

Social Impact Assessment Report
Land Acquisition For The Purpose Of Setting Up
New Border Outpost, Lalghat, South West Khasi Hills District, Meghalaya



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ABOUT MEGHALAYA INSTITUTE OF GOVERNANCE

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

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

Publication year: December, 2017

Declaration

This final SIA and SIMP report is based on the information given by the land owner, BSF officers as well as headmen from nearby villages. Maps and project details were provided by the Border Security Force, Umpling and at Mawpat.

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

Officer on Special Duty,
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Contents

| | |
|--|----|
| List of Tables | v |
| List of Figures | v |
| Abbreviations | v |
| Executive Summary | vi |
| Chapter 1: Introduction | 1 |
| Introduction to the Problem..... | 1 |
| Objective of Project..... | 4 |
| Project Location | 4 |
| Description of Project Site | 4 |
| Ownership of Land..... | 5 |
| Need for the Project..... | 5 |
| Chapter 2: Research Methodology..... | 6 |
| Primary Data | 6 |
| Secondary Data | 8 |
| Public Hearing..... | 8 |
| Data Processing and Analysis | 8 |
| Chapter 3: Stakeholder Consultation | 9 |
| BSF Asst. Commandant, 11 th Battalion, Borsora | 9 |
| Chainish Hajong, Headman of Rajai - B, South West Khasi Hills District. | 10 |
| Shri N. Sing Syiemiong, Syiem Hima Langrin | 10 |
| Chapter 4: Public Hearing..... | 12 |
| Chapter 5: Major Findings | 15 |
| Type of land | 15 |
| Land ownership | 15 |
| Use and Access to Land | 15 |
| Project Affected Families..... | 15 |
| Structures to be affected..... | 15 |
| Alternate place for the project..... | 16 |
| Roads and Transport..... | 16 |
| Water sources | 16 |
| Children and women | 16 |
| Places of religious and cultural importance | 16 |
| Safety, crime and violence | 16 |

| | |
|--|----|
| Food security | 16 |
| Affected or vulnerable groups..... | 17 |
| Economic and livelihood activities. | 17 |
| Chapter 6: Social Impact Mitigation Plan..... | 24 |
| Summary of Findings | 24 |
| Measures to Avoid, Mitigate and Compensate Impact | 25 |
| Resettlement Measures | 25 |
| Rehabilitation Measures | 26 |
| Social Measures | 26 |
| Environmental Measures | 26 |
| Miscellaneous | 26 |
| Bibliography | 28 |
| Annexure 1. Notification under Section 4 (2) to Conduct SIA study..... | 30 |
| Annexure 2. Attendance Sheet During Preliminary Site Visit | 31 |
| Annexure 3. Attendance Sheet During Public Hearing..... | 32 |

List of Tables

| | |
|--|----|
| Table 1 Comparative Analysis of Positive and Negative Impact | 18 |
| Table 2 Analysis of Social Impact | 25 |

List of Figures

| | |
|--|----|
| Figure 1 Proposed Project Site..... | 3 |
| Figure 2 Generator Room near Proposed Project Site | 7 |
| Figure 3 Interview with Asst. Commandant, 11th Battalion at Borsora..... | 9 |
| Figure 4 Public Hearing on 26th Sept. 2017..... | 12 |

Abbreviations

| | | |
|---------|---|--|
| BOP | - | Border Outpost |
| BP | - | Boundary Pillar |
| BSF | - | Border Security Force |
| C&RD | - | Community and Rural Development |
| CPR | - | Common Property Resource |
| FGD | - | Focus Group Discussion |
| HH | - | Households |
| KII | - | Key Informant Interview |
| MGNREGA | - | Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act |
| MHA | - | Ministry of Home Affairs |
| MIG | - | Meghalaya Institute of Governance |
| NGT | - | National Green Tribunal |
| PAF | - | Project Affected Family |
| SIA | - | Social Impact Assessment |
| TOR | - | Terms of Reference |

Executive Summary

The Meghalaya Institute of Governance was assigned the task of conducting a Social Impact Assessment study on the proposed land acquisition at Lalghat, South West Khasi Hills District, Meghalaya for construction of a new Border Outpost. The area to be acquired measures less than one acre and is the property of the *Hima*¹ and the *Syiem*² of *Langrin*.

