

2019



Social Impact Assessment Report on the Proposed Land Acquisition at Sonapani Mini-Hydel Project, East Khasi Hills District



सत्यमेव जयते

Meghalaya Institute of Governance

C/o Meghalaya State Housing Cooperative Society Ltd. Campus,
Shillong- 793003, Meghalaya

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 Sonapani Mini Hydel project, East Khasi Hills District, Meghalaya vide Notification No. RDA.74/2017/30 dated 1st February 2019. 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 Lumkshaid and Bishop Falls, Mawprem, Shillong.

Maps and project details for conduction of the assessment were provided by the Office of the Deputy Commissioner, East Khasi Hills District. The outcome of the Public Hearing on Social Impact Assessment and Social Impact Management Plan relates to the finalization of this report.

Director,
Meghalaya Institute of Governance
Shillong.

Publication year: December, 2019



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Abbreviations

AEE	-	Assistant Executive Engineer
CSR	-	Corporate Social Responsibility
FGD	-	Focus Group Discussion
HH	-	Household
KII	-	Key Informant Interview
MeECL	-	Meghalaya Energy Corporation Limited
MIG	-	Meghalaya Institute of Governance
MUDA	-	Meghalaya Urban Development Authority
NTFP	-	Non Timber Forest Product
PAF	-	Project Affected Families
PAP	-	Project Affected Persons
PRA	-	Participatory Rural Appraisal
SIA	-	Social Impact Assessment
SIAU	-	Social Impact Assessment Unit
SIMP	-	Social Impact Management Plan
SMB	-	Shillong Municipal Board

Executive Summary

The Meghalaya Institute of Governance was assigned the task of conducting a Social Impact Assessment study on the proposed land acquisition at the Sonapani Mini Hydel Project, East Khasi Hills District, Meghalaya. The area to be acquired measures about 4.71 acres (approx.) belonging to three landowners and for one portion of the land the landowner is unknown. The objective of this study is to identify the likely impacts which may be incurred from the proposed project.

The objective of this land acquisition is to permanently acquire land for the Sonapani Mini Hydel Project. The land was erstwhile leased to the Shillong Hydro-Electric Ltd¹ on 16th June, 1922. The project became operational in 1925 and is the oldest Hydel project in North East India. The MeSEB had stopped generating electricity from the power house in 1985. It was revitalised in 2001 and finally re-commissioned in 2011. It can generate up to 1500 KW of electricity.

The SIA Unit of Meghalaya Institute of Governance as part of the field survey had conducted site visits to the area proposed to be acquired, along with the stake holder's consultation with the village Dorbar of Lumkshaid and Mawprem, all the private land owners and the AEE(C) at the Sonapani Mini Hydel Project. The land being already a part of the Sonapani Mini Hydel Project has on it assets which belong to the MeSEB including the office buildings, the power channels, footpath, fore bay, de-silting chamber and the power house. There will be no households displaced because of this project. During the interactions, a common concern of the Dorbar Shnong and the land owners is the loss of access to the land after the Sonapani Mini Hydel Project and also to the walking paths in the project site which provide recreation to the community members. There was also concern from the stakeholders on the drains present in private properties next to the Sonapani site which dump waste into the power channels of the project. The land owners receive no income from this leased land. There is an aspiration to create the site into a heritage one, due to its status as the first Hydel Project. The landowner and along with the Headmen are of the opinion that this would increase tourist footfall in the area and increase employment. There is no objection to the acquisition of this land. However, concerns arising to the access to other land and permission for a right of way to the land owners' other lands are primary and need to be settled as the Sonapani site is the only way for them to access their other lands.

A Public Hearing for this land acquisition was held on 21st November, 2019 at the Lumkshaid Dorbar Hall, East Khasi Hills District. The hearing was chaired by Shri ABS Swer, Director, Meghalaya Institute of Governance. Members of the community, landowners and officials from the Sonapani Mini Hydel Project along with the officials from the Office of the Deputy Commissioner (Revenue Branch) East Khasi Hills District were present in the hearing. The Public Hearing concluded with no objections to the land acquisition with certain caveats.

¹ Now known as the Meghalaya State Electricity Board

The SIMP associated with this project includes the payment for the land to the land owner under Schedule 1 of the Act. There should be provisions or measures to protect the surrounding areas from landslides. The cooperation of the Dorbar Shnong, youth groups, MeECL authorities and other bodies are required to educate, prevent and reduce waste dumping into the power channels or the larger streams found besides the site. The footpaths in the area should be accessible and the public must use them responsibly. The high tension wires and rusted electricity poles must be removed.

On the individual owner's part, it is recommended that all efforts be made to change the name of (L) Mohan Massar, land owner in official documents to Smt. M. Kharkrang, his great granddaughter and legal heir to avoid any confusion. Also, for an agreement to be put in place so as to allow Smt. N. Sawian right to access her land on the lower slopes.

The findings from the Field Survey and the Public Hearing held show that there will be negligible negative impacts from the project. From the SIAU's findings there are no objections to the proposed land acquisition.

Chapter 1: Detailed Project Description

Background

The Sonapani Mini Hydel Project was set up in 1925, abandoned in 1982, reconstructed in 2001 and finally re-commissioned in 2011. The project is called a ‘heritage project’, and has the distinction of being the first hydro project in the north-eastern part of India. The project can generate 1500 KW of electricity.

Figure 1 Public Washing Area at the Sonapani Mini Hydel Project Site



As mentioned in documents received from the Revenue Branch, Office of the Deputy Commissioner, East Khasi Hills District the land belongs to three land owners:

Table 1 Detail of Areas for Acquisition of Land for the Sonapani Mini Hydel Project

Plot No. 1	Unknown	264.89 sq. m.
Plot No. 1A	Smti. Mishila Thabah, Smti. Metina Thabah and (L) Tirot Sing Thabah	549.47 sq. m.
Plot No. 1B and Plot No. 2	Mrs Nayantara Sawian	1922.15 sq. m.
Plot No. 3, 3A, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20	(L) Mohan Massar	15116.43 sq. m.

