

**Social Impact Assessment Study for Remodelling and Construction of
Minor 9 Bhawanigarh Distributary, Tehsil: Bhawanigarh,
District: Sangrur, Punjab**



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Submitted by

Dr. Sucha Singh and SIA Team
Department of Geography,
Centre for Distance and Online Education (CDOE)
Panjab University, Chandigarh-160014

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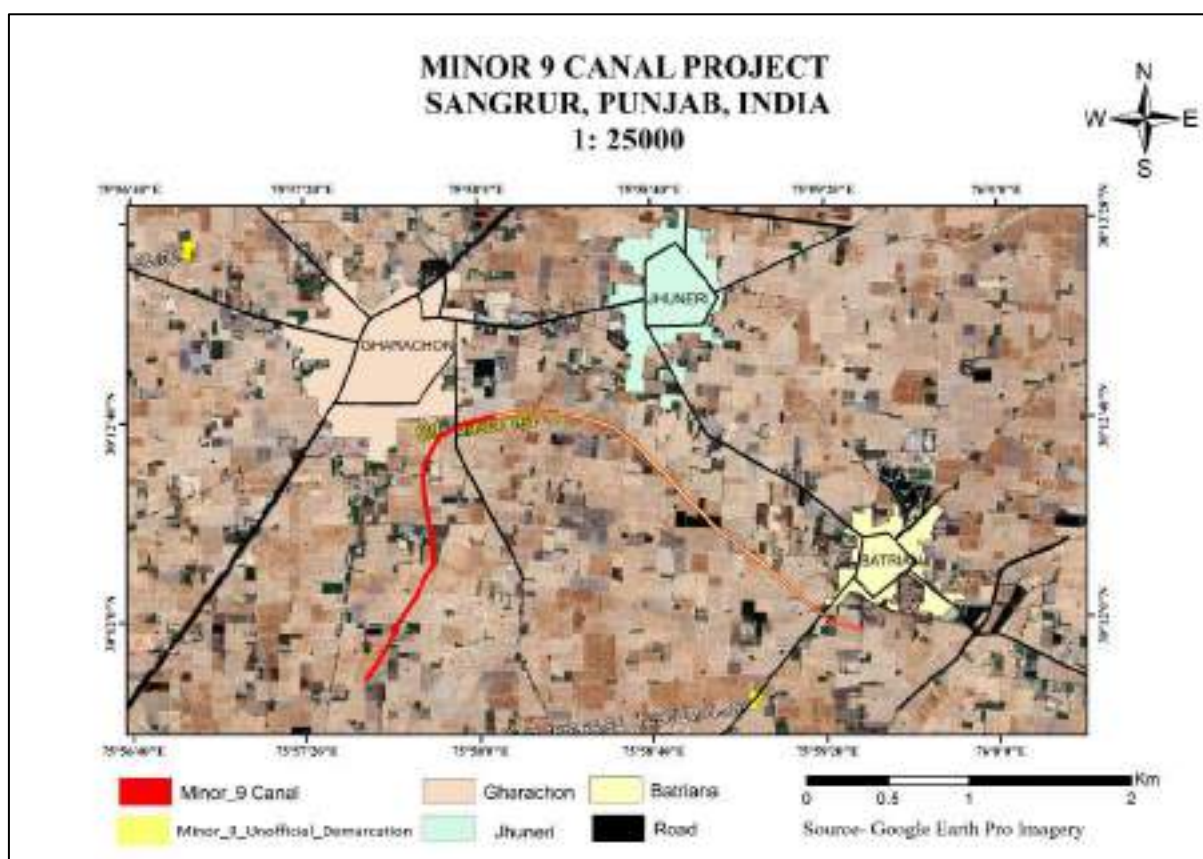
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Chapter 1

Introduction

1.1 Background of the Project

The Water Resources Department, Punjab intends to acquire land for the execution of Minor 9 Bhawanigarh Distributary in tehsil Bhawanigarh, District Sangrur. The total area of the proposed Minor 9 Bhawanigarh Distributary is about 21.01 acres for remodeling and construction from RD 0-18300 off-taking at RD 84700 of Bhawanigarh distributary lying in villages Batriana, Jhuneri, and Gharachon of tehsil Bhawanigarh, district Sangrur. The location of Minor 9 Bhawanigarh Distributary is shown in Map 1.1, where the proposed demarcation in village Batriana couldn't be done due to stake holders dissent. Social Impact Assessment Study has been undertaken as per the 'Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2013'. Further, there is a requirement for Social Impact Assessment to be carried out by an independent notified agency, and in this case, Panjab University, Chandigarh is conducting this study.



Map 1.1: Location of Minor 9 Bhawanigarh Distributary on Satellite Image

The study shall be undertaken as per the **Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2013**. In the present case, a Social Impact Assessment must be carried out by an independent notified agency, i.e., Panjab University Chandigarh.

Department of Geography, Centre for Distance and Online Education, Panjab University Chandigarh, has been appointed to carry out Social Impact Assessment (SIA) WR-IRWR04/15/2023-IW3/2664 dated 10.09.2024 issued by Water Resources Department, Government of Punjab. The land is being acquired for Minor 9 Bhawanigarh Distributary in villages Batriana, Jhuneri, and Gharachon in accordance with the approved master plan of the Water Resource Department. A team of experts has been constituted by the Department of Geography, CDOE, Panjab University, Chandigarh to carry out SIA project for the above-said land acquisition.

1.2 Background of Social Impact Assessment (SIA)

Social Impact Assessment (SIA) includes the processes of analyzing, monitoring, and managing the intended and unintended social consequences, both positive and negative, of planned interventions and any social change processes invoked by those interventions. The most important outcome of SIA is to develop mitigation plans to overcome the potential negative impacts on respondents' communities and society at large.

SIA has now become an integral part of the project preparation process. The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition and Resettlement and Rehabilitation Act 2013, (RFCTLARR Act, 2013) that replaced the "Land Acquisition Act (LAA), 1894", requires a mandatory SIA as a prelude to all projects requiring Land Acquisition. It also specifies an elaborate process for the conduct of the SIA study and its evaluation through the Expert Group". The Expert Group will assess the impact of the project on various parameters such as land, transport, housing, lives of people, occupations, their ownership, economic conditions, physical infrastructures (drainage, roads, water availability, sanitation, etc.), and many other things. The acquisition of land is the core issue of this process which may have a multi-faceted impact on society.

1.3 Objectives

1. To assess whether the proposed acquisition serves a public purpose.
2. To estimate the number of affected families and a number of families among them likely to be displaced.
3. To understand the extent of land public and private, houses, settlements, and other common properties likely to be affected by the proposed acquisition.
4. To understand the extent of land acquired is the bare minimum needed for the project.
5. Analyse the alternate plan (if any)
6. To study the social impacts, nature, and cost of addressing them overview the impact of these costs on the overall cost of the project vis-à-vis the benefit of the project.

The social assessment of the project has been carried out as per the requirement of RFCTLARRA 2013. The details of methodologies include.

1.4 Methodology

Step I: Collection of Secondary Data

This review has been carried out to understand the extent of land acquisition, deviations from row, applicable Government Acts, and policies, socio-economic characteristics of the project area, categorization of socially and economically disadvantaged groups, technical considerations, etc.

Step II: Collection of Primary Data

Face to Face Interviews: On identification of actual impacts and list of affected persons (both titled and non-titled), interview schedule was designed for the face-to-face interviews of the stakeholders for socio-economic survey. These formats were canvassed with the potentially affected people. The interview schedule included details regarding social and economic aspects of the affected persons such as demographic features (age-gender composition, marital status, etc.) and economic information (occupation, sources of income, movable and immovable assets) of the households, expected losses (loss of residential/commercial or other properties, as well as the type of structure (such as pucca, semi pucca, kutchra) and options/preferences for their rehabilitation & resettlement (like cash instead of losses or site instead of losses).

Focus Group Discussions: Besides the above-mentioned consultation mechanism, the project also emphasized issues-based discussions with the stakeholders. Important issues discussed were the specific needs of women and other vulnerable groups, policies, and other interventions, strategies for resettlement and relocation, options for alternative alignment, etc. The findings of these consultations through (Focus Group Discussions) were instrumental in devising the social management plan.

Step III: Identification of the Affected Land

For identification of the affected lands and potential affected persons along with the proposed row PAFs, research team went to the project corridor along with the layout plan of the proposed row, true to scale, and Sajara (revenue) maps for site verification and socio-economic survey.

Step IV: Stakeholders' Consultation

Stakeholders' consultation was initiated as soon as the assessment process commenced. The consultation was planned to understand people's perceptions and seek their opinions on the success of project execution. Consultation is also an important tool to gather qualitative data which helps in improving the quality of planning. The following steps have been followed during stakeholders' consultations.

- Identification of key stakeholders
- Deciding on the level of consultation
- Identification of mechanism and tools of consultation
- Information dissemination through print media.
- Meetings with people in groups, individual meetings/interviews
- Developing a sense of ownership of project interventions among the stakeholders
- Planning for consultation and communication strategies
- Ensuring field offices as centers of information about the project during the preparation phase.
- Properly documenting all consultations.

Step V: Analysis of Data

The interview schedules were filled up during the field visits and the data sheets were coded. A coding manual was prepared for consistency in data entry. The statistical softwares were used for the data compilation and its analysis. As a measure of final confirmation about the correctness of the data, random manual calculations and checking were also done.

1.5 Social Impact Assessment (SIA) and Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP) Preparation Process

Social impact assessment and Social Impact Management Plan is required when the project results in either physical or economic displacement of the people. The plan must ensure that the livelihoods of people affected by the project are restored to levels prevailing before inception of the project. Some of the essential components and steps to be kept in mind for preparing an effective SIA and SIMP, are identification of socio-economic impacts of the project, public/community consultation, legal framework for land acquisition and compensation, entitlement policy, relocation and resettlement, income restoration and details of rehabilitation and resettlement.

Chapter 2

Public Purpose and Profile of Minor 9

2.1 Brief Description of Minor 9

The proposed remodeling and construction of Minor 9 Bhawanigarh Distributary, having approx. total length of 5.57 km and approx. 50 feet width which passes through the villages Batriana, Jhuneri, and, Gharachon of tehsil Bhawanigarh district Sangrur. Presently, in this area, groundwater is the only source for irrigation and other daily activities. In the view of obtaining the unsatisfactory position of depleting groundwater levels in the area, farmers are demanding canal water from the state government. Canal water will be provided to the above-mentioned villages of District Sangrur. As the crops in the area will get canal water as per requirement, it will result in increased yield which will further assure food security in the region. Yielding more crops will improve socio-economic conditions in the region thus boosting rural infrastructural Development. The provision of PorTable water to households in the cities and towns will further augment the urban area infrastructure. The area requirement for acquisition is approx. area 21.01 acre. Following this proposal for land acquisition under the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act (RFCTLARR)-2013, there is a requirement for social impact assessment as carried out by independent notified agencies.

2.2 Objectives of Minor 9

Land acquisition for remodeling and construction of Minor 9 Bhawanigarh Distributary, which will irrigate Agri- culturable land of village Jhuneri, Batriana, and Gharachon of district Sangrur is being carried out as per provisions of The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition and Resettlement and Rehabilitation Act 2013 (RFCTLARR Act, 2013). One of the objectives of the Social Impact Assessment is to examine whether the proposed project is a public-purpose project. The proposed land acquisition for construction of Minor 9 Bhawanigarh Distributary, is required for many reasons.

This project aims to serve the following purposes: -

- It will meet the water requirement of the crop resulting in better yield and thus, assuring Food Security in the region.
- Infrastructure Development in rural and urban areas.
- Reduction of usage of Groundwater thus, preventing its further depletion.
- Supply of poTable water for household needs

Keeping in view the above issues, it is in the public interest to acquire the land for developing Minor 9 Bhawanigarh Distributary.

2.3 Organization to Undertake the Study

Director, CIIPP, Panjab University, Chandigarh through Department of Geography, Centre for Distance and Online Education, Panjab University Chandigarh.

2.4 The Project Area and the Affected Area

Villages: Batriana, Jhuneri, and Gharachon, tehsil Bhwanigarh, district Sangrur, comprising of total land of 21.01 acres.

2.5 The Timeline of Completion of SIA

180 days from 22nd October, 2024

2.6 Name of the Project Developer

Executive Engineer, Lehal Canal and Ground Water Division, Patiala.

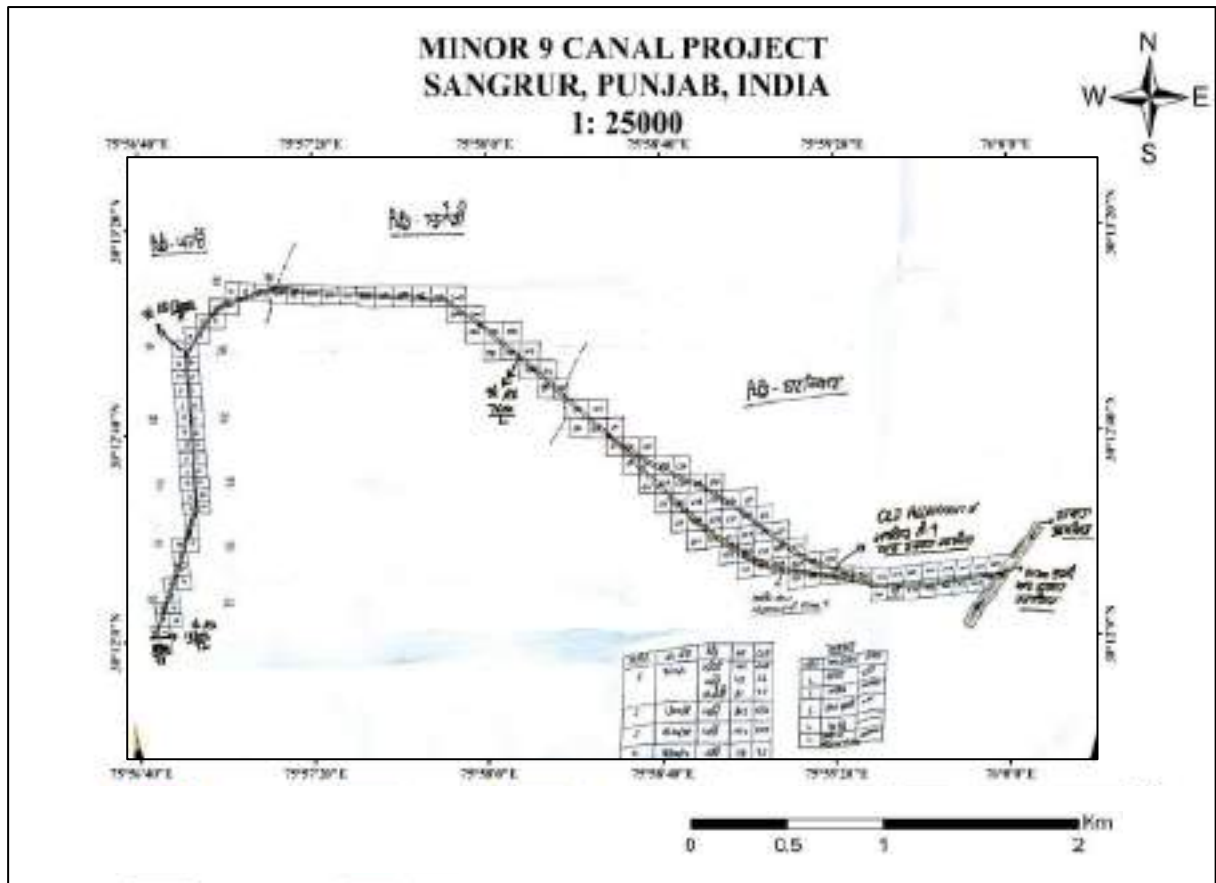
2.7 Team Composition to Undertake SIA Project

Table 2.1: Team composition to Undertake SIA Project

Sr. No	Designation	Name
1.	Principal Investigator	Dr. Sucha Singh
2.	Research Assistant	Dr. Gurbinder
3.	Field Investigator	Mr. Sahil Bhakal
4.	Field Investigator	Ms. Komal Kashyap

2.8 Extent of Land Acquisition for Minor 9

Keeping the Master Plan of Minor 9 Bhawanigarh Distributary, and its vision in mind, the Government of Punjab through the concerned development authority i.e., Water Resources Department, Punjab intended to acquire land for Minor 9 Bhawanigarh Distributary in District Sangrur. The area of Minor 9 Bhawanigarh Distributary spanning over three villages, Batriana, Jhuneri and Gharachon is shown in Table 2.2 and Map 2.1.