The objective of the project is to upgrade the existing BOPs to a new Composite BOPs. These Composite BOPs would include better facilities for the BSF personnel stationed there. As to the Lalghat BOP, apart from upgrading it to a Composite BOP the proposed project would also shift its location to a higher more strategically placed one and enable better vigil of the Indo-Bangladesh border since the present Lalghat BOP falls outside of the existing border fence.

From the desk survey carried on by the SIA Unit it was seen that it was the intention of the Ministry of Home Affairs was to upgrade the BOP to a Composite BOP³, that is, the new BOP would have more facilities within it which would improve the standard of living for BSF personnel stationed at the borders.

¹ Chieftainship

² Chief

³ (Construction of 25 composite BOPs completed along India-Bangladesh border 2015)

From the preliminary site visit, it may be said that the area may be classified as hilly terrain and arable land. There are no activities within the proposed project site, nor are there any settlements in the proposed project site. There is already a Lalghat BOP near the project site. There is one unused water source in the project site. From the SIA units' initial observation there seems to be negligible impacts from the land acquisition.

The SIA Unit of the Meghalaya Institute of Governance which had conducted site visits to the area proposed to be acquired, had also conducted Key Informant Interviews with the Syiem of Hima Langrin, Shri N. Syiemiong, the Asst. Commandant of the BSF, Shri. Sarabjit Singh stationed at Borsora and the Deputy Commandant of the 12th Battalion of the BSF stationed at Mawpat at Shillong. The SIA Unit also had an interaction with Shri. Chainish Hajong, the Headman of Rajai village. From these interactions, it was found that the area was uninhabited and had no activities on it. Even though, a Lalghat BOP was already present it was deemed to be unfit, hence a more strategically placed BOP was desired which was to be sited at a higher location and which fell within the Indo-Bangladesh border fencing.

The initial screening of project impacts showed no negligible impacts from the land acquisition. A Public Hearing was held on the 26th of September, 2017 at Lakma village with 53 people in attendance. The gathering was chaired by Shri. A.B.S. Swer OSD, MIG. In attendance also, was Shri. N. Syiemiong, Syiem of Hima Langrin and his *Myntri* and *Lyngdoh*, the Headman of Lakma village. The participants of the Public Hearing from Lakma village opined that the setting up of a BOP would increase their safety and protect them from intrusions/incidents from across the border. There were no objections to the proposed land acquisition for the construction of the BOP at the conclusion of the Public Hearing.

Chapter 1: Introduction

The Meghalaya Institute of Governance was notified to conduct a Social Impact Assessment Study on land acquisition at Lalghat, South West Khasi Hills District for the purpose of establishing a Border Outpost via Notification No.RDA.5/2017/24 dated Shillong 6th March, 2017. The objective of the study is to prepare a complete inventory of structures, affected families and people and to identify likely social impacts from the project.

Introduction to the Problem

The Indo-Bangladesh border, the longest international land border in the country is marked by a high degree of porosity and the checking of illegal cross border activities and illegal migration from Bangladesh into India is a major challenge. The area is densely populated and people cultivate their farms right up to the border. To add to this, the Indo-Bangladesh border along the state of Meghalaya is highly porous and most of it, especially along the Jaintia Hills region, is not fenced.

The major challenges to border security in India are: cross-border terrorism, infiltration and ex-filtration of armed militants and insurgents, narcotics and arms smuggling; illegal migration, left wing extremism and separatist movements aided by external powers⁴. The maintenance of borders in the country is done by the Department of Border Management. This Department which is under the Ministry of Home Affairs, is responsible

⁴ (Affairs 2017) p. 1

for looking after issues relating to management of the international land and coastal border, strengthening of border policing and guarding, creation of infrastructure such as roads, fencing and flood lighting of the border⁵.

