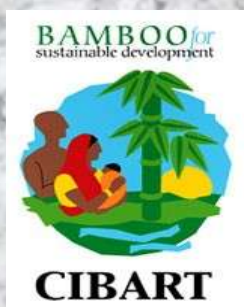


Final Report of Social Impact Assessment of Village Doli Gharana, District Hamirpur for Multipurpose Sports Complex Project by Department of Youth Services and Sports H.P.

**Social Impact Assessment Unit,
MSHIPA-Fairlawns, Shimla-12**



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ACKNOWLEDGMENT

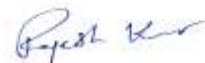
India has the world's largest youth population, with about 65% of its people being under 35 years of age. In order to exploit this huge youth power, the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports is doing very important work. The Ministry is running a number of schemes to strengthen the personality of the youth, enhance their skills and promote unity in the country. In this context, the Government of Himachal Pradesh is setting up a construction "Multipurpose Sports Complex" at "District Hamirpur HP" to improve the future of Sports and Youth.

In this direction, the **Department of Youth Services and Sports, H.P.** has ensured the acquisition of land for the "Multipurpose Sports Complex" in Village Doli Gharana, Tehsil Nadaun, District Hamirpur, H.P. The report has been prepared in accordance with the "Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013" (Gazette of India Extraordinary Part-II, Volume-I, 27th September 2013) and the Right to Fair Compensation Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (H.P.) Rules, 2015. It has been mandated by the Government of India to carry out social impact assessment study of the affected land owners before acquisition. Accordingly, on the request of Social Impact Assessment Unit, MSHIPA-Fairlawns, Shimla-12, the social impact assessment study of village Doli Gharana, Tehsil Nadaun, District Hamirpur, H.P. was completed by CIBART & AGRIMAA Institute.

I would like to express my gratitude to Social Impact Assessment Unit, MSHIPA-Fairlawns, Shimla-12 for nominating CIBART & AGRIMAA Institute to complete this social impact study. I would also like to thank Dr. Nisha Tripathi, Dr. Santosh Sharma, Mrs. K. Ratna, Ms. Akanksha and Dr. Kshitij Malhorta for their valuable support in completing this study. Also thanks to Mr. Rakesh Kumar Sharma (SDM), Mr. Rajender Singh (Executive Engineer PWD), Mr. Rafiq Mohammad (Office Kanungo), Mr. Ved Prakash (Naib Tehsildar), Mr. Anil Kumar (Field Kanungo), Mr. Vinod Kumar (Patwari) and Mr. Shubham Kalia (Junior Engineer).

Finally, I would also like to thank Mrs. Namita for her support in maintaining the records and finalizing the report.

July 2025



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List of Abbreviation

HPRTFCTLARR-	Himachal Pradesh Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation, and Resettlement Rules, 2015
HPPWD-	Himachal Pradesh Public Works Department
PAF-	Project Affected Families
PAP-	Project Affected People
RTFCTLARR-	Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation, and Resettlement Act, 2013
R&R-	Rehabilitation & Resettlement
SIA-	Social Impact Assessment Authority
SIMP-	Social Impact Management Plan

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Executive Summary

Chapter 1: Description of The Project and Legal Framework

The proposed Multipurpose Sports Complex at Doli Gharana, Nadaun, in Hamirpur district, Himachal Pradesh, is an infrastructure development initiative under the Department of Youth Services and Sports, H.P. executed by HPPWD. The project aims to promote youth engagement in Sports, boost local tourism, and improve community well-being.

The project involves the acquisition of both government and private land. In compliance with the RFCTLARR Act, 2013, and the HP RFCTLARR Rules, 2015, a Social Impact Assessment (SIA) was mandated before land acquisition. The assigned by SIAU HIPA CIBART & AGRIMAA Institute, Delhi, who have completed this report in consultation with stakeholders and field-level data collection.

Chapter 2: Team Composition, Approach, Methodology, and Schedule of the Social Impact Assessment

A multidisciplinary team comprising social scientists, field surveyors, and subject experts conducted the study. Primary data was collected through direct engagement with affected households and local stakeholders, offering contextual understanding of the potential impacts. The **household survey** was conducted in a systematic and conducted on **10th June, 2025**, covering the notified area identified by the requiring department. A **public hearing** was successfully conducted on **11th July, 2025**, in accordance with the official notification, ensuring transparency and community engagement in the decision-making process. The event was held at the local Municipal Council office, Nadaun, Himachal Pradesh, and was chaired by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate (SDM), Nadaun, Himachal Pradesh. To ensure broad public awareness, prior notice was disseminated through local newspapers and informational posters displayed at prominent locations throughout the town.

The SIA aimed to assess the scale and scope of social impacts, determine affected persons impact, and design a mitigation strategy via the Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP).

The study followed a structured methodology including:

- Secondary research from official reports and census data.
- Primary surveys using pre-tested structured questionnaires.
- Field visits, stakeholder consultations, and public hearings.
- Data validation and ground verification to ensure accuracy.

Chapter 3: Land Assessment

The project falls under Nagar Panchayat **Nadaun**, Himachal Pradesh which spans **5.93 sq. km** with **2,955 households** and **268 commercial units**. The region is semi-urban with moderate population density and diverse economic activities.

Of the land identified for acquisition, 7561-06 sq. deci meters is privately owned. Only one family is directly affected (Mr. Lal Chand), who may face physical displacement and disruption to livelihood. The land includes residential structures, CPRs (e.g., water tanks, electric poles, trees), and is currently used for residential and agricultural purposes.

The land is not under any state-distributed scheme, and the broader community was already aware of the project due to visible construction and signage.

The land is owned by **Mr. Lal Chand**, who resides on an adjoining plot near the planned site of the **Sports Complex**. His primary sources of livelihood include **self-employment and agricultural activities**. As such, the acquisition may lead to **physical displacement** and could adversely impact his **residential security and economic stability**.

Chapter 4: Estimation and Enumeration of Affected Families and Assets

The forum provided an opportunity for open dialogue between government authorities and community stakeholders, allowing the exchange of views, suggestions, and feedback on the proposed project.

Focus group discussions and field-level interactions revealed mixed responses—appreciation for infrastructure development but concerns over displacement, compensation, and livelihood impacts.

Chapter 5: Socio Economic and Cultural Profile

Demographic profile of the project affected peoples in project area showed that the majority are pensioners, followed by private job holders, self-employed, and farmers. In terms of education levels affected people vary from illiterate to post graduate, However, many having attained at least a high school level education. The income distribution data reveals a varied economic landscape, with individuals spread across different income brackets 46.15 per cent (Total 6) of the affected landowners have income between Rs 10,001 to Rs 20,000 and 7.09 (Total 1) per cent have income above Rs 0.5 lakh. During survey social status showed that 100.00 per cent of the affected landowners had drinking water, electricity, APL ration cards and mostly had pucca house, kitchen, toilet and irrigation facility.

Chapter 6: Social Impact Assessment

The SIA identified the following:

- Direct Impact: One household faces potential displacement and livelihood disruption.
- Indirect Impact: On livelihoods due to the presence of CPRs and shared use of the land.
- Environmental concerns: Dust, noise, and stormwater runoff during construction.

Positive impacts include employment generation, promotion of physical health, and economic upliftment via increased sports and tourism activity.

Stakeholder consultations were held to ensure community input. A **public hearing** took place on **11th July, 2025** under the SDM of Nadaun, Himachal Pradesh. While local community members, Panchayat officials, and government departments along with the directly affected family participated. The overall sentiment was mixed — residents appreciated the potential benefits but also expressed concerns over displacement and compensation.

During the survey also, 43% people said that they have no objection over the proposed acquisition, 57% on the other hand expressed their non-willingness to the proposed acquisition of the land. They all are aware about the SIA process. They are demanding an increase in market value and also demanded to be resettled to another area.

Discussions with stakeholders, including senior citizens, and local workers, revealed concerns regarding land ownership, fear of loss of livelihood, and expectations for fair compensation and resettlement.

Chapter 7: Analysis of Costs and Benefits Recommendations on Acquisition

The project presents a high social return on investment, with improved sports facilities, employment opportunities, increased tourism, and state revenue through a “Pay and Play” model. The social costs—mainly limited displacement—can be effectively mitigated through fair and inclusive resettlement practices.

Considering the scale and benefits of the project, it is concluded that this land requirement is very small and essential for the successful implementation of the initiative. The small area of land, representing a carefully chosen segment, is critical for the development of the planned infrastructure, including 8-lane swimming pool, a shooting range and dedicated spaces for sports like wrestling, boxing, kabaddi, yoga, table tennis and badminton and other sports amenities, which are set to significantly enhance the sports region, potential and economic growth.

The benefits of the project are multifaceted, including the generation of employment opportunities, stimulation of local businesses, increased state revenue, and the strategic positioning of Nadaun as a key node in the Himachal Pradesh sports circuit. These outcomes align with the broader goals of sustainable and inclusive regional development.

However, it is recommended that the Requiring Body ensures the following to mitigate potential impacts and maintain harmony with the local community.

Chapter 8: Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP)

The SIMP proposes:

- **Avoidance Measures:** Limit acquisition to only essential land area (**7561-06 sq. deci meters**).
- **Mitigation:** Pollution control, traffic signage, stormwater management, and safe material handling.
- **Compensation:** Fair and timely compensation as per the RFCTLARR Act, with relocation support and restoration of livelihoods.
- **Monitoring:** Appointment of an independent agency for compliance tracking and regular social audits.

Most locals are aware of the project due to ongoing construction and signage. While some expressed concerns, many acknowledged the long-term benefits of the complex. During the survey, 43% people said that they have no objection over the proposed acquisition, 57% on the other hand expressed their non-willingness to the proposed acquisition of the land.

Recommendations

Based on the comprehensive analysis of field data, stakeholder consultations, and discussions with affected landowners and community representatives, the following recommendations are proposed to support responsible implementation of the Multipurpose Sports Complex at Doli Gharana, Nadaun, H.P.:

1. Public Interest Justification

The project serves a significant public purpose by enhancing sports infrastructure, promoting youth development, youth engagement, health promotion, and regional development, contributing to

community well-being. Its long-term socio-economic benefits justify its implementation, provided that due safeguards are ensured for affected parties.

2. Assessment and Compensation for Affected Assets

Physical assets located on the land proposed for acquisition—including irrigation tanks, trees, boundary walls, and residential structures—should be assessed by a competent government authority. Fair and timely compensation must be provided in accordance with statutory norms and technical valuation guidelines.

3. Protection of Community and Government Assets

Any community-owned, social, or government infrastructure that is partially or fully impacted must be formally recorded, assessed, and compensated. Relocation or restoration should be completed before the commencement of construction activities like Electric poles.

4. Livelihood Restoration

The study reveals a potential adverse impact on the livelihood and socio-economic stability of some affected landowners, particularly those dependent on agriculture and self-employment. It is recommended that livelihood restoration and rehabilitation measures, including income support or skill development, be integrated into the project's implementation strategy.

5. Compliance with Legal Framework

All compensation, rehabilitation, and resettlement measures must be undertaken in full compliance with the provisions of the **Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013**, the **Himachal Pradesh Rules, 2015**, and the **Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP)** developed as part of this assessment.

6. Maximizing Community Benefits

The project is expected to create both short-term employment during the construction phase and long-term benefits through improved infrastructure and recreational facilities. Opportunities for local engagement, such as employment and service provision, should be prioritized to enhance inclusivity and local ownership.

7. Focus on Youth Development

Given the core objective of the project—to develop a Multipurpose Sports Complex—the initiative is well positioned to provide long-term benefits for youth through access to training, facilities, and organized events. This positive social impact should be maximized through strategic programming and outreach.

8. Transparent Land Acquisition Process

The land acquisition process must be carried out in a transparent, consultative, and participatory manner. Continuous dialogue with landowners, dissemination of information, and grievance redress mechanisms will be essential to building trust and ensuring smooth execution.

Chapter-1

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

1.1 Project Background

The **Department of Youth Services and Sports, Government of Himachal Pradesh**, has proposed the **acquisition of additional land at Village Doli Gharana, Mauja Kohla, Tehsil Nadaun, District Hamirpur, H.P.** for the construction of a Multipurpose Sports Complex at Kharidi Ground, Nadaun, Himachal Pradesh. The proposed land parcel, measuring approximately 7561-06 square deci meters (about 20 Kanals), covers several khasra numbers as listed in **Annexure A** of the notification.

This initiative aligns with the state's strategic objective of promoting a robust sports culture as a means to foster holistic development, increase youth engagement, and contribute to social cohesion. **The region currently lacks adequate sports infrastructure, despite being an education hub of District Hamirpur.** The proposed sports complex will serve as a vital facility for talent identification, training, and development in various sports disciplines. It is also envisioned under a **“Pay and Play”** model to promote public access and generate sustainable revenue.

The project is expected to provide significant **social benefits, including improved access to sports and recreational facilities, enhanced youth participation, and community development in the Nadaun region.** The Social Impact Assessment is being undertaken in accordance with the Himachal Pradesh Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Social Impact Assessment and Consent) Rules, 2015.

1.1.1 Nadaun - an Overview

Nadaun, located along the picturesque **banks of the Beas River**, is known for its **natural beauty** and **strategic geographical location**. Serving as a **gateway to prominent pilgrimage sites** such as the renowned **Jwalamukhi Temple** and historical landmarks like **Kangra Fort**, the town holds immense potential for both tourism and recreational development. However, despite this potential, **Nadaun has long lacked adequate infrastructure**, particularly in the area of **sports and public recreational facilities**, to effectively serve the needs of its residents and the increasing number of visitors. The proposed **Multipurpose Sports Complex** aims to bridge this infrastructure gap and promote inclusive regional development.