The total area to be acquired is 19085.23 sq. metres or 4.71 acres approximately. It was brought to this Office’s attention by (L) Mohan Massar’s descendants that as Mohan Massar has passed, the official notifications of the land acquisition should show his great grand daughter’s name, that is, Smti. M. Kharkrang.

Public Purpose of the Project

The public purpose of the project is to ensure permanent acquisition of the land, which is presently on lease to MeECL. The permanent acquisition, would give the MeECL full ownership over the land. Such an acquisition would enable further improvements to the project, and maintenance of this heritage project.

Figure 2 Showing Overhead Drain from Houses in Mawprem and Power Channels of the Sonapani Mini Hydel Project



Project Details

Size and type of land to be acquired

The total area proposed to be acquired is 4.71 acres. Some part of is “*motorable land*” measuring 5897.66 sq. m. The assets on this land includes the:

- i. Main entrance with security kiosk from Lumkshaid towards the project area
- ii. Mawprem Sub-station
- iii. Security barrack
- iv. Office of the Executive Engineer & AE SHSD No-1

The majority of the land to be acquired is “*non-motorable land*”, i.e. 11.232.40 sq. m. This land has the following assets:

- i. Umshyrpi weir security
- ii. Security kiosk
- iii. Shelter shed for casual workers

- iv. Umshyrpi power channel
- v. De-silting chamber
- vi. Footpath from Bishop Area towards the project area.
- vii. Forebay
- viii. Wahumkhrah power channel
- ix. De-silting chamber
- x. Penstock pipe
- xi. Power house with security kiosk and barrack

The last category of land to be acquired is categorised as “*highway*” which is 1955.17 sq. m in total. The assets on this land include the:

- i. Wahumkhrah weir including security kiosk
- ii. Wahumkhrah power channel

Figure 3 Project Site from Wahumkhrah Stream



Location of the project

The project is located at Lower Mawprem, Shillong. It is within the Shillong city municipal area.

Land Owners

- 1. Smt. M. Kharkrang
- 2. Smt. Nayantara Sawian
- 3. Smt. Mishila and Metina Thabah

Objective of the project

The purpose for the land acquisition is to permanently acquire land in the Sonapani Mini-Hydel Project in Mawprem. The land identified is already a part of the Sonapani Mini-Hydel project that is already in operation and the objective of this project is to permanently acquire the land which was only on lease.

Figure 4 In-take Gate of Sonapani Mini Hydel Project at Umshyrpi Stream



Alternative land

As this is an already existing project, there is no alternative land which can be acquired elsewhere.

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 2 Applicable Acts/Rule/Policies

No.	Acts/Rules/Policies	Relevance to the project.
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.	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.
3.	The United Khasi-Jaintia Hills Autonomous District Council (Management and Control of Forests) Act 1958	The Act describes the management and control of forests.
4.	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.
5.	Meghalaya Transfer of Land (Regulation) Act, 1971	Regulates the transfer of land in Meghalaya for the protection of the Scheduled Tribes therein.
6.	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.
7.	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.
8.	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.

9.	The KHADC (Protection and Promotion of Khasi Traditional Medicine) Act, 2011	Codifies and makes provisions for the protection and promotion of Khasi traditional medicine.
10.	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.
11.	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

Chapter 2: Research Methodology

The research methodology used is a descriptive one. This method describes the specific behaviour, facts concerning the nature of the problem. It involves gathering data that describes the events, followed by the organisation, tabulation, depiction, and description of the data collection.

The SIAU is comprised of the following members

- | | | |
|----------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| 1. Shri. Aiban Swer | - | Team Leader |
| 2. Kr. Beautiqueen Shylla | - | Programme Associate (Research) |
| 3. Smt. Biloris Malngiang | - | Programme Associate |
| 4. Kr. Naphisha Kharkongor | - | Programme Associate (Research) |
| 5. Shri. Spainlang Lyngdoh | - | Programme Associate |

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 purpose 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 Assessment² 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 ongoing project. 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 SIAU 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 SIAU spoke to Village Headmen and their counterparts and landowners. A total of 17 individuals were consulted.

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 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

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.

Reconnaissance Survey

The Reconnaissance field survey was carried out to understand the scope of the project. It involved a site visit, and initial consultations with stakeholders and with the requiring department.

Primary Data

Primary data was collected through close ended and open ended questionnaires and through Focus Group Discussions.

Key Informant Interviews

Key Informant Interviews (KII) was conducted with the land owners.

Secondary Data

The research team first reviewed and researched related literature to understand the requirements and needs of the project area. Based on this literature review, the team was able to get an insight on the background of the project and this allowed for group identification and formulation of questionnaires. The secondary data of relevant documents such as project description, maps, details of land owners, etc. was obtained from the office of the District Commissioner (Revenue Branch), East Khasi Hills District.

Schedule of Consultations

Table 3 Date of Field Visits

Name of Villages	Field Visit Type	Date of Visit
All villages	Reconnaissance	31.05.2019
Lumkshaid	KII with TI	11.06.2019
Bishop	KII with TI	11.06.2019
Bishop	KII with LO	26.07.2019
Mawkhar	KII with LO	20.07.2019

Public Hearing

Section 5 of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 requires that after the submission of a draft report to governing bodies including the village authority, a Public Hearing should be held at the affected place.

Data Analysis

The data collected has been systematically arranged, organised and tabulated by the Social Impact Assessment Team.