Border Outposts (BOP) which are the main workstations of the BSF along the country's international borders are self-contained defence out-posts with a specified area of responsibility established⁶. The BOPs are meant to provide appropriate show of force to deter trans-border criminals, infiltrators and the hostile elements from indulging in the activities of intrusion/encroachment and border violations which are detrimental to the country's safety and security. There are 1011 Border Outposts along the Indo-Bangladesh border along with 82 Battalions⁷. As per official sources, the distance of one BOP (a total of 1011) from the next BOP on the Indo-Bangladesh border is more than that of one BOP to the next BOP on the Indo-Pakistan border. On the Indo-Pakistan border the distance between two BOPs is 4-5 km while that between two BOPs on the Indo-Bangladesh border is 15-20 km. In order to reduce the inter-BOP distance to 3.5 km, the Government of India had approved a proposal for the construction of additional 509 BOPs in 2009 which was revised to 422 BOPs in 2016⁸. Reducing the inter-BOP distance to 3.5 km is very crucial for the security of the country and to keep a tab on the activities going on at the border. At the same time the population density on the Indo-Bangladesh border, according to 2004 figures is 181 people per sq. km in Meghalaya⁹. There is also the threat of increasing population pressures due to climate change and the new strata called "climate refugee."

To this, an on-going proposal has been put up to upgrade existing BOPs to "Composite BOPs". Of the 1901 BOPs in the country 422 are Composite BOPs and the

⁵ (Ministry of Home Affairs Annual Report 2016-17 2016) p.35

⁶ Ibid

⁷ (Affairs 2017) p. 2

⁸ (Ministry of Home Affairs Annual Report 2016-17 2016)

⁹ (Jamwal 2004)

remaining lack basic elements required for a BOP to be functional¹⁰. A Composite BOP would have at least a *jawans* barrack, a kitchen, a dining hall, a garage, a generator room, a toilet block, an administrative block, a wireless room, a weapons room and six cemented bunkers to resist any attack and also medical facilities. This kind of BOP would provide better logistics support and better facilities to the BSF personnel which would help maintain better vigil in the border¹¹.

Figure 1 Proposed Project Site



There is already a Lalghat BOP whose area starts from Boundary Pillar (BP) 1199 onwards. However, the present Lalghat BOP is outside of the fenced border (Ministry of Home Affairs Annual Report 2016-17 2016).

¹⁰ (Affairs 2017) p. 19

¹¹ (Construction of 25 composite BOPs completed along India-Bangladesh border 2015)

Objective of Project

To shift the present Border Outpost at Lalghat to another site which is more strategically placed to patrol and monitor the border while at the same time, the new BOP to be constructed will be upgraded to a Composite Border Outpost and reduce the distance between one BOP to the next to 3.5 km.

Project Location

The site to be acquired for the project is in South West Khasi Hills District and falls under the Ranikor C&RD Block. It is a remote site on the Indo-Bangladesh border. The existing BOP at Lalghat is approximately 5 km from the BOP at Borsora and another 6 km from the BOP at Bagli.

Description of Project Site

The Indo-Bangladesh border maybe classified as hilly, riverine or flat. This particular site may be classified as a hilly border. The border here, unlike other stretches of the Indo-Bangladesh border in Meghalaya was fenced in 2014 in accordance to the international norms of fencing 150 yards from zero-point.

The project site may be characterised as an arable land with mixed vegetation and shrubs. The road connecting Lalghat BOP to the Borsora BOP, where the BSF Battalion is placed is dilapidated.

The area is uninhabited and the closest villages to the project site are Lakma, Rajai and Shiragaon. As such the question of relocation and resettlement does not arise. All these villages are at a distance of 1 km to 5 km to the Lalghat BOP. There are no activities on the proposed project site, even though it may be classified as cultivable land.

Ownership of Land

The land for acquisition belongs to an individual, Shri N. S. Syiemiong, who is the Syiem of Hima Langrin. It measures approximately 0.98 acres or 3960.42 sq. m.

Need for the Project

As part of Border Management the objective of the BOP is to secure the country's border against interests hostile to the country and putting in place the systems that are able to interdict such elements. As such a more strategically, better equipped Border Outpost along the Indo-Bangladesh border would serve this purpose.