1.1.2 Interstate/International Aspects

The proposed construction of **Multipurpose Sports Complex** will be established at **Village Doli Gharana, Mauja Kohla, Tehsil Nadaun, in District Hamirpur, Himachal Pradesh**. A comprehensive assessment has confirmed that the **project does not entail any interstate or international dimensions** that could hinder its execution or lead to jurisdictional disputes. The clear land ownership status and absence of external geopolitical concerns provide a strong foundation for seamless project approval and implementation. This initiative is expected to significantly enhance the region's infrastructure and sports culture potential, contributing to its planned and sustainable development.

1.1.3 Developers Background

The proposed Multipurpose Sports Complex at Village Doli Gharana, Mauja Kohla, Tehsil Nadaun, District Hamirpur, Himachal Pradesh, is a key initiative of the Department of Youth Services and Sports, H.P. The rationale for this project stems from the urgent need to provide adequate and modern sports infrastructure in the region, which despite being an educational hub, remains deprived of basic sports facilities.

The Government of Himachal Pradesh aims to promote a vibrant sports culture to foster physical fitness, national unity, and social cohesion. The complex will serve as a platform to identify, nurture, and train talented youth in various sports disciplines. It will also encourage community participation and act as a catalyst for social development.

One of the primary objectives of this Complex is to generate sports participation opportunities for local residents. The project holds significant public purpose by supporting youth empowerment, enhancing employability through sports, and contributing to the region's tourism and economic development, in terms of Sports shops, local sports industry. It is proposed to be operated under a "Pay and Play" model, making the facility accessible while also generating sustainable financial returns after organising state and national level sports events. The initiative is aligned with broader state objectives of inclusive development and aligns with the provisions of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013.

In line with Section 2, Sub-section 1(b) of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RTFCTLARR) Act, 2013, this project qualifies as serving a public purpose by fostering infrastructure development that directly benefits the community and the region at large.

1.2 Project Location and Details

The proposed project involves the acquisition of 7561-06 square deci meters (approximately 20 Kanals) of Additional land located behind Tehsil at Village Doli Gharana, Mauja Kohla, Tehsil Nadaun, in District Hamirpur, Himachal Pradesh. The land is intended for the construction of a Multipurpose Sports Complex at Kharidi Ground, Nadaun, Himachal Pradesh, under the purview of the Department of Youth Services and Sports, Government of Himachal Pradesh.

The project includes the development of infrastructure for sporting activities, athlete training facilities, and support amenities such as administrative blocks, restrooms, equipment storage, and possibly provisions for audience seating. The facility is envisioned to serve the dual purpose of promoting sports culture and enabling community participation in fitness and recreational activities.

The land proposed for acquisition comprises multiple khasra numbers, and the ownership details have been identified (**Annexure-A**). The site is strategically located in an educational and semi-urban belt with potential to serve students, youth, and emerging sportspersons across the region.

This initiative is expected to:

- Enhance access to structured sports training.
- Create opportunities for regional and state-level competitions.
- Support government schemes promoting youth and sports development.
- Operate on a "Pay and Play" model to ensure sustainability and community engagement.

The project is part of the broader objective to create inclusive growth opportunities through investment in physical infrastructure, particularly in underserved areas with high youth concentration and educational relevance.

During undertaking a Social Impact Assessment Study various components taken into consideration such as livelihood of affected families, public and community properties, assets and infrastructure particularly roads, public transport, drainage, sanitation, sources of drinking water, sources of water for cattle, community ponds, grazing land, plantation, public utilities such as post-offices, fair price shops, food storage godowns, electricity supply, health care facilities, school and educational or training facilities, Anganwadi's, children parks, places of worship, land for traditional tribal institutions and burial and cremations grounds.

1.3 Capacity and Output

The proposed Multipurpose Sports Complex providing ample space for comprehensive sports infrastructure including courts, halls, training rooms, changing facilities, Swimming pools and administrative offices.

Capacity:

- The complex is expected to **host 150–200 sportspersons daily** across different disciplines.
- It will support training sessions for multiple games such as **8-lane swimming pool, a shooting range and dedicated spaces for sports like wrestling, boxing, kabaddi, yoga, table tennis and badminton.**
- Equipped with modern facilities, the hall will facilitate a range of sports including **boxing, badminton, judo, wushu, karate, taekwondo, weightlifting, table tennis and volleyball**, giving an opportunity to young athletes from the region to receive professional training and compete at national and international levels.
- The infrastructure will allow for simultaneous multi-sport usage, with dedicated zones for each sport.
- The venue will have capacity for local and district-level tournaments, as well as talent scouting camps.

Projected Output:

- Training of **1,000+ youth annually**, focusing on skill development, physical fitness, and sportsmanship.
- Generation of direct and indirect employment through coaching, administration, maintenance, and support services.
- Facilitation of sports-based scholarships and career pathways for talented youth.
- Enhancement of community health and social inclusion through **structured “Pay and Play” access.**
- Increased regional participation in state and national sports events.

The total cost of constructing the sports complex, is estimated to be **₹ 65 Crore**. The funding for this project will be provided by Department of Youth Services and Sports. H.P.

Identified Risks

- Loss of Agricultural Land: Loss of agricultural land after acquisition.
- Displacement problem: Though minimal, any temporary disruption to land users during acquisition may occur.
- Environmental impact: Dust, waste, and construction debris may temporarily affect the surrounding ecology.
- Noise and Disturbance: Construction and sports activities may affect nearby residents or educational institutions.
- Compensation dispute: Farmers may agitate if they don't get proper compensation.
- Traffic Congestion: Increased traffic flow during events or peak training hours may cause jams on local roads

Addressing these risks proactively through strategic planning, targeted promotions, and ensuring robust infrastructure and connectivity could help mitigate their potential impact and ensure the success of the project.

1.4 Examination of Alternatives

The proposed Sport complex is being constructed primarily on government-owned land, with a small portion involving private land. **The inclusion of the private land is essential as it is strategically located adjacent to the government land and is integral to the overall development plan of the project.** Due to its critical positioning and the necessity to ensure seamless integration of the facilities, considering alternative locations is not feasible and, therefore, has not been pursued. This alignment ensures the optimal utilization of space and adherence to the planned design, maximizing the project's potential.

1.4.1 Phases of Project Construction

Construction of the Multipurpose Sports Complex is currently in progress, reflecting substantial advancement in the development phase. As the project is being executed in a single, continuous phase, there is no requirement for a staggered or multi-phase construction plan. This uninterrupted approach is designed to expedite completion, minimize delays, and ensure timely operational readiness. By maintaining a consistent workflow and efficient resource allocation, the project aims to achieve high-quality outcomes within the targeted timeline.

1.4.2 Core Design Features, Size and Types of Facilities

The designs were provided by the Youth Services and Sports department; however, designs for the proposed **Multipurpose Sports Complex** are given in following pages:

1.5 Details of Environmental Impact and Technical Feasibility Report

EIAs are crucial for evaluating the potential environmental consequences of a proposed project. They assess the project's potential impacts on air, water, soil, biodiversity, and socio-economic factors. EIA help in

- Identifying potential environmental risks and mitigation measures.
- Ensuring compliance with environmental regulations.
- Promoting sustainable development by minimizing negative impacts. However, requiring body have not shared any information whether environmental impact and technical feasibility report was prepared for the department.

1.6 Applicable Legislations and Policies

The acquisition of land for public purposes in India is governed by specific legal frameworks that emphasize transparency and community involvement. Key among these are the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RTFCTLARR) Act, 2013, and the Himachal Pradesh RTFCTLARR Rules, 2015, which outline the mandatory processes for Social Impact Assessments and Community Consultations, as detailed in the following sections:

1.6.1 Preparation of Social Impact Assessment Study

RTFCTLARR Act, 2013, under Section 4, stipulates that whenever the appropriate government proposes to acquire land for public purposes, it is required to consult the relevant Panchayat or ward at the village or Municipal level within the affected area. This consultation is a prerequisite for conducting a SIA study, which must be carried out in collaboration with the local bodies. The process of conducting the SIA, including the methods and commencement date, is to be specified by the government through an official notification. Furthermore, Rule 3(1) of the HP RFCTLARR Rules, 2015, provides additional procedural details for the implementation of the Act within the state. According to this rule, the State Government is mandated to issue a notification to commence the SIA, adhering to the guidelines set forth in Part-B of FORM-I of the Rules. This

notification must be disseminated in both Hindi and English and made accessible to the concerned Panchayat, Municipality, or Municipal Corporation. Additionally, copies of the notification should be available at the offices of the District Collector, Sub-Divisional Magistrate, and Tehsil. To ensure wide awareness, the notification should be published in at least two daily newspapers with circulation in the affected area and prominently displayed at conspicuous locations within the impacted areas. The notification is also required to be uploaded on the State Government's official website for broader access and transparency.

These provisions are integral to ensuring that the process of land acquisition is conducted transparently and with due regard to the concerns and input of the local communities affected by such initiatives.

1.6.2 Process of Land Acquisition

The process of land acquisition for public purposes is governed by a series of steps designed to ensure transparency, community involvement, and adherence to legal protocols. The following outlines the key stages in this process:

- The government initiates the land acquisition process by conducting a Social Impact Assessment (SIA) study, in consultation with the Gram Sabha in rural areas, or with equivalent urban local bodies in urban areas.
- Following the SIA, the report is evaluated by an expert group consisting of two non-official social scientists, two rehabilitation experts, and a technical expert related to the project.
- The evaluated SIA report is then reviewed by a committee to ensure that the proposed land acquisition meets the required conditions.
- A preliminary notification indicating the government's intent to acquire the land must be issued within 12 months of the SIA report's evaluation.
- The government then conducts a survey to determine the precise extent of land required for the project.

1.6.3 The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (RTFCTLARR Act, 2013)

RTFCTLARR Act, 2013 was enacted to replace the Land Acquisition Act of 1894, a law originating from the colonial period. The RTFCTLARR Act represents a significant reform aimed at addressing the critical shortcomings of the previous legislation, with the intent to modernize and enhance the effectiveness of the land acquisition process. The Act seeks to balance the interests of landowners with the needs of industrialization, real estate, and infrastructure development, while ensuring transparency throughout the acquisition process.

A key feature of the RTFCTLARR Act is its emphasis on the mandatory rehabilitation and resettlement of individuals whose lands are acquired, alongside the provision of fair compensation. Provision have been described by each state while notifying rules under the provision of the Act, particularly in cases where land is acquired by the government for public purposes or Public-Private Partnership (PPP) projects. The Act has been widely recognized as a necessary and beneficial measure to protect the rights and interests of landholders and other affected parties.

The Himachal Pradesh Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Social Impact Assessment and Consent) Rules, 2015 (HP RTFCTLARR Rules 2015), **HP RTFCTLARR Rules 2015** were notified on April 9, 2015, and published in the Rajpatra (e-Gazette) of Himachal Pradesh, in accordance with Section 112 of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (Act No. 30 of 2013). These rules are applicable throughout the State of Himachal Pradesh.

The HP RTFCTLARR Rules, 2015, based on the central Act of 2013, establish the procedural framework for conducting Social Impact Assessments (SIA) in the state. Key highlights of these rules include: (A) The conduct of SIA and Social Impact Management Plans (SIMP) in accordance with Form II and III. (B) The requirement to hold public hearings. (C) The necessity for obtaining consent. Each of these aspects is described in detail in the subsequent sections.

Chapter-2

Team Composition, Approach, Methodology, and Schedule of the Social Impact Assessment

This chapter outlines the methodological approach adopted to fulfil the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (Gazette of India, Extraordinary Part II, Volume I, 27th September, 2013), for conducting the Social Impact Assessment (SIA) of the proposed **Multipurpose Sports Complex** in Village Doli Gharana, Mauja Kohla, Tehsil Nadaun, in District Hamirpur, HP, which is intended to be acquired for a public purpose. It details composition of the assessment team, the specific expertise of each member, and the systematic processes employed to evaluate the social implications of the project. The rigorous methodology ensures that all relevant social factors are thoroughly examined, providing a solid foundation for informed decision-making.

2.1 Team Details:

The team comprises seasoned professionals with proven expertise in their respective domains, each bringing valuable experience from prior assessments of similar scale and scope. The multidisciplinary nature of the team enables a well-rounded and thorough evaluation of potential social impacts, with each member contributing domain-specific insights essential to the integrity and success of the study. **Table 2.1** outlines the composition of the **Social Impact Assessment (SIA) team** responsible for conducting the study.

Table 2-1: Social Impact Assessment Team Composition and Expertise

Sl. No.	Name	Post	Qualification	Work Experience
1.	Smt. K. Ratna	Director (CIBART)	Master of Financial Management	More than 20 years of experience in research, basic surveying, micro finance etc.
2.	Smt. Namita Jha	Director (AGRIMAA)	M.Sc. in Microbiology.	More than 8 years of experience in research and health project
3.	Shri Rajesh Kumar	Project Coordinator	M.Phil. in Public Administration	More than 18 years of experience in rural development, research work and SIA work
4	Smt. Swati Jha	Research Investigator	Master in Social Exclusion and Inclusive Policy. Doing LLB	More than 7 years of experience in research, human rights activities
5.	Shri Manoj Kumar	Research Investigator	B.Sc. in Electronics.E.	More than 10 years of experience in research
6.	Ms. Akanksha	Research Assistant	B.A. (Honours Political Science), M.S.W.	Above 5 years
7	Dr. Kshitij Mahltora	Research Investigator	PhD (Botany)	More than 16 years of experience in research and development

Surveyors played a crucial role in engaging with affected communities, ensuring that data was collected accurately, sensitively, and comprehensively. Their direct interaction with stakeholders contributed to the depth and reliability of the primary dataset, which forms the foundation for the study's findings and recommendations. details the **field surveyors given in Table 2.2** who conducted the primary data collection for the SIA.

