

**Social Impact Assessment Report on  
Land Acquisition For The Purpose Of  
Widening and Improvement to 2 Lane with  
Paved Shoulder / 4 laning of NH-40  
Between Shillong to Dawki Road,  
(Siatbakon to Umsyiem village),  
East Khasi Hills District**



**Meghalaya Institute of Governance**  
Lumpynggad Cottage, Bishop Cotton Road, Shillong- 793001  
Phone No.: 0364-2505977, Email: [migshillong@gmail.com](mailto:migshillong@gmail.com)

## **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 the state by assisting the government, the private sector and communities in putting good governance into practice for the well-being of citizens and society with special emphasis on traditional institutions, cultural organisations and village heads. 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.

The Meghalaya Institute of Governance was notified to conduct a Social Impact Assessment Study on land acquisition for the road widening project vide Notification No. RDA.50/2018/61 dated 28<sup>th</sup> November 2018. The objective of the study is to prepare a complete inventory of structures, affected families and persons and to identify social impacts.

## Declaration

This final SIA and SIMP report is based on the information made available by the land owner, and occupants of the land along with the Headman and Members of the Village Executive Committee of:

- |                               |               |
|-------------------------------|---------------|
| i. Siatbakon                  | v. Pomshutia  |
| ii. Madan Lyntad/Nongshyrngan | vi. Wahkdait  |
| iii. Pongtung                 | vii. Mawriang |
| iv. Mawshun                   | viii. Umsyiem |

Maps and project details for conduction of the assessment were provided by the Office of the Deputy Commissioner, East Khasi Hills District, Shillong, National Highways and Infrastructure Development Corporation, Shillong. This Social Impact Assessment and Social Impact Management Plan is the final SIA report after the Public Hearing.

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

Publication year: February, 2019



सत्यमेव जयते

**Meghalaya Institute of Governance**

Lumpynggad Cottage, Bishop Cotton Road, Shillong- 793001

Phone No.: 0364-2505977, Email: [migshillong@gmail.com](mailto:migshillong@gmail.com)

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## Abbreviations

CPR	-	Common Property Resource
DPR	-	Detailed Project Report
FGD	-	Focus Group Discussion
HH	-	Households
JICA	-	Japan International Corporation Agency
KII	-	Key Informant Interview
LHS	-	Left Hand Side
NHIDCL	-	National Highways and Infrastructure Development Corporation
PAF	-	Project Affected Family
PHE	-	Public Health Engineering
PROW	-	Proposed Right of Way
PSU	-	Public Sector Undertaking
RFCTLARR	-	Right to Fair Compensation Transparency in Land Acquisition Rehabilitation and Resettlement
RHS	-	Right Hand Side
SIA	-	Social Impact Assessment
SIAU	-	Social Impact Assessment Unit
SIMP	-	Social Impact Management Plan



## **Executive Summary**

A Social Impact Assessment study was conducted by the Meghalaya Institute of Governance with regards to acquisition of land for the purpose of road widening/improvement of NH-40 Shillong to Dawki road from Siatbakon village to Umsyiem village. It covers a total road length of 27 km approximately. It passes through eight villages in East Khasi Hills District. The widening of the road will be limited to the existing ROW as much as possible. The PROW for this third package of land acquisition includes the creation of two bypasses. The first is at the beginning of the Siatbakon village and includes the linking of two stretches of roads over a steep gorge and would omit a very sharp curve in the road. The second bypass is called the Mawshun Bypass, it starts at Pongtung village and ends at the intersection between Pomshutia village and the road leading to Lapalang village. This project would also include the Dawki realignment road. This road starts at Wahkdait village and ends at East Khasi Hills District on the river bank of the River Umngot.

The road project is under the scheme “North East Road Network Connectivity Project Phase III” with loan assistance of Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). The total area proposed to be acquired is 828226.520 sqm in East Khasi Hills District, Meghalaya. The condition of the road is fairly good from 82 km to 161.62 km (including the construction of the Dawki Bridge). It is meant to better the quality and connection of roads in the North Eastern Region, to strengthen the linkages of this region and to improve the economic situation of the region as a whole. Public purpose for this project as it stands; the road is an arterial road connecting not just villages in Meghalaya but India with Bangladesh itself. The road, even though well maintained is extremely narrow with sharp turns and blind corners resulting in fatal accidents. The left hand side (LHS) of the road is on a steep gorge and the right hand side (RHS) is a hill face. The existing carriageway of all the stretches is varying between single lanes to intermediate lane. The condition of the pavement is very poor, and at some locations not traffic worthy. In addition, the stretches are also susceptible to landslides. There is a need to improve and develop these roads to two lanes with paved shoulder.

A total number of 221 households were listed as land owners in this project, but on further investigation there were many landowners whose names were missing from the list. These villages fall under the Pynursla C&RD Block. The land to be acquired stretches from Siatbakon village to Umsyiem village.

There are also a number of water sources present along the road side. Apart from these naturally occurring water sources, the PHE water line which supplies water to all these villages runs along this road. The main water pipe line to Umsyiem village and Kongwang village lies along the proposed area to be acquired (private lands) will have to be relocated.

From the road project, one Presbyterian church compound and wall at Pongtung and *Balang u Khrist* agricultural land at Pomshutia; burial ground at Pongtung, Siatbakon, and Pomshutia; cremation ground at Pongtung; and Monolith at Nongshyrngan will need to be dismantled and/or relocated accordingly.

There are a number of structures (residential and commercial) which will be impacted from the land acquisition. There are also a number of stone/sand mining quarries on the land to be acquired.

During the field survey Key Informant Interviews were conducted with stakeholders using both open and close ended interview questionnaires. From these discussions mitigation measures such as the prevention of soil dumping on the lower agricultural slopes were suggested and the protection of water sources was placed before the study team.

A Public Hearing was held on the 8<sup>th</sup> February 2019 for this purpose. During the Public Hearing, the residents and community members of the affected villages welcomed the road project except for Mawshun village, while stressing on the need to ensure that mitigation measures be put in place to ensure there is limited negative impacts. A Social Impact Management Plan has been prepared for this project and provides for the protection of resource on the land, the compensation for lost residential and commercial structures, amongst other measures.

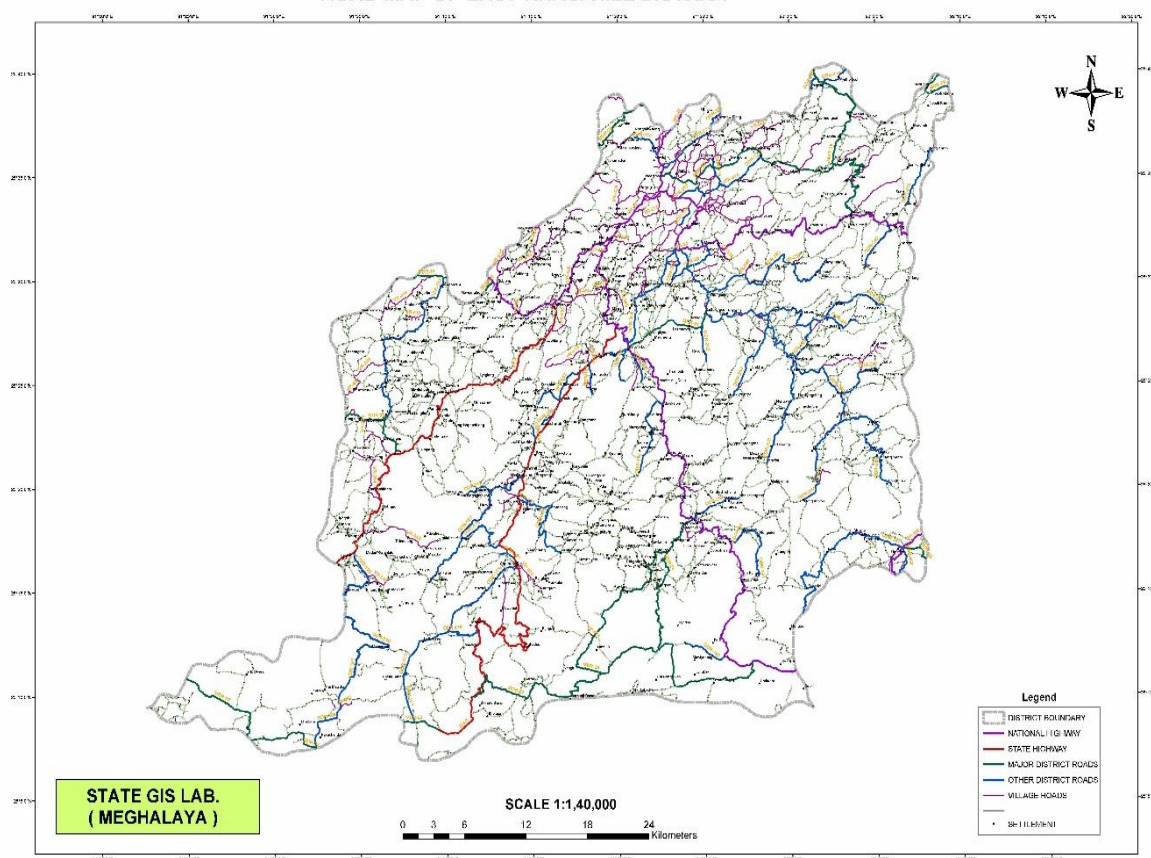
## **Part – I: Detailed Project Description**

## **Background of the Project**

Meghalaya, one of the sister states in the North Eastern part of India was carved out from the state of Assam and attained statehood in 1972. It is bounded on the north and east by Assam and to the west and south west by Bangladesh. It covers an area of 22,429 sq. km and lies between 20.1°N and 26.5°N latitude and 85.49°E and 92.53°E longitude. Meghalaya being a land locked and hilly state depends on road connectivity as the main channel to the rest of the country. Although, road connectivity in the state is adequate, in many cases it is seen that the roads are not wide enough to meet the growing demands of users.

Roads play an important role in the development of a place and contribute to the overall performance of the community. Roads also are significant in the socio-economic development of an area as they eliminate the isolation of people. A strong road network is a supreme backbone for economic growth, social development, prosperity and meets the demands for a sustainable mobility of both people and goods. Access to major roads provides relative advantages to communities as most businesses, industries and agricultural activities depend on proper road connectivity. NH 40 is a key resource that connects Meghalaya state with Bangladesh. It is vital to the development of international trade, commerce and tourism in the state.

*Map 1 Road Map of East Khasi Hills District<sup>1</sup>*



<sup>1</sup> Source: The Official Web Portal of Government of Meghalaya accessed from <http://meghalaya.gov.in/megportal/roadmap/2> on 11th September 2018

There are four national highways which pass through Meghalaya state, these are, NH 40, NH 44, NH 51 and NH 62, together they are 1205.338 km in length<sup>2</sup>. Generally this project is concerned with the road widening of NH 40 from Rilbong to Dawki; specifically this SIA study is concerned with stretch of road from Siatbakon village to Umsyiem village, i.e. Package 3 of the entire project. NH 40 starts from Jorabat and terminates at Tamabil (Dawki) on the Indo-Bangla border. It covers a total road length of 162.661 km<sup>3</sup>. This national highway consists of two sections, the Guwahati-Shillong section and the Shillong-Tamabil section. The Guwahati-Shillong road has already been upgraded to 4 lane, while, the portion of NH 40 from Barapani to Tamabil is still a two lane road and under the maintenance of the State Public Works Department. The condition of the road is fairly good. From 82 km to 161.62 km (including the construction of the Dawki Bridge) road improvement has been included under Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) funding for widening to two lane including geometric improvement.

### **Public Purpose of the Project**

As it stands, the road is an arterial road connecting not just villages in Meghalaya but India with Bangladesh itself. The road, even though well maintained is extremely narrow with sharp turns and blind corners resulting in fatal accidents. The left hand side (LHS) of the road is on a steep gorge and the right hand side (RHS) is a hill face. Certain segments of the road which are key commercial centres face a lot of traffic congestion owing to the parking of cars on both sides of the road.

Public purpose for this project may be defined as the need to ease traffic on this highway which is seen as an important international connectivity. The need to ensure free flow of traffic, safety measures to the commuters and road travelers is crucial for this project to materialize.

### **Project Details**

The JICA road improvement/widening commenced under the onus of the North East Road Network Connectivity Project. This project includes the development of 403 km of National Highways in Meghalaya and Mizoram; of this 52 km will be in Meghalaya. The projects will be taken up for implementation during the financial year 2017-18 whereby civil works are expected to be completed by 2021 and maintenance works are anticipated for completion by 2025. The projects will encourage sub-regional socio-economic development by improvement of infrastructure in Meghalaya and Mizoram and will also enhance the connectivity with inter-state roads and International Borders. The works for development to two lane standards are under the scheme “North East Road Network Connectivity Project Phase I” with loan assistance of Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)<sup>4</sup>. It is meant

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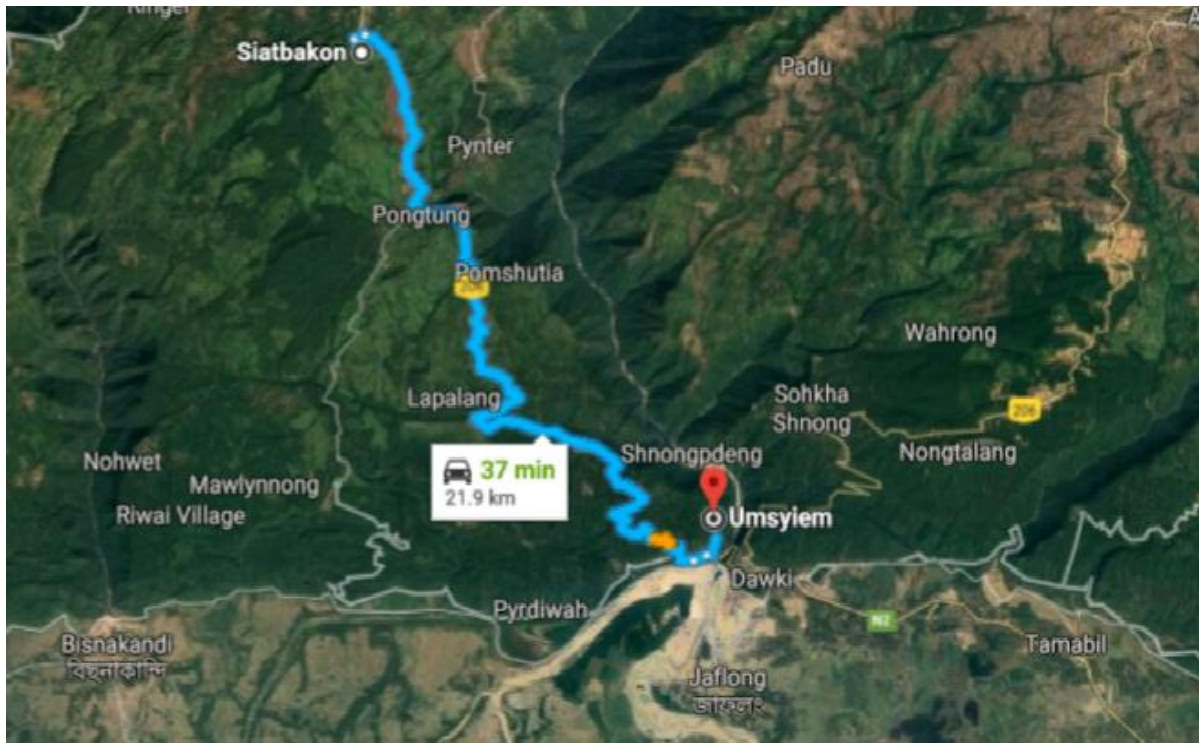
<sup>2</sup> Source: Public Works Department, Government of Meghalaya, Achievement During Road Development Plan accessed from <http://megpwd.gov.in/roads.html> on 11th September 2018

<sup>3</sup> Source : Public Works Department, Government of Meghalaya, National Highways accessed from <http://megpwd.gov.in/nh.html> on 11th September 2018

<sup>4</sup> (Press Information Bureau 2017)

to better the quality and connection of roads in the North Eastern Region, to strengthen the linkages of this region and to improve the economic situation of the region as a whole.

Map 2 Road Map from Siatbakon to Umsyiem



The following map is the old road without the realignment and bypasses.

The existing carriageway of all the stretches is varying between single lanes to intermediate lane. The condition of the pavement is very poor, and at some locations not traffic worthy. In addition, the stretches are also susceptible to landslides. There is a need to improve and develop these roads to two lane with paved shoulder.

The project in the Information Disclosure under the new Environmental Guidelines of JICA, falls under Category A. Under Category A the project will have significant adverse impacts on the environment and society<sup>5</sup>. The reason for this categorization is because “The project falls into the road and bridge sectors and is likely to have significant adverse impact due to its characteristic under the JICA Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations (April, 2010).”<sup>6</sup> The widening of the road will be limited to the existing ROW as much as possible. The PROW for this third package of land acquisition includes the creation of two bypasses. The first is at the beginning of the Siatbakon village and includes the linking of two stretches of roads over a steep gorge and would omit a very sharp curve in the road. This land belongs to the Raid Shabong. The second bypass is called the Mawshun

<sup>5</sup> (J. I. Agency n.d.)