Chapter 2: Research Methodology

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 held interviews with the Syiem of Langrin, the BSF officers present at Borsora and at Lalghat. The team also had a discussion with the village headman of Rajai village which is near to the project site. As the site to be acquired is uninhabited there was no interview conducted with other people. The methods used were both structured and unstructured and was 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 for the site to be acquired for setting up the new BOP at Lalghat. The Reconnaissance survey helped develop the Terms of Reference (TOR) for this SIA study.

Figure 2 Generator Room near Proposed Project Site



Stakeholder Consultation

Good practice requires active consultation with relevant affected communities and other interested and affected parties. However, as the project site is uninhabited and the land is unused there was no consultation held with village members. Key Informant Interview (KII) was held with the land owner and BSF security personnel. An unstructured interview was also held with the village headman of Rajai village which is near the project site. The Syiem of Hima Langrin was interviewed and interactions were held with the BSF Dy. Commandant of the 11 Battalion at Mawpat, Shillong. The aim was to provide the respondents an opportunity to express their views on the project and its impacts so that these can be taken into account while developing mitigation impacts.

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 also has allowed for group identification and formulation of questionnaire design.

Public Hearing

Public Hearing to ensure free, prior information was held on the 26th of September 2017 at Lakma village, South West Khasi Hills District, Meghalaya, a village nearby the proposed project site.

Data Processing and Analysis

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

Chapter 3: Stakeholder Consultation

Interviews were conducted with some stakeholders related to the project. The following were discussed:

BSF Asst. Commandant, 11th Battalion, Borsora

Figure 3 Interview with Asst. Commandant, 11th Battalion at Borsora



As per the conversation with the BSF Shri. Sarabjit Singh Asst. Commandant of the 11th Battalion stationed at Borsora the following information was received from him:

- There are negligible trans-border crimes due to the terrain of the area and the low population of the area.
- It is necessary to establish BOPs
 - To create a sense of security among the people.
 - To establish dominance in the area.

- To check border crimes
- To get intelligence on the enemies.
- There won't be negative social impacts from the land acquisition.

Chainish Hajong, Headman of Rajai - B, South West Khasi Hills District.

During the site visit of the SIA-Unit to Lalghat, Shri Chainish Hajong accompanied the team and discussed that:

- The proposed project site is uninhabited.
- The residents of his village do not use the land there on the proposed project site.
- That there is a place near Lalghat that is an elephant corridor where elephants cross.
- The MGNREGA is a major supplement to the people's income however, the payments made to the VECs for construction work is not adequate.

Shri N. Sing Syiemiong, Syiem Hima Langrin

A Key Informant Interview was conducted through a semi structured interview schedule with the Syiem of Hima Langrin, Shri. Nongtei Sing Syiemiong on the 2nd of August 2017. Shri. Syiemiong stated that the land for acquisition belongs to Hima Langrin and the clan Syiemiong. It measures approximately 0.98 acres. The following emerged from the discussion:

- The Acquired land does not have any residential area or cultivable land.
- The acquired land is located in the coal mine area and is an arable shrub area.
- He also stated that this acquisition will have no effect on the Hima as it is a non-mining area.
- He mentioned that there is a need for BOP in the area as it will prevent the migration of people from Bangladesh.

- He mentioned that the existing BOP in Lalghat which is outside the border fencing which is not safe for the BSF personnel. In 2013 from the Hima Langrin they have sent a willingness letter to the Government of India to propose the new BOP in Lalghat.
- He mentioned that co-operation between the BSF and the nearby villages are needed to avoid illegal activities in the border area.
- With the coming of the BOP, social development from the Government and the BSF is required. In his opinion he said that there should be more BOPs in the area.
- He also expressed that the Government as well as the BSF should look after the social development in the village and in case of emergency BSF should provide help to the villages who are in the border area.
- When asked about the compensation he said that 50% of the compensation will go to the Syiemiong Clan and 50% to the Hima Langrin.

Chapter 4: Public Hearing

Figure 4 Public Hearing on 26th Sept. 2017



A Public Hearing on the proposed land acquisition for the purpose of construction of Border Out Post in Lalghat, South West Khasi Hills District was held on the 26th of September 2017 in Lakma village. It was difficult to conduct the Public Hearing in the proposed project site, so it was decided that the Public Hearing would be held at Lakma which is the closest settlement to the project site. The Public Hearing was attended by the Headman of Lakma village, Shri. A.B.S. Swer OSD, MIG, Shri. Nongtei S. Syiemiong the Syiem of Hima Langrin, the *Myntri* and the *Lyngdoh* of Hima Langrin, the residents of Lakma village and the SIA team from Meghalaya Institute of Governance. There were a total of 53 persons who attended the Public Hearing; 37 males and 16 females.