Chapter 3: Assessment of Land

Type of Land to be acquired

The land to be acquired may be characterised as open area. On the right side is a steep slope leading to the Umshyrpi stream. Towards the north-western part of this land, i.e. the extension towards the confluence of the Umshyrpi and the Wahumkhrah streams, the land may also be classified as open area. The areas are highly polluted as most of the waste of Shillong urban and rural areas are let off into these streams. Wahumkhrah especially is extremely polluted, and this stream has become a drain.

Use of the land and assets on the land

The land is used by the MeECL to run/place the water canals from the Umshyrpi and Wahumkhrah rivers to the main power house on the lower slopes. The power house, fore bay, and other structures are also situated on the land to be acquired. These are the following assets (structures) which belong to the MeECL on the land to be permanently acquired:

1. Power channel from Umshyrpi	-	length of the area to be acquired
2. Power channel from Wahumkhrah	-	length of the area to be acquired
3. Weir Gates	-	1 No.
4. Security barracks	-	1 No.
5. Security kiosks	-	4 Nos.
6. Sub-station	-	1 No.
7. Footpath	-	On Bishop falls side
8. Power house	-	1 No.
9. Office of EESHD & AESHD	-	1 No.
10. Main gate	-	1 No.
11. Shelter shed	-	1 No.
12. De-silting chamber	-	2 No.
13. Fore bay	-	2 No.
14. Penstock pipe	-	1 No.

Users of the land

There are no persons who use the land for income generation or food security. There are some who use it as a thoroughfare, to collect NTFPs and for recreational purposes.

Water Sources on Land

There are two streams that flow next to the land to be acquired these are the Umshyrpi River and the Wahumkhrah River. Both these streams are extremely polluted streams and have turned into the main drainage systems of the Shillong urban area.

Infrastructures to be affected

There is one intake gate situated at the start of the land to be acquired. The power channels flow along the entire length of the land to be acquired. These canals feed the generator of the hydro project.

Public Amenities/Social Institutions

There are a number of footpaths which run along the length of this land to be acquired. There are also a number of private drains which open into the canals of the Sonapani project and pollute it. The dumping of garbage into these canals causes the MeECL inconvenience as there is more maintenance of the Sonapani project to clean canals.

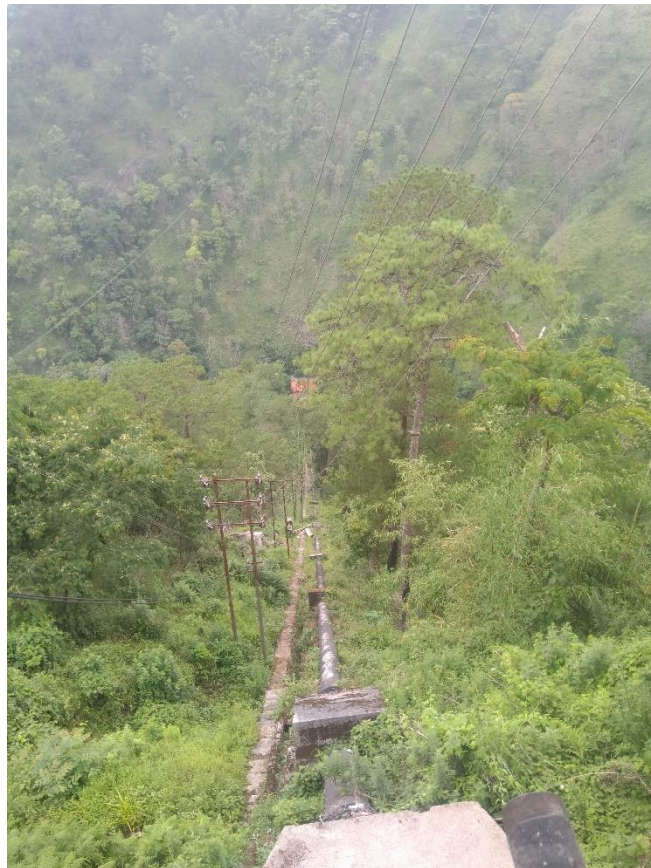
Income from the land to be acquired

There is no income generated from this land.

Recreational Activities

Residents of the surrounding neighbourhoods go for their morning or afternoon walks on this stretch of land. However, there are some unwanted elements too who use the location for nefarious activities.

Figure 5 Showing Water Conduit Leading to Power House at Sonapani Mini Hydel Project



Profile of Affected Localities

Lumkshaid

Profile of Lumkshaid

Lumkshaid is an urban locality within the Shillong city limits. It has four blocks, Block I, II, III and IV. The literacy rate of Lumkshaid is around 80%. As per information gathered from the consultation with the Dorbar Shnong, most of the residents are engaged as daily wage labourers, or are self-employed.

Table 4 Lumkshaid - Infrastructures present

Sl.no	Infrastructure/ public service	Availability Y/N	Impact
1.	Primary School	N	
2.	Secondary School	N	
3.	Higher Education	N	
4.	Anganwadi centre	Y	
5.	Self-help groups	N	
6.	Public Distribution Centre	Y	
7.	Hospital	N	
8.	Public Health Centre	N	
9.	Community Hall	Y	
10.	Library	N	
11.	Youth clubs	N	
12.	Traditional healers	N	
13.	Religious institution	Y	
14.	Accessibility to PHE water	Y	All HHs
15.	Accessibility to community well	Y	Umpdang water
16.	Road (Black top and Kutcha)	Y	
17.	Transportation	Y	Private
18.	Community Forests	N	
19.	Cremation/burial ground	N	
20.	Playgrounds	N	
21.	Market	N	
22.	NGOs	N	
23.	Bank	N	
24.	Others	N	

Mawprem

Profile of Mawprem

Mawprem has five localities, Bishop Falls, Lumsophoh, Pdengshnong, Sngithiang and Lumlyer. The Sonapani Mini-Hydel Project is located within the Bishop Falls locality, however most of the residents of Mawprem utilise the pathways in the Sonapani campus.

