

अण्डमान तथा निकोबार प्रशासन
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ADMINISTRATION
सचिवालय/SECRETARIAT

Sri Vijaya Puram, dated the 22nd May, 2025

PRESS NOTE

Final Social Impact Assessment Report by M/s. Probe Social development & Research Pvt. Ltd., for Green Field International Airport Project, Great Nicobar Islands.

The Final Social Impact Assessment (SIA) Report for the Green Field international Airport Project in Great Nicobar covering an area of 404.8194 hectares submitted by **M/s. Probe Social Development & Research Pvt. Ltd, Delhi** is made available in the official website of A&N Administration www.andaman.gov.in for the information of general public and concerned stakeholders.

(A Yesu Raj)
Assistant Secretary (Rev)
[F.No. 34-1022/2022-Rev]

Copy to:-

1. The Secretary to LG for kind information of the Hon'ble Lt. Governor, A&N Islands.
2. The Sr. PS to Chief Secretary, A&N Administration for kind information of the Chief Secretary.
3. The PS to Managing Director (ANIIDCO) for kind information of Managing Director (ANIIDCO).
4. The PS to Secretary (Rev), A&N Administration for kind information of the Secretary (Rev).
5. The PS to Secretary (SW), A&N Administration for kind information of Secretary (SW).
6. The Deputy Commissioner, South Andaman for kind information.
7. The Deputy Commissioner, Nicobar for kind information.
8. The Assistant Commissioner, Campbell Bay for information.
9. The Director, Information & Publicity, A&N Administration with the request to publish the same in all leading newspaper for information of all concerned.
10. The General Manager, ANIIDCO Ltd., Sri Vijaya Puram for information and

necessary action.

11. The Block Development Officer, Car Nicobar for information.
12. The Chief Editor, "The Daily Telegrams" with the request to publish this notice in the very next edition of "The Daily Telegrams".
13. The News Correspondence, All India Radio with the request to broadcast the news in the Pradeshik Samachar.
14. The Assistant Manager (IT), EDP Cell, Secretariat along with **the soft copy of the SIA Report (containing 258 pages)**, with the request to upload the same in the official website of the Administration.

Digitally signed by

A. Yesu Raj

Date: 22-05-2025

09:42:27

Assistant Secretary (Rev)



Final SIA Report on

Social Impact Assessment Study for

Greenfield International Airport –

Great Nicobar

July, 2024

Submitted to



**Directorate of Social Welfare,
Andaman & Nicobar Administration
Goal Ghar, Port Blair**

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This report is the achievement of intensive research and field surveys performed by the Social Impact Assessment Team from Probe Research and Social Development Pvt. Ltd. The SIA Team has visited the project site at Campbell Bay Island frequently for conducting socio-economic surveys and public discussion.

We express our sincere thanks to all the officials and staff of Department of Social Welfare, ANIIDCO and AC Office Campbell Bay for their timely support and cooperation.

We also thanks to all Project Affected Tenants (land owners, people living in the project area), respondents, stakeholders and the Chairperson of the Campbell Bay Island. We appreciate the efforts made by all the respondents and participants of this study.

We also gratefully acknowledge the professional contributions of all the key professionals and support staffs of PRSD for their involvement in the successful completion of the project.

We hope the findings of this report will be useful to the department.

Date: 27-07-2024

Place: New Delhi



Shivdhar Dubey
Director

ABBREVIATIONS

ATCT	Air Traffic Control Tower
ANIIDCO	Andaman & Nicobar archipelago. Andaman and Nicobar Islands Integrated Development Corporation LTD
BDO	Block Development Officer
CPR	Common Property Resource
DC	Deputy Collector
DSW	Directorate of Social Welfare
DP	District Panchayat
DS	Deputy Surveyor
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
FGDs	Focus Group Discussions
GNI	Great Nicobar Island
ICTT	International Container Transshipment Terminal
LA	Land Acquisition
LAC	Land Acquisition Collector
LARR	Land Acquisition and Resettlement & Rehabilitation
NGO	Non-Government Organization
NOC	No Objection Certificate
PAFs	Project Affected Families
PAPs	Project Affected Persons
PH	Public Hearing
PWD	Public Works Department
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RFCTLARRA-13	The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013
RFCTLARRR-18	The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules, 2018
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
SIACS	Social impact Assessment & Consent Society
SIA Unit	Social Impact Assessment Unit
SIMP	Social Impact Management Plan
TEFS	Techno Economic Feasibility Study



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1. Executive Summary

a) Project and Public Purpose

NITI Aayog is engaged in the holistic development of identified islands of India. As a part of this endeavor, it has decided to undertake “Holistic Development of Great Nicobar Island (GNI)”. GNI, with an area of 910 sq.km (Pre-Tsunami notified area of 1045 Sq.km.) is one of the largest islands of the Andaman & Nicobar archipelago. Andaman and Nicobar Islands Integrated Development Corporation LTD (ANIIDCO) proposes “Holistic Development of Great Nicobar Island (GNI) in Andaman and Nicobar Islands.” As a part of integrated development, Green Field International Airport is envisaged. The other interlinked projects are International Container Transshipment Terminal (ICTT), Township Development and a Power Plant.

At present there is very limited connectivity of the GNI with the Indian mainland and other global cities. The only modes for travelling to GNI are through Air and Sea. However, there is very limited infrastructure which is further dependent on weather conditions. To strengthen the presence at GNI, it is important to improve the transport infrastructure of GNI. The proposed Greenfield Airport will provide the required infrastructure not only to improve the connectivity but will also provide the economic benefits.

The airport is expected to boost tourism in the region and a positive impact on the local economy through tourism. The airport is also expected to provide easier access to the international tourist community across the world. Furthermore, the project will create employment opportunities for the people residing nearby locations.

Considering the facts, the airport will serve the public purpose including connectivity, livelihoods and other developments in the proposed project area. The project will be developed as a joint military-civil, dual-use airport, under the operational control of Indian Navy. This project is for Defence, Strategic, National Security, and Public Purpose. Hence, as per the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 Section 2-(1)-(a & b), the project can be considered as a public purpose.

b) Location

The government has identified land in Shastri Nagar and Gandhi Nagar villages of Campbell Bay taluk of Nicobar district in Great Nicobar Island for the proposed airport. The GNI is located in the southernmost tip of the Nicobar group of islands. It is 520 km from Port Blair. The Indira Point, earlier known as Pygmalion Point, lies at the tip of the GNI and is the southernmost point of the country. The GNI is situated between 6°45' and 7°15'N latitudes and 93°37' and 93°56'E longitudes. The headquarter of the GNI is Campbell Bay.





c) Size and Attributes of Land Acquisition

The proposed project requires 834.6437 Ha (337.3592 Ha private land and 497.2845 Ha Govt. Land) of land belonging to around 263 families from Gandhi Nagar and Shastri Nagar villages. The government proposed to acquire 506.7547 Ha of land from Gandhi Nagar Village and 327.889 Ha of land from Shastri Nagar Village. The land to be acquired is being used for plantation, residential and commercial purposes.

The proposed acquisition of 337.3592 Ha of land for the purpose of construction of the Greenfield International Airport is beneficial to the overall economy of Great Nicobar Island but will result in loss of land holding by the present land owners and will have an adverse bearing on their possession of land asset by them. As per the present land owners, all the around 263 families were ready to give their land for

the proposed construction of the Greenfield International Airport.

d) Alternatives considered

As stated by the requiring body no other alternatives were considered because the proposed land is suitable for the project construction of GNI International Airport. The land also falls outside the living area of peoples with very little inhabitation. Hence, it will reduce the impact on land and livelihood and also reduce the stress on land for dependency for housing facilities.

During public consultations, peoples were suggested to expand the existing runway of INS Baaz at Campbell Bay. The existing runway site visit review and available secondary data, existing reports found that the site is the existing runway of Indian Navy is approximately 1,000m long and would need significant extension to allow commercial Code C aircraft operations the site is dominated by a hill feature to the north and the southern edge of the site is the Campbell Bay shoreline. The site has very limited scope for future expansion and will not be able to accommodate the required infrastructure for development of an international airport. Expansion of the site will require extensive land reclamation in Campbell Bay along the length of the runway. The existing Indian Navy infrastructure extends to the fringes of the existing short runway and safety clearances are not adequate for a Code 4 runway and so these existing facilities will need to be demolished. In addition, the extension of the runway will require some demolition of existing buildings including a temple.

The approach from South is obstructed and hampered by hill features which lie right in the Approach surface. These hills are severe obstructions to approaching aircraft and will endanger safe flying operations. Due to the restrictions of approach from South, the Airport could be approached from Single direction only; hence, the airport would be available for operations only. Thus, the availability of airport would be about 50% of the time and would not meet the ICAO requirement for an airport runway system to be available 95% of the time and so all-weather, around the clock operations may not be possible at this site.

Based on our comparative site assessment, only the proposed Site should be pursued as this is the only site, we believe can be developed without whole scale terrain modification to allow runway operations in both directions. Alternative sites description in detail mentioned in chapter 2 (d).

e) Social Impact

The acquisition of land for the airport could result in the displacement of local communities, including farmers and other landowners. The land acquisition from both the villages will displace workers who are working in BRO, Coconut Industry and agriculture for generations and also affect the staff working in various portfolios. This could lead to loss of livelihoods and social disruption. The acquisition of land for the airport could lead to loss of property rights for people living in the project area. This could have significant social and economic impacts,



particularly for marginalized or vulnerable groups who may be less able to assert their rights.

i. Impacts on Land, Livelihoods and Income:

There will be loss only for very few private assets which will be affected by this land acquisition as follows.

Sl. No.	Category	Description of Loss
1	Land	337.3592 Hect. private land
2	Livelihood	Loss of productive land with 29098 Coconut, 59280 Betel Nut, 446 Mango, 1211 Guava, 3778 Banana and spices trees having livelihood importance.
3	Common Property Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sub Health Centre – Shastri Nagar, • Primary Govt. School – Shastri Nagar • Police Chowki – Shastri Nagar • Tsunami Alert Centre – Shastri Nagar • Well – 12 Nos. • Bus Stand – 6 Nos. • Agriculture Department Quarter and Office • Temples – 6 Nos. • Jetty - Gandhi Nagar • APWD water Supply Centre, • Anganwadi – Shastri Nagar • BRO / GREF Camp, • PWD Water Tank and Room, • Animal Husbandry Abounded House
4	Income	The prevailing major employment option available to the people of the area is coconut and betel farming. Hence, the prevailing employment pattern will not be adversely affected by the GNI Airport. The women received payments at the same rate as the men in the area; hence during construction work of the Greenfield International Airport, equal opportunity with equal income levels will be available to all without any discrimination.





GIS Map of Proposed Affected Area

ii. Impacts on Private Assets, Public Services & Utilities

- **Capacity of Existing Health & Education Facilities:** There are one Sub Health centre and one primary government school in Shastri Nagar will be affected for the proposed land acquisition.
- **Capacity of Housing Facilities:** Only Encroachers house is affected while others PAFs (Tenants) having separate residential colony.
- **Pressure on Supply of Local Services:** There will be no added pressure on supply of local services, as no significant in migration was anticipated in the area. The local people will be deployed for the jobs required to be accomplished
- **Adequacy of Electrical & Water Supply, Roads, Sanitation & Waste Management System:** There will not be burden on public services and utilities in the area like electrical & water supply, roads, sanitation & waste management system.
- **Impact on Private Assets:** There are 140 numbers of Residential, 2 are commercial, 12 are residential cum commercial and 21 are others like ponds, wells, boundary wall, Iron Gate etc. Typology of structures are 128 permanent, 299 semi-permanent, 93 are temporary while 84 comes under others will be affected on the land proposed to be acquired for the GNI airport.

It is important for the authorities responsible for the airport project to work closely with the local communities to minimize the negative social impacts of land acquisition, and to ensure that affected communities are adequately compensated and supported throughout the process. This could involve measures such as providing alternative land or livelihood options, ensuring transparency and fairness in the compensation process, and engaging in meaningful consultation with affected communities.

iii. Project Positive and Negative Impacts

The project impacts of the construction of Greenfield International Airport have a lot of positive impacts whereas there is only limited number of negative impacts which explained as follows:

Positive Impact	Negative Impact
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in economic and business opportunities • Employment opportunities will arise during and after the construction of the project. • Higher income from rental due to this infrastructure development. • Land value will increase once the area gets developed. • PAFs agreed the Improvement in the real estate sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of productive land for agriculture and own land for dwelling units. • More influx of outside population and loss of privacy • Majority of PAFs told after construction of Airport the population have may increase • Some PAFs told after construction of Airport may Conflict with outsiders

f) Mitigation Measures

By considering the following measures the authorities can mitigate and compensate the possible negative impacts of the proposed land acquisition from Gandhi Nagar and Shastri Nagar villages for the construction of the GNI Greenfield Airport.

- The compensation for the loss of land and improvements present on it, affected land, coconut & other trees, loss of built-in property should be made as per the RTFCTLARR Act 2013.
- Compensation shall be provided for the project affecting land owners as per the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules 2018
- The Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP) should be implemented by the Requiring Body.
- Employment opportunity should be provided to the members of PAFs in the proposed project.
- Compensation may be provided to the other people affecting indirectly by the project
- Religious centres located in the project area may get eligible compensation and steps may be taken up to relocate the same, if requested by the concerned.

g) Assessment of Social Costs & Benefits

The social costs comparing positive and negative benefits of the proposed project. The project has less negative social impacts as loss of land, structures & trees and the positive social impacts of the project are very wide since the benefits will be enjoyed by the entire community of GNI. Hence, the project perfectly serves the public purpose.

The project will also result in livelihood opportunities for the people during in the construction sector. There are approx. 40 PAFs who will lose employment due to this proposed land acquisition. Implementation of the project can cause displacement of people. It will affect the land being used for plantation, commercial and residential purposes partially and completely. People who are working in commercial establishments will lose their livelihood.

The proposed project serves public purpose and the positive social impacts outweigh the negative impacts. But high resentment found among land owners and public during various stages of the study. As an advance planning for future requirements, the Govt. can go ahead with acquisition of bare minimum land of 337.3592 Ha for the project. The Govt. should adopt all possible ways to acquire bare minimum land for the project by including Panchayat and public representatives in decision making for the sustainable development of the island.

2. Detailed Project Description

(a) Background of the project including, developers background and governance or management structure

NITI Aayog is engaged in the holistic development of identified islands of India. As a part of this endeavor, it has decided to undertake “Holistic Development of Great Nicobar Island (GNI)”. GNI, with an area of 910 sq.km (Pre-Tsunami notified area of 1045 Sq.km.) is one of the largest islands of the Andaman & Nicobar archipelago. Andaman and Nicobar Islands Integrated Development Corporation LTD (ANIIDCO) proposes “Holistic Development of Great Nicobar Island (GNI) in Andaman and Nicobar Islands.” As a part of integrated development, Green Field International Airport is envisaged. The other interlinked projects are International Container Transshipment Terminal (ICTT), Township Development and a Power Plant.

The Andaman and Nicobar Islands are a group of 836 islands on the Bay of Bengal. The Great Nicobar Island is the largest of the Nicobar group of Islands. With an area of 910.074 sq.km, the Island is strategically located whose economic potential is yet to be tapped. The proposed airport will support both the maritime sector and tourism sector, which will attract international and national tourists to the GNI.

