
7.	Hospital		
8.	Public Health Centre		
9.	Community Hall		
10.	Library		
11.	Youth clubs		
12.	Traditional healers		
13.	Religious institution		
14.	Accessibility to PHE water		
15.	Accessibility to community well		
16.	Road (Black top and Kutcha)		
17.	Transportation		
18.	Community Forests		
19.	Cremation/burial ground		
20.	Playgrounds		

21.	Market		
22.	NGOs		
23.	Bank		
24.	Others		
	Total		