Map 2.1: Combined Shajra Map of Minor 9

Table 2.2: Village wise Total Area to be Acquired

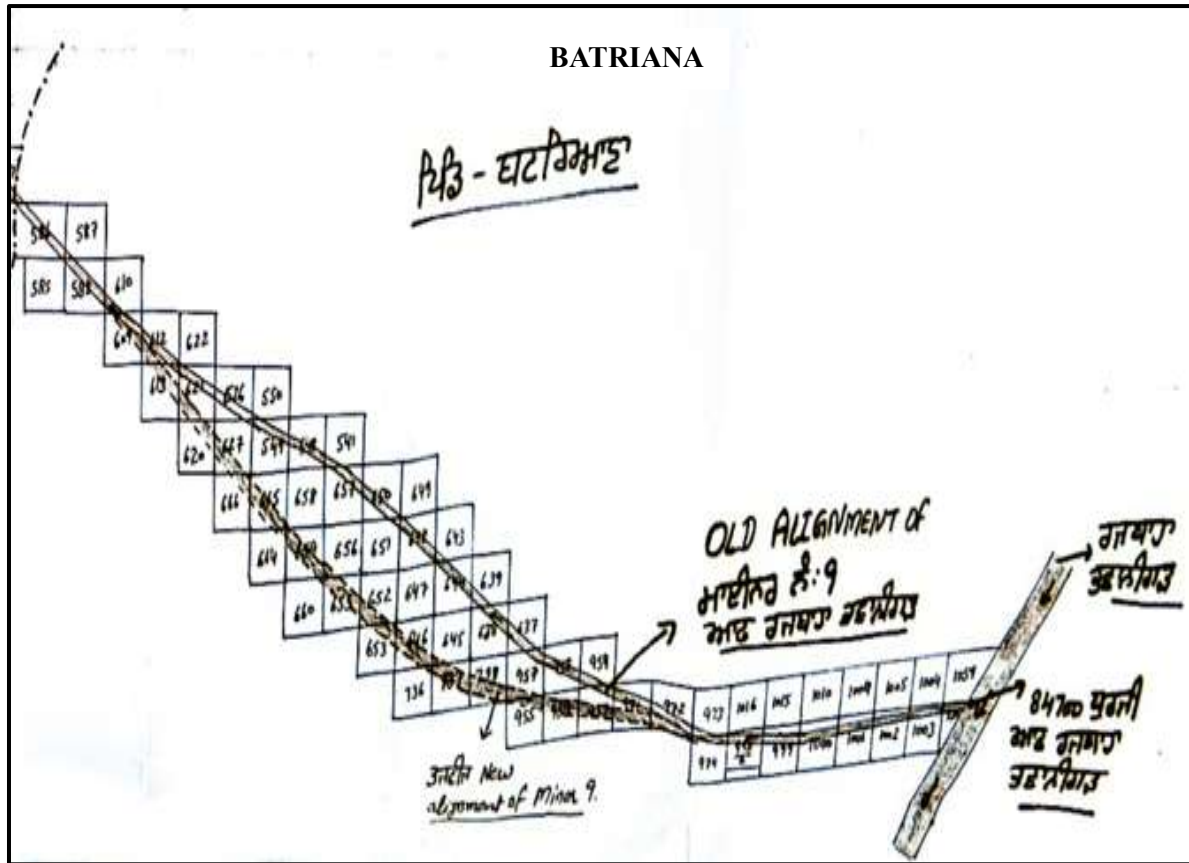
Sr. No.	Villages	Acres
1.	Batriana	7.57
2.	Jhuneri	4.59
3.	Gharachon	8.85
Total		21.01

As mentioned above, the acquisition of 7.57 acres from Batriana, 4.59 acres of land from Jhuneri village, and 8.85 acres is from Gharachon. The land for the proposed acquisition falls majorly under the category of agricultural land. The list of Khasra numbers affected is mentioned in Table 2.3, 2.4 and 2.5.

Table 2.3 List of Khasra Numbers of Village Batriana

	Serial No.	Khasra No.	Owner Name
Batriana	1.	1003,1002,1001	Magh Singh,Dhana Singh,Goga Singh s/o Karam Singh
	2.	1000,999,998	Balkar Singh, Paramjit Singh s/o Saroop Singh
	3.	974	Sukhwinder Singh, Pargat Singh, Avatar Singh s/o Gurbaksh Singh
	4.	972/4	Paramjit Singh s/o Gurbachan Singh
	5.	971,972/3	Gurbachan Singh s/o Indar Singh, Jarnail Singh Amreek Singh, Gurmeet Singh, Niranjan Singh s/o Kartar Singh
	6.	953	Jagar singh, Gurcharan Singh s/o Hari Singh
	7.	954,955	Amar singh, Karnail Singh s/o Chanan Singh
	8.	737,645	Joginder Singh s/o Mohar Singh
	9.	646	Bhupinder Singh s/o Ranjit Singh
	10.	652	Harjit Singh, Baljinder Singh s/o Nirmal Singh
	11.	656,659	Chhota Singh, Karam Singh s/o Hazura Singh
	12.	627,620/2,621/,621/2, 613	Balkar Singh,Nichhatar Singh
	13.	612,609	Nirbhah Singh, Gamdur Singh s/o Jagdev singh
	14.	610	Charanjit Kaur w/o Gurmeet Singh
	15.	588,587	Shivji Ram s/o Sant Ram

From the above-mentioned respondents (15) in Batriana village, none of the respondents agreed for the face-to-face interviews due to their non acceptance of the proposed layout of the Minor 9 and their concerns regarding the bifurcation of their lands from the construction of this Bhawanigarh distributary. The research team could not be able to visit the site of Minor 9 in Batriana due to stakeholder's dissent and they submitted collective signed undertaking for the same (Appendix 3). However, the proposed layout map along with khasra numbers was sought from the Bhawanigarh Canal Circle officials for its inclusion in the report for future deliberations (Map 2.2).



Map 2.2: Shajra Map of Minor 9 in village Batriana

Table 2.4 List of Khasra Numbers of Village Jhuneri

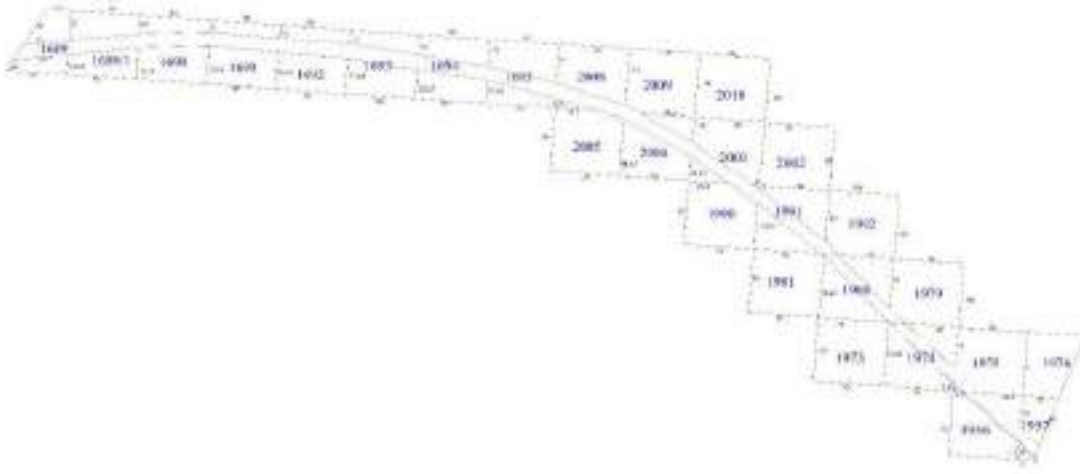
	Sr No.	Khasra No.	Owner Name
Jhuneri	1.	1689,1689/1	Balwinder Singh,Bikar Singh, s/o Daleep Singh
	2.	1690,1691	Mukhtiar Kaur (Widow) of Jagar Singh, Harjit Kaur, Bharpur Kaur (Daughters) Jagar Singh, Baljit Singh s/o Bachan Singh, Jaspreet Singh s/o Paramjit Singh, Sukhdev Singh s/o Bata Singh s/o Partapa
	3.	1691	Jaspri Singh, s/o Paramjit Singh, Labh Singh, Baljit Singh s/o Jarnail Singh, Gagandeep Singh s/o Surjit Singh Singh, Hardev Kaur (Widow) Gurcharan Singh s/o Labh Singh, Parminder Kaur (Daughter) Gurcharan Singh s/o Labh Singh
	4.	1692	Labh Singh s/o Jarnail Singh, Baljit Singh s/o Jarnail Singh, Gagandeep Singh s/o Surjit Singh, Hardev Kaur (widow) Gurcharan Singh s/o Labh Singh, Parminder Kaur(Daughter) Gurcharan Singh s/o Labh Singh
	5.	1693	Kirpal Singh s/o Sadhu Singh, Smad Baba Madho Das Mat Sahib

	6.	1694,1695,2005	Sukhwinder Kaur (widow) Surinderpal Singh, Gurwinder Singh s/o Surinderpal Singh, Nainihal Singh s/o Surinderpal Singh s/o Sadhu Singh, Hakam Singh s/o Kirpal Singh , Nand Singh s/o Kaka Singh s/o Bishan Singh, Kirpal Singh s/o Sadhu Singh s/o Kishan Singh
	7.	1956,1957	Shivji Ram s/o Sant Ram, Baldev Singh s/o Didar Singh Mutbana s/o Kalo, Harmel Singh s/o Gutjat Singh s/o Didar Singh, Sukhwinder Singh s/o Baldev Singh s/o Daleep Singh, Pargat Singh s/o Baldev Singh s/o Daleep Singh, Hardial Singh s/o Gurnam Singh, s/o Bakhtor Singh, Jaswinder Kaur(widow) Kishan Chand s/o Sant Ram, kuljinder Singh s/o Kishan Chand s/o Sant Ram
	8	1956,1957,1975	Shiva Ji Ram S/o Sant Ram S/o Bishna, Sakarna Devi W/o Shiva Ji Ram, Amrinder Singh S/o Shiva Ji Ram, Surinder Kaur D/o Hartalab Singh S/o Bhagwan, Inderjit Kaur D/o Sardeep Kaur W/o Jagdeep Singh, Bagicha Singh S/o Ghasita Singh S/o Chet Singh, Kuljeet Singh S/o Sucha Singh S/o Kartar Singh, Inderjit Kaur W/o Bagicha Singh
	9.	1973, 1974, 1979, 1980	Surinder Kaur D/o Hartalab Singh S/o Bhagwan Singh, Inderjit Kaur D/o Sardeep Kaur S/o Hartalab Singh, Bagicha Singh S/o Ghasita Singh S/o Chet Singh, Kuljeet Singh S/o Sucha Singh S/o Kartar Singh, Inderjit Kaur W/o Bagicha Singh S/o Gasita Singh
	10.	1975, 1976, 1993	Baldev Singh, Darshan Singh S/o Didar Singh, Harmel Singh S/o Gurjatt Singh S/o Didar Singh, Gurmit Kaur, Harmeet Singh, Sukhjinder Singh S/o Didar Singh, Hari Singh S/o Amarjeet Singh S/o Pritam Singh, Vijay Kumar, Dharamvir Singh S/o Laxman Das, Sukhwinder Singh, Pargat Singh S/o Baldev Singh S/o Dalip Singh, Baljinder Singh S/o Nachhatar Singh S/o Mukand Singh, Jaswinder Kaur Widow Kishan Chand S/o Sant Ram, Kuljinder Singh S/o Kishan Chand
	11.	1981, 1991, 2002, 2003, 2009, 2010	Jaswant Kaur, Amarkaur D/O Vachan Singh S/o Bahal Singh, Pargat Singh S/o Amarjit Singh S/o Pritam Singh, Gurmit Kaur W/o Gurtej Singh S/o Kartar Singh, Avrinderjit Singh S/o Bhim Singh S/o Ran Singh, Kamaljit Kaur W/o Tarsem Singh S/o Hardev Singh, Harpal Singh S/o Kaka Singh S/o Santa Singh, Malvinder Singh S/o Ran Singh S/o Rud Singh, Sukhpal Kaur W/o Balbir Singh S/o Hardev Singh, Balbir Kaur, Mata Bhim Singh S/o Ran Singh, Malvinder Singh S/o Ran Singh S/o