The Government has identified 834.6437 Ha of land (337.3592 Ha private and 497.2845 Ha Government land) from Gandhi Nagar and Shastri Nagar villages of Campbell Bay taluk. Subsequently, the Government has appointed Andaman and Nicobar Islands Integrated Development Corporation LTD (ANIIDCO) as Project Proponent with the task of identifying a technically competent agency for conducting the Techno Economic Feasibility Study (TEFS) and Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) study for the project.

Like the rest of the Andaman and Nicobar Island group, GNI has long been isolated from the rest of the country. The project aims to tap the tourism potential by creating the required infrastructure. Tourism development can capitalize on the exceptional tourism assets to attract high-end tourists interested in tropical forests, adventure tourism, beach tourism, water sports as scuba diving, snorkelling etc.

At present there is very limited connectivity of the GNI with the Indian mainland and other global cities. The only modes for travelling to GNI are through Air and Sea. However, there is very limited infrastructure which is further dependent on weather conditions. To strengthen the presence at GNI, it is important to improve the transport infrastructure of GNI. The proposed Greenfield Airport will provide the required infrastructure not only to improve the connectivity but will also provide the economic benefits.

The airport is expected to provide employment opportunities to the people residing in nearby areas. It is expected to create a significant number of jobs, during the construction as well as the operation, in various sectors such as tourism, hospitality,



and transportation.

The Directorate of Social Welfare, Andaman & Nicobar as per his tender no. 2024_DSW_13489_1 dated 19th February 2024 invited proposals to conduct Social Impact Assessment prior to the Land Acquisition for the project. The Directorate of Social Welfare, Andaman & Nicobar has entrusted the SIA study with us, vide File No.: P/11/2023-PO(JH)-SW-SW_AN/1019 dated 14th March 2024 with Probe Research and Social Development Pvt. Ltd. (PRSD).

(b) Rationale for the Project, including how the project fits to the public purpose criteria listed in the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013

An airport at Great Nicobar can serve not only the island but also adjoining areas. Locational advantage of the islands is their close proximity to international tourist island destinations like Senang City, the Phuket Island and Langkawi Island. Thus, the islands present a great opportunity for a tourism-oriented island development that would put Andaman and Nicobar on the global tourist destinations map.

The GNI Greenfield Airport project is being undertaken to address the increasing demand for air connectivity in the region and to improve the accessibility of the tourist. Tourism development can capitalize on the exceptional tourism assets to attract high-end tourists interested in tropical forests, adventure tourism, beach tourism, water sports as scuba diving, snorkeling etc.

At present there is very limited connectivity of the GNI with the Indian mainland and other global cities. The only modes for travelling to GNI are through Air and Sea. To reach GNI, tourists have to now go on a more than 24-hour sea voyage from Port Blair or hop on one of the few helicopters. An international airport will improve connectivity and open the island up to tourism. It will also complement the first naval air station in the Nicobar group, INS Baaz, meant for aerial surveillance. It is easier and more convenient for tourist or passengers to travel to the site.

The airport is expected to boost tourism in the region and a positive impact on the local economy through tourism. The airport is also expected to provide easier access to the international tourist community across the world. Furthermore, the project will create employment opportunities for the people residing nearby locations.

Considering the facts, the airport will serve the public purpose including connectivity, livelihoods and other developments in the proposed project area. The project will be developed as a joint military-civil, dual-use airport, under the operational control of Indian Navy. This project is for Defence, Strategic, National Security, and Public Purpose. Hence, as per the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 Section 2-(1)-(a & b), the project can be considered as a public purpose.



(c) Details of Project size, location, capacity, outputs, production targets, cost and risks

The GNI Greenfield Airport, the second International Airport, proposed by the Government will have a single runway with a length of 3000 metres. The Techno-Economic Feasibility Study for the project suggests the following specifications for the runway and taxiway in the proposed airport.

Table 2.1
Runway and Taxiway Specifications for the Proposed GNI Greenfield Airport

Sl. No.	Description	Dimension
1	Runway Number	1
2	Length and width of Runway	3000 m x 45 m length with additional shoulders of 15 M each side
3	Runway Surface Types	Flexible / Black Top
4	Runway Strip Dimension	280 m x 3120 m
5	Runway End Safety Area (RESA)	Both sides (240 x 150 m)
6	Runway Overrun	2x60x60 m
7	Runway Entry & Exits	05 Links
8	Taxiway	3800x45 m (including shoulders)
9	Apron Taxiway length & width	430 x 25 m
10	Apron taxiways	2
11	Parallel taxiway system	1
12	boundary wall	height 3 m (with 0.60 m concertina wire on top)
13	Chain link fencing	erected to segregate operational area with non-operational area and the length of the fencing will be approximately 4,800 m
14	terminal building	24,864 Sq. m
15	Electric substation building	6,300 Sqm

Sl. No.	Description	Dimension
16	Numbers of Passenger aircraft Stands	21
17	Number of Cargo Stands	2
18	Terminal Space	24,864 sqm
19	Terminal Levels	3 levels (Arrival + Departure+ Mezzanine)
20	Gates (contact & Remote Gates)	07 Contact Gates for code C and 04 for MARS + 08 Remote Gates

Source: EIA Report, Greenfield International Airport at Great Nicobar Island, Nicobar Island

The project will spread across 1039.8 Ha of land from Gandhi Nagar and Shastri Nagar villages of Campbell Bay taluk of Car Nicobar district.

Photographs of the Project Sites



Start point of the project



Affected Coconut Industry



Site Scenario



Affected Temple (CPR) at Gandhi Nagar



Site Scenario



Affected Police Station at Gandhi Nagar



Affected Govt. School at Shastri Nagar



Affected Police Station at Gandhi Nagar



Discussion with Pramukh and Surveyor



Affected Govt. School at Shastri Nagar



Affected Govt. School at Shastri Nagar



Affected Temple at Gandhi Nagar



Affected PAHs Structure at Shashtri Nagar



Affected Structure at Gandhi Nagar



Affected PAHs Structure at Gandhi Nagar



Affected PAHs Structure at Shastri Nagar

(d) Examination of Alternatives

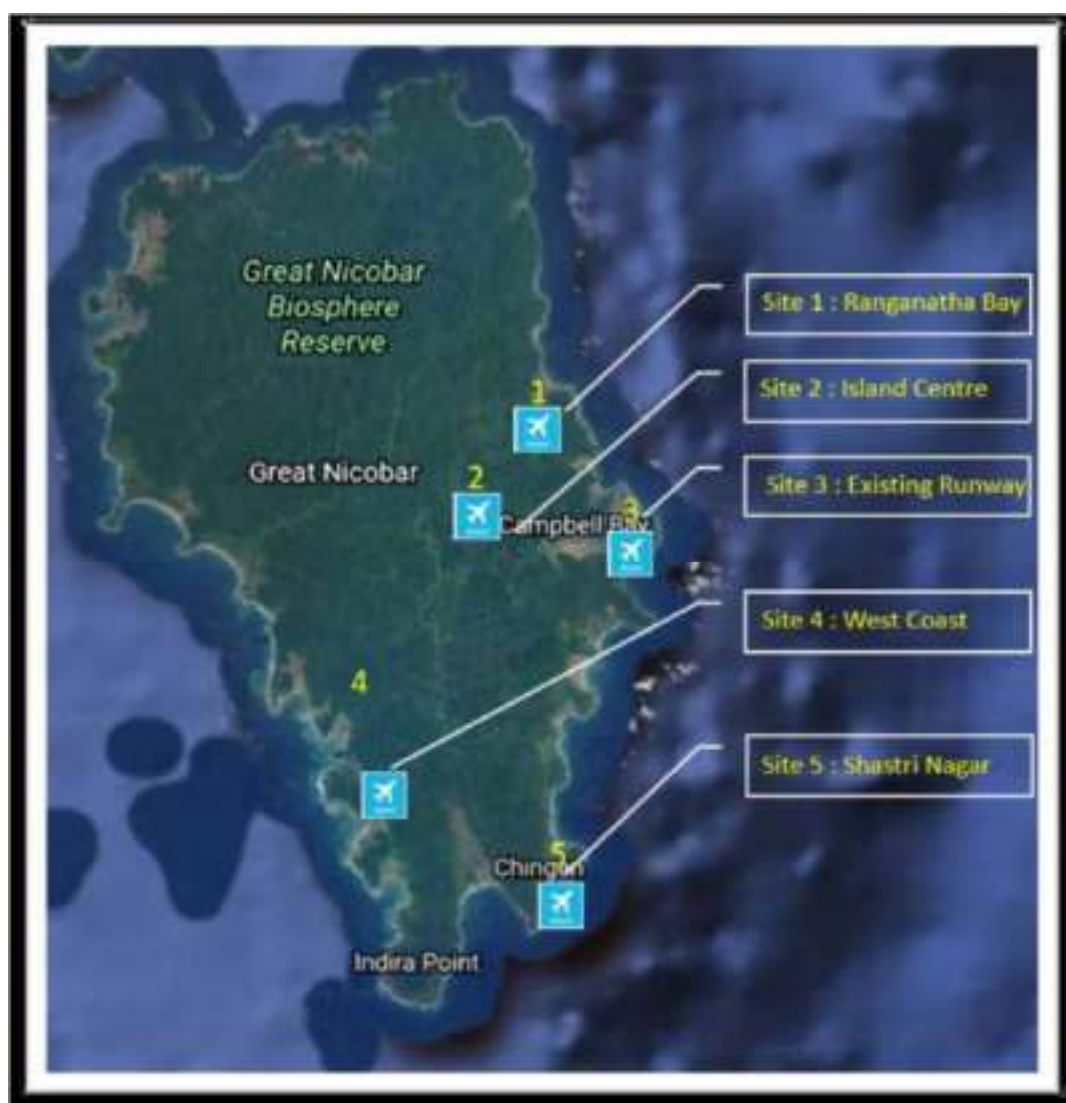
The airport site analysis was carried out based on reviews of available secondary data, existing EIA reports prepared by Vimta Labs Ltd. Hyderabad and a field visit. Numerous elements were considered in the airport site context analysis, including a review of surrounding and site-specific conditions with regards to wind direction, topography, adequacy of development space, air traffic safety considerations,

environmental issues and existing infrastructure. This examination of the existing site conditions provides key insights that help shape future development decisions.

The key factors that need to be taken into account when selecting a suitable location for an airport include the following:

- Open, fairly levelled and well-drained site.
- Prevailing wind directions that support available runway configuration options.
- Absence of obstructions to air navigation systems.
- Environmental concerns, national parks, tribal areas etc.
- Earthwork economics and need to minimise land cut and fill.
- Propensity for flooding and tidal variations.
- Connectivity and accessibility

There were five potential airport sites were selected for initial evaluation, shown below.



Examination of Island Centre Site and West Coast sites indicated they are deficient in two important aspects:

- Restricted length of runways availability; and
- Prevailing wind directions would cause crosswinds for significant periods and hence would risk regular interruptions to runway operations.

Moreover, other major disadvantages of West Coast sites are as follows:

- Proximity to Shompen tribe areas
- No connectivity either by land/ road or by sea; and so
- Would require the cutting of a new road through a virgin forest zone to provide ground connectivity; and
- The proposed island development would be on the east coast and the airport would be relatively far away and located on the west coast of the island.

As a result of these considerations, Island Centre Site and West Coast sites were rejected.

The three remaining shortlisted airport sites were further analysed. These sites details are as follows.

- North Site – Ranganatha Bay.
- Central Site – Existing runway at Campbell Bay
- South Site- Shastri Nagar

1. Ranganatha Bay – North Site

Topography: The airport site is along the length of a seasonal stream. The stream runs south to north and which discharges to the sea at the north. The airport site is adjacent to a ridge line to the west and a number of high isolated knolls to the east. A number of ridge spurs protrude from west ridge into the valley and these would need to be removed if the site was selected for the airport.

Wind Direction: The runway at this site would be oriented in an approximate north-south direction and this would be quite suitable for the prevailing northeast/ south-west wind direction.

Obstructions to Air Navigation: These are significant, as follows:

- The ridge line to the west of the airport site runs north-south and is over 100m high, and therefore it penetrates the Inner Horizontal Surface, the Conical Surface and the Outer Horizontal Surface.
- The runway approach from the south is obstructed and hampered by hill features which lie directly in the runway approach and take-off climb surfaces. These hills are significant obstructions to aircraft, risking safe flying operations.

Air Approaches to the Site:**a. Approach from North**

The approach is over Sea and mostly clears except for some obstructions on the coastline.

b. Approach from South

The approach from South is obstructed and hampered by hill features which lie right in the Approach surface. These hills are serious obstructions to approaching aircraft and will endanger safe flying operations.

Airport Availability: Due to the restrictions of approach from South, the Airport could be approached from Single direction only; hence, the airport will be available for operations only when the Wind is from third quadrant or is in calm realm. Thus, the availability of airport would be about 50% of the time.

Runway Usability: Due to the restrictions on the runway approach from the south, an airport at this site can only be approached from a single direction and so the airport will be available for operations only when the wind is calm/light or from the south-west. Therefore, the availability of airport would be severely restricted and would not meet the ICAO requirement for an airport runway system to be available 95% of the time and so all-weather, around the clock operations may not be possible at this site.

Environmental Issues: This site lies close to hilly areas and is covered with dense forest growth. This will entail clearing of the forest cover and a general levelling of the site. The drainage pattern of the valley in which the airport would be located will need to be retrained thereby increasing the capital expenditure to ensure that the catchment area on the slopes does not direct the discharge towards the airport. The entire area will require diversion / acquiring forest land and part of area will be in wetlands. The northern end of runway will be in the CRZ and will require some reclamation at the seashore. Access to inhabited areas and Campbell Bay is currently non-existent and new roads will need to be constructed.

2. Existing Runway of INS Baaz – Central Site

Topography: The site is the existing Indian Navy airstrip. The runway is approximately 1,000m long and would need significant extension to allow commercial Code C aircraft operations the site is dominated by a hill feature to the north and the southern edge of the site is the Campbell Bay shoreline. The site has very limited scope for future expansion and will not be able to accommodate the required infrastructure for development of an international airport. Expansion of the site will require extensive land reclamation in Campbell Bay along the length of the runway. The existing Indian Navy infrastructure extends to the fringes of the existing short runway and safety clearances are not adequate for a Code 4 runway and so these existing facilities will need to be demolished. In addition, the extension of the runway to the north-east will protrudes into and bisect an existing settlement area and this will also require some demolition of existing buildings including a

temple.

Wind Direction: The runway at this site would be oriented in an approximate north-east/south-west direction and this would be suitable for the prevailing north-east/south-west wind direction.

Obstructions to Air Navigation: The site is dominated by a hill feature to the north over 80m high and this would penetrate the Inner Horizontal Surface and the Conical Surface. Similarly, the approach and take-off climb surfaces from/to the south-west are also penetrated by other hilly terrain.

Air Approaches to the Site:

a. Approach from North- East

The approach is over Sea and is mostly clear

b. Approach from South

The approach from South is obstructed and hampered by hill features which lie right in the Approach surface. These hills are serious obstructions to approaching aircraft and will endanger safe flying operations.

Airport Availability: Due to the restrictions of approach from South, the Airport could be approached from Single direction only; hence, the airport would be available for operations only when the Wind is from third quadrant or calm realm. Thus, the availability of airport would be about 50% of the time.

Runway Usability: Due to the restrictions on the runway approach from the south, an airport at this site can only be approached from a single direction and so the airport will be available for operations only when the wind is calm/light or from the south-west. Therefore, the availability of airport would be severely restricted and would not meet the ICAO requirement for an airport runway system to be available 95% of the time and so all-weather, around the clock operations may not be possible at this site.

