

SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT
ON
LAND ACQUISITION FOR CONSTRUCTION OF
FACILITATION CENTER – ENTRY AND EXIT
POINT
IN
KHANDULI, WEST JAINTIA HILLS DISTRICT



सत्यमेव जयते

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ABOUT MEGHALAYA INSTITUTE OF GOVERNANCE

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

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

The Social Impact Assessment Team is as follows:

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Publication year: 2016

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

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

The Facilitation Centre - Entry and Exit Point is proposed to be set up in Khanduli village which falls under the Thadlaskein Block, West Jaintia Hills District. The proposed project site within Khanduli is located in Moosakhia locality which is at a distance of about 1 km from the homestead area of Khanduli. The village is a tribal area which borders Assam and is about 40 Km from the district headquarter of Jowai. The village has an area of 1274.50363 Ha approximately and the amount of land required for this project is 1.05 acres on the right hand side of the road and 1.25 acres on the left hand side of the road. distribution of land is; agricultural land (381.75 Ha), forest land (764.0953 Ha), barren area (127.25 Ha), residential area (60.833 Ha) and community area (3.23749 Ha). The village has a total population of 2218 people with 916 males and 1302 females. The occupational status of the people in the village is mainly agriculture. Ginger, paddy field, broom, etc. being their main produce. The literacy rate among the people is very low. The socio economic survey of the respondents shows that a majority of the respondents are male and majority of the respondents falls in the age groups of 18-35 years. They are mostly farmers with little or no educational qualifications. Their annual income is less than Rs. 25,000.

The research methods adopted for this study was quantitative wherein the primary data was collected from the respondents by using research tools like reconnaissance survey, interview scheduled, focus group discussion, questionnaire and public hearing etc. The secondary data was collected from the office of Deputy Commissioner (Revenue Branch), Jowai. Data analysis and interpretation shows the majority of the people from Meghalaya carry out smooth economic activity with Assam in term of trading and marketing where no payment for utilising the market is involved. Traders from Assam do not create any nuisance. The only objection the residents of Khanduli have is on fears of theft and inter- marriage between residents and outsiders who are not Karbi-Anglong people.

In terms of setting up a Facilitation Centre ó Entry and Exit Point at Khanduli, the respondents fear that the incompleteness of work during the construction phase may occur and the over payment of fee and the employment of outsiders may likely happen after the completion of the project. A majority of the respondents feel that the setting up of a Facilitation Centre- Entry and Exit Point will bring no change in the market flow between the two States, no change in the relationship between the people of two States, no effect on the community way of living and will further improve the safety of the people in the village.

A public hearing was conducted as part of the Impact Assessment study. More than 100 people were present for the hearing which was chaired by Shri. Aiban Swer, Director, MBDA in the presence of Shri D. M. Wahlang, MCS. During the hearing the major findings of the study were shared and discussed with the people. Apart from the issues highlighted by the SIA team, villagers also stressed on issues such as the presence of an Assam Police Outpost within the state of Meghalaya which is becoming a hindrance for the locals farming near the police outpost. Farmers from Meghalaya whose land is located in Assam were threatened at gun point and harassed by Assamese locals. The villagers expressed their concern that problems may arise for commuters and tourists who use the border road frequently.

There were concerns among traders and drivers that they may have to pay a fee when using the Facilitation Centre. Shri D. M Wahlang, MCS, ADC, Jowai allayed their fears and clarified that the proposed project is a facilitation centre and not a check gate. The main function of this facilitation centre is to keep a check on the entry and legal flow of goods and people. He also said that two representatives, one male and one female, from the Village Executive Committee would be included in the Expert Committee to be constituted by the Government of Meghalaya. He assured them that the administrative issues put forward during the public hearing will be taken up by the District administration with the concerned District administration, Government of Assam.

From the Findings and Public Hearing, we can conclude that the proposed project will have minimal effect on the community as a whole and the setting up of the Facilitation Centre within Khanduli village will bring a sense of security and safety and well-being to the people. This Facilitation Centre was seen by the people as an initiative to not only regulate the flow of goods and people but as an initiative to address border issue too.

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Land Acquisition for Construction of Facilitation Centre - Entry and Exit Point at Khanduli, West Jaintia Hills District.

1. Description of Project

1.1 Objectives of The Project

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

1.2 Need for The Project

In order to address to the issues of unauthorised immigration, illegal flow of goods and service, criminal activities, etc. into the State of Meghalaya the Facilitation Centre will act as a check for the exchange and interaction of goods and services between the States of Assam and Meghalaya. The Facilitation Centre will smoothen all arrivals and departures of people from the state as well as carry out inspection to avoid any kind of unforeseen issues.

1.3 Project Location

The Facilitation Centre- Entry and Exit Point will be constructed in Mosakhia locality in Khanduli, West Jaintia Hills District. The total land to be acquired according to the survey carried out in August 2015 on sides of the road measures about 4252.35 Sq. Metres (approx.) and 5059.73 Sq. Metres (approx.).

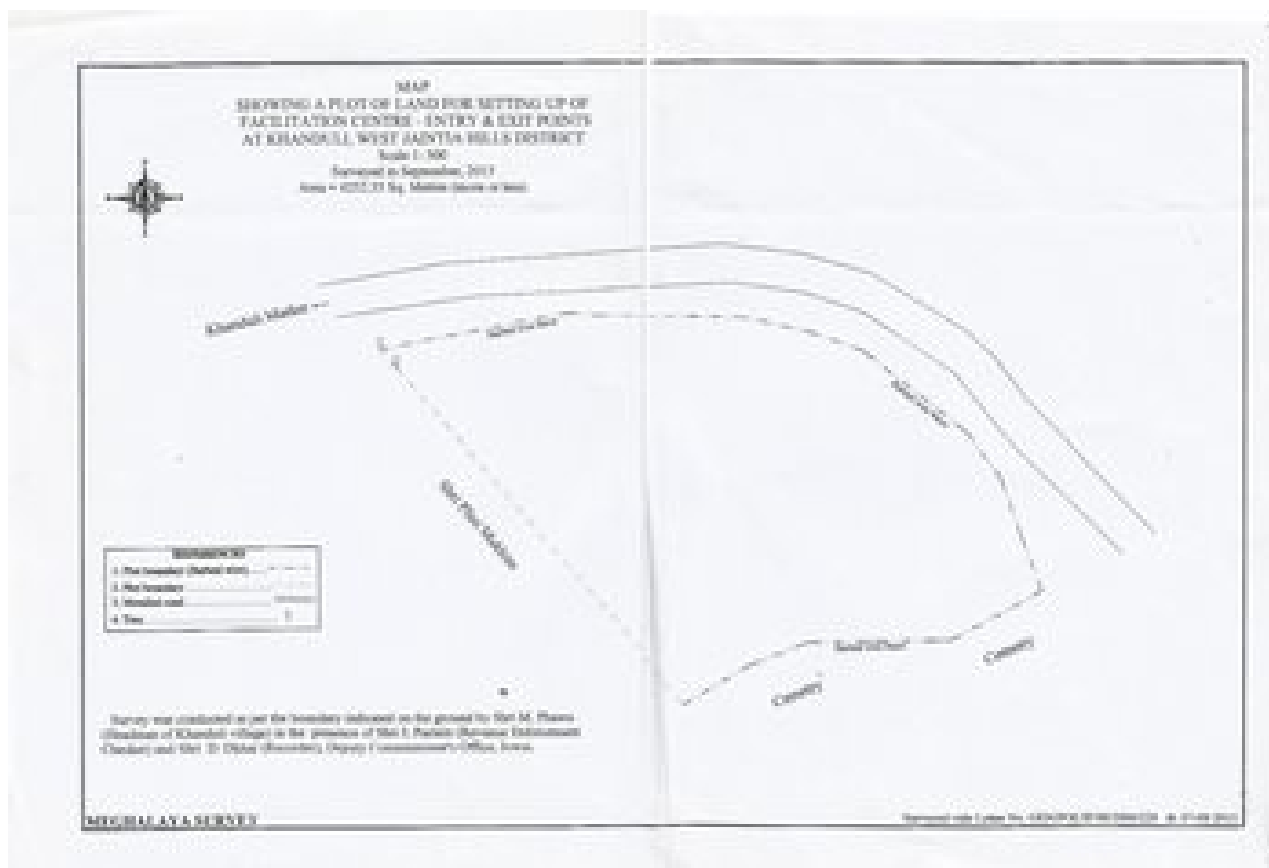
1.4 Proposed Schedule for Implementation

The project was proposed in January, 2015 but due to suitable project site selection, the project implementation has been delayed.

1.5 Maps for Proposed Project Area

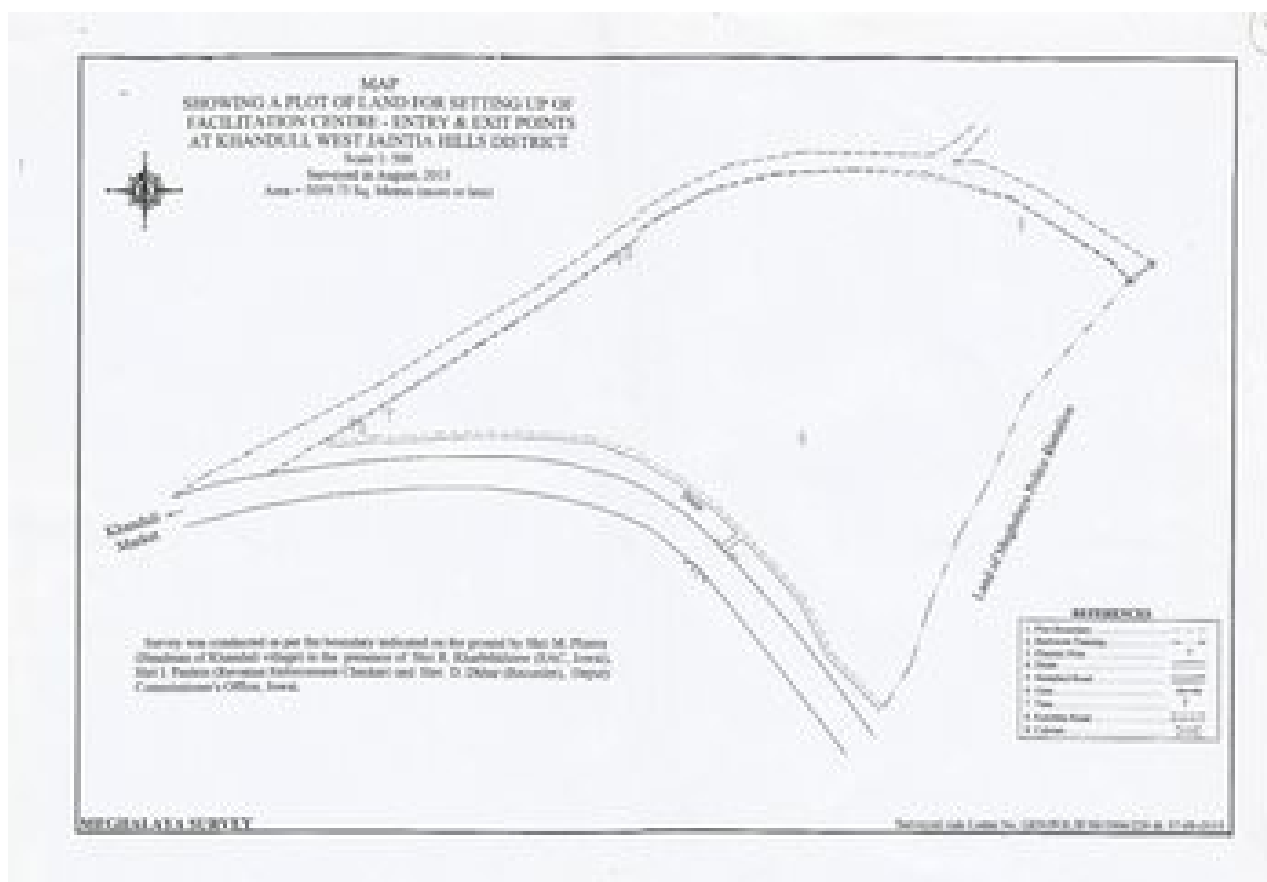
The map provided in the report is conducted by the Office of the Deputy Commissioner (Revenue Branch), Jowai, West Jaintia Hills District. The survey of the proposed site was conducted in September, 2015 in the presence of Shri. M Phawa the land owner and ex-headman of Khanduli village, Shri. R. Kharbihkhiew (EAC, Jowai), Shri. I. Paslein (Revenue Enforcement Checker) and Shri. D. Dkhar (Recorder) from the Deputy Commissioner's Office, Jowai.