The Public Hearing started with the headman of Lakma village welcoming the SIA team from Meghalaya Institute of Governance and all who were present at the Hearing. The Public Hearing was chaired by Shri. A. B. S. Swer OSD MIG who commenced the Hearing by giving a brief introduction about the need for Social Impact Assessment Study and, explained that the Public Hearing was conducted to clarify any doubts and to allow people to put their grievances through, if any, on the said land acquisition. The Draft Social Impact Assessment Report was read before the gathering by Programme Associates from the SIA Unit of the Meghalaya Institute of Governance.

Shri N. S. Syiemiong, the Syiem of Hima Langrin, stated that the land to be acquired is a cultivable land but there is no agricultural activities going on. He also said there is one water source in this land but no one uses it. He also said that the people have no objection with the implementation of this project, instead it will be safer for them. It will prevent illegal activity like stone quarry, cattle smuggling etc. He stated that the Hima Langrin and the community member of Lakma village have no objection to the said proposed project and requested for the execution of work.

Shri ABS Swer, OSD MIG reviewed the SIMP of the Draft SIA report together with the people present. The people who were gathered around agreed to most of the findings and added that there was an elephant corridor close by, which was however not as close to the project site.

The Public Hearing ended with a vote of thanks to the gathering present there. The proposed land acquisition was accepted by all present and it was learnt from the gathering that the loss of land would cause no

impediments to the socio-economic-political life of the people. It would increase their safety as they live in close proximity to the Indo-Bangladesh border.

Chapter 5: Major Findings

The following chapter discusses the major findings from the field study that the SIA-Unit collected through interactions:

Type of land

The land is on a hilly slope. It may be classified as arable land.

Land ownership

The land belongs to the Syiem of Hima Langrin, the Hima of Langrin and the Syiemiong clan.

Use and Access to Land

The land to be acquired is accessible to all; however it is un-utilised.

Project Affected Families

The loss of this land would have not affect to the Hima of Langrin. There are no project affected families who live on the proposed project site or near the proposed project site.

Structures to be affected

There will be no structures to be affected.

Alternate place for the project

The siting of the BOP has been done with careful consideration of the strategic placement with respect to its accessibility, safety/security. As such the proposed land to be acquired is “most suitable” for the proposed project. Also, a power/generator station has been built near the proposed site to meet the power needs of the composite project site.

Roads and Transport

The road to Lalghat is in a very dilapidated condition and the proposed construction of the BOP may bring about the opportunity to construct better roads.

Water sources

There are no water sources to be disturbed.

Children and women

The proposed land acquisition would not affect women and children.

Places of religious and cultural importance

There are no places of religious or cultural importance near the project site.

Safety, crime and violence

As per interaction with the Syiem of Hima Langrin and the BSF personnel, incidents of theft and smuggling have reduced considerably after the Indo-Bangladesh Border fencing with floodlights was put in place,

Food security

The proposed land acquisition would not affect food security in any way.

Affected or vulnerable groups

The area has a majority population of Hajongs, Rabhas which are minor tribes in the state of Meghalaya. However, the land acquisition would not affect these groups.

Economic and livelihood activities.

The livelihood of the people in the surrounding villages has been severely affected due to the ceasing of the coal and stone industry in Borsora. The people too do not conduct any agricultural activities in the area known as no mans' land as no government schemes can be implemented in the land.