Environmental Issues: This site lies close to hilly areas and is covered with dense forest growth. This will entail clearing of the forest cover and a general levelling of the site. The drainage pattern of the valley in which the airport would be located will need to be retrained and will require substantial funds to ensure that the catchment area on the slopes does not direct the discharge towards the planned assets of airport. The entire area will require diversion / acquiring forest land and part of area will be in wetlands. The northern end of extended runway will be in the CRZ as it will require some reclamation at the seashore. adjacent area is having habitation and may require displacement of population.

3. Shastri Nagar – Southern Site

Topography: The South Site is approximately 4,000m long, running along a flat open patch of land. The site is dominated by a 100m high ridge line to the west and there are two isolated knolls to the east. The site has a tidal inlet area to the east which



would need to be filled and levelled.

Wind Direction: The runway at this site would be oriented in an approximate north-east/south-west direction and this would be suitable for the prevailing north-east/south-west wind direction.

Obstructions to Air Navigation: The ridge line to the west of the site running over 100m in parts and therefore the Inner Horizontal Surface and Conical Surface are penetrated. However, this ridge line also separates the airport site and the proposed port site at Galethea Bay and provides a buffer zone between the two. The sea port will have tower cranes for loading and unloading of ships; these cranes are also likely to be aerodrome safeguarding obstacles and their obstacle impact needs to be assessed by the Airport Authority of India (AAI) as the cranes will lie in the shadow of the separating ridge line. Suitable and appropriate ATM procedures need to be established by AAI for safe navigation if this airport site is selected. The ridgeline and knoll penetrations of the aerodrome safeguarded surfaces are shown in Figure below. Whilst there some penetrations of the aerodrome safeguarded surfaces beyond the south-west end of the runway these are minimal compared to the North and Central Sites, and the approach and take off climb surfaces beyond the north-eastern end of the runway are clear.

Air Approaches to the Site:

a. Approach from North:

The approach is over Sea and is mostly clear

b. Approach from South

The approach is over Sea and mostly clears except for some levelling on the Coastline and reclamation of land.

Airport Availability: The airport is available from both the approaches and hence is assessed that it will be available for over 95 % of time which is a requirement of International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO).

Runway Usability: The airport is available from both the approaches and hence is assessed that it will be available for over 95% of time, therefore meeting ICAO usability criteria.

Environmental Issues: The South Site is a fairly open area. Minimal forest land will be affected by the airport development. There is an existing road connection to existing main areas of habitation on the island habitation. No land reclamation will be required for a Code C runway; however, runway approach lighting systems will extend into the sea. Reclamation will be required for the existing tidal inlet area to the east which is under CRZ. The aircraft approach and take-off paths will be over the sea at both runways ends and there will be minimal disturbance to the local population and tribal areas due to overflying aircraft at low altitude.

Analysis of Alternative Sits for Airport Project

Analysis of Alternative Sits for Airport Project

Sl. No.	Evaluation Criteria	Ranganatha Bay Site	Existing Campbell Bay Sites	Shastri Nagar Site
1	Approximate Length of Land Available	4,200 m	3,900 m	4,000 m
2	Aircraft Approaches	Single, only from north	Single, only from north-east	Both
3	Obstructions to Air Navigation	High Ridge Lines Venturi effect	Small Hill on North	Hills on West and East; Port Cranes in Galathea Bay
4	Prevailing Wind Direction and Airport Usability	Only partial availability of Airport	Only partial availability of Airport	Airport available most of the year
5	Earthworks Economics	Expensive	Intermediate	Intermediate
6	Environmental Sensitivity	Most Sensitive	Fairly Sensitive	Fairly Sensitive
		Virgin Forest area	Large part is Revenue Land	Large part is Revenue Land Minimal forest Land Affected
		No Habitation on Site	Existing Town will Split in two parts	Existing Town of Shastri Nagar and part Gandhi will need to be shifted
		Needs new greenfield highway for connectivity	Existing Road Connectivity	Existing Road Connectivity
		Needs some land reclamation beyond the shoreline	Needs significant land reclamation beyond the shore line	Requires land reclamation of the tidal inlet area
		Flight paths over entire length of island and habitation	Flight paths over entire width of island, tribal areas and over habited areas	Flight paths over the sea with minimal disturbance to habited areas
		Likely disturbance of tribal areas	Likely disturbance of tribal areas	Unlikely disturbance of tribal areas

Sl. No.	Evaluation Criteria	Ranganatha Bay Site	Existing Campbell Bay Sites	Shastri Nagar Site
7	Avifauna impacts	Flight path may interfere with avifauna flight paths and habitats	Flight path may interfere with avifauna flight paths and habitats	Flight paths over the sea and likely minimal disturbance to avifauna
		Active and passive measures would need to be instituted at the airport to safeguard flight operations and avifauna	Active and passive measures would need to be instituted at the airport to safeguard flight operations and avifauna	Active and passive measures would need to be instituted at the airport to safeguard flight operations and avifauna
8	Turtle Nesting Areas	Not affected	Not affected	Not affected
9	Crocodile Infested Areas	Not affected	Not affected	affected
10	Corals	Not affected	May get affected	May get affected
11	Megapodes	Nests reported	Not affected	Not affected
12	ICRZ	Impacts at the north end of the airport site and around the central part of the runway: Mangroves/ICRZ Zone IV B	Minimal impacts on the southern side of the runway: Partly in ICRZ Zone IV B	CRZ is impacted at the north and south ends of the runway and around the centre of the airport site there are two water bodies: Partly in ICRZ Zone 1 A, I B & IV B
13	Access can be planned by			
	Road	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Speed Boats	No	Yes	Yes
	Sea Aerodrome	No	No	Yes

Site Selection recommendation: The number of sites on Great Nicobar Island suitable for development of an international airport on Great Nicobar Island is very limited. The island terrain is characterised by hills with only a relatively narrow strip of land on the eastern and southern coasts where urban and tourism development can take place. Various National Parks, environmentally sensitive areas and local tribal areas add further development constraints. The significant constraints imposed by the island terrain and characteristics mean that there is no perfect site available on the island. All sites are compromised to some degree and the most suitable site is the one where these compromises can be managed and the one which

provides a high degree of runway usability in line with ICAO recommendations, with aircraft approaches and take-offs available to/from both ends of the single runway. Based on our comparative site assessment and selection analysis, only the Shastri Nagar Site should be pursued as this is the only site, we believe can be developed without whole scale terrain modification to allow runway operations in both directions. Having said that, the South Site does present some challenges that still need to be overcome, these include the following:

- The need for some terrain modification to reduce penetration of the aerodrome safeguarded surfaces by natural terrain obstacles to ensure safe aircraft operations and also to provide an airport platform onto which the airfield and apron areas can be constructed to stringent ICAO longitudinal and transverse profile standards.
- Air Traffic Control procedures to restrict aircraft approach, take-off, missed approach routes etc. based on the agreed terrain modifications.
- The need for some land reclamation to allow construction of a 3,000m runway with 240m Runway End Safety Areas and ILS Localisers at both ends of the runway. This land reclamation requirement will invariably encroach upon the CRZ, and so environmental clearance and some environmental management/mitigation will be required.
- Some reclamation is also necessary in the central part of airport at the current tidal inlet area to create sufficient area for all anticipated airport functions. This will also require environmental clearance and some environmental management/mitigation.

(e) Phases of Project Construction

It is reported that the construction will be started after completing the land acquisition and follow the phases approved by the Government.

(f) Core design features and size and type of facilities

The first step towards the planning of airfield facilities is to ascertain the critical aircraft. The largest aircraft forecast to be using the airport is MARS, Code-C aircraft. It is planned to construct a single runway of 3,000 m length /45m width served by a full parallel taxiway, in compliance with ICAO standard of distance between taxiway centre line and instrument runway for Code C.

In addition to the length of runway, the following requirements will also have to be taken into account.

- Width of the runway - 45m
- Width of the runway strip - 280 m(140 m one each side of Centre Line; 60 m along runway Centre Line)
- Taxiway width - 45 m (including shoulder)
- Runway end safety area (RESA) - 240 x 150m at Both Side
- Cat- III/ I approach lights on both ends of main runway
- Approach Lighting System - RWY: 02, CAT-I, RWY-20: CAT-III

An area of 252,800 square metres provided for apron area to accommodate 03 code C Aircrafts (MARS Stands) & 18 Code C aircraft has been proposed to be constructed. as per ICAO Code E aircraft. Air Traffic Control Tower (ATCT) with a tower cab floor area of about 50 sqm proposed. To meet the minimum line of sight and grade intersection angle of 0.80, the height of the tower will be maintained as 25 m above GL with an eye level of more than 3 m above the average runway level, which will facilitate un-obstructed view of operational areas as well as surrounding air space. The Tower will provide Aerodrome Control and Flight Information Services. On the ground and first floor tower will have administrative block of 6,000 sqm area.

Electric substation building of 6,300 Sqm is proposed to be constructed on city side to house HT and LT panels, DG set, Transformers, APFC Panel, Bus duct cabling etc. with control office. Pump house and UG sump will also be developed alongside of the substation for water supplies to the airport

(g) Need for ancillary infrastructural facilities

For the construction work of the proposed GNI International Airport, the minimum ancillary infrastructure facilities requirements are as follows:

- Parking for vehicle
- Power Station
- Space for Solar Panel
- Sewage Treatment Plant
- Waste Disposal Plant
- Fuel Farm
- Access Road
- Airline Services Catering
- Peripheral Road
- Space Reserved for Support Activity
- Solar Farm
- Utilities
- Storm water drainage
- Sewage and water supply systems
- Labour Camp
- Residential Building for Airport Workers etc.

(h) Work Force Requirements (temporary and permanent)

The construction work of the proposed GNI International Airport would be done as per the established norms of the Andaman & Nicobar Administration/Airports Authority of India. During Construction period the requirement of unskilled manpower will be met from nearby villages of the proposed facilities. Thus, the project will help in generation of the indirect employment. The employment of



people will be both on permanent as well as on contract basis. The employment will be categorized into different categories skilled laborers, semi-skilled and unskilled workers. Apart from the employment in the airport, there will be several secondary services that will develop around the Airport premises. Such occupations include running of restaurants, taxis, personal luggage handlers etc. This will be a positive socio-economic development for the region. There will be a general upliftment of standard of living in the region.

As per EIA Report it is estimated that the total manpower required during construction phase would be approx. 1100 personnel including officials, residential labour and daily wage labourers. During the operational phase, the total airport staff would be approx. 500 officials including security, airport staff and essential duties.

(i) Details of Social Impact Assessment or Environmental Impact Assessment if already conducted and any technical feasibility reports

No Social Impact Assessment has been conducted previously in association with the proposed project. Environment Impact Assessment and Technical Feasibility Reports have been conducted by different consultant.

(j) Applicable Legislations and Policies

Application of National Statutes and Regulations on socio-economic impact suggests that the Proponent has a legal duty and social responsibility to ensure that the proposed development be implemented without compromising the status of the environment, livelihood of people, natural resources, public health and safety etc. The major legislation that governs the land acquisition for the present project are:

- The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013
- Andaman & Nicobar Islands Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Social Impact Assessment and Consent) Rules, 2018
- Right to Information Act, 2005.

Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, (RFCTLARR, Act 2013).

This RFCTLARR, 2013 replaced the Land Acquisition Act, 1984 and is applicable to all states in India. RFCTLARR, 2013 is the first national/central law that addresses land acquisition and rehabilitation and resettlement. This Act provides an enhanced framework for providing compensation and resettlement and rehabilitation assistance through a participative and transparent process for land acquisition in the public interest. The Act lays down procedures for estimating fair compensation of the displaced persons (and not just the titleholders) due to land acquisition, rehabilitation, and resettlement. Some of the key features are as follows.

- Preliminary investigations/preparation of Social Impact Assessment (SIA)



- and preparation of Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP) or Resettlement Action Plan (RP)
- Preliminary Notification stating project/ public purpose; reasons necessitating land acquisition; summary of SIA; and particulars of the Administrator appointed for the purpose of rehabilitation and resettlement; receipt of Objections and Hearing after the approval of SIA and within 12 months from the date of SIA approval.
- Preparation of Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme and its declaration by the District Collector after the same is approved by the Commissioner-Rehabilitation and Resettlement.
- Public notice and award of compensation and R&R assistance by District Collector within a period of twelve months from the date of the Award publication.

Salient features of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 are listed below:

- The Act provides for land acquisition as well as rehabilitation and resettlement. It replaces the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 and National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007.
- The Act provides for the baseline for compensation and has devised a sliding scale which allows States to fix the multiplier (which will determine the final award) depending on distance from urban centers.
- The affected communities shall be duly informed and consulted at each stage, including public hearings in the affected areas for social impact assessment, wide dissemination of the details of the survey to be conducted for R&R plan or scheme.
- Compensation in rural areas & urban areas would be calculated by multiplying market value by up to two and one respectively.
- The Collector shall take possession of land only after ensuring that full payment of compensation as well as rehabilitation and resettlement entitlements are paid or tendered to the entitled persons; families will not be displaced from land till their alternative R&R sites are ready for occupation.
- The benefits to be offered to the affected families include - financial support to the affected families for construction of cattle sheds, shops, and working sheds, transportation costs.
- Rehabilitation and resettlement benefits to which they are entitled in monetary terms along with a one-time entitlement of fifty thousand rupees.
- For ensuring transparency, provision has been made for mandatory dissemination of information on displacement, rehabilitation, and resettlement, with names of the affected persons and details of the rehabilitation packages. Such information shall be placed in the public domain on the Internet as well as shared with the concerned Gram Sabha's and Panchayats, etc. by the project authorities.
- No income tax shall be levied, and no stamp duty shall be charged on any amount that accrues to an individual as a result of the provisions of this law (section 96).

The eligibility criteria as per the RFCTLAR&R, 2013 include the following:

- A family whose land or other immovable property has been acquired.
- A family which does not own any land but a member or members of such family may be agricultural labourers, tenants including any form of tenancy or holding of usufruct right, share-croppers or artisans or who may be working in the affected area for three years prior to the acquisition of the land, whose primary source of livelihood stand affected by the acquisition of land;
- The Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers who have lost any of their forest rights recognized under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 (2 of 2007) due to acquisition of land;
- Family whose primary source of livelihood for three years prior to the acquisition of the land is dependent on forests or water bodies and includes gatherers of forest produce, hunters, fisher folk and boatmen and such livelihood are affected due to acquisition of land.
- A member of the family who has been assigned land by the State Government or the Central Government under any of its schemes and such land is under acquisition.
- A family residing on any land in the urban areas for preceding three years or more prior to the acquisition of the land or whose primary source of livelihood for three years prior to the acquisition of the land is affected by the acquisition of such land;
 - Public hearing to be conducted to ascertain the views of the affected families.
 - For private companies' prior consent of at least 80% of the affected families are required.
 - For PPP projects, consent of at least 70% of the affected families are required.

Rehabilitation and Resettlement Entitlements

Provision of housing units in case of displacement

- 1) If a house is lost in rural areas, a constructed house shall be provided as per the Indira Awas Yojana specifications. If a house is lost in urban areas, a constructed house shall be provided, which will be not less than 50 sq mts in plinth area.
- 2) The benefits listed above shall also be extended to any affected family which is without homestead land and which has been residing in the area continuously for a period of not less than three years preceding the date of notification of the affected area and which has been involuntarily displaced from such area:
 - Provided that any such family in urban areas which opts not to take the house offered, shall get a one-time financial assistance for house construction, which shall not be less than one lakh fifty thousand rupees:
 - Provided further that if any affected family in rural areas so prefers,



the equivalent cost of the house may be offered in lieu of the constructed house:

- Provided also that no family affected by acquisition shall be given more than one house under the provisions of this Act.
- Explanation. –The houses in urban area may, if necessary, be provided in multistoried building complexes.