			Khumand Singh, Satpal Singh S/o Ran Singh S/o Khumand Singh, Amandeep Kaur W/o Hakam Singh S/o Kirpal Singh, Labh Kaur Widow Mal Singh S/o Khumand Singh, Jagser Singh S/o Balbir Singh S/o Arjun Singh
	12.	1990, 2003	Jagser Singh S/o Balbir Singh
	13.	1990	Jaswant Kaur Widow Darshan Singh S/o Uttam Singh, Jagir Singh S/o Darshan Singh S/o Babu Singh S/o Uttam Singh S/o Puran Singh, Jagir Singh S/o Balbir Singh S/o Arjun Singh
	14.	1992	Nahar Singh, Harpal Singh S/o Kaka Singh S/o Santu Singh
	15.	2004	Gurjot Singh S/o Jagvinder Singh S/o Chuharh Singh
	16.	2008	Baldev Kaur D/o Khumand Singh, Gurmel Kaur D/o Khumand Singh S/o Rud Singh, Karnail Kaur D/o Khumand Singh S/o Rud Singh, Balbir Kaur W/o Ran Singh S/o Khumand Singh, Satpal Singh S/o Ran Singh, Malvinder Singh S/o Ran Singh S/o Khumand Singh, Sukhvinder Kaur W/o Surinder Pal Singh S/o Sadhu Singh, Avrinderjit Singh S/o Bhim Singh S/o Ran Singh, Gurmeet Kaur W/o Gurtej Singh S/o Kartar Singh, Balbir Kaur mother of Bhim Singh S/o Ran Singh, Pargat Singh S/o Amarjit Singh S/o Pritam Singh

From the above-mentioned respondents (16) in Jhunerri village, 11 responses of the stakeholders were recorded by the research team. The team also visited the site of the proposed Minor 9 during the field survey (Map 2.3)

JHUNERI



Map 2.3: Shajra Map of Minor 9 in village Jhuneri

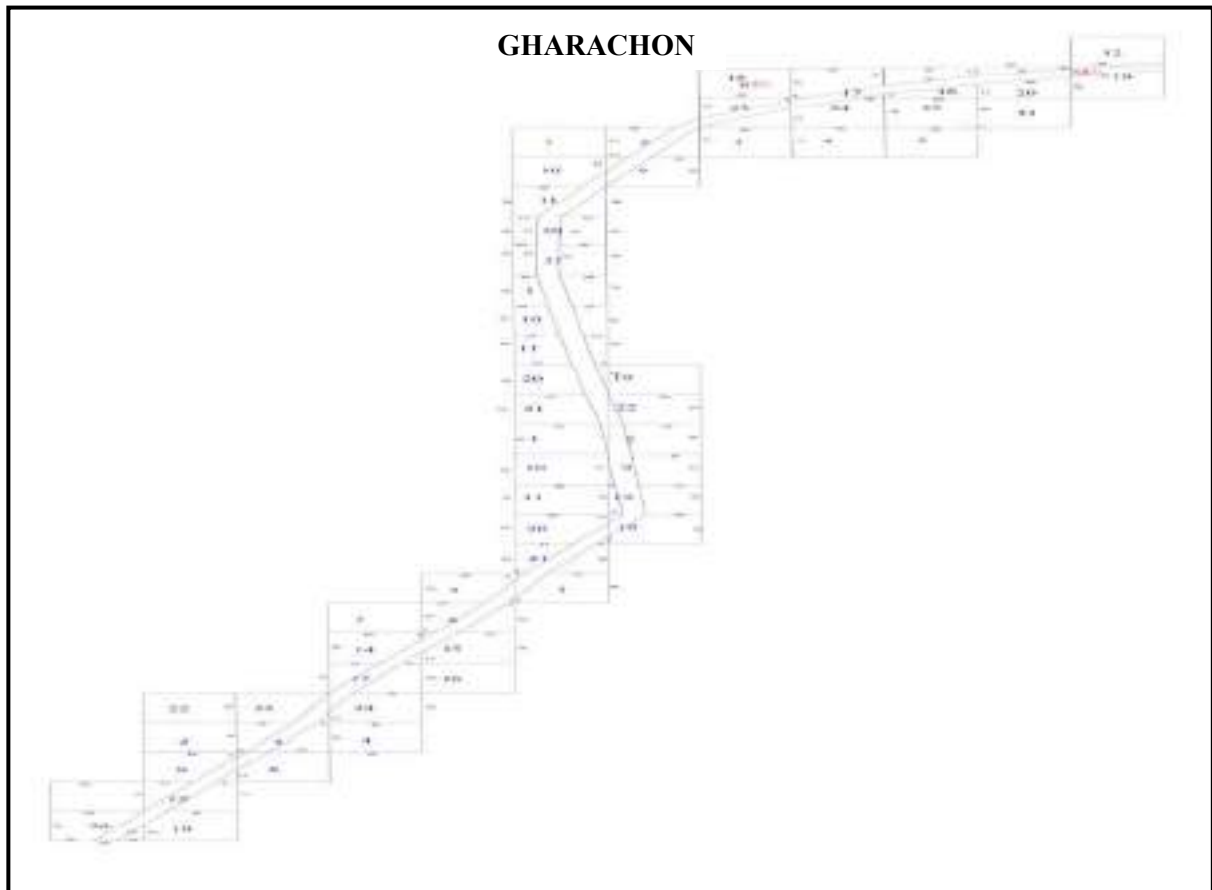
Table 2.5 List of Khasra Numbers of Village Gharachon

	Sr. No.	Khasra No.	Owner Name
Gharachon	1.	182//16	Maghar Singh, Gurmel Singh, Balwant Singh S/o Bachan Singh S/o Sewa Singh
	2.	182//16,17 183//12,19,20	Jarnail Singh s/o Sadhu Singh, S/o Bhagwan Singh, Gobind Singh S/o Jarnail Singh
	3.	182//17,23,24	Niranjan Kaur (Widow) Kirpal Singh S/o Sewa, Surjit Kaur, Manjit Kaur, Parmjit Kaur(Daughters) Kirpal Singh S/o Sewa Singh, Siam Singh, Ram Singh S/o Kirpal Singh S/o Sewa Singh, Darshan Singh S/o Jagir Singh S/o Santa Singh, Karnail Singh S/o Samsher Singh S/o Kohar Singh, Billu Singh S/o Pritam Singh S/o Mangal Singh, Jaspal Kaur w/o Balbir Singh s/o Gurdev Singh
	4.	182//22,23	Jarnail Singh, Bharpur Singh s/o Gurdev Singh s/o Sewa Singh
	5.	182//24	Amrarjit Singh, Harjit Singh, Surjit Singh s/o Keso Singh, Bhago(widow) Keso Singh s/o Nar Singh,

			Harinder Kaur (daughter) Keso Singh s/o Nar Singh, Jarnail Singh s/o Sadhu Singh s/o Bhagwan Singh, Gobind Singh s/o Jarnail Singh s/o Sadhu Singh, Dharam Prakash s/o Vllati Ram s/o Birbal Das, Mukesh Mittal, Vikas Mittal s/o Jagdish Rai s/o Vllati Ram vasi Village Gharachons, Sanjeev Kumar Puttar Gora Lal s/o Vllati Ram
6.	183//12,19,20		Bahadar Singh, Jaswinder Singh s/o Niranjan Singh s/o Hari Singh
7.	185//10		Surinder Kumar, Som Nath, Keshav Dutt s/o Jagan Nath s/o Ganga Ram, Rajesh Kumar s/o Som Nath s/o Jagan Nath, Nirmal Singh, Ram Singh s/o Gurdial Singh s/o Natha Singh wasi Bhawat tehsil Derabasi
8.	185//11		Nirmal Singh, Ram Singh s/o Gurdial Singh s/o Natha Singh(derabasi), Mahinder Kaur(widow) Joginder Singh s/o Kishan Singh, Surinder Kumar, Jagdish Kumar s/o Hardev Chand s/o Ragu Nath
9.	208//19,20,21		Labh Singh s/o Kishna s/o Natha Singh, Surinder Kaur (daughter) Kishna s/o Natha Singh, Surjit Kaur(widow)Avatar Singh s/o Kishna, Gurpreet Singh s/o Avtar Singh s/o Kishna, Parlad Singh s/o Kishna s/o Natha Singh, Ram Singh, Nirmal Singh s/o Gurdial Singh s/o Natha Singh(derabasi), Mahinder Kaur(widow) Joginder s/o Kishan Singh
10.	188//11		Nirmal Singh s/o Gurdial Singh
11.	207//11		Gurnam Singh s/o Sunder Singh s/o Anokha Singh, Harbansh Singh, Jaswant Singh s/o Surjit Singh s/o Sunder Singh, Baldev Kaur d/o Surjit Singh s/oSunder Singh,Harwinder Singh s/o Kulwant Singh s/o Surjit Singh, Inderpal Kaur(widow) Kulwant Singh s/o Surjit Singh, Dalveer Singh s/o Kulwant

		Singh s/o Surjit Singh, Harjinder Prakash s/o Mohan das Chela Saroop Chand
12.	207//10	Nirvair Singh, Gurdas Singh s/o Sunder Singh
13.	207//19,20	Manohar Das Chela Siridan Chela Haridas
14.	207//20,21,22 208//11	Harjinder Prakash s/o Mohan Das Chela Saroop Nand
15.	207//21 208//1,2,9,10,11,12	Samad Baba Pheru Sahib Baitmam Mohan Das Chela Saroop Nand Chela Atar Das, Hera Das Chela Barma Das
16.	230//5,10 231//1	Mukhtiar Singh s/o Sarwan Singh Beru
17.	230//5,6,14,15,17,24	Gubachan Singh s/o Bhan Singh, Amritpal Singh, Raghvir Singh s/o Gurbachan Singh s/o Bhan Singh, Naurng Singh s/o Mall Singh s/o Sukhveer Singh s/o Naurang Singh s/o Mall Singh
18.	230//17,23	Gurcharan Singh, Gursinder Singh S/o Jeet Singh S/o Modan Singh
19.	230//23	Major Singh S/o Karnail Singh S/o Modan Singh, Karnail Singh S/o Modan Singh S/o Kahla Singh
20.	233//12,19,20	Deshpal Singh S/o Nirjan Singh S/o Dalip Singh
21.	233//3,8	Niranjan Singh S/o Dalip Singh S/o Sadhu Singh, Deshpal Singh S/o Niranjan Singh, Jaspal Singh, Narender Singh, Major Singh S/o Karnail Singh S/o Modan Singh, Karnail Singh S/o Modan Singh S/o Kala Singh
22.	185//20	Mahender Kaur W/o Joginder Singh

	23.	185//20,21 207//1	Surinder Kumar, Jagdish Kumar S/o Hardev Chand S/o Raghunath, Pargat Singh, Satvinder Singh S/o Charan Singh S/o Sher Singh, Lakhvir Singh, Harveer Singh S/o Hardev Singh S/o Sher Singh
	24.	185//2,9	Gian Chand, Satish Kumar S/o Ram Swaroop S/o Paras Ram, Chameli Devi D/o Ram Swaroop S/o Paras Das, Kamlesh Rani Widow of Surender kumar S/o Ram Swaroop, Pramood Rani, Jyotika Rani Ds/o Surender Kumar S/o Ram Swaroop, Bablesh Mittal S/o Surender Kumar



Map 2.4: Shajra Map of Minor 9 in village Gharachon

From the above-mentioned respondents (24) in Gharachon village, 19 responses of the stakeholders were recorded by the research team. The team also visited the site of the proposed Minor 9 during the field survey (Map 2.4)

Chapter 3

Farmer's Socio-Economic Profile and Social Impacts of Land Acquisition

3.1 Socio-Economic Demographics of the Villages

As per The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition and Resettlement and Rehabilitation Act 2013 (RFCTLARR Act, 2013), the land to be acquired requires a Social Impact Assessment from a competent institution. For this purpose, the Government of Punjab entrusted this task to Panjab University, Chandigarh. Panjab University, Chandigarh (PU) is a Public State-owned university situated in Chandigarh. It is funding maintenance from state and union governments. It is Inter-state body corporate status. PU was established in 1947 and the campus area is 550 acres in sectors 14 and 25 of Chandigarh. Department of Geography is one of the departments under the Centre for Distance and Online Education.

As per guidelines of the Punjab Government, SIA Project Team of Panjab University has carried out field visits in three villages, Batriana, Jhuneri and Gharachon, where land to be acquired for Minor 9 Bhawanigarh Distributary (Plates 1-6).

Table 3.1: Socio-Economic Demographics of the Villages under Minor 9

Villages	Male	Female	Total	No. of Household	Agriculture worker (cultivators and agricultural labourers)	Other workers	Literate
Batriana	1248	1074	2322	436	627	121	1266
Jhuneri	2047	1723	3770	694	485	554	2150
Gharachon	3750	3339	7089	1340	1286	850	4149

Source: Reports of District Census 2011 Handbook Sangrur, Punjab

The data in Table 3.1 provides insights into the population and socio-economic characteristics of three villages: Batriana, Jhuneri, and Gharachon.

Batriana's population is 2,322, with 1,248 males and 1,074 females. The village has 617 households, and 436 agricultural workers, along with 627 other workers. Literacy in Batriana stands at 1,266 individuals.

In Jhuneri, the total population is 3,770, with 2,047 males and 1,723 females. The village has 961 households, and the number of agricultural workers (including cultivators and agricultural laborers) is 694, while 485 individuals work in other sectors. A significant portion, 2,150 people, are literate.

Gharachon has a larger population of 7,089, comprising 3,750 males and 3,339 females. The village has 2,122 households, and 1,340 agricultural workers are involved in cultivation and labor. Additionally, 1,286 individuals work in other sectors, with 850 people being literate.

In summary, all three villages show a significant agricultural workforce, with literacy rates varying across them. Gharachon has the highest population and number of agricultural workers, while Batriana has a slightly higher proportion of agricultural laborers relative to its population.