Map 1: Showing and area of 4252.35 Sq. metres (approx.)



Source: Office of the District Commissioner (Revenue Branch), Jowai, West Jaintia Hills District.

Map 2: Showing an area of 5059.73 Sq. metres (approx.)



Source: Office of the District Commissioner (Revenue Branch), Jowai, West Jaintia Hills District.

2. Research Methodology

2.1 Research Method

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.

2.2 Methods for Data collection

Reconnaissance Survey: The reconnaissance field survey was carried out to understand the project area before formulating the questionnaire and interview schedule for primary data collection. Before the data was collected, the research team was able to survey the project area, brief the village functionaries and the respondents about the purpose of the data collection and type of data required.

Secondary Data: The research team first reviewed and researched on 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), West Jaintia Hills District.

Primary data: Primary data was collected through interviews (semi-structured and key informant interview), questionnaire, focus group discussion and field observation. The research team took a sample of 35 respondents and 5 village functionaries from the Village Executive Committee using the methods mentioned. The target group for respondents were selected on the basis of people's transit between the two States like traders, drivers, farmers, etc. The methods used in the field both at the community level and the household level were structured and designed based on the likely impacts on the project area.

Public Hearing: As part of the requirement of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (Section) after the submission of a draft report to governing bodies including the Village Authority a Public Hearing is held at the affected village. The public hearing held at Khanduli was conducted to convey the major findings to the people and to receive further suggestions and opinions on the proposed project within the village.

2.3 Data Processing and Analysis

The data collected has been systematically arranged, organised and tabulated using Microsoft Excel.

3 Demographic Profile of the Village

Khanduli Village (latitude 25.7117575 and longitude 92.4085808) falls under the administrative block of Thadlaskein Community and Rural Development Block in West Jaintia Hills District. The village is about 40 km from the District Town, Jowai and about 30 km to the nearest national highway (NH 644). The total village area is about 1274.50363 Ha, approximately. The land is distributed as land for agricultural activity (381.75 Ha), forest land (764.0953 Ha), barren area (127.25 Ha), residential area (60.833 Ha) and community area (3.23749 Ha).

The village has three localities that is Mosakhia, Pyrdi Dong and Dong Iaw. The village has a total population of 2218 inhabitants, 916 males and 1302 females. There are approximately 365 households in the village. The community members belong to the Jaintia Scheduled Tribe and inter-marriage with the Karbi community living in the adjoining areas of Assam is allowed but not with any other outside group. Most of the community members are Christian and the literacy rate in the village is about 20% only. The occupational status in the village is mostly agriculture and only a few people are engaged in business and government service.

Map 3: India Political Map, 2015



Source: Survey of India, 2015 Accessed from http://www.surveyofindia.gov.in/files/PGH_MAP_1361_with_watermark.pdf

Map 4 Khanduli Map



Source: Office of Chief Electoral Officer Meghalaya, Accessed from <http://ceomeghalaya.nic.in/erolls/pdf/english/A001/A0010013.pdf>

4 Description of Project Area:

The location of the land to be acquired for the construction of Facilitation Centre - Entry and Exit Point is in the Mosakhia locality of the Khanduli village in West Jaintia Hills District. The total land to be acquired according to the survey carried out in August 2015 on the Right Hand Side (RHS) of the road it is about 4252.35 Sq. Metres (approximately) and on the Left Hand Side (LHS) of the road it is 5059.73 Sq. Metres (approximately). From the teams preliminary site visit it was observed that the land to be acquired is a single crop (ginger) agricultural land which was earlier owned by two families but now the land is owned by a one land owner. There are very few trees near the area and surrounding the project area is the land of Meghalaya Police Battalion. On the LHS is shrub land, one ginger plantation and a cemetery which is about 700 metres from the proposed site. The Facilitation Centre - Entry and Exit Point will be constructed about 3 kms. from the zero point, the border along with Assam. On the LHS will be placed the Exit Point and on the RHS will be placed the Entry Point.

The pictures below were taken during the reconnaissance survey or preliminary site visit carried out by the Social Impact Assessment Team from the Meghalaya Institute of Governance, Shillong. The LHS and RHS of the pictures are from the exit angle taken from Khanduli Market to Zero Point shared with Assam.

Photo 1: Exit from Meghalaya towards Assam



Source: Social Impact Assessment Unit, Meghalaya Institute of Governance, Shillong

Photo 2: LHS of the project site (Exit Point)



Source: Social Impact Assessment Unit, Meghalaya Institute of Governance, Shillong

Photo 3: LHS of the project site (Exit Point)



Source: Social Impact Assessment Unit, Meghalaya Institute of Governance, Shillong

Photo 4: RHS of the project site (Entry Point)



Source: Social Impact Assessment Unit, Meghalaya Institute of Governance, Shillong

5. Anticipated Project Impacts

Since the project site is located on a single crop agricultural land owned by one land owner, Shri. Moon Phawa, with no structures to be affected, it may be observed that there will be minimal effects on the household's movable and immovable assets. The project site is located about 1 Km from the village's homestead area and effect on individual households and other vulnerable groups is unlikely to happen in that area. The effect on community land, market area is also minimal.

The absence of some sort of check or patrolling by the Government of Meghalaya in Khanduli has enabled the encroachment by Assam into Meghalaya. The presence of an Assam Police Outpost within the Meghalaya border, the forcible installation of an electrical post by the Assamese authorities have undermined the integrity of the borders in Meghalaya. This has also caused a lot of tension to people living there. Issues like illegal transportation of goods, the unchecked flow of people, natural resources and criminal activity, change in demography, issues of access to basic amenities, etc. are some of the areas of concern which to the SIA Unit is likely to escalate in the village if there is no proper scrutiny in the border.

The construction of a Facilitation Centre - Entry and Exit Point at Khanduli may affect traders and daily commuters of that particular village as well as residents of nearby villages like Saitsama, Thanmari, Nartiang, and people from surrounding areas in Assam who go to and fro between Assam and Meghalaya. The businessmen or women between the two States are likely to be affected too due to non-availability of valid documents for trading between the areas.

6. Data Analysis and Interpretation

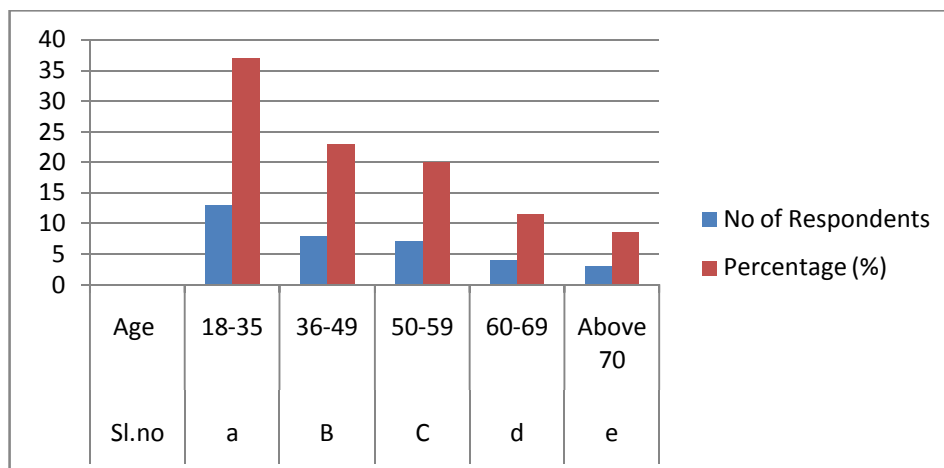
The primary data collected and gathered from the respondents has been analysis and interpreted with the help of Microsoft Excel.

6.1 Socio- Economic Profile of the Respondent

This section describes the socio- economic profile of the Respondents falling under the age group of 18-70 years and above.

| Table 1: Age of Respondents | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| Sl.no | Age of Respondents | No of Respondents | Percentage (%) |
| a | 18-35 | 13 | 37.1 |
| b | 36-49 | 8 | 22.9 |
| c | 50-59 | 7 | 20.0 |
| d | 60-69 | 4 | 11.4 |
| e | Above 70 | 3 | 8.6 |

Chart 1: Age of Respondents



The table 1 and Chart 1 indicates the respondents age groups. Majority of the respondent fall under the age groups of 18-35 years.

| Table 2: Gender of Respondents | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------|-------------------|----------------|
| Sl.no | Gender | No of Respondents | Percentage (%) |
| a | Male | 23 | 65.7 |
| b | Female | 12 | 34.3 |

Table 2 indicates the gender of the respondents with 66% of the respondents being male and 34% being female.

| Table 3: Highest Level of Education of Respondents | | | |
|---|----------------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| Sl.no | Education | No of Respondents | Percentage (%) |
| a | Illiterate | 19 | 54.3 |
| b | Primary (class V) | 7 | 20.0 |
| c | Upper primary (Class VIII) | 2 | 5.7 |
| d | Secondary | 2 | 5.7 |
| e | High school | 1 | 2.9 |
| f | Others | 4 | 11.4 |

Table 3 indicates the highest level of education of the respondents. A majority of the respondents, 54 % are illiterate, 20% have completed their primary education, 6% have completed their upper primary schooling, 6% have completed their secondary schooling, 3% have completed higher secondary education and 11% have completed their graduation and other diploma course.

| Table 4: Occupation of Respondents | | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| Sl.no | Occupation | No of Respondents | Percentage (%) |
| a | Farmers | 22 | 62.9 |
| b | Government Employee | 0 | 0 |
| c | Business | 8 | 22.8 |
| d | Driver | 0 | 0 |
| e | Student | 2 | 5.7 |
| f | Casual Labourer | 0 | 0 |
| g | Daily wage worker | 0 | 0 |
| h | Others | 3 | 8.6 |

Chart 2: Occupation of Respondents

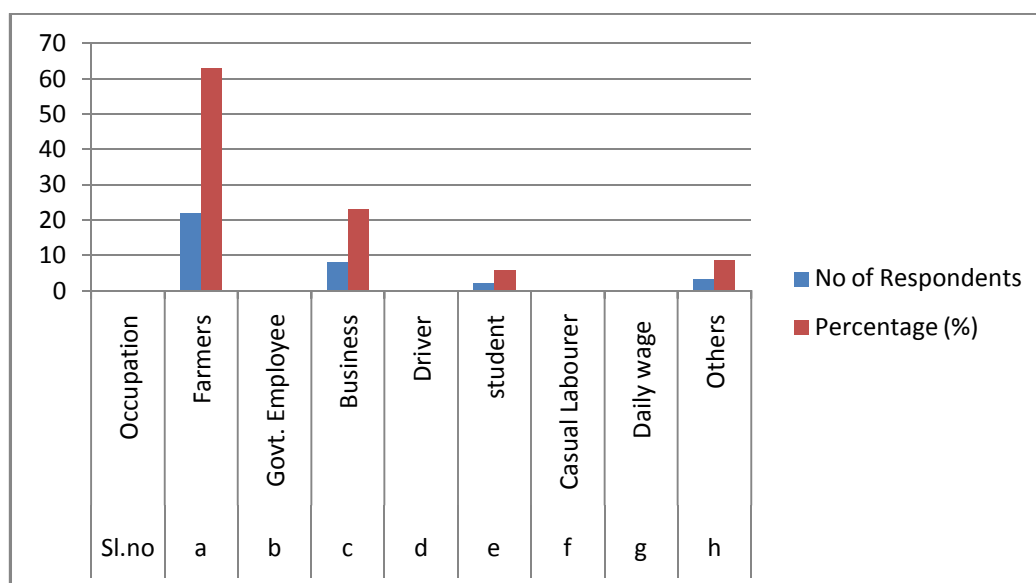


Table 4 and Chart 2 indicates that the major occupation of the respondents. 63% are involved in agriculture and agricultural activities, 23% in small retail business and 14% in other occupations.