<sup>6</sup> (J. I. Agency n.d.)

Bypass, it starts at Pongtung village and ends at the intersection between Pomshutia village and the road leading to Lapalang village. This project would also include the Dawki realignment road. This road starts at Wahkdait village and ends at East Khasi Hills District on the river bank of the River Umngot. It also includes the construction of a new Dawki bridge which will be 300 metres upstream from the present bridge.

### **Size of area to be acquired**

The total area proposed to be acquired is 828226.520 sqm in East Khasi Hills District, Meghalaya.

### **Location of the project**

The section of the NH 40 for which the project is proposed starts from Siatbakon village to Umsyiem village for a total stretch of 27 km approximately. This stretch of road passes through eight villages namely, Siatbakon, Madan Lyntad/Nongshyrngan, Pongtung, Mawshun, Pomshutia, Wahkdait, Mawriang and Umsyiem. At present the road is well maintained. This road connects with Dawki-Tamabil which is the Indian land port for Bangladesh. It is desirable that the road be improved to encourage economic cooperation and growth in the region. There are also certain stretches which are bottlenecks on the road and causes a lot of traffic congestion for the surrounding areas. The new road would be of a length of 23.84 km.

### **Change in the Road Alignment**

There is a Mawshun Bypass that starts at the end of Pongtung Village and runs parallel to the existing ROW. This road intersects the existing road again at Pomshutia village and changes to the right hand side of the road before finally joining the NH at the Lapalang village intersection. The road runs for approximately 3.7 km and includes the villages of Pongtung, Mawshun and Pomshutia. It travels across agricultural land in Pongtung and Mawshun and transects residential area at Pomshutia. The road does not affect any structures at Pongtung and Mawshun however in Pomshutia it will include the partial and total demolition of many residential and community structures.

### **Dawki Realignment Road**

The Dawki Realignment road begins at the end of Pomshutia village and traverses across Wahkdait, Mawriang and Umsyiem villages till it reaches the river banks of Umngot. This road has been designed to ease traffic congestion across this stretch of road which has snake like bends and is too narrow for an International Highway. This road involves the acquisition of agricultural lands. The road will be on a slope.

### **Objective of the project**

The objective of the proposed project is:

1. To improve/widen the existing road to 2 lane with paved shoulder / 4 laning of NH 40 between Shillong to Dawki Road section upto Bangladesh Border including Dawki Bridge in the State of Meghalaya under JICA funding at Khun-Kurlong Trailai

Kynthei Raid Shabong, Siatbakon, Madan Lyntad/Nongshyrngan, Pongtung, Mawshun, Pomshutia, Wahkdait, Mawriang and Umsyiem.

### **Ancillary infrastructural facilities**

The road widening/improvement project includes the construction of waiting sheds, parking bays, and improvement of basic facilities like PHE water pipes, electricity supply and others.

### **Alternative Land**

There is *no alternative land* for the proposed road improvement/widening and the proposed land to be acquired is seen to be necessary for this project.

The village of Mawshun however objected to the proposed bypass road and asked that the PROW follow the existing road.

### **Other studies conducted on this project**

A preparatory study on the road improvement project funded by JICA was consulted during the framing of this report.

### **Applicable legislation and policies**

Development and infrastructure projects in the area are governed by a number of Acts, and Policies. The following applicable Acts and Notifications are enumerated below.

*Table 1 Applicable Acts/Rule/Policies*

<b>No.</b>	<b>Acts/Rules/Policies</b>	<b>Relevance to the project.</b>
1.	Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013	It extends to the whole of India and defines who PAFs, the compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement process.
2.	National Rehabilitation & Resettlement Policy	This policy covers all cases of involuntary displacement. It works on the principle of rehabilitation before displacement and if possible it should be land for land compensation. It also seeks Skill development support and preference in project jobs (one person per nuclear family), a Rehabilitation Grant in lieu of land/job, housing benefits to all affected families including the landless. The placement of an Ombudsman for Grievance Redressal.
3.	Meghalaya Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules, 2017	Extends to the whole state of Meghalaya elucidating the process of land acquisition in this Sixth Schedule state and sees that there will be updating of land records and the rehabilitation and resettlement process.
4.	The United Khasi-Jaintia Hills Autonomous District Council (Management and Control of Forests) Act 1958	The Act describes the management and control of forests.
5.	The National Tribal Policy 2006	Provides an environment for the preservation of the



		traditional and customary systems and regime of rights enjoyed by different Scheduled Tribes.
6.	Meghalaya Transfer of Land (Regulation) Act, 1971	Regulates the transfer of land in Meghalaya for the protection of the Scheduled Tribes therein.
7.	The Meghalaya Transfer of Land (Regulation) (Amendment) Act, 1991	Seeks to ascertain whether the land sought to be transferred is for the purpose of implementing a scheme to promote the interest of the tribal in the field of education or industry.
8.	The National Highways Act, 1956	An Act to provide for the declaration of certain highways to be national highways and for matters connected therewith.
9.	The Control of National Highways (Land and Traffic) Act, 2002	An act to provide for control of land within the National Highways, right of way and traffic moving on the national highways and also for the removal of unauthorized occupation thereon.
10.	Meghalaya Protection of Catchment Areas Act 1992	Provides for the protection of catchment areas with a view to preserve water and to make provision for matter connected therewith.
11.	The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1974	Act provides for the prevention and control of water pollution and maintaining or restoring of wholesomeness of water, for the establishment, with a view to carry out purposes aforesaid.
12.	The KHADC (Protection and Promotion of Khasi Traditional Medicine) Act, 2011	Codifies and makes provisions for the protection and promotion of Khasi traditional medicine.
13.	The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006	Provides for recognition of forest rights to Scheduled Tribes in occupation of the forest land prior to other traditional forest dwellers who are in occupation of the forest land for at least 3 generations i.e. 75 years, up to maximum of 4 hectares. These rights are heritable but not alienable or transferable.
14.	Joint Forest Management Guidelines 1990 and 2002	Framework for creating massive people's movement through involvement of village committees for the protection, regeneration and development of degraded forest lands

## **Part II: Demographic Profile**

## **Demographic Profile of the Villages**

This section describes the demographic profile of the Project Affected Area which are likely to be impacted from the proposed land acquisition for widening and improvement of the 2 lane with paved shoulder / 4 laning of NH 40 between Shillong to Dawki Road upto Bangladesh border.

The list of villages which are likely to be impacted with the acquisition are as follows:

### **Siatbakon**

Siatbakon is a village situated in Pynursla block of East Khasi Hills district in Meghalaya. As per the Population Census 2011, there are total 198 families residing in the village Siatbakon. The total population of Siatbakon is 916 out of which 457 are males and 459 are females thus the Average Sex Ratio of Siatbakon is 1,004.

The population of Children of age 0-6 years in Siatbakon village is 184 which is 20% of the total population. There are 97 male children and 87 female children between the age 0-6 years. Thus as per the Census 2011 the Child Sex Ratio of Siatbakon is 897 which is less than Average Sex Ratio (1,004) of Siatbakon village.

As per the Census 2011, the literacy rate of Siatbakon is 84.2%. Thus Siatbakon village has higher literacy rate compared to 70% of East Khasi Hills district. The male literacy rate is 83.06% and the female literacy rate is 85.22% in Siatbakon village.

As per constitution of India and Panchyati Raaj Act (Amendment 1998), Siatbakon village is administrated by Sarpanch (Head of Village) who is elected representative of the village.

### **Siatbakon Data as per Census 2011**

As per the Population Census 2011 data, following are some quick facts about Siatbakon village.

	Male	Female	Total
Children	97	87	184
Literacy	83.06%	85.22%	84.15%
Scheduled Caste	0	0	0
Scheduled Tribe	457	459	916
Illiterate	158	142	300

### **Caste Data as per Census 2011**

Schedule Caste (SC) constitutes 0% while Schedule Tribe (ST) were 100% of total population in Siatbakon village.

### **Working Population as per Census 2011**

In Siatbakon village out of total population, 379 were engaged in work activities. 60.9% of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 39.1% were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 379 workers engaged in Main Work, 9 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 30 were Agricultural labourers.

	Male	Female	Total
Main Workers	134	97	231
Cultivators	6	3	9
Agriculture Labourer	23	7	30
Household Industries	5	3	8
Other Workers	100	84	184
Marginal Workers	83	65	148
Non Working	240	297	537

### **Madan Lyntad / Nongshyrngan**

Madan Lyntad /Nongshyrngan is a village situated in Pynursla block of East Khasi Hills district in Meghalaya. As per the Population Census 2011, there are total 65 families residing in the village Nongshyrngan. The total population of Madan Lyntad / Nongshyrngan is 237 out of which 114 are males and 123 are females thus the Average Sex Ratio of the village is 1,079.

The population of Children of age 0-6 years in Madan Lyntad / Nongshyrngan village is 61 which is 26% of the total population. There are 22 male children and 39 female children between the age 0-6 years. Thus as per the Census 2011 the Child Sex Ratio of is 1,773 which is greater than Average Sex Ratio (1,079) of the village.

As per the Census 2011, the literacy rate of the village is 55.7%. Thus Madan Lyntad / Nongshyrngan village has lower literacy rate compared to 70% of East Khasi Hills district. The male literacy rate is 53.26% and the female literacy rate is 58.33% in the village.

As per constitution of India and Panchyati Raaj Act (Amendment 1998), Madan Lyntad / Nongshyrngan village is administrated by Sarpanch (Head of Village) who is elected representative of the village.

### **Madan Lyntad / Nongshyrngan Data as per Census 2011**

As per the Population Census 2011 data, following are some quick facts about Madan Lyntad / Nongshyrngan village.

	Male	Female	Total
Children	22	39	61
Literacy	53.26%	58.33%	55.68%
Scheduled Caste	0	0	0
Scheduled Tribe	108	121	229

Illiterate	65	74	139
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### **Caste Data as per Census 2011**

Schedule Caste (SC) constitutes 0% while Schedule Tribe (ST) were 96.6% of total population in Madan Lyntad / Nongshyrngan village.

### **Working Population as per Census 2011**

In Madan Lyntad / Nongshyrngan village out of total population, 130 were engaged in work activities. 97.7% of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 2.3% were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 130 workers engaged in Main Work, 53 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 59 were Agricultural labourers.

	Male	Female	Total
Main Workers	68	59	127
Cultivators	38	15	53
Agriculture Labourer	27	32	59
Household Industries	0	1	1
Other Workers	3	11	14
Marginal Workers	2	1	3
Non Working	44	63	107

### **Pongtung**

Pongtung is a village situated in Pynursla block of East Khasi Hills district in Meghalaya. As per the Population Census 2011, there are total 112 families residing in the village Pongtung. The total population of Pongtung is 579 out of which 276 are males and 303 are females thus the Average Sex Ratio of Pongtung is 1,098.

The population of Children of age 0-6 years in Pongtung village is 115 which is 20% of the total population. There are 53 male children and 62 female children between the age 0-6 years. Thus as per the Census 2011 the Child Sex Ratio of Pongtung is 1,170 which is greater than Average Sex Ratio (1,098) of Pongtung village.

As per the Census 2011, the literacy rate of Pongtung is 78.4%. Thus Pongtung village has higher literacy rate compared to 70% of East Khasi Hills district. The male literacy rate is 79.82% and the female literacy rate is 77.18% in Pongtung village.

As per constitution of India and Panchyati Raaj Act (Amendment 1998), Pongtung village is administrated by Sarpanch (Head of Village) who is elected representative of the village.

### **Pongtung Data as per Census 2011**

As per the Population Census 2011 data, following are some quick facts about Pongtung village.

	Male	Female	Total
Children	53	62	115
Literacy	79.82%	77.18%	78.45%
Scheduled Caste	0	0	0
Scheduled Tribe	268	298	566
Illiterate	98	117	215

### **Caste Data as per Census 2011**

Schedule Caste (SC) constitutes 0% while Schedule Tribe (ST) were 97.8% of total population in Pongtung village.

### **Working Population as per Census 2011**

In Pongtung village out of total population, 241 were engaged in work activities. 79.7% of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 20.3% were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 241 workers engaged in Main Work, 115 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 62 were Agricultural labourers.

	Male	Female	Total
Main Workers	104	88	192
Cultivators	60	55	115
Agriculture Labourer	35	27	62
Other Workers	9	6	15
Marginal Workers	25	24	49
Non Working	147	191	338

### **Mawshun**

Mawshun is a village situated in Pynursla block of East Khasi Hills district in Meghalaya. As per the Population Census 2011, there are total 290 families residing in the village Mawshun. The total population of Mawshun is 1,464 out of which 725 are males and 739 are females thus the Average Sex Ratio of Mawshun is 1,019.

The population of Children of age 0-6 years in Mawshun village is 310 which is 21% of the total population. There are 145 male children and 165 female children between the age 0-6 years. Thus as per the Census 2011 the Child Sex Ratio of Mawshun is 1,138 which is greater than Average Sex Ratio (1,019) of Mawshun village.

As per the Census 2011, the literacy rate of Mawshun is 74.4%. Thus Mawshun village has higher literacy rate compared to 70% of East Khasi Hills district. The male literacy rate is 72.59% and the female literacy rate is 76.13% in Mawshun village.

As per constitution of India and Panchyati Raaj Act (Amendment 1998), Mawshun village is administrated by Sarpanch (Head of Village) who is elected representative of the village.

### **Mawshun Data as per Census 2011**

As per the Population Census 2011 data, following are some quick facts about Mawshun village.

	Male	Female	Total
Children	145	165	310
Literacy	72.59%	76.13%	74.35%
Scheduled Caste	0	0	0
Scheduled Tribe	724	738	1462
Illiterate	304	302	606

### **Caste Data as per Census 2011**

Schedule Caste (SC) constitutes 0% while Schedule Tribe (ST) were 99.9% of total population in Mawshun village.

### **Working Population as per Census 2011**

In Mawshun village out of total population, 584 were engaged in work activities. 88% of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 12% were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 584 workers engaged in Main Work, 130 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 330 were Agricultural labourers.

	Male	Female	Total
Main Workers	347	167	514
Cultivators	98	32	130
Agriculture Labourer	218	112	330
Other Workers	31	23	54
Marginal Workers	27	43	70
Non Working	351	529	880

### **Pomshutia**

Pomshutia is a village situated in Pynursla block of East Khasi Hills district in Meghalaya. As per the Population Census 2011, there are total 196 families residing in the village Pomshutia. The total population of Pomshutia is 952 out of which 455 are males and 497 are females thus the Average Sex Ratio of Pomshutia is 1,092.

The population of Children of age 0-6 years in Pomshutia village is 181 which is 19% of the total population. There are 86 male children and 95 female children between the age 0-6 years. Thus as per the Census 2011 the Child Sex Ratio of Pomshutia is 1,105 which is greater than Average Sex Ratio (1,092) of Pomshutia village.

As per the Census 2011, the literacy rate of Pomshutia is 72.4%. Thus Pomshutia village has higher literacy rate compared to 70% of East Khasi Hills district. The male literacy rate is 71.54% and the female literacy rate is 73.13% in Pomshutia village.

As per constitution of India and Panchyati Raaj Act (Amendment 1998), Pomshutia village is administrated by Sarpanch (Head of Village) who is elected representative of the village.

### **Pomshutia Data as per Census 2011**

As per the Population Census 2011 data, following are some quick facts about Pomshutia village.

	Male	Female	Total
Children	86	95	181
Literacy	71.54%	73.13%	72.37%
Scheduled Caste	0	0	0
Scheduled Tribe	451	496	947
Illiterate	191	203	394

### **Caste Data as per Census 2011**

Schedule Caste (SC) constitutes 0% while Schedule Tribe (ST) were 99.5% of total population in Pomshutia village.

### **Working Population as per Census 2011**

In Pomshutia village out of total population, 346 were engaged in work activities. 92.5% of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 7.5% were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 346 workers engaged in Main Work, 9 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 31 were Agricultural labourers.

	Male	Female	Total
Main Workers	204	116	320
Cultivators	6	3	9
Agriculture Labourer	24	7	31
Other Workers	174	106	280
Marginal Workers	9	17	26
Non Working	242	364	606



## **Wahkdait**

Wahkdait is a village situated in Pynursla block of East Khasi Hills district in Meghalaya. As per the Population Census 2011, there are total 156 families residing in the village Wahkdait. The total population of Wahkdait is 879 out of which 423 are males and 456 are females thus the Average Sex Ratio of Wahkdait is 1,078.

The population of Children of age 0-6 years in Wahkdait village is 176 which is 20% of the total population. There are 104 male children and 72 female children between the age 0-6 years. Thus as per the Census 2011 the Child Sex Ratio of Wahkdait is 692 which is less than Average Sex Ratio (1,078) of Wahkdait village.

As per the Census 2011, the literacy rate of Wahkdait is 78.2%. Thus Wahkdait village has higher literacy rate compared to 70% of East Khasi Hills district. The male literacy rate is 77.12% and the female literacy rate is 79.17% in Wahkdait village.

As per constitution of India and Panchyati Raaj Act (Amendment 1998), Wahkdait village is administrated by Sarpanch (Head of Village) who is elected representative of the village.