3.2 Demographic and Socio-Economic Characteristics

The villages of Jhuneri and Gharachon exhibit distinct yet comparable socio-economic and demographic characteristics. A perusal of Table 3.2 shows various demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the Jhuneri and Gharachon villages. In terms of age distribution, the largest group in both villages falls within the 35-59 age bracket, comprising 45.45% of Jhuneri's population and 63.16% of Gharachon's, indicating a mature, working-age demographics. The 18-34 and 59-and-above age groups are less represented. Regarding gender, Jhuneri's sample is entirely male (100%), while Gharachon includes a small female representation (5.26%). This aligns with the marital status data, where the majority in both villages are married (81.82% in Jhuneri and 89.47% in Gharachon), with minimal representation of unmarried or widowed individuals. Educational qualifications show a varied pattern: the largest group in both villages has completed matriculation (54.55% in Jhuneri and 42.11% in Gharachon). Smaller segments have pursued senior secondary and graduate levels, while a noTable share remains uneducated, particularly in Gharachon (15.79%). The religious landscape is predominantly Sikh, with over 80% adherence in both villages, alongside a small Hindu minority. Both villages fall entirely under the General category, with no representation from Scheduled Castes, Backward Classes, or other groups. Economically, agriculture is the primary livelihood, engaging 81.82% of Jhuneri's and 84.21% of Gharachon's residents. In Gharachon, 15.79% of residents are involved in other occupations. However, secondary income sources are scarce, with 80% of residents in both villages reporting none. Income levels suggest modest earnings, with most households in the 1-5 lakhs annual range (54.55% in Jhuneri and 89.47% in Gharachon). A smaller proportion in Jhuneri earns between 6-10 lakhs annually. Household structures are predominantly joint families (72.73% in Jhuneri and 52.63% in Gharachon), reflecting traditional living arrangements. In terms of infrastructure, both villages had 100% pucca houses, indicating sTable housing. Land for agriculture relies heavily on tube well irrigation (100% in Jhuneri and 78.9% in Gharachon), with minimal reliance on canal or rain-fed systems.

Table 3.2: Farmer's Socio-Economic Profile

Farmer's Socio-Economic Profile					
Sr. No	Demographic & Socio-Economic Characteristics	Parameters	Villages		
			Jhumeri No. of Respondents (%)	Gharachon No. of Respondents (%)	Total No. of Respondents (%)
1	Age	18-34	3 (27.27%)	2 (10.53%)	5 (16.7%)
		35-59	5 (45.45%)	12 (63.16%)	17 (26.6%)
		59 & above	3 (27.27%)	5 (26.32%)	8 (56.7%)
		Total	11 (100%)	19 (100%)	30 (100%)
2	Gender	Male	11 (100%)	18 (94.74%)	29 (96.7%)
		Female	0 (0%)	1 (5.26%)	1 (3.3%)
		Total	11 (100%)	19 (100%)	30 (100%)
3.	Marital Status	Married	9 (81.82%)	17 (89.47%)	26 (86.7%)
		Unmarried	2 (18.18%)	1 (5.26%)	3 (10%)
		Widow	0 (0%)	1 (5.26%)	1 (3.3%)
		Total	11 (100%)	19 (100%)	30 (100%)
4.	Educational Qualifications	Un-Educated	1 (9.09%)	3 (15.79%)	4 (13.3%)
		Matric	6 (54.55%)	8 (42.11%)	14 (46.7%)
		Senior Secondary	1 (9.09%)	4 (21.05%)	5 (16.67%)
		Graduate	2 (18.18%)	3 (15.79%)	5 (16.7%)
		Other	1 (9.09%)	1 (5.26%)	2 (6.7%)
		Total	11 (100%)	19 (100%)	30 (100%)
5.	Religion	Sikhism	9 (81.82%)	17 (89.47%)	26 (86.7%)
		Hindu	2 (18.18%)	2 (10.53%)	4 (13.3%)
		Christian	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
		Muslim	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
		Other	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
		Total	11 (100%)	19 (100%)	30 (100%)
6.	Category	General	11 (100%)	19 (100%)	30 (100%)
		SC	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
		BC	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
		ST	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
		Other	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
		Total	11 (100%)	19 (100%)	30 (100%)
7.	Primary Occupation	Agricultural	9 (81.82%)	16 (84.21%)	25 (83.3%)
		Self-Employed	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
		Labour	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
		Services	2 (18.18%)	0 (0%)	2 (6.7%)
		Others	0 (0%)	3 (15.79%)	3 (10%)

		Total	11 (100%)	19 (100%)	30 (100%)
8.	Income Level	<1 Lakh	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
		1-5	6 (54.55%)	17 (89.47%)	23 (76.7%)
		6-10	5 (45.45%)	2 (10.53%)	7 (23.3%)
		> 10 Lakhs	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
		Total	11 (100%)	19 (100%)	30 (100%)
9.	Family Type	Joint	8 (72.73%)	10 (52.63%)	18 (60%)
		Nuclear	3 (27.27%)	9 (47.37%)	12 (40%)
		Total	11 (100%)	19 (100%)	30 (100%)
10.	Members of Family	2	0 (0%)	1 (5.3%)	1 (3.3%)
		3-6	5 (45.5%)	7 (36.8%)	12 (40%)
		7-10	4 (36.4%)	11 (57.9%)	15 (50%)
		More 10	2 (18.2%)	0 (0%)	2 (6.7%)
		Total	11 (100%)	19 (100%)	30 (100%)
11.	Household Head/Relationship with Owner	Male	11 (100%)	18 (94.7%)	29 (96.7%)
		Female	0 (0%)	1 (5.3%)	1 (3.3%)
		Total	11 (100%)	19 (100%)	30 (100%)
12.	Type of House	Kutchha	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
		Pucca	11(100%)	19 (100%)	30 (100%)
		Semi- Pucca	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
		Total	11 (100%)	19 (100%)	30 (100%)
13.	Type of Land	Nehri/ Canal	0 (0%)	2 (10.5%)	2 (6.7%)
		Barani/ Rainfall dependent	0 (0%)	2 (10.5%)	2 (6.7%)
		Chahi/ Tube well	11 (100%)	15 (78.9%)	26 (86.6%)
		Gair-Mumkin/ Uncultivable land	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
		Total	11 (100%)	19 (100%)	30 (100%)
Source: Field Survey, November 2024					

3.3 Social Impacts of Minor 9

The various social impacts of Minor 9 are discussed in the forthcoming paragraphs under the following sub-headings:

3.3.1 Impact of Minor 9 Project on Individual, Community, Economy, and Environment

The data analysis of Table 3.3 depicts the impact of Minor 9 Project on Individual, Community, Economy, and Environment. In terms of the distribution of the vulnerable members affected by land acquisition across different categories, 6 male respondents (20%) are identified as vulnerable, while females account for 6.7%, and children comprise 1 respondent (3.3%). A significant portion (70%) of

respondents from both the villages shows no vulnerabilities. The data emphasizes that most individuals are not categorized as vulnerable, with the majority of vulnerabilities affecting a smaller subset of males, females, and children.

The data categorizes places of importance affected by land acquisition. In this regard, agricultural areas dominate, accounting for 29 out of 30 total places (96.7%) in both the villages. No places of worship or community spaces are impacted (0%), while one location (3.3%) falls under "Others". This distribution reflects a strong focus on agricultural land, with all 11 places from Jhuneri (100%) and 18 out of 19 places from Gharachon (94.7%) classified as such.

The data in Table 3.3 illustrates that the land use distribution in affected areas comprise of agricultural land, dominating with 29 out of 30 respondents (96.7%) from both the villages [Jhuneri (100%) and Gharachon (94.7%)] of this land use category. Non-agricultural use is minimal, comprising only 1 respondent (3.3%). This trend reflects the overwhelming prevalence of agricultural land across all groups assessed, with negligible representation of non-agricultural land use in both the villages.

The data analysis reveals that both the villages are pre-dominant with sandy loam soil (100%). There is no representation of alluvial, clay, or rocky soils, with each of these category's accounting for 0% across all soil groups. The distribution is consistent across the total population of 30 respondents, with both villages having 11 and 19 respondents, respectively.

The Table 3.3 also depicts economic impacts where the majority of the respondents (73.3%) viewed the project positively [Jhuneri (100%) and Gharachon (57.9%)], citing improvements in irrigation, productivity, change in cropping pattern rise in standard of living and infrastructure, along with shifts to non-farm occupations and better food security. However, 26.7% highlighted negative impacts from both the villages which majorly include land bifurcation, loss of small piece of land, difficult in transportation cost, increase in operational cost of farming, and partial shift of submersible pumps and farmhouse.

The environmental concerns include potential flooding in low-lying areas as reported by the 20% respondents, impact on social forestry by the 26.7% of the respondents (cutting of trees along the proposed route of the Minor 9, increase in the water Table (26.7%), and impact on natural relief elevations and field levelling by 26.7% of the respondents from both the villages.

Table 3.3: Impact of Minor 9 Project on Individual, Community, Economy and Environment

Impact of Minor 9 Project on Individual, Community, Economy, and Environment						
Sr. No	Demographic & Socio-Economic Characteristics	Parameters	Villages			
			Jhuneri No. of Respondents (%)	Gharachon No. of Respondents (%)	Total No. of Respondents (%)	
1.	Vulnerable members from Land Acquisition	Male	0 (0%)	6 (31.6%)	6 (20%)	
		Female	0 (0%)	2 (10.5%)	2 (6.7%)	
		Children	0 (0%)	1 (5.3%)	1 (3.3%)	
		None	11 (100%)	10 (52.6%)	21 (70%)	
		Total	11 (100%)	19 (100%)	30 (100%)	
2.	Places of Importance	Worship	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	
		Community	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	
		Agricultural	11 (100%)	18 (94.7%)	29 (96.7%)	
		Others	0 (0%)	1 (5.3%)	1 (3.3%)	
		Total	11 (100%)	19 (100%)	30 (100%)	
3.	Type of Land-use	Agriculture	11 (100%)	18 (94.7%)	29 (96.7%)	
		Non-agriculture	0 (0%)	1 (5.3%)	1 (3.3%)	
		Total	11 (100%)	19 (100%)	30 (100%)	
4.	Type of Soil	Alluvial	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	
		Sandy Loam	11 (100%)	19 (100%)	30 (100%)	
		Clay	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	
		Rocky	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	
		Total	11 (100%)	19 (100%)	30 (100%)	
5.	Impact on Individual and Local Economy	Positive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Increase in irrigation ➤ Increase in yield and productivity ➤ Shift to non-farm occupation ➤ Rise in Standard of living ➤ Change in cropping pattern 	11 (100%)	11 (57.9%)	22 (73.3%)

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Setting up of Rural Infrastructure ➤ Increase in Food Security 			
		Negative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Bifurcation of land into parts ➤ Loss of small piece of land ➤ Difficulty in transportation ➤ Increase in operational cost of farming ➤ Increase in shift to non-farm occupation ➤ Complete/ Partial shift to other locations 	0 (0%)	8 (42.1%)	8 (26.7%)
		Total		11 (100%)	19 (100%)	30 (100%)
6.	Impact on Natural Resources	Flooding in Low-Lying Areas		0 (0%)	6 (31.6%)	6 (20%)
		Impact of Social Forestry		4 (36.4%)	4 (21.1%)	8 (26.7%)
		Impact on the underground water Table		7 (63.6%)	1 (5.3%)	8 (26.7%)
		Others		0 (0%)	8 (42.1%)	8 (26.7%)
		Total		11 (100%)	19 (100%)	30 (100%)
Source: Field Survey, November 2024						

3.3.2 Awareness of Current Water Situation and Canal Irrigation

Table 3.4 indicates complete awareness of canal irrigation among all 30 (100%) respondents interviewed from Jhuneri and Gharachon villages. This unanimous understanding highlights the widespread knowledge of canal irrigation across the surveyed villages, reflecting its significance and familiarity within the community. The data shows that 80% of respondents (24 out of 30) expressed the need for canal water, while 20% responded with the no for canal water. This highlights widespread reliance on canal water in the near future of both the villages. The data reveals diverse preferences for canal types. Open minor is favoured by 36.7%, underground minor by 33.3%, and other alternatives by

30% in both the villages. Preferences vary between groups, reflecting different priorities and needs, with no single type universally favored across the affected population. The data shows 73.3% (22 respondents) agree with the proposed canal route, while 6.7% (2 respondents) disagree. Additionally, 20% (6 respondents) favoured the alternative route avoiding the bifurcation of their lands from the present layout of Minor 9.

The data shows that 70% (21 respondents) were agreed with the canal layout dimensions, while 30% (9 respondents) disagree from both the villages. This indicates majority approval of the plan but highlights significant concerns from a minority of the population. The data indicates that the current water situation is moderate, with 80% (24 respondents) rating it as such. A smaller portion, 13.3% (4 respondents), consider it good, while 6.7% (2 respondents) rate it as poor. There are no ratings of very good or very poor. This highlights that while the water situation is generally adequate, there is a room for improvement of water availability through canal irrigation in the villages Jhuneri and Gharachon.

The Table 3.4 also shows complete awareness of groundwater availability among all 30 respondents (100%) from villages Jhuneri and Gharachon. This suggests that groundwater is widely recognized and understood by the entire population surveyed, highlighting its importance and familiarity within the community. The data reflects the quality of drinking water, with 83.3% (25 respondents) rating it as moderate. A small portion, 6.7% (2 respondents), consider the water quality good, while 10% (3 respondents) rate it as poor. This indicates that while the majority find the water quality acceptable, there are concerns about its condition, especially among a few individuals who perceive it as poor.

Interestingly, the analysis of the field survey data showed that 50% (15 respondents) agree with the land demarcation, while the other 50% (15 respondents) disagree. Village wise, 100% of the respondents agreed with the land demarcation for Minor 9 in Jhuneri and 78.9% of the respondent were not in favour of the present proposed land demarcation for Minor 9 in Gharachon village. However, no individual-level or personal information could be gathered from the village Batriana during the field surveys, due to their non acceptance of the proposed layout of the Minor 9 and their concerns regarding the bifurcation of their lands from the construction of this Bhawanigarh distributary and they submitted collective signed undertaking for the same (Appendix 3).