| Table 5: Annual Income of Respondents | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| Sl.no | Income per annum | No of Respondents | Percentage (%) |
| a | Less the Rs. 25,000 | 23 | 65.7 |
| b | >Rs. 25,001- less than Rs. 50,000 | 7 | 20.0 |
| c | >Rs. 50,001- less than Rs. 75,000 | 0 | 0 |
| d | >Rs. 75,001- less than Rs. 1,00,000 | 3 | 8.6 |
| e | >Rs. 1,00,001 | 0 | 0 |
| f | Not earning | 2 | 5.7 |

Table 5 shows 66% of the respondents earn less than Rs. 25,000 per annum and 34% earn more than Rs. 25,000 per annum.

| Table 6: Ownership of Land | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| Sl.no | Ownership of Land | No of Respondents | Percentage (%) |
| a | Yes | 28 | 80 |
| b | No | 7 | 20 |

Chart 3: Ownership of Land

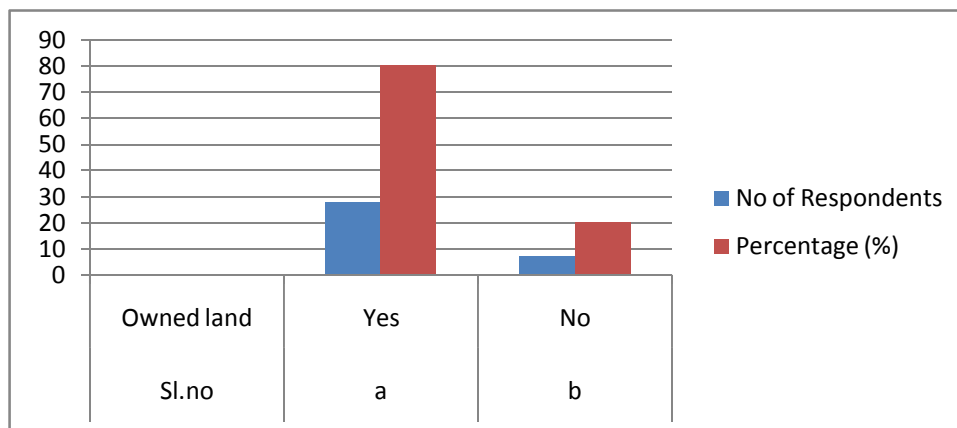


Table 6 and Chart 3 shows that 80% of the respondents own land and 20% do not own land. A majority of the respondents were unaware and unable to indicate the size of their land holding. Only a few respondents said that they have about 1500 sq.ft. to about 2500 sq.ft. of land holding.

6.2 Utility and Accessibility of Inter-State Travel

The research team assessed the frequency of travel by the respondents. The research team also attempted to understand the issues and concern of the respondents while travelling to Assam as well as concerns and grievances when people from outside the state enter Meghalaya.

| Table 7: Respondent's Travel to Assam | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| Sl.no | If respondent travel to Assam | No of Respondents | Percentage (%) |
| a | Yes | 16 | 45.7 |
| b | No | 15 | 42.9 |
| c | never | 4 | 11.4 |

Table 7 indicates that 46% of the respondents have travelled to Assam while 54% have never travelled to Assam.

| Table 8: Frequency of Travel to Assam | | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| Sl.no | Frequency of Travel to Assam | No of Respondents | Percentage (%) |
| a | Everyday | 4 | 11.4 |
| b | Once in a week | 3 | 8.6 |
| c | Twice or more in a month | 5 | 14.3 |
| d | Never | 18 | 51.4 |
| e | Once in a year | 5 | 14.3 |

Chart 4: Frequency of Travel to Assam

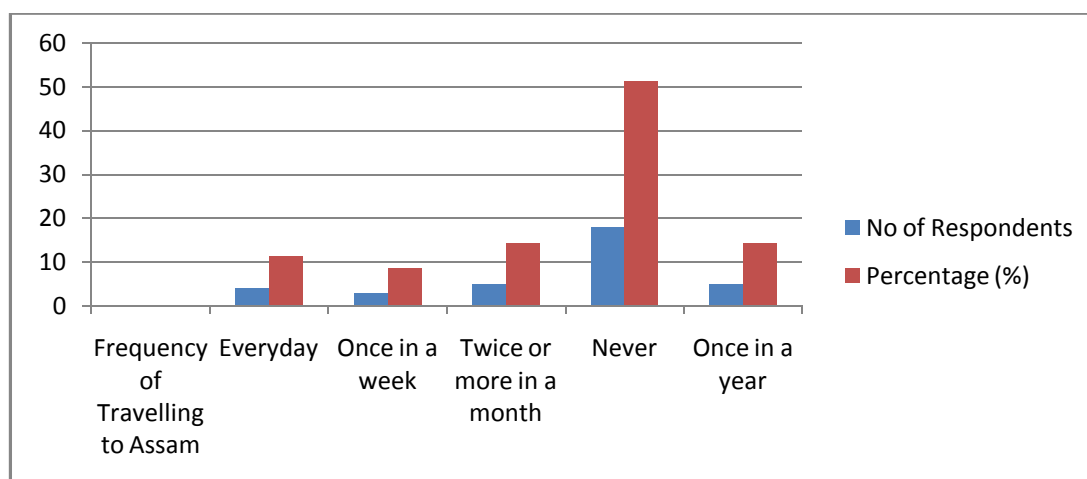


Table 8 and Chart 4 indicates the frequency of travel made by the respondents. While some of the respondents travel on a daily or weekly basis (20 %), other respondents rarely visit Assam and notably a majority of the respondents about 50% have said that they have never travelled to Assam.

| Table 9: Primary Purpose of Visit to Assam | | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| Sl.no | Primary purpose of Visit to Assam | No of Respondents | Percentage (%) |
| a | Marketing | 3 | 17.6 |
| b | Casual labourer | 0 | 0 |
| c | Medical accessibility | 0 | 0 |
| d | Accessibility to Education | 2 | 11.8 |
| e | Trading | 1 | 5.9 |
| f | Daily wage | 1 | 5.9 |
| g | Others | 10 | 58.8 |

Table 9 shows that of those respondents who have travelled to Assam the primary purpose is mainly to market and trade (24%), accessibility to education (12%), daily wage work (5.9%), and other activities (59%) like visiting a family member, church services, sightseeing etc.

| Table 10: Mode of Transportation to Assam | | | |
|--|------------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| Sl.no | Mode of transportation | No of Respondents | Percentage (%) |
| a | Public transportation | 13 | 37.1 |
| b | Private transportation | 5 | 14.3 |
| c | By foot | 2 | 5.7 |
| d | Never | 15 | 42.9 |

Table 10 shows that 37% of the respondent use public transportation like local sumo, buses, etc.,14% use private vehicles and 6% travel on foot to Assam.

| Table 11: Route Used by Respondents | | | |
|--|--------------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| Sl.no | Route used by Respondent | No of Respondents | Percentage (%) |
| a | Village/ interior roads | 1 | 2.6 |
| b | Village border road | 19 | 54.3 |
| c | Others | 0 | 0 |
| d | Never | 15 | 42.9 |

Table 11 shows that the respondents travelling to Assam use the state border road mainly and only a few people use the village interior road to go to their work.

| Table 12: Problem Faced When Returning from Assam | | | |
|--|---|-------------------|----------------|
| Sl.no | Problem faced when returning from Assam | No of Respondents | Percentage (%) |
| a | Yes | 4 | 11.4 |
| b | No | 12 | 34.3 |
| c | Never | 1 | 2.9 |
| d | Don't Know | 18 | 51.4 |

Table 12 shows that 37% of the respondents travelling to Assam to carry out various activities have never faced any problems. However, 11% of the respondents said that they had faced problems with the Assam Officials when they were unable to provide documents in relation to their trading activities with the Karbi people. Majority of the respondent said that they don't know.

| Table13: People Coming from Assam | | | |
|--|----------------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| Sl.no | Do people come from Assam? | No of Respondents | Percentage (%) |
| a | Yes | 35 | 100 |
| b | No | 0 | |
| c | Never | 0 | |

Table 13 shows that all respondents have seen people from Assam visiting Meghalaya.

| Table No 14: Purpose of Visit by Assamese People | | | |
|---|------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| Sl.no | Purpose of visit | No of Respondents | Percentage (%) |
| a | Trading of goods | 34 | 97.1 |
| b | Driving | 1 | 2.9 |
| c | Casual Labourer | 0 | 0 |
| d | Daily wage | 0 | 0 |
| e | Others | 0 | 0 |

Chart 5: Purpose of visit by Assamese People

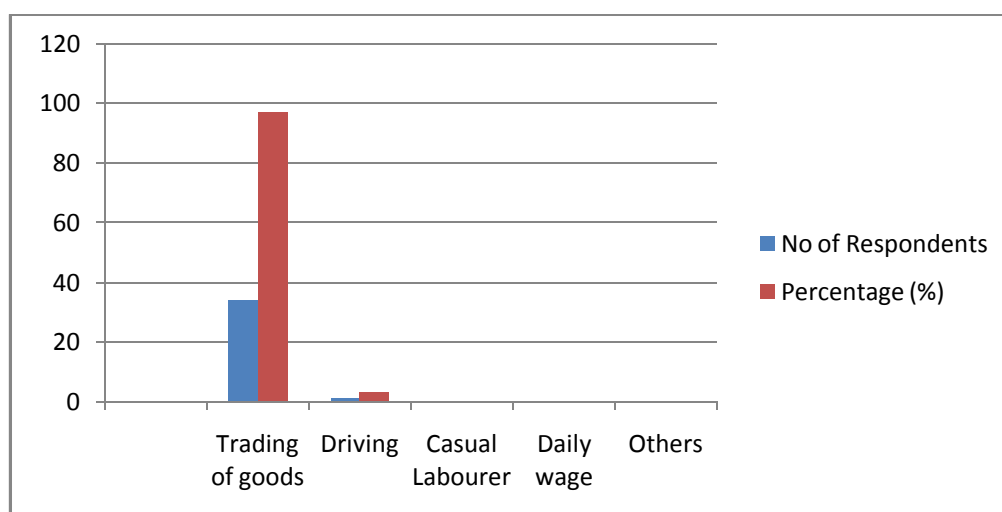


Table 14 and Chart 5 shows that the primary purpose of Assam people visiting into Meghalaya is mainly for marketing and trading of goods (97%) and as drivers of transport vehicles (3%) only.

| Table 15: Payment of Fee by Outsider for Trading in Khanduli Village | | | |
|---|----------------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| Sl.no | Payment of fee for trading | No of Respondents | Percentage (%) |
| a | Yes | 23 | 65.7 |
| b | No | 4 | 11.4 |
| c | Never | 1 | 2.9 |
| d | Don't Know | 7 | 20 |

Table 15 shows that a majority of the people, 66% of the respondents said that outsiders have to pay a fee during the market days when they are trading in Khanduli market or other village markets within Meghalaya. The outsider has to pay a fee ranging from Rs 10- Rs 20 per market day or Rs 500 on a yearly basis.

| Table 16: Who Collects the Fee from the Outsider? | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| Sl.no | Who collects the fee from outsider? | No of Respondents | Percentage (%) |
| a | Private body | 12 | 34.3 |
| b | Village Authority | 3 | 8.6 |
| c | Don't know | 11 | 31.4 |
| d | No response | 9 | 25.7 |

Table 16 shows that the fee is collected by the private collector (auctioned by the Autonomous District Council) or the Dorbar Shnong. This fee is collected from every trader, including traders from Meghalaya.

| Table 17: Problems from Assamese People | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| Sl.no | Problem Faced with the Assam people | No of Respondents | Percentage (%) |
| a | Yes | 8 | 22.9 |
| b | No | 22 | 62.9 |
| c | Never | 5 | 14.3 |