Offer for Developed Land

In case the land is acquired for urbanization purposes, 20% of the developed land will be reserved and offered to land owning project affected families, in proportion to the area of their land acquired and at a price equal to the cost of acquisition and the cost of development:

Provided that in case the land-owning project affected family wishes to avail of this offer, an equivalent amount will be deducted from the land acquisition compensation package payable to it.

Choice of Annuity or Employment

The appropriate Government shall ensure that the affected families are provided with the following options:

- (a) Where jobs are created through the project, after providing suitable training and skill development in the required field, make provision for employment at a rate not lower than the minimum wages provided for in any other law for the time being in force, to at least one member per affected family in the project or arrange for a job in such other project as may be required; or
- (b) One-time payment of Rs. 500000/- per affected family; or
- (c) Annuity policies that shall pay not less than Rs. 2000/- per month per family for 20 years, with appropriate indexation to the Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers.

Subsistence Grant for Displaced Families for a Period of One Year

Each affected family which is displaced from the land acquired shall be given a monthly subsistence allowance equivalent to Rs. 3000/- per month for a period of one year from the date of award. In addition to this amount, the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes displaced from Scheduled Areas shall receive an amount equivalent to Rs. 50000/-.

In case of displacement from the Scheduled Areas, as far as possible, the affected families shall be relocated in a similar ecological zone, so as to preserve the economic opportunities, language, and culture and community life of the tribal communities.

Transportation Cost for Displaced Families

Each affected family which is displaced shall get a onetime financial assistance of Rs. 50000/- as transportation cost for shifting of the family, building materials, belongings and cattle.

Cattle Shed/Petty Shops Cost

Each affected family having cattle or having a petty shop shall get one-time financial assistance of such amount as the appropriate Government may, by notification, specify subject to a minimum of Rs. 25000/- for construction of cattle shed or petty shop as the case may be.

One-time Grant to Artisan, Small Traders and Certain Others

Each affected family of an artisan, small trader or self-employed person or an affected family which owned non-agricultural land or commercial, industrial or institutional structure in the affected area, and which has been involuntarily displaced from the affected area due to land acquisition, shall get one-time financial assistance of such amount as the appropriate Government may, by notification, specify subject to a minimum of Rs. 25000/-.

Fishing Rights

In cases of irrigation or hydel projects, the affected families may be allowed fishing rights in the reservoirs, in such manner as may be prescribed by the appropriate Government.

One-time Resettlement Allowance

Each affected family shall be given a one-time —Resettlement Allowance of Rs. 50000/- only

Stamp Duty and Registration Fee

- The stamp duty and other fees payable for registration of the land or house allotted to the affected families shall be borne by the Requiring Body.
- The land for house allotted to the affected families shall be free from all encumbrances.
- The land or house allotted may be in the joint names of wife and husband of the affected family.

Facilities to be provided for Resettlement Area

- (a) Roads within the resettled villages and an all-weather road link to the nearest pucca road, passages and easement rights for all the resettled families be adequately arranged.
- (b) Proper drainage as well as sanitation plans executed before physical resettlement.
- (c) One or more assured sources of safe drinking water for each family as per the norms prescribed by the Government of India
- (d) Provision of drinking water for cattle.
- (e) Grazing land as per proportion acceptable in the State.
- (f) A reasonable number of Fair Price Shops.
- (g) Panchayat Ghars, as appropriate.
- (h) Village level Post Offices, as appropriate, with facilities for opening saving accounts.
- (i) Appropriate seed-cum-fertilizer storage facility if needed.



- (j) Efforts must be made to provide basic irrigation facilities to the agricultural land allocated to the resettled families if not from the irrigation project, then by developing a cooperative or under some Government scheme or special assistance.
- (k) All new villages established for resettlement of the displaced persons shall be provided with suitable transport facility which must include public transport facilities through local bus services with the nearby growth centres/urban localities.
- (l) Burial or cremation ground, depending on the caste- communities at the site and their practices.
- (m) Facilities for sanitation, including individual toilet points.
- (n) Individual single electric connections (or connection through nonconventional sources of energy like solar energy), for each household and for public lighting.
- (o) Anganwadi 's providing child and mother supplemental nutritional services.
- (p) School as per the provisions of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 (35 of 2009)
- (q) Sub-health centre within two kilometers range.
- (r) Primary Health Centre as prescribed by the Government of India.
- (s) Playground for children.
- (t) One community centre for every hundred families.
- (u) Places of worship and chowpal/tree platform for every fifty families for community assembly, of numbers and dimensions consonant with the affected area.
- (v) Separate land must be earmarked for traditional tribal institutions.
- (w) The forest dweller families must be provided, where possible, with their forest rights on non-timber forest produce and common property resources, if available close to the new place of settlement and, in case any such family can continue their access or entry to such forest or common property in the area close to the place of eviction, they must continue to enjoy their earlier rights to the aforesaid sources of livelihood.
- (x) Appropriate security arrangements must be provided for the settlement, if needed.
- (y)** Veterinary service centre as per norms

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

As per the order File No. P/11/2023-PO(JH)-SW-SW_AN/1019 dated 14.03.2024 by Directorate of Social Welfare, Andaman & Nicobar Administration, Port Blair, appointed Probe Research and Social Development Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi for the project for conducting Social Impact Assessment (SIA) Study for Greenfield International Airport – Great Nicobar.

The objective of the present Social Impact Assessment Study is to identify the impacts on the social, economic and cultural status of families affected by land acquisition for the construction of GNI Greenfield International Airport and to suggest ways to minimize these impacts by identifying the damages caused to them.

The SIA study was conducted as per the provisions of RFCTLARR act, 2013 and AN SIA rules, 2018 with the following objectives.

- To assess whether the proposed acquisition serves public purpose and to examine extent of land acquired is bare minimum needed for the project
- To estimate the number of affected families and number of persons among them likely to be displaced residentially, occupationally, or both
- To assess the socio-economic status of the households affected by the land acquisition of the project
- To study the social impacts of project by covering both direct land losers' households as well as the indirectly affected households due to loss of common property resources (CPRs), socio-economic infrastructure etc. and the impact of these costs on the overall costs and benefits of project
- To suggest remedial intervention measures by designing appropriate policies and programs through a Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP).

(a) List of all team members with qualification

Social Impact Assessment study of the land acquisition for the construction of the GNI Greenfield International Airport was conducted by a nine member team who are experienced in conducting such studies. The details of the team members involved in the SIA are given below:

Table 3.1. Details of the Study Team

Sl. No.	Name	Designation	Qualification	Experience
1	Shivdhar Dubey	Project Director	M.Phil in Sociology	More than 15 years of experience in Social & Market Research, Social Impact Assessment, Implementation of R&R; Livelihood restoration; skill development training, opinion and exit poll etc.



2	Rakesh Kumar Singh	Social Expert	MA in Sociology ADB Membership No-148052	More than 20 years of experience in Social Impact Assessment for the purposes of Land Acquisition in Infrastructure Projects; Implementation of Resettlement & Rehabilitation Projects etc.
3	Arvind Singh	R&R cum Land Acquisition Facilitator	MA in Sociology Member of SIA Expert Group Committee for PWD Rajasthan	More than 20 years of experience in Social Impact Assessment for the purposes of Land Acquisition; Implementation of Resettlement & Rehabilitation; preparation of Land Acquisition Plan etc. he is empanelled with PWD Rajasthan as Member of SIA Expert Group Committee
4	Laxmidhar Dubey	Field Coordinator	MA in Sociology	More than 15 years of experience in Census survey, socio-economic survey, base line survey, land acquisition, social development, rural development, Land Survey & Acquisition, coordinate with revenue department etc.
5	Anand Pratap Singh	Field Investigator	Graduate	More than 10 years of experience in Census survey, socio-economic survey, base line survey, land survey, FGDs, public consultation etc.
6	Balram Singh	Field Investigator	Post Graduate	More than 2 years of experience in socio-economic survey, tree counting, land survey, FGDs, public consultation etc.
7	Amit Singh	Field Investigator	Graduate	More than 2 years of experience in socio-economic survey, tree counting, land survey, FGDs, public consultation etc.
8	Jile Singh	Field Investigator	Intermediate	More than 2 years of experience in socio-economic survey, tree counting, land survey, FGDs, public consultation etc.
9	Chandra Bhushan Kumar	GIS Expert	Diploma in Civil Engg	More than 10 years of experience in GIS related document preparation etc.

(b) Description and Rationale for the methodology and tools used to collect information for the Social Impact Assessment

This study used an inclusive and participatory approach through involvement of multiple stakeholders such as elected representatives and project affected tenants including vulnerable sections such as Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Women Headed Household, Physically Handicapped and those among Below Poverty Line, at appropriate stages. The study followed mix methodology by utilising both qualitative and quantitative methods. Qualitative information was gathered along with the field survey through Public Consultations/Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) with all relevant stakeholders. The public consultation encompassed the



project components as f as its socioeconomic impacts.

The SIA team had preliminary discussions with the key officials of the district administration and officials responsible from the requisition agency and gathered information regarding the status of the government procedures, the project area and intensity of the acquisition. The team also made a preliminary site visit with the officials for physical inspection and information dissemination purposes. The existing conditions of land, status of infrastructure/structures, land use pattern and the facilities available to people residing in the project area were analysed. The quantitative information regarding the owners affected by the project was collected through household surveys, in the form of structured interview schedule. The results of the survey provided information pertaining to the demography, socio economic status and livelihood status of the community, and formed the basis for development of Social Impact Management Plan.

(c) Sampling Methodology used

The study has conducted through socio-economic survey of the affected families. Before the household Socio Economic Survey, visits have been done to identify the lands that were likely to be affected by the project with the support of Revenue Department officials and alignment drawing. An interview schedule was prepared on the basis of the preliminary site visit and it was pre-tested. The survey was conducted through door-to-door personal interviews of the affected land owners staying in the project area or in the nearby area. Besides the SIA team met the affected families and interviewed them at Gandhi nagar and Shastri Nagar Villages. The details of affected families, possession of legal documents (if any, towards the claim of land), data related to social profile, occupation, source of income, family expenditure, self-employment activities, employment pattern were collected through this interview. Most part of the interview schedule has been pre-coded except those reflecting the opinion and views of PAFs, which have been left open-ended.

Before preparing the Draft SIA study report the study team acquired maximum information about the project with the support of requiring body. The team visited the affected area many times and studied the socio-economic background of the affected families. Various impacts of land acquisition were assessed in detail. Legal framework for land acquisition and compensation as per RFCTLARR Act 2013 and RFCTLARR (Social Impact Assessment & Consent) Rules 2018 were also studied. Various steps taken for the study are as follows:

- Study of relevant documents, reports and project alignment drawing.
- Site visits and information dissemination about the project
- Socio-economic survey and enumeration of affected properties
- Analysis of socio-economic survey data
- Community/Public Consultation (Public Hearing)



(d) Overview of Information or Data Sources used

The primary data was collected directly from the affected families through face-to-face interview. The study team administered a structured interview schedule for collecting the details of the affected people. This process provided information pertaining to the demography, socio-economic status and livelihood status of the families/individuals affected by the proposed project.

The secondary data was collected from the Department of Revenue, DSW and ANIIDCO. The SIA team had preliminary discussions with the Shri M. Krishna (Surveyor), Shri Santosh Kumar Pandey (Patwari), Pradeep Kumar Singh (Block Development Officer), Abhishek Gulia (Assistant Commissioner), Shri Prahlad Singh (Pradhan), Shri E. S. Rajesh (Pramukh), Smt. L. Anita Rao (Mukhya Sevika ICDS) at the district level and officials from the Nodal Agency and gathered information regarding the status of the government procedures, the project area and intensity of the acquisition.

Based on primary and secondary data, data analysis was completed. SIA report was generated that included all of the conclusions based on data analysis.

(e) Schedule of Consultations with Key Stakeholders

Date	Details of Consultation
11 th March 2024	Formal meeting with Dr. Nitin Shakya (Director), Shri Ashok Kumar Biswas (Probation Officer (JH)), Smt. Reeta Devi (Welfare officer (Women)) and other officials at DSW regarding the project

Date	Details of Consultation
13 th March 2024	Meeting with Shri Mohammad Pervaiz (General Manager), Ms. Madhurima Waghmare (Sr. Urban Planner), Shri D. Ravi Shankar (Sr. Consultant) at ANIIDCO regarding project methodology and importance of project
14 th March 2024	Contract Agreement Signed and meeting with Dr. Nitin Shakya, Director, DSW
15 th March 2024	Meeting with shri M. Krishna (Surveyor), Shri Santosh Kumar Pandey (Patwari) and Shri Pradeep Kumar Singh (Block Development Officer) at Assistant Commissioner office and Collection of requisite documents
16 th March 2024	Visit to project area with shri M. Krishna (Surveyor) and meeting with Shri Prahlad Singh Pradhan) and Shri E. S. Rajesh (Pramukh).
17 th March 2024	Formal Meeting with Affected Tenants at Gandhi Nagar Community Hall and discussed about the project and public views
22 nd March 2024	Meeting with Dr. Nitin Shakya (Director), and Smt. Reeta Devi (Welfare officer (Women) at DSW regarding the status of the project and required documents
22 nd March 2024	Meeting with Shri Mohammad Pervaiz (General Manager), Shri Saji Samuel (Sr. General Manager) and Ms. Madhurima Waghmare (Sr. Urban Planner) at ANIIDCO regarding status of project and collect Revenue and GIS Map of project area
3 rd April to 15 th May 2024	Collection of Primary Data
16 th May to 23 rd May 2024	Draft SIA Report Preparation
23 rd May 2024	Draft SIA Report Submission in English
6 th June 2024	Draft SIA Report Submission in Hindi
28 th June 2024	Conducted Public Hearing at Gandhi Nagar and Shastri Nagar

(f) Public Hearing

The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act-2013 Section-5 of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency and Public hearing was conducted as per Section-4 of the Andaman & Nicobar Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Social Impact Assessment and Consent) Rules, 2018. Andaman & Nicobar Administration, Directorate of Social Welfare vide F.No. P/11/2023-PO(JH)-SW-SW-AN/1942 dated 11th June, 2024, the given timetable, place and has been executed together with various stakeholders.



According to prior information, the date 28/06/24 time at 11 am in the Gram Panchayat Office Gandhi Nagar and 3 pm in the Primary Govt. School, Shashtri Nagar public hearing conducted regarding Social Impact Assessment related to land and assets coming in alignment for the construction of GNI Greenfield International Airport. In which Shri A. K. Biswas (Probation Officer) from Directorate of Social Welfare, Port Blair; Shri D. Ravi Shankar (Sr. Consultant) from ANIIDCO; Shri D. M. Prabhakar Rao (Tehsildar), Campbell Bay; Shri Santosh Kumar Pandey (Patwari), Campbell Bay; Shri M. Krishna (Surveyor), Campbell Bay; Mohhamd Zakir (Surveyor), Campbell Bay; Shri E. S. Rajesh (Pramukh), Shri Sanjay Ekka (Dy. Pramukh); Shri Prahlad Singh (Pradhan); Smti L. Anitha Rao (Mukhya Sevika, ICDS); Shri Laxmidhar Duvey (Project Manager) from Social Impact Assessment Agency M/s Probe Research and Social Development Pvt. Ltd. and villagers of the Ganhdi Nagar and Shashtri Nagar villages were present.