Table 5 Bishop Falls - Infrastructure Present

Sl.no	Infrastructure/ public service	Availability Y/N	Impact
1.	Primary School	Y	No Impact
2.	Secondary School		
3.	Higher Education	N	
4.	Anganwadi centre	Y	

5.	Self-help groups	Y	
6.	Public Distribution Centre	Y	
7.	Hospital (Urban Health Centre)	Y	
8.	Public Health Centre	N	
9.	Community Hall	Y	
10.	Library	N	
11.	Youth clubs	N	
12.	Traditional healers	Y	
13.	Religious institution	Y	
14.	Accessibility to PHE water	Y	
15.	Accessibility to community well	N	
16.	Road (Black top and Kutcha)	Y	
17.	Transportation	Y	
18.	Community Forests	N	
19.	Cremation/burial ground	N	
20.	Playgrounds	Y	
21.	Market	N	
22.	NGOs	Y	
23.	Bank	Y	
24.	Others	N	

Chapter 4: Stakeholder Consultations

Consultation with Asst. Executive Engineer (C), MeECL, Sonapani Mini-Hydel Project

During the Reconnaissance Survey which was held on 31st May, 2019 the SIAU met with the Asst. Executive Engineer (C) Shri. R. S. Pakyntein and the J.E. (C) Shri Shemphang Lyngdoh who are posted at the Sonapani Mini-Hydel project. According to the AEE (C), it is necessary to acquire the land so as to be able to further develop the area.

The proximity of residential houses to the Sonapani Project causes several inconveniences to the MeECL. Such as, the dumping of garbage into the power channels by the neighbouring households, the waste produced here causes a lot the power channels to clog up and requires more maintenance. When asked if this problem could be avoided by simply covering the power channels with concrete slabs, the AEE explained that the power channels needed to be constantly monitored for cracks for blockages hence the presence of cement slabs over the power channels would actually cause more problems, than solve it. Also, the MeECL had to deal with the problem of landslides. The proximity of these structures to the power channels may cause further soil erosion and poses a threat to the power channels. The area, he said attracts many anti-social elements, and it is difficult to monitor the area.

Focus Group Discussion with Village Authority in Lumkshaid

A consultation was held with the Dorbar Shnong of Lumkshaid, Shillong on 11th June, 2019 at the Lumkshaid Dorbar Hall. During the consultation with the SIAU the Dorbar Shnong said that they were aware of the proposed land acquisition.

1. Mr E. Pathaw (Rangbah Shnong),
2. Mr D. S. Marbaniang (Asst. Rangbah Shnong) and
3. Mr M. Kharkrang (Secretary)

The Dorbar Shnong said that in the recent past there have been many residential buildings that have come up. There is a constant fear of electrocution due to the locality's proximity to the Sonapani Mini-Hydel Project. There are many high tension wires that hang overhead people's houses. Though, the Dorbar Shnong has requested the MeECL to remove these wires, the MeECL have not complied with this request as yet. There are some instances of electric current leaking due to the improper maintenance of the electric poles. There is some concern due to the presence of a transformer near people's houses.

There is a fear that the strong water current in the power channels and in the stream besides it will carry children downstream and result in fatality. They stated that the absence of a protection wall and railings near the weir gate is dangerous as they had cited that in the previous year, i.e. 2018 a woman fell into the water and passed away. The Dorbar Shnong also stated that there have been instances of forest fires which are started by miscreants in the bottom slopes of the hills. They said that such action has caused severe distress to the fauna there (monkeys, deer, etc.) which flee to human habitation areas. To add to this, the areas

near the power channels are isolated and many unwanted elements go there to create mischief.

The Dorbar Shnong said that some stretches close to the power channels have frequent landslides but MeECL had said that the maintenance of the boundary is not its responsibility. The Dorbar Shnong sees the acquisition to be helpful in demarcating the boundaries for not just MeECL but for the Shnong itself. It has requested for a copy of the map of the Sonapani Mini Hydel Project area after.

The Sonapani Mini-Hydel Project is under its jurisdiction, it says, however the locality has not gotten any benefits from this project. There are no proper street lights in the locality. The electric post have rusted and even after repeated request for replacement there has been no action taken.

When asked about the incidents of waste dumping in the water channel, the Dorbar Shnong said they were aware of it but find it difficult to monitor all incidents. If required the locality is quick to take up awareness programs and cleaning of the area to maintain its cleanliness.

The Dorbar Shnong requests that the water channels be covered with waste traps situated at certain gaps to ensure safety and cleanliness to the area. They also want the MeECL and the State Tourism Department to work together to make the Sonapani project a heritage tourist spot. The creation of this area in to a tourist spot will generate employment for the youth.

Focus Group Discussion with Village Authority in Bishop Falls

Consultation with the Headman of Mawprem dated on 11th June, 2019 at Mawprem Community Hall. The consultation was attended by the executive members of the dorbar Shnong. Although they said that they were aware about the Sonapani project, they were not aware of the land acquisition proposal.

Figure 6 Consultation with Dorbar Shnong Mawprem



During the consultation with the Dorbar it was seen that they had some concerns that the permanent acquisition would increase the number of high tension wires across residential houses in the locality which would affect the health and safety of the locality. There is apprehension that once the land is acquired, the public's access to the land, such as using the pathways would be restricted. They say that the land, which is also used as a thoroughfare for students who travel from Lummawbah and Nongkseh Rim localities, will no longer be accessible to them.