Chart 6: Problems from Assamese People

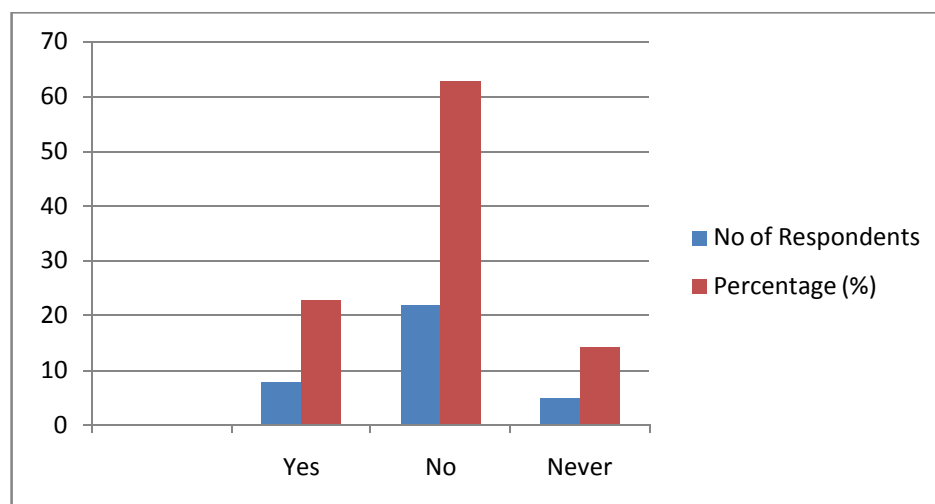


Table 17 and Chart 6 shows the problem faced with the Assam people. 77% of the respondents said that they have never encountered any problem with the Assamese, while 23% said that they have faced problem with the people coming from Assam.

| Table 18: Concerns About People Coming from Outside of the State | | | |
|--|--|-------------------|----------------|
| Sl.no | Concerns about people coming from outside of the state | No of Respondents | Percentage (%) |
| a | Theft | 3 | 8.6 |
| b | Social Mischief | 0 | 0 |
| c | Inter- marriage | 1 | 2.9 |
| d | Safety | 3 | 8.6 |
| | All of the above | 4 | 11.4 |
| | Others | 6 | 17.1 |
| | No response | 18 | 51.4 |

Table 18 shows the concern of the respondent when the people from other state visit or stay in the area. 49% of the respondents stated that theft, inter marriage, loss of land to Assamese people, fear of Assam officials overpowering them, safety and crimes are some of their main concerns.

6.3 Phase Wise Assessment of Proposed Construction Project

This section describes the respondent's awareness level on the proposed project.

| Table 19: Awareness Level On the Setting Up of a Facilitation Centre | | | |
|---|-----------------|-------------------|----------------|
| Sl.no | Awareness level | No of Respondents | Percentage (%) |
| a | Yes | 30 | 85.7 |
| b | No | 5 | 14.3 |

Chart 7: Awareness Level on the Setting Up of a Facilitation Centre

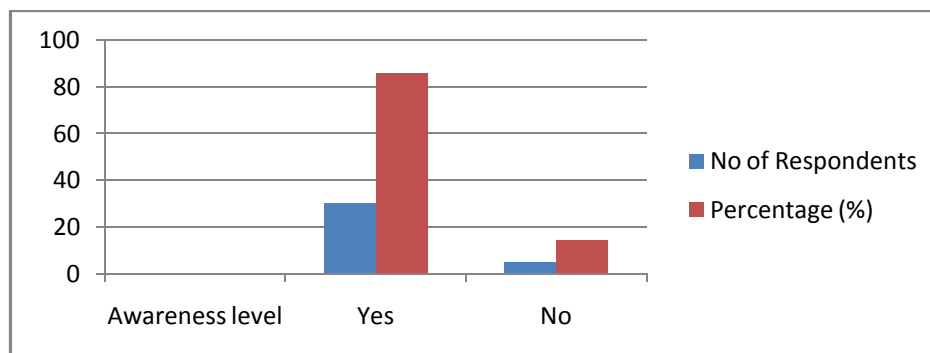


Table 19 and Chart 7 shows that 86% of the respondents were aware about the proposed project in Khanduli while 14% of the respondents were unaware about the proposed project in the area.

| Table 20: Respondent Views On the Functioning of an Entry and Exit Point | | | |
|---|--|-------------------|----------------|
| Sl.no | Respondent views on the functioning if an Entry and Exit Point | No of Respondents | Percentage (%) |
| a | Check on illegal migration | 2 | 5.7 |
| b | Check on illegal flow of trades and goods | 5 | 14.3 |
| c | Check on criminal intention | 0 | 0 |
| d | All of the above | 23 | 65.7 |
| e | Others | 2 | 5.7 |
| f | No response | 3 | 8.6 |

Table 20 shows when asked about how the Entry and Exit point cum Facilitation centre should function? 6% of the respondents said that the centre should check on illegal immigration, 14% said that it should check on illegal flow of trades and goods; 66% agree that it should check on illegal immigration, flow of trade and goods and criminal intention 6% of the respondents felt that check should be more on illegal immigration and vehicles and the remaining 8% did not respond.

| Table 21: Feeling Regarding the Construction of an Entry and Exit Point | | | |
|--|---|-------------------|----------------|
| Sl.no | Feeling about the construction of an Entry and Exit Point | No of Respondents | Percentage (%) |
| a | Good | 26 | 74.3 |
| b | Bad | 1 | 2.9 |
| c | Okay | 4 | 11.4 |
| d | No response | 4 | 11.4 |

Chart 8: Feeling Regarding the Proposed Project

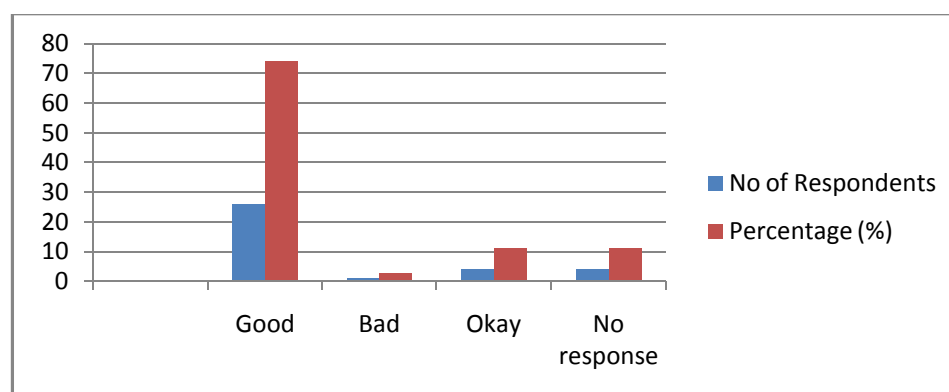


Table 21 and Chart 8 describes the feeling of the people on the setting up of a Facilitation Centre within Khanduli village. 74% of the respondents feels that the proposed project will be favourable for the residents of the Khanduli village which borders along with Assam. The construction of an Entry and Exit Point will prevent the encroachment of land into Meghalaya. 11% of the respondents felt that the proposed project will have both good and bad effects and 3% said that the project will have a bad effect especially on traders who travel back and forth between the two States. 11% of the respondents did not respond. According to the land owner, Shri Moon Phawa, the problem which may arise before the proposed construction would be due to the non-utilisation of land and delay of working process for the proposed project area.

| Table22: Problem Likely to Come Up During the Construction Phase | | | |
|---|---|-------------------|----------------|
| Sl.no | Problem likely to come up during the construction phase | No of Respondents | Percentage (%) |
| a | Non Utilisation of land | 0 | 0 |
| b | Environmental pollution | 0 | 0 |
| c | Resistance from People | 2 | 5.7 |
| d | Incompletion of work | 12 | 34.3 |
| e | Others | 1 | 2.9 |
| f | No problem | 4 | 11.4 |
| g | No response | 16 | 45.7 |

Chart 9: Problems Likely to Arise During the Construction Phase

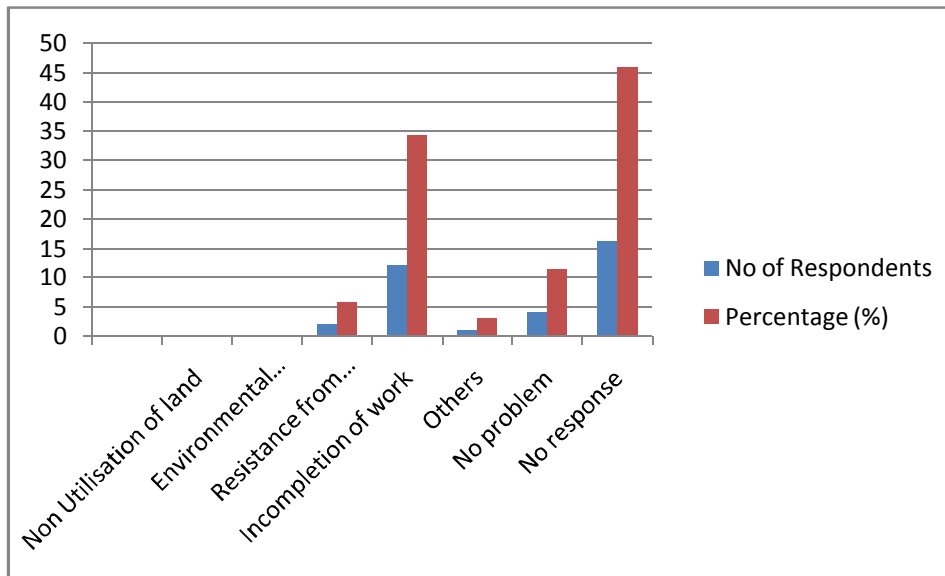


Table 22 and Chart 9 indicates the problems that are likely to come up during the construction period. 34% of the respondents felt that the proposed project work may not be completed within the stipulated time period. 6% felt that resistance from people during the construction phase may occur and 11% felt that no problems will arise during the construction phase. 3% said that during the construction phase blockage especially during the market day is likely to happen and 46% did not respond.

| Table 23: Problem Likely to Come Up After the Construction | | | |
|---|--|-------------------|----------------|
| Sl.no | Problem likely to come up after the construction | No of Respondents | Percentage (%) |
| a | Traffic Congestion | 1 | 2.9 |
| b | Noise pollution | 0 | 0 |
| c | Difficulty in registration for arrival and departure | 4 | 11.4 |
| d | Over Payment of fee | 5 | 14.3 |
| e | Employment of outsider | 5 | 14.3 |
| f | Poor maintenance | 1 | 2.9 |
| g | Loss of good rapport from both side | 1 | 2.9 |
| h | Others | 2 | 5.7 |
| i | No response | 16 | 45.7 |

Chart 10: Problems Likely to Come Up After the Construction

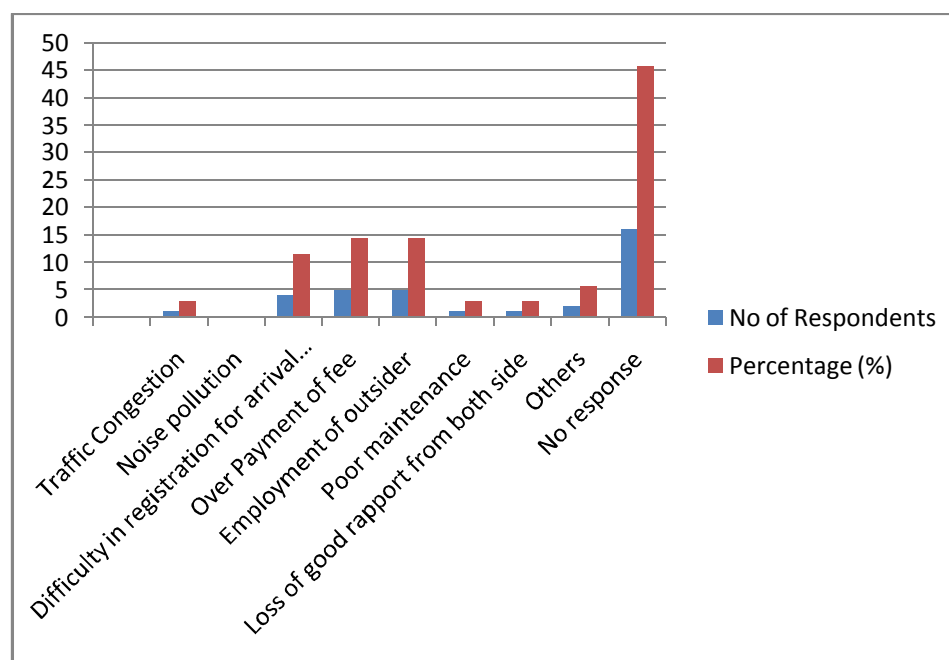


Table 23 shows the response from respondents who were asked about their concerns after the proposed construction of the project and 14% stated that over payment of fee and employment of outsider are the likely problems after the construction. 11% stated that difficulty in registration of arrival and departure may be the likely problem. 6% said that possibilities are where local people

of Meghalaya be over checked and restriction will be more after the project is constructed. 3% said that traffic congestion, poor maintenance of project area and loss of good rapport on both sides of the border may happen once the project is completed.