### **Wahkdait Data as per Census 2011**

As per the Population Census 2011 data, following are some quick facts about Wahkdait village.

	Male	Female	Total
Children	104	72	176
Literacy	77.12%	79.17%	78.24%
Scheduled Caste	0	0	0
Scheduled Tribe	422	454	876
Illiterate	177	152	329

### **Caste Data as per Census 2011**

Schedule Caste (SC) constitutes 0% while Schedule Tribe (ST) were 99.7% of total population in Wahkdait village.

### **Working Population as per Census 2011**

In Wahkdait village out of total population, 351 were engaged in work activities. 41.6% of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 58.4% were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 351 workers engaged in Main Work, 37 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 49 were Agricultural labourers.

	Male	Female	Total
Main Workers	97	49	146
Cultivators	24	13	37
Agriculture Labourer	45	4	49
Other Workers	28	32	60
Marginal Workers	104	101	205
Non Working	222	306	528

### **Mawriang**

Mawriang is a village situated in Pynursla block of East Khasi Hills district in Meghalaya. As per the Population Census 2011, there are total 99 families residing in the village Mawriang. The total population of Mawriang is 482 out of which 213 are males and 269 are females thus the Average Sex Ratio of Mawriang is 1,263.

The population of Children of age 0-6 years in Mawriang village is 94 which is 20% of the total population. There are 36 male children and 58 female children between the age 0-6 years. Thus as per the Census 2011 the Child Sex Ratio of Mawriang is 1,611 which is greater than Average Sex Ratio (1,263) of Mawriang village.

As per the Census 2011, the literacy rate of Mawriang is 73.2%. Thus Mawriang village has higher literacy rate compared to 70% of East Khasi Hills district. The male literacy rate is 70.62% and the female literacy rate is 75.36% in Mawriang village.

As per constitution of India and Panchyati Raaj Act (Amendment 1998), Mawriang village is administrated by Sarpanch (Head of Village) who is elected representative of the village.

### **Mawriang Data as per Census 2011**

As per the Population Census 2011 data, following are some quick facts about Mawriang village.

	Male	Female	Total
Children	36	58	94
Literacy	70.62%	75.36%	73.2%
Scheduled Caste	0	0	0
Scheduled Tribe	212	267	479
Illiterate	88	110	198

### **Caste Data as per Census 2011**

Schedule Caste (SC) constitutes 0% while Schedule Tribe (ST) were 99.4% of total population in Mawriang village.

### **Working Population as per Census 2011**

In Mawriang village out of total population, 274 were engaged in work activities. 6.2% of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 93.8% were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 274 workers engaged in Main Work, 4 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 1 were Agricultural labourers.

	Male	Female	Total
Main Workers	9	8	17
Cultivators	1	3	4
Agriculture Labourer	1	0	1
Other Workers	7	5	12
Marginal Workers	130	127	257
Non Working	74	134	208

### **Umsyiem**

Umsyiem is a village situated in Pynursla block of East Khasi Hills district in Meghalaya. As per the Population Census 2011, there are total 150 families residing in the village Umsyiem. The total population of Umsyiem is 833 out of which 406 are males and 427 are females thus the Average Sex Ratio of Umsyiem is 1,052.

The population of Children of age 0-6 years in Umsyiem village is 138 which is 17% of the total population. There are 73 male children and 65 female children between the age 0-6 years. Thus as per the Census 2011 the Child Sex Ratio of Umsyiem is 890 which is less than Average Sex Ratio (1,052) of Umsyiem village.

As per the Census 2011, the literacy rate of Umsyiem is 97.7%. Thus Umsyiem village has higher literacy rate compared to 70% of East Khasi Hills district. The male literacy rate is 96.4% and the female literacy rate is 98.9% in Umsyiem village.

As per constitution of India and Panchyati Raaj Act (Amendment 1998), Umsyiem village is administrated by Sarpanch (Head of Village) who is elected representative of the village.

### **Umsyiem Data as per Census 2011**

As per the Population Census 2011 data, following are some quick facts about Umsyiem village.

	Male	Female	Total
Children	73	65	138
Literacy	96.4%	98.9%	97.7%
Scheduled Caste	0	0	0
Scheduled Tribe	404	425	829
Illiterate	85	69	154

### **Caste Data as per Census 2011**

Schedule Caste (SC) constitutes 0% while Schedule Tribe (ST) were 99.5% of total population in Umsyiem village.

### **Working Population as per Census 2011**

In Umsyiem village out of total population, 292 were engaged in work activities. 91.4% of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 8.6% were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 292 workers engaged in Main Work, 29 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 112 were Agricultural labourers.

	Male	Female	Total
Main Workers	186	81	267
Cultivators	23	6	29
Agriculture Labourer	88	24	112
Household Industries	2	0	2
Other Workers	73	51	124
Marginal Workers	13	12	25
Non Working	207	334	541

## **Part III: Research Methodology**

The SIA process places emphasis on stakeholder participation in the development of research strategies. Views on issues affecting the future sustainability of impacted communities have been sought, as well as operative suggestions for leveraging the positive benefits from the road widening project. Baseline assessment and consultation findings have been reflected in the SIMP to promote transparency.

The SIAU is comprised of:

- |                                 |   |   |
|---------------------------------|---|---|
| 1. Shri. Aiban Swer             | - | Officer on Special Duty                 |
| 2. Shri Sandy Kharkongor        | - | Asst Manager                            |
| 3. Smt.Iba Dohling              | - | Asst Manager                            |
| 4. Kum. Naphisha Kharkongor     | - | Programme Associate (Research)          |
| 5. Smt. Beautiqueen Shylla      | - | Programme Associate (Research)          |
| 6. Shri. Spainlang Lyngdoh      | - | Programme Associate                     |
| 7. Smt. Biloris Malngiang       | - | Programme Associate                     |
| 8. Shri. Andy Nongkynrih        | - | Programme Associate                     |
| 9. Smt. Ibanlamti Diengdoh      | - | Programme Associate                     |
| 10. Smt. Deiphibiang Kharkongor | - | Programme Associate                     |
| 11. Shri Paramjit Paul          | - | Programme Associate                     |
| 12. Shri Lahbor Shylla          | - | Field Assistant and Data Entry Operator |
| 13. Shri Sylvester Iano         | - | Field Assistant and Data Entry Operator |
| 14. Shri Sorbin Mawiong         | - | Field Assistant and Data Entry Operator |
| 15. Smt Rejoicy Kharlukhi       | - | Field Assistant and Data Entry Operator |
| 16. Shri Benedict Myliem Umlong | - | Field Assistant and Data Entry Operator |
| 17. Shri Boljan Sangma          | - | Data Entry Operator                     |

### **Purpose of Social Impact Assessment**

The Social Impact Assessment process began as part of the new land acquisition act called the Right to Fair Compensation, Transparency in Land Acquisition Resettlement and Rehabilitation (RFCTLARR) Act, 2013 of the Government of India, under Section 2 of the said Act. It is a people friendly, Rights Based Approach to development that considers possible impacts from the loss of land; impacts to the community wellbeing, livelihood, security, sentiments of the people; impacts to the institutions present near the project site that the implementation of the government project might bring about; not just from an environmental point of view but from the social – institutional point of view.

Prior to this, land acquisition was at the behest of the requiring department. It was based on the idea of “eminent domain” which refers to the power of the government to take private land for public use. This concept has always been recognized as an essential attribute of sovereignty as it connotes the legal capacity of the state to take private property of individuals for public purpose. Eminent domain ignored that land acquisition for any project may also cause certain difficulties to peoples’ livelihoods, activities, social and political structure and the environment. Land acquisition was completed without considering whether the acquisition of the land would be detrimental to the people who resided on or who used the land for economic gain or whether it would have adverse impacts on common property

resources (CPR). Thus on 31st December 2014 the President of India promulgated an ordinance with the official mandate to “meet the twin objectives of farmer welfare along with expeditiously meeting the strategic and development needs of the country.”

As per the Act the State or Union government can acquire land, provided it shows the “public purpose” of the project. Public purpose includes projects related for strategic purposes such as those related to the armed forces, national security; infrastructure projects; projects for project affected families (PAF); projects which provide housing for low income groups; projects for residential purposes of the poor or landless and those displaced by natural calamities or other reasons. The underlying clause in this Act was that land acquisition could only occur if 70% of the population to be affected *consent* to the land acquisition in case of land acquired for private companies or for Public Sector Undertakings (PSU).

The new land acquisition Act warrants the carrying out of a Social Impact Assessment<sup>7</sup> study to ascertain whether the land acquisition would be beneficial or detrimental to the community which is a stakeholder. Rigorous field level data collection exercises were conducted for this purpose. They begin with a preliminary site visit to assess the project site and help in preparing a detailed TOR for the project. The next step, with the help of the acquiring body is to meet with direct stakeholders such as village dorbar members as well as the land owners, residents of the village who would be indirectly affected by the land acquisition, but directly affected by the proposed project. The final step is to hold a public meeting bringing together, the district authority, the village authority, the land owners and the village residents to air out any further grievances or thoughts on the proposed land acquisition.

### **Rationale of the study**

The purpose of the social impact assessment is to analyze impacts and manage the intended and unintended social consequences which may be both positive and negative and also any social change that may arise due to the road widening/improvement. The primary purpose is to bring about a more sustainable and equitable environment.

### **Sampling method**

The sampling method used for this study is snowball sampling, i.e. a type of purposive sampling where existing participants recruit future subjects. In this project, the SIA Unit depended on a few village headmen to identify the actual land owners and land users to consult for the study. These ‘gate keepers’ also, pointed out missing villages on the road stretch which were missing from the projects’ Detailed Project Report (DPR). The SIA Unit spoke to Village Headmen and their counterparts, to the landowners, land users and other community leaders. A total of 8 villages were visited and a total number of 381 individuals were consulted to.

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<sup>7</sup> Section 2 of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 and the Meghalaya Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules, 2017 under Chapter II Section 3

## **Data Collection Methods**

Secondary data was collected through a literature review of books, articles, reports and census data which are relevant to the study. Based on this literature review, the SIAU was able to obtain an insight on the background of the project and allowed for group identification and formulation of questionnaires. This was done so as to:

1. Understand the issues and opportunities from the concerned project. To do this it:
  - a. Identifies all stakeholders in the project starting from the land owners, land users, local grassroots governance bodies and create a social profile of them.
  - b. After the stakeholders have been identified, they are consulted to identify impacts, needs and opportunities from the project.
2. The MIG-SIAU seeks to identify the likely impacts and benefits. This includes the identification of impacts and analysis of the significance of the impacts and benefits, the assessment of community investment opportunities.

To conduct this study the SIAU undertook primary data collection. Data was collected through structured questionnaires. Key Informant Interviews (KII) was held with village headmen and members of the village dorbars' executive committee. It spoke to community leaders like the representatives of Raids. Focus Group Discussions (FGD) and KIIs were held with the landowners and the land users.

*Figure 1 Consultation with Landowners from Mawriang Village*





## **Schedule of consultations**

The Social Impact Assessment Unit conducted a number of Key Informant Interviews, Focus Group Discussions with the Village Dorbar and then with the land owners and some land users on different days. The dates of consultation are shown below.

*Table 2 Date of Field Visits*

<b>Name of Village</b>	<b>Field Visit Type</b>	<b>Date of Visit</b>
All villages	Reconnaissance	28-January-2019
Siatbakon	KII and Consultation	1 February 2019
Madan Lyntad / Nongshyrngan	KII and Consultation	1 & 4 February 2019
Pongtung	KII and Consultation	31 January 2019
Mawshun	KII and Consultation	30-January-2019
Pomshutia	KII and Consultation	31 January 2019 & 2 February 2019
Wahkdait	KII and Consultation	30-January-2019
Mawriang	KII and Consultation	2 February 2019
Umsyiem	KII and Consultation with the Headman	24 January 2019

## **Data Analysis**

Data obtained during the field work for this SIA project was categorically arranged and interpreted using Microsoft Excel applications. Qualitative data was interpreted to bring out a proper understanding of the impacts of the project and to help design mitigation measures for the project.

*Figure 2: Consultation with the Landowners of Mawshun Village*



## **Part IV: Stakeholder Consultation**

This chapter includes the consultation that the SIA Unit held within the project affected areas. The consultation meeting discusses issues related to the road project where opinions, perceptions, ideas, and suggestions were deliberated by stakeholders that maybe affected directly or indirectly by the project. The key participants include institutional stakeholders like traditional village councils, social organization etc and primary stakeholders with project affected families, local residents, shopkeepers, farmers, etc.

### **Siatbakon village**

- The community members welcomed the road project and said that only few land owners are missing from the list of land owners which needs to be added.
- The land to be acquired included both agricultural and residential area which will be affected by the acquisition of land for the proposed road project.

Figure 3: Stakeholder consultation at Siatbakon Village



### **Nongshyrngan village**

- The community members were gravely concerned as the name of their village has been omitted from the proposed list of land owner and has been included under Madan Lyntad which is not a village but a land falling under *Nong Kynti* owned by certain *kur*.

- The community members said that the survey for land acquisition has been done in 2017 yet there are name of land owners that are missing. While in some case only the structures owners name are there while the land owners name is missing.
- Some land owners expressed their confusion with the road alignment and have stated that they will give their decision only after the above issues have been resolved.

### **Pongtung village**

- The community members of the Pongtung village welcomed the road project.
- Social Institutions like school, church compound and boundary wall, residential structures and petty commercial structure are likely to be dismantled from the proposed road construction.

### **Mawshun village (Raid Mawshun)**

The SIA Unit held meeting with the Village Executive Committee (VEC) and the Headman and the following was discussed:

- The community members do not want to give the agricultural land which falls under the proposed land acquisition. However, they requested land should be acquired from the existing road itself and the community members residing near the existing road can be relocated to other community land (jaka shnong) with the help of the *Dorbar Shnong*.

### **Pomshutia village (Raid Mawshun)**

- The community members welcomed the road project but have put up certain queries. They said that some land owners included in the list of landowners does not have land from the area to be acquired while some land owners who have land in the proposed area to be acquired has not been included. They also requested that full compensation be made to the land owners before the land is acquired.
- Majority of the land to be acquired falls under agricultural land with betel nut plantation while some area having residential structures. Majority of the land belongs to individual land owners.

### **Wahkdait Village**

- The headman and the community members of the Village welcomed the proposed Dawki Realignment road project and are not against the project.

### **Mawriang village**

- The village welcomed the road development project as this will address to the challenges faced by the region due to huge number of heavy vehicle plying in the area carrying goods like coal and limestone which cause huge traffic congestion when heavy vehicles breakdown.

- The headman said that he didn't know whom to call for SIA consultation because there were landowners from other places as well.
- Some landowners from Mawriang village living near the village border have said that their names have appeared in the adjoining village of Wahkdait.
- Some landowners grieved that giving away their agricultural land will be a huge loss for their family and the future generation to come. So they requested that if possible, to improve the existing road.
- The community members enquired about the width of the road proposed for construction and the provision for compensation. They also enquired about the measure that can be taken up by the community members to put up their grievances in case a problem arises during the project construction phase. They fear that soil dumping and stone storage in agricultural land may affect their land and water resources especially for downhill area.
- The headman believed that the pro's from road development is that, there will be less disturbance to the residential area and the con's is the existing local shops, income and livelihood will be affected.
- The land to be acquired is mostly agricultural land having betel nut plantation which belongs to individual land owners. There are no structures of any kind that will be affected from this proposed acquisition. However, individual agricultural land and community land not acquired will be affected during the construction time from soil dumping and siltation which will affect the income and fertility of the soil.
- Water sources like stream are used by 20 to 30 individual cultivators to irrigate their agricultural land and by the community members for domestic purposes. Though the water source is at the valley, there is a fear that the water may be affected from the acquisition.
- Main water pipe line to Umsyiem village and Kongwang village lies along the proposed area to be acquired (private lands) will have to be relocated.

### **Umsyiem Village**

- The headman was not aware about the new road alignment within his village which is about 100 m away from the settlement area, he thought that the existing Shillong - Dawki Road will be upgraded as the existing width of the road is too small.
- The land to be acquired falls under private land ownership having agricultural land and betel nut plantation mostly. Some of the land to be acquired falls under PWD land. There are no community land, reserve forest, social institutions like school, fair price shop, hall, and church that will be affected.
- A PHE water reservoir which supplies water to the residential area and two seasonal streams will be affected from the proposed project area if cases like indiscriminate soil dumping happen.
- The headman welcomed the road project as the proposed development will ease transportation of goods and passengers especially in the area as it is nearer to Bangladesh.

## **Part V: Profile of Affected Villages**

This chapter gives a brief description on the profile of the eight villages which are affected by the proposed land acquisition.

### **Profile of Siatbakon Village**

The village of Siatbakon is further divided into four localities namely, Dong Wah Skong, Dong Pdeng Shnong, Dong Law Adong and Dong Erbyiong. The village has a total population of 1000 people approximately with a total of 220 households. The literacy rate of Siatbakon village is 75% and the main occupation of the people is agriculture with 75% of the population being farmers and 25% being non-agri labourers.

After discussion with the Village Dorbar, the SIA unit found out that the village of Siatbakon is located within the Raid Shabong. The village land has been given by the Raid and is called the “Ri Shnong”. The Shnong allots land to the residents and the rest of the land belongs to the Dorbar Shnong.