A positive aspect of the permanent acquisition of the land is the prevention of illegal activities in the area, as there would be a stricter patrolling of the area by the MeECL. However, there should be an agreement and collaboration with the Bishop Falls locality to ensure cooperation for the safety and security of the area while also allowing public access to the pathways. It was also suggested that the Sonapani Mini Hydel Project be converted into a tourist spot, and the MeECL, the Tourism Department and the Bishop Falls Dorbar Shnong can collaborate together to preserve the heritage of the area. The Dorbar Shnong, said that they were willing to provide support such as arranging community cleaning drives, creating awareness and providing man power as needed. They see this as an opportunity for increasing employment opportunities for the local youth as a way to clean/conserves and protect the river which is already highly polluted.

They requested that after the land has been acquired, the flow of Household waste or grey water should not be stopped. Requests have been made that any developmental plan of MeECL within the vicinity of the residential area should not affect the safety and security of the area. As to the use and public access to the pathways in the land identified to be acquired, the Dorbar Shnong requests that it be open for public use. It was observed by the SIAU, that there were several residential structures along the Bishop Falls area, and it seems that these land owners' were either omitted or their land not included in the proposed land acquisition. When clarity was sought on this, the Bishop Falls locality said they would inform the SIAU whether there were any missing names. The SIAU is yet to hear from them.

Consultation with land owners

Consultations were held with the three land owners as mentioned in land owners' schedule as received from the Revenue Branch of the Office of the Deputy Commissioner, East Khasi Hills Shillong. The consultations included questions relating to history of land ownership, assets on the land, use of the land and the income from the land. The responses received from the land owners are summarised below.

Consultation with Shri. S. Kharkrang, Mawkhar

Shri. Sharai Kharkrang is the eldest son of (L) Smt. Cocolin Kharkrang, and younger brother of Smt. Mattibabha Kharkrang, also holds the power of attorney for Smt. M. Kharkrang. According to him, Smt. M. Kharkrang who is the daughter of (L) Cocolin Kharkrang is the sole end rightful owner of the landed property at Lumkshaid and Lumlyer at Mawprem, Shillong. After the death of Smt. Cocolin Kharkrang and the land in question was registered with the office of the Sub-Registrar, Deputy Commissioner Office, Shillong.

According to him the land which was supposed to be acquired by the MeECL originally belonged to (L) Shri. Mohon Massar, the great grandfather of Smt. Mattibabha Kharkrang and subsequently the same was leased out to the Syiem of Hima Myllem with the power to sub-lease the same to the Hydro Company for the purpose of generating Electricity for lightning the Shillong town way back in the early 1920's.

On behalf of Mattibabha Kharkrang, Shri Sharai Kharkrang, the son of (L) Cocolin Kharkrang and brother of Smt. M. Kharkrang spoke to the SIAU. The land to be acquired belongs to his sister, he pointed out, but official documents with the MeSEB and the Revenue Branch, Office of the Deputy Commissioner East Khasi Hills District, Shillong still show his great-grandfather's name, i.e. (L) Mohan Massar. At the offset he wishes this to be changed to reflect his sisters' name.

The family owns the majority of the land to be acquired at this phase. This land was given on lease to the Syiem of Myllem, who had in turn sub-leased the same to the MeSEB. The history of the title suit is mentioned below.

Litigations on the Land

The majority of the land to be acquired belongs to (L) Mohan Massar and therefore his descendants, who was his grand-daughter (L) Cocolin Kharkrang. After her passing, her daughter Smt. M. Kharkrang became the legitimate owner of the land. The land mentioned so mentioned was under litigation.

In 2004, a title suit³ was filed by Smt. Cocolin Kharkrang versus the Syiem of Myllem, the Meghalaya State Electricity Board and the Chairman of the Meghalaya State Electricity Board for declaration, eviction, and recovery of possession and for permanent injunction. The case stated that Smt. Cocolin Kharkrang is the owner of land measuring about twenty acres in Lower Mawprem. The land originally belonged to (L) Mohan Massar, the grandfather of Smt. Cocolin Kharkrang. (L) Mohan Massar leased out the above land to the Syiem of Myllem with the power to sub-lease the same to the Hydro-Electricity Company for the purpose lighting the town of Shillong. This land was thus leased on the 21.08.1920 at an annual rent of one hundred rupees.

The Syiem of Myllem then leased the land to the Shillong Hydro-Electric Ltd. on 16.6.1922. Subsequently, the project was taken up by the Assam Electricity Board and thereafter the creation of Meghalaya, the project was taken over by the Meghalaya State Electricity Board.

The Syiem of Myllem paid the annual lease rent (Rs. 100) up to the year 2000 and since then the descendants of (L) Mohan Massar have not received any rent. As such the Syiem was in violation of the lease deed.

³ Smti Cocolin Kharkrang v. The Syiem of Myllem and Durbar, The Meghalaya State Electricity Board, The Chairman Meghalaya State Electricity Board, Title Suit No. 5(T), 2005, ADC Court, Shillong.

The Meghalaya State Electricity Board had also stopped generating electricity from the power house and has abandoned the same. This too is in violation of the Lease Deed which makes the land liable to be reverted back to the descendants of (L) Mohan Massar. It was also learnt that the Meghalaya State Electricity Board intends to convert the land into a heritage site without their consent.

As such, due to the actions of the Syiem of Myllem and the Meghalaya State Electricity Board, the Lease Deed is liable to be cancelled and the suit land reverted back to the descendants of (L) Mohan Massar.

This case was settled and the land was declared the rightful property of the Smt. Cocolin Kharkrang and the land has reverted back to them and they are entitled to recover the possession of the land. The Syiem of Myllem and the Meghalaya State Electricity Board ceases to have any right to occupy or utilize this land. The Lease Deed was therefore cancelled through this ruling.

The land to be acquired is a fallow land and there is one washing platform and water sources near the land to be acquired. Shri. S Kharkrang stated that as this land is fallow land there are no agriculturalists dependent on it.