| Table 24: Change in The Market Flow After the Construction of E&E Pt | | | |
|---|---------------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| Sl.no | Change in the market flow | No of Respondents | Percentage (%) |
| a | It will make it better | 12 | 34.3 |
| b | It will make it worse | 5 | 14.3 |
| c | No change | 12 | 34.3 |
| d | No response | 5 | 14.3 |
| e | Both (a) and (b) | 1 | 2.9 |

Table 24 shows the respondents response when asked about their concerns on the market flow between the two States after the proposed construction is in place. 34% of the respondents said that the construction of an Entry and Exit point in the area will be better since it will address the border issues between Assam and Meghalaya, 34% of the respondents said that no change will happen after the completion of the proposed project, 14% of the respondents said that the proposed project will make the market economy worse. 14% did not respond. 4% said it will have both a positive and a negative impact.

| Table 25: Change in Relationship Between People On Both Side After Construction | | | |
|--|--|-------------------|----------------|
| Sl.no | Change in relationship between people on both side | No of Respondents | Percentage (%) |
| a | It will make it better | 6 | 17.1 |
| b | It will make it worse | 2 | 5.7 |
| c | No change | 21 | 60.0 |
| d | No response | 4 | 11.4 |
| e | Both (a) and (b) | 2 | 5.7 |

Table 25 shows the response made by the respondents when asked about their concerns over the likely impact or relationship of the people between the two states. 60% of the respondent said that there will be no change in the relationship of the people from both side even after the proposed construction. However, 17% said that the proposed construction will be better for the villages

located near the border area and illegal collection made by the officials will reduce and 6% of the respondents felt that the coming of the proposed project will make it difficult for people to mobilise freely as seen now. 11% did not respond and another 6% felt that the proposed project will have both positive and negative impacts.

| Table26: Change in Community Way of Living After the Construction | | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| Sl.no | Change in community way of living | No of Respondents | Percentage (%) |
| a | Yes | 2 | 5.7 |
| b | No | 17 | 48.6 |
| c | No change | 8 | 22.9 |
| d | Donø Know | 8 | 22.9 |

Table 26 shows the response made by the respondents when asked about their concerns over the likely impact on the village community life after the proposed construction, 49% felt that there will be no effect on the community way of living after the proposed construction is completed. However, 6% felt that the proposed project will have an impact on the village community way of living, 23% said that there will not be any change and another 23% did not respond.

| Table No 27: Change in Safety of the People After Construction | | | |
|---|--------------------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| Sl.no | Change in safety of the people | No of Respondents | Percentage (%) |
| a | It will make it better | 20 | 57.1 |
| b | It will make it worse | 0 | 0 |
| c | No change | 10 | 28.6 |
| d | Donø Know | 5 | 14.3 |

Table 27 shows the respond made by the respondents when asked about their concerns on their safety in the village after the construction of the proposed project, 57% said that the proposed construction will strengthen and improve the safety of the people in the village. 29% of the respondents said that there will be no change in the safety of the people in the village and 14% did not respond.

7. Major Findings and Recommendation

7.1 Findings

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

- A majority of the respondents feel that after the proposed construction there will be no change in the social relationship of people between the two states.
- A majority of the respondents said that they feel insecure when the Assam Officials visit the Zero point for inspection of the area. The respondents have also shared incident where the Assam Officials has forcibly installed an electricity post within Khanduli Village.
- There is an amiable relationship between the people of Khanduli and the Karbi-Anglong people in Assam. In their trade relations, the respondents have pointed out that they have not faced any problems with the Assamese people who come to trade every market day in Khanduli. The coming of the proposed Facilitation Centre ó Entry and Exit Point may disrupt these peaceful relations. The Facilitation Centre may make the entry and exit of Assamese traders troublesome and thus deter their coming. The change in this economic activity may affect and raise the prices of goods and commodities which are brought by these traders into Khanduli and the other markets in Meghalaya.

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

- A majority of the respondents are farmers who earn additional household income trading small goods in Khanduli and Karbi Anglong markets. It is important to keep in mind that the proposed construction does not diminish the income or capacity to earn additional income of these farmers and small traders of the area.
- Some of the respondents felt that the construction of the proposed entry and exit point in the village will create a better market competition between the two places (Karbi Anglong and Khanduli), another section said that there will be no change at all in the market competition. However, based on the research team's observation the presence of two markets having simultaneous market days may affect the trade in Khanduli market once the Facilitation Centre ó Entry and Exit Point.

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

- A majority of the respondents feel that the Facilitation Centre - Entry and Exit Point should effectively and efficiently check on illegal immigration, illegal flow of goods and trade, vehicles, and criminal intention.
- Currently, most of the heavy vehicles carrying coals and other goods travel to and from only at night through this area. This allows the vehicles to avoid any form of checking and taxation. There is a possibility too that illegal immigrants are transported to the coal mines of Jaintia Hills through this route.

With regards to border issues the following were observed:

- A majority of the respondents who travel to Assam uses the state road for trading, marketing, and other purposes like education, visiting family members, religious meets, etc. While traders and some respondents has faced problems when using this route such

as paying a fee to officials. It is important that the proposed construction project check on this illegal collection and improve the relation and trust between traders and officials.

- Though the proposed project may address the border issue, there are some concerns which arises among the respondents who feared that with the completion of the proposed construction project, registration for arrival and departure at the point may be difficult later, over payment of fee, and employment of outsiders may likely occur.

Apart from the above problems the following were observed:

- A majority of the respondents feel that the incompleteness of work would be the primary problem to arise during the construction phase of the proposed project. The land owner too echoed these thoughts and said that delay in work process and the non-utilisation of land for a long period of time would be harmful. In order to address these concerns, the government officials should provide a target year for inception and completion of the whole project.
- Proper maintenance of the entry and exit point should be made to prevent any like of unforeseen problem.

7.2 Recommendations

- In order to address the need of the people early implementation of the proposed construction should be executed at the earliest. However, the local people should not face any kind of insecurity and hardship when using this point.
- After the completion of the proposed project, majority of the respondent felt that the project will have a better impact on the village in term of community way of living and safety. This proposed construction may start a long over-due dialogue between the governments of Assam and Meghalaya to address the border issues.
- In order to address these concerns the respondents have requested that the officials working in the Facilitation Centre provide identity cards or keep a register of locals to avoid over checking and difficulty in passing through these points. Reduction of restriction on regular user especially farmers. Employment of local people should be a priority for unskilled or clerical jobs. It may be recommended that the use of locals to check the entry and exit of people would be best as the locals themselves can identify unwanted elements. It would to a certain degree create local employment.
- Collaboration between the Meghalaya and Assam Government is required to improve the accessibility to basic amenities in these border areas in term of education, health, livelihoods promotion, etc.
- Practice of accountability and transparency should be encouraged for functionaries who will be taking charge of the Entry and Exit Points cum Facilitation centre.

8. Data Collection from The Public Hearing Held in Khanduli Village

The Meghalaya Institute of governance had conducted a Public hearing on the 30th of April, 2016 on the Integrated Facilitation Centre-Entry/ Exit point in Khanduli village at 11:45 a.m. as part of the Social Impact Assessment study under the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 notified by the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India.

The Public hearing was chaired by Shri. Aiban Swer, OSD, Meghalaya Institute of Governance in the presence of Shri. D. M Wahlang, MCS, Additional Deputy Commissioner(Revenue) along with the members from the Village Executive Committee. Participation from the Khanduli residents was very high with more than 100 people participating in the hearing. The gathering was largely attended by the elderly men and women and a small group of young people. The Public Hearing commenced with a reading of the Draft Social Impact Assessment Report by Associates of the Meghalaya Institute of Governance, Shillong. Shri. Aiban Swer then opened the floor for discussion on the proposed Facilitation Centre-Entry and Exit Point.

The following are the participants who expressed their opinions on the proposed construction project:

Shri. T. Talang a resident and ex-headman of Khanduli village said that the village is facing a hard time with the Assam government not because they are being overpowered by the Assam government but, by their encroachment into Meghalaya. Cases have been reported where the local people from Khanduli working in Assam were not allowed to carry out agricultural activity peacefully.

Shri. Beril Bunnoid, driver and Secretary of Alto 800 Saitsama ó Khanduli Association said that the setting up of a Facilitation Centre- Entry and Exit Point in the village may cause problems when they travel back and forth from Khanduli, to Umpawiang in Assam. Therefore, the government should ensure that the proposed project creates an easy flow for daily passenger vehicles. He also said that the Facilitation Centre- Entry and Exit Point should keep a check on heavy vehicles travelling during the night in this region since people are unaware about what these heavy vehicles carry.

Shri. Endro Kharkongor, member of the village authority said that the setting up of the Facilitation Centre- Entry and Exit Point in the area should not cause a hindrance to the local people of Khanduli who carry commodities, and for those who own and cultivate within Assam. He also said that negligence from the Government of Meghalaya has made the Government of Assam to take control and claim Khanduli as a part of its own. He said that earlier the Elaka Nongngi used to collect tax till Umwaso in Assam but after the District Council stopped the right to collect ~~khajna~~ or tax by the Elaka they lost suzerainty over it.

Shri. M Talang, ex-chairman of the village authority expressed his fear over the setting up of a Facilitation Centre- Entry and Exit Point. He pointed out that 90% of farmers cultivate in fields in Karbi-Anglong and asked if these farmers have to pay a fee when using the proposed facilities? He also said that employment opportunities should be given to the local people after the construction is completed.

Smt. Tromi Surong, farmer, said that earlier she cultivated on the site where the Assam Police Outpost in Khanduli is. Now, with the presence of the outpost adjacent to her field, she is facing a lot of difficulties and harassment by Assamese officials. Personnel posted in this Police Outpost would steal vegetables and other crops cultivated in her land. In one particular incident, they had burnt down a shed which was in her field.

Shri. Comprise Nongrum, resident of Khanduli, said that the Assam Police Outpost within Meghalaya has a gate of its own where they collect fee and unofficial payment from the people who carry goods and products as well as from drivers. He asked the panel to clarify on the issue as to whether the people will have to pay on both the Assam Police Outpost gate as well as the Facilitation Centre - Entry and Exit Point in Meghalaya?

Shri. Wanbiang Slong, Chairman of Khanduli Village authority, said that with the coming of the Facilitation Centre - Entry and Exit Point the local people will not be as harmed as before. He also requested that if people from other country like Bangladesh are coming into the state of Meghalaya, the entry and exit point should act as a check point. He also put forth that an agreement consensus should be made with the government and the local to avoid any future problems.

Smt. Morial Kharkongor, farmer, said that she usually carried out small trading business in Karbi-Anglong. She requested the government to ensure that the Facilitation Centre - Entry and Exit Point have simple rules and procedures in the local language which is comprehensible to the locals who are mostly uneducated.

Smt. Shianglem Phawa, farmer, said that Khanduli bears the brunt whenever there is a border dispute anywhere else in the state. The local people of Khanduli farming in Assam have to face the consequences of the conflicts. They have been threatened at gun point by militant groups as well as manhandled and beaten by the Assamese locals.