It was also found by the SIA unit that the village community hall which belongs to the Raid along with the Public Distribution System will be impacted in the proposed acquisition. There are also five water platform which will be affected. The Dotbar Shnong is worried about the accumulation of dirt in the water sources during the construction period.

The village community members felt that the labourers should not indulge themselves in any kind of illicit activities during the project implementation.

Approximately 25 to 30 residential structures and about 15 to 20 commercial structures will be demolished. The Dorbar Shnong has land which can be provided to the people of the village who needs to be relocated while the implementation of the project.

*Table 3: Infrastructures and Public Services Available in Siatbakon Village*

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Infrastructure/Public Service</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>Affected (Y/N)</b>	<b>Nature of Impact</b>
1.	Primary School	4	N	
2.	Secondary School	1	N	
3.	Higher Education	NA	N	
4.	Anganwadi Centre	2	N	
5.	Self Help Groups	A	N	
6.	Public Distribution Centre	1	Y	Structure will be dismantled
7.	Hospital	NA	N	
8.	Public/Community Health Centres	NA	N	Pynursla
9.	Community Hall	4	Y	1 will be affected
10.	Library	NA	N	
11.	Youth clubs	A	N	
12.	Traditional healers	1	N	
13.	Religious institution	5	N	
14.	Accessibility to PHE water	A	Y	Will be affected
15.	Accessibility to community well	NA	N	

16.	Road(Black top and Kutcha)/Footpath	2	Y	Affected
17.	Transportation	-	N	Will improve
18.	Community Forests	A	Y	Impacted
19.	Cremation/burial ground	1	Y	Directly impacted
20.	Playgrounds	3	N	
21.	Market	-	N	Pynursla
22.	NGOs	A	N	
23.	Bank	NA	N	
24.	Others	1	Y	Vocational training of the Dept of Textiles, only the back side will be impacted

### **Profile of Nongshyrngan / Madan Lyntad Village**

The issues faced by the people of Nongshyrngan village are that the village has been omitted from the land owners' list. Although the names of the land owners are present they have been included in Madan Lyntad. Over this, it was also learnt that the names of the land users/occupants were completely missing. The SIA-U tried to ask for the list of the missing names; however, the Village Dorbar asked for more time to deliberate over the matter.

The nearest urban area from the village is about 12 kms. There is a stream which belongs to the community and there is also a spring which has an individual owner. There is a community hall which will be partially affected by the implementation of the project along with the electricity supply of the village.

Since most of the population of the village are cultivators and are indulged in agricultural activities, the proposed acquisition will highly affect the agricultural lands.

*Table 4: Infrastructures and Public Services Available in Nongshyrngan Village*

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Infrastructure/Public Service</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>Affected (Y/N)</b>	<b>Nature of Impact</b>
1.	Primary School	1	N	
2.	Secondary School			
3.	Higher Education			
4.	Anganwadi Centre	1	Y	Affected
5.	Self Help Groups			
6.	Public Distribution Centre	1		Partially affected
7.	Hospital			
8.	Public/Community Health Centres			
9.	Community Hall	1	Y	Partially affected
10.	Library			
11.	Youth clubs			
12.	Traditional healers			
13.	Religious institution	1	Y	Monolith near bus stop
14.	Accessibility to PHE water	4		
15.	Accessibility to community well			
16.	Road(Black top and Kutcha)/Footpath	1		Mother Teresa Road



17.	Transportation			
18.	Community Forests			
19.	Cremation/burial ground			
20.	Playgrounds	1	Y	Affected
21.	Market			
22.	NGOs			
23.	Bank			
24.	Others			

### Profile of Pongtung Village

The village of Pongtung has a total population of more than 900 with the people residing in 186 households. The literacy rate of the village is 80%. Out of the total population, 85% of them are non agricultural labourers and 10% of them are farmers while the rest have their own businesses.

All land in the village belongs to the Village Dorbar who has allotted homesteads to the residents of the village. The village begins at Wah Pongtung. It has one Law Adong from where timber, firewood and stone are collected for use by the residents of the village, with permission from the Village Dorbar.

The Village Dorbar felt that safety precautions need to be put in place for pedestrians especially for school going children who cross the road to go to school. They request for a footbridge to be installed as well as footpaths. There are several internal roads that may be disturbed during the construction phase. There is no agricultural land in the village and residents have agricultural fields outside the village. However, there is a Presbyterian church adjacent to the road whose compound and boundary wall will be affected also their electric post will have to be relocated and about one fourth of the KJP Synod Secondary School will also be affected from this acquisition. There are about 90 students and 4 staff staying in the quarters of this school.

Table 5: Infrastructures and Public Services Available in Pongtung Village

Sl. No.	Infrastructure/Public Service	Units	Affected (Y/N)	Nature of Impact
1.	Primary School	A	Y	Affected only Playground
2.	Secondary School	A	Y	Affected
3.	Higher Education	A	Y	Affected
4.	Anganwadi Centre	A	N	
5.	Self Help Groups	A	N	
6.	Public Distribution Centre	A	N	
7.	Hospital	NA	N	
8.	Public/Community Health Centres	A	Y	Approach Road
9.	Community Hall	A	Y	Approach Road
10.	Library	NA	N	
11.	Youth clubs	A	Y	Affected, close by
12.	Traditional healers	A	N	
13.	Religious institution	A	Y	Affected
14.	Accessibility to PHE water	A	Y	Affected
15.	Accessibility to community well	NA		

16.	Road(Black top and Kutchra)/Footpath	9	Y	9 nos affected during construction
17.	Transportation	A	Y	Affected during construction
18.	Community Forests	A	N	
19.	Cremation/burial ground	A	Y	Affected
20.	Playgrounds			
21.	Market			
22.	NGOs			
23.	Bank			
24.	Others			

### Profile of Mawshun Village

The village of Mawshun is divided into three rural localities namely, Pohshnong, Pdengshnong and Nengnong. The village has a total population of approximately 2000 people residing in a total of 385 households. The village has a literacy rate of 80% where the occupation is mainly agriculture with 90% of the population being farmers.

The Mawshun Village Dorbar feels there is no need to create a Mawshun Bypass Road as the existing road (alignment) suffices and there should only be widening of the road. During the discussion, the Dorbar Shnong felt that the bypass would be a great loss to the land owners as they would have no alternative land to cultivate on. They also felt that it would bring loss of income and livelihoods to the people of the village.

The Dorbar Shnong is concerned about the disturbance to water sources in the village which feed the PHE water supply to three neighbouring villages (Sohlong, Wahkdait and Mawriang).

The Mawshun Bypass will also start at Pomshutia. This bypass will cross PHE water supply lines and graveyards. The dorbar want a small realignment of the bypass road near the graveyard and go so far as to state that if this is not done they may have to reconsider agreeing to the road in total.

The Village Dorbar also said that should their demands be considered and the road alignment follows the existing right of way, any disturbance to structures and residence would be borne by the village dorbar who would make provisions for their lost land to be replaced elsewhere. However, the acquisition of land at the Mawshun Bypass would be too heavy a load for the Dorbar Shnong to bear and they would not have enough land to replace that lost there.

Table 6: Infrastructures and Public Services Available in Mawshun Village

Sl. No.	Infrastructure/Public Service	Units	Affected (Y/N)	Nature of Impact
1.	Primary School	4	N	
2.	Secondary School	2	N	
3.	Higher Education	NA	N	
4.	Anganwadi Centre	A	N	
5.	Self Help Groups	A	N	
6.	Public Distribution Centre	A	N	
7.	Hospital	NA	N	
8.	Public/Community Health Centres	NA	N	Pongtung (3 kms)
9.	Community Hall	A	N	
10.	Library	NA	N	

11.	Youth clubs	A	N	
12.	Traditional healers	A	N	
13.	Religious institution	A	N	
14.	Accessibility to PHE water	A	N	
15.	Accessibility to community well	NA	N	
16.	Road(Black top and Kutcha)/Footpath	3	N	
17.	Transportation	NA		
18.	Community Forests	NA		
19.	Cremation/burial ground	A	N	
20.	Playgrounds	A	N	
21.	Market	NA	N	
22.	NGOs	NA	N	
23.	Bank	NA	N	
24.	Others	NA	N	

### Profile of Pomshutia Village

The village of Pomshutia is divided into three localities namely, Dong Surok, Pdeng Shnong and Umjer Rud Shnong. The village has a total population of about 2000 people with 900 males and 1100 females residing in more than 200 households. The total literacy rate of the village is 60%. The main occupation of the people residing in the village is agriculture with 80% of the people being farmers. 15% are non-agri labourers and 5% are into business.

Most of the PROW of the Pomshutia village falls under community land which will be impacted by the proposed land acquisition. There are three streams and springs which belong to the community will be impacted by the land acquisition along with 10 to 15 individual water bodies.

Since a major portion of the population from Pomshutia village are into farming, most of agricultural land will be affected.

When discussed with the village Dorbar Shnong, it was learned by the SIA unit that when the land survey was done, many names were missing from the land owner's list. A consultation with the village dorbar along with the land owners was held by the SIA Unit where 31 names of land owners came to the forefront that were missing in the initial list.

Table 7: Infrastructures and Public Services Available in Pomshutia Village

Sl. No.	Infrastructure/Public Service	Units	Affected (Y/N)	Nature of Impact
1.	Primary School	3	N	
2.	Secondary School	1	N	
3.	Higher Education	NA	N	
4.	Anganwadi Centre	A	N	
5.	Self Help Groups	NA	N	
6.	Public Distribution Centre	1	N	
7.	Hospital	NA	N	
8.	Public/Community Health Centres	NA	N	Pongtung
9.	Community Hall	2	N	

10.	Library	NA	N	
11.	Youth clubs	A	N	Not impacted
12.	Traditional healers	A	Y	Impacted
13.	Religious institution	2	N	
14.	Accessibility to PHE water	A	Y	10 water platform and main pipe will be affected
15.	Accessibility to community well	NA	Y	
16.	Road(Black top and Kutcha)/Footpath		Y	Total number of internal roads
17.	Transportation	-		
18.	Community Forests	A		
19.	Cremation/burial ground	1	Y	Directly impacted
20.	Playgrounds	A	N	
21.	Market	-		
22.	NGOs			
23.	Bank	A	N	
24.	Others			

### Profile of Wahkdait Village

The village of Wahkdait is divided into four parts, Dong Thymmai, Pohnong, Pdengshnong and Nengnong. The village has a total number of 230 households (HH) and a population of more than 1000 people. The literacy rate is approximately 50% in the village and the main occupation of the residents in the village is agriculture.

The village dorbar which has land on the proposed project site has cited that there is an Aganwadi Centre, a toilet, a graveyard and a wall on the proposed project site. The primary concern of the people of Wahkdait village is the impact on their water sources as their water supply system (PHE) is situated at the proposed New Dawki Realignment Road and this will have a direct negative impact on the village.

One of the main concerns raised by a respondent was the impact it would have on the preservation process of betel nuts. He said that it takes a full six months for the betel nuts to be preserved and during this time they cannot be moved or relocated as this would disturb the preservation process. He thus requested that time be given to all betel nut preservation units to complete the preservation process.

Table 8: Infrastructures and Public Services Available in Wahkdait Village

Sl. No.	Infrastructure/Public Service	Units	Affected (Y/N)	Nature of Impact
1.	Primary School	A	N	Not affected
2.	Secondary School	A	N	Not affected
3.	Higher Education	A	N	Not affected
4.	Anganwadi Centre	A	Y	Affected
5.	Self Help Groups	A	Y	
6.	Public Distribution Centre	A	Y	
7.	Hospital	NA	N	
8.	Public/Community Health Centres	NA	N	
9.	Community Hall	A	Y	
10.	Library	NA	N	

11.	Youth clubs	A	Y	
12.	Traditional healers	A	Y	Affected
13.	Religious institution	A	Y	
14.	Accessibility to PHE water	A	Y	Water pipes from Mawshun
15.	Accessibility to community well	NA	N	
16.	Road(Black top and Kutcha)/Footpath	A	Y	One footpath affected
17.	Transportation	NA	N	
18.	Community Forests	NA	N	
19.	Cremation/burial ground	A	Y	
20.	Playgrounds	NA		
21.	Market	NA		
22.	NGOs	NA		
23.	Bank	NA		
24.	Others (Toilet) Community	A	Y	Affected

### **Profile of Mawriang Village**

The village of Mawriang has a total population of 816 with the people residing in 119 households. The literacy rate of the village is about 70% with most of the people being agricultural labourers. While some of the villagers are non-agricultural labourers, a few of them are also indulged in business related activities as well as in Government services.

The community forest is just about 20 m from the project site which might be affected during the project implementation. The Village Dorbar is planning to provide residential areas to the people and give them in rent. There are private forests which will be affected during the implementation of the project.

There are four ponds, one belonging to the community and three belonging to individuals which might be affected during the project. Mostly the agricultural lands along with the betelnuts, betel leaf, bay leaf, pepper and peepal plantations will be impacted from the proposed land acquisition.

The main concern of the residents of Mawriang village is that their names have been placed in Wahkdait instead of their own village. Most feel that the loss of their agricultural land will be detrimental to them and enquired if it is possible to shift the road elsewhere. They felt there is a need to resurvey and full disclosure of the width of the land acquisition in their property. They also felt that the acquisition of this land will leave them at a complete loss as most do not have agricultural land elsewhere. They felt that the area on the lower slopes will be affected by the road construction. The village have had previous experiences of agricultural land being destroyed due to stone being dumped haphazardly.

Table 9: Infrastructures and Public Services Available in Mawriang Village

Sl. No.	Infrastructure/Public Service	Units	Affected (Y/N)	Nature of Impact
1.	Primary School	2	N	
2.	Secondary School	NA	N	
3.	Higher Education	NA	N	
4.	Anganwadi Centre	1		
5.	Self Help Groups	2		
6.	Public Distribution Centre	1		
7.	Hospital	NA		
8.	Public/Community Health Centres	NA		Pongtung
9.	Community Hall	1		
10.	Library	NA		
11.	Youth clubs	NA		
12.	Traditional healers	NA		
13.	Religious institution	1		
14.	Accessibility to PHE water	A	Y	
15.	Accessibility to community well	A	Y	
16.	Road(Black top and Kutcha)/Footpath	A	Y	One internal road
17.	Transportation			
18.	Community Forests			
19.	Cremation/burial ground			
20.	Playgrounds	A	Y	
21.	Market	NA		
22.	NGOs	NA		
23.	Bank	NA		
24.	Others			

## Profile of Umsyiem Village

The Headman of the Umsyiem village was not able to identify the landowners; hence Key Informant Interview of the Project Affected Households could not be completed.

**Part VI: Social Impact  
Assessment of Project Affected  
Area and Households**

This chapter presents a detail analysis on the project affected areas and affected households from the proposed improvement/ widening to two lane of Shillong- Dawki road NH 40, East Khasi Hills District, Pynursla Block in the state of Meghalaya.

## I. Socio-Economic Profile of Project Affected Households (PAHs)

The socio-economic profile of the likely PAHs has been prepared based on the data generated from the primary survey conducted during the month of January, 2019. The data were collected from the head of the PAHs or an adult whose ages is above 18 years. From the household survey of PAHs, there were a total of 221 PAHs who are likely to be affected directly. As the area of study is a tribal area, all the PAHs belong to Schedule Tribe community.

### Location wise PAHs

Table 10: Location of PAHs

Sl.no	Location	Nos of PAHs	Nos of PAFs
1.	Siatbakon	26	116
2.	Madan Lyngtad	3	22
3.	Nongshyrngan	1	2
4.	Pongtung	32	284
5.	Mawshun	45	242
6.	Pomshutia	66	102
7.	Wahkdait	26	227
8.	Mawriang	22	192
9.	Umsyiem	0	0
Total		221	1187

Source: SIA Field Survey

The table on location wise PAHs shows that there are 221 PAHs and a total numbers of 1187 PAFs. From the table it can be interpreted that there was an effective participation from the project affected area. Project affected households from Nongshyrngan village have stated that they were not willing to give the survey until and unless their village name is included in the official list of villages to be affected. As for Umsyiem village, there is zero participation as the village authority was not able to identify to whom the land to be acquired belongs to.

### Age Groups of PAHs

Table 11: Age Groups of PAHs

Sl.no	Age Groups	Nos of PAHs
1.	18 - 30 years old	29
2.	31 - 50 years old	120
3.	51 - 70 years old	61
4.	Above 71 years old	11

Source: SIA Field Survey

The table on age groups of PAHs shows that a majority of the respondents falls in the age groups from 31 to 50 years that is 120 PAHs are middle age adults. 61 PAHs are older adults



from age group of 51 to 70 years. 29 PAHs are young adults with age groups from 18 to 30 years old while 11 PAHs are senior citizens who are above 71 years.

### Gender of PAHs

Table 12: Gender of PAHs

Sl.no	Gender	Nos of PAHs
1.	Female	142
2.	Male	79

Source: SIA Field Survey

The table on gender of PAHs shows that majority of the respondents are female candidates while 79 PAHs are male candidates. This indicates that majority of the land owners who are likely to be affected from the land acquisition are women, the sole custodian of the land.