Table 2-2: List of Field Surveyors for the Social Impact Assessment

Sl. No.	Name	Post	Qualification	Work Experience
1.	Shri Rajesh Kumar	Project Coordinator	M.Phil. in Public Administration	More than 18 years of experience in rural development, research work and SIA work
2.	Ms. Akanksha	Research Assistant	B.A. (Honours Political Science) M.S.W.	Above 5 years

2.2 Description and Rationale for the Methodology and Tools Used

The chosen approach is designed to systematically evaluate the social consequences of the proposed land acquisition, ensuring compliance with the relevant legal frameworks and providing a comprehensive understanding of the potential impacts on affected communities.

❖ Aim

The **Multipurpose Sports Complex project in District Hamirpur, Himachal Pradesh**, is a key initiative of the State Government. To facilitate its completion, both government-owned and private land within the district is required. For those **private landowners who have not consented to sell their land directly to Department of Youth Services and Sports, H.P.** acquisition will be carried out in accordance with the procedures laid down by the District Administration, Hamirpur.

In line with the provisions of the Himachal Pradesh Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Social Impact Assessment and Consent) Rules, 2015, it is mandatory to conduct a Social Impact Assessment (SIA) prior to acquiring land for any public purpose. Accordingly, upon the request of the **Social Impact Assessment Unit, MSHIPA-Fairlawns, Shimla-12**, the SIA study for the proposed land acquisition was undertaken and successfully completed by **CIBART & AGRIMAA Institute, Delhi**.

❖ Objectives of the study:

The objective of the present Social Impact Assessment Study is to identify the impact and damage caused by the land owners affected by the planned "Multipurpose Sports Project" and to suggest ways to minimize these impacts. The submitted Social Impact Assessment Study was conducted as per the provisions of the H.P. RFCTLARR Act, 2015 for the following purposes:

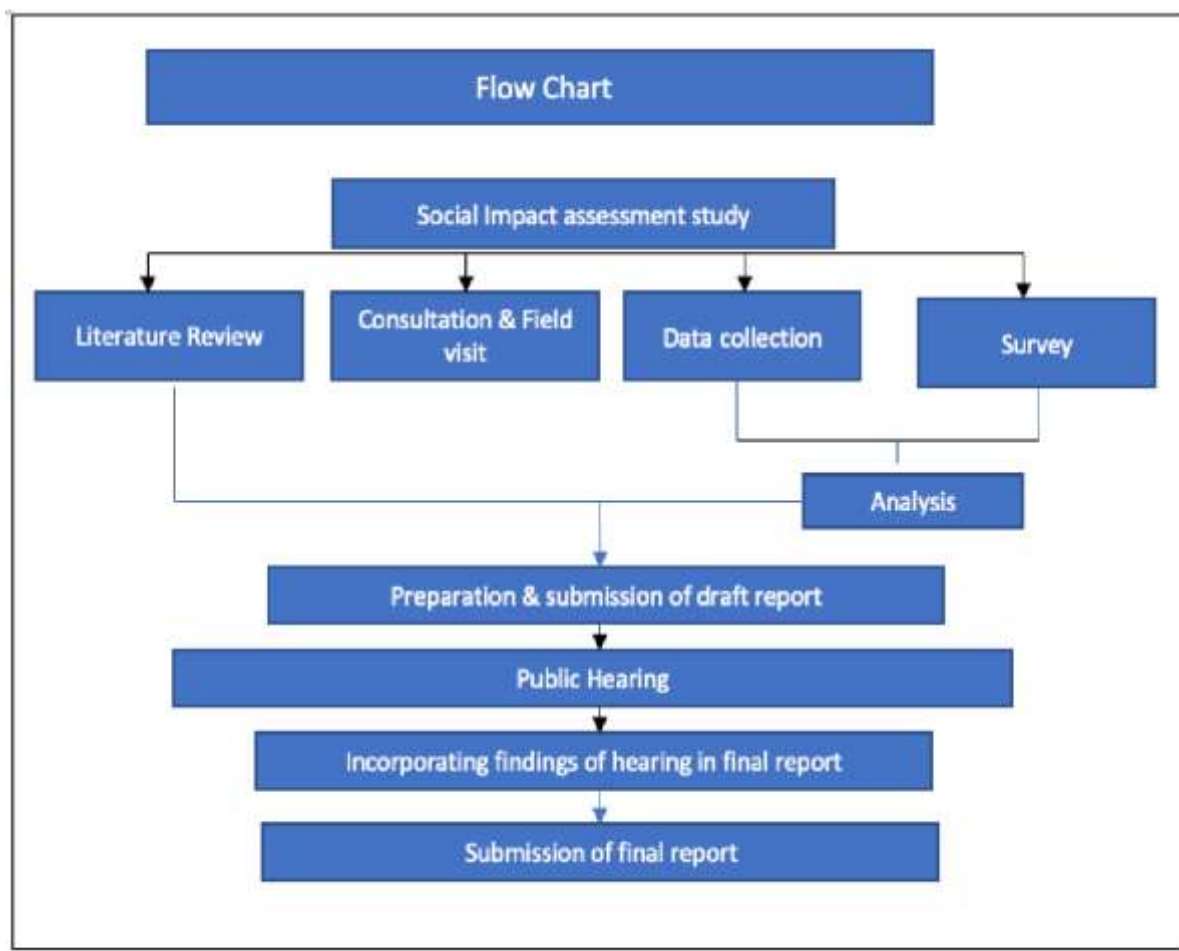
- ❖ To assess whether the proposed acquisition serves the public purpose and the land acquired for the project is the minimum required.
- ❖ To estimate the number of landowners affected and the number of families among them who are likely to be displaced residentially, occupationally or both.
- ❖ To assess the socio-economic status of the land owners affected by the land acquisition of the project.
- ❖ To study the social impacts of the project by involving both the families who have directly as well as indirectly affected landowners who have lost land due to loss of public property resources, socio-economic infrastructure, etc., and to assess the impact of these costs on the total cost and the benefit of the project.
- ❖ An alternative site has been considered for the purpose to ascertain where there is least displacement problem, but whether the site itself is suitable for the project.
- ❖ Preparation of socio-economic and cultural profile of the affected area and resettlement site (if any) as per FORM-II of the HPRTFCTLARR rules, 2015.
- ❖ Suggest remedial intervention measures by designing appropriate policies and programmes through Form III of Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP).

2.3 Approach and Methodology:

The methodology adopted for conducting the Social Impact Assessment (SIA) and preparing the Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP) is outlined below. The assessment was carried out in strict accordance with the provisions of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RFCTLARR) Act, 2013 and the Himachal Pradesh RFCTLARR Rules, 2015. The following flow chart illustrates the step-by-step approach employed during the SIA study, ensuring a comprehensive, participatory, and evidence-based evaluation process.

Process/methodology for conducting SIA study and preparation of SIMP: -

- **Literature review: -**
- **Field visit and Consultation:-** Interview of stakeholders Identified by department (for Primary & secondary data) and Consultation with Stakeholder
- **Data Collection:-** Secondary Data (Revenue department and PWD survey drawings and other concerned departments)
- **Primary Data -** Field visit was conducted and pre-designed questionnaires were utilized for getting information.
- **Analysis of data collected**
 - Qualitative and quantitative analysis of various social, economic and environmental parameters. Analysis of primary and secondary data collected
 - Inference drawn from stakeholder consultations
 - Observation from site survey



2.4 Rationale for the Methodology

This methodology safeguards adequate provisions for such affected persons for their rehabilitation and resettlement and for ensuring that the cumulative outcome of the acquisition should be that affected persons become development partners, leading to an improvement in their post-acquisition social and economic status.

2.5 Tools to Collect Information for the Social Impact Assessment

To ensure a comprehensive assessment of the potential social impacts, data for the Social Impact Assessment (SIA) was collected from both primary and secondary sources. The tools and methodologies employed are outlined below:

❖ Secondary Data Sources:

Secondary data was sourced from government publications such as census reports, statistical handbooks, and relevant literature. These sources provided foundational insights into the demographic, economic, social, and cultural characteristics of the project area, and served as a baseline for the analysis.

❖ Primary Data Collection:

- **Household Surveys:** A structured questionnaire was administered to affected households to gather detailed data on demographic and socio-economic parameters.
- **Field Visits:** On-site visits, including direct observations and informal interviews, enriched the understanding of local conditions and stakeholder perspectives.

❖ **Development of Survey Tools:**

A comprehensive questionnaire was designed to capture both quantitative and qualitative information from primary stakeholders. The tool was pre-tested, revised based on feedback, and then deployed by trained field investigators.

❖ **Primary Survey Focus:**

The survey collected data on household composition, income levels, occupational patterns, resource dependency, and the likely social and economic impacts of the project. Open-ended questions were incorporated to capture respondent feedback and community perceptions.

Supervision of Data Collection and Ground Verification:

The core SIA team actively supervised the data collection process. To ensure the accuracy, consistency, and reliability of the data, ground verification was conducted for a sample of surveyed households.

2.6 Sampling Methodology

The SIA team visited the affected family and information was collected from participants in data sharing in following manner:

❖ **Quantitative Techniques:**

Pre-tested structured questionnaires were administered to primary stakeholders during the household survey.

❖ **Qualitative Techniques:**

The qualitative techniques included Public Consultations and photographs were captured during field visits to document on-ground conditions and stakeholder interactions (**Annexure-B**).

2.7 Overview of Information and Data Sources Used

The Social Impact Assessment (SIA) and Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP) were developed using data and insights gathered from multiple sources, including field surveys, stakeholder consultations, and relevant legal and policy documents such as the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 and the Himachal Pradesh RFCTLARR Rules, 2015. The data sources employed are summarized below:

- **Government Reports and Literature:** Official publications, policy documents, and statistical reports provided essential secondary data on demographic, economic, and social indicators relevant to the project area.
- **Field Surveys and Site Visits:** Primary data was collected through direct engagement with affected households and local stakeholders, offering contextual understanding of the potential impacts. The **household survey** was conducted in a systematic and conducted on **10-06-2025**, covering the notified area identified by the requiring department.
- **Stakeholder Consultations:** Public meetings, interviews, and focused group discussions with community members and key stakeholders played a vital role in shaping the findings of the SIA and formulating the SIMP. Their inputs ensured that local perspectives and concerns were adequately addressed in the assessment process.

2.8 Schedule of Consultations with Key Stakeholders and Brief Description of Public Hearings Conducted

A **public hearing** was successfully conducted on **11th July, 2025**, in accordance with the official notification, ensuring transparency and community engagement in the decision-making process. The event was held at the local Municipal Council office, Nadaun, Himachal Pradesh, and was chaired by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate (SDM), Nadaun, Himachal Pradesh. To ensure broad public awareness, prior notice was disseminated through local newspapers and informational posters displayed at prominent locations throughout the town (**Annexure-C**).

The hearing was attended by **SDM and** officials from the, **Revenue Department** and **HPPWD, Member of Municipal Council** alongwith nominated officers, officers from the land acquisition office, and Mr. Rajesh Kumar from social impact study agency Agrima and other villagers were present.

The forum provided an opportunity for open dialogue between government authorities and community stakeholders, allowing the exchange of views, suggestions, and feedback on the proposed project.

However, it is important to note that **25 number of participants including affected family participated in the public hearing**, despite the extensive outreach efforts.

2.9 Details of Work & Timings

Sl. No.	Work Description	No. of days
1	Literature review	2
2	Questionnaire preparation and checklist of data collection	3
3	Data Collection and Field Surveys	5
4	Analysis of field information	6
5	Draft Report Writing	8
6	Preparation of adequate copy of draft report	
7	Submission of adequate copy of draft report	12
8	Announcement and Publication of Public Hearing	14
9	Poster/pamphlet preparation to find a summary of SIA	
10	Conduct of hearings as per provision	36
11	Inclusion of the conclusion of the hearing in the final report	37
12	SIA team's involvement in the consent process	
13	Submission of adequate copy of the final report	38
14	Presenting clear, concise and accessible SIA and SIMP reports	40

Chapter 3

Land Assessment

Land is the most important resource for any kind of construction work. Adequate amount of land should be available for "Multipurpose Sports Complex Project" especially in well-planned at District Hamirpur, Himachal Pradesh. The well-planned "District Hamirpur" Multipurpose Sports Complex Project in Himachal Pradesh is relatively requiring land. As stated earlier, land of 01 village of Doli Gharana Tehsil Nadaun district Hamirpur, H.P. is proposed to be acquired for the construction of a Multipurpose Sports Complex project in the planned at district Hamirpur, Himachal Pradesh.

3.1 Information from the Land Inventories and Primary Sources

The details of land required under the project are shown in Table 3.1. A perusal of the table shows that a total of 7561-06 square deci meters of land is being affected under the project which is proposed to be acquired.

Table 3.1 Details of proposed land to be acquired

Sl. No.	Village Name	Tehsil	Mauja	Land requirement required for the project (sq. deci mtrs)	Village society land (sq. deci mtrs)	Private land of landowners (sq. deci mtrs)
1	Doli Gharana	Nadaun	Kohal	17327-92	9766-86	7561-06

3.2 Type of Land:

The village land to be acquired under this project is being used for agricultural and residential purposes.

3.3 Uses of Land:

After site inspection, interaction with the people of the area and members of the affected landowners, it was revealed that the land in this area is mainly used for agriculture and housing.

3.4 Entire Area of Impact Under the Influence of the Project:

The project for constructing the **Multipurpose Sports Complex** at village Doli Gharana, Nadaun, in District Hamirpur, Himachal Pradesh, spans an area of 7561-06 sq deci meters of private land is currently in the process of acquisition to ensure seamless project execution. The primary objective of this project is to strengthen the region's sports infrastructure, enabling talent development and encouraging active community participation in sports and fitness.

The facility is expected to stimulate the local economy by creating employment opportunities, supporting local vendors and service providers, and offering a platform for hosting district and state-level sports events. Additionally, the project is being developed with a commitment to environmental sustainability, incorporating eco-friendly designs and planning methods to minimize its ecological footprint while promoting healthy and inclusive recreational spaces.