Table 1 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 | As the area is unutilised there would be no impact. |
| 2. | Project Affected Persons | Monetary compensation for the loss of land. | Employment during construction phase | Employment during the operational phase of the project | -x- | Pollution in the area during the construction period which may affect the residents of nearby villages by disrupting their daily | -x- | -x- |

| | | | | | | | | |
|----|----------------------------|-----|--|---|-----|--|-----|--|
| | | | | | | activities as well as affecting their water and air quality. | | |
| 3. | Structures | -x- | -x- | -x- | -x- | -x- | -x- | There are no structures on the land to be acquired |
| 4. | Roads and Transport | -x- | -x- | Improvement of the dilapidated road | -x- | -x- | -x- | The road condition presently is very bad. It is expected that the road will improve and this will ease transport in the area. |
| 5. | Water | -x- | The water source can provide water to the contractors during the | The water source can be used environmentally by the BSF | -x- | Damage to the water source during the construction period. | -x- | There are one unused water source in the proposed project site. This water source can be valuable to the BSF battalion stationed there. If it is properly harvested, this water can be used by the BSF |

| | | | | | | | | |
|----|-------------------------------|-----|----------------------|---|-----|---|-----|---|
| | | | construction period. | personnel stationed there for their use. | | | | personnel and to the residents that are nearby. |
| 6. | Grazing Land | -x- | -x- | -x- | -x- | -x- | -x- | There would be no impact |
| 7. | Electricity Supply | -x- | -x- | -x- | -x- | Disturbance of electricity supply during construction phase | -x- | The presence of flood lights may increase the sense of safety in the surrounding villages. |
| 8. | Health Care Facilities | -x- | -x- | Increased access to health care access for surrounding villages from the Health | -x- | -x- | -x- | The design of the composite BOP includes a medical bay which may help surrounding villagers by being the first source of medical attention. |

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-------------------------------------|-----|-----------------------------|--|-----|--|-----|---|
| | | | | centre at the BOP | | | | |
| 9. | Educational Institutions | -x- | -x- | -x- | -x- | -x- | -x- | -x- |
| 10 | Women & Children | -x- | -x- | Increased safety to women and children | -x- | Pollution of the village during construction period will have adverse effects on women and children's health. | -x- | -x- |
| 11. | Vulnerable Communities | -x- | Employment opportunities | -x- | -x- | -x- | -x- | Employment opportunities during the construction phase |
| 13. | Places of | -x- | -x- | -x- | -x- | -x- | -x- | -x- |

| | | | | | | | | |
|------------|---|-----|-----|--|------------------------------|-----|----------------------------|--|
| | Worship | | | | | | | |
| 14. | Cremation/ Burial Grounds | -x- | -x- | -x- | -x- | -x- | -x- | -x- |
| 15. | Safety, Crime and Violence | -x- | -x- | Increased safety measures in the will make the area safer. | -x- | -x- | -x- | Increased sense of safety and increased vigilance of the border |
| 16. | Places of Cultural Meaning | -x- | -x- | -x- | -x- | -x- | -x- | -x- |
| 17. | Food Security | -x- | -x- | -x- | -x- | -x- | -x- | -x- |
| 18. | Common Property Resources | -x- | -x- | Plantation of new trees | Loss of trees and vegetation | -x- | It may affect the elephant | Care should be taken to protect the elephant corridor. At the same time afforestation measures may |

| | | | | | | | | |
|------------|--------------------------|-----|---|-----|-----|---|------------------------------|---|
| | | | | | | | corridor near the area | be taken up in the BOP |
| 19. | Markets | -x- | Resurgence of the market at Borsora | -x- | -x- | -x- | -x- | The NGT ban on coal mining had decreased the livelihoods of many residents of the area. |
| 20. | Tourism | -x- | -x- | -x- | -x- | -x- | -x- | -x- |
| 21. | Employment | -x- | Employment of residents during construction phase | -x- | -x- | Employment of outsiders and child labourers. | -x- | Proper check on labourers and check that Labour Laws of the Country and State are adhered to. |
| 22. | Income Levels | -x- | -x- | -x- | -x- | -x- | -x- | -x- |

Chapter 6: Social Impact Mitigation Plan

The Meghalaya Institute of Governance which is the state nodal SIA unit is pleased to present herewith the Social Impact Mitigation Plan which has been prepared to mitigate negative social impacts that may arise out of the proposed land acquisition to establish a Border Outpost according to the RFCTLAAR Act, 2013. The SIMP consists of a set of mitigation, monitoring and institutional measures to be taken during the design, construction and implementation phases of the project to reduce adverse social impacts during the various stages of the project.