### Occupational status of PAHs

Table 13: Occupational Status of PAHs

Sl.no	Occupational status	Nos of PAHs
1.	Farmer/ Cultivators	97
2.	Business	23
3.	Daily wage worker	62
4.	Government employee	3
5.	Homemaker	22
6.	Unemployed	1
7.	Others	13

Source: SIA Field Survey

The table on occupational status of PAHs shows that majority of the respondents are farmers/ cultivators or daily wage workers. The farmers/ cultivators works mostly in their own agricultural land or on other land as agricultural labourer while the daily wage workers are dependent on MGNREG schemes or masonry work. While 23 PAHs are business person, 22 PAHs are homemakers who are mostly women, 13 PAHs are students or retired senior citizen, 3 PAHs are government employees and 1 PAHs is unemployed. The table can be interpreted that a majority of the PAHs are employed having at least one type of livelihood activity to sustain themselves.

### Income status of PAHs

Table 14: Income of PAHs

Sl.no	Income status	Nos of PAHs
1.	Less than Rs. 9999	3
2.	Rs. 10,000- 39,999	24
3.	Rs. 40,000- 69,999	23
4.	Rs. 70,000 – 99,999	13
5.	More than 1,00,001 and above	83
6.	No Income	10
7.	Don't know	65

Source: SIA Field Survey

The table on income status of the PAHs shows that a majority of the respondents earn more than One Lakh rupees and above annually. While 60 PAHs earns between Rupees 10,000 to Rupees 1, 00,000 annually, 3 PAHs earn less than rupees 10,000 annually. 10 PAHs has no earning of any kind while 65 PAHs are not aware about their earnings annually.

### Detail on land use of PAHs

Table 15: Detail on Land Use of PAHs

Sl.no	Detail on land use	Nos of PAHs
1.	Agricultural land	128
2.	Residential	94
3.	Quarry	8
4.	Animal husbandry	38
5.	Shop	26
6.	Fallow land	6
7.	Forest	23
8.	Industry	0
9.	Others	5

Source: SIA Field Survey

The table on land use of PAHs shows that majority of the respondents uses their land for agricultural purposes or for construction of residential structures. While 38 PAHs rear domestic animals like pig, poultry, goat and cattle in their land, 26 PAHs have set up petty shops, tea stall and restaurants near the road, 23 PAHs have forest cover on their land, 8 PAHs have stone, sand and limestone quarry, 8 PAHs have fallow land, that is, the land remained utilised for over 5 to 6 years or more and 5 PAHs has stated they have *pukri kwai* or betel nut soakage tanks which has been constructed with cemented concrete.

### Detail of structural assets on land of PAHs

Table 16: Detail of structural Assets on Land of PAHs

Sl.no	Detail of structural assets on land	Nos of PAHs
1.	Kutcha residential structure	57
2.	Semi-pucca residential structure	51
3.	Pucca residential structure	22
4.	Kutcha rented residential structure	1
5.	Semi-pucca rented residential structure	5
6.	Pucca rented residential structure	1
7.	Animal husbandry shed	34
8.	Storage shed	12
9.	Kutcha shop	1
10.	Semi- pucca shop	15
11.	Pucca shop	4
12.	Kutcha rented shop	0
13.	Semi- pucca rented shop	3
14.	Pucca rented shop	1

15.	Others	16
Total structure		223

Source: SIA Field Survey

The table on structural assets on land shows that there are a total of 223 structures of which a total of 130 structures are residential structure; a total of 7 are residential rented structure; a total of 20 individual owned shop and a total of 4 rented shop. There are 34 domestic animal sheds and 12 storage sheds that are likely to be dismantled from the road project. The other 16 structures include boundary wall, toilet, compound, cemented walkway/ footpath and cemented betel nut soakage tank.

### Industries on land of PAHs

Table 17: Industries on Land of PAHs

Sl.no	Industries on land	Nos of PAHs
1.	Fabrication	1
2.	Concrete block/ brick paint	2
3.	Automobile Repair Shop	7
4.	Others	0

Source: SIA Field Survey

The table on availability of industries on land likely to be acquired for the road project shows that 2 PAHs has set up concrete block/ brick paint while 7 PAHs has garage for repair and servicing of vehicles. There is one steel fabrication at Nongshyrngan village which will be indirectly affected from the road acquisition. The table indicates that only a small portion of the PAHs have small scale industries set up on their land which generates income for the household.

### Services on land of PAHs

Table 18: Services on Land of PAHs

Sl.no	Services on land	Nos of PAHs
1.	Car Wash	5
2.	Restaurant	4
3.	Tea shop	12
4.	Others	1

Source: SIA Field Survey

The table shows the services provided by PAHs on their land. 5 PAHs has car wash facilities, 4 PAHs have set up restaurant, and 12 have set up tea stall. There is one petrol pump that will be affected from the acquisition. These services provided by the PAHs are means of improving the wellbeing, livelihood and income generation of the families.

### Availability of natural resources on land of PAHs

Table 19: Availability of Natural Resources on Land of PAHs

Sl.no	Availability of natural resources on land	Nos of PAHs
1.	Trees (timber)	174
2.	Trees (horti)	159
3.	Vegetation	128

4.	Streams/ river	81
5.	Springs	4
6.	Barren land/ shrub arable land/ Jhum land/ sand	90
7.	Minerals (limestone/coal/clay/ glass-sand etc)	19

Source: SIA Field Survey

The table on availability of natural resources on land of PAHs shows that majority of the respondents have agricultural land. Fruit bearing trees like guava, berry tree, jackfruit, mango, orange, wild apple, grapefruit, pineapple, litchi, banana tree, lemon and papaya; plantation of betel nut, betel leaf, broom, bamboo and sugarcane; vegetables like lettuce, spinach, potato, radish, cabbage etc; matured trees like banyan trees, bay leaf, and other indigenous matured trees are the major type of cultivation and plantation found in these region. Water sources like stream, river and springs used by individual owner for irrigation are also available. 19 PAHs has limestone quarry mostly. While 90 PAHs does not know the type of natural resources available in their land as the land is left barren for a long time.

### Availability of alternate land for relocation of PAHs

Table 20: Availability of Alternate Land for Relocation of PAHs

Sl.no	Availability of alternate land	Nos of PAHs
1.	Yes	51
2.	No	170

Source: SIA Field Survey

The table on availability of alternate land for relocation of PAHs indicates that a total of 170 project affected house have no alternate land to relocate their structures or any other agricultural land. While only 51 PAHs have additional land elsewhere.

### Willing to give the land

Table 21: Willing to give the land

Sl.no	Willing to give the land	Nos of PAHs
1.	Yes	181
2.	No	40

Source: SIA Field Survey

The table on willingness to give the land for road project shows that 181 PAHs are willing to give their land while 40 PAHs are not willing to give their land. Majority of those not willing to give are from Mawshun Village, they fear that the road project will cause a huge loss on the agricultural lands which will later affect the income of the people and irreplaceability of the land. They also fear that giving away their land will affect the practice where people in this village mortgage their land for short period to avail loan from individual brokers.

### Concern arising from PAHs

Table 22: Concern arising from PAHs

Sl.no	Major Concern	Nos of PAHs
1.	Loss of land	208
2.	Loss of income	177
3.	Loss of residence	104

4.	Fair compensation	116
5.	Disturbance to agricultural land	98
6.	Disturbance to water sources	55
7.	Disposal of soil	72
8.	Landslide	56
9.	Others	21

Source: SIA Field Survey

The table on concern arising from PAHs shows that a majority of respondents have cited loss of land, loss of income, loss of residence and lack of fair compensation as the key challenges. Concerns arising from the construction time; when un-acquired agricultural land and water sources are affected from soil dumping and siltation which will affect the fertility of the un-acquired land. Concerns arising from the operation period; mudslide and landslide due to absence of land stabilization activities. Other challenges are the irreplaceability of the loss land, the loss of productivity of the land, the loss of usage and accessibility of the acquired land, loss of ownership and loss of manpower and time are some of the grievances put up by the landowners.

### **Aspiration from the proposed road project made by PAHs**

*Table 23: Aspiration from the proposed road project made by PAHs*

Sl.no	Aspiration from the proposed road project	Nos of PAHs
1.	Employment	74
2.	Proper compensation	166
3.	Realignment of road	29
4.	Land for land	22
5.	Road safety measures	69
6.	Others	19

Source: SIA Field Survey

The table on aspiration from the proposed road project shows that majority of the PAHs requested for proper compensation for all kind of losses. They stated that the irreplaceability of the acquired land to its natural form or better may not be possible if they purchase a new land. They also cited change of occupation from agricultural activity to commercial activity due to the absence of another agricultural land. 74 PAHs requested employment where deemed fit like building retaining wall, breast wall or protection wall. 22 PAHs requested that they be provided land for land. While 29 PAHs requested for realignment of road as the proposed ROW lies in the agricultural land. 69 PAHs requested for road safety measures to be taken into consideration throughout the project phases. Other 19 PAHs stated that they welcome the road project and believe that the development is for the welfare of the people.

## **Social Impact of Project Affected Area**

### **Impact on project affected households**

From the stakeholder consultation, there are 221 PAHs who will be directly affected and an additional of 37 households from Nongshyrngan village (data received after 2<sup>nd</sup> consultation) will be affected from the road project. From Umsyiem village, the project affected households is still unknown. Within the road project package 3, mostly residential area from Siatbakon to Pongtung village and agricultural land from Mawshun to Umsyiem village will be acquired. Hence, losses of residential structures which will be dismantled and losses of agricultural land are the major concern within the project affected area. However, there is hope for fair monetary compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement for all project affected households and displaced person.

### **Impact on land use**

Accessibility and usage of land after acquisition for road project will be minimal as agricultural land will be converted into a development area. The inability to use the land will impact the livelihood and income of the project affected families. However, the respondents of the project affected area welcome the road project and have stated that with fair compensation they will be able to purchase a new land. Except for Mawshun Village which has opposed the proposed ROW and have requested that the existing ROW of Shillong – Dawki Road be upgraded or improved.

### **Impact on structure, community assets, infrastructure and property**

A total of 223 individual structures used for residential and commercial purposes will be affected from the proposed road project as these structures will need to be fully or partially dismantle and relocated elsewhere. Community assets, infrastructure and property like Anganwadi centre at Wahkdait and Nongshyrngan; school at Pongtung; youth club at Pongtung; community hall at Saitbakon and Nongshyrngan; vocational training of Dept of Textile at Siatbakon; and community pond at Mawriang are likely to be affected directly and partially from the road project. The community members have requested that with compensation for reconstruction, the losses can be replaced back to normal or better form. The community members can also be linked to schemes and programs to avail infrastructural development in the area.

### **Impact on Food security**

As per chapter 3 para (4) of LARR Act 2013, provided that the provision of this section shall not apply in the case of project that are linear in nature such as those relating to railways, highways, major district roads, irrigation canals, power lines and the like. While most of the agricultural land acquired are used for betel nut plantation and broom cultivation, it can be said that food security of the region will not be affected but only income and livelihood of individual PAHs will be impacted.

### **Impact on public utilities and services**

Public utilities and services likely to be affected from the road project are footpath in Wahkdait; PHE water supply pipe lines (main and supply pipe) in Wahkdait, Saitbakon,

Nongshyrngan and Pomshutia; approach road at Wahkdait (Lad Mawryngkang), Pomshutia (Lad Burma), Pongtung and Nongshyrngan; electricity post at Pongtung and Nongshyrngan; playground at Nongshyrngan; Public toilet at Wahkdait; and interior village road at Pongtung, Saitbakon, Pomshutia and Mawriang; Waiting shed at Nongshyrngan; Fair Price Shop at Siatbakon and Nongshyrngan. To prevent any kind of discontinuation of services to the community members, information to concerned government departments should be made to ensure relocation and continuity of services during the project implementation phase. Approach road should be repaired to its normal or better form.

### **Impact on environment**

From the field survey and consultation, majority of land to be acquired falls under agricultural land like plantation and forest area. This acquisition will require land, trees and forest clearance. Water sources like streams and springs available in individual lands will be impacted from soil dumping and siltation. There is a community forest at Siatbakon that will be affected from the acquisition. It is important to ensure that water sources used by community member are not polluted during the construction period and afforestation should be encouraged to improve the greenery of the area.

### **Impact on health and well being**

The road project will not have any impact on the health and well-being of the project affected area. However, it will improve accessibility to education, market and health facilities.

### **Impact on religious, cultural and historical site**

From the road project, 1 Presbyterian church compound and wall at Pongtung and *Balang u Khrist* agricultural land at Pomshutia; burial ground at Pongtung, Siatbakon, and Pomshutia; cremation ground at Pongtung; and Monolith at Nongshyrngan will need to be dismantled and/or relocated accordingly. The religious and cultural authorities are willing to give the land for acquisition but have requested that a notification to the concerned authority need to be taken into consideration before the land acquisition. There are no historical sites that will be affected from the acquisition.

### **Impact on the village norms, beliefs, value and cultural life**

According to the field survey, community discussion and informal conversations with local leaders, it was noted that there will be no negative impact on the village norms, belief, values and cultural life from the up-gradation of the road project.

### **Impact from the road project**

From the stakeholder consultation, it was seen that the community members of the area welcomed the road widening project. They said that the road project will ensure easy transportation of agricultural goods and will also reduce the traffic congestion especially in areas from Wahkdait to Umsyiem village as the width of the road is too small. However, only Mawshun Village opposes the proposed by-pass road and have requested that the existing road be upgraded to 2 lane.

Table 24: Approximate Loss for Landowners

Name of Land Owner	Use of Land	Total Residences	Loss of Residence	Total Shops	Total Sheds	Total Other Structures	Loss of Income	Loss of Land	Impact on Agriculture
<b>Wahkdait</b>									
Thadiah Khyriem	Agriculture	-	No	-	-	-	No	Yes	Yes
Krainsibon Khongstia	Agriculture Residential	1	No	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sinora Suting	Agriculture	-	No	-	1	-	No	No	Yes
Klowis Khonjoh	Agriculture Residential Animal Husbandry	1	No	-	1	-	No	Yes	No
Nerila Sumer	Agriculture Residential Shop Animal Husbandry	5	Yes	3	1	-	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sakren Khongstia	Agriculture	-	No	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes
Minakshi Suting	Agriculture	-	No	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes
Banrilang Suting	Agriculture	-	No	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes
Persara Suting	Agriculture	-	No	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes
Telimon Syntengtien	Agriculture Residential Quarry Forest	-	Yes	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes
Tommy Syntengtien	Agriculture Residential Quarry	-	Yes	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes
Artist Khongbuh	Agriculture Residential	-	No	1	-	-	Yes	Yes	No
Shret Suting	Agriculture Residential Animal Husbandry	-	Yes	-	1	-	Yes	Yes	Yes
Serina Khongjoh	Agriculture	-	No	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes
Boi Dkhar	Agriculture	-	No	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	No
Rang Khonglah	Agriculture Forest	-	No	-	-	-	No	Yes	Yes
Starning Pohtam	Agriculture Forest	-	No	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes
Wi Talang	Agriculture	-	No	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes
Syop Tynsong / Bitung Synkrem	Agriculture Residential	-	Yes	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sye Sutng	Agriculture Forest	-	No	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes
Phyriem Suting	Residential Agriculture Forest Animal Husbandry	-	Yes	-	1	-	Yes	Yes	Yes



Synjuk Pyngrope	Agriculture		No				Yes	Yes	Yes
Prilsila Massar	Agriculture Forest		No				Yes	Yes	Yes
Slomi Syntentien	Agriculture Residential Forest		No				Yes	No	Yes
Dat Khongstia	Agriculture Forest		No				Yes	Yes	Yes
(L) Hiamboklin Dkhar	Agriculture Residential Animal Husbandry Shop Car Wash		Yes	1	1	1	Yes	Yes	Yes
Greenland Khongjoh	Agriculture Rain shed	-	No	-	1	-	Yes	Yes	Yes
Rijied Surong	Agriculture	-	No	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes
Timai Tynsong	Agriculture Residential	-	No	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>Mawshun</b>									
Ebod Dkhar	Agriculture Forest	-	No	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	No
Tarik Khonglah	Agriculture	-	No	-	-	-	No	Yes	No
Shimti Khonglah	Agriculture	-	-	-	-	-	No	Yes	Yes
Wansha Umsong	Agriculture	-	No	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ban Khongsni	Agriculture		No	-			Yes	Yes	Yes
Hameda Khongmalai	Agriculture	-	No	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes
Midalin Khongdup	Agriculture	-	No	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes
Tong Ryndong	Agriculture	-	No	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	No
Silong Khonglah	Agriculture	-	No	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	No
Masari Binan	Agriculture	-	No	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	No
Silda Khongtyngkun	Agriculture	-	No	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	No
Lungnud Masyingting	Agriculture	-	No	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	No
Florida Khongdup	Agriculture	-	No	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rishan Khongdup	Agriculture	-	No	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tiballin Mawiong	Agriculture Quarry	-	No	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes
Strongwell Khongsted	Agriculture Fishing Pond	-	No	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-
Siora Nongrum	Agriculture	-	No	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-
Eban Khongdup	Agriculture	-	No	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-
Naw Mawkon	Agriculture	-	No	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-
Masen Mawkon	Agriculture	-	No	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-
Biltinia Pyngrope	Agriculture	-	No	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-
Fatima Khongkliam	Agriculture	-	No	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-
Obisor Khongkliam	Agriculture Residential	-	No	-	1	-	Yes	Yes	-