The public hearing consultations followed the laid-out procedure of prior notification of date and time by the nodal agency and making public the draft report as per the Land Acquisition Act 2013. The proceedings of the meeting were duly recorded. The purpose behind this was to inform people about the project, take cognizance of their issues, concerns, suggestions and demands, and ensure participation of likely PAFs, local community and other stakeholders. All PAFs and stakeholders were informed in advance, and allowed to participate in a free and fair manner. These consultations provided meaningful discussions with regard to adverse impacts, compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation assistance, safety, etc. Concerns, views and suggestions expressed by the participants during the consultations were integrated into the design aspects wherever feasible. The details of the public hearing have been recorded in the matrix below.

i. Major Concerns and Demands

- The major concern raised was about the rate of calculation of compensation package. The PAFs demanded that the circle rate should be revised and the compensation should be decided on the new circle rate equal to of Port Blair.
- Shastri Nagar having some landless families, who are depending on house only, which are based on administrative license and some live in houses built on government land. Such families should be provided houses.
- Every affected family should get government job as per their qualification.
- The compensation for coconut trees should be at least Rs 50000/- and similarly, betel nut trees should also get proper compensation.
- The proposed alternative land should allot in between the villages of Laxmi Nagar to Gandhi Nagar.
- After the tsunami, the administration surrendered the land and provided compensation, which was very little and the farmers were not told on what basis the land was surrendered.
- The affected families need permanent settlement.



- A memorial should be built in memory of the settlers
- Housing facility should be provided to every landless family
- Affected people whose business or wages are affected by this project should be given proper compensation.
- The affected families should be rehabilitated near the airport
- The circle rate of Shastri Nagar is low while that of Gandhi Nagar is high. Whatever compensation is decided for land and trees of Gandhi Nagar, the residents of Shastri Nagar should get the same.
- The shops that will be built in or around the airport in the near future should be given to the affected families whose business is being affected by the project.
- In future, problems related to peace etc. due to increased movement of outsiders should be curbed.
- The affected families should also get compensation for encroachment land

ii. The Key Issues and Responses

a. Letter received before Public Hearing

Before public hearing some comments/suggestion/observations were received from client. Related to this SIA report we have incorporated in Final Report. Interested parties other than Project Affected Persons list is follows and letter attached in Annexure-10.

Sl. No.	Date	Name of Participants
1	17/06/2024	Constitutional Conduct Group
2	19/06/2024	Conservation Action Trust
3	18/06/2024	Preeti Sushma
4	15/06/2024	Celine Suresh
5	18/06/2024	Madhuri Mondal
6	18/06/2024	There Is No Earth B
7	16/06/2024	Debangana
8	19/06/2024	Prasad Khale
9	15/06/2024	Ritu Bisht
10	18/06/2024	Somak Sengupta
11	16/06/2024	Smita Kumar
12	16/06/2024	Deepankar Parashar
13	15/06/2024	Ruchir Lad
14	20/06/2024	Yogiraj Patil
15	15/06/2024	Akshat Gupta
16	17/06/2024	Samruddhi Kondekar
17	16/06/2024	Supriya Tyagi
18	15/06/2024	Dhanushwaran
19	17/06/2024	Jayrajsinh Sodha
20	17/06/2024	Dobariya Hiren

Sl. No.	Date	Name of Participants
21	15/06/2024	Paramita Mukherjee
22	16/06/2024	Ryan Bahl
23	16/06/2024	Aditya Goyal
24	15/06/2024	Chaitali Chaudhari
25	15/06/2024	Paras
26	15/06/2024	Jervis George
27	15/06/2024	Pradnya Shenoy
28	11/06/2024	Tara Thomas
29	10/06/2024	Kartikeya Jain
30	18/06/2024	Sia Rauthan
31	17/06/2024	Manmeet Kaur
32	18/06/2024	Nature Conservation Foundation
33	16/06/2024	Barsa Dutta

b. Issues raised during Public Hearing

Name of Stakeholder	Concerns/ Issues raised	Suggestions
Shri E. S. Rajesh (Ptamukh)	Shastri Nagar having some landless families, who are depending on house only, which are based on administrative license and some live in houses built on government land. Such families should be provided houses.	The demands of the affected people will be placed before the executive committee. An expert committee will be formed which will work under the Land Acquisition Act 2013 and will determine the amount of compensation.
	Every affected family should get government job as per their qualification	
	The compensation for coconut trees should be at least Rs 50000/- and similarly, betel nut trees should also get proper compensation.	
	The PAFs demanded that the circle rate should be revised and the compensation should be decided on the new circle rate equal to of Port Blair	
	We want equal land in exchange for the affected land	
	Compensation should be provided for cattle as well	
Grey Georgy (Stakeholder)	Demand for land in exchange for land	The demands of the affected people will be placed before

Name of Stakeholder	Concerns/ Issues raised	Suggestions
	<p>After the tsunami, the administration surrendered the land and provided compensation, which was very little and the farmers were not told on what basis the land was surrendered</p> <p>Circle rate is very low, it should be increased</p> <p>The affected families need permanent settlement</p> <p>A memorial should be built in memory of the settlers</p>	the executive committee. An expert committee will be formed which will work under the Land Acquisition Act 2013 and will determine the amount of compensation.
Roopa Tirkey (Stakeholder)	Who will be in the expert committee, whether administrative officers will be included or not	There will be a total of 6 members in the Expert Committee, out of which 4 will be professional experts in their field and 2 members will be from local, which can be any Pramukh / pradhan/vulnerable woman, who will be selected by the local administration.
Prahlad Singh (Pradhan)	<p>Housing facility should be provided to every landless family</p> <p>Affected people whose business or wages are affected by this project should be given proper compensation</p> <p>The shops that will be built in or around the airport in the near future should be given to the affected families whose business is being affected by the project.</p> <p>In future, problems related to peace etc. due to increased movement of outsiders should be curbed</p>	<p>The demands of the affected people will be placed before the executive committee. An expert committee will be formed which will work under the Land Acquisition Act 2013 and will determine the amount of compensation</p> <p>We will consider the suggestions of all the people and the expert committee will study and try to do whatever is appropriate for all the affected families.</p>
Anil Singh (Stakeholder)	The affected families should be rehabilitated near the airport	

Name of Stakeholder	Concerns/ Issues raised	Suggestions
Parshuram Singh (Stakeholder)	The circle rate of Shastri Nagar is low while that of Gandhi Nagar is high. Whatever compensation is decided for land and trees of Gandhi Nagar, the residents of Shastri Nagar should get the same	The demands of the affected people will be placed before the executive committee. An expert committee will be formed which will work under the Land Acquisition Act 2013 and will determine the amount of compensation.
Murat Singh Rawat (Stakeholder)	Appreciated the airport project and also praised the SIA team	
Paras Kumar Singh (Stakeholder)	The affected families should also get compensation for encroachment land	The demands of the affected people will be placed before the executive committee. An expert committee will be formed which will work under the Land Acquisition Act 2013 and will determine the amount of compensation.
Ajaib Singh (Stakeholder)	The compensation amount given for all the merged lands was very less by the administration	The demands of the affected people will be placed before the executive committee. An expert committee will be formed which will work under the Land Acquisition Act 2013 and will determine the amount of compensation.
	Resettlement should be made permanent	

iii. Pictures from the Public Hearings





Public Hearing on 28/06/2024 at Gandhi Nagar Community Hall –
Questions Answer Session by SIA Team



Public Hearing on 28/06/2024 at Gandhi Nagar Community Hall –
Questions Answer session by Gram Pradhan



Public Hearing on 28/06/2024 at Shastri Nagar Govt. School –
Questions Answer session by Gram Pradhan



Public Hearing on 28/06/2024 at Shastri Nagar Govt. School –
Questions Answer Session



Public Hearing on 28/06/2024 at Shastri Nagar Govt. School –
Questions Answer Session



Public Hearing on 28/06/2024 at Shastri Nagar Govt. School

iv. Newspaper Cutting



v. Key Concerns and Recommendations

Acquisition of land and rehabilitation of population, livestock and livelihood bring a solemn social and financial security among the PAFs. As SIA agency for the project, we have undertaken a structured study of the social impact of this project in the notified area of the Gandhi Nagar and Shastri Nagar village. The team took utmost care in understanding socio-economic impact on the affected population and have listed key concerns of the PAFs after the public consultation hearings. The following section summarizes the key concerns of the PAFs and contains recommendations.

- Major concern of land prices and compensation packages. The rates should be fixed on higher side of the RFCTLARR Act - 2013.
- An acquisition of land and threat to livelihood bring a solemn social and financial insecurity among the PAFs. While addressing such security and apprehensions about the compensation package may be designed as per the prevailing “Act and provisions” which renders maximum benefits to the beneficiaries. A compensation packages for vulnerable households may be worked out additionally.
- Existing social security schemes of Government of India and Government of Andaman & Nicobar should be used to bring sense of security among the PAFs.
- Keeping the interest of PAFs who are supposed to give away their land and property to the proposed project, the compensation rate should be kept on higher side and not be restricted to the minimum rate.
- Majority of PAFs indicated that they want land against land in nearby their proposed affected area or between Laxminagar to Gandhinagar. It is recommended that the project should include the expectations and demands of the PAFs as per RFCTLARR Act 2013/Rules 2018.
- After the acquisition of the agriculture land the vulnerability of the landless workers multiplies and unemployment emerged as one of the major concerns among the PAFs. In order to address this major concern, the project executing agency should ensure employment for at least one person per affected household. Such unemployed youth of the affected population are not technically trained and qualified for higher end jobs in the project. In such a case, PAFs should be mapped based on their qualifications and skills, and suitable job opportunity for them during and after the completion of the project may be arranged. In order to enhance employability of such vulnerable PAFs, a structured measure must be initiated for skill training and appropriate placement.
- The benefits of the Ayushman Bharat Scheme of the Government of India

be extended to the PAFs and they should be covered under this programme.

- The women among the PAFs are the most vulnerable group. The R&R package must include women and empower them financially. There should be a joint bank account in which the compensation money may be transferred. The gender equality should remain the guiding principle in land acquisition and compensation distribution. It is recommended that all the benefits and privileges extended to the male child of the PAFs must be given the female child, without any distinction. The employment opportunity and a consolidated amount in lieu thereof as awarded to the males of the PAFs should equally be applied to the girl child of the family as well. In order to ensure social and financial security to women, they should be provided with required skill training, support and opportunities for setting up small economic activities.
- While addressing apprehensions of the PAFs regarding social and financial security, the compensation package may be designed as per the prevailing „Act and Provisions“ which renders maximum benefits to the beneficiaries and financial stability to all social units.
- The PAFs has informed that the circle rate of the area has not been revised since last many years. They were concerned about the higher rates of compensation. It is recommended that the compensation may be given as per land acquisition act 2013.
- Majority of the PAFs indicated that the effort of developing this project will also make a progressive shift in the life of the local people by developing their mindset for new/ renewed economic activities such as, start-ups by young individuals and businesses by majority of the population. It is recommended that the project should include the expectations and demands of the PAFs to the extent possible.

4. Land Assessment

(a) Information from land inventories and primary sources - describe with the help of the maps

Land is the most important resource for any type of construction work. Land should be available in abundance especially for airport construction. The proposed Land for the construction of GNI Greenfield International Airport is located in Gandhi Nagar and Shastri Nagar villages of Campbell Bay taluk of Great Nicobar district. The land spans 834.6437 Ha (337.3592 Ha private land and 497.2845 Ha Govt. Land) and the major part is located in the Gandhi Nagar village. The area is predominantly rural with a mix of plantation land. According to land inventories and primary sources the land is mainly used for plantation purposes with Coconut Groves, Mango, Guava, Betel Nut, Chiku, Spices and Non fruit bearing trees. The land to be acquired is a home to various species of birds and reptiles.

Figure-4.1

The Proposed Site for the GNI Greenfield International Airport



Source: EIA Report

The proposed site has the potential to develop as a Greenfield airport and it is easily

accessible from various major locations. The site is located near to the Campbell Bay town and has close proximity to the State Highway -2 (Campbell Bay to Indira Point).

(b) Entire Area of Impact under the Influence of the Project

Nicobar District: There are three CD Blocks in this district viz., Car Nicobar comprising only 16 inhabited villages, Nancowry comprising of 44 inhabited villages and Campbell Bay comprising of 30 inhabited villages, which are placed under respective Tehsils i.e. Car Nicobar, Nancowry and Great Nicobar. Thus it may be seen that the three CD Blocks are co-terminus with their respective Tehsils. However Great Nicobar Tehsil was named differently from Campbell Bay CD block.

Sl. No.	Name of Village	Total Area (in Ha.)	Affected Area (in Ha.)	Area impact %
1.	Gandhi Nagar	599.4900	506.7547	84.53 %
2.	Sastri Nagar	333.5900	327.8890	98.29%
Total		933.0800	834.6437	89.45%

Source: Total area as per Census 2011

Therefore, looking at the impact percentage it seems that 100% significant on Land Owner of the both village has been occurred.

(c) Total Land required for the project

The total land proposed to be acquired for the GNI Greenfield International Airport is 834.6437 Ha (404.8194 ha of Private and 429.8243 ha of Government). A survey revealed that 404.8194 Ha of private land existed before the tsunami. 78.6538 Ha of private land suffered significant damage in the 2004 tsunami. The government has compensated the allottees with 78.6538 Ha of private land, all of which they have land surrendered to the government. Now 337.3592 Ha of Private and 497.2845 Ha of Government land has been proposed for land acquisition. Private Land from around 163 families is proposed to be acquired. The majority of the land used for the project is taken from Gandhi Nagar Village. Village-wise area of government and private land is given in Table-4.1.

Table - 4.1
Village-wise details of land to be acquired under the project

Sl. No.	Village	Affected Land (in Ha)				
		Private	Govt. Allotted (Department)	Govt. Revenue	Surrendered Land	Total Area
1	Gandhi Nagar	181.1617	11.9720	271.1463	52.9033	506.7547
2	Shastri Nagar	156.1795	0.3100	146.3960	25.7505	327.889
	Total Area (in Ha)	337.3592	12.282	417.5423	78.6538	834.6437
	Total Area (in Acre)	835.2950	30.41	1033.52	194.7389	2065.95

Source: Provided by AC Office



(d) Present use of any Public, Unutilised land in the Vicinity of the project area

There are few places with religious importance located in the project area, which are being used by the public. The places include Sub Health Centre, Govt. School, APWD water Supply Centre, Anganwadi, Police Chowki, Well, BRO / GREF Camp, 4 Temples, PWD Water Tank and Room, Jetty Gandhi Nagar, Agriculture Department Quarter and Office, Animal Husbandry Abounded House and 6 Bus Stand located in the project area, will also be affected during the construction of GNI Greenfield International Airport.

(e) Land (if any) Already Purchased, Alienated, Leased or Acquired, and the intended Use for Each Plot of Land required for the Project

No land is purchased, alienated, leased or acquired already in the area for the requirement of the proposed project. All the plots proposed to be acquired will be used only for the construction of GNI Greenfield International Airport. No other use of any of these plots was intended.

(f) Quantity and location of land proposed to be acquired for the project

For the Construction of the GNI Greenfield International Airport an extent of 834.6437 Ha of land from Gandhi Nagar and Shastri Nagar villages of needs to be acquired. The major part of the land required for this proposed airport will be acquired from the Gandhi Nagar Village. The location is middle of Campbell Bay and Indira Point.

(g) Nature, present use and classification of land and if agricultural land, irrigation coverage and cropping patterns

The affected land belongs to “Dry land” category as per the Revenue records. Most of the plots are used for plantation like coconut, mango, betel nut, guava, spices etc. some of them they used residential purposes.