Summary of Findings

- There is only one land owner
- The land is proposed to be acquired to upgrade and shift the present BOP to a higher, more strategic position and built as a composite BOP.
- The land is uninhabited and there are no settlements on the proposed land to be acquired.
- There is no economic/livelihood/agricultural activities on the area proposed to be acquired.

Table 2 Analysis of Social Impact

| Type of Impact | | |
|---------------------------|---|--|
| | Negative | Positive |
| Agriculture | Nil | Nil |
| Livelihoods | Nil | Employment Opportunities during construction period for villagers from neighbouring areas. |
| Trees | Loss of trees and vegetation | Planting of new trees within the BOP |
| Structure | Nil | Nil |
| Water | Presence of one unused water source which may be polluted during the construction period. | Water source present on project site may be used and harvested by the BOP itself. |
| Electricity supply | Nil | Increased electricity supply to the BOP and security installations. |
| Health | Impacts on health due to dust, noise pollution, etc. | Access to health services present in the BOP for surrounding villages. |
| Road | Nil | The dilapidated road may be improved. |
| Miscellaneous | Adequate measures should be placed to address unforeseen negative impacts such as a Grievance Redress Mechanism and a notified Grievance Redress Officer whom affected people can approach. | Nil |

Measures to Avoid, Mitigate and Compensate Impact

Resettlement Measures

Does not arise as the area has no settlements.

Rehabilitation Measures

- i. The land owner 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.

Social Measures

- i. Transport and communication will improve
- ii. Proper information and settlement of unforeseen disputes that may arise should be ensured.

Environmental Measures

- i. To protect forest and wildlife that may be present in the area the following legislations are cited:
 - a. The Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 as amended upto 1993
 - b. The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980
 - c. Elephant Preservation Act, 1879
 - d. 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. Protection of water source at the project site so as to protect it from pollution during the construction period and thereby enable its use during the operation phase of the project.

Miscellaneous

- i. Any disputes between the stakeholders regarding land ownership should be resolved first and made sure compensation is given to the legal owner.

- ii. Adequate measures should be placed to address unforeseen negative impacts. Institutional measures like proper Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) cell may be installed and a notified Grievance Redress Officer (GRO) should be posted in the Grievance Cell.

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Annexure 1. Notification under Section 4 (2) to Conduct SIA study

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

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

No.RDA.5/2017/24,

Dated Shillong, the 06th March, 2017.

WHEREAS, acquisition of land area measuring 3960.42 Sq.m at Lalghat for the purpose of land acquisition for construction of New Border Out Post at Lalghat to be constructed/developed by Government of Meghalaya is/are proposed.

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

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

WHEREAS, the concerned land owner Nongte S. Syiemong son of Shri. S. Thongni himself the headman of Lalghat or his representative may remain present for hearing for consent/approval for the project.

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

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

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




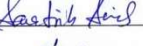


(Shri. B. Majong, MCS)
Joint Secretary to the Govt. of Meghalaya
Revenue & Disaster Management Department.

Annexure 2. Attendance Sheet During Preliminary Site Visit

Attendance Sheet






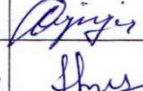
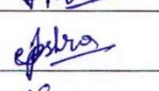





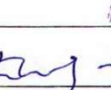






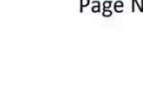

Social Impact Assessment for Land Acquisition for Construction of Border Outposts
at Lal Ghat, South West Khasi Hills District.

Date:

| Sl.no | Name | Gender | Occupation | Phone No | Signature |
|-------|----------------------|--------|-----------------------|-------------|---|
| 01 | Ramesh Chander Jorhi | Male | BSF/SI. | |  |
| 02 | Sarabjit Singh | Male | Boy Comdr BSF | 94190-28474 |  |
| 03 | CHARNISH HAJONG | Male | RADRI-B' THEATRMEN | 7421309060 |  |
| 04 | Lamshailang Mardei | Male | Gram Swak | 9436982585 |  |
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Annexure 3. Attendance Sheet During Public Hearing