	Animal Husbandry								
Aimida Umsong	Agriculture	-	No	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes
Synsharlin Khonglah	Agriculture	-	No	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-
Halelauia Blah	Agriculture	-	No	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes
Emsimin Mawiong	Agriculture	-	No	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-
Mala Khongsted	Residential Agriculture Fallow Forest	-	No	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes
Rimas Khongsni	Agriculture	-	No	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-
Suro Khongsni	Agriculture	-	No	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-
Ibaniarlin Khongmalai	Agriculture		No				Yes	Yes	Yes
Rendro Kharbudon	Agriculture		No				Yes	Yes	Yes
Parish Nongshyrngan (Roman Catholic)	Coffee Plantation Horticulture						No	Yes	No
Khrai Masynting	Agriculture		No				Yes	Yes	Yes
Elekha Khongmalai	Agriculture		No				No	Yes	Yes
Sapur Nongrum	Agriculture		No				Yes	Yes	No
<b>Pongtung</b>									
Barion Kshiar	Shop	-	No	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-
Teibor Khonglam	Residential Animal Husbandry	-	Yes	-	1	-	-	Yes	-
Dakyrmen Khonglam	Shop	-	No	2	-	-	Yes	Yes	No
Nila Khongbuh	Agriculture Residential Shop	1	Yes	1	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes
Lamkupar Mawkon	Residential Shop Restaurant Garage	-	Yes	3	-	-	Yes	Yes	No
Shidalin Khongbuh	Pucca Shop	-	Yes	1	-	-	Yes	Yes	No
Lithil Khongbuh	Residential	-	Yes	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	No
Wallambok Lyngdoh	Residential Shop Small Industries	-	Yes	1	-	1	Yes	Yes	No
Donbok Khongwir	Residential Shop Garage Carwash	-	Yes	1	-	2	Yes	Yes	No
Sabina Khonglah	Residential	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	Yes	-
Hilda Khongmuid	Agriculture Residential Animal Husbandry	-	No	-	1	-	Yes	Yes	No
Miksi Lyngdoh	Agriculture Residential Animal Husbandry	1	Yes	2	2	1	Yes	Yes	No

	Shop								
Beronica Lyngshiang	Agriculture Residential Animal Husbandry Shop	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kluscila Nongrum	Residential	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kedwin Masingting	Residential Animal Husbandry	-	Yes	-	1	1	No	Yes	No
Shmin Khongtaing	Agriculture Residential Animal Husbandry	-	Yes	-	1	1	Yes	Yes	Yes
William Thongmawloh	Residential Fallow	-	Yes	-	-	-	No	Yes	No
Prot Khongwir	Residential Animal Husbandry	-	Yes	-	1	1	Yes	Yes	No
Memombha Khardon	Residential Shop Animal Husbandry	-	Yes	1	1	-	Yes	Yes	No
Donbor Khonglam	Residential Shop	-	Yes	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	No
Elibus Khongtiang	Residential Animal Husbandry	-	Yes	-	1	-	No	Yes	No
Eswell Mawkon	Residential	-	Yes	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	No
KJP Synod Mihngi Secondary School	School Staff Quarter	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dorbar Shnong	-Primary School Catholic Church	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dorbar Shnong	Residential Animal Husbandry	-	Yes	-	1	-	Yes	Yes	No
Kristina Khongwir	Agriculture Residential	2	Yes				Yes	Yes	Yes
(L) Beautiful Khongtiang	Agriculture Residential Animal Husbandry Shop		Yes	1	1		Yes	Yes	Yes
(L) Wenstone Khongwir	Agriculture		No				Yes	Yes	Yes
Iaishah Lyngdoh	Residential	1	Yes				No	Yes	No
Pdianghunlin KharRymbai	Residential Animal Husbandry Shop	2	Yes	1	2		No	Yes	No
Bahunlang Lyngshing	Residential Shop (Ration)	1	Yes	1			Yes	Yes	No
Spelin Thabah	Residential Animal Husbandry	1	Yes		1		No	Yes	No

<b>Mawriang</b>									
We Khonglah	Agriculture Quarry Forest	-	Yes	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mike Mukhim	Agriculture	-	No	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ritngen Mannar	Agriculture	-	No	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes
Eden Mannar	Agriculture	-	No	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes
Greciously Tariang	Agriculture	-	No	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes
Agaman Nongrum	Agriculture	-	No	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes
Donbok Mannar	Agriculture Forest	-	No	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes
Synshar Khongrah	Agriculture Forest	-	No	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ribajarmon Khongbuh	Agriculture Forest	-	No	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes
Rasmus Sumer	Agriculture	-	No	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes
Myllon Syntenghen	Agriculture Residential Quarry Forest	-	Yes	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes
Therin Syngkrem	Agriculture	-	No	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes
Eslin Mukhim	Agriculture	-	No	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes
Talin Poshna	Agriculture	-	No	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes
Hamdon Dkhar	Agriculture	-	No	-	-	-	No	Yes	Yes
(L) Draï Sumer	Agriculture Residential	1	Yes	-	1	-	Yes	Yes	Yes
Paila Surong	Agriculture	-	No	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes
(L) Kiang Mukhim	Agriculture Water	1	No	-	2	-	No		Yes
Klarida Kharkongor	Agriculture Quarry Orest	-	No	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes
Fifthly Carlton Mannar	Agriculture Forest	-	No	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>Pomshutia</b>									
Iaineh Lyngdoh	Agriculture Forest						Yes	Yes	Yes
Wanhun Khongnoh	Forest						Yes	Yes	
Sylvialyne Khongstid	Agriculture Residential	1	Yes				Yes	Yes	Yes
Sahnam Khongtynglait	Agriculture						Yes	Yes	Yes
Norinda Pyngrope	Agriculture Residential	1	Yes		1		Yes	Yes	Yes
Mili Khongsit	Agriculture Residential	1	Yes				Yes	Yes	Yes

Kyrshan Khongshit	Agriculture Residential Animal husbandry	1	Yes		1		Yes	Yes	Yes
Relington lamin	Agriculture Residential	1	Yes			1	Yes	Yes	Yes
Modesius Syngkrem	Residential Animal husbandry Shop Fish pond	1	Yes	1	1		Yes	Yes	Yes
Baiahunlang khongmalai	Agriculture						Yes	Yes	Yes
Syrpailin khongsit	Agriculture						Yes	Yes	Yes
Khmihlynti khongnoh	Agriculture						Yes	Yes	Yes
Sainborlang khonglam	Agriculture Forest							Yes	
Alicia Suting	Agriculture						Yes	Yes	Yes
Ridalin Khongnoh	Agriculture Residential Animal husbandry Forest	1	Yes		1	1	Yes	Yes	Yes
Binturi Bina	Residential Animal husbandry	1	Yes		2		Yes	Yes	Yes
Jingkyrmen khongjee	Agriculture						Yes	Yes	Yes
Adriana Khongmalai	Agriculture Residential Shop Forest	1	Yes	1			Yes	Yes	Yes
Meristella Khongnoh	Agriculture						Yes	Yes	Yes
Artamarvellous Suting	Agriculture Residential Animal husbandry Fish pond	2	Yes		1		Yes	Yes	Yes
Spir Rynjah	Agriculture Forest						Yes	Yes	Yes
Tasen Thongsit	Residential	1	Yes					Yes	
Aibor Diengdoh	Agriculture Residential	1	Yes				Yes	Yes	Yes

Robina Khongsit	Agriculture Residential	1	Yes				Yes	Yes	Yes
Elmilin Khongpdah	Agriculture Residential Animal husbandry	1	Yes		1		Yes	Yes	Yes
Trashy Khongmalai	Agriculture						Yes	Yes	Yes
Baiaw Khongsit	Resident	1	Yes		1		Yes	Yes	
Anasin Suting	Forest Agriculture						Yes	Yes	Yes
Promus Khongsit	Resident Animal Husbandry Fallow Land	2	Yes		1		Yes	Yes	Yes
Phlora Khonglam	Forest Agriculture						Yes	Yes	Yes
Milphiya Massar	Agriculture Resident Animal Husbandry	1	Yes				Yes	Yes	Yes
Kromin Khongsit	Agriculture Resident Animal Husbandry	1	Yes		1		Yes	Yes	Yes
Skur Khongbuh	Agriculture Resident	2	Yes				Yes	Yes	Yes
Anasin Suting	Car wash, Resident, Shop	1	Yes	1		1	Yes	Yes	
Sumita Manar	Agriculture, Resident	1	Yes				Yes	Yes	Yes
Roket Mukhim	Agriculture, Resident	1	Yes				Yes	Yes	Yes
Rilum Khonglam	Resident, Animal Husbandry	2	Yes		1		Yes	Yes	Yes
Hung Khongmalai	Resident, Animal Husbandry	1	Yes		1		Yes	Yes	Yes
Tongsing Majaw	Agriculture, Resident	1	Yes		1		Yes	Yes	Yes
Dening Pyngrope	Agriculture, Resident	1	Yes				Yes	Yes	Yes

Church of Christ	Agriculture Cemetery						1	Yes	Yes	Yes
Massar Clan	Agriculture							Yes	Yes	Yes
Area Khongdup	Agriculture, Forest							Yes	Yes	Yes
Khrai Masynting	Agriculture							Yes	Yes	Yes
Elekha Khongmalai	Agriculture							Yes	Yes	Yes
Philim Khongmalai	Agriculture							Yes	Yes	Yes
Midalin Khongdup	Agriculture							Yes	Yes	Yes
Elean Khongdup	Agriculture, Forest							Yes	Yes	Yes
Donboklang Khongbuh	Forest								Yes	
Darisha Khongpliam	Agriculture, Resident	1	Yes					Yes	Yes	Yes
Madhuri Suting	Agriculture FalloW Forest		No					Yes	Yes	Yes
Rikut Mannar	Residential	1	Yes					Yes	Yes	
Jaling Khongmalai	Agriculture, Resident	1	Yes				1	Yes	Yes	
Dumali Manner	Agriculture, Resident	1	Yes					Yes	Yes	
Phibi Mannar	Agriculture, Resident, Animal Husbandary	1	Yes			1		Yes	Yes	Yes
Dapmon Pala	Agriculture, Resident, Animal Husbandary	2	Yes	1	1			Yes	Yes	Yes
Blinsira Khongsni	Resident	1	Yes					Yes	Yes	
Kbien Khongmawloh	Agriculture, Resident, Animal Husbandary	1	Yes			1		Yes	Yes	Yes
Bamon Khongpnah	Resident	2	Yes					Yes	Yes	
Erian Bina	Agriculture							Yes	Yes	Yes
Horbilin Khongsit	Agriculture, Resident	1	Yes					Yes	Yes	Yes
Etysha Pyngrope	Agriculture, Resident	1	Yes					Yes	Yes	Yes

Sylvester Khongnoh	Agriculture, Resident	1	Yes	1			Yes	Yes	Yes
Badashisha Suting	Agriculture, Resident	1	Yes				Yes	Yes	Yes
Klorinda Suting	Agriculture Residential Animal Husbandry	1	Yes		1		No	Yes	Yes
MebandaIai Lamin	Agriculture Residential Sokage Tank	2	Yes			1	Yes	Yes	Yes
Raid Mawshun	Resident Shop Forest		No				Yes	Yes	No
<b>Madan Lyntad</b>									
Pillarson Khongsdoh	Residential	1	Yes				No	No	No
Tibetlin Khongsdoh	Residential Animal Husbandry Stock Stone		No		1		Yes	No	No
Romeo Lyngdoh	Agriculture Garage Car Wash Restaurant		No			3	Yes	Yes	No
<b>Nongshyrngan</b>									
Stalin Khongmawloh	Agriculture Quarry Forest		No				No	Yes	No
<b>Siatbakon</b>									
Biola Thabah	Residential Animal Husbandry		Yes		1		Yes	Yes	No
Komila Thabah	Residential		Yes				Yes	Yes	No
Lia Khongtani	Residential Shop	2	Yes	1			Yes	Yes	No
Biahunlang Marbaniang	Residential Shop		No	1			Yes	Yes	No
Tinorian Khongtani	Residential Vermi - compost shed		Yes		1		No	Yes	No
Phlantimai Marbaniang	Residential		No				No	Yes	No
Kromilin Khonglam	Fallow		No				No	Yes	No
Brutsila Dkhar	Residential Shop		Yes	1			Yes	Yes	No
Krisimai Khongtani	Residential		Yes				No	Yes	No
Arlin Suting	Residential	2	Yes		1		Yes	Yes	No
Elkana Khongsit	Residential Shop		Yes	1			Yes	Yes	No
Riar Mawiong	Residential Quarry		Yes	1			Yes	Yes	Yes



	Shop								
Bridalin Sohkhlet	Residential Animal Husbandry Shop Water Tank		Yes	1	1	1	Yes	Yes	No
Ailad Khongsni	Residential Shop		Yes	1			Yes	Yes	No
Phurlan Khongtani	Agriculture Residential Animal Husbandry Shop		Yes	1	1		Yes	Yes	Yes
Darihun Khain	Residential Shop	1	Yes				Yes	Yes	No
Kanbok Thabah	Agriculture Residential		Yes				No	Yes	Yes
Hilbert Pyngrope	Agriculture Residential Shop		Yes				Yes	Yes	Yes
Strangerson Khriam	Quarry		No				Yes	Yes	No
Shantilin Marbaniang	Residential Shop	1	Yes	1			Yes	Yes	No
Hamskul Khongsam	Residential Shop	1	Yes				Yes	Yes	No
Rit Thabah	Residential		No				Yes	Yes	No
Pinksanlang Pyngrope	Forest		No				Yes	Yes	No
Pharlin Suting	Residential Shop		Yes	1			No	Yes	No
Nebon Thabah	Residential Animal Husbandry		No		1		No	Yes	No
Helina Thabah	Residential Animal Husbandry Garage	1	Yes		1	1	No	Yes	No

## **Part VII: Public Hearing**

The Public Hearing for the proposed land acquisition for improvement to two lane with paved shoulder/ 4 lane of NH 40 between Shillong to Dawki Section - Saitbakon to Umsyiem village under Package 3 in Meghalaya, Pynrusla C&RD block, East Khasi Hills District was held on the 8<sup>th</sup> of February, 2019 at Pongtung basketball ground, Pongtung Village. The hearing was chaired by Shri. ABS Swer, Officer on Special Duty, Meghalaya Institute of Governance along with the SIA Team in the presence of Shri B. Diengan, MPS, DSP Home (Police) Department, Shillong; Shri. B. Pale official from Revenue, Shillong; Shri. S.K. Deb DGM, NHIDCL and Shri. Farukh Khan, Senior Engineer, NHIDCL; headmen and village council representatives from Raid Shabong, Raid Mawshun, Raid Mukertilla, Siatbakon, Madan Lyntad, Pongtung, Mawshun, Pomshutia, Wahkdait, Mawriang and Umsyiem. The hearing was attended by 187 participants. There were 80 female participants and 107 male participants. (Annexure \_\_\_\_)

Figure 4: Public Hearing at Pongtung Village



Before the commencement of the hearing, the chairman along with the SIA team members gave an overview on the purpose and objective for conducting the Public Hearing under the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 as part of Social Impact Assessment Study for the proposed land acquisition for the road project. The compiled draft SIA report was shared with the community member present at the hearing. After which the floor was open for discussion, queries, and sharing of opinions which were addressed by the chairman and representatives from government department.

The following table list out the discussion held at the Public Hearing.