After hearing the grievances put up by the local people, Shri D. Wahlang, MCS, Additional Deputy Commissioner, Jowai said that the Facilitation Centre- Entry and Exit Point is not a Check Gate but a Facilitation Centre to help in the easy and free flow of goods and products within the State as well as to prevent any criminal intention within the State of Meghalaya. He said that the issues raised by the local will be discussed into two points, that is in terms of administrative issue and issues to be taken up by the revenue side. In Administrative issue, he said that the Government of Meghalaya will take up the issues with the Government of Assam to look into the matters concerning the local people who have been threatened and mishandled by the Assamese local. In terms of Revenue, he said that an Expert Committee will be formulated and two representatives from Village Executive Committee (VEC), one male and one female each, will be a part of the Committee.

The public hearing lasted for about two hours. Shri. Aiban Swer concluded the hearing by summarising the whole hearing. At the end he put the proposed construction of Facilitation Centre - Entry and Exit Point to vote by the Khanduli residents present at the Public Hearing. A majority of the participants approved the construction and none were against the construction.

(Copy of the Gram Sabha resolution has been attached under **Annexure 5** and the list of people attending the hearing is attached **Annexure 6**)

Pictures from The Public Hearing:

Photo 5: Public Hearing at Khanduli, West Jaintia Hills District.



Source: Social Impact Assessment Unit, Meghalaya Institute of Governance, Shillong

Photo 6: Public Hearing at Khanduli, West Jaintia Hills District



Source: Social Impact Assessment Unit, Meghalaya Institute of Governance, Shillong

Photo 7: Public Hearing at Khanduli, West Jaintia Hills District



Source: Social Impact Assessment Unit, Meghalaya Institute of Governance, Shillong

Photo 8: Public Hearing at Khanduli, West Jaintia Hills District.



Source: Social Impact Assessment Unit, Meghalaya Institute of Governance, Shillong

Photo 9: Public Hearing at Khanduli, West Jaintia Hills District



Source: Social Impact Assessment Unit, Meghalaya Institute of Governance, Shillong

Photo 10: Public Hearing at Khanduli, West Jaintia Hills District



Source: Social Impact Assessment Unit, Meghalaya Institute of Governance, Shillong

9. Social Impact Management Plan/ Social Impact Mitigation Plan for The Proposed Facilitation Centre-Entry and Exit Point at Khanduli Village.

The Integrated Facilitation Centre- Entry and Exit Point is proposed to be set up in Khanduli village to prevent unlawful entry into the state and to facilitate legal flow of people, goods and vehicles into the State of Meghalaya.

From the field survey and public hearing, it was identified that the impact within the project site as well as surrounding area is minimal since the land allocated for the proposed project is far from the residential area as well as far from institutions and other public service amenities. There are no structures to be affected. The land allocated for the project is a single agricultural land where ginger plantation took place. It was previously the property of multiple land owners, but the present land owner who was the then Headman acquired the land from these parties and cultivation in the area has ceased.

The impact on the community safety will also be minimal since the homestead area is about 1 kilometre from the project area. Respondents feel that this project will increase their sense of security and safety in their border village. It was put to our notice that encroachment by Assam has already taken place. The residents of the village live in insecurity of harassment by Assam. It is important to keep in mind that the presence of a proposed Facilitation Centre within the village should not make the people feel insecure when they are utilising the facilities.

The impact on the community well-being and liveability is also minimal since most of the people feel that the setting up of the Facilitation Centre will indirectly address the border issue as well as prevent further encroachment by Assam.

The impact on the economic activities of the people will also be minimal since most of the people utilise basic amenities and facilities within Jaintia Hills itself. However, the well-being of some people, especially traders may likely be affected since they carry out economic activities between Meghalaya and Assam. The Khanduli local traders feel that if they come from Assam carrying their goods they may have to pay a small fee to the officials for free flow of their goods. To address this fear, the functionaries working in the Facilitation Centre need to be made accountable and transparent in their working process. Even if a person is seen violating a rule, he or she needs to be given a ticket or proper receipt for being fine/ penalised.

The study found that the people of Khanduli said that they are dependent on agricultural and other commodities coming from Assam since they are cheaper. However, there is a fear among the people that once the Facilitation Centre is installed the goods coming from Assam will go up in price. In order to address this fear, the functionaries responsible at the Facilitation Centre should allow vehicles carrying these essential commodities to pass free of charge to ensure that the price of commodities remain unchanged.

The study found that most heavy vehicles travel during the night, unknown whether they travel for a good purpose or not it is unknown. It is however the role of the functionaries appointed in the facilitation centre to keep a check on the night time activities to prevent any illegal activity.

To further improve the progress of work and to avoid any disturbance during the construction phase, the local community and local authority can also be included in the developmental process. This can be done by providing prior information to the local authority before work progress as well as providing employment opportunity to the local people.


During the Public Hearing, Shri D. Wahlang, MCS, ADC has proposed to take up administrative issues with the Government of Assam as well as to include the local village authority in the governmental departmental (Revenue) Expert Committee for developmental progress in implementation of the proposed Facilitation Centre.

Shri Aiban Swer, OSD of Meghalaya Institute of Governance has also suggested that the villages situated near the border along with Assam should have a gathering of òlai phew shnongö or ò30 villagesö to deliberate upon the economic issues, livelihood issues and governance issues within the border area.

10. Conclusion:

The Government of Meghalaya's proposal to set up an Integrated Facilitation Centre ó Entry and Exit Point at border villages has the potential to provide amenities erstwhile unavailable to the border villages. If the Integrated Facilitation Centre ó Entry and Exit Point functions as planned, the border villages may benefit immensely from this. In a village like Khanduli too which is not disturbed, the Integrated Facilitation Centre ó Entry and Exit Point may act as the first mark of the suzerainty of the Government of Meghalaya. Keeping in mind that borders are areas where symbiotic relationships exist we see that the difference of relationships between the residents of Khanduli and those of adjoining Karbi-Anglong areas as compared to the mass of outsiders. One must be careful to not disrupt this relationship. To conclude, based on the research team's observation, interview and Public Hearing carried out with the respondents from Khanduli Village, the proposed project may have minimal effect on the community as a whole. It may affect trade relations but on the other hand the proposed project can be a starting point to address the border issue(s) as well as to check on illegal flow of goods and illegal migrants entering into the State.

Annexure 1: Notification of Meghalaya Institute of Governance as the State Social Impact Assessment Unit


Printed (Registration No. M. 1. —PT/2008-2009)

The Gazette of Meghalaya

EXTRAORDINARY
PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

No. 74 Shillong, Tuesday, June 26, 2019 85th Anniversary, 1937 (S. E.)

PART IIIA,
GOVERNMENT OF MEGHALAYA,
REVENUE AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT
ORDERS BY THE GOVERNOR

—————

NOTIFICATION
(Under Section 4(1) of Act No. 36 of 2013)

The 26th June, 2019.

No. P/24.A/2019/2125.—In exercise of powers conferred by the sub-section (1) of Section 4 of The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (No. 36 of 2013), the Governor of Meghalaya, is pleased to notify Meghalaya Institute of Governance (MIG), Shillong as State Social Impact Assessment (SIA) Unit for conduct of Social Impact Assessment Study.

(1) The Social Impact Assessment Unit shall undertake the following tasks namely :-

- (a) build and continuously expand a Database of Qualified Social Impact Assessment Resource persons and Practitioners, which will serve as a network of individuals and institutions with the required skills and capacities to conduct Social Impact Assessments for land acquisition and Rehabilitation and Resettlement;
- (b) respond immediately to the appropriate Government's request for a Social Impact Assessment to be conducted by preparing a project specific Terms of Reference;
- (c) conduct training and capacity building programmes for the Social Impact Assessment team and community members and make available manuals, tools, computerized case study reports and other materials required for the analysis;
- (d) provide ongoing support and corrective action, as required during the Social Impact Assessment process;
- (e) ensure that all relevant documents are disclosed as per the provisions of the Act;
- (f) maintain catalogue of all Social Impact Assessments and associated primary material; and
- (g) continuously review, evaluate and strengthen the quality of Social Impact Assessments and the capacities available to conduct them across the State.

(2) The notification No. P/24.A/2019/173, dated the 27th August, 2019 is hereby repealed.

I. MAHLOING,
Deputy Secretary to the Govt. of Meghalaya,
Revenue & Disaster Management Department.

Printed and Published by the Director, Printing and Stationery Department, Shillong.
(Extraordinary Gazette of Meghalaya No. 74 - Vol - 36 - 2019 - 2020)
Website: meghalaya.gov.in/portal/portal.asp

Annexure2: Letter for conducting Social Impact Assessment at Khanduli, for setting up of Integrated Facilitation Centre -Entry and Exit Point

GOVERNMENT OF MIZORAM
OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER WEST JAMTHA HILL DISTRICT
FORM A-1.

No. JEM/TA-28/2023/7. Dated Jemal, the 1st October, 2023.

To The Officer on Special Duty
Meghalaya Institute of Governance(MIG)
New Chief Secretary's official Bungalow,
Shillong, Meghalaya.

To/In Conduct of Social Impact Assessment (SIA) Study.

Ref: 1. Notification No. JMA/ST/2023/130, Dt. 24/09/2023.
2. No. JMA/ST/2023/137, dt. 20/09/2023.

Sir,

With reference to the subject and Notification and letter referred to above, I am to request you to kindly initiate conduct of Social Impact Assessment (SIA) Study on the proposed Land Acquisition projects in respect of West Jaintia Hills District. The 'No Objection Certificate' granted by JMAIC, Jemal containing the list of projects vide letter No. JMAIC/JEM/TA/28/2023/3, Dt. 20/09/2023 is enclosed as Annexure-1. Copy of letter referred at 2 above is enclosed as Annexure-2 for ready reference.

The Additional District Magistrate, Revenue and Extra Assistant Commissioner (Rev), Jemal are authorized to take with your office for proper Co-ordination. The contact no./e-mail of Add. Deputy Commissioner(Rev) is 9896622883 and email : dmwestjmt@rediffmail.com.

An early reply is solicited.


Deputy Commissioner
West Jaintia Hills District,
Jemal.

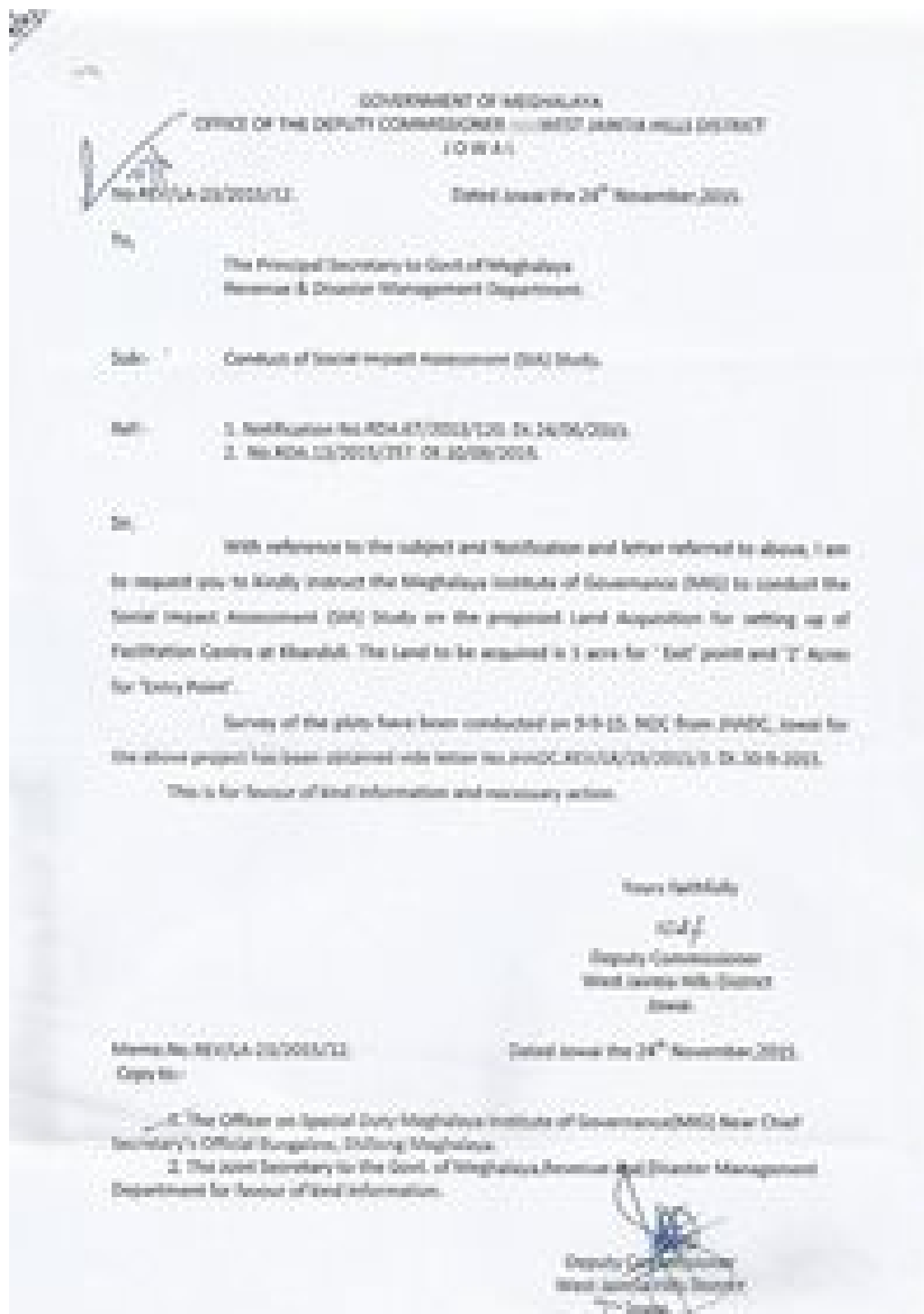
No. JEM/TA-28/2023/7. Sub. Dated Jemal, the 1st October, 2023.