3.5 Scope of acquisition and Total land requirement for the project:

The scope of acquisition for the project is **limited to 7561-06 sq deci meter** of private land, which is strategically located adjoining the main road (i.e. Hamirpur- Naduan Road) designated for the construction of the **Multipurpose Sports Complex**. This additional parcel of land is essential to ensure seamless integration with the main project area, facilitating better accessibility, optimized sports complex layout, and enhanced functionality of the proposed complex. The limited extent of this acquisition reflects a focused approach to land use, minimizing disruption to surrounding areas while aligning with the overall development objectives of the

project.

Beyond the areas mentioned, there is no additional land acquisition anticipated for this project. The agency has not notified or indicated any requirement for extra land beyond the scope of the current project.

3.6 Present use of any public, unutilized land in the vicinity of area

It emphasizes that there is no public land available in the area surrounding the proposed site for acquisition.

3.7 Land Already Purchased, Alienated, Leased/ Acquired, and Intended Use for Each Plot of Land Required for The Project

The ongoing project is primarily situated on government-owned land, with a minor portion of private land belonging to the thirteen families and one Trust. Consequently, the current acquisition process is focused on securing minor portion of private land measuring 7561-06 sq deci meter to facilitate the seamless continuation and completion of the project. The department remains committed to resolving this matter amicably, ensuring compliance with legal protocols and fairness in the acquisition process.

3.8 Classification of Land, Nature and Present Use

The land is classified under two category-based agriculture and residential purpose.

Following a site inspection and interactions with both the affected landowners and nearby residents not directly impacted by the acquisition, it was observed that the land in the proposed area is primarily utilized for **agricultural activities and residential purposes**.

3.9 Size of Holdings, Ownership Patterns

Marginal holdings refer to land parcels that are small in size, typically 1 hectare or less and all project affected families having marginal size of land holdings. Details of the land will be acquired in are given in **Annexure-A**. The total private land which is under proposed acquisition is majorly ancestrally passed to the next generation.

3.10 Land Distribution and Number of Residential House Being Acquired

The total private land proposed for acquisition under this project measures **7561-06 square deci meters**. The identified parcel includes **one residential house**, along with other physical structures such as **two water storage tanks, three electric poles, a wire boundary wall**, and a few **standing trees**. These existing features indicate that the land acquisition may lead to **partial displacement** and the **removal of constructed assets**, necessitating careful planning and mitigation.

While the current status of the land presents **certain challenges and potential conflicts**, these must be addressed proactively to ensure the acquisition process aligns with the project's objective of **minimizing social disruption**. Proper rehabilitation measures and stakeholder engagement will be essential to facilitate a smooth and timely implementation of the **Multipurpose Sports Complex**.

Chapter-4

Estimation and Enumeration of Affected Families and Assets

This chapter presents a detailed estimation and enumeration of the families and individuals directly and indirectly affected by the proposed land acquisition for the construction of the Sports Complex. It examines the impact on both private properties and public land use dependencies within the affected area. Drawing from data collected through a comprehensive primary survey, the chapter assesses how the acquisition may influence local communities in terms of livelihoods, assets, and socio-economic conditions. The analysis is intended to provide a clear understanding of the potential social changes and disruptions, thereby informing appropriate mitigation and rehabilitation strategies for the affected population.

4.1 Directly Affected Persons and Their Livelihoods

The proposed acquisition of **7561-06 square deci meters** of private land will **directly affect one family**. The land is owned by **Mr. Lal Chand**, who resides on an adjoining plot near the planned site of the **Sports Complex**. His primary sources of livelihood include **self-employment and agricultural activities**. As such, the acquisition may lead to **physical displacement** and could adversely impact his **residential security and economic stability**. This highlights the importance of implementing a well-structured **resettlement plan**, along with **livelihood restoration measures** and **fair compensation**, in line with the objective of minimizing social disruption.

In addition to the directly affected household, the surrounding area excludes other families who may experience indirect impacts. Among them:

- Three individuals are employed in private sector jobs, relying on salaried income rather than land-based livelihoods.
- One individual is employed in a government job, , relying on salaried income rather than land-based livelihoods.
- Five individuals are **pensioners**, including **two widows** receiving **widow pensions**, indicating limited economic activity and partial financial dependence on social security schemes.
- One individual is engaged in farming, directly dependent on land for their primary livelihood.
- One individual is a student
- Two others are involved in self-employment activities

While these families are directly displaced, their socio-economic conditions should be considered in the broader impact assessment to ensure inclusive and community-sensitive development.

This mixed livelihood pattern suggests that while a few households depend on land for their sustenance, a larger proportion are reliant on non-agricultural income sources. However, the land still plays a significant role in ensuring residential security, support infrastructure, and supplementary income.

4.2 Tenants/Occupiers

During the primary survey conducted as part of the assessment process, it was observed that there were no lease holders or occupiers present on the land proposed for acquisition.

4.3 Dependence on Common Property Resources (CPRs)

The survey identified the presence of several **Common Property Resources (CPRs)** on the land proposed for acquisition, including **two water storage tanks, a few standing trees, and three electric poles**. These resources are of shared utility and may serve the surrounding community, highlighting the need for proper relocation or restoration measures to mitigate any potential disruption.

4.4 Schedule Tribes and Traditional Forest Dwellers

There is no affected family falling in the ST category and no traditional forest dwellers who have lost any of their forest rights in the study area.

4.5 Land Assigned by the State Government

It is important to note that no individual was identified as having been allotted land by the State Government under any of its schemes within the area proposed for acquisition.

Chapter-5

Socio Economic and Cultural Profile

This present chapter provides an in-depth analysis of the socio-economic and cultural characteristics of the affected communities in the project area. The information presented here is crucial for understanding the demographic structure, income sources, occupational patterns, education levels, and cultural practices of the population that may be impacted by the proposed land acquisition. Additionally, the chapter examines community infrastructure, social networks, and cultural heritage, which together offer a comprehensive overview of the social dynamics and livelihoods at stake. Data was collected through a combination of primary surveys, focus group discussions, and secondary sources, ensuring a holistic understanding of the population and its potential vulnerabilities.

5.1 Demographic Profile of the Project Affected Peoples in Project Area

Nadaun, a growing town located in the **Hamirpur district of Himachal Pradesh**, has been identified as the site for the proposed development project. Administered by the **Nagar Panchayat Nadaun**, the town is gradually emerging as a **local economic and social hub**. This demographic profile presented by 4430 population of which 2266 are males while 2164 are females as per report released by Census of India 2011. The jurisdiction of the Nagar Panchayat spans an area of **5.93 square kilometers**, covering approximately **2,955 households** and **268 commercial establishments** and reflected a **moderately dense population** engaged in both **residential and commercial activities**, indicating the town's increasing vitality and urban character. Given this context, the proposed project is likely to have **direct and indirect impacts** on the local population and businesses, thereby requiring **careful planning, inclusive stakeholder consultations, and targeted mitigation strategies** to ensure that development is both equitable and sustainable.

5.1.1 Characteristics of Project Affected People:

The social characteristics of the affected people are described in the following chapters.

5.1.1.1 Gender:

The classification of project affected people by Gender is given in Table 5.1. It was cleared that 44.44 per cent of the project affected people are men and 55.56 per cent women.

Table: 5.1 Gender-wise classification of affected People

Sl. No.	Name of Village	Male	Female	Total
1	Doli Gharana	16 (44.44)	20 (55.56)	36(100.00)

5.1.1.2 Religion:

In the study, it was cleared that 100.00% of the total belong to the Hindu community.

5.1.1.3 Caste Category:

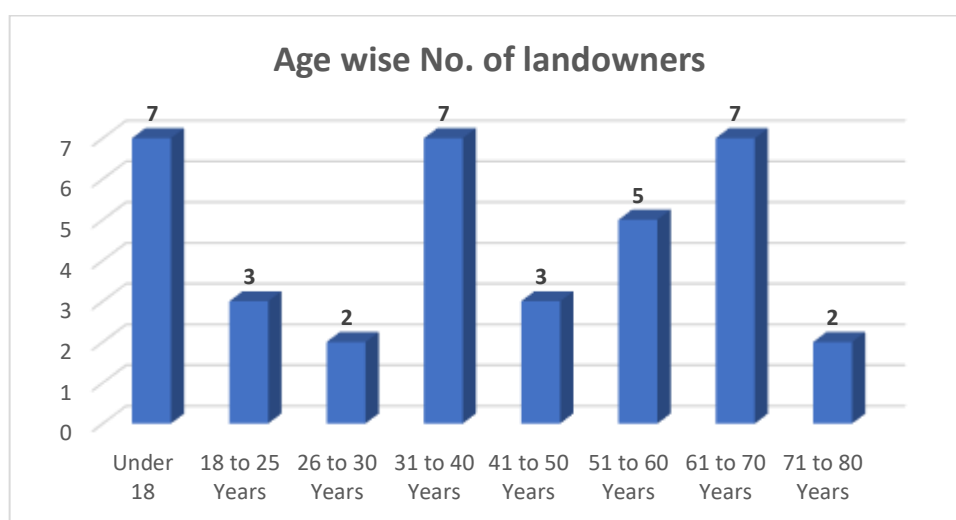
The caste-wise classification of affected people is given in Table 5.3. It was depicted from the table that 8.34 percent of the affected people belong to General, 91.66 percent to Other Backward Classes .

Table 5.3 Caste-wise classification of affected people

Sl. No.	Name of Village	General	Other Backward Classes	Total
1	Doli Gharana	03(8.34%)	33(91.66%)	36(100.00)

5.1.1.4 Age:

The age classification of affected **people** is depicted in Graph 5.1. The table shown that 19.44 percent people are under age of 18 (Total 7), 8.33 percent are age of 18 to 25 (Total 3), 5.55 percent are age of 26 to 30 (Total 2), 19.44 percent are age of 31 to 40 (Total 9), 8.33 percent are the age of 41 to 50 (Total 3), 13.88 percent are in the age of 51 to 60 (Total 5), 19.44 percent are in the age of 61 to 70 (Total 7) and the rest 5.55 percent are in the age of 71 to 80 years (Total 2). Smallest age is recorded as 8 years for one Boy and one Girl child and oldest age is recorded as 75 years of one male individual.

**5.2 Literacy of Project Affected People:**

The survey captured the **Literacy profile of the Project Affected Families (PAFs)**, with the distribution of qualifications detailed in **Table 5.2**. Among the affected individuals, **2.82% (1 person)** were found to be **illiterate**, while **16.66% (6 individuals)** had attained education at various levels, including **primary, upper primary, high school, intermediate, and graduate degrees**. Additionally, **13.88%** of respondents were **post-graduates**. This data provides insight into the **educational attainment levels** within the affected population, which is crucial for designing appropriate resettlement and livelihood restoration measures.

Table 5.2 Classification of affected people according to educational qualifications

Sl. No.	Name of Village	Illiterate	Primary	Upper Primary	High School	Intermediate	Graduate	Post Graduate	Total
1	Doli Gharana	01(2.82)	06(16.66)	06(16.66)	06(16.66)	06(16.66)	06(16.66)	05(13.88)	36 (100.00)

5.3 Business and Income

5.3.1 Business:

The occupational classification of the affected landowners is presented in **Table 5.4**, which highlights the **primary sources of livelihood** among the impacted individuals. The data reveals that a **majority of landowners are pensioners**, indicating a reliance on post-retirement income. Other occupational categories include individuals engaged in **farming, government and private sector employment, self-employment**, and **students**. This classification is essential for understanding the socio-economic background of the affected families and for planning suitable **rehabilitation and livelihood support strategies**.

Table 5.4 Classification of landowner by main occupation

Sl. No.	Village Name	Farming	Govt Job	Pensioner	Pvt job	Self-work	Student	Total
1	Doli Gharana	1 (7.69)	1 (7.69)	5 (38.46)	3 (23.07)	2 (15.38)	1(7.69)	13

5.3.2 Income

The details of Income, according to the monthly income of the affected landowners are given in Table 5.5. A perusal of the table shows that 46.15 per cent (Total 6) of the affected landowners have income between Rs 10,001 to Rs 20,000, indicating a significant portion facing low income, which may point to economic disparities or a prevalence of low-wage work and only 7.09 per cent (Total 1) have income above Rs 0.5 lakh, indicating that he enjoying relatively high earnings. Many of the respondents chose not to disclose their income details for this question.

Table: 5.5 Classification of landowners according to monthly income

Sl. No.	Monthly Income(s)	No. of landowners
1	Less than 10000	02(15.38)
2	From 10001 to 20000	06(46.15)
2	From 20001 to 50000	04(30.76)
4	From 50001 to 100000	01(07.69)
Total		13(100.00)

5.4 Vulnerable Group:

During the primary survey conducted as part of the assessment process, it was observed that no daily wage workers were present on the land proposed for acquisition. However, individuals engaged in self-employment activities on this land are entirely dependent on the daily income generated to sustain themselves and their families. Any disruption to their livelihood would have an immediate and significant impact on their ability to meet basic needs.

Without adequate compensation or alternative support mechanisms, these families may struggle to establish new sources of income. The impact is likely to be long-term, as they may face considerable challenges in relocating their business operations or securing alternative employment, owing to limited skills or financial constraints. This situation could increase their economic vulnerability and potentially push them into poverty.

5.5 Kinship Patterns:

In Himachal Pradesh, land ownership is primarily hereditary, with rights typically transferred from one generation to the next. As per state regulations, non-residents (migrants) are not permitted to purchase land in the state. Consequently, most landholdings in the region are ancestral in nature and are generally divided equally among legal heirs, unless otherwise directed by a valid Will.