Attendance Sheet
For
Public Hearing
On
Social Impact Assessment for Land Acquisition for setting up Border Outpost
at Lalghat Village, South West Khasi Hills District.

| Sl. no | Name | Gender | Phone No | Signature |
|--------|-------------------------|--------|------------|---|
| 1 | Aiban Swer | M | 943610910 |  |
| 2 | Kyemon Khem Syiemoiang | M | 9856637679 |  |
| 3 | Leadal Sliik Syiemoiang | M | — |  |
| 4 | Nebu Syiemoiang | M | — |  |
| 5 | Weslaly - Kharlat | M | 9856712144 |  |
| 6 | Douborsyiemoiang | M | " |  |
| 7 | Meloniaki K Lyndee | M | 9402582282 |  |
| 8 | John - Marshro | M | — |  |
| 9 | Masem Ch. Momeu | M | — |  |
| 10 | BAKSON MARAK | M | — |  |
| 11 | Astulsh Ch Sangma | M | — |  |
| 12 | Sengrak T. Sangma | M | — |  |
| 13 | Rahil Sangma | M | — |  |
| 14 | ALBAS S. SANGMA | M | — |  |
| 15 | ETALSON SANGMA | M | — |  |
| 16 | PEARSON MARAK | M | — |  |
| 17 | SUTIN R MARAK | M | — |  |
| 18 | Laldan R. Marak | M | — |  |
| 19 | Taseng Sangma | M | — |  |
| 20 | LIPSON MARAK | M | — |  |
| 21 | hoksim | M | — |  |

Dated: 26th September, 2017

Page No.

Attendance Sheet
For
Public Hearing
On

Social Impact Assessment for Land Acquisition for setting up Border Outpost
at Lalghat Village, South West Khasi Hills District.








| Sl. no | Name | Gender | Phone No | Signature |
|--------|--------------------|--------|----------|-----------|
| 22 | Omlic Sangma | M | - | Omlic |
| 23 | EBMPL - SANGMA | M | - | EBMPL |
| 24 | AUGUSTINE M SANGMA | M | - | |
| 25 | APIN MARAK | M | - | |
| 26 | Sogera Matarak | M | - | Sogera |
| 27 | PUTUT - | M | - | PUTUT |
| 28 | Wifhing sangma | M | - | Wifhing |
| 29 | Livi mahal | M | - | Livi |
| 30 | Nogen Sangma | M | - | Nogen |
| 31 | SLONDING SYIEMLEH | M | - | |
| 32 | ITALY SANGMA | M | - | ITALY |
| 33 | PHALONI QISHRA | F | - | |
| 34 | SPLINA D SANGMA | F | - | |
| 35 | FAITEHA CH MARAK | F | - | |
| 36 | PHUSPO SANGMA | F | - | |
| 37 | ERBINIS S SANGMA | F | - | ERBINIS |
| 38 | THILI M SANGMA | F | - | |
| 39 | MATHILA MARAK | F | - | MATHILA |
| 40 | PHORILA D SANGMA | F | - | |

Dated: 26th September, 2017

Page No.

Attendance Sheet
For
Public Hearing
On

Social Impact Assessment for Land Acquisition for setting up Border Outpost
at Lalghat Village, South West Khasi Hills District.

| Sl. no | Name | Gender | Phone No | Signature |
|--------|----------------------|--------|------------|---|
| 41 | TIBLIN S SANGMA | F | — |  |
| 42 | ROSALIN CH MARAK | F | — | Rosalin |
| 43 | RIMONI S SANGMA | F | — |  |
| 44 | MASILA S MARAK | F | — |  |
| 45 | ASHEN SANGMA | M | — | Asin |
| 46 | Nongtei S. Syiemiong | M | 9402506401 | Nongtei |
| 47 | ROGINA SANGMA | F | — |  |
| 48 | SERILA MARAK | F | — |  |
| 49 | TITHUS SANGMA | M | — | Bangra |
| 50 | SALINA R MARAK | F | — | R. marak |
| 51 | MICHAEL HA JONG | M | — |  |
| 52 | NIPSON CH MARAK | F | — |  |
| 53 | LUCKY CH MARAK | M | — | lucky |
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Dated: 26th September, 2017

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