Table 3.4 Awareness of the Current Water Situation and Canal Irrigation/Minor 9 Project

Awareness of the Current Water Situation and Canal Irrigation/Minor 9 Project					
Sr. No	Demographic & Socio-Economic Characteristics	Parameters	Villages		
			Jhuneri No. of Respondents (%)	Gharachon No. of Respondents (%)	Total No. of Respondents (%)
1.	Awareness of Canal Irrigation?	Yes	11 (100%)	19 (100%)	30 (100%)
		No	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
		Total	11 (100%)	19 (100%)	30 (100%)
2.	Need of Canal Water?	Yes	11 (100%)	13 (68.42%)	24 (80%)
		No	0 (0%)	6 (31.58%)	6 (20%)
		Total	11 (100%)	19 (100%)	30 (100%)
3.	Type of Canal Required?	Open	11 (100%)	0 (0%)	11 (36.7%)
		Under-Ground	0 (0%)	10 (52.6%)	10 (33.3%)
		Any other Alternative	0 (0%)	9 (47.4%)	9 (30%)
		Total	11 (100%)	19 (100%)	30 (100%)
4.	Canal Route	Agree	11 (100%)	11 (57.9%)	22 (73.3%)
		Disagree	0 (0%)	2 (10.5%)	2 (6.7%)
		Any other Alternative	0 (0%)	6 (31.6%)	6 (20%)
		Total	11 (100%)	19 (100%)	30 (100%)
5.	Do you agree with the dimensions of the canal layout plan?	Yes	11 (100%)	10 (52.6%)	21 (70%)
		No	0 (0%)	9 (47.4%)	9 (30%)
		Total	11 (100%)	19 (100%)	30 (100%)
6.	Current Water Situation?	Very Good	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
		Good	1 (9.1%)	3 (15.8%)	4 (13.3%)
		Moderate	8 (72.7%)	16 (84.2%)	24 (80%)
		Poor	2 (18.2%)	0 (0%)	2 (6.7%)
		Very Poor	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
		Total	11 (100%)	19 (100%)	30 (100%)
7.	Awareness of Groundwater?	Yes	11 (100%)	19 (100%)	30 (100%)
		No	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
		Total	11 (100%)	19 (100%)	30 (100%)
8.	Quality of Drinking Water?	Very Good	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
		Good	1 (9.1%)	1 (5.3%)	2 (6.7%)
		Moderate	8 (72.7%)	17 (89.5%)	25 (83.3%)

		Poor	2 (18.2%)	1 (5.3%)	3 (10%)
		Very Poor	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
		Total	11 (100%)	19 (100%)	30 (100%)
9.	Do you agree with Land Demarcation?	Yes	11 (100%)	4(21.1%)	15 (50%)
		No	0 (0%)	15(78.9%)	15 (50%)
		Total	11 (100%)	19 (100%)	30 (100%)
Source: Field Survey, November 2024					

3.3.3 Agricultural Patterns

In terms of agricultural patterns, both villages practice bi-annual farming, with wheat being the primary crop in both the villages followed by Paddy Table 3.5. This highlights a consistent focus on wheat and paddy cultivation across both the villages which stresses for the irrigation needs of this wheat-paddy monoculture in this part of Punjab.

Table 3.5: Agricultural Patterns

Agricultural Patterns					
Sr. No	Demographic & Socio-Economic Characteristics	Parameters	Villages		
			Jhuneri No. of Respondents (%)	Gharachon No. of Respondents (%)	Total No. of Respondents (%)
1.	Agricultural Pattern	Annual	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
		Bi-annual	11 (100%)	19 (100%)	30 (100%)
		Tri-annual	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
		Quarterly	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
		Total	11 (100%)	19 (100%)	30 (100%)
2.	Crops Sown	Wheat	11/11 (100%)	19/19 (100%)	30/30 (100%)
		Paddy	9/11 (81.81%)	6/19 (31.57%)	15/30 (50%)
		Total	11 (100%)	19 (100%)	30 (100%)
Source: Field Survey, November 2024					

3.3.4 Farmer's Perspective on Land Acquisition for Minor 9

The perusal of Table 3.6 reveals the farmer's perspective on land acquisition for Minor 9. The villages of Jhuneri and Gharachon show high awareness and engagement (100%) regarding the Minor 9 project and government land acquisition policies in both the villages. In Jhuneri, all respondents (100%) agreed to contribute land, while in Gharachon, 63.16% were willing, and 36.84% opposed, resulting in a combined agreement rate of 76.7% in both the villages. Decision-making is predominantly family-based, with 86.7% of respondents across both villages relying on collective family input, reflecting the importance of familial consensus in land-related matters.

However, no individual-level or personal information could be gathered from the village Batriana during the field surveys, due to their non acceptance of the proposed layout of the Minor 9 and their

concerns regarding the bifurcation of their lands from the construction of this Bhawanigarh distributary and they submitted collective signed undertaking for the same (Appendix 3).

Table 3.6: Farmer's Perspective on Land Acquisition for Minor 9 Project

Farmer's Perspective on Land Acquisition for Minor 9 Project					
Sr. No	Demographic & Socio-Economic Characteristics	Parameters	Villages		
			Jhneri No. of Respondents (%)	Gharachon No. of Respondents (%)	Total No. of Respondents (%)
1.	Awareness of Project Minor 9?	Yes	11 (100%)	19 (100%)	30 (100%)
		No	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
		Total	11 (100%)	19 (100%)	30 (100%)
2.	Awareness of the Government's Land Acquisition Policy?	Yes	11 (100%)	19 (100%)	30 (100%)
		No	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
		Total	11 (100%)	19 (100%)	30 (100%)
3.	Do you agree to give your land for the Minor 9 project?	Yes	11 (100%)	12 (63.16%)	23 (76.7%)
		No	0 (0%)	7 (36.84%)	7 (23.3%)
		Total	11 (100%)	19 (100%)	30 (100%)
4.	Is your decision based on individual or family level?	Individual	2 (18.2%)	2 (10.5%)	4 (13.3%)
		Family	9 (81.8%)	17 (89.5%)	26 (86.7%)
		Total	11 (100%)	19 (100%)	30 (100%)

Source: Field Survey, November 2024

3.3.5 Number of Assets to be Acquired

Table 3.7 Number of Assets to be Acquired

Number of Assets to be Acquired	
Name of the Assets	Numbers
Tress (Moderate/Shorter heights)	95
Tubewells	2
House	1

Source: Field Survey, November 2024

Table 3.7 showed that 95 trees of moderate to shorter heights may be uprooted for the acquisition of 21.01 acres of land from the three villages under Minor 9. Further, two tubewells in Jhuneri and one house in Gharachon will have to be rehabilitated with the construction of Minor 9.

3.3.6 Impact of Minor 9 on Livelihoods

The analysis of impact of Minor 9 on livelihoods is shown in Table 3.8. All stakeholders in Jhuneri (100%) and the majority in Gharachon (76.7%) viewed the project of construction of Minor 9 as a way of increase in their employment and income due to the overall development in the infrastructure in the area. However, a smaller proportion in Gharachon (23.3%) disagrees with the positive impact on their employment and income. When asked about previous credit on the land to be acquired, 72.72% of stakeholders from the village Jhuneri reported having taken loan from the institutional sources, while 57.9% of the respondents taken loan from the Gharachon village.

Table 3.8: Impact of Minor 9 on Livelihoods

Impact of Minor 9 on Livelihoods					
Sr. No	Demographic & Socio-Economic Characteristics	Parameters	Villages		
			Jhuneri No. of Respondents (%)	Gharachon No. of Respondents (%)	Total No. of Respondents (%)
1.	Positive impact on Livelihood in terms of increase in employment and family income	Yes	11 (100%)	12 (63.16%)	23 (76.7%)
		No	0 (0%)	7 (36.84%)	7 (23.3%)
		Total	11 (100%)	19 (100%)	30 (100%)
2.	Previous credit (Institutional)	Yes	8 (72.73%)	11 (57.9%)	19 (63.3%)
		No	3 (27.27%)	8 (42.1%)	11 (36.7%)
		Total	11 (100%)	19 (100%)	30 (100%)
Source: Field Survey, November 2024					

However, no individual-level or personal information could be gathered from the village Batriana during the field surveys, due to their non acceptance of the proposed layout of the Minor 9 and their concerns regarding the bifurcation of their lands from the construction of this Bhawanigarh distributary and they submitted collective signed undertaking for the same (Appendix 3).

Chapter 4

Public Consultation

4.1 Public Hearing

Public consultation is the important aspect of the Social Impact Assessment (SIA). It is intended to ascertain the views of ‘local affected persons’ and ‘others with a plausible stake in the social aspects of the project’. The views are to be considered by the agency responsible for granting or rejection of a proposed project at higher level.

4.2 Procedure Adopted for the Conduct of Public Hearing

The following process was followed for conducting the public hearing for Minor 9:

1. Public hearing was held on 27th November, 2024 at Kutti Sahib, village Gharachon of Tehsil Bhawanigarh, Sangrur District, as per provisions of the section 5 of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 for the acquisition of the land for Minor 9 Bhawanigarh distributary project, seeking feedback on the initial findings of the field survey and to seek additional information and views for incorporating the same in the final SIA report.
2. The date and venue of the public hearing was announced in all the villages within a radius of five kilometers of the land proposed to be acquired through direct communication with village Panchayat representatives, mic announcements in the concerned village Gurudwaras and advertisement in local newspapers [The Tribune (Punjab & Chandigarh) and Jag Bani (Punjab & Chandigarh), (Appendix 4)].
3. The initial draft of SIA report and SIMP was distributed to all stakeholders of the villages, before public hearing. One copy of the draft report was sent to the concerned department.
4. Principal Investigator of SIA facilitated the public hearing which was organized through the local administration (Patiala Canal Circle Officials) with the designated government officers of appropriate level (Table 4.1 and Plates 7-10).
5. The village panchayat representatives were also included in all the decisions regarding the arrangements for the public hearings in their respective villages (Table 4.1).
6. All the proceedings were held in the Punjabi language.
7. Representatives from the Patiala Canal Circle functionaries addressed the questions and concerns raised by the affected parties during public hearing (Table 4.1).
8. Stakeholders whose khasra numbers fall under Minor 9 and public representatives attended the public hearing (Table 4.1). However, they refused to sign the attendance sheet.
9. The proceedings of the public hearing were video recorded and transcribed accordingly. This recording and transcription will be submitted along with the final SIA and SIMP.

10. After the conclusion of the public hearings, the Social Impact Assessment team analysed the entire feedback received and information gathered in the public meetings and incorporated the same along with their analysis, in the revised SIA report accordingly.

The major findings and concerns of the public hearing are discussed in the forthcoming paragraphs.

Table 4.1: Details of All Stakeholders who Participated in the Public Hearing

Sr. No	Designation	Name/Numbers
1.	Executive Engineer, Estate, Patiala Canal Circle Patiala	Mr. Shobhneek Singh
2.	Executive Engineer, Lehal Canal Division Patiala	Mrs. Kirandeep
3.	SDO, Nabha Sub-Division, Balad Kothi	Mr. Amritpal Singh
4.	Zilledar	Mr. Ranjeet
5.	Patawari (Halka, Gharachon)	Ms. Janamjit Kaur
6.	Patawari (Halka, Bhawanigarh)	Mr. AmandeepSingh
7.	Patawari (Halka, Kapial)	Mr. Pritpal Singh
8.	Patawari (Halka, Nabha)	Mr. Hardeep Singh
9.	Panjab University SIA research team	Dr. Sucha Singh and the Team
10.	Stakeholders	Villagers of Batriana (2), Jhuneri (16), and Gharachon (21)

The issued identified during public hearing on 27.11.2024 at Gharachon village are listed below:

4.2.1 Village-wise Questions and Demands of the Affected Persons

These include:

Batriana

1. All the affected persons of Batriana were not in favour of giving their lands, due to their non acceptance of the proposed layout of the Minor 9 and their concerns regarding the bifurcation of their lands from the construction of this Bhawanigarh distributary.
2. The villagers were of the opinion that Minor 9 will be a hinderance for the movement of the people and their machinery to their respective fields.
3. The villagers were in favour of an alternative route plan for Minor 9.

Jhuneri

1. The affected persons wanted a higher rate of compensation for their lands and compensation rate shall be according to its location i.e. agricultural land and residential land. Further, they

demanded that the rate should be decided in advance.

2. The affected persons stressed that their small piece of land shall also be acquired by the state government as this will be of less use for them.
3. The villagers wanted a proper passage/bridge for the smoother movement of the people and their machinery to their respective fields.
4. The villagers demanded that the compensation should be given to the farmers with the present pattern of possession of land to be acquired for Minor 9.

Gharachon

1. The affected persons demanded that Minor 9 shall be constructed underground to avoid conflicts and fights regarding land bifurcation, division of compensation between the owners of the land and movement of villagers and machinery from open Minor.
2. The width of the Minor 9 shall be reduced from 50 feet to around 30-35 feet if the government sticks to the present plan of open Minor 9. It will save the portion of their limited agricultural land.
3. Provision of Bharoli/Moga (water outlets) at the proper places for equal and accessible distribution of water if Minor 9 is built with open channel.
4. A few affected villagers raised the concern of the elevation of their lands on both sides of the Minor 9 where they demanded proper leveling of Minor 9 for maintaining the gravity flow of the water.
5. The affected persons wanted a higher rate of compensation for their lands and compensation rate shall be according to its location i.e. agricultural land and residential land. Further, they demanded that the rate should be decided in advance.
6. The affected persons stressed that their small piece of land shall also be acquired by the state government as this will be of less use for them.
7. The villagers wanted a proper passage/bridge for the smoother movement of the people and their machinery to their respective fields.
8. The villagers demanded that the compensation should be given to the farmers with the present pattern of possession of land to be acquired for Minor 9.

4.2.2 Responding to Questions and Concerns of the Affected Persons

The Executive Engineer, Estate, Patiala Canal Circle, Patiala and their team responded to the above-mentioned concerns with the following details:

1. Compensation rate shall be decided as per the rules and regulations of the Punjab Government and announcement of award by land acquisition collector will be done.
2. On the concerns of an alternative plan, reduction of the width and underground construction of Minor 9 and provision of passages/bridges, the officials present informed that an alternative route for Minor 9 is not feasible due to the channel's elevation and flow requirements. Specifically, the Full Supply Level (FSL) drops from 788.9 to 787.1 at RD 84700 canal fall, making it essential to maintain the current alignment and if Minor 9 is constructed towards village Sangreri, then as per digital elevation model, fields of Jhuneri and Gharachon will not be able to receive irrigation water by gravitational flow and thus compromising the project's irrigation objectives. The officials responded that in accordance with recommendations from Design Office, the channel's width has been determined to ensure optimal capacity. While the proposed length of the underground channel, spanning 18,300 feet, would incur substantial head losses, making it impractical for supply of authorized discharge to command area. However, provisions have been made for constructing bridges at road crossings, and farmers will be permitted to construct bridges as per norms and rules.
3. The officials advised the affected persons that new provisions of Bharoli and Moga (water outlets) will be considered only after the submission of such requests to the concerned authorities.
4. In case of proper rehabilitation/resettlement of 1 house and 2 tubewells, the channel alignment of Minor 9 will be shifted to avoid any harm to affected families, residential property and tubewells.
5. The officials also responded that the construction of Minor 9 will not involve the uprooting of any trees. Furthermore, this will actually enhance forestation in the area, as plantation activities would be carried out in strip along the banks within the forest zone of the channel, leading to increased forest cover along the channel.

Chapter 5

Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP)

5.1 Brief Description of SIMP

A social impact management plan (SIMP) is a strategy for managing negative social impacts and maximizing the positive social and environmental impact of a project. SIMPs are developed in collaboration with the community, investors, and regulatory agencies as institutional measures to be taken during the design, construction and operational phase of the project to eliminate adverse social impacts and offset them to acceptable levels.