In Shimla city, property ownership is further complicated by a significant number of pre-independence era properties. Many of these have been occupied over time by individuals who now claim ownership rights, leading to intricate and often disputed property claims. This historical context significantly contributes to the complexity of land and property rights in Shimla.

In project affected site, Women play a vital role in managing household affairs, with the majority of domestic responsibilities falling on them. However, the economic contribution of their labor is often undervalued and not formally recognized, but here, three PAFs, *namely* Mrs. Kartar Devi, Mrs. Krishna Devi and Mrs. Bharami Devi having ownership rights from their husbands and getting pension.

5.6 Administrative, Political, Cultural, and Civil Society Organizations

Shimla, the capital city of Himachal Pradesh, hosts all major administrative divisions, political institutions, as well as cultural and civil society organizations. These entities play a crucial role in shaping and influencing developmental initiatives and government policy decisions. As a result, the land acquisition process and the Social Impact Assessment (SIA) for projects in Shimla involve active engagement and oversight from these key stakeholders.

5.6.1 Administrative Framework

The administration of Shimla is primarily managed by the Municipal Council, Nadaun, Himachal Pradesh, and was chaired by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate (SDM), Nadaun, which is responsible for urban planning, land use regulation, and infrastructure development within the city. In addition, several state-level departments—such as the Himachal Pradesh Public Works Department (PWD), the Town and Country Planning Department, and the Urban Development Department—play key roles in the planning and execution of infrastructure projects.

The Commissioner plays a crucial role in the day-to-day administration and ensures effective implementation of government policies, maintaining alignment between state directives and local governance.

As the capital of Himachal Pradesh, Shimla also serves as a political hub, housing the offices of all major political parties and serving as a center for key political activities in the state.

5.6.2 Cultural Considerations

Nadaun, nestled along the serene banks of the Beas River, is celebrated not only for its natural beauty but also for its rich cultural and spiritual significance. As a key transit point to revered pilgrimage sites like the **Jwalamukhi Temple** and historical landmarks such as **Kangra Fort**, the town embodies a deep connection to the region's heritage and traditions.

Despite its cultural importance and growing appeal to pilgrims and tourists, Nadaun has historically lacked the necessary infrastructure—particularly in the realm of sports and public recreational spaces—to meet the evolving needs of both its residents and visitors. The proposed Multipurpose Sports Complex is envisioned as a culturally sensitive initiative that addresses this gap, fostering community well-being while complementing

the town’s cultural landscape. It aims to support inclusive regional development by providing a space that encourages physical activity, social engagement, and respect for local traditions.

5.6.3 Civil Society Organizations

Nadaun hosts few active civil society organizations (CSOs) and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that work across various sectors, including social justice, environmental protection, and the advocacy of rights for affected communities. These organizations play a vital role in promoting transparency, ensuring accountability, and facilitating meaningful public participation during the Social Impact Assessment (SIA) process. Together with administrative, political, and cultural institutions, these civil society actors contribute to a more transparent, inclusive, and participatory approach to development. Their involvement helps ensure that infrastructure projects—such as road construction—are carried out in a manner that respects and integrates social, environmental, and cultural considerations.

5.7 Regional Dynamics and Historical Change Processes

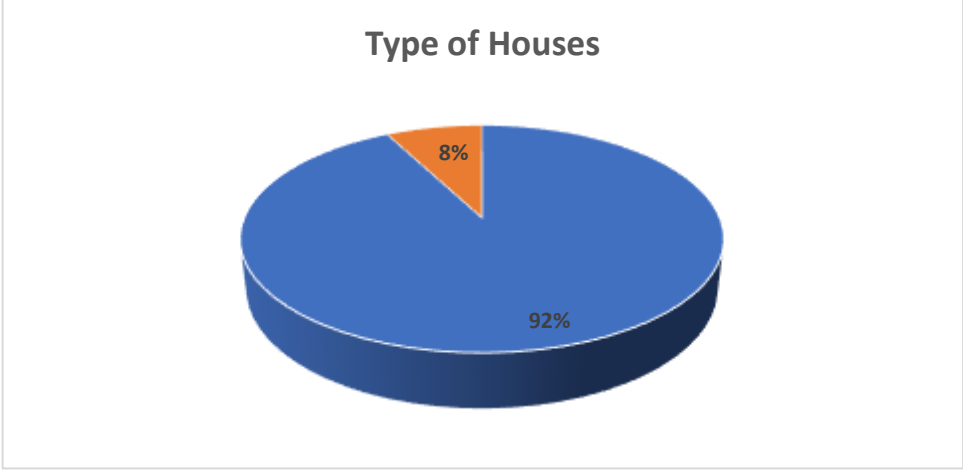
Regional Dynamics of Nadaun has been changed over the year now having tehsil for local administration and also has notable historical ties, formerly associated with the Katoch Dynasty and significant as a trade center between Punjab and the Himachal hinterlands. The town's identity has shifted from a princely state jagir to a key administrative and trading hub.

5.8 Quality of the Living Environment:

The details of the of the affected landowners are presented in the following scales:

5.8.1 Types of Houses:

The details of the house types of affected landowners are shown in Graph 5.2. It was cleared that 92.30 per cent (Total 12) of the landowners had pucca houses and 7.70 per cent (Total 1) of the landowners had Kacha houses.



5.8.2 Availability of electricity connection:

During the Survey, it was observed that the all landowners having Electricity Connection.

5.8.3 Sources of Drinking water:

The details of the drinking water source of the affected landowners are given in Table 5.6. It was clear that 100 percent of the drinking water source is supplied through pipelines under Jal Jeeven mission and Department of Jal Shakti (IPEH).

Table 5.6 Classification of landowners according to sources of drinking water

Sl. No.	Name of Village	Total
1	Doli Gharana	13(100.00)

5.8.4 Sources of Irrigation:

The main sources of irrigation by the affected landowners are classified in Table 5.7. Irrigation activities was performed by the affected landowners through water tanks and also depend on rain water.

Table 5.7 Location of Irrigation Source

Sl. No.	Name of Village	Source	Condition
1	Doli Gharana	Water Tank	Yes

5.8.5 Availability of Toilets:

The details of availability of toilets in the houses of the affected landowners are given in Table 5.8. It was observed clear that 69.23 per cent of the landowners had toilets built in their premises, rest 30.77 per cent of the landowners had toilets outside of their premises .

Table 5.8 Classification of landowners according to availability of toilets

Sl. No.	Name of Village	Yes	No	Total
1	Doli Gharana	09(69.23)	04(30.77)	13(100.00)

5.8.6 Availability of Kitchen:

The availability of separate kitchens in the houses of the affected landowners is given in Table 5.9. It was observed that 69.23 per cent (Total 9) of the affected landowners have kitchens available in their households, rest 30.77 per cent (Total 4) of the landowners had kitchen outside of their premises.

Table : 5.9 Classification according to Kitchen Availability

Sl. No.	Name of Village	Yes	No	Total
1	Doli Gharana	09(69.23)	04(30.77)	13(100.00)

5.8.7 Fuel used for cooking:

The details of landowners in terms of fuel used for cooking are given in Table 5.10. It was cleared that 76.93 percent of the landowners are using LPG gas for cooking, rest 23.07 were using wood as fuel for cooking.

Table 5.10 Fuel used for cooking

Sl. No.	Name of Village	LPG Gas	Wood	Total
1	Doli Gharana	10(76.93)	03(23.07)	13(100.00)

5.8.8 Indebtedness Situation:

The indebtedness status of the interviewed households is given in Table 5.11. Out of the 13 landowners interviewed, only 01 landowner (7.7%) was in debt condition.

Table 5.11 Affected landowners have loan from any financial institution or moneylender

Sl. No.	Village Name	Yes	No	Total
1	Doli Gharana	01(7.7)	12(92.30)	13(100.00)

5.8.9 Purpose of the Loan:

In the study, it was cleared that 01 landowner has taken loan for his personal use.

5.8.10 Ration Card

During survey, it was cleared that 100.00 per cent of the affected landowners had APL ration cards.

5.8.11 Medical Facility:

The distances to be covered for different types of treatment according to the affected landowners with travel a distance of 3 km for treatment.

5.8.12 Information regarding construction of Multipurpose Sports Complex Project at District Hamirpur Himachal Pradesh:

Table 5.12 shown that information regarding the construction of Multipurpose Sports Complex Project at Nadaun, District Hamirpur, Himachal Pradesh, near the village Kharidi Ground. All the affected landowners were found to be 100% aware of this project.

**Table : 5.12 Multipurpose Sports Complex at District Hamirpur Himachal Pradesh
Information regarding the construction of the project**

Sl. No.	Name of Village	Yes	Total
1	Doli Gharana	13(100.00)	13(100.00)

5.8.13 Category of Land to be Acquired:

The details of the type of land being acquired are given in Table 5.13. It was clear that 100 per cent of the land fertile.

Table 5.13 Category of land to be acquired

Sl. No.	Name of Village	Fertile	Total
1	Doli Gharana	13(100)	(100.00)

5.8.14 Consent to Acquire Land:

The details of consent to acquire land for the project are given in Table 5.14. It is seen from the table that 57.14 per cent of the affected landowners did not agree to give the land. However, secondary beneficiary agree and giving their positive consent for development of multipurpose sports complex.

Table 5.14 Consent to acquire land for the project

Sl. No.	Name of Village	Yes	No	Total
1	Doli Gharana	06(42.86)	08(57.14)	14(100.00)

5.8.15 The terms and conditions stated by the landowners on which they agree to give the land are:

Information was also obtained from the affected land owners as to the terms and conditions on which the land would be sold by them to the **Department of Youth Services and Sports, H.P.** A large part of this is presented in Table 5.15.

Table 5.15 Conditions stated by the landowners agree to give their land

Sl. No.	Landowners' Conditions	Consent/Disagree
1	After disposal of the case	disagreement
2	Land of equal and quality of land acquisition should be given elsewhere	disagreement
3	Government / semi-government jobs should be given	disagreement
4	After Part Salvage	disagreement
5	On the arrival of the shareholder	disagreement
6	Inheritance related disposal.	disagreement
7	When the circle rate is equal to the market price	agreement
8	Physical /Mechanical Applications for Alternative Employment Financial assistance should be given	disagreement
9	Now after the correction	disagreement

5.8.16 Adverse Effects of the Project:

According to the affected landowners, the adverse impact of the project was discussed, a detailed description of which is given in Table 5.16.

Table 5.16 Adverse Effects of project construction

Sl. No.	Adverse Effect	Yes/ No
1	The arable land will be reduced	yes
2	The problem of pollution will increase	yes
3	The source of income will be reduced	yes
4	Flood/ Possibility of waterlogging	no
5	Decline in crop production	yes
6	No special side effects	no

CHAPTER 6

Social Impacts

This chapter analyzes the anticipated social impacts of the proposed land acquisition for the construction of the Sports Complex at Doli Gharana, Nadaun, in District Hamirpur, Himachal Pradesh. It evaluates both the direct and indirect effects of the project on affected families, surrounding communities, and public infrastructure. The assessment encompasses a balanced review of positive and negative impacts, with particular focus on areas such as livelihoods, employment, income levels, access to common resources, social cohesion, and cultural practices. The insights presented are drawn from household surveys, stakeholder consultations, and focus group discussions, providing a comprehensive understanding of how the project is likely to influence the social dynamics and quality of life within the project-affected area.

6.1 Framework and Approach to Identifying Impacts

The Social Impact Assessment (SIA) of the construction of **Multipurpose Sports Complex**, at village Doli Gharana, Nadaun, district Hamirpur H.P. was undertaken to assess the potential social repercussions that may arise due to land acquisition. SIA aims to identify the likely effects of the project on the local population, communities, and cultural systems. As a decision-making tool, SIA helps project planners anticipate and mitigate negative impacts through a Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP).

The **framework and approach** adopted for identifying social impacts followed a **systematic and participatory process**, ensuring the involvement of all key stakeholders. The methodology comprised the following sequential steps:

- **Step 1:** Conducting a **background study** and reviewing relevant **case studies** to understand the broader social context and lessons learned from similar projects.
- **Step 2:** **Identifying Project Affected Persons (PAPs)** and communities likely to be impacted by the proposed land acquisition and development activities.
- **Step 3:** Designing a **structured primary survey questionnaire** aimed at capturing the **socio-economic conditions** of the affected families in a comprehensive manner.
- **Step 4:** Carrying out **field-level primary surveys** and engaging with stakeholders through **interviews and consultations** to gather detailed, first-hand information.
- **Step 5:** Performing a **systematic analysis of the collected data**, including trends, community feedback, and socio-economic indicators, to derive meaningful insights.
- **Step 6:** **Identifying potential social impacts**, evaluating their **intensity and significance**, and **geographically mapping** them to specific project components and locations.

This structured approach ensured a robust and evidence-based assessment of social impacts, forming the basis for designing appropriate mitigation and management strategies. Individual surveys were conducted in concerned area, and the summary of these consultations presented as follows:

6.2 Description of Impacts at Various Stages of the Project

It can be categorized into three major stages: Pre-construction, Construction, and Post-construction or Operation. These stages will involve different levels of engagement with the local community and have varying social consequences. Due to the absence of a fully detailed project proposal or feasibility study, only a general assessment of the likely impacts at each stage can be provided. These are summarized in the table below.

Stages of Social Impact:

A. Pre-Construction Stage:

- **Land Acquisition and Displacement:** During this stage, the primary social impact revolves around the acquisition of land. This may lead to the loss of ancestral land to the owner.
- **Public Opposition:** There may be concerns or opposition from residents' owners who are affected by land acquisition or fear a reduction in property values and resettlement of their farming.
- **Compensation and Relocation:** The process of compensating affected property owners and facilitating the relocation of displaced persons will have to be handled carefully, with full transparency and communication with affected parties.