(h) Size of Holding, Ownership Patterns, Land Distribution and Number of Residential Houses

An extent of 337.3592 Ha of land needs to be acquired for the construction of GNI Greenfield International Airport. Out of the total land to be acquired, 181.1617 Ha of land is belonging to Gandhi Nagar village and 156.1795 Ha land is belonging to Shastri Nagar village. Most of the land belongs to the individuals are used for plantation purposes. The land owned by the villages is being used for coconut, betel nut, mango, guava, spices plantation etc. The land acquisition for the proposed project will affect 163 land owners directly. The list of survey numbers of the land to



be acquired for this project is shown in the Table 4.2 below.

Table 4.2
Survey number included in the land acquisition for the construction of GNI
Greenfield International Airport

Sl. No.	Village	Survey Nos.	Total extent (in Ha)
1	Gandhi Nagar	42, 56, 63/2/1, 63/6, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 85, 86, 87, 88/2, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 106, 108, 109, 111, 112, 115, 116, 117, 118, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 145, 156, 165, 169/2, 169/3, 174, 175, 177, 178, 186, 187, 191, 192, 194, 196, 197, 198/1, 198/2, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 240/P, 240/P/1, 242, 244, 248/1, 249, 252, 253, 254, 255, 258, 259, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 271, 273, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285/1, 290, 292, 294, 295, 296/P, 296/P/1, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305/P, 305/2, 306, 307, 308, 309/P, 309/1, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 318, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 333, 334, 335, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 350, 352, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364/P, 369/P, 370, 376, 377, 383, 385, 386, 392, 394/3, 396, 402	181.1617
2	Shastri Nagar	5, 6, 8, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 27, 29, 33, 35, 36, 38/P, 38/P/1, 40, 41, 46, 53, 59, 61, 62, 63, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 77, 78/2, 78/3, 78/4, 78/5, 78/9, 78/10, 78/11, 78/12, 78/13, 78/14, 78/15, 78/16, 78/17, 78/18, 78/19, 78/20, 80, 83, 85, 86, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 103, 104, 105, 106, 108, 111, 114, 115/P, 115/P/1, 119, 122, 123, 124, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 136, 142, 143, 145, 148, 150, 151, 154, 156, 158, 159, 161, 164, 165, 166, 170/1, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 178, 182, 183, 184, 186, 187, 188/1, 188/2, 188/3, 190, 192, 193, 195, 196, 198, 204, 205/2/1, 210/2, 222, 223, 240, 241, 242/P, 243/P, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 265, 266, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 306, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 315, 320	156.1795
Total			337.3592

(i) Land Price and Recent Changes in Ownership

There has been no significant sale-purchase of land in the area for a long time.



Hence there has been no change in ownership, transfer or use of land in the recent past. The compensation for the land that would be paid to land losers will be as per the provisions of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013, of the Government of India.

An amount of Rs. 131/- per Sq.m. of Gandhi Nagar Village and Rs. 113/- per Sq.m of Shastri Nagar was shown in the recent calculation communicated by the Additional Commissioner Campbell Bay for Agricultural Land (Shown in Annexure-2). Apart from this 1.5 factor for commercial land and 1.1 factors for Residential land will be calculated, thereafter 100% solatium will be added.

5. Estimation and Enumeration of Affected Families and Assets

This chapter comprises of the details of the families that are directly and indirectly affected by the project.

(a) Directly Affected (own land that is proposed to be acquired)

There are 263 families who are being affected because of the land acquisition for the construction of GNI Greenfield International Airport. These 263 families are the directly affected of the project as they are losing their land, structures and trees. All of these families reside nearly from the project area. However SIA Agency finds out and surveyed 248 affected families, remaining 15 PAHs are not found (list attached in Annexure-7).

(i) Tenants/Occupy the Land Proposed to be Acquired

There are 10 nos. of tenants found during socio economic survey on the proposed land.

(ii) The Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers who have lost any of their forest rights

Owners of the proposed project area are not belonging to Scheduled Tribes or other Traditional Forest Dwellers category.

(iii) Depend on common property resources, which will be, affected due to acquisition of land for their livelihood

The land acquisition will affect religious centres includes Health Sub Centre, Govt. School, APWD water Supply Centre, Anganwadi, Police Chowki, Well, BRO / GREF Camp, Temples, PWD Water Tank and Room, Jetty Gandhi Nagar, Agriculture Department Quarter and Office, Animal Husbandry Abounded House and Bus Stands. There were no any such livelihoods impacted of the affected persons depends on CPRs due to the land acquisition.

(iv) Have been assigned land by the appropriate Government under any of its schemes and such land is under acquisition

Yes, all these affected land were provided by the Government as a set up seven revenue villages, settling 330 ex-servicemen families (settlers) from 1969 to 1980. In which 2 revenue villages land comes under acquisition.

(v) Have been residing on any land in the urban areas for



preceding three years or more prior to the acquisition of the land

None of the 263 Project Affected Families from whom land was proposed to be acquired has been residing on any land in the urban areas for the preceding 3 years or more.

(vi) Have depended on the land being acquired as a primary source of livelihood for three years prior to the acquisition

It is found that more than 50 families are working as a labour in BRO/GREF, Coconut industry and agricultural labour will be affected by the project. These employees are depending on the BRO/GREF, Coconut industry and agricultural labour related works from more than 3 years prior to the acquisition as their primary livelihood. Apart from the 6 families who are depending on their commercial buildings including provision and petty shops and 17 families who are depending on plantation activities as their primary livelihoods will also be affected

(b) Indirectly impacted by the project (not affected directly by the acquisition of own lands)

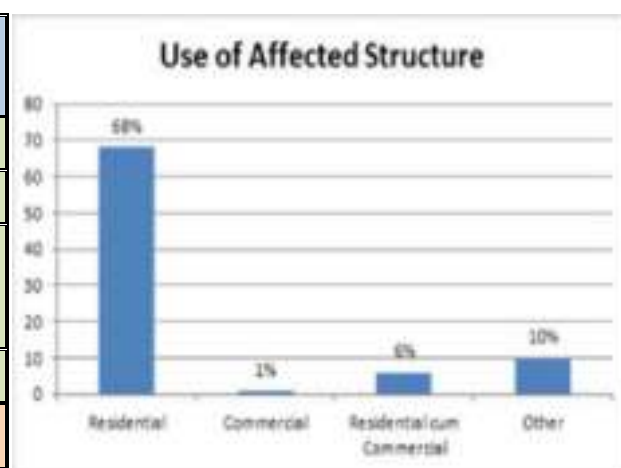
18 numbers of Encroacher and 10 nos. of tenants are indirectly adversely impacted by the proposed land acquisition for the GNI Greenfield International Airport Project. However, the proposed land acquisition will result in loss of land holding by the present land owners and will have an adverse bearing on their possession of land asset by them.

(c) Inventory of productive assets and significant lands

i. Details of Affected Structures

Table - 5.1: Use of Structure

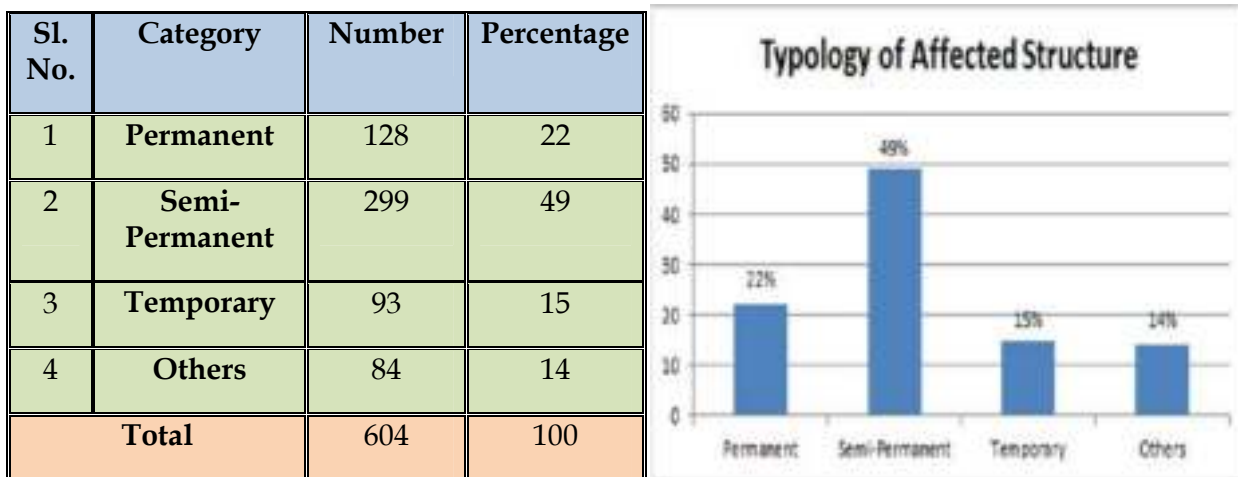
Sl. No.	Category	Number	Percentage
1	Residential	140	68
2	Commercial	2	1
3	Residential cum Commercial	12	6
4	Other	21	10
Total		175	100



Out of 263 PAFs, 175 PAFs structures have been affected. A total 604 numbers of structures were found during census survey. The typology of structures is shown

in table 5.2.

Table - 5.2: Typology of Structure



ii. Details of Affected Trees

Table 5.3: Affected Trees

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of Items
1	Coconut	29098
2	Betel Nut	59280
3	Mango	446
4	Guava	1211
5	Cashew Nut	93
6	Clove	58
7	Cinnamon	70
8	Chiku	47
9	Lemon Tree	90
10	Drumstick	60
11	Jackfruit	75
12	Imli	28
13	Banana	3778
14	Payaya	45
15	Bay Leaf	15
16	Jamun	13
17	Amla	4
18	Wooden Tree	3504

Note: Wooden Tree – Semal, Kadam, Bamboo, Pipal, Popular, Chingloom, Neem etc.

6. Socio Economic and Cultural Profile

The data collected during the field surveys are compiled in statistical software and the socio-economic profile of the Project Affected Families (PAFs) have clear understanding on each parameter which are the indicatives of the socio-economic stability and status of the residents in the project location. The data described in this chapter is purely based on the details given by the respondents in the field during the questionnaire survey.

(a) Demographic Details of the Population in the Project Area

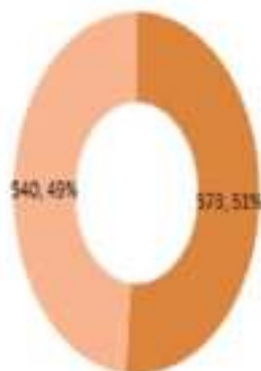
A total of around 263 PAHs has been affected out of 263, 213 are land owners, 18 are Encroachers, 22 are Patta Holders and 10 are tenants who are directly affected by the proposed land acquisition. The demographic profile of affected people collected through our field survey of 248 PAHs, 15 PAHs are not found, is discussed in this chapter.

i. Age and Sex Group of Affected Individuals

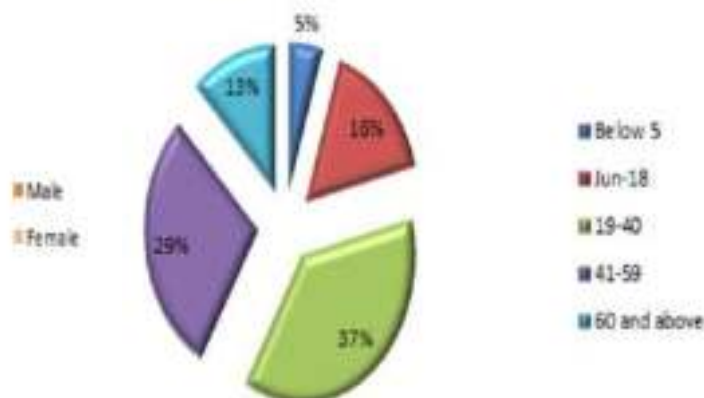
Table 6.1: Age and Sex Group of Affected Individuals

Sl. No.	Age	Male	Female	Total
1	Below 5	30	24	54
2	6-18	102	79	181
3	19-40	208	207	415
4	41-59	164	162	326
5	60 and above	69	68	137
Total		573	540	1113

Gender Composition of PAPs



Age Profile of PAPs



The above table depicts that there are 1113 ie. 573 male and 540 female populations reside in the affected 248 PAFs. Among them, 54 are infants below 5 years, 181 are under the age group of 6-18 and 415 come under the age group of 19-40. There are 326 pupil comes under the age group of 41-59 and 137 in the age group of 60 and above.

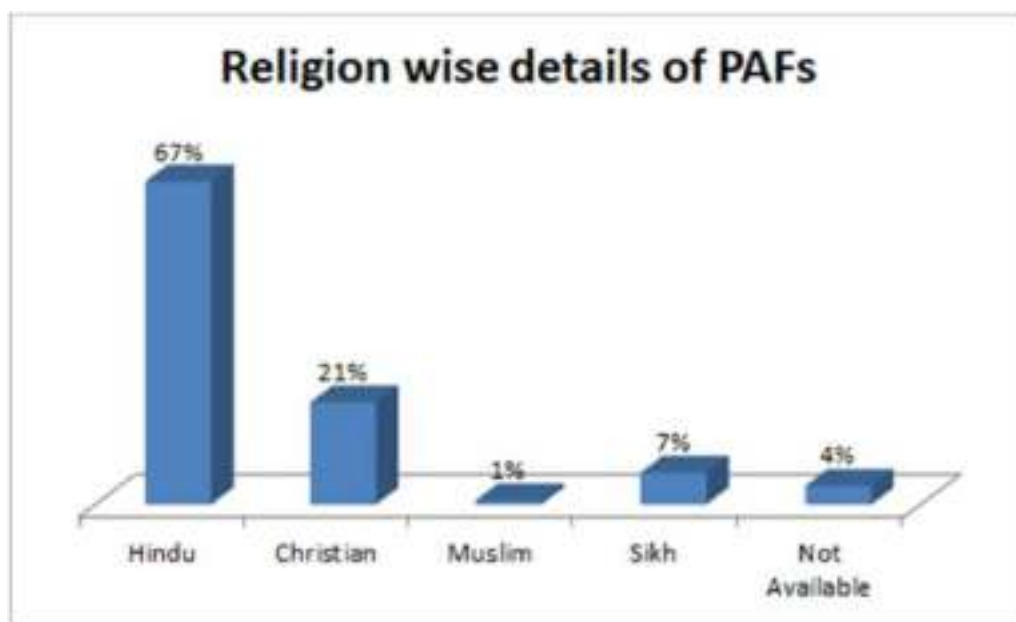
ii. Cast of the Affected Families

All the affected family resettled from different Indian states. The administration has not issued any specific caste certificates. All of the families were found to fall into the general category during the survey.

iii. Religion of the Affected Families

Table 6.2. Religion wise details of the affected Families

Sl. No.	Religion	No. of Families
1	Hindu	174
2	Christian	55
3	Muslim	2
4	Sikh	17
5	Not Available	15
Total		263

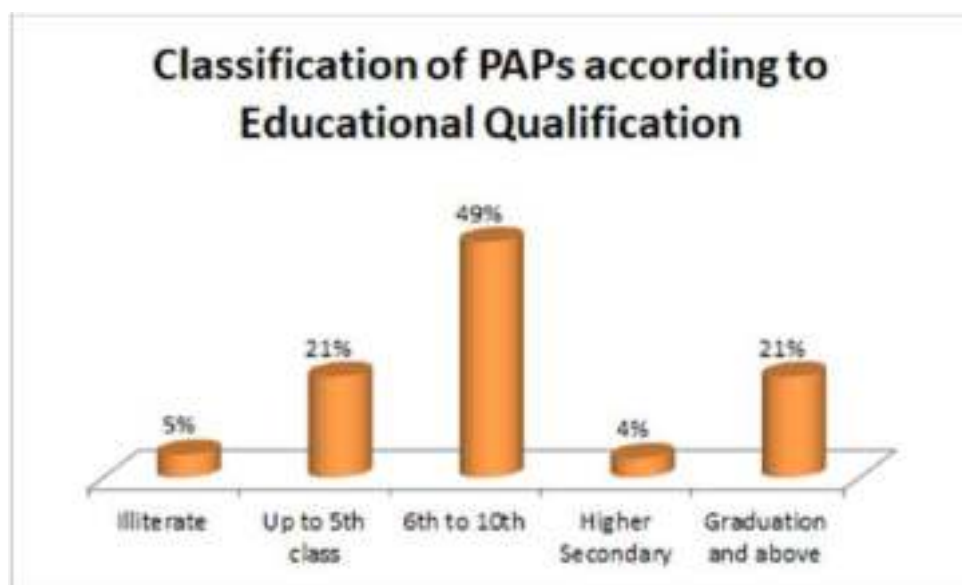


The religion-wise details of the affected landowners are given in Table 6.3. Among the landowners interviewed, 67 percent are Hindu, 21 percent are Christian, 7 percent are Sikh and 1 percent is Muslim. While 4 percent PAFs were not founds at site during survey work.

iv. Litteracy Status of the Affected Individuals

Table 6.3 Educational Status of the affected population

Sl. No.	Educational Status	Male	Female	Total
1	Illiterate	24	29	53
2	Up to 5th class	85	149	234
3	6th to 10th	290	257	547
4	Higher Secondary	21	24	45
5	Graduation and above	153	81	234
Total		573	540	1113



Educational status of the project affected people is depicted in the Table 6.4. There are 53 are illiterate include child age upto 5 and 234 are Graduate and above members included in the affected population. 547 have completed/ pursuing in classes from 6th to 10th and 234 members have completed/pursuing upto 5th standard and while 45 people have completed or pursing in Higher secondary education.

v. Health & Nutrition Status

Availability of Health Services in the Islands

There are Sub Health Centre having in both the affected village i.e. Gandhi Nagar and Shastri Nagar and one PHC in Campbell way which was centrally located in the Island. The families consulted doctors in these health facilities in case of any health service requirement for any family member

Availability of Anganwadi Services in the Islands

Anganwadi services under ICDS were available in both the villages separately. The major attraction for the children and their parents to send their children to the Anganwadi Centre was the supplementary food provided there. Routine immunization of the children was also conducted at the Anganwadi centre by the ANM.

Food Habit of the People

During the interactions with the families, an effort was made to assess the consumption pattern of different food items by the members of the families. Non Veg, rice and sambar were the staple food of the members of these families. The consumption of chapatti, vegetables, pulses was not quite regular.

vi. Marital Status of Affected Individuals

Table 6.4: Marital Status of the Adults among affected population

Sl. No.	Marital Status	Male	Female	Total
1	Married	283	293	576
2	Unmarried	139	65	204
3	Widow/widower	15	74	89
4	Divorced	5	5	10
5	Child	131	103	234
Total		573	540	1113

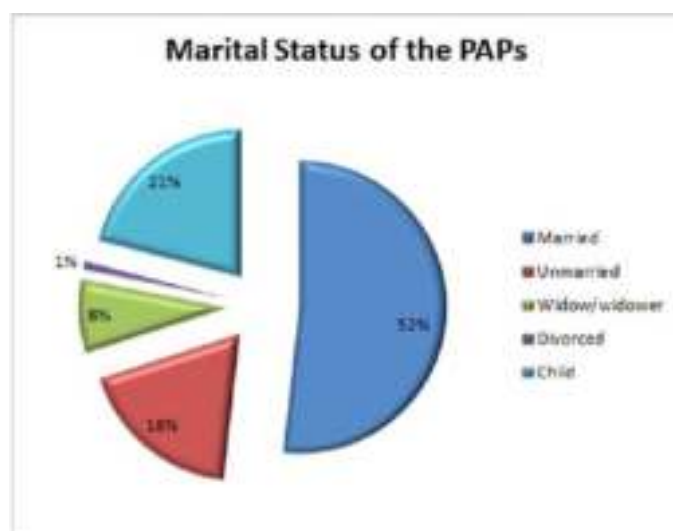


Table 6.2. Shows that 15 widower and 74 are widow included in the project affected

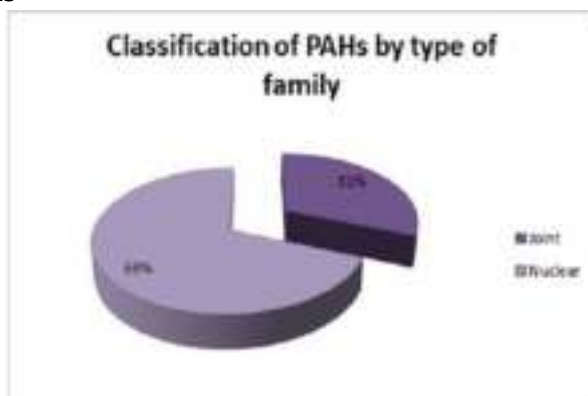
people.

vii. Type of Family

According to the type of family, It is clear from the table that 65 percent of the interviewed landowners are nuclear families and 35 percent are joint families.

Table 6.5 Type of Family Status of the PAHs

Sl. No.	Particulars	Number	Percentage
1	Joint	77	31
2	Nuclear	171	69
Total		248	100

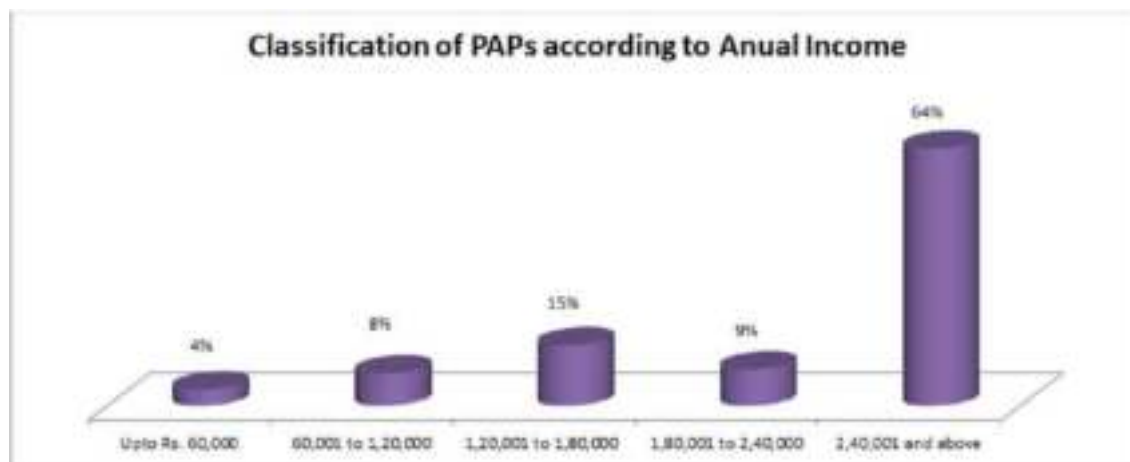


(b) Income and Poverty Level

i. Annual Family Income

Table 6.6: Estimated Annual Family Income

Classification	Number of families	Percentage
Upto Rs. 60,000	11	4
60,001 to 1,20,000	20	8
1,20,001 to 1,80,000	37	15
1,80,001 to 2,40,000	23	9
2,40,001 and above	157	64
Total	248	100



The above table reveals 11 affected families earn upto 5000 rupees per month. 57 families shared that as they are earning between Rs.5001 to 15000 and 180 families are getting between Rs.15001 and above. Out of the total affected population of 1113, only 505 (45%) are earning members and 608 (55%) are dependants

(c) Vulnerable Groups

Women

Out of the total population of 1,113 persons in the 248 families, there were total 43 widow affects the project.

Children

There were 53 children in the 248 families in the age group 0-5 years, out of which 29 were boys and 24 were girls. Similarly, there were 159 children in the 248 families in the age group 6-17 years, out of which 89 were boys and 70 were girls.

Table 6.7: Children in the Affected Families

0-5 Years		6-17 Years		Total	
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
29	24	89	70	118	94

The Elderly

There were 137 PAPs comes udner age 60 and above in the 248 families, out of which 69 were Male and 68 were female.

Women Headed Household

The number of women headed families indicates the population which have the significance of woman's role in handling the family by their own effort. The woman headed family has higher priority than male headed families. The project area has 58 number of woman headed families which affects the project.

The differently abled

Out of the total population of 1,113 persons in the 248 families, there were total 11

differently abled persons found.

(d) Land Use and Livelihood

Agricultural and Non-Agricultural Use

Due to the sandy soil and saline water of the sea, no agriculture was practiced in Great Nicobar Island on the proposed land. Desalinated water was also available in limited quantity which was used for drinking purpose by the people in the island. People of the island were dependent on rainfall to conserve potable water. Majority of the PAFs cultivating Coconut, Betel, fruits and species in some affected areas.

Quality of Land – Soil, Water, Trees

The soil in the area was sandy and unfertile and not conducive for agriculture. Thus, no agriculture was practiced in the island. Water was saline and had to be processed in desalination plant before making it conducive for drinking purpose. Coconut and Betel trees were the main plantation in the area.

Livestock

Families Owning Livestock

Out of the total 248 families, some families owned goats, poultry and a few owned cows. No other livestock was owned by the families.

Availability of Veterinary Services in the Area

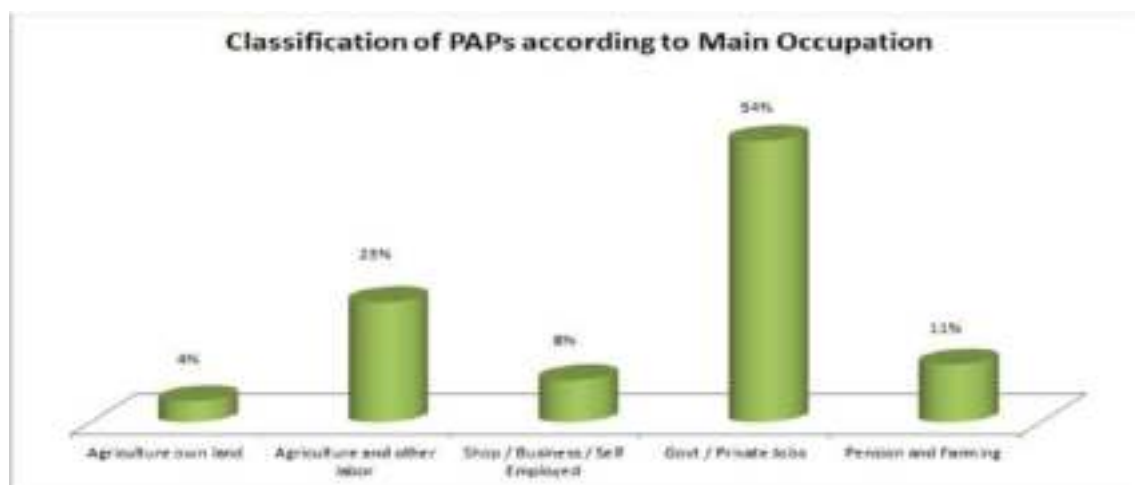
Veterinary Services is available at Gandhi Nagar Village to attend the animals. A veterinarian visits the center once a week.

Formal and informal work and employment

Source of Income:

Table 6.8: Source of Income of the PAHs

Occupation	Number of families	Percentage
Agriculture own land	10	4
Agriculture and other labor	57	23
Shop / Business / Self Employed	20	8
Govt / Private Jobs	134	54
Pension and Farming	27	11
Total	248	100



According to the main occupation of the family, It is clear from the perusal of the table that the main occupation of 54 percent of the interviewed landowners are engaged in Govt./Pvt Job; 23 percent agriculture and non-agriculture wages; 8 percent shop/trade and self-employed while 15 percent is agriculture on their own land and pensioner.

Household Division of Labour and Women's Work

Main Occupation of Adult Population in Working Age Group (18-60 Yrs.)

Taking both the families together, there were 775 persons in the working age group (18-60 years). Out of these 395 (51 percent) were males and 380 (49 percent) were females.

Adult Males

Out of the total 395 adult males in the working age group, 201 adult males reported service as their main occupation, while another 31 adult males had business as their main occupation. Another 46 adult males were students. Non-agriculture labour was the main occupation of 76 adult males, while coconut farming was the main occupation of 3 adult males. There were 38 adult males who had no work.

Table 6.9: Primary Occupation of Adult Male

Classification	Number	Percentage
Agriculture	3	0.76
Business	31	7.85
Non-Agriculture Labour	76	19.24
Govt. Service	85	21.52
Pvt. Service	116	29.36
Retired	12	3.04
Student	46	11.65
Unemployed	26	6.58
Total	395	100

Adult Females

Out of the total 380 adult females in the working age group, 234 were reported to be involved in household work. There were 91 adult females who were in service, while another 32 adult females were students. There were 23 adult females who had no work.

Table 6.10: Primary Occupation of Adult Male

Classification	Number	Percentage
Agriculture	3	0.79
Business	3	0.79
Non-Agriculture Labour	16	4.21
Govt. Service	28	7.37
Pvt. Service	41	10.79
Retired	3	0.79
Student	32	8.42
Unemployed	20	5.26
Household Work	234	61.58
Total	380	100

Migration

Little PAHs family members in both the villages migrated out to other places in search of livelihood.

Food Security

It was reported that there was no scarcity of food in any of the families. Also, within their means, these people had the required food purchasing capacity to feed all the members of their family all the year round. No member in any family was reported to have to go without food any day in the entire year due to poverty.

(e) Local Economic Activities

Formal and Informal Local Industries

The BRO/GREF and one coconut industry is considered as one of the major livelihood opportunities available in the project area. There are many people depending on this BRO/GREF directly as well as indirectly. They are involved in as a labour working in different job profiles. Plantation related activities are another livelihood opportunity of the people. The land acquisition for the project will affect the livelihoods of the people who are depending on plantation and the related activities.

Access to Credit

Out of 248 families, 27 PAHs reported, they were taken loan from bank for different purposes like Vehicle Loan, Education Loan, Business Loan, Daughter's Marriage loan etc.

Wage Rates

The daily wage rate payable to the people working in the area was Rs. 500/- to Rs. 700/-, both to men and women.

Specific Livelihood Activities Women are Involved in

Out of the total 380 adult females in the working age group, reported that 91 females were involved in Govt. / Pvt. Services, Labours etc.

(f) Factors that Contributes to Local Livelihoods**Access to natural resources**

The sea fish were the major natural resource available in the island. Some people were involved in fishing to earn their livelihood as the availability of vegetables in the island was scarce and fish was an essential food ingredient for the residents here. Coconut trees were other major natural resource available to the people.

Roads and Transportation

The islands had pucca roads to connect the various localities and pockets which facilitated smooth movement of vehicles and commuting with ease. Govt. Transportation facilities are available from Campbell Bay to Shastri Nagar Village for people movement.

Irrigation facilities

There was no irrigation facility available in the island

Access to Markets

The geographical spread of the island is very limited and there were shops and stores intermittently located which were open on all the days in the week.

Tourists Sites

The island did not have any significant big tourist destinations. The primary tourist destinations are Indira Point and Galathia Park.

Livelihood promotion programmes

No other livelihood promotion programs were running except MGNREGA scheme in the project area.

Co-operatives and Other Livelihood Related Associations

There were no co-operative or livelihood related associations in the Project Area. However, there were running 8 self help groups (SHGs), 5 in Gandhi Nagar and 3 in Shastri Nagar.

(g) Kinship patterns and social and cultural organisation**i. Kinship patterns and women's role in the family**

The families in this area have good social and neighbourhood relations.



The females in area were hard working and were mostly engaged in household work. As such, the major occupation of most of the women in the age group 18-60 years was household work. Some women were also engaged in service. The women had the responsibility to take care of the family needs within the confines of the house which consumed most of their daily time and included, cooking, washing, cleaning and taking care of the children.

ii. Social and Cultural organisation

The impacted area's populace was multireligious, including Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, and Hindus. All social, religious, and cultural decisions were made under the direction of the cleric. Pucca homes predominated. Most of the people here were monogamous. The people who lived on the island bonded with one another. People in the impacted region coexisted peacefully and observed a number of festivities here.

(h) Administrative organisation

Although traditionally, the people of the project area followed decisions were made by the cleric for social, religious, and cultural. For administrative purpose the various departments of the Government and their functionaries in the island administered the area with the support of Panchayat Representatives.

(i) Political Organisation

All the families said that they were not part of any particular political party. However, they did participate in the elections that were conducted for various positions by the Government.

(j) Community-based and civil society organisations

In the project region, there were no existing civil society organizations. There was no other civil society organizations based outside of the islands that the residents of the project area belonged to. As a result, no social movements have ever existed in the islands in the distant past that the islanders can recall.

(k) Regional dynamics and historical change processes

Numerous fruit-bearing and non-fruit-bearing trees were a major source of income in the impacted area. The elder generation was less educated, although the majority of the population in the neighborhood was friendly and helpful. But the younger generation is becoming more educated, which portends a good shift in people's perspectives. The area's sandy soil, restricted farming potential, small landholdings, low investment capacity, poor connectivity to the main land, and overall poverty all had a significant impact on the way of life of the locals.

(l) Quality of the Living Environment

i. Perceptions, Aesthetic Qualities, Attachments & Aspirations:

The people of the affected project area followed traditional ways of living and



social habits. The people here primarily worked as non-agricultural labours having little productive assets and lived with limited resources. Large numbers of adults in the project area have scarcely educated. Due to no or low level of education among them and limited mobility/connectivity options, for almost all major purposes the inhabitants of the islands had to go to in the main land.

There are many youths who have educated but had no vocational training or additional skill sets to be able to become employable and become socially and economically self-dependent and have an identity of their own. As a result, there is a regular migration of people from the islands to the main land in search of higher education and employment opportunities.

ii. Settlement Pattern:

The houses in the island were not spread apart from one another. Due to limited land area, there were not large open spaces left. However, at the same time, it was not the case that large numbers of dwellings were cluttered together one after another with narrow passage and restricted thoroughfares

iii. Houses:

The affected PAHs lived in Pucca, Semi Pucca House, Tin Shed and Temporary type of structures.

iv. Community & Civic Spaces:

There were sufficient open spaces in the island outside the houses of the people, as well as, common grounds where people gathered on various occasions and children played around.

v. Sites of Religious & Cultural Meaning:

There were numerous temples in the island where people visited to say their prayers. During the festivals, these places witnessed people coming in groups to say their prayers.

vi. Physical Infrastructure (Including Electricity, Water Supply, Sewage Systems etc.)

Community water pipeline providing desalinated drinking water around 2 to 3 days a week for few hours every time was the source of drinking water in the project area. However, each house had a well and people drew water from these wells to use it for non-drinking purposes. There was no sewage system in the island.

vii. Public Service Infrastructure (Schools, Health Facilities Anganwadi Centres, Public Distribution System):

Availability of Schools in the Village

In the village of Gandhi Nagar and Shastri Nagar, there were elementary and high schools. The youngsters were primarily required to travel to Campbell

Bay for their further secondary education, and they could also pursue higher education at Port Blair or other places in India.

Health Services

Public Health Facility (PHC) is available at Gandhi Nagar and Camp bell Bay was the major medical facility for the people of the islands. The community of Shastri Nagar had a Sub Health Center for minor medical requirements. Sub Health Center of Shastri Nagar has been impacted by the proposed land acquisition.

Physical Infrastructure of Anganwadi Centres

The Anganwadi Centers in the both villages were functioning in pucca/semi-pucca buildings and the condition of the Anganwadi Centre buildings was satisfactory. The anticipated land acquisition was affecting the establishment of the Shastri Nagar Anganwadi Center.

Public Distribution System

The families were getting benefited from different Government schemes. All of them were reported to have ration card through which they were getting like rice, wheat, sugar etc., from the public distribution shops at subsidized rates. Some other Government programs being implemented in the village include – ICDS (Integrated Child Development Scheme), Government schools for children, Mid-day Meal Program for school children, Fair Price Shop under Public Distribution System, etc.

viii. Safety, Crime, Violence:

In general, the society has devoid of criminal activities and there is no fear of violence. People including women freely roamed around the place without any threat of crime/violence.

ix. Social Gathering Points for Women:

There are temples where people gathered on various occasions. There are no specific places earmarked in the islands as social gathering points for women. They generally socialized by visiting each other's houses or under the tree near to the open spaces where children played around in the vicinity.

7.0 Social Impact

(a) Framework and approach to identifying impacts

Social Impact Assessment is an effort to assess in advance the social consequences that are likely to follow a particular action. It is a process that provides a framework for prioritizing, gathering, analyzing and incorporating social information and participation into the design and delivery of developmental interventions. It ensures that development interventions were informed and take into account the key relevant social issues and also incorporate a participation strategy for involving a wide range of stakeholders.

With the help of the social impact assessment findings, efforts can be made to work out alternative mitigation measures and possible solutions to potential conflicts. It also assists in having in place a proper monitoring program/team that is capable of identifying deviations from the proposed action, any unanticipated impacts and possible solutions. This would help track the real impacts and help to compare with the projected ones. Taking care of these issues in a timely manner will reduce the risk of the investing organization as well as to manage the situation when unanticipated impacts or those larger than the projections occur. The approach followed has been presented in section 3.b, 3.c, 3.d and 3.e of this report.

(b) Description of impact at various stage of the project cycle

i. Pre Construction Phase

Due to the construction of the GNI airport, little negative impact is foreseen in this stage. As such, due to the land proposed to be acquired in the project area, as all the project affected families will be losing their land and structures. All these families will be monetarily compensated for the land and structures lost by them as per the prevailing Government norms. There had been no significant sale or purchase of land in the area.

ii. Construction Phase

For a typical project, the construction phase involved clearing land, building access facilities, developing utilities, etc. Displacement and relocation of people, if necessary, occurred during this phase. The area had a naturally dusty environment and the plants, animals and the humans here had adapted to live in these conditions. Hence, there was no new adverse health impact due to the construction work involved in the airport on those who continue to live close to the construction site. There was no dwelling unit on the land proposed to be acquired.

iii. Operation Phase

As such, there will be manpower requirement for the construction work for the GNI Greenfield International Airport. However, ample local work force was available for such work and it will more require bringing large



work force from places far and wide. There will be better infrastructure available for the GNI airport after its planned construction, without any change in the social fabric of the area.

iv. De-commissioning Phase

There is no question of de-commissioning the GNI airport once the constructed. Hence, no adverse impact on this account is expected.

v. Direct and Indirect Impact

Direct Impacts:

There are 263 families who are being affected because of the land acquisition for the construction of GNI Greenfield International Airport. These 263 families are the directly affected of the project as they are losing their land, structures and trees. Apart from that more than 50 families livelihood were direct affected because they all are labourers who are working in BRO/GREF, Coconut industry and 17 families who are depending on plantation activities as their primary livelihoods will also be affected.

Indirect Impacts:

18 numbers of Encroacher and 10 nos. of tenants are indirectly adversely impacted by the proposed land acquisition for the GNI Greenfield International Airport Project. However, the proposed land acquisition will result in loss of land holding by the present land owners and will have an adverse bearing on their possession of land asset by them.

(c) Indicative list of impacts areas include: impacts on land, livelihoods and income, physical resources, private assets, public services and utilities, health, culture and social cohesion and gender based impacts

i. Impacts on Land, Livelihoods and Income:

(a) Level and Type of Employments

With the acquisition of land for the construction of GNI Greenfield International Airport, it is found that more than 50 families are working as a labour in BRO/GREF, Coconut industry and agricultural labour will be affected by the project. Apart from the 6 families who are depending on their commercial buildings including provision and petty shops and 17 families who are depending on plantation activities as their primary livelihoods will also be affected.

(b) Employment Patterns & Income Levels

The prevailing major employment option available to the people of the area was coconut farming, Betel farming, and working as labour and petty

shop. Hence, the prevailing employment pattern will be adversely affected by the GNI Greenfield International Airport. The women received payments at the same rate as the men in the area; hence during construction work and after the construction of Airport, equal opportunity with equal income levels will be available to all without any discrimination.

(c) Food Security

There was no scarcity of food in the area. No case of starvation was observed and the typical food habit of the area was primarily due to their location with limited transportation of food items from the main land to the island. During construction phase some labour in-migration expected due to the work of construction of the GNI Airport, no food scarcity of any sort was expected in the area.

(d) Standard of Living

The current standard of living of the people of the area was mediocre. This was primarily due to limited employment opportunity prevailing in the area. The land in the area was not conducive for agriculture and the limited land area and limited investment opportunity in other sectors has restricted the sources of livelihood of the area. The construction work of the Airport will not adversely affect the current standard of living of the people.

(e) Access and Control over Productive Resources

As has been mentioned before, acquisition of the proposed land will not adversely affect access and control over productive resources of any kind.

(f) Economic Dependency or Vulnerability

Since the construction work of the airport was for a limited duration of time, there was no adverse economic dependency or vulnerability due to it in the area. In fact, after the completion of the construction work, many new employment opportunities will automatically arise which will help the local people of GNI to gain employment and livelihood opportunities.

(g) Disruption of Local Economy

Since, the construction work of the GNI airport was in no way adversely affecting the local economy in general, there will be no disruption of the same. In fact, after the construction of airport, the local economy will get a boost with increased economic activity.

(h) Impoverishment Risks

There was no case of impoverishment risk in general due to the construction work of the GNI airport and afterwards as well.

(i) Women's Access to Livelihood Alternatives

No livelihood opportunities of the women in the area were getting

adversely affected due to the proposed GNI Greenfield International Airport.

ii. Impacts on Physical Resources

(a) Impacts on Natural Resources, Soil, Air, Water, Forests:

The land proposed to be acquired for the GNI Greenfield International Airport will not impact adversely in any way the natural resources, soil, water. There were few forests land are affected. There were 29098 Coconut, 59280 Betel Nut, 446 Mango, 1211 Guava, 3778 Banana and spices trees affected.

(b) Pressures on Land & Common Property Natural Resources for Livelihoods:

As stated above, the land proposed to be acquired will be used for the construction of GNI Greenfield International Airport. No adverse impact will happen on the common property and natural resources for livelihood in the area. Since the space is decreasing for dependency, the pressure increases.

iii. Impacts on Private Assets, Public Services & Utilities

(a) Capacity of Existing Health & Education Facilities:

There is one Sub Health Centre and one primary government school with Anganwari in Shastri Nagar will be affected for the proposed land acquisition.

(b) Capacity of Housing Facilities:

Only Encroachers house is affected while others PAFs (Tenants) having separate residential colony.

(c) Pressure on Supply of Local Services:

There will be no added pressure on supply of local services, as no significant in migration was anticipated in the area. The local people will be deployed for the jobs required to be accomplished .

(d) Adequacy of Electrical & Water Supply, Roads, Sanitation & Waste Management System:

During construction of Airport, labour in-migration will take place. There will slightly be burden on public services and utilities in the area like electrical & water supply, roads, sanitation & waste management system.

(e) Impact on Private Assets such as bore wells, temporary sheds etc.:

There are 140 PAHs numbers of Residential, 2 are commercial, 12 are residential cum commercial and 21 are others like Toilet Bathroom, poultry shed, stores, Goat Farm, septic tank, wells, goat farm, cow

shed, boundary wall etc. Typology of structures are 128 permanent, 299 semi-permanent, 93 are temporary while 84 comes under others will be affected on the land proposed to be acquired for the GNI airport.

iv. Health Impacts:

(a) Health impacts due to in-migration

Health problems of the in-migration workers shall be taken care of by providing basic healthcare facilities through health centers temporarily set up for the construction camp. The health center shall have at least a visiting doctor to tackle first-aid requirements or minor accidental cases. So no adverse impact on the health of the local people was expected.

(b) Health Impacts Due to Project Activities with Special Emphasis on – Impact on Women's Health and Impact on the Elderly

The land required for the airport would have no adverse impact on the health of any category of persons, including to women and the elderly.

(f) Impacts on Culture and Social Chosen and Gender based Impacts

Impacts	Status
Transformation of local political structures:	Since no relocation or in-migration of people was involved in the area, there would be no transformation of local political structures; Demographic changes; Shifts in the economy; Ecology balance; Impacts on the norms, beliefs, values and cultural life; Stress of dislocation; Impact of separation of family cohesion and Violence against women.
Demographic changes:	
Shifts in the economy:	
Ecology balance:	
Impacts on the norms, beliefs, values and cultural life:	
Stress of dislocation:	
Impact of separation of family cohesion:	
Violence against women:	

8.0 Analysis of Costs

- (a) Final conclusions on: assessment of public purpose, less-displacing and benefits and alternatives, minimum requirements of land, the nature and intensity of recommendation on social impacts, the viability of the mitigation measures and the extent to acquisition which mitigation measures described in the Social Impact Management Plan will address the full range of social impacts and adverse social costs**

The Great Nicobar Island Greenfield International Airport project, the second international airport proposed by the Government of India in the state of Andaman and Nicobar. An airport at Great Nicobar can serve not only the island but also adjoining areas. Locational advantage of the islands is their close proximity to international tourist island destinations like Senang City, the Phuket Island and Langkawi Island. Thus, the islands present a great opportunity for a tourism-oriented island development that would put Andaman and Nicobar on the global tourist destinations map. Government of India has decided to acquire 834.6437 Ha of land from Gandhi Nagar and Shastri Nagar villages for the project and appointed Andaman and Nicobar Islands Integrated Development Corporation LTD (ANIIDCO) as the project proponent for acquiring land and setting up of the project.

The project has less negative social impacts as loss of land, coconut trees and the positive social impacts of the project are very wide since the benefits will be enjoyed by the entire community of GNI. Hence, the project perfectly serves the public purpose.

The project will connect tourism attractions like Indira Point, Galathea National Park (GNP); Campbell National Park (CNP); .The airport is expected to attract more visitors to the state and thereby have a positive impact on the local economy. The construction and operation of the proposed Greenfield Airport will create a number of employment opportunities to the residents of the nearby places.

In this context, as per the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 Section 2-(1)-(a & b), the project can be considered as a public purpose.

Implementation of the project can cause displacement of people. It will affect the land being used for plantation, commercial and residential purposes partially and completely. People who are working in commercial establishments will lose their livelihood.

The alignment of the proposed project was designed with an effort to reduce the number of people affected with the land acquisition. Proper measures as per RFCTLARR Act 2013 and Rule 2018 will help to mitigate the negative impacts