He said that this land acquisition will be immense help to the power starved like ours and will bring a positive effect on the locality as a whole since it will clean all the waste which collects in the bay. It will also protect from the smell which comes out from the bay. He said that the monetary compensation from this land acquisition will greatly benefit his family. Further part of the land was also given away to the Lumkshaid locality by MeSEB for building of a Community Hall without the knowledge of the land owner, which he says is illegal and outside the purview of the lease agreement. The family still has land elsewhere and the acquisition at this phase is only a portion of the land the family owns. This land acquisition will not cause adverse effects to the family.

Consultation with Smt. Metina. Thabah and Smt. Mishila Thabah, Bishop Falls

The SIAU had a consultation with Smt. Mishila Thabah and her sister Smt. Metina Thabah co-owners of the land measuring about 500 sq. mts in Sonapani Mini-Hydel Project. Their brother (L) T.S. Thabah mentioned in the land owners' schedule has passed away. The sisters belong to the ST (Khasi community), Smt. Mishila Thabah is a government servant with an annual income of more than 10, 00,000/-. There are a total of 6 members in her family. Both the sisters were aware of the proposed land acquisition and mentioned that previous consultations were held on this proposed land acquisition.

Smt. Mishila Thabah said that the land to be acquired is a fallow land and her family are not dependent on the land to be acquired. She also said that this land acquisition will have a positive effect on the environment and life surrounding in the area and it will also improve the life and wellbeing in the area as a whole. Smt. Thabah stated that this land acquisition will bring benefit to her family as she will get monetary compensation for the loss of land. At the same time the loss of this asset will have a negative impact on her family.

She also said that this project will benefit the city as a whole and will prevent anti-social activities in the area. To add to this, the presence of forest cover, helps maintain the environment of the area. She is wary that the loss of trees during land acquisition, will negatively affect the area as a whole.

Smt. Thabah also said that she wants fair compensation from the government. She sees it as a way for the MeSEB to undertake some CSR activities and also provide recreational outlet to the residents. They are willing to give their land but hope for right-of-way to the place.

Consultation with Smt. Nayantra. Sawian

The MIG-SIAU had a telephonic consultation with the land owner, Smt. Nayantra Sawian. The land proposed to be acquired belonging to Smt. N. Sawian is an extension of her property in Bishop Falls, Mawprem and extends beyond this proposed acquisition to the lower slopes leading right up to the Umshyrpi Stream. Smt. N. Sawian is wary of handing over the land as this would cut off her access to her property beyond the power channels and the MeECL footpath. Every year, the land owner cleans the undergrowth which appears on her land on the lower slopes. She is apprehensive that the acquisition would block her access to this land. There is some concern too with regards to the security in the surrounding areas.

Smt. N. Sawian says that an acquisition of her land should first lay down clearly that access to her land on the lower slopes is not restricted.

Concerns and Aspirations Arising from the Land Acquisition and Perceived Social Impacts

Table 6 Summary of Findings

Variable	Impact	Concern	Aspiration
Resettlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are no families that will be displaced or which will have to be resettled from this land acquisition. 		
Households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The households who use the area as a thoroughfare, to use the streams/spring as a place to wash clothes will be impacted by the land acquisition. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Both Dorbar Shnongs are concerned that with the acquisition of the land, there will be more expansion of the Sonapani Mini-Hydel project and thus there may be more high tension wires hanging overhead residential areas. 	
Income			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There will be monetary compensation for the land owners. It is also proposed that the status of the Sonapani Mini-Hydel project into a heritage site will draw tourists to it and therefore generate income for local youth and enable small businesses to be set up.

Loss of Use and Access to Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The loss of access to land by residents of both localities would mean the loss of a recreational space and of the common water sources. • The loss of access to the land on the lower slopes for the land owners would impact their ability to use this land and its maintenance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Dorbar Shnongs which were consulted were suspicious of their loss of access to this area, which is a recreational area. • The loss of the public path which connects areas in Upper Shillong Area with Mawprem. 	
Structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There will be no impact on private or public structures present. 		
Localities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restricts their access to the area 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The proper demarcation of the boundary of the Sonapani Mini-Hydel project and the Lumkshaid locality will help the Lumkshaid Dorbar to determine its jurisdiction better. • The Lumkshaid Dorbar proposed that the MeECL and the localities could work together for cleaning programs of the Sonapani area. • The holding of awareness programs to prevent dumping of garbage into the power channels.

Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There have been incidents of miscreants frequenting the Sonapani project area and causing trouble there. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There may be lesser monitoring of the area if the Dorbar Shnong's are not involved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Better security in the area when all parties work together, to monitor the area while at the same time allowing residents to use the area for their daily morning or evening walks. Installation of more streetlights in the area.
Water Sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There will be some impact if the spring, i.e. Umpdang is acquired. This water source is on Smt. M. Kharkrang's land and is used by many community members to wash clothes and to collect water from. 		
Electricity Supply		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is some concern that there will be an increase in the generation and distribution of electricity from Sonapani which would increase the number of high tension wires in the area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There may be an overall increase in the electricity generated from the Sonapani Mini-Hydel project if the MeSEB further develops the project.
Employment			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Should the area be turned into a "heritage site" as proposed, then there could be a spurt of tourism related employment opportunities in the area.

Chapter 5: Public Hearing

The Public Hearing on the proposed Land Acquisition for Sonapani Mini Hydel Project was held on the 21st of November 2019 at the Lumkshaid Community Hall. In attendance were the members from the Dorbar Shnong Mawprem village and the members from the Dorbar Shnong Lumkshaid village, Shri. S. Pale, official from the Deputy Commissioner, Revenue Department, East Khasi Hills District, Shri. R.S. Pakyntein, AEE and Shri. Shemphang Lyngdoh, Junior Engineer, Sonapani Mini Hydel project, the land owners and the residence who are also from the Youth Club of Lumkshaid village. The Public Hearing was chaired by Shri. Aiban Swer, Director, Meghalaya Institute of Governance. In total there were about 27 persons in attendance. The Summary of the proceedings of the Public Hearing are as follows:

Shri. ABS Swer, Director, MIG gave an introduction of the project and the process of conducting a Social Impact Assessment Study and a brief about the RFCTLARR Act 2013.