B. Construction Stage:

- **Traffic Disruptions and Road Safety:** During construction, there may be disruptions to local traffic, which could increase congestion, reduce accessibility to certain areas, and temporarily impact the livelihoods of local dependent on passing trade.
- **Noise, Dust, and Air Pollution:** Construction activities are likely to generate noise, dust, and air pollution, which will impact the surrounding environment and the daily lives of residents. Mitigating these factors through controlled construction practices will be necessary.
- **Employment Opportunities:** The construction phase may provide short-term employment opportunities for local laborers and suppliers. However, this is a transient impact and must be balanced against the potential disruptions to daily life.

C. Post-construction or Operation Stage:

- **Economic Growth:** The Sports Complex is expected to boost sportsmanship and commercial activities in Nadaun by making the town more attractive and accessible, contributing to the local economy.

The Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP) aims to mitigate adverse effects while enhancing the positive impacts associated with the project during all three stages. A description of the various impacts, along with management measures, is outlined in the Table 6.1.

The Social Impact Management Plan seeks to address the potential social impacts during each stage of the project. Proper planning and implementation will minimize the adverse impacts and enhance the long-term benefits of the project.

Table 6-1: Description of Social Impacts at Various Stages of Project Cycle

PROJECT STAGE	SOCIAL IMPACT	SOCIAL IMPACT MANAGEMENT MEASURES
Pre-construction	Land acquisition and displacement of existing properties	Fair compensation, transparent communication and continuous engagement with the affected families to build trust and minimize resistance.
Construction	Traffic increased congestion	Traffic Management plans, Alternative routes should be created
	Noise, dust, and air pollution from ongoing construction activities	Implementation of noise and dust control measures like dust suppression systems, noise barriers, and regular monitoring should be implemented
	Temporary employment for locals	Prioritizing the hiring of local labour and sourcing materials locally
Post-construction or Operational	Stimulate the local economy through increased sports activities, events, and related commercial engagements	Regular monitoring of economic impacts and inclusive development strategies should be adopted
	Long-term infrastructure maintenance	need upkeep

6.3 Impacts as Perceived by the PAPs via Group Discussion

The **Project Affected Persons (PAPs)**, particularly those whose land is being acquired for the development of the proposed **Sports Complex**, have expressed several concerns regarding the potential **negative impacts** of the project. To understand these issues in depth, the SIA team conducted **field-level discussions** with PAPs, including **senior citizens and other community members**, to examine both **direct and indirect consequences** of the land acquisition. During these interactions, detailed information and insights were gathered from participants through **open discussions and participatory dialogues**. In the affected villages, **focus groups** were formed to facilitate more intensive engagement, where individuals voiced concerns related to the **loss of land, uncertainty about relocation, and demands for financial security and livelihood support**. These comprehensive deliberations enabled the SIA team to accurately assess the **perceived and actual impacts** on the affected population, forming a critical part of the overall social impact analysis.

6.4 Awareness about the Project

The **majority of people in the surrounding area** are aware of the upcoming **Sports Complex**, primarily through the **visible ongoing construction activities** at the site. Additionally, a **signage board** has been installed on the land by the **Himachal Pradesh Public Works Department (HPPWD)**, indicating that the construction is being undertaken on behalf of the **Department of Youth Services and Sports, Government of Himachal Pradesh**. This signage has effectively informed **passersby and local residents** about the nature of the project, enhancing **public awareness and transparency** regarding the development taking place on the site.

6.5 Consent for the Project

Onset of the meeting, The Social Impact Assessment Report and were Social Impact Management Plan read out in front of all the villagers and objections and suggestions were received from the villagers which are as follows:

Serial no	Objector	Objection	Remedy for Objection
1	Khasra number 437/1 Lalchand	Lal Chand raised the objection that his house is being affected by the project and after this he will be left with no residential land, only cultivable land.	The assets should be evaluated and appropriate action should be taken as per rules.
2	Khasra number 429,561/430/1 Krishanchand	Krishna Chand raised the objection that they have very little land and after this project there will be no cultivable land left and they will not be able to raise animals.	This should be investigated and appropriated action should be taken as per rules.
3	Khasra number 312/1, and 559/430/2 Sunil Kumar Awasthi	Objection was raised by Sunil Kumar Awasthi that poultry farming was ensured for economic activity after retirement Which will not be implemented after this project and he also said that the boundary of the stadium is very close to his house which may cause health problems for him.	As far as possible, it should be investigated and appropriated action should be taken as per the rules.
4	Khasra No. 437/1 Subhash Chand	Subhash Chand raised this objection that after this project, they will not have any land left and what will they be able to give to the coming generation.	This should be investigated and appropriated action should be taken as per rules.

- ❖ During the survey, 43% people said that they have no objection over the proposed acquisition, 57% on the other hand expressed their non-willingness to the proposed acquisition of the land. They all are aware about the SIA process. They are demanding an increase or market value and also demanded to be resettlement to another area.
- ❖ Issues were raised by the members of the affected landowners that the land is fertile and their livelihood depends on it and it was also known that the market value of this land is high due to its proximity to the city.
- ❖ Mr. **Lal Chand**, one of the landowners whose portion of land is proposed for acquisition under the project, has **expressed his unwillingness to part with his share**. Despite multiple efforts to address his concerns and engage in dialogue, he continues to **oppose the acquisition**. In contrast, the **other co-owners** involved in the project have already **granted their consent** and agreed to relinquish their respective portions of land. This **divergence in stakeholder opinions** presents a **challenge to the smooth implementation** of the project and may require further consultation and negotiation to reach a mutually agreeable resolution.
- ❖ When the participants were asked about their aspirations and apprehensions about the proposed development plan and whether they would like to share anything related to it, most of them welcomed this development around their area.

6.6 Compensation Preferences

During the survey majority of the PAP demanded land at primary place for establishing their house and cash compensation at the prevailing market rates. People believe that after this proposed project, the physical development of the youth will increase. This will lead to rapid development of the area, but one people expressed their disagreement to give their land for this project.

As the landowner, Mr. Lal Chand, has not agreed to surrender his portion of the land for the project, no market value preferences have been communicated to the Social Impact Assessment (SIA) team. His firm stance against the land acquisition has resulted in the absence of discussions or agreements regarding the valuation or terms of market value /compensation, leaving this aspect unresolved.

Chapter-7

Analysis of Costs and Benefits Recommendations on Acquisition

After careful analysis of the positive and negative effects of the well-planned "**Multipurpose Sports Complex Project in District Hamirpur Himachal Pradesh**" set up in 01 village of Tehsil Nadaun of district Hamirpur, H.P. the SIA team compared the cost with its benefits. A detailed analysis of the benefits and associated costs is presented in this chapter.

7.1 Assessment of Public Purpose from the Project:

The Multipurpose Sports Complex in Doli Gharana, Nadaun of district Hamirpur, H.P, is a transformative project aimed at driving economic growth, improving skill development, physical fitness, and sportsmanship among youth of Himachal Pradesh and increase state revenue.

- **Economic Growth:** The establishment of the Sports Complex is expected to stimulate local economic development by increasing demand for goods and services in the surrounding area. Enhanced sports activity will attract athletes, spectators, and visitors, leading to greater footfall and boosting commercial activities such as local retail, food services, lodging, and transportation. Additionally, the complex will create employment opportunities during both the construction and operational phases. Revenue generated through entry fees, event hosting, and ancillary services will contribute to local and state income, fostering sustainable economic growth in the region.
- **Physical Health:** In the context of the **Social Impact Assessment (SIA)**, the proposed Sports Complex is expected to yield substantial **physical health benefits** for the local population by enhancing access to structured physical activity and recreational infrastructure. The facility will serve as a catalyst for promoting healthier lifestyles, reducing the prevalence of sedentary behavior, and mitigating associated health risks such as obesity, cardiovascular diseases, diabetes, and musculoskeletal disorders. Regular use of the complex by youth, adults, and the elderly is anticipated to improve community fitness levels, strengthen immunity, and contribute to overall well-being. Additionally, the Sports Complex will support physical rehabilitation and serve as a preventive health intervention, thereby reducing the long-term burden on public healthcare systems. These benefits align with the project's broader social objective of improving quality of life and fostering inclusive development through health-oriented infrastructure.
- **State Revenue:** The Sports Complex is proposed to operate under a "**Pay and Play**" model, designed to ensure public accessibility while generating sustainable revenue for the state. This model enables individuals from all sections of society to access the facilities for a nominal fee, thereby promoting widespread community participation in sports and fitness activities. In addition to user fees, the complex will also serve as a venue for organizing local, district, and state-level sports events, which will attract

athletes, visitors, and spectators—further enhancing revenue through event registrations, sponsorships, and auxiliary services such as food stalls and parking. The combined income from day-to-day operations and event hosting will contribute significantly to covering operational and maintenance costs, ensuring the long-term financial viability of the complex without placing a recurring burden on the state exchequer. This approach fosters both social inclusion and fiscal responsibility, while simultaneously encouraging the growth of a vibrant sports culture in the region.

This project is expected to provide long-term benefits to the local population and surrounding areas. The acquisition of private land and subsequent completion of the sports complex will serve a clear public purpose, contributing to the region's social and infrastructural development.

Any delay in project implementation would likely lead to an increase in overall project costs, thereby placing an additional financial burden on both the state government and local communities. Moreover, postponing the project would result in the inefficient use of manpower and resources already invested.

Accordingly, the social costs and benefits associated with the proposed land acquisition have been assessed under the assumption that neither the project location nor the extent of land to be acquired will change. This approach ensures a realistic evaluation of the project's long-term value and necessity.

7.2 Less Displacing Alternatives & Minimum Land Requirement

For the construction of the Sports Complex only 7561-06 Sq deci Mtr of private land is being acquired. This represents a minimal area, carefully selected to minimize displacement and disruption to the local community. The land acquisition is essential for the project's success, as it provides the foundational space required for infrastructure development. Without this acquisition, it would be impossible to establish the modern amenities and facilities necessary to achieve the envisioned growth in skill development, physical fitness, and sportsmanship. The project prioritizes efficient land use, ensuring maximum benefits with minimal impact.

7.3 Nature and Intensity of Social Impacts

An impact, if permanent in nature, will have same intensity during post construction phase as during pre-construction/ construction stage on the other hand temporary impacts will show a continuous decrease in intensity during following stages of project cycle. Any impact lasting even after the construction phase is considered as long-term impact and if it lasts only till the construction phase is going on, it is considered as short-term impact.

The table given below shows that the nature and intensity of various identified impacts during different stages of project cycle:

Table 7-1: Nature and Intensity of Impacts

IMPACT AREA	IMPACT IDENTIFY	STAGE OF PROJECT	NATURE OF IMPACT	INTENSITY OF IMPACT
Social	Disputes among stakeholders for receiving compensation	Pre- Construction	Temporary	Short term
	Interruption in daily life of PAF due to labor and vehicle movement as PAF is living in building which is adjacent to the site.	Construction phase	Temporary	Short term

Land/ Structure	Loss of land	Construction phase	Permanent	Long term
	Loss of shelter for PAPs	Construction Phase	Permanent	Long term
	Loss of livelihood option for people directly dependent on land for agriculture practices	Construction Phase	Permanent	Long term
	Increased level of air and noise pollution due to construction activity and quarrying.	Construction Phase	Temporary	Short term

7.4 Viability of the Suggested Mitigation Measures

The resettlement plans should be designed in accordance with the RTFCTLARR Act, 2013 and the HP RTFCTLARR Rules 2015 and the latest R&R policy.

Adequate budgetary support should be fully committed and made available by the project authorities to cover the costs of land acquisition (including compensation and income restoration measures) within the agreed implementation period.

The Multipurpose Sports Complex, as planned by the **Department of Youth Services and Sport**: will feature 8-lane swimming pool, a shooting range and dedicated spaces for sports like wrestling, boxing, kabaddi, yoga, table tennis and badminton. Given its proximity to residential and commercial properties, it is crucial to adopt cautionary measures during the construction phase to mitigate potential disruptions and environmental impacts:

➤ **Environmental and Social Safeguards**

- **Stormwater Management:** To prevent water accumulation in nearby residential and commercial areas, a **scientifically designed drainage system** must be implemented. This will ensure the safe flow of stormwater and surface runoff, thereby mitigating the risk of **flooding and waterlogging**.
- **Air Quality Control:** Effective measures must be adopted to **control emissions** from construction vehicles and machinery. **Regular monitoring** and strict adherence to environmental standards will help minimize **air pollution** in and around the project site.
- **Material Handling:** Organized systems should be established for the **safe loading and unloading of construction materials**, which will help reduce **dust generation, noise pollution**, and **vehicular congestion** in the surrounding area.

By incorporating these safeguards through proper planning and scientific methods, the project can move forward efficiently while maintaining a **balance with community needs and environmental integrity**.

➤ **Resettlement and Compensation Measures**

The **resettlement plan** must comply with the provisions of the **Right to Fair Compensation and**

Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RFCTLARR) Act, 2013, the **Himachal Pradesh RFCTLARR Rules, 2015**, and the most recent **Rehabilitation & Resettlement (R&R) policies**. It is essential that **adequate budgetary provisions** are fully committed and made available by the project authorities to cover all **land acquisition-related costs**, including **compensation, resettlement, and income restoration measures**, within the defined implementation period.

If the **requiring body** and the **State Government** take timely and appropriate measures to address the losses faced by **Project Affected Persons (PAPs)** and the wider community, the **long-term developmental benefits** of the project are expected to **outweigh its short-term social costs**, contributing positively to the region's progress and well-being.

7.4.1 Final Recommendation

The proposed acquisition of 7561-06 Sq. deci Mtr of private land for the construction of the Multipurpose Sports Complex at Dholi Gharna, Nadaun, District Hamirpur, Himachal Pradesh, has been carefully evaluated. Considering the scale and benefits of the project, it is concluded that this land requirement is very small and essential for the successful implementation of the initiative. The small area of land, representing a carefully chosen segment, is critical for the development of the planned infrastructure, including 8-lane swimming pool, a shooting range and dedicated spaces for sports like wrestling, boxing, kabaddi, yoga, table tennis and badminton and other sports amenities, which are set to significantly enhance the sports region, potential and economic growth.