Copy to :

- 1) The Joint Secretary to the Govt. of Meghalaya, Revenue and Disaster Management Department for favour of kind information.
- 2) The Addl. Deputy Commissioner/Extra Assistant Commissioner (Rev) West Jaintia Hills District for kind information and necessary action.
- 3) The Sub-Divisional Officer Aizawl-Civil Sub-Division for kind information and similar necessary action.


Deputy Commissioner
West Jaintia Hills District,
Jemal.

Annexure 3: Letter for conducting Social Impact Assessment at Khanduli, for setting up of Integrated Facilitation Centre - Entry and Exit Point



Annexure4: No Objection Certificate from Jaintia Hills Autonomous District Council (JHADC) for land acquisition.

OFFICE OF THE JAINTIA HILLS AUTONOMOUS DISTRICT COUNCIL
NO. JH.A. 1074/10/2023

Dated: 11.06.2023

To,
 The Deputy Commissioner
 West Jaintia Hills District, Jaisam.

Subject: No Objection Certificate.

Ref: Your letter NO. JH.A. 1074/10/2023, Dated: 11.06.2023.

Re,

With reference to the Subject and your letter cited above, I am directed to inform you that the Executive Committee, Jaintia Hills Autonomous District Council (JHADC) in exercise of the power conferred under Rule 28 of the Jaintia and Meghalaya Autonomous District (Constitution of District Council) Rules 1954 as adopted and amended and as required under section 40(2) of "The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013" is pleased to grant this No Objection Certificate to the Deputy Commissioner, West Jaintia Hills District for the purpose of acquisition of land for the following Projects:

1. Acquisition of land for construction of GPH No. 40(2) including widening from Single Lane to Double Lane from 208.00KM to 214.5KM measuring area of 50,000.00 Sq.Mtr.
2. Acquisition of land for construction of two lanes with Fixed shoulder of 4M to 6M from 208.00KM to 214.50KM including full Phase location 214.00KM to 214.50KM (1st Mile Panchayat) measuring an area of 20,000.00 Sq.Mtr.
3. Acquisition of land for construction of GPH in West Jaintia Hills District from BP No. 1272 to BP No. 1275 KM Road to Jaisam, measuring of 12.75 KM in length.
4. Acquisition of land for establishing of Jaintia Village Market(VVM) at Mising, Wokajer West Jaintia Hills District, measuring an area of 12.175-00 Sq.Mtr.
5. Acquisition of land for construction of 10 Complex non-Residential at Thant, measuring an area of 75,124.00 Sq.Mtr.
6. Acquisition of land for setting up of Sanitation Entry and Exit Points at Thant, measuring an area of 1 (one) Acre for Exit Point and 2 (two) Acres for Entry Point.

Yours faithfully,


 Executive Committee
 Jaintia Hills Autonomous District Council
 Jaisam.

Jointly Commissioner
 Jaintia Hills District
 Jaisam.

Annexure 5: Public notice for conducting Public Hearing at Khanduli



Meghalaya Institute of Governance (MIG)

Lumpyngngad Cottage, Bishop Cotton Road
Shillong- 793001, Meghalaya

Email: migshillong@gmail.com

No: MIG/127/ 2014-15/ 354

Dated: 14/04/2016.

Public Notice

The Meghalaya Institute of Governance has been notified as the State Social Impact Assessment (SIA) Unit to conduct Social Impact Assessment Study for acquisition of land measuring 12140.56 Sq.m (1 acre for Exit point and 2 acres for Entry point) at Khanduli, West Jaintia Hills District for the purpose of setting up Facilitation Centre (proposed project).

In connection with this, a Public Hearing will be held near the project site at Khanduli village, in West Jaintia Hills on 30th April, 2016 at 10.00Am.

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

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

No: MIG/127/ 2014-15/ 354

Dated: 14/04/2016.

Copy to: -

1. The Deputy Commissioner, West Jaintia Hills District, Jowai
2. The Superintendent of Police, West Jaintia Hills District, Jowai
3. The C E M, Jaintia Hills Autonomous District Council, Jowai
4. The Under Secretary, Govt. of Meghalaya, Revenue and Disaster Management Department
5. The Under Secretary, Govt. of Meghalaya, Tourism Department
6. The Block Development Officer, Thadlaskein West Jaintia Hills District
7. The DPRO, Jowai for information with a request to kindly arrange PA system for the hearing
8. The Rangbah Shnong, Khanduli village, West Jaintia Hills District.

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

Annexure6: Gram Sabha Resolution

FORM 10
PART II - GRAM SABHA RESOLUTION
(This sub-rule shall apply to all)

We, the undersigned members of the Gram Sabha of Kannur Taluk, Ponnani Taluk, Malappuram District hereby declare that the following information is based on the information supplied by the administration and officials. If this information is incomplete or incorrect or if any person has been obtained through any act of fraud, force or misrepresentation, it is null and void. On the basis, the Gram Sabha hereby declares that it CONSENTS to the proposed project.

Part of project: Street, Shop, temple, school, etc.
Approximate: 100000

Location of: _____ **name of person/land**
Location of: _____ **name of government land for the project**
Location of: _____ **name of forest/land for the project**

The terms and conditions of compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement benefits and social impact mitigation measures agreed to by the Resolving Body (see the annexed attached).

The Gram Sabha also states that any person is subject to all of its residents including this is all of these individuals and community rights over forest and forest lands, including from the the forest land that they have been cultivating, occupying (the all forms of culture forest product that they use, and titles to protect and manage their community forests. (Note: This will have to be certified by the Gram Sabha separately.)

This and signature/Stamp/Impression of Gram Sabha members


This and signature of the President of the Gram Sabha
on behalf of the Resolving Body

| | | | |
|---------|--------------|---------|--------------|
| 1. Name | 2. Signature | 3. Name | 4. Signature |
| 1. Name | 2. Signature | 3. Name | 4. Signature |
| 1. Name | 2. Signature | 3. Name | 4. Signature |


This and signature of the President of the Gram Sabha
on behalf of the Resolving Body

Annexure 7: List of Participants Present at The Public Hearing Held in Khanduli on 30th Of April, 2016.

For Public Hearing on SIA at Khanduli on 30th April, 2016

| Sr. No. | Name | Village | Contact No. | Signature |
|---------|-------------------|----------|-------------|-------------|
| 1 | Hemant Dikhar | Khanduli | | H.S. Dikhar |
| 2 | Shriping | " | | |
| 3 | Katun Satig | " | | |
| 4 | Sachin Satig | " | | Sachin |
| 5 | Prerna Langthang | " | | |
| 6 | Mi. Monythan | " | | |
| 7 | Harshu Langthang | " | | |
| 8 | Hopson Jem Dikhar | " | | H.S. |
| 9 | S. Mony | " | | S. Mony |
| 10 | Katun Satig | " | | |
| 11 | Katun Satig | " | | |
| 12 | Babu Dikhar | " | | |
| 13 | Katun Satig | " | | |
| 14 | Lidia Satig | " | | |

For Public Hearing on SIA at Khanduli on 30th April, 2016

| Sr. No. | Name | Village | Contact No. | Signature |
|---------|----------------------|---------|-------------|-----------|
| 15 | Sanu Dikhar | " | | |
| 16 | Madu Satig | " | | |
| 17 | Sanu D. Mony | " | | |
| 18 | Sanu Langthang | " | | |
| 19 | Katun Satig | " | | |
| 20 | S. Mony | " | | |
| 21 | Sanu Satig | " | | |
| 22 | Sanu Dikhar (SIA) | " | | |
| 23 | Sanu Langthang (SIA) | " | | |
| 24 | Sanu D. Mony | " | | |
| 25 | K.S. Dikhar | " | | |
| 26 | Sanu Satig | " | | |

For Public Hearing on SIA at Khondoli on 20th April, 2018

| No. No. | Name | Village | Contact No. | Signature |
|---------|-----------------------|---------|-------------|-----------|
| 27 | Kalyan Chaudhari | 11 | | |
| 28 | Hemant Khadke | 11 | | |
| 29 | Shilpa Khatke | 11 | | |
| 30 | Dr. Kailash Chaudhari | 11 | | |
| 31 | Dr. Kailash Chaudhari | 11 | | |
| 32 | Dr. Ching Shing | 11 | | |
| 33 | Dr. Kailash Chaudhari | 11 | | |
| 34 | Dr. Kailash Chaudhari | 11 | | |
| 35 | Dr. Kailash Chaudhari | 11 | | |
| 36 | Dr. Kailash Chaudhari | 11 | | |
| 37 | Dr. Kailash Chaudhari | 11 | | |
| 38 | Dr. Kailash Chaudhari | 11 | | |
| 39 | Dr. Kailash Chaudhari | 11 | | |

For Public Hearing on SIA at Khondoli on 20th April, 2018

| No. No. | Name | Village | Contact No. | Signature |
|---------|-----------------------|---------|-------------|-----------|
| 40 | Dr. Kailash Chaudhari | 11 | | |
| 41 | Dr. Kailash Chaudhari | 11 | | |
| 42 | Dr. Kailash Chaudhari | 11 | | |
| 43 | Dr. Kailash Chaudhari | 11 | | |
| 44 | Dr. Kailash Chaudhari | 11 | | |
| 45 | Dr. Kailash Chaudhari | 11 | | |
| 46 | Dr. Kailash Chaudhari | 11 | | |
| 47 | Dr. Kailash Chaudhari | 11 | | |
| 48 | Dr. Kailash Chaudhari | 11 | | |
| 49 | Dr. Kailash Chaudhari | 11 | | |
| 50 | Dr. Kailash Chaudhari | 11 | | |
| 51 | Dr. Kailash Chaudhari | 11 | | |
| 52 | Dr. Kailash Chaudhari | 11 | | |

For Public Hearing on SIA at Khondal on 30th April, 2020

| Sl. No. | Name | Village | Contact No. | Signature |
|---------|----------------------|---------|-------------|-----------|
| 53 | Subh Phansa | | | S. Phansa |
| 54 | Philiseta Bordein | | | |
| 55 | Saibudin Phansa | | | |
| 56 | Angarai Saling | | | |
| 57 | Wadichadap | | | |
| 58 | Shastirika K. Lal | | | S. Lal |
| 59 | Shastirika Laloo | | | |
| 60 | K. Rynah | | | |
| 61 | Analy Lalang | | | |
| 62 | Kishinul Chhang | | | |
| 63 | Shastirika K. Wangen | | | |
| 64 | Sahi Sapon | | | S. Sapon |
| 65 | Mariketa Suring | | | |
| 66 | Lupia K. Wangen | | | Wangen |