SIAU presented the draft Social Impact Assessment Report along with the finding and the SIMP. After which the floor was open to those present.

Nayantara Sawian, land owner expressed her concern regarding loss of access to her land which is located on the lower slope of the land to be acquired. She also spoke of the safety and security concerns for her family and the generations to follow.

Shri. Pyrtuh, Headman of Mawprem locality said that he has no objections to the land acquisition. On his part he offered his concerns regarding land belonging to residents of the locality who still had land on the lower slopes, which will not be acquired by the MeECL but which should be accessible to the landowners even after the land acquisition. Further, he spoke of the walking paths in the site which should remain accessible to residents going on morning walks. He also said that there should be no disturbances to the drains already present near the site so as to cause inconvenience to the residents.

Shri Pakyntein the AEESH D said that after hearing the report, he would like to state that his division looks after the Civil Engineering side of the project and as such would not be able to comment on the low hanging high tension wires nor on the rusted electricity poles. He also added that the Sonapani Mini Hydel Project wishes to work with the residential community and that they had no objections on the entry of people who wished to use the area for morning walks and the such, however, there are some unwanted elements that cause problems to the authorities at the Sonapani Mini Hydel Project. He suggested that the locality's Dorbar look into the idea of constructing one main drain wherein smaller household drains would open out into. This would prevent the common landslides in the area.

Shri Pyrtuh, Headman of Mawprem agreed to this suggestion and accepted that there was no proper drain. He further said that new constructions in the locality must comply with

building regulations of the Meghalaya Urban Development Authority (MUDA) and the locality will monitor the adherence to these regulations.

Shri Pathaw, Headman of Lumkshaid said that the Shillong Municipal Board (SMB) and the MUDA must together look to the construction of proper drains in the area. He said that, at times, the waste traps present at intervals of the power channels stink when they aren't cleaned quickly. He also said that the locality is willing to work with MeECL. He pointed out that the old bridge connecting the area with the Upper Shillong area via Lumkseh had collapsed. This bridge used to cut travel time of people walking from Upper Shillong area to Iewduh.

Shri. S. Pale, Office of the Deputy Commissioner (Revenue Branch), East Khasi Hills District, Shillong said that after the submission of the report by the MIG, the land acquisition will proceed further under other sections of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 and that the Office of the Deputy Commissioner is willing to work with all parties.

Shri. Banshailang Surong, a member of the Seng Samla of Lumkshaid wanted to know if some job reservations have been kept for youth from the locality.

Shri. A.B.S Swer, responded that as this was an already existing project any arrangements of that sort had already been arrived at. He also said that there should be a collaboration between the Seng Samla and all stakeholders to monitor the area.

Shri. Damanlang Warjri the President of the Seng Samla of Lumkshaid pointed out the hazards in the locality present due to the negligence of the MeECL such as high tension wires hanging over residential buildings and the absence of streetlights or as the case may be, the presence of rusted electricity poles.

*Shri. Pakyntein AEESH*D, said that these complaints must be presented to the Electrical Division of the MeECL.

After this, the Public Hearing was ended with the consent of all those present.

Chapter 6: Social Impact Management Plan

The following are the measures to reduce and alleviate any negative impacts that may arise from the land acquisition at Mawprem for the Sonapani Mini-Hydel Project.

Resettlement Measures

- i. 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.
- ii. There are no families that shall need to be resettled from this project.

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.
- ii. The land owners of the land may be compensated as per the First Schedule of the RFCTLARR Act 2013.

Miscellaneous

- i. Any disputes between the stakeholders regarding land ownership should be resolved first and made sure compensation is given to the legal owner.
- ii. **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 give responsibility to local grassroots bodies like *Dorbars* or *Seng Samla* organisations to hold awareness programme for the maintenance of the Sonapani Mini-Hydel project area, the prevention of haphazard waste dumping into the power channels or the larger streams. Monitoring the Sonapani area to prevent illegal activities there.
- iii. As there have been instances of landslides before, attempts should be made by all parties to prevent it. Private parties, should restrict themselves from building structures too close to the Sonapani project area. There is a need to monitor such activities.
- iv. The settlement of all issues with land owners before acquisition of the land:
 - a. Smt. Mattibabha Kharkrang's name to appear as land owner in lieu of (L) Mohan Massar
 - b. A full agreement with Smt. Nayantra Sawian with regards to allowing her access to her land on the lower slopes.
- v. Permission to residents of the area to use the footpaths for their morning or evening walks during agreeable timings.
- vi. The removal of high tension wires from residential areas where possible. The installation of guard rails near the weir gates to prevent people from falling into the Umshyrpi streams.

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 redress.

Annexure 1: Public Notice for Conducting Public Hearing

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Meghalaya Institute of Governance
c/o Meghalaya State Housing Cooperative Society Ltd. Campus
Shillong- 793003, Meghalaya

Phone No.: 0364-2505977
No: MIG 248/2018-19/1172

Email: migshillong@gmail.com
Dated: 14 November 2019

Public Notice

The Meghalaya Institute of Governance has been notified as the State Social Impact Assessment (SIA) Unit to conduct Social Impact Assessment Study for acquisition of land for the Sonapani Mini Hydel Project measuring an area of 19085.23 sq mt at Mawprem and Lumkshaid, Shillong.

In connection with this, a Public Hearing will be held at Lumkshaid Community Hall, Shillong, East Khasi Hills District on 21 November 2019 at 10:00 am.

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

Aibon Sanyal,
Director
Meghalaya Institute of Governance,
Shillong.

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.74/2017/30

Dated Shillong, the 1st February, 2019.