The benefits of the project are multifaceted, including the generation of employment opportunities, stimulation of local businesses, increased state revenue, and the strategic positioning of Nadaun as a key node in the Himachal Pradesh sports circuit. These outcomes align with the broader goals of sustainable and inclusive regional development.

However, it is recommended that the Requiring Body ensures the following to mitigate potential impacts and maintain harmony with the local community:

1. Environmental and Community Impact Mitigation:

- Proper scientific arrangements must be made to manage stormwater and surface runoff during the construction phase to prevent accumulation in nearby residential and commercial areas.
- Measures should be implemented to control emissions from construction vehicles and equipment, ensuring air quality standards are maintained.
- Safe and efficient systems for the loading and unloading of construction materials should be established to minimize noise, dust, and disruption.

2. Compensation and Legal Compliance:

- Fair and adequate compensation must be provided to the affected landowner as per legal and regulatory requirements.

- The concerns raised by the dissenting property owner, Sh. Lal Chand, who has approached the Hon'ble Court, should be addressed transparently and in compliance with judicial directives.

In conclusion, the acquisition of 7561-06 Sq deci Mtr of private land is justified in light of the significant benefits this project will deliver to the region. With appropriate mitigation measures and equitable compensation, the project can be implemented effectively, ensuring that its benefits are realized while minimizing its social and environmental impacts. This balance between development and sustainability will set a strong precedent for future projects in Himachal Pradesh.

Chapter-8

Social Impact Management Plan

Social Impact Management Plan presented here is designing to mitigate, manage and monitor the adverse social impacts arising from the construction of the Sports Complex. The objective of this plan is to ensure that the project minimizes disruptions to the affected communities while promoting equitable outcomes for all stakeholders. The compensation for PAF of project affected villages is proposed to be determined on the basis of Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 and the Right to Fair Compensation in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (H.P.) Rules, 2015.

8.1 Measures to Avoid, Mitigate, and Compensate Impacts

To ensure the proposed project is implemented with minimal adverse effects on the community and environment, a comprehensive strategy comprising **avoidance, mitigation, compensation, and monitoring measures** has been developed. These steps aim to uphold the principles of responsible development and safeguard the rights and well-being of affected stakeholders.

1. Avoidance Measures

- **Optimized Land Utilization:** Acquisition will be strictly limited to the essential **7561-06 sq. decimeters**, ensuring minimal disruption to private landholdings.
- **Sensitive Project Design:** The layout and construction activities will be carefully planned to **avoid interference with nearby residential and commercial structures**, reducing physical and social disturbances.

2. Mitigation Measures

- **Environmental Safeguards:** Implementation of scientifically designed **stormwater and surface runoff management systems** to prevent water accumulation and related issues in adjacent areas.
 - Adoption of **eco-friendly construction materials and practices** to limit environmental degradation.
- **Air and Noise Pollution Control:** Use of **dust suppression techniques**, such as water sprinkling and covering materials during transport and storage.
- Scheduling of noisy construction activities within **permitted hours** and use of **low-noise machinery** to reduce impact on local residents.
- **Safety Protocols:** Installation of **barricades, warning signs, and lighting** around the construction zone to ensure public and worker safety.
- Regular **on-site monitoring** to identify and mitigate safety risks during execution.

3. Compensation Measures

- **Fair and Transparent Compensation:** Provision of **timely and adequate financial compensation** to landowners in accordance with applicable legal frameworks (RFCTLARR Act, 2013 and HP Rules, 2015).
- Where required, **alternative land or livelihood support** shall be offered to ensure complete rehabilitation of displaced or economically affected persons.
- **Community Engagement and Support:** Establishment of **clear communication channels** to inform and consult with the local population throughout project execution.
- Creation of **local employment opportunities** and support for **community-based enterprises** to ensure long-term socio-economic benefits.

4. Monitoring and Compliance

- Engagement of an **independent monitoring agency** to oversee adherence to environmental, social, and compensation-related commitments.
- Conduct of **periodic impact assessments** during and post-construction to evaluate the effectiveness of mitigation strategies and make necessary adjustments.

By implementing these comprehensive measures, the project seeks to **minimize adverse impacts, promote inclusive development, and enhance community resilience**, ensuring a balanced approach between infrastructure growth and social responsibility.

8.2 Measures included in R&R and compensation as per Act 2013

This SIA report will be beneficial for the requiring body to undertake land acquisition process and also to prepare a Plan of Action according to the aspiration conveyed by the project affected families and other stakeholders during public consultations and surveys. In the light of the findings of the study, the following steps may be taken for mitigation of expected social impacts.

Table 8-1: Impacts identified and corresponding mitigation measures

S.NO	ASSESSED IMPACT	SUGGESTED MITIGATION MEASURES
1	Loss of Private Land.	Appropriate Compensation to title holders and stakeholders as per the provisions of RTFCTLARR Act, 2013
2	Loss of Private Assets due to Acquisition such as Residential and commercial Structures.	Appropriate Compensation to Owners and stakeholders as per the provisions of RTFCTLARR Act, 2013.
3	Inconvenience caused due to acquisition for PAP	Appropriate Compensation to Owners and stakeholders as per the provisions of RTFCTLARR Act, 2013.
4	Revision of Circle Rates	As per the decision of District Collector and requiring body
5	Inconvenience caused due to acquisition for displaced Families and individuals	Affected landowners and stakeholders shall be provided with fair and adequate compensation in accordance with the provisions of the RTFCTLARR Act, 2013 , to support their relocation to a new site and the construction of new residential structures .
6	Loss of employment/income/livelihood dependent on land.	Appropriate Compensation to Individuals as per the provisions of RTFCTLARR Act, 2013.
7	Environmental pollution and vehicular traffic	Development and implementation of a management plan to mitigate environmental impact i.e. the increased level of noise traffic dust within the permissible limit may be taken up in consultation with local people - Dust Control: Regular water sprinkling should be carried out during the construction phase to minimize dust emissions and maintain air

		<p>quality within permissible limits.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stormwater and Runoff Management: A scientifically designed drainage system should be installed to ensure the safe and efficient passage of stormwater and surface runoff, thereby preventing waterlogging and soil erosion. - Waste Management: All excavated muck and construction debris must be disposed of responsibly at designated dumping sites, avoiding unauthorized dumping in ecologically sensitive areas. - Protection of Natural Resources: Strict measures must be taken to ensure that no drainage lines are blocked or disrupted, and that no damage occurs to surrounding forests, water bodies, trees, or vegetation during any phase of construction or operation. - Traffic and Road Safety: Traffic emerging from the complex to the main road must be managed to prevent congestion and ensure the smooth flow of vehicles. Installation of clear and visible signage is essential to guide traffic and prevent accidents. Additionally, a dedicated and safe access route to the main road should be developed to avoid disruption to public traffic and ensure safe entry and exit.
--	--	--

8.3 Outlay for SIMP Implementation

The **entitlement framework** and the **rehabilitation and resettlement process** have been outlined below, based on the **legal provisions applicable** to the project-affected families. An **Entitlement Matrix** has been formulated in accordance with the relevant **laws, rules, and policies** established by the **Government of India** and the **Government of Himachal Pradesh**. This matrix provides a comprehensive summary of the **types of losses** anticipated due to land acquisition and outlines the **corresponding entitlements**, detailing the **nature, scope, and extent of support** to be provided to affected persons.

S.NO	IMPACT CATEOGRY	UNIT OF ENTITLEMENT	DETAIL OF ENTITLEMENT	REMARKS
Loss of Assets- title holders				
1	Private Land	Land Owner(s)/ titleholders	<p>(a) Cash compensation for the land at market value, which will be determined as per provisions of RFCTLARR Act, 2013</p> <p>b) Amount equivalent to current stamp duty on compensation amount for replacement of lost assets.</p> <p>Training Assistance</p> <p>c) Loss of perennial and non-perennial crops and trees will be compensated in accordance with the provisions of Horticulture and Agriculture Department as applicable.</p> <p>(d) A Grant of Rs 25,000 for replacement of poultry farming.</p>	
2	Loss of structure (Residential, Water Tank)	Land Owner/ Title holder	<p>a) Cash compensation determined on the basis of current rates as per admissible norms</p> <p>b) Shifting allowance of Rs 50000 as per provisions of RFCTLARR Act, 2013 for the displaced families</p> <p>c) Provision of free house as per RFCTLARR Act 2013, for completely displaced residential or Equivalent cost of the house may be offered in lieu of the constructed house</p> <p>d) Subsistence allowance of Rs 36,000 for the displaced families (RFCTLARR Act 2013)</p> <p>Resettlement allowance of Rs 50,000 for the displaced families (RFCTLARR Act 2013)</p>	
3	Tenants and Lease holders	Tenants and lease holders	Registered lessees will be entitled to an apportionment of the compensation payable to structure owner as per applicable local laws.	
Loss of livelihood – Title and Non-Titleholders				

5	Loss of livelihood- Title holders,	(Individual / Family)	One-time grant of Rs. 25,000 (value prescribed under RFCTLARR Act 2013)	
6	Foreseeable and unforeseen impacts likely during the construction stage	Owner, affected person	Payment of damages if any structures, temporary access would be provided, wherever necessary	Such as temporary impacts on structures, temporary disruption to access or passage
	Electric poles	Power Interrupted and Villager's daily routine affected	Alternate arrangement of electricity should be made during the project work.	
	Trees	Source of Income, Lack of wood. Lack of employment, Loss of greenery, Loss of shadow, Pollution will increase. Loss of fuel/timber. Loss of nutritious fruits.	Barbed wire fencing should be done for planting saplings at other places. Proper compensation should be given to the plants. Free saplings should be given. Plants are ready in about 5 to 10 years, meanwhile compensation should be given for the loss caused by plants and fruits.	
7	Construction	Traffic increased congestion	Traffic Management plans, Alternative routes should be created	
8		Noise, dust, and air pollution from ongoing construction activities	Implementation of noise and dust control measures like dust suppression systems, noise barriers, and regular monitoring should be implemented	
9		Temporary employment for locals	Prioritizing the hiring of local labour and sourcing materials locally	
10	Post-construction or Operational	Stimulate the local economy through increased sports activities, events, and related commercial engagements	Regular monitoring of economic impacts and inclusive development strategies should be adopted	
11		Long-term infrastructure maintenance	need upkeep	

REFERENCES

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3. [**SIA Draft report r/o Greenfield International Airport Mandi HP\(English\)**](#)
4. <https://hphamirpur.nic.in/tourist-place/nadaun/>
5. <https://efaidnbmnnnibpcajpcglefindmkaj/https://pmksy.gov.in/mis/Uploads/2016/20160717071702731-1.pdf>

**ANNEXURE A-
List of landowners**

Sl. No.	Name of Landowners	Mobile Number	Khasra Number	Measure
1	Shri Shubhash Chand S/O Babu Ram	9873287394	437/1	109.51 sq.m
2	Shri Sanjay Kumar S/O Babu Ram	8287789224		109.51 sq.m
3	Smt. Brahami Devi Wife Babu Ram	9873287394		43.80 sq.m
4	Mr. Manoj Kumar, Son of Late. Nippu Ram	9882006909		197.11 sq.m
5	Smt. Krishna Devi wife Nippu Ram	8894611150		65.70 sq.m
6	Shri Rakesh Kumar S/O Krishan Chand	9418203285		210.25 sq.m
7	Smt. Kartar Devi wife of Krishan Chand	9418203285		52.56 sq.m
8	Shri Kehro Ram Putra Mangat Ram	9882006909		262.82 sq.m
9	Shri Lal Chand S/O Churu Ram	8894789115		525.64 sq.m
10	Shri Ramesh Kumar S/O Churu Ram	9465858119		525.64 sq.m
11	Shri Krishan Chand S/O Babu Ram	9459003124	429,561/430/1	440 sq.m
12	D.A.V. School	7018944516	431/2,432,433/2	2844.05 sq.m
13	Shri Sunil Kumar S/O Jagdish Lal Awasthi	9814707591	312/1	1630.85 sq.m
14	Shri Tushar Awasthi S/O Shri Sunil Kumar	9814707591	559/430/2	543.62 sq.m

**ANNEXURE B-
PHOTOGRAPHS OF FIELD VISIT**



SITE VISIT



FIELD VISIT



FIELD VISIT



FIELD VISIT



FIELD VISIT



AFFECTED WIRE BOUDNRY WALL



AFFECTED WATER STORAGE TANK 1



AFFECTED WATER STORAGE TANK 2



WARD MEMBER AT SITE VISIT



AFFECTED LAND



AFFECTED TRESS



AFFECTED HOUSE OF LALCHAND

ANNEXURE C- PUBLIC HEARING PHOTOGRAPHS



PUBLIC HEARING



NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING



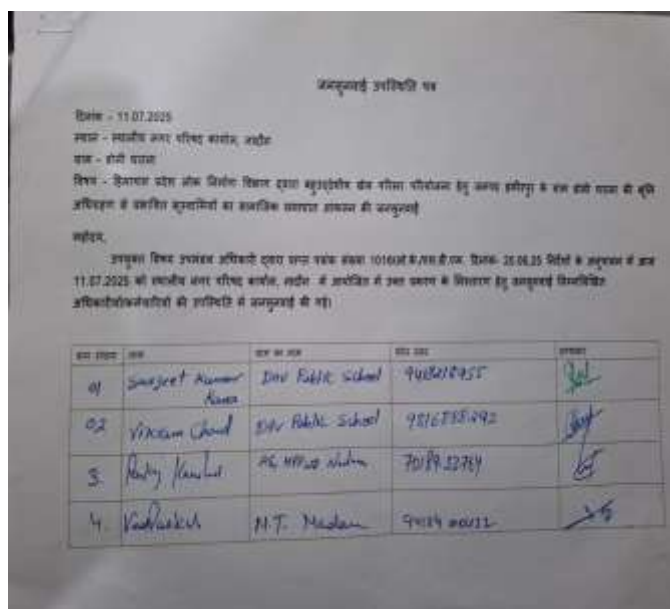
PUBLIC HEARING



PUBLIC HEARING



PUBLIC HEARING



ATTENDANCE SHEET OF PUBLIC HEARING

[illegible]

To

The Sub Divisional Collector,
Nadaun, District Hamirpur (H.P.)