5.2 SIMP for Minor 9 Bhawanigarh Distributary

The proposed land acquisition for the project of Minor 9 is planned by the requiring body for minimizing the impact in the best possible manner. The 21.01 acres of land owned by the affected families will be acquired for the project. Decrease of the landholdings of the families and loss of the properties including trees attached to the land are the impacts caused to the landowners. In addition to that the project may cause an indirect impact such as the loss of livelihood for the agricultural farmers who practices agriculture in the project area.

On the basis of the analysis of the data obtained through the SIA study, a Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP) is prepared, to mitigate the impacts of Land Acquisition for the Construction of Minor 9 Bhawanigarh distributary from land acquisition which is given in Table 5.1.

Table 5.1: SIMP for Minor 9 Bhawanigarh Distributary

Sr. No	Impacts	Impact Management	Time Plan
1	Loss of land	Provide compensation as per the RFCTLARR Act 2013 and the related policies of Punjab State Government. Announcement of award by land acquisition collector will be done. Project Affected persons should be given technical and financial counselling for the productive usage and safe investment of compensation money in lie of acquired land.	Time frame as per the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules 2013.
2	Loss of the properties attached to the land i.e. 1 house, 2 tubewells and 95 trees.	As per the submission of Patiala Canal Circle, the channel alignment of Minor 9 has been shifted to avoid any harm to affected families, residential property and tubewells. The construction of Minor 9 will not involve the uprooting of any trees. Furthermore, this will actually enhance forestation in the area, as plantation activities would be carried out in strip along the banks within the forest zone of the channel, leading to increased forest cover along the channel.	Not Required
3	Loss of livelihood	R&R package shall be provided to the affected farmers as per the RFCTLARR Act 2013 and the related policies of the Punjab State Government.	Time frame as per the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land

		Affected farmers shall be given preference for employment in the construction of Minor 9.	Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules 2013.
4	Possible disruptions in people's and farm machinery movement during project construction period	As per the submission of Patiala Canal Circle, various provisions have been made for constructing bridges at road crossings, and farmers will be permitted to construct bridges as per norms and rules.	Plan before project construction period.
5	Waste generation during construction work	Scientific and timely disposal of construction waste will be arranged by the Patiala Canal Circle.	Plan for waste disposal before construction.

Chapter 6

Summary and Conclusions

6.1 Objective-wise Conclusions

The final chapter concludes the findings of the SIA in the form of executive summary by each objective as defined in the Chapter1.

1. To assess whether the proposed acquisition serves a public purpose.

The detailed analysis of the project ‘Minor 9 Bhawanigarh distributary’ revealed that after the construction of the Minor 9, it will provide irrigation to 1962 acres of agricultural land, which is currently tubewell-irrigated. Minor 9 will significantly contribute to controlling the lowering of groundwater levels in the area. It is a part of the Concrete Lining of Bhawanigarh Distributary System project, sanctioned by the Government on January 1, 2019 with benefit-cost ratio of 2.62:1. However, Project cost does not include the cost of land acquisition, as the same cannot be anticipated before the announcement of award by land acquisition collector.

2. To estimate the number of affected families and a number of families among them likely to be displaced.

The analysis showed that 6 males, 2 females and 1 child were identified as vulnerable in both Jhuneri and Gharachon villages, where 1 house and 2 tubewells are located on the Minor 9 route (The detail is discussed under the *sub-headings of 3.3.1 & table 3.3 and sub-heading 3.3.5 & table 3.7*).

To address the concerns regarding the number of affected families/members, Patiala Canal Circle submitted that the channel alignment of Minor 9 is now shifted to avoid any harm to affected families, residential property and tubewells.

3. To understand the extent of land public and private, houses, settlements, and other common properties likely to be affected by the proposed acquisition.

21.01 acres of land is to be acquired for the proposed Minor 9 which is passing through three villages of Bhawanigarh tehsil of Sangrur district. The share of land by each village is mentioned in the table 2.2 of Chapter 2. The land for the proposed acquisition falls majorly under the category of agricultural land (96.7%). The remaining part includes 1 house and 2 tubewells which are located on the Minor 9 route (The detail of all properties/agricultural land is discussed under the *sub-heading of 3.3.5 & table 3.7*).

To address the concerns regarding the resettlement/rehabilitation of 1 house and 2 tubewells located along Minor 9 route, Patiala Canal Circle submitted that the channel alignment of Minor 9 is now shifted to avoid any harm to affected families, residential property and tubewells.

4. To understand the extent of land acquired is the bare minimum needed for the project.

The proposed land acquisition for Minor 9 is bare minimum and essential for the project's construction, as the project of Minor 9 was verified and approved by competent authorities. The Patiala Canal Circle officials also informed the SIA Team that every effort has been made to optimize land use while ensuring the project's technical feasibility.

5. Analyse the alternate plan (if any)

Batriana villagers strongly advocated for an alternative route of Minor 9. SIA Team approached the Patiala Canal Circle Officials for providing any alternative plan/route of Minor 9. In response to this, the competent authority submitted that an alternative route for Minor 9 is not feasible due to the channel's elevation and flow requirements. Specifically, the Full Supply Level (FSL) drops from 788.9 to 787.1 at RD 84700 canal fall, making it essential to maintain the current alignment and if Minor 9 is constructed towards village Sangreri, then as per digital elevation model, fields of Jhuneri and Gharachon will not be able to receive irrigation water by gravitational flow and thus compromising the project's irrigation objectives.

During public hearing, the Gharachon villagers demanded that the Minor 9 may be constructed underground and its width may be reduced. The officials responded that in accordance with recommendations from Design Office, the channel's width has been determined to ensure optimal capacity. While the proposed length of the underground channel, spanning 18,300 feet, would incur substantial head losses, making it impractical for supply of authorized discharge to command area. However, provisions have been made for constructing bridges at road crossings, and farmers will be permitted to construct bridges as per norms and rules.

The officials also responded that the construction of Minor 9 will not involve the uprooting of any trees. Furthermore, this will actually enhance forestation in the area, as plantation activities would be carried out in strip along the banks within the forest zone of the channel, leading to increased forest cover along the channel.

6. To study the social impacts, nature, and cost of addressing them overview the impact of these costs on the overall cost of the project vis-à-vis the benefit of the project.

The social, economic and environment impacts are discussed in detail in Chapter 3 where the majority of the respondents (73.3%) viewed the project positively, citing improvements in irrigation, productivity, change in cropping pattern, rise in standard of living and infrastructure, along with shifts to non-farm occupations and better food security. However, 26.7% highlighted negative impacts from both the villages which majorly include land bifurcation, loss of small piece of land, difficult in transportation cost, increase in operational cost of farming, and partial shift of submersible pumps and house. Thus, the findings indicate more benefits as compared to the overall cost of the project.

Appendix 1

Interview Schedule

SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT STUDY FOR THE REMODELLING AND CONSTRUCTION OF MINOR 9 OF BHAWANIGARH DISTRIBUTARY TEHSIL: BHAWANIGARH, DISTRICT: SANGRUR, PUNJAB.

Interview Schedule for the Respondents to Assess the Social Impact Assessment of the Project

Village _____ Date / /

General Information									
1. Name/ Contact									
2. Age									
3. Sex	Male				Female				Other-
4. Marital Status	Married				Unmarried				
5. Educational Qualifications	Illiterate/Uneducated	Matric' 10 th	Senior Secondary/12 th	Graduate	Others:				
6. Religion	Sikhism	Hindu	Christian	Muslim	Others:				
7. Category	General	SC	BC	ST	Others:				
8. Types of Occupation (Primary)	Farming & Cultivation	Self-Employed	Agricultural Labourers	Employed in Services	Industrial Labourers	Others:			
8.1. Other Sources of Income (Secondary)	Jobs	Businesses	Trades	Services	Others:				
9. Income Level	<1 Lakh	1-5	6-10	> 10 Lakh					
10. Family Type	Nuclear								
11. Members of Family	2	3-6	7-10	More 10					
12. Household Head/ Relationship with owner	Male	Female	Relation-						
13. Type of House	Katcha		Pucca		Semi- Pucca				
14. Size of Land	< 2.5 Acres	2.5 to 5 Acres	5 to 10 Acres	10 to 25 Acres	>25 Acres				
15. Type of Land	Nefri/ Canal	Barani/ Rainfall	Chahi/ Tube well	Gair-Mumkin/ Uncultivable					

Awareness on Minor 9 Project			
16.	Awareness of Project Minor 9?	Yes	No
17.	Awareness of the Government's Land Acquisition Policy?	Yes	No
18.	Do you agree to give your land for the Minor 9 project?	Yes	No
19.	Is your decision based on individual or family level?	Individual	Family
Impact of Minor 9 Project on Individual, Community, Economy, and Environment			
20.	Vulnerable members from Land Acquisition	Male	Female
21.	Places of Importance	Worship	Community
22.	Type of Land-use	Agriculture	Civic Arrangements
23.	Type of Soil	Alkalial	Sandy Loams
24.	Impact on Individual and Local Economy	<p>Positive</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Increase in irrigation <input type="checkbox"/> Increase in yield and productivity <input type="checkbox"/> Shift to non-farm occupation <input type="checkbox"/> Rise in Standard of living <input type="checkbox"/> Change in cropping pattern <input type="checkbox"/> Setting up of Rural Infrastructure <input type="checkbox"/> Increase in Food Security <p>Others:</p>	<p>Negative</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Bifurcation of land into parts <input type="checkbox"/> Loss of small piece of land <input type="checkbox"/> Difficulty in transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Increase in operational cost of farming <input type="checkbox"/> Increase in shift to non-farm occupation <input type="checkbox"/> Complete/ Partial shift to other locations <p>Others:</p>
25.	Impact on Natural Resources	Flooding in Low-lying Areas	Impact of Social Forestry
			Impact on the underground water table
			Others
Awareness of the current water situation and Canal Irrigation/ Minor 9 Project			

26.	Awareness of Canal Irrigation?	Yes		No	
27.	Need of Canal Water?	Yes	No		If Not then Why?
28.	Type of Canal Required?	Open	Under-Ground		Any other Alternative:
29.	Canal Route	Agree	Disagree		Any other Alternative:
30.	Do you agree with the dimensions of the canal layout plan?	Yes	No		If Not then Why?
31.	Current Water Situation?	Very Good	Good	Moderate	Poor
32.	Awareness of Groundwater?	Yes	No		Very Poor
33.	Quality of Drinking Water?	Very Good	Good	Moderate	Poor
34.	Do you agree with Land Demarcation?	Yes	No		Very Poor
Agricultural Patterns					
35.	Agricultural Pattern	Annual	Bi-annual	Tri-annual	Quarterly
36.	Crops Sown	Wheat	Paddy	Maize	Sugarcane
	Other Information:			Cotton	Pulses
					Others:
Viability of Minor 9 Project and Suggestions of the Stakeholders					
37.	Viability of Minor 9	Yes		No	
38.	Previous credit/ Loan on the Land to be acquired?	Institutional/Banking	Non-Institutional/Non-Banking		Others:
39.	Compensation Demands				
40.	Suggestions				

Appendix 2

Notification for the Commencement of SIA Project

**GOVERNMENT OF PUNJAB
WATER RESOURCES DEPARTMENT PUNJAB
(WORKS BRANCH)**

NOTIFICATION FOR THE COMMENCEMENT OF SIA

Dated 10-09-2024

No. WR-IR/ROU/IS/2023-SW2/2664

The State Government intends to acquire the land of Village Bhuneri, Batrana, Gharachon, Tehsil Bhawanigarh District Sangrur of given below Khusra Nos. having total land 21.01 Acre for remodelling and construction of Bhawanigarh minor 9 from RD 0- 18300 Off-taking at RD 84700 of Bhawanigarh distributary. For the purpose Social Impact Assessment Study for public purpose has to be undertaken. The study shall be undertaken as per the provisions of section 4 of "Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2013".

Name of the Project Developer:

Executive Engineer, Lehal Canal and Ground Water Division, Patiala.

Purpose of Proposed acquisition of land :

For remodelling and construction of Minor 9 Bhawanigarh distributary which will irrigate Agri - culturable land of village Bhuneri, Batrana, Gharachon. This project aims at serving the following purposes:-

- 1) It will meet the water requirement of the crop resulting in better yield and thus, assuring Food Security in the region.
- 2) Infrastructure Development in rural and urban areas.
- 3) Reduction of usage of Groundwater thus, preventing its further depletion.
- 4) Supply of potable water for household needs.

Organization to undertake the study :

Director, CHPP, Panjab University, Chandigarh.

Land Details:-

Sr. No.	Village	District/ Tehsil	Village Hadbast No.	Muraba No.	Khusra No.	Name of Project	Area to be acquired
1	Batrana	Sangrur/ Bhawanigarh	106	-	1003,1002,1001, 1004,1010,999, 1015,998,1016, 025,074,973,972, 971,976,953,959, 954,958,955,957, 956,738,739,638, 637,645,737,644, 643,648,647,646, 736,650,651,652, 653,654,655,656, 657,541,548,658,	Remodelling and Construction of Minor-9, Bhawanigarh distributary.	21.01 acres

					659,660,663,664, 665,549,560,626, 627,666,620,621, 613,622,612,611, 609,608,610,587, 588
2	Jhumeri	Sangrur/ Bhawanigarh	107		1957,1975,1976, 1974,1979,1980, 1973,1981,1991, 1992,1990,2003, 2004,2010,2009, 2008,2007,1695, 1694,1693,1692, 1691,1690,1689, 1689/1
3	Gharachon	Sangrur/ Bhawanigarh	108	183 182 184 185 186 206 207 208 209 230 231 233 254	21,22 25, 1,2 5,4,6,7,8,13,12,11, 19,20,21, 16,25, 5,6,15,16,25, 1,10,11,20,21 1,10,11,20,21 5,6,15,16,25, 5,6,7,15,14,17, 23,24 1 3,4,8,9,12,13,19, 20,21, 1

Brief Description of the Proposed Project :-


The proposed remodelling and construction of Minor 9 Bhawanigarh disty having approx total length of 5.57 km and appox 50 feet width which passes through the villages Jhumeri, Batriana, Gharachon of tehsil Bhawanigarh district Sangrur. Presently, in this area groundwater is the only source for irrigation and other daily activities. In the view of obtaining unsatisfactory position of depleting ground water levels in the area, farmers are demanding canal water from the state government. Canal water will be provided to the above mentioned villages of District Sangrur. As the crops in the area will get canal water as per requirement, it will results in increased yield which will further assure the Food Security in region. Yielding of more crops will flourish socio-economic condition in the region thus boosting rural infrastructural Development. Provision of Potable water to the households in the cities and towns will further augment the urban area infrastructure. The area requirement for acquisition is approx area 21.01 (in acres). Following which this proposal for land acquisition under *Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act (RFCTLARR)-2013*, there is a requirement for social impact assessment as carried out by independent notified agencies.