Table 25: Queries brought forward by participants during the Public Hearing

Sl. no	Participants	Queries/ Comments	Responses made by officials
1.	Shri We Khonglah (Landowner, Mawriang)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Seeks clarification on registration of land by a new landowner as most of the lands are either ancestral land or hereditary land.</li> </ul>	Ownership claim of land can be verified and issued by the <i>Dorbar Shnong</i> which can then be submitted to the D C office.
2.	Shri. Riangsai (Headman, Umsyiem)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Unaware about the location within the village which will be acquired for the proposed road project.</li> <li>As most of the landowners at Umsyiem village are from West Jaintia Hills district, request has been made for resurvey with NHIDCL to identify the landowners.</li> </ul>	The Date for resurvey of land shall be fixed with NHIDCL officials and the village authority as and when required, to identify the proposed ROW of the road project.
3.	Shri. William Kharkongor (landowner)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The land which will be acquired is uphill betel nut cultivation; he fears that during the construction time the un-acquired land downhill will also be affected from the acquisition which will hamper his agricultural land.</li> </ul>	Usually, the company acquiring the land have identified site for soil dumping and precaution are also taken to avoid soil disposal into agricultural land. However, during the rainy season, soil run-off and siltation of water sources will occur. Request was made that if any landowner or community land has additional land which requires filling, then they can inform the authority.
4.	Sordar, Raid Mukertilla	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The width of the existing road from Wahkdait village to Dawki village is too small, which causes huge blockage and traffic congestion. Request was made to increase the width of the existing road before the construction of the Dawki realignment road project.</li> <li>Before issuing of NOC, the rightful landowner should be identified to avoid any kinds of land dispute.</li> <li>Requested that land cost and assets cost be made available to land owners so that they are aware of how much they are getting as compensation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compensation for all kinds of losses will be decided by the District Administration after estimated cost for structures, agricultural goods, horticulture, fishing ponds etc. are submitted by concerned government departments. Even if one is not satisfied with the compensation, one can always visit the DC's office for grievances redressal.</li> <li>To avoid land ownership claim dispute, the village authority needs to identify and verify rightful landowner.</li> </ul>

5.	Smt. Donbok Mannar (Mawriang)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The land owner lamented that two of her ancestral agricultural land will be acquired and she has no other land if she gives away her existing land.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Under the RFCT in LARR Act, 2013, provision on land for land is available as per the schedule 2. Will reckon if this provision is applicable to you.</li> </ul>
6.	Shri. Elkana Khongsit, Siatbakon (member of the <i>Dorbar Shnong</i> )	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Thankful for conducting the public hearing on the proposed road project.</li> <li>There are a number of water sources lying along the proposed ROW which are likely to be affected from the acquisition, therefore precaution need to be taken to avoid blockage or siltation of water sources.</li> <li>Requested that marking be made along the proposed ROW to identify landowners who are missing from the officials list.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Precaution during the project implementation will be taken to prevent siltation or soil disposal into water sources.</li> <li>After the land is acquired and compensation is made, marking of land acquired will be made accordingly.</li> </ul>
7.	Shri B. Lyngdoh Sordar, Raid Shabong	Requested that, if there are any land ownership disputes within Raid Shabong, the concerned parties can come and resolve the issue within the Raid.	-
8.	Shri. F Dkhar, (Headman, Wahkdait)	Seeks clarification on compensation to be made for agricultural lessee or structural lessee who has lease land with individual land owners.	Compensation will be made according to type of losses, that is, land owners will be compensated for cost of land and lessee will be compensated for the agricultural goods or structural property.
9.	Shri. Gilbert Tyngsong (Resident, Mawshun)	Mawshun village does not want a by-pass but wants the existing road to be upgraded. However, there is a fear that compensation will be less and relocation of the settlement area (falling within the existing road) will be difficult.	The issue will be put up to the Deputy Commissioner Office for further survey of land where needed.
10.	Shri. Tongper (Headman, Mawshun)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The proposed ROW for Mawshun By-pass falls under agricultural land and the village does not welcome the by-pass but are willing to give land from the exiting ROW.</li> <li>As for the relocation of structure from existing ROW, community land will be given to affected households for constructing of new residential houses.</li> </ul>	-

11.	Shri. P Suting (Landowner, Wahkdait)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Requested for full compensation before land is acquired.</li> <li>• Seeks clarification on completion of road project as he feared that the project will be stalled for a longer period and chances are, there will be no concerned authority to whom they can address their grievance at the field level.</li> </ul>	The project will take about 4-5 years to complete. To ensure continuous response to grievances, village authority will also be included as members within the grievance redressal committee.
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From the Public Hearing it was concluded that the community members welcomed the road project from Siatbakon to Umsyiem village, except the proposed Mawshun Bypass has been opposed by the community members of Mawshun Village.

Figure 5: Participants at the Public Hearing



## **Part VIII: Social Impact Management Plan**

The following are the measures to reduce and alleviate any negative impacts that may arise from the road widening project from Saitbakon to Umsyiem village.

### **Resettlement Measures**

- i. As per Section 8 of the RFCTLARR Act 2013 the Rehabilitation Commissioner shall publish the approved Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme by affixing it in conspicuous places in the affected areas.
- ii. Relocation and rehabilitation of all displaced families.
- iii. As per Section 101 of the RFCTLARR Act 2013 when any land acquired under the Act remains unutilised for a period of five years, it shall be returned to the legal owners or the legal heirs.
- iv. As per Section 41 (6) as the land shall be acquired from a Scheduled Tribe family, one-third of the compensation amount due should be paid to the affected family as first instalment.
- v. There are several families who will have to be resettled as part of this land acquisition process. The residents of Siatbakon, Nongshyrngan, Pongtung and Pomshutia will have to be resettled as they will face a total loss of their residences. It is of utmost importance that they be resettled near their original village.

### **Rehabilitation Measures**

- i. Even though this is a tribal dominated area there is no need to put forth a Development Plan for Scheduled Tribe families as per Section 9 of the RFCTLARR Act 2013 by the Requiring Body as the state is a tribal dominated state and falls under the Sixth Schedule.
- ii. The land owners of the land may be compensated as per the First Schedule of the RFCTLARR Act 2013. This may include the:
  - o Market Value of land as determined under Section 26
  - o Factor by which the market value is to be multiplied in rural areas
  - o The value of assets attached to the property.
  - o Solatium, i.e. an award for inconvenience, loss or the like.
- iii. For all affected families the following is provided for as per the Second Schedule of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013:
  - o For the loss of house a constructed houses shall be provided as per the Indira Awas Yojana specifications or the equivalent cost of the house in lieu of a constructed house.
  - o A onetime payment of five lakh rupees per affected family or annuity policies for a period of twenty years.
  - o Each affected family which is displaced shall be given a monthly subsistence allowance equivalent to three thousand for a period of one year.
  - o As the PAFs are from the Scheduled Areas, the affected family shall be relocated to a similar area to ensure continuity in their culture and community.
  - o Each PAF with a petty shop or cattle shall get a onetime financial assistance.
  - o Each PAF are entitled to one time “Resettlement Allowance”.
- iv. When jobs are created through the project, suitable training and skill development should be given so as to ensure employment at a rate not lower than the minimum wages; or ;



- v. Proper financial training for all; to help those who have been awarded compensation to be more financially aware and thus be able to plan their financial resources sustainably.
- vi. Vocational or skill training of the affected family members who have suitable educational qualifications.
- vii. Provide training and market linkage support to women through SHGs.
- viii. If any affected household is reduced to the status of a marginal farmer or landless, they shall be allotted a minimum one acre of land in the command area.
- ix. Attempts should be made by the project proponent to reconstruct the community infrastructures most likely to be affected by the project.
- x. The Anganwadi centre in Nongshyrngan village functions from the Anganwadi workers' own house. This house will be totally demolished. In the same village, the residence of the Asha will be totally demolished. As the Asha functions from here, services for the children will also be disrupted. Efforts must be put beforehand to ensure that services will continue.
- xi. In most of the villages such as Siatbakon and Nongshyrngan, the PDS shop functions from the community halls. These community halls will be either partially or totally demolished due to the project. Hence, it is required that steps be taken to install a new PDS centre, to see that services here will continue on seamlessly.
- xii. The public toilets in Nongshyrngan will be lost and as such temporary mobile toilets may be placed not just in Nongshyrngan but along the entire stretch of the road to ensure public cleanliness is maintained.
- xiii. Preservation of PHE water supply in all the villages and replacement of lost water platforms, water tanks and village water supply pipelines.
- xiv. At the start of the Mawshun Bypass at Pongtung there may be seen several PHE main pipelines. The disruption to water supply should be minimised and efforts put in place to see to this.
- xv. There is a grave yard close to the road alignment in Wahkdait village, the residents asked for clarity on whether or not it falls under the PROW.
- xvi. Information to land owners that their betel nut processing unit will not be disturbed as there would be ample time for them to complete the process before land acquisition starts.
- xvii. In Siatbakon the road alignment proceed from the back of the textile work shop. Efforts must be made that during the road construction phase there will be no disruption to the activities of this industry.
- xviii. As most of the land owners have no alternative land and this is their only source of livelihood the loss of this land will be detrimental to their wellbeing and their economic life. Alternative vocation and training suitable to them should be considered to recover this lost revenue source.

### **Environmental Measures**

- i. Under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 Chapter 3 Section 3.1(i) compensatory afforestation must be made for the loss of all trees in the area.
- ii. Trees to be planted to reduce the pollution caused during construction and implementation of the project.

- iii. Land stabilisation of the lower slopes can be done through afforestation of the land. At the same time, to ensure there is no total loss of income to those who have lost cultivation areas, permission may be allowed to grow betel nut trees on the ROW. Those who use this land however, must recognise that they are merely land users and have no claims to the land.
- iv. To ensure that there is no loose earth that may cause landslides later.
- v. Protection of the water sources at the project site so as to protect it from pollution during the construction period.
- vi. Efforts must be taken not only for the creation of adequate drinking supply but for the protection of the already present water resources.
- vii. To install a Dust Mitigation Plan<sup>8</sup> such as the one installed in Delhi -National Capital Region (NCR) by the Ministry for Environment, Forest & Climate Change, and Government of India. The following measures may be followed by the construction company:
  - a. No loose soil or sand or construction and demolition waste or any construction material that causes dust shall be left uncovered.
  - b. Wind-breaker of appropriate height.
  - c. Water sprinkling system shall be put in place.
- viii. As per a case study of construction of a rural road in Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu mentioned in the *Guidelines on Environmental Management of Construction & Demolition (C&D) Wastes*, the addition of C&D waste in the sub-base layer of the road structure, the conventional laterite layer can be further strengthened – the quantity of laterite used is reduced and cost of road construction is also reduced. The same may be adopted in certain stretches of the road from the C&D waste that will be accumulated from the demolition of structures on this new Right of Way (ROW). This will reduce the visual annoyance of construction debris and may mitigate the waste dumping measure.

### **Miscellaneous**

- i. The land from start of Package 3 to the end of Nongshynrang village falls under the Raid Shabong. The Raid Shabong gave land to different villages as “*Ri Shnong*”. The village in turn allots land to the residents as homestead area. Any land which has not been allotted to people should be considered as village land and or Raid land.
- ii. All village internal roads which connect with the NH-40 must be maintained. It is especially during the construction phase, that these roads must be protected as they are lifelines for the residents. During operational phase of the project, steps must be taken to maintain them and to see that there is no disconnect between the village habitation areas and the main NH-40.
- iii. All roads leading to other villages not on the PROW, such as Burma and Lapalang must be maintained and efforts to check that these villages will not be disconnected from the National Highway.

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<sup>8</sup> (Press Information Bureau, 'Rules Should be Enforced, There Should be No Laxity': Union Environment Minister 2018)

- iv. The village of Nongshyrngan which has been omitted from the land schedule must be inserted and all correction related to the replacement of this village with Madan Lyntad be made.
- v. Several land owners names from almost all villages have been omitted and as such they must be inserted in a new land owners schedule.
- vi. Following the recommendation immediately above, the SIA-U sees it imperative that a resurvey be completed and a fresh assessment of structures and assets be made.
- vii. Any disputes between the stakeholders regarding land ownership should be resolved first and made sure compensation is given to the legal owner.
- viii. To install a Community Engagement Strategy which contains a list of key stakeholders and describes their interest in the project; actions, outcomes, mechanisms, to support a regular review of the effectiveness of the community engagement strategy. This would engage local grassroots bodies in the identification of suitable areas to dump soil, to monitor and supervise construction labourers engaged in the construction of the road.
- ix. To ensure that there is cooperation between the village dorbars and the construction company so as to create a sense of security among the people and avoid untoward incidents with road construction labourers.
- x. To install a Dispute Resolution Mechanism.
- xi. To install a Grievances Redressal Mechanism (GRM) and to ensure that a Grievances Redressal Officer (GRO) is placed at the ground level who is accessible by all stakeholders. The functioning and hierarchy of the GRM should be properly explained beforehand.

### **Rehabilitation and Resettlement Committee**

Although Section 45(1) of the RFCTLARR Act 2013 puts provision for the establishment of a Resettlement and Rehabilitation Committee when the area of land to be acquired is more than one hundred acres. As such it is desirable to constitute a similar body to see and review and monitor the progress of rehabilitation and resettlement once in a month till the process of rehabilitation and resettlement is completed. This Committee is also set up for the purpose of carrying the post-implementation social audits and grievance redressal.

## Annexures

### 1. List of Missing Land Owners from all the villages

SLno	Name of missing land owners	Name of the Village	Types of losses
1.	Phina Sohklet	Nongshyrngan	Land only
2.	Bardalin Khongmut	Nongshyrngan	Compound only
3.	Kitboklang Khongsdoh	Nongshyrngan	1 Semi-Kutcha structure
4.	Jopthiaw Khonglam	Nongshyrngan	1 Semi-Kutcha structure
5.	Lang Khongber	Nongshyrngan	Compound only
6.	Hira Lakra	Nongshyrngan	Compound only
7.	Trairi Khongjah	Nongshyrngan	Compound only
8.	Tara Shoklet	Nongshyrngan	2 structures and land
9.	Drosimai Khonglam	Nongshyrngan	Land only
10.	Saia Rymbai	Nongshyrngan	1 Semi-Kutcha structure
11.	Lukas	Nongshyrngan	1 Semi-Kutcha structure
12.	Khrawbok Khongjah	Nongshyrngan	1 Semi-Kutcha structure
13.	Hima Nongliang	Nongshyrngan	1 Semi-Kutcha structure
14.	Tyngkai Khongjah	Nongshyrngan	1 Semi-Kutcha structure
15.	Haris Khongmawloh	Nongshyrngan	2 Semi-Kutcha structure
16.	Biyo Khongmawloh	Nongshyrngan	2 Semi-Kutcha structure
17.	Trolly Khonglam	Nongshyrngan	2 Semi-Kutcha structure
18.	Haman Khongwit	Nongshyrngan	Agricultural land
19.	Amandaka Lyngdoh	Nongshyrngan	1 Semi-Kutcha structure
20.	Public toilet	Nongshyrngan	2 attached Pucca
21.	Phyrimai Tyngsong	Nongshyrngan	1 Pucca structure
22.	Ribalin Khongji	Nongshyrngan	1 Semi-Kutcha structure
23.	Estimal Sohklet	Nongshyrngan	1 Semi-Kutcha structure
24.	Maphisha Khongsdoh	Nongshyrngan	1 Semi-Kutcha structure
25.	Playground	Nongshyrngan	Loss of Land
26.	Pio Linda Khongbuh	Nongshyrngan	1 Semi-Kutcha structure
27.	Merila Tangsong	Nongshyrngan	1 Semi-Kutcha structure
28.	Shan Tangsong	Nongshyrngan	1 Semi-Kutcha structure
29.	Rita Khongdkhar	Nongshyrngan	1 Semi-Kutcha structure
30.	Community hall of Nongshyrngan	Nongshyrngan	1 pucca
31.	Kriem Khongjoh	Nongshyrngan	1 Semi-Kutcha structure
32.	Dalish Tangsong	Nongshyrngan	Land only
33.	Spelin Thabah	Nongshyrngan	1 pucca structure
34.	M.B Khongmuit	Nongshyrngan	2 nos 1 Semi-Kutcha and 1Semi-Pucca
35.	Sukmonlang Lynshing	Nongshyrngan	Steel fabrication compound
36.	Hilda Khongmuid	Nongshyrngan	Shop
37.	Lamkumar Mawkon	Nongshyrngan	Compound
38.	Teibor Khonglam	Nongshyrngan	Residence and compound
39.	Greiciously Tariang	Mawriang	Land and agriculture
40.	Dreamland Lamin	Mawriang	Agriculture
41.	Starning Pohtam	Wahkdait	Land and agriculture
42.	Wi Talang	Wahkdait	Land and agriculture
43.	Boi Dkhar	Wahkdait	Land
44.	Banrilang Suting	Wahkdait	

45.	Pfemin Pohlong	Wahkdait	Land and agriculture
46.	Mida Sumer	Wahkdait	
47.	Bill Dkhar	Siatbakon	Shop
48.	Drasilet Khongsngi	Siatbakon	Residence and shop
49.	Hilbert Pyngrope	Siatbakon	Compound
50.	Elkana Khongsit	Siatbakon	
51.	Lia Khongtani	Siatbakon	Land, residence and shop
52.	Krisimai Khongtani	Siatbakon	Land
53.	Rian Mawiong	Siatbakon	Land and residence
54.	Bridalin Sohkhlet	Siatbakon	Land and residence
55.	Phulsari Thabah	Siatbakon	Compound
56.	Syndor Thabah	Siatbakon	Shop
57.	Ester Dkhar	Siatbakon	Residence
58.	Mohini Dkhar	Siatbakon	Land and residence
59.	Church of Christ	Pomshutia	Land and cemetery
60.	Syrpalin Khongsit	Pomshutia	Land and agriculture
61.	Dening Pyngrope	Pomshutia	Land, residence and agriculture
62.	Etysha Pyngrope	Pomshutia	Land, residence and agriculture
63.	Sahnam Khongtyngkut	Pomshutia	Land and agriculture
64.	Adriana Khongmalai	Pomshutia	Land, residence and agriculture
65.	Jingkyrmen Khonjee	Pomshutia	Land and agriculture
66.	Wanhun Khongnoh	Pomshutia	Land
67.	Philim Khongmalai	Pomshutia	Land and agriculture
68.	Elekha Khongmalai	Pomshutia	Land and agriculture
69.	Sylvialyne Khongstit	Pomshutia	Land and agriculture
70.	Massar Clan	Pomshutia	Land and agriculture
71.	Trashi Khongmalai	Pomshutia	Land and agriculture
72.	Meristila Khongnoh	Pomshutia	
73.	Shamida Khongtyngkut	Pomshutia	
74.	Raid Mawshun	Pomshutia	Residence, shop and forest
75.	Erian Bina	Pomshutia	Land and agriculture
76.	Modesius Syngkrem	Pomshutia	Land, residence, shed, shop and fish pond
77.	Sylvester Khongnoh	Pomshutia	Land, residence and agriculture
78.	Ridalin Khongnoh	Pomshutia	Land, agriculture, residence, shed and forest
79.	Khmihlynti khongnoh	Pomshutia	Land and agriculture
80.	Milphya Massar	Pomshutia	
81.	Renalson Lamin	Pomshutia	
82.	Midalin Khongduh	Pomshutia	Land and agriculture
83.	Meban da ia-i Lamin	Pomshutia	Land, agriculture, residence and soakage tank
84.	Ardapmon Pala	Pomshutia	
85.	Community Cremation Ground	Pomshutia	Land
86.	Community Cemetery	Pomshutia	Land