Subject: *Representation against Illegal Revenue Entries and Objection to Acquisition of Land for Proposed Indoor Stadium at Nadaun without Consent or Compensation to Rightful Owners i.e applicants and other right full owners.*

Respected Sir,

The undersigned applicants most respectfully submit the following for your kind consideration :-

1. That the applicants are the lawful and rightful owners in peaceful possession of land comprised in Khata No. 74, Khatauni No. 80, Khazra Nos. 428, 431, 432, and 433, measuring 3859.90 square meters, as per the *Jamabandi* for the year 2021-22 of Mohal Doli Gharana, Mouza Kohla, Tehsil Nadaun, District Hamirpur (H.P.).
2. That the land in question originally belonged to Shri Govind, son of Shri Ganesha, resident of Village Doli Gharana, Mouza Kohla, who is the predecessor-in-interest of the present applicants.
3. That around the year 1922, one Shri Tegumal, son of Dhuma, approached Shri Govind seeking land for establishing a DAV School. Shri Govind conditionally agreed to an oral gift of 10 Kanal 1 Marla, clearly stipulating that if no school is constructed, the land

shall revert to him.

4. That based on this conditional oral gift, Mutation No. 18 dated 05.01.1922 was entered in the revenue records, with the condition of reversion explicitly noted in the remarks column. However, no school was ever constructed, and possession has continuously remained with Shri Govind and now with his legal heirs, including the present applicants.
5. That the said oral gift was never registered and hence holds no legal validity under Section 123 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882. It did not create any legal title or ownership rights in favour of Dayanand Anglo Vedic (DAV) Vidyalaya, Nadaun. In fact, there exists no such DAV Vidyalaya at Nadaun, Tehsil Nadaun District Hamirpur (H.P.).
6. That the entries made in the revenue record under Mutation No. 18, showing the name of DAV School, are illegal, null, and void, being based on an unregistered, conditional, and unfulfilled oral gift. The condition precedent — i.e., construction of a school — was never met, not during Shri Govind's lifetime nor thereafter. Even after over 100 years, no school stands constructed on the said land. Consequently, the land reverted back to the donor and now lawfully vests with the applicants as legal heirs. Thus, the revenue entries require necessary correction.

COMPALAINT IN PUBLIC HEARING

7. That at no point in time has any authorized person from DAV School ever been in possession of the said land. The applicants have retained **continuous and peaceful possession** since the time of their predecessor.

8. That the false and illegal entries in favour of Dayanand Anglo Vedic Vidyalaya are contrary to *ground realities and legal provisions*. The said land is now **wrongfully being considered for acquisition** for the construction of an **Indoor Stadium at Nadaun**, which has caused **grave prejudice and anxiety** to the applicants.

9. That the applicants strongly object to any proposed acquisition of the said land unless the revenue entries are lawfully corrected and due compensation is paid to the rightful owners — the applicants. The DAV School has no legal right, title, or possession and is therefore not entitled to any compensation in the event of acquisition.

10. In light of the above, the applicants most humbly request your good self to kindly:-

- Reject any ongoing or proposed land acquisition proceedings until ownership is legally settled.
- Direct correction of the revenue entries by removing the name of DAV School and restoring the names of the applicants in the ownership

column.

- Ensure that **no acquisition** of the land is carried out **without consent** and **without awarding lawful compensation** to the actual landowners, i.e., the applicants.

PRAYER

It is, therefore, most respectfully prayed that:-

1. The revenue entries in favour of Dayanand Anglo Vedic Vidyalaya, Nadaun may kindly be declared **illegal and void**;
2. The names of the applicants may be ordered to be **recorded** in the ownership column of the revenue record;
3. The proposed acquisition for the **Indoor Stadium** may be **stayed and not proceeded with** unless **due compensation is paid** to the rightful owners.

The applicants shall ever remain grateful for your **just, fair, and timely intervention** in the matter. **Thanking you in anticipation,**

Yours faithfully,

1. Ramesh Kumar
2. Lal Chand
3. Subhash Chand
3. Sushma Devi

Ramesh Kumar
→ *Subhash Chand*
Lal Chand
→ *Sushma Devi*

COMPLAINT IN PUBLIC HEARING

4. Salochna Devi	_____	Salochna Devi
5. Sumna Devi	_____	Sumna Devi
6. Brahmi Devi	_____	
7. Manoj Kumar	_____	Manoj Kumar
8. Seema Kumari	_____	Seema Kumari
9. Sudesh Kumari	_____	सुदेश कुमारी
10. Krishna devi	_____	कृष्णा देवी
11. Rakesh Kumar	_____	Rakesh Kumar
12. Nesha Kumari	_____	
13. Anita	_____	
14. Reena	_____	
15. Kartaro devi	_____	कतरा देवी
16. Kehru Ram	_____	केहरा राम
17. Kanta Devi	_____	
18. Mansha Devi	_____	
(19) Kushalya Devi		
age 45 years		

COMPLAINT IN PUBLIC HEARING

खेल परिसर के निर्माण को जमीन देने का लोगों ने किया विरोध

नवदेन बजार में बन रहे खेल परिसर के द्वितीय चरण के लिए चाहिए अतिरिक्त जमीन, भू अधिग्रहण पर लोगों की मिली आपत्तियों पर हुई चर्चा

नवदेन बजार में बन रहे खेल परिसर के द्वितीय चरण के लिए चाहिए अतिरिक्त जमीन, भू अधिग्रहण पर लोगों की मिली आपत्तियों पर हुई चर्चा। नवदेन बजार में बन रहे खेल परिसर के द्वितीय चरण के लिए चाहिए अतिरिक्त जमीन, भू अधिग्रहण पर लोगों की मिली आपत्तियों पर हुई चर्चा। नवदेन बजार में बन रहे खेल परिसर के द्वितीय चरण के लिए चाहिए अतिरिक्त जमीन, भू अधिग्रहण पर लोगों की मिली आपत्तियों पर हुई चर्चा।



खेल परिसर के लिए भूमि अधिग्रहण का विरोध करने वाले लोग

नवदेन बजार में बन रहे खेल परिसर के द्वितीय चरण के लिए चाहिए अतिरिक्त जमीन, भू अधिग्रहण पर लोगों की मिली आपत्तियों पर हुई चर्चा। नवदेन बजार में बन रहे खेल परिसर के द्वितीय चरण के लिए चाहिए अतिरिक्त जमीन, भू अधिग्रहण पर लोगों की मिली आपत्तियों पर हुई चर्चा। नवदेन बजार में बन रहे खेल परिसर के द्वितीय चरण के लिए चाहिए अतिरिक्त जमीन, भू अधिग्रहण पर लोगों की मिली आपत्तियों पर हुई चर्चा।

बहुउद्देशीय खेल परिसर के लिए आइ टीम ने सुने सुझाव व आपत्तियां

नवदेन, 11 कुशी (का)। नवदेन बजार में बन रहे खेल परिसर के द्वितीय चरण के लिए चाहिए अतिरिक्त जमीन, भू अधिग्रहण पर लोगों की मिली आपत्तियों पर हुई चर्चा। नवदेन बजार में बन रहे खेल परिसर के द्वितीय चरण के लिए चाहिए अतिरिक्त जमीन, भू अधिग्रहण पर लोगों की मिली आपत्तियों पर हुई चर्चा। नवदेन बजार में बन रहे खेल परिसर के द्वितीय चरण के लिए चाहिए अतिरिक्त जमीन, भू अधिग्रहण पर लोगों की मिली आपत्तियों पर हुई चर्चा।



नवदेन : लोगों की समस्या सुनी गई। नवदेन बजार में बन रहे खेल परिसर के द्वितीय चरण के लिए चाहिए अतिरिक्त जमीन, भू अधिग्रहण पर लोगों की मिली आपत्तियों पर हुई चर्चा। नवदेन बजार में बन रहे खेल परिसर के द्वितीय चरण के लिए चाहिए अतिरिक्त जमीन, भू अधिग्रहण पर लोगों की मिली आपत्तियों पर हुई चर्चा। नवदेन बजार में बन रहे खेल परिसर के द्वितीय चरण के लिए चाहिए अतिरिक्त जमीन, भू अधिग्रहण पर लोगों की मिली आपत्तियों पर हुई चर्चा।

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NEWS PAPER CUTTING REGARDING THE PROJECT

ANNEXURE- D Social impact assessment in villages affected by land acquisition for the project Schedule for affected families

District:

Tehsil.....

Village.....

General details:

1.1 Name of landowner Father's name.....

1.2 Name of interviewee Relationship with landowner.....

1.3 Reasons for landowner not giving interview

1.4 Landowner/Plot Owner Mobile Number

1.5 Age (years).....

1.6 Gender: Male Female.....

1.7 Educational Qualification

1. Illiterate, 2. Literate, 3. Primary, 4. Upper Primary, 5. High School, 6. Intermediate, 7. Graduate, 8. Post Graduate, 9. Vocational Education

1.8 Religion: 1. Hindu 2. Muslim 3. Sikh 4. Christian 5. Buddhist 6. Other

1.9 Caste

1.10 Occupation -

Agriculture Own land - 1. Agricultural sharecropping / contract, 2. Agricultural labour, 3. Non-agricultural labour, 4. Job, 5. Small business, 6. Animal husbandry,

2. Social status

2.1 Type of house: 1. Pucca, 2. Kutcha, 3. Mixed, 4. Hut

2.2 Is there electricity connection: Yes..... No

If not, what is the lighting arrangement- (multiple answers)

(kerosene oil, solar light, other)

2.3 Arrangement of drinking water - (multiple answers)

(Water supply through pipe, Desi hand pump, India Mark, two hand pump, other)

2.4 Is there a toilet in your house? Yes..... No.....

If not, where do you go for defecation (multiple answers)

(Code) 1. In the fields, 2. In the forest, 3. Canal side, 4. Railway line side, 5. Road side, 6. Public toilet 7. Others

2.5 Is there a separate kitchen in the house? Yes... No.....

If not, then where do you cook food-

(In the courtyard, in the room, in the open, other)

2.6 Which fuel is used for cooking?

Lpg Gas, kerosene, wood, cow dung cakes, others

3.1 Do you/family have any loan liability from any financial institution or money lender

Yes..... No.....

If yes, purpose of loan (multiple answer) (Please tick mark)

1. For fertilizer and seeds	6. For setting up alternative employment
2. For tractor work	7. For animal husbandry
3. For Pumpset work	8. For consumption
4. For medical treatment	9. For Education
5. For Marriage	10. Others

4. Which ration card do you have?

BPL, eligible household, no ration card

5. How far do your family members go for medical treatment?

..... km

6. Give details of the assets available with your family

Serial No.	Asset Name	Number Only

7. Means of irrigation (multiple answers) (Please tick)

Canal, Government tube well, Private tube well/pump set, rented pump set, pond, well, other

8. Do you know that the land in your village is to be acquired?

Yes/No

9. Which category does the above land belong to? (multiple answer)

1. Highly fertile 2. Fertile

3. Normal 4. Barren

10. Why are you not willingly agreeing to sell the said land? Please tick (multiple answer)

1. There is no tradition in the family to sell ancestral land.....

2. The land is registered in the name of many people.....

3. Other share holders of the land live outside.....

4. Land sale will increase family unemployment.....
5. The source of income will end.....
6. People will have to migrate from the village.....
7. The market value of the land is much higher than the current circle rate.....
8. The dispute regarding the land is pending in the court.....
9. Others.....
- 11.. On what conditions is the land agreed to be sold? Please tick (multiple answer)
 1. Compensation should be given at a rate higher than the circle rate.....
 2. Land of equal quality and size to that acquired should be provided at some other place.....
 3. Permanent employment should be provided under the project.....
 4. Physical/financial assistance should be provided for starting alternative employment.....
 5. Free technical training should be provided by a recognized institution.....
 6. Priority should be given to provide license for starting licensed business.....
12. What will be the benefits of the project?
13. What will be the impact of the project? Please mark the correct answer (multiple answer)
14. Were you aware that a Social Impact Assessment (SIA) was conducted before land acquisition?
 - ☐ Yes
 - ☐ No
15. If yes, how did you get information about the SIA?
 - ☐ Gram Sabha meeting
 - ☐ Government notice
 - ☐ NGO/Civil Society
 - ☐ Media (Newspaper/TV)
 - ☐ Other: _____
16. Were you or your community consulted during the SIA?
 - ☐ Yes
 - ☐ No
17. If yes, did you provide any input or concerns?
 - ☐ Yes
 - ☐ No
18. Were public hearings conducted as part of the SIA?
 - ☐ Yes
 - ☐ No

- ☐ Don't know

19. Do you think the SIA adequately identified the following impacts?(Tick all that apply)

- ☐ Loss of agricultural livelihood

- ☐ Displacement of families

- ☐ Impact on women & vulnerable groups

- ☐ Loss of cultural/religious sites

- ☐ Environmental damage

- ☐ Other: _____

20. Were alternative sites or livelihood options discussed in the SIA?

- ☐ Yes

- ☐ No

- ☐ Partially

21. Were religious/cultural sites affected by the acquisition? If yes, were they protected?

- ☐ Yes

- ☐ No

- ☐ Not applicable

Date.....

Name of the investigator.....