WHEREAS, acquisition of land measuring 4.71 Acres at Lower Mawprem in East Khasi Hills District, for the purpose for construction of Sunapani Mini Hydel Project (proposed project) to be constructed/developed by Government of Meghalaya is/are proposed.

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


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

WHEREAS, the concerned land owners as at Annexure-I the Headman of Lower Mawprem 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.

d/ei

Annexure 3: Consultation with the Dorbar Shnong of Mawprem

Consultation with Headmen
Land Acquisition for Sonapani Mini Hydro Project

Dated: 11.06.2019

Venue: Dorbar hall, Lunkshaid & (~~Shnong~~) Mawprem.

Sl. No.	Name	Village/Designation	Signature
1	Mr. E. Pathaw	Rangbah Shnong	[Signature]
2	Mr. D. S. Marbaniang	Asst. Rangbah Shnong	[Signature]
3	Mr. M. Kharkrang	Secretary	[Signature]
4	Mr. W. Pykbot	Rangbah Shnong	[Signature]
5	Mr. S. Nungdah	Secy, D.S. Mao	[Signature]
6	Mr. A. Marbaniang	Publicity Secy, DSM	[Signature]
7	Mr. S. P. Nongkhu	vice chairman	[Signature]
8	Mr. A. W. Mounseth	Treasurer	[Signature]
9	Mr. R. M. Lohyno	Executive Member	[Signature]
10	Mr. J. N. Shelke	Secy, Bishop Falls	[Signature]




Annexure 4: Consultation with the Officials of Sonapani Mini Hydel Project

Social Impact Assessment - Reconnaissance Survey

Project Name : Acquisition of Land For Sonapani Mini Hydel Project (1*1500 km)
 Village :
 Date : 31st May 2019

Block:

District: East Khasi Hills District

Sl. No.	Name	Designation	Contact No.	Signature/ Thumb Impression
1.	R. S. Pahyntein.	AEE(C)	9615736794.	
2.	Shri B. Pate	(S. & J) P.C. Office Shillong	8787302544	
3.	Shemphang Lyngdoh	J. E (C) SHSD-1	8014848915	

Meghalaya Institute of Governance

Annexure 5: Consultation with the Landowners

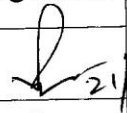


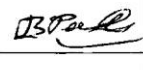
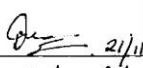
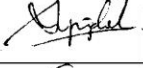

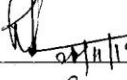
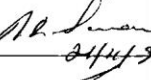
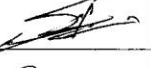
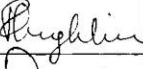
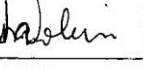
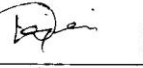
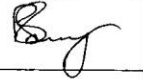
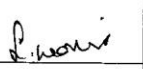
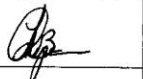
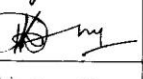
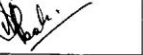
Consultation with the LAND OWNER
 Land Acquisition for SONAPANI MINI HYDEL PROJECT

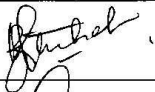

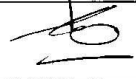




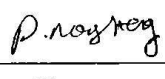
Date: 26.07.2019

Village: NAWPKEM

Sl.no	Name	Village/Designation	Signature
1.	Smt. Mishila Nabel	Nawpkem	[Signature]
2.	Smt. Melini Nabel	Nawpkem	[Signature]
3.	Smt. Shree Kharkekar	NAWPKEM.	[Signature]

Annexure 6: Attendance Sheet for the Public Hearing at Lumkshaid

Sl. No	Name	Designation/Locality	Signature
1.	Aiban Swar.	Director MLC	 21/11/19
2.	Everhin Pattaw	Rangbah Shmang	 21/11/19
3.	Wangjap Pyvhat	Rangbah Shmang Mawpre	 21/11/19
4.	Shri. B. Pale	Nodal officer (S-8) Revenue	 21/11/19
5.	D. S. Marbawing	A Rangbah Shmang	 21/11/19
6.	Shemphang Lyaphal	Junior Engineer (C) SHSD-I, MEGCL, Shmang	 21/11/19
7.	Shri. B. B. Lakong	Asst. Executive Engineer, SHSD-I, MEGCL Shmang	 21/11/19
8.	Shri. R. S. Palaytem.	Asst. EE (C), SHSD-I MEGCL, Shmang	 21/11/19
9.	Kong N. Sawran	Lomsokphok Lower Mawpre	 21/11/19
10.	Shri. S. Kharkray (40)	Vankhar, Shmang	 21/11/19
11.	Kong P. Thanghlin	Lumkshaid	 21/11/19
12.	Kong S. Mawlein	Lumkshaid	 21/11/19
13.	Bah Damsang Wajin	Lumkshaid	 21/11/19
14.	Bah Bamsang Suong	Lumkshaid	 21/11/19
15.	Bah Lamphrang Wanj	"	 21/11/19
16.	Bah L. B. Chema	Rangbah Dong Lumkshaid	 21/11/19
17.	D. Khao Kroang	Lumkshaid	 21/11/19
18.	Melina Thabah.	Bishop fall Lower Mawpre	 21/11/19

Sl. No	Name	Designation/Locality	Signature
19	Mishila Thakab	Lower Mawprem, Bishop Falls.	
20	G. Akha	SI	
21	E. D. Manan	Of Luncleyrite	
22	SFR, S.G, Momin,	Lundie 9711	
23	B. Chyne.	Lunkshaid	
24	Bishav Hek	Genl. Secy. Sang Sula Waldenaid	
25	Sunhine Sari	Lunkshaid	
26	Pynnehbor lang Nongsteng	Lunkshaid	
27	George Syrua	Lunkshaid	