The Protest Area and The Effected Areas: -

Villages Jhneri, Batriana, Ghanshon District Sangrur of above said Khasta nos. comprising of total land 21.01 Acre.

The Date of Completion of SIA: - 180 days (After Allotment)

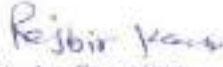
Dated: 05-09-2024
Chandigarh


Krishan Kumar, IAS
Principal Secretary to the Govt. of Punjab
Water Resource Department Punjab

Endst No. WR-IRWR04/15/2023-2665

Dated: 10-9-2024

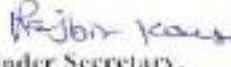
A Copy is forwarded to the Controller, Printing and Stationery Department Punjab, Chandigarh with the request that the notification may be published in the Punjab Government Extra-ordinary Gazette. It is requested that 10 copies of the Notification may be sent to the Principal Secretary to Government of Punjab, Water Resources Department, Punjab, Sector 18, Madhya Marg, Chandigarh and 40 copies of this notification may be sent to the Land Acquisition Collector-cum-Sub Divisional Magistrate Bhawanigarh.


Under Secretary,
Water Resource Department Punjab

Endst No. WR-IRWR04/15/2023-2666

Dated: 10-9-2024

A copy is forwarded to the Land Acquisition Collector cum-Sub Divisional Magistrate, Bhawanigarh for information and necessary action in the matter with the request to collect the 40 copies of this notification from Controller, Printing and Stationery Department Punjab, Chandigarh.


Under Secretary,
Water Resource Department Punjab

Endst No. WR-IRWR04/15/2023-2667-2669

Dated: 10-9-2024

A copy is forwarded to the following for information and necessary action:-

1. Chief Engineer/Head Quarter Water Resource Department Punjab Chandigarh
2. Deputy Commissioner, Sangrur
3. Director, CHPP, Punjab University, Chandigarh


Under Secretary,
Water Resource Department Punjab



Punjab Government Gazette

EXTRAORDINARY

Published by Authority

CHANDIGARH, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 2024 (BHADRA 19, 1946 SAKA)

ਪੰਜਾਬ ਸਰਕਾਰ
ਜਲ ਸਰੋਤ ਵਿਭਾਗ
(ਕਾਰਜ ਸ਼ਾਖਾ)

ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵ ਮੁਲਾਂਕਣ ਅਧਿਐਨ ਕਰਵਾਉਣ ਸਬੰਧੀ ਨੋਟੀਫਿਕੇਸ਼ਨ

ਮਿਤੀ 10 ਸਤੰਬਰ, 2024

ਨੰਬਰ: **WR-IRWR04/15/2023-IW3/2664**.—ਰਾਜ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਭਵਾਨੀਗੜ੍ਹ ਡਿਸਟ੍ਰੀਕਿਊਟਰੀ ਦੀ ਆਰ.ਡੀ. 84700 ਤੋਂ ਨਿਕਲਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਭਵਾਨੀਗੜ੍ਹ ਮਾਈਨਰ ਨੰਬਰ 9 ਦੀ ਆਰ.ਡੀ. 0-18300 ਤੱਕ ਰੀਮਾਡਲਿੰਗ ਅਤੇ ਉਸਾਰੀ ਲਈ ਜਿਲਾ ਸੰਗਰੂਰ, ਤਹਿਸੀਲ ਭਵਾਨੀਗੜ੍ਹ ਦੇ ਪਿੰਡ ਝਨੇੜੀ, ਬਟੜਿਆਣਾ, ਅਤੇ ਘਰਾਚੋਂ ਦੀ ਹੇਠ ਦਰਸਾਏ ਖਸਰਾ ਨੰਬਰਾਂ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਕੁੱਲ 21.01 ਏਕੜ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਗ੍ਰਹਿਣ ਕਰਨ ਦੀ ਭਜਵੀਜ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਮੰਤਵ ਲਈ ਜਨਤਕ ਉਦੇਸ਼ ਵਾਸਤੇ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵ ਮੁਲਾਂਕਣ ਅਧਿਐਨ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਣਾ ਹੈ। ਇਹ ਅਧਿਐਨ Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2013 ਦੇ ਸੈਕਸ਼ਨ 4.1 ਦੇ ਉਪਬੰਧਾਂ ਦੇ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ।

ਪ੍ਰੋਜੈਕਟ ਡਿਵੈਲਪਰ ਦਾ ਨਾਮ:-

ਕਾਰਜਕਾਰੀ ਇੰਜੀਨੀਅਰ, ਲਹਿਲ ਨਹਿਰ ਅਤੇ ਡਰਾਊਂਡ ਵਾਟਰ ਮੰਡਲ,
ਜਲ ਸਰੋਤ ਵਿਭਾਗ, ਪੰਜਾਬ, ਪਟਿਆਲਾ।

ਜਿਸਦੇ ਮੰਤਵ ਲਈ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਗ੍ਰਹਿਣ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਣੀ ਹੈ:-

ਮਾਈਨਰ ਨੰਬਰ 9 ਭਵਾਨੀਗੜ੍ਹ ਡਿਸਟ੍ਰੀਕਿਊਟਰੀ ਦੀ ਰੀਮਾਡਲਿੰਗ ਅਤੇ ਉਸਾਰੀ ਲਈ ਜੋ ਕਿ ਪਿੰਡ ਝਨੇੜੀ, ਬਟੜਿਆਣਾ, ਘਰਾਚੋਂ ਦੀ ਵਾਹੀਕੰਗ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਦੀ ਸਿੱਚਾਈ ਕਰੇਗਾ। ਇਸ ਪ੍ਰੋਜੈਕਟ ਦਾ ਮੰਤਵ ਹੇਠ ਲਿਖੇ ਉਦੇਸ਼ਾਂ ਦੀ ਪੂਰਤੀ ਕਰਨਾ ਹੈ:-

- 1) ਇਹ ਪ੍ਰੋਜੈਕਟ ਫਸਲ ਦੀ ਪਾਣੀ ਦੀ ਲੋੜ ਨੂੰ ਪੂਰਾ ਕਰੇਗਾ ਜਿਸ ਦੇ ਨਤੀਜੇ ਵਜੋਂ ਵਧੀਆ ਪੈਦਾਵਾਰ ਹੋਵੇਗੀ ਅਤੇ ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ, ਖੇਤਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਖੁਰਾਕ ਸੁਰੱਖਿਆ ਨੂੰ ਯਕੀਨੀ ਬਣਾਇਆ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ।
- 2) ਇਹ ਪ੍ਰੋਜੈਕਟ ਪੇਂਡੂ ਅਤੇ ਸ਼ਹਿਰੀ ਖੇਤਰਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਬੁਨਿਆਦੀ ਢਾਂਚਾ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਵਿੱਚ ਸਹਾਈ ਹੋਵੇਗਾ।

(5321)

3) ਧਰਤੀ ਹੇਠਲੇ ਪਾਣੀ ਦੀ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਨੂੰ ਘਟਾਏਗਾ ਜੋ ਕਿ ਇਸਦੇ ਪੱਧਰ ਨੂੰ ਹੋਰ ਘਟਣ/ਢੂੰਘਾ ਹੋਣ ਨੂੰ ਰੋਕੇਗਾ।

4) ਘਰੇਲੂ ਲੋੜਾਂ ਲਈ ਪੀਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਪਾਣੀ ਦੀ ਸਪਲਾਈ ਮੁਹੱਈਆ ਕਰਵਾਏਗਾ।

ਸੇਵਾ ਜਿਸ ਉਪਰਾ ਇਹ ਅਧਿਕਾਰ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ:- ਡਾਇਰੈਕਟਰ, ਸੀ.ਆਈ.ਆਈ.ਪੀ.ਪੀ., ਪੰਜਾਬ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ, ਜੰਡੀਗੜ੍ਹ।

ਜਮੀਨ ਦਾ ਵੇਰਵਾ:-

ਲੜੀ ਨੰ:	ਬਿੰਡ ਦਾ ਨਾਮ	ਜਿਲਾ/ ਤਹਿਸੀਲ	ਹੈਦਰਬਾਦ ਨੰਬਰ	ਮੁਰੰਬਾ ਨੰਬਰ	ਖਸਰਾ ਨੰਬਰ	ਮੁਜ਼ਿਕਟ ਦਾ ਨਾਮ	ਐਕਵਾਇਰ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਣ ਵਾਲਾ ਹਕਕਾ
1	ਬਟੜਿਆਲਾ	ਸੰਗਰੂਰ/ ਭਵਾਨੀਗੜ੍ਹ	106	-	1003,1002,1001, 1004,1010,999, 1015,998,1016, 975,974,973,972 971,976,953,959, 954,958,955,957, 956,738,739,638, 637,645,737,644, 643,648,647,646, 736,650,651,652, 653,654,655,656, 657,541,548,658, 659,660,663,664, 665,549,560,626, 627,666,620,621, 613,622,612,611, 609,608,610,587, 588	ਮਾਈਨਰ ਨੰਬਰ 9 ਭਵਾਨੀਗੜ੍ਹ ਡਿਸਟ੍ਰਿਕਟਿਊਟਰੀ ਦੀ ਰੀਮਾਫਲਿੰਗ ਅਤੇ ਉਸਾਰੀ	21.01 ਏਕੜ
2	ਬਨੇੜੀ	ਸੰਗਰੂਰ/ ਭਵਾਨੀਗੜ੍ਹ	107	-	1957,1975,1976, 1974,1979,1980, 1973,1981,1991, 1992,1990,2005, 2004,2010,2009, 2008,2007,1695, 1694,1693,1692, 1691,1690,1688, 1689		

3	ਘਰਾਚੋਂ	ਸੰਗਰੂਰ/ ਭਵਾਨੀਗੜ੍ਹ	108	183	21,22
				182	25,
				184	1,2
				185	5,4,6,7,8,13,12,11, 19, 20, 21,
				186	16,25,
				206	5,6,15,16,25,
				207	1,10,11,20,21
				208	1,10,11,20,21
				209	5,6,15,16,25,
				230	5,6,7,15,14,17,23,24
				231	1
				233	3,4,8,9,12,13,19,20,21,
				254	1

ਪ੍ਰਸਤਾਵਿਤ ਪ੍ਰੋਜੈਕਟ ਦਾ ਸੰਖੇਪ ਵੇਰਵਾ:

ਭਜਵੀਜਤ ਮਾਈਨਰ ਨੰਬਰ 9 ਭਵਾਨੀਗੜ੍ਹ ਰਿਸਟ੍ਰੀਬਿਊਟਰੀ ਜਿਸ ਦੀ ਰੀਮਾਡਲਿੰਗ ਅਤੇ ਉਸਾਰੀ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਣੀ ਹੈ, ਦੀ ਕੁੱਲ ਲੰਬਾਈ ਲਗਭਗ 5.57 ਕਿਲੋਮੀਟਰ ਅਤੇ ਚੌੜਾਈ 50 ਫੁੱਟ ਹੈ, ਜਿਹੜਾ ਕਿ ਜਿਲ੍ਹਾ ਸੰਗਰੂਰ, ਤਹਿਸੀਲ ਭਵਾਨੀਗੜ੍ਹ ਦੇ ਪਿੰਡ ਝਨੇੜੀ, ਬਟਾਇਆਣਾ ਅਤੇ ਘਰਾਚੋਂ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਹੋ ਕੇ ਲੰਘੇਗਾ। ਇਸ ਇਲਾਕੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਸਿੰਚਾਈ ਅਤੇ ਰੋਜਾਨਾ ਦੀਆਂ ਹੋਰ ਜਰੂਰਤਾਂ ਲਈ ਡ੍ਰਮੀਗਤ ਪਾਣੀ ਹੀ ਇਕ ਮਾਤਰ ਸਾਧਨ ਹੈ। ਇਲਾਕੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਧਰਤੀ ਹੇਠਲੇ ਪਾਣੀ ਦੇ ਡਿੱਗ ਰਹੇ ਪੱਧਰ ਦੀ ਸਥਿਤੀ ਨੂੰ ਦੇਖਦੇ ਹੋਏ ਕਿਸਾਨਾਂ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਸੂਬਾ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਤੋਂ ਨਹਿਰੀ ਪਾਣੀ ਦੀ ਮੰਗ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ। ਇਹ ਪ੍ਰੋਜੈਕਟ ਖੇਤਰ ਦੀਆਂ ਫਸਲਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਲੋੜ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਨਹਿਰੀ ਪਾਣੀ ਮਿਲੇਗਾ, ਇਸ ਨਾਲ ਫਸਲਾਂ ਦੀ ਪੈਦਾਵਾਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਵਾਧਾ ਹੋਵੇਗਾ ਜੋ ਇਸ ਖੇਤਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਖੁਰਾਕ ਸੁਰੱਖਿਆ ਨੂੰ ਯਕੀਨੀ ਬਣਾਏਗਾ। ਫਸਲਾਂ ਦੇ ਵਧੇਰੇ ਝਾੜ ਨਾਲ ਖੇਤਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ-ਆਰਥਿਕ ਸਥਿਤੀ ਸੁਧਰੇਗੀ, ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਪੇਂਡੂ ਭੂਨਿਆਈ ਢਾਂਚੇ ਦੇ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਨੂੰ ਹੁਲਾਰਾ ਮਿਲੇਗਾ। ਸਹਿਰਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਕਸਬਿਆਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਘਰਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਪੀਣ ਯੋਗ ਪਾਣੀ ਦੀ ਵਿਵਸਥਾ ਸੁਹਿਰੀ ਖੇਤਰ ਦੇ ਭੂਨਿਆਈ ਢਾਂਚੇ ਨੂੰ ਹੋਰ ਵਧਾਏਗੀ। ਇਸ ਪ੍ਰੋਜੈਕਟ ਲਈ ਕ੍ਰਾਹਿਟ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਣ ਵਾਲੀ ਜਮੀਨ ਦਾ ਕਰਬਾ 21.01 ਏਕੜ ਦੇ ਕਰੀਬ ਬਣਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਕਾਰਨ Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2013 ਤਹਿਤ ਜਮੀਨ ਕ੍ਰਾਹਿਟ ਕਰਨ ਵਾਸਤੇ, ਨੋਟੀਫਾਈ ਕੀਤੀ ਗਈ ਕਿਸੇ ਸੁਤੰਤਰ ਸੰਸਥਾ ਕੋਲੋਂ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵ ਮੁਲਾਂਕਣ ਅਧਿਐਨ ਕਰਵਾਉਣ ਦੀ ਜਰੂਰਤ ਹੈ।