87.	Anasin Suting	Pomshutia	
88.	Elsiha Suting	Pomshutia	
89.	Augustin Khongsit	Pomshutia	Water Source
90.	Ristina Kongwang	Umsyiem	Agriculture
91.	Stallinda Kharmawshun	Umsyiem	Agriculture
92.	Ephremsius Nongkrot	Mawshun	Two agricultural land
93.	Santio Nongrum	Pongtung	Agriculture
94.	Lamkumar Mawkon	Pongtung	Agriculture
95.	Sharmon Khongtani	Pongtung	Agriculture
96.	Iulinda Nongrum	Pongtung	Agriculture
97.	Rimilda Khongmawloh	Pongtung	Agriculture
98.	Rujistarlin Khongdup	Pongtung	Agriculture
99.	Lakhibon Thabah	Pongtung	Agriculture
100.	Nerlin Khonglam	Pongtung	Agriculture
101.	Jokin Khongtiang	Pongtung	Agriculture
102.	Sngon Majaw	Pongtung	Agriculture
103.	Ribakor Dkhar	Pongtung	Agriculture
104.	Banrihun Mawkon	Pongtung	Compound

## 2. Notification to conduct SIA on Proposed Land Acquisition

**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.50/2018/61 Dated Shillong, the 28<sup>th</sup> November, 2018.

WHEREAS, acquisition of land measuring 45.76 Km to 69.600 Km at East Khasi Hills District, for the purpose for Improvement/widening to 2-Lane with paved shoulder 4 Laning of NH-40 between Shillong to Dawki Road upto Bangladesh Border including Dawki Bridge in the State of Meghalaya under Jica funding, Shillong-Nongstoin-Turu Road Portion Khan Kurlong Trailai Kynthei Raid Shabong, Suitbakon, Madan Lyntad, Pongtung, Pomshutia, Wakhdait, Mawriang, Umsyiem (proposed project) to be constructed/developed by Government of Meghalaya is/are proposed.

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


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

WHEREAS, the concerned land owners as per Annexure-1 the Headman and the villagers may remain present for hearing for consent/approval for the project.

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

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

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

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

3. Attendance Sheet of the Public Hearing

Attendance Sheet  
For  
Public Hearing  
On  
Social Impact Assessment for Land Acquisition for improvement/widening to 2 lane of Shillong -Dawki road,  
East Khasi Hills District.

Venue: Pongtung Village Date: 08:02:2019

Sl. no	Name	Gender	Village	Signature
1	Ahan Suer.	M	MLG	
2	B. Diengnam, MP3	M	Shillong	
3	A. Syomleth	M	Pongtung	
4	K. THABAN	M	SIATBAKON	
5	Bankertana Khonataui	M	SIATBAKON	
6	Iazuklana Khongmauloh	M	Pynter	
7	Elkana Khongai	M	Siabakon	
8	Nikelson Khongmauloh	M	Pynter	
9	Onri Khongai	M	pynter	
10	Bi-enmon Lygdoh.	M	Pynter	
11	Biggeston Lygdoh	M	Pynter	
12	Kaiajy Konyg	M	UMSYIEM	
13	WILLIAM	M	UMSYIEM	
14	Wonderful Nongrum.	M	Siabakon	
15	Fifthly Carlton Hanners	M	MAWRIANG (NONGRAKHELYNTIAR)	
16	Nambor Lamin Anisoi	M	Mawriang (A Anisoi)	
17	Wj Khonglan	M	Anisoi	
18	Wanyson Lamin Anisoi	M	Anisoi	W.L. Anisoi
19	MIL Lamin Anisoi	M	Anisoi	ML Anisoi
20	Lamiki Khongdtkhor.			
20	Lamiki Khongdtkhor.	M	Sordar Kaid Manshun	 9866585093



**Attendance Sheet  
For  
Public Hearing  
On**

**Social Impact Assessment for Land Acquisition for improvement/widening to 2 lane of Shillong -Dawki road,  
East Khasi Hills District.**

Venue: Pongtung Village

Date: 08:02:2019

Sl. no	Name	Gender	Village	Signature
21	ESTAY .DKHAR	F	Siatbakon	E.DKhar
22	Liya .Khongtani	F	Siatbakon	L.Khongtani
23	Simor .Khongsoni	F	Siatbakon	S .Khongsoni
24	Ksisiimai Khongtani	F	Siatbakon	K .Khongtani
25	Philin Khongsheln	F	Siatbakon	P .Sheln
26	DISCIPLINE .Khongdab	F	Siatbakon	D .Khongdab
27	Rikajarmen Khongbuk	F	Mawriang	R .Kibuk
28	Gwalidesky Tariang	F	Mawriang	G .Tariang
29	Spir Rynjah	F	Mawshun	S .Rynjah
30	Laska Nongrum	F	Siatbakon	L .Nongrum
31	Nelson Thabah	F	Siatbakon	N .Thabah
32	Edred Nengnong	M	Siatbakon	E .Nengnong
33	Rishai Dklar	F	Siatbakon	R .Dklar
34	Tokyo Khongbuk	F	Mawshun	
35	K .Rynjah	F	Mawshun	
36	Reatningson -kongpung	M	umSyiem	Reatningson
37	Mebandaia-i damin	F	Pomshulia	Damin
38	Phib Manar	F	Pomshulia	
39	direshai .Khonglaban	M	Pomshulia	direshai
40	Enon Bina	F	Pomshulia	E .Bina
41	Sumila Manar	F	Pomshulia	S .Manar
42	Darisha Khongklian	F	Pomshulia	D.khongklian

**Attendance Sheet  
For  
Public Hearing  
On**

**Social Impact Assessment for Land Acquisition for improvement/widening to 2 lane of Shillong -Dawki road,  
East Khasi Hills District.**

Venue: Pongtung Village

Date: 08:02:2019

Sl. no	Name	Gender	Village	Signature
43.	Sainber Khonglam	M	Pomshutia	S. Khonglam.
44	Ridalin Khongnah.	F	Pomshutia	R. Khongnah.
45	Skuz Khongbeeh	F	Pomshutia	S.k. buti.
46	BnutSila	F	Siatbokom	B. DKlad
47	Syphseikimikisiu	F	Pomshutia	Syph.K. Siu
48	Ms. Riawondor. M. Syiem	M	Balay U Khrist Pomshutia	
49.	Ms. Teibor Basawmoit	M	Balay U Khrist Pomshutia	
50	Mr. Saman Phta	M	Mawsiang	
51	Shri - Chedrale Poshina	M	Mawsiang	
52	Shri Manuel Dkhar	M	Mawsiang	
53	Rangbah Shnong	M	Pomshutia	
54	Secretary Shnong	M	Pomshutia	
55	MR Donbok Khongwar	M	Pongtung	
56	MR. Dibormot Khongwar	M	Pongtung	D. Khongwar
57	MR Hepmon Dkhar	M.	Pongtung	
58.	Mr. B. Lyngshiang	M	Pongtung	
59.	Ms. Lamkumar Mawkon	M.	Pongtung	
60	Lalin Khongmauloh	F	Pongtung	L. Khongmauloh
61	Dakymen Khonglam	F	Pongtung	
62	Mamantha Khorton	f	Pongtung	M. Khorton.
63	Modeseis Syngkrem	M	Pomshutia	

Attendance Sheet  
For  
Public Hearing  
On

Social Impact Assessment for Land Acquisition for improvement/widening to 2 lane of Shillong -Dawki road,  
East Khasi Hills District.

Venue: Pongtung Village

Date: 08-02-2019

Sl. no	Name	Gender	Village	Signature
64	Therina Syangkram	F	Mawreang	
65	Jendapmain rayjee.	M	Mawshun	
66	Bot Umsey	M	Mawreang	B. Umsey
67	Boutalinsohchilet	M	Sialbakon	B. Sohchilet
68	Bio Khongmawloh	M	Nongshyngan	B.K
69	Lang Khongbes	M	Nongshyngan	
70	Wan Napkat	M	Nongshyngan	
71	Herkelet Thabah	M	Sialbakon	H. Thabah
72	Kori WelSutiy	M	Pynter	
73	Teibos Khoplam	M	Pongtung	
74	Rit Thabah	M	Sialbakon	
75	Shri. B. Pale	M	DC's office Pongtung Shillong	
76	S. K. Deb	M	DGM, NHIDCL	
77	FARUKH KHAN	M	SE, NHIDCL	
78	K. KHONGLAM	M	Mawshun	
79	Rishan Ichaydas	M	Mawshun	
80	Strong Khongstid	M	Mawshun	S. Khongstid
81	Seiborlang Khongwin	M	Pongtung	
82	Strong Khongstid	M	Nongshyngan	S. Khongstid
83	Patrick Khongbes.	M	Nongshyngan	P. Khongbes

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Date: 08:02:2019




Sl. no	Name	Gender	Village	Signature
84	Sahmam Khongteyngket	F	Pomshetia	<i>[Signature]</i>
85	Moristella Khongmoh	F	11	<i>[Signature]</i>
86	Terket Siamei	F	Mawshun	<i>[Signature]</i>
87	Dorjet Lyngdoh	M	Pomshetia	<i>[Signature]</i>
88	Hilda Khongmuid	F	Pongtung	<i>[Signature]</i>
89	Bavilun Mawkoa	F	Pongtung	<i>[Signature]</i>
90	Emsimih Mawcong	F	Mawshun	<i>[Signature]</i>
91	Relington Lamin	M	Mawshun	<i>[Signature]</i>
92	Boltalin Mawcong	F	Mawshun	<i>[Signature]</i>
93	Gilbert Lyngdoh	M	Mawshun	<i>[Signature]</i>
94	Jomareon Khongkong	M	Pomshetia	<i>[Signature]</i>
95	Sharif Khojka	M	Pomshetia	<i>[Signature]</i>
96	Jalliy Khoymalai	M	Pomshetia	<i>[Signature]</i>
97	Edxina Khoymalai	F	Pomshetia	<i>[Signature]</i>
98	Likhil Khonglukh	F	Pongtung	<i>[Signature]</i>
99	Shidalin Khonglukh	F	Pongtung	<i>[Signature]</i>
100	Phunka Khongtani	F	Siatbakon	<i>[Signature]</i>
101	Klowis Khongtani	M	Wahkdait	<i>[Signature]</i>
102	Denzil Khongtani	M	Wahkdait	<i>[Signature]</i>
103	Hamskul Khongtam	F	Siatbakon	<i>[Signature]</i>
104	PRIMES - KHONGSITAN		Pomshetia	<i>[Signature]</i>

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Date: 08:02:2019

Sl. no	Name	Gender	Village	Signature
105	Smt. Lucky Shangkhang	F	Liakakon	Shangkhang
106	Smt. Phalin Luting	F	"	P Luting
107	Smt. Arlin Luting	F	"	Arlin
108	Smti. Kriam Khongjoh	F	Nonglyng (Nonglyng)	
109	Heh bok. K. Tomi	M.	Ponglung	to 
110	Samun Suiy	m	Mauwreay	Suiy
111	Plan Khongber	M	Nongshyngiang	Plan
112	Kompressius Nongkhor	M	Mauwshun	Kompressius
113	Shri July Khongti	M	Wahkdait	July
114	Shri Surrender Khongti	M	Wahkdait	Surrender
115	Shri Somi Symbhen	M	- do -	Somi
116	Shri Agnirjebhian	M	- do -	Agnirjebhian
117	Shri Shronly Kaeung Sirdas	M	Mauwreay	Shronly
118	Shri Forest Vermin	M	Andi	Forest
119	Shri S. B. Rongkhar	M	Omnytem	Rongkhar
120	Shri L. S. Khongnoli	M	Mauwreay	L. S.
121	Shri H. I. Raps	m	Wahkdait	H. I.
122	Wongston ceell tonian	M	Cemkane	Wongston
123	Harris Kharmukh	M	Nongshyngiang	
124	Barian tshian	M	Pongly	Barian
125	Erwell Mawkon	M	Pongly	Erwell
126	K. J. P.	M	"	K. J. P.
127	Walam bok Lyphli	M	"	Walam bok

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Sl. no	Name	Gender	Village	Signature
128	Nila Khagbuk	F	Pongtung	Khagbuk
129	Tiewinda Nongtum	M.	"	BIL
130	Prior Khongwih	M	"	Prior
131	STOP	M	"	Rij
132	J.S Khongmual	M	Wahkdait	Khongmual
133	M.L Mca Sar	M.	Pomshulia	phidret
134	Banhykon Taray	M	Khongmual	Khong
135	Mebantou Khiam	M	wahkdait	Mebantou
136	Firdham Dikhar	M	"	F
137	Tomi Syngkhen	M	"	T. S
138	Perdonal Suling	M	"	P. S
139	TORAN KHONGSIT	F	Pomshulia	TORAN
140	Jingkyamen Khongji	M.	Pomshulia	Khongji
141	MILI KHONGSIT	F	"	MKHONGSIT
142	Hilbert Pyngrope	M	Siatbakon	Pyngrope
143	Tokias Khyip	M	Mushem	Khyip
144	Ebeus Khongtang	F	Pongtung	Khongtang
145	Tzabhi Khongmala	F	Pomshulia	Khongmala
146	Madhuzi Suling	F	Pomshulia	Suling
147	Anasin Suling	F.	Pomshulia	Suling
148	RUP PINA KHONGSIT	F	"	RUP PINA
149	ETYSHA PYNGROPE	F	"	ETYSHA

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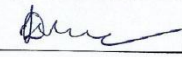
Sl. no	Name	Gender	Village	Signature
150	Meli Khongwir	F	Pongtung	M. Khongwir
151	Polianghunlin.k.Rymba	F	Pongtung	P. Khabyrmba
152	KLUS Wangrua	F	Pongtung	K. Wangrua
153	Sitil Khongtiang <sup>M</sup>	F	Pongtung	S. Khongtiang
154	Teimon Sentengpen	F	Wahldait	T. Sentengpen
155	Sulinda Nongru	F	Pongtung	S. Nongru
156	Medet Khonglam	F	Siatbakon	M. Khonglam
157	Biola Thabah	F	Siatbakon	B. Thabah
158	Komila Thabah	F	Siatbakon	K. Thabah
159	Sylialymkhongstid	F	Mawshur	S. Stid
160	Shmir Khongtiang	F	Pongtung	S. Khongtiang
161	Riar Mawiong	F	Siatbakon	R. Mawiong
162	Helina Thabah	F	Siatbakon	H. Thabah
163	Ana Mukhei	F	Mawiong	A. Mukhei
164	Talin Pobehe	F	Mawiong	T. Pobehe
165	E dau Mauer	F	Sohlong	E Mauer
166	Ellie mukhei	F	Mawiong	E. mukhei
167	Katewell Khongmantel	F	Mawiong	K. Mantel
168	Sit Shymbor Khonglah	F	Mawiong	S. K
169	Ritgen Mannar	F	Sohlong	R. Mannar
170	Syden Thabah	F	Siatbakon	S. Thabah
171	Jensing Khonglah	M	Mawiong	Jen

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Sl. no	Name	Gender	Village	Signature
172	Paila Susong	F	Mawtiang	Paila
173	Roket Mukhin	M	Pomshutia	Roket
174	Laitphan Dkhar	M	Wahkdait	
175	M. Mukhin	M	Mawtiang	M. Mukhin
176	PhloRa Khonglam	F	Pomshutia	PhloRa
177	Edwina Tyngsong	F	"	
178	Sylvestre Khongul	M	Pomshutia	Syl
179	Denig Kityngkal	M	"	Denig
180	Agastin Khongul	M	"	A Khongul
181	Mala Khongul	F	Mawshun.	MA LA



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Sl. no	Name	Gender	Village	Signature
182	Seminal Sokhillel	F	Nongshlyngan	S. Sokhillel
183	Rosmit Sumar	F	Sohlof	R. Sumar
184	Spekin Thabal	M	Pongtung	S. Thabal
185	Beronika Lyngshiang	F	Pongtung	B. Lyngshiang
186	Beautiful Khongtiang	F	Pongtung	B. Khongtiang
187	ARTI Masvellow Suting	F	Pomshutia	Suting

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