For Public Hearing on SIA at Khondal on 30th April, 2020

| Sl. No. | Name | Village | Contact No. | Signature |
|---------|-----------------|---------|-------------|-----------|
| 67 | Nahin Pottain | | | |
| 68 | Philud Dahan | | | |
| 69 | Ilina Salingi | | | |
| 70 | Bansa | | | |
| 71 | Shandana Malik | | | |
| 72 | Alina Pottain | | | |
| 73 | Agas | | | |
| 74 | Phil Dahan | | | |
| 75 | Wani Shandap | | | P. Dahan |
| 76 | Shandana Chhang | | | |
| 77 | Khangul Bishin | | | K. Bishin |
| 78 | Phil Rynhai | | | G. Bishin |
| 79 | Dosia Bishin | | | P. Bishin |
| 80 | Hurong Rynhai | | | R. Bishin |

| Sl. No. | Name | Designation | Signature |
|---------|---------------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| 1. | Mr. Anwar H. Hameed | President | [Signature] |
| 2. | Muhammad Ali Khan | - | [Signature] |
| 3. | Shahid Hussain | Program Manager (MS) | [Signature] |
| 4. | Shahid Hussain | Program Manager (T) (MS) | [Signature] |
| 5. | Sandy P. Khan | Programme Associate (MS) | [Signature] |
| 6. | Muhammad Khan | Volunteer | [Signature] |
| 7. | Muhammad Syed | P.A. (MS) | [Signature] |
| 8. | Lahori Syed | MSA | [Signature] |
| 9. | Ahmed A. Khan | MSA | [Signature] |
| 10. | Muhammad Khan | MSA | [Signature] |
| 11. | Lahori Syed | MSA | [Signature] |

Annexure 8:Semi-Structure Interview scheduled for Khanduli Village Authority

MEGHALAYA INSTITUTE OF GOVERNANCE

Interview schedule for the members of Village Authority/Village Council

Place:

Date:

TOPIC FOR SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT:

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

Part A: Profile of the Respondents

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

Part B: Settlement Demographic Survey

Distance of village to nearest urban area:

Distance of village to the nearest National Highway:

Land use pattern

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

1. Project details:

| Description | Details |
|---------------------------|---------|
| Type of investment | |
| Type of project | |
| Project area and location | |

| | | |
|-----------------------------|---------|--|
| Project implementing agency | Central | |
| | State | |

2. Assessment

2.1 Land Assessment

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

2.2 Assessment of Structure (in numbers)

| Description | Details (in numbers) |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|
| Total number of structure that | |

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

2.3 Socio-economic Assessment

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

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

2.4 Community Infrastructure/ public service

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

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

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

Part B: Impact Assessment

- 1) How many people are involved in the land acquisition project?
- 2) What types of land has been acquired for the project?
- 3) What are the types of activities carried outside the surrounding proposed construction projects area?
- 4) What are the people's opinions on this proposed construction project?
- 5) What according to you are the problems that have cause the delay of the proposed construction project?
- 6) What are the problems faced by the community due to lack of an entry and exit point with the area?
- 7) How will this proposed construction project benefit the community as a whole?
- 8) What according to you are the problems likely to come up from this proposed construction project during the phase of its construction and after?
- 9) What according to you are the possible ways to address to problems likely to arise during the course of the project and after the project?
- 10) What are the problems you faced with the Assam police Outpost?
- 11) What according to you are the social fears that may prevent the proposed project from carrying forward?
- 12) Would you like to share any other opinion or suggestion on the proposed construction project?

Thank you for your time.

Annexure9: Questionnaire for Respondents

| MEGHALAYA INSTITUTE OF GOVERNANCE Questionnaire for Respondents who are likely to be affected from the proposed Integrated facilitation Centre cum Entry and Exit point at Khanduli village, West Jaintia Hills, Meghalaya Place: _____ Date: _____ | | | |
|--|---|----------------------------|--|
| Part A: PROFILE OF THE RESPONDENT | | | |
| 1 | Name | | |
| 2 | Village | | |
| 3 | Age | | |
| | A | 18-35 | |
| | B | 36-49 | |
| | C | 50-59 | |
| | D | 60-69 | |
| | E | Over 70 | |
| 4 | Gender | | |
| | A | Male | |
| | B | Female | |
| 5 | What is your highest level of education? | | |
| | A | Illiterate | |
| | B | Primary (Class V) | |
| | C | Upper Primary (Class VIII) | |
| | D | Secondary | |
| | E | High School | |
| | F | Others | |
| 6 | Occupation | | |
| | A | Farmer | |
| | B | Government Employee | |
| | C | Business | |
| | D | Driver | |

| | | | |
|-----------|--|--------------------------------------|--|
| | E | Student | |
| | f | Casual Labourer | |
| | G | Daily wage worker | |
| | H | Others | |
| 7 | Income per annum | | |
| | A | Less than Rs. 25,000 | |
| | B | > Rs. 25,001- less than Rs. 50,000 | |
| | C | > Rs. 50,001- less than Rs. 75,000 | |
| | D | > Rs. 75,001- less than Rs. 1,00,000 | |
| | E | > Rs. 1,00,000 | |
| 8 | Which community do you belong to? | | |
| | A | Scheduled Tribe | |
| | B | Scheduled Caste | |
| | C | General | |
| | D | Others | |
| 9 | Religion | | |
| | A | Hindu | |
| | B | Muslim | |
| | C | Christian | |
| | D | Indigenous | |
| 10 | Household Details | | |
| | A | Total family size | |
| | B | Male | |
| | C | Female | |
| | D | Children (below 18 yrs.) | |
| | E | Elderly (above 64 yrs.) | |
| | F | Differently abled | |
| | G | Any other household income | |
| 1 | Do you have a ration card? | | |

| | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|--------------------------|--|
| 1 | A | Yes | |
| | B | No | |
| 1 2 | Your ration card is categorised as | | |
| | A | ABL (Pink) | |
| | B | Antodaya (L.Green) | |
| | C | Annapoorna(Yellow) | |
| | D | BPL (D. Green) | |
| | E | Don't have | |
| 1 3 | What kind of house do you own? | | |
| | A | Kutcha | |
| | B | Semi-kutcha | |
| | C | Pucca | |
| 1 4 | Do you have a land of your own? | | |
| | A | Yes | |
| | B | No | |
| 1 5 | If you do, please indicate the size of your land holding? | | |
| | | | |
| Part B: IMPACT ASSESSMENT | | | |
| 1 | Are you aware about the construction of Entry and Exit point in your Village? | | |
| | a | Yes | |
| | b | No | |
| 2 | Do you travel into Assam? | | |
| | a | Yes | |
| | b | No | |
| | c | Never | |
| 3 | How often do you go or cross towards the Assam border? | | |
| | a | Everyday | |
| | b | Once in a week | |
| | c | Twice or more in a month | |

| | | | |
|----------|--|-----------------------------|--|
| | d | Never | |
| | e | Once in a year | |
| 4 | What is the primary purpose of your visit to Assam? | | |
| | a | Marketing | |
| | b | Casual Labourer | |
| | c | Medical accessibility | |
| | d | Accessibility for education | |
| | d | Trading | |
| | e | Daily Wage | |
| | f | Others | |
| 5 | What are the goods that come from Assam and go to Assam? | | |
| | a. | | |
| | b. | | |
| | c. | | |
| | d. | | |
| | e. | | |
| 6 | What is the mode of transport used? | | |
| | a. | Public transportation | |
| | b. | Private transportation | |
| | c. | By foot | |
| | d | Never | |
| 7 | Which route do you use? | | |
| | a. | Village/interior roads | |
| | b. | Main state highway | |
| | c. | Other | |
| | d | Never | |
| 8 | Do you face any problems while returning back from Assam? | | |
| | a | Yes | |
| | b | No | |

| | | | |
|-----------|---|-------------------------------------|--|
| | c | Never | |
| | d | Don't know | |
| 9 | If yes, what are the problems faced by you? | | |
| | a. | Unavailability of transport | |
| | b. | Payment made to people in authority | |
| | c. | Language | |
| | d. | Others | |
| 10 | Do people from Assam come to your village? | | |
| | a | Yes | |
| | b | No | |
| | c | Never | |
| 11 | For what purpose have the Assam people come into the village? | | |
| | a | Trading of Goods | |
| | b | Driving | |
| | c | Casual Labourer | |
| | d | Daily wagers | |
| | e | Others | |
| 12 | Have you face any kind of problem with the Assam People? | | |
| | a | Yes | |
| | b | No | |
| | c | Never | |
| 13 | What are your concerns when people from outside come into the village? | | |
| | a. | Theft | |
| | b. | Social Mischief | |
| | c. | Inter-marriage | |
| | d. | Safety | |
| | e | All of the above | |
| | f | Others | |
| | g | No response | |

| | | | |
|--------|--|-------------------|--|
| 1 4 | Do you have to pay a fee for trading in Karbi Anglong Market? | | |
| | a | Yes | |
| | b | No | |
| | c | Never | |
| | d | Don't know | |
| 1 5 | If yes, how much and how many times do you pay? | | |
| | a. | Once a month | |
| | b. | Every market day | |
| | c. | Annually | |
| 1 6 | Who collect this trading fee from you in Karbi Anglong? | | |
| | a | Private collector | |
| | b | Panchayat | |
| | c | Never | |
| 1 7 | Do other people from other states have to pay a fee for trading in Khanduli Market? | | |
| | A | Yes | |
| | B | No | |
| | C | Never | |
| | D | Don't know | |
| 1 8 | How much do they pay for trading in Khanduli Market? | | |
| 1 9 | To whom do they pay the trading fee? | | |
| | A | Private collector | |
| | B | Panchayat | |
| | C | Don't know | |
| 2 0 | What do you feel about the construction of an Entry and Exit point? | | |
| | A | Good | |
| | B | Bad | |
| | C | Okay | |

| | | | |
|----------------|--|---|--|
| | D | No response | |
| 2 1 | How will the market flow between the two villages (Khanduli and Karbi) change? | | |
| | a | It will make it better | |
| | b | It will make it worse | |
| | c | No change | |
| | d | No response | |
| | e | Both a & b | |
| 2 2 | How will it affect the relations between the people on both sides of the EnE | | |
| | a. | It will make it better | |
| | b | It will make it worse | |
| | c | No change | |
| | d | No response | |
| 2 3 | What according to you are the reasons for such feeling? | | |
| | a | | |
| | b | | |
| | c | | |
| | d | | |
| | e | | |
| 2 4 | What according to you are the ways in which an entry and exit point should function? | | |
| | a | Check on illegal immigration | |
| | b | Check on illegal flow of trades and goods | |
| | c | Check on criminal intent | |
| | d | All of the above | |
| | e | Others | |
| | f | No response | |
| 2 5 | Will the construction of an E&E Point affect community life of the people in the village? | | |

| | | | |
|----------------|---|--|--|
| | a. | | |
| | b. | No | |
| | c | No Change | |
| | d | No response | |
| 2 6 | Will the construction of an E&E Point affect the safety of the people in the village? | | |
| | a | It will make it better | |
| | b. | It will make it worse | |
| | c. | No change | |
| | d | No response | |
| 2 7 | What according to you are the problems that may come up during the construction work? | | |
| | a | Non utilization of land | |
| | b | Environment problem | |
| | c | Resistance from people | |
| | d | Incompletion of work | |
| | e | Others | |
| | f | No Problem | |
| | g | No response | |
| 2 8 | What according to you is the problem that may arise after the construction of E&E point? | | |
| | a | Traffic congestion | |
| | b | Noise pollution | |
| | c | Difficulty in registration for arrival and departure | |
| | d | Over payment of fee | |
| | e | Employment of outsider | |
| | f | Poor maintenance | |
| | g | Loss of good rapport on both side | |

| | | | |
|-----------|--|-------------|--|
| | h | Others | |
| | i | No response | |
| 29 | What according to you are the ways to address the problems? | | |
| | a. | | |
| | b | | |
| | c | | |
| | d | | |
| | e | | |
| 30 | What according to you are your aspiration from the said proposed project? | | |
| | a | | |
| | b | | |
| | c | | |
| | d | | |
| | e | | |

Thank you for your time