ਵਿਰੋਧ ਖੇਤਰ ਅਤੇ ਪਿਰਛਾਵਿਤ ਖੇਤਰ:-

ਜਿਲਾ ਸੰਗਰੂਰ, ਤਹਿਸੀਲ ਭਵਾਨੀਗੜ੍ਹ ਦੇ ਪਿੰਡ ਝਨੇੜੀ, ਬਟਾਇਆਣਾ ਅਤੇ ਘਰਾਚੋਂ ਦੇ ਉਪਰੋਕਤ ਦਰਸਾਏ ਗਏ ਖਸਰਾ ਨੰਬਰਾਂ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਬਣਦਾ ਕੁੱਲ ਕਰਬਾ 21.01 ਏਕੜ।

ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵ ਮੁਲਾਂਕਣ ਅਧਿਐਨ ਪੂਰਾ ਹੋਣ ਦੀ ਮਿਤੀ:- 180 ਦਿਨ (ਅਲਾਟਮੈਂਟ ਉਪਰੰਤ)

ਚੰਡੀਗੜ੍ਹ
ਮਿਤੀ 6 ਸਤੰਬਰ, 2024

ਸਹੀ:-
ਕ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਨ ਕੁਮਾਰ, ਆਈ.ਏਂ.ਐਸ.
ਪ੍ਰਮੁੱਖ ਸਕੱਤਰ, ਪੰਜਾਬ ਸਰਕਾਰ,
ਜਲ ਸਰੋਤ ਵਿਭਾਗ ਪੰਜਾਬ

GOVERNMENT OF PUNJAB
WATER RESOURCES DEPARTMENT PUNJAB
(WORKS BRANCH)
NOTIFICATION FOR THE COMMENCEMENT OF SIA
The 10th September, 2024

No. WR-IRWR04/15/2023-IW3/2664.—The State Government intends to acquire the land of Village Jhneri, Batriana, Gharachon, Tehsil Bhawanigarh District Sangrur of given below Khasra Nos having total land 21.01 Acre for remodelling and construction of Bhawanigarh minor 9 from RD 0- 18300 Off-taking at RD 84700 of Bhawanigarh distributary. For the purpose Social Impact Assessment Study for public purpose has to be undertaken. The study shall be undertaken as per the provisions of section 4.1of "Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2013"

Name of the Project Developer: Executive Engineer, Lehal Canal and Ground Water Division, Patiala.

Purpose of Proposed acquisition of land : For remodelling and construction of Minor 9 Bhawanigarh distributary which will irrigate Agri - culturable land of village Jhneri, Batriana, Gharachon. This project aims at serving the following purposes. -

- 1) It will meet the water requirement of the crop resulting in better yield and thus, assuring Food Security in the region.
 - 2) Infrastructure Development in rural and urban areas.
 - 3) Reduction of usage of Groundwater thus, preventing its further depletion.
 - 4) Supply of potable water for household needs.
- Director, CIIPP, Punjab University, Chandigarh.

Organization to undertake the study :

Land Details:-

Sr. No.	Village	District/ Tehsil	Village Hadbast No.	Muraba No.	Khasra No.	Name of Project	Area to be acquired
1	Batriana	Sangrur/ Bhawanigarh	106	-	1003,1002,1001, 1004,1010,999, 1015,998,1016, 975,974,973,972 971,976,953,959, 954,958,955,957, 936,738,739,638, 637,645,737,644, 643,648,647,646, 736,650,651,652, 653,654,655,656, 657,541,548,658, 659,660,663,664, 665,549,560,626, 627,666,620,621, 613,622,612,611, 609,608,610,587, 588	Remodelling and Construction of Minor 9 Bhawanigarh distributary	21.01acres

2	Jumari	Sangrur/ Bhawanigarh	107	-	1957,1975,1976, 1974,1979,1980, 1973,1981,1991, 1992,1990,2003, 2004,2010,2009, 2008,2007,1695, 1694,1693,1692, 1691,1690,1689, 16891		
3	Gharachon	Sangrur/ Bhawanigarh	108	183 182 184 185 186 206 207 208 209 220 221 223 254	21,22 25, 1,2 5,6,7,8,13,12,11, 19,20,21, 16,25, 5,6,15,16,25, 1,10,11,20,21 1,10,11,20,21 5,6,15,16,25, 5,6,7,15,14,17, 23,24 1 3,4,8,9,12,13,10, 20,21. 1		

Brief Description of the Proposed Project :-

The proposed remodelling and construction of Minor 9 Bhawanigarh disty having approx total length of 5.57 km and approx 50 feet width which passes through the villages Jumari, Batriana, Gharachon of tehsil Bhawanigarh district Sangrur. Presently, in this area groundwater is the only source for irrigation and other daily activities. In the view of obtaining unsatisfactory position of depleting ground water levels in the area, farmers are demanding canal water from the state government. Canal water will be provided to the above mentioned villages of District Sangrur. As the crops in the area will get canal water as per requirement, it will result in increased yield which will further assure the Food Security in region. Yielding of more crops will flourish socio-economic condition in the region thus boosting rural infrastructural development. Provision of Potable water to the households in the cities and towns will further augment the urban area infrastructure. The area requirement for acquisition is approx area 21.01 (in ares). Following which this proposal for land acquisition under *Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act (RFCTLARR)-2013*, there is a requirement for social impact assessment as carried out by independent notified agencies.

The Protest Area and The Effected Areas :-

Villages Jumari, Batriana, Gharachon District Sangrur of above said Khusra nos. comprising of total land 21.01 Acre .

The Date of Completion of SLA: - 180 days (After Allotment)

Chandigarh
The 5th September, 2024

31889/2024/P6. Govt. Press, S.A.S. Nagar

Sd/-
KRISHAN KUMAR, IAS
Principal Secretary to the Govt. of Punjab
Water Resource Department Punjab

Appendix 3

Signed Copy of the Collective Dissent for Land Acquisition of the Batriana Respondents

मन्दी सिड - बटियाना, सी - 384012, सिवा - नोडा के शही जं। मन्दी
 सिड सिडे बंटे का रहे मन्दी नं : 9 की को अकदीस क्रिया का।
 सिमा बडी का रही उ मन्दी क्रिया का बहाउ के कास जं। मन्दी
 सिडी - 12/11/2024 के मन्दी का उ मन्दी पन्नाप सुबोका गरी देवमन्दी
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- मन्दी - नं। मन्दी मन्दी
- 1. मन्दी मन्दी 3/0 मन्दी मन्दी (869945676) - मन्दी मन्दी
 - 2. मन्दी मन्दी मन्दी मन्दी मन्दी (97814-53770) - मन्दी मन्दी (मन्दी मन्दी)
 - 3. मन्दी मन्दी मन्दी मन्दी मन्दी (9503-82855) मन्दी मन्दी (मन्दी मन्दी)
 - 4. मन्दी मन्दी मन्दी मन्दी मन्दी 99148-55177 मन्दी मन्दी
 - 5. मन्दी मन्दी मन्दी मन्दी मन्दी 98144-78902 मन्दी मन्दी
 - 6. Mandeet Singh मन्दी मन्दी मन्दी 95052650
 - 7. मन्दी मन्दी मन्दी मन्दी मन्दी मन्दी
 - 8. मन्दी मन्दी मन्दी मन्दी 9914871618
 - 9. मन्दी मन्दी मन्दी मन्दी मन्दी 94832-16759 मन्दी मन्दी
 - 10. मन्दी मन्दी मन्दी मन्दी मन्दी 9256610866 मन्दी मन्दी

- 11) ਵੀਰਵਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ S/O ਵੀਰ ਸਿੰਘ 76967-32855 Virwinder Singh
- 12) ਮਨਦੇਵ ਸਿੰਘ S/O ਰਾਮ ਸਿੰਘ 9915614700
- 15) ਤੀਰਠ ਸਿੰਘ S/O ਤੀਰਠ ਸਿੰਘ 9815013363
- 11 ਸੁਖਦੇਵ ਸਿੰਘ S/O ਸੁਖਦੇਵ ਸਿੰਘ

12

13 ਗੁਰਦੇਵ ਸਿੰਘ S/O ਗੁਰਦੇਵ ਸਿੰਘ 9779954434 ਗੁਰਦੇਵ ਸਿੰਘ

Appendix 4
Newspapers Cutting

ਪੰਜਾਬ ਸਰਕਾਰ
ਜਨਤਕ ਸੂਚਨਾ

ਪੰਜਾਬ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਤਜਵੀਜ਼ਤ ਮਾਈਨਰ 9 ਭਵਾਨੀਗੜ੍ਹ ਰਜਵਾਹਾ ਦੀ ਉਸਾਰੀ ਲਈ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਐਕੁਆਇਰ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਣੀ ਹੈ, ਜਿਸ ਦੀ "ਰਾਈਟ ਟੂ ਫੇਅਰ ਕੰਪਨਸੇਸ਼ਨ ਐਂਡ ਟਰਾਂਸਪੇਰੈਂਸੀ ਇਨ ਲੈਂਡ ਐਕਿਊਜ਼ੀਸ਼ਨ ਐਂਡ ਰੀਸੋਲਿਊਸ਼ਨ ਐਕਟ 2013" ਦੀ ਧਾਰਾ 5 ਦੀ ਵਿਵਸਥਾ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਇਕ ਜਨਤਕ ਸੁਣਵਾਈ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ, ਜਿਸ ਦਾ ਸਥਾਨ, ਮਿਤੀ ਅਤੇ ਸਮੇਂ ਦਾ ਵੇਰਵਾ ਹੇਠ ਦਰਸਾਏ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਹੈ।

ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵਿਤ ਪਿੰਡਾਂ ਦੇ ਨਾਮ	ਸੁਣਵਾਈ ਦਾ ਸਥਾਨ	ਮਿਤੀ ਅਤੇ ਸਮਾਂ
ਝਨੇੜੀ, ਬਟੜਿਆਣਾ ਅਤੇ ਘਰਾਚੋਂ	ਕੁਟੀ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਘਰਾਚੋਂ	27.11.2024 (ਦਿਨ ਬੁੱਧਵਾਰ) ਸਮਾਂ ਸਵੇਰੇ 11:00 ਵਜੇ

ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵਿਤ ਭੌ-ਮਾਲਕ ਆਪਣੇ ਵਿਚਾਰ ਅਤੇ ਇਤਰਾਜ਼ ਉਪਰੋਕਤ ਮਿਤੀ ਨੂੰ ਦੇ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਨ।
ਸਹੀ/- ਕਾਰਜਕਾਰੀ ਇੰਜੀਨੀਅਰ/ਅਸਟੇਟ,
ਨਹਿਰ ਹਲਕਾ ਪਟਿਆਲਾ, ਜਲ ਸਰੋਤ ਵਿਭਾਗ,
ਪੰਜਾਬ, ਪਟਿਆਲਾ।

DPR/PB/39015

The Tribune

ਪੰਜਾਬ ਸਰਕਾਰ
ਜਨਤਕ ਸੂਚਨਾ

ਪੰਜਾਬ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਤਜਵੀਜ਼ਤ ਮਾਈਨਰ 9 ਭਵਾਨੀਗੜ੍ਹ ਰਜਵਾਹਾ ਦੀ ਉਸਾਰੀ ਲਈ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਐਕੁਆਇਰ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਣੀ ਹੈ। ਜਿਸ ਦੀ "ਰਾਈਟ ਟੂ ਫੇਅਰ ਕੰਪਨਸੇਸ਼ਨ ਐਂਡ ਟਰਾਂਸਪੇਰੈਂਸੀ ਇਨ ਲੈਂਡ ਐਕਿਊਜ਼ੀਸ਼ਨ ਐਂਡ ਰੀਸੋਲਿਊਸ਼ਨ ਐਕਟ 2013" ਦੀ ਧਾਰਾ 5 ਦੀ ਵਿਵਸਥਾ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਇਕ ਜਨਤਕ ਸੁਣਵਾਈ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ। ਜਿਸ ਦਾ ਸਥਾਨ, ਮਿਤੀ ਅਤੇ ਸਮੇਂ ਦਾ ਵੇਰਵਾ ਹੇਠ ਦਰਸਾਏ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਹੈ-

ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵਿਤ ਪਿੰਡਾਂ ਦੇ ਨਾਮ	ਸੁਣਵਾਈ ਦਾ ਸਥਾਨ	ਮਿਤੀ ਅਤੇ ਸਮਾਂ
ਝਨੇੜੀ, ਬਟੜਿਆਣਾ ਅਤੇ ਘਰਾਚੋਂ	ਕੁਟੀ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਘਰਾਚੋਂ	27.11.2024 (ਦਿਨ ਬੁੱਧਵਾਰ) ਸਮਾਂ ਸਵੇਰੇ 11.00 ਵਜੇ

ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵਿਤ ਭੌ-ਮਾਲਕ ਆਪਣੇ ਵਿਚਾਰ ਅਤੇ ਇਤਰਾਜ਼ ਉਪਰੋਕਤ ਮਿਤੀ ਨੂੰ ਦੇ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਨ।
ਕਾਰਜਕਾਰੀ ਇੰਜੀਨੀਅਰ/ਅਸਟੇਟ
ਨਹਿਰ ਹਲਕਾ ਪਟਿਆਲਾ,
ਜਲ ਸਰੋਤ ਵਿਭਾਗ, ਪੰਜਾਬ, ਪਟਿਆਲਾ।

DPR/NA/12/26295/2023/39015

Jag Bani

Glimpses of the Field Visits



Plate No.1: Focus Group Discussion with Respondents of Batriana Village



Plate No. 2: Focus Group Discussion with Respondents of Gharachon Village



Plate No.3 : Focus Group Discussion with Respondents of Jhuneri Village



Plate No. 4: Discussion with Respondents of Gharachon Village



Plate No.5: Field Visit to the Old Route of Minor 9



Plate No.6: Field Visit/ Tree Count alongside the Old Route of Minor 9

Glimpses of the Public Hearing at Kutti Shahib (Gharachon)

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Plate No. 7: Addressing the Attendees during the Public Hearing by the SIA Project Head



Plate No. 8: Focus Group Discussion with the Attendees during the Public Hearing



Plate No. 9: Discussion with the Attendees during the Public Hearing by the SIA Project Team



Plate No. 10: Discussion with the Attendees during the Public Hearing by the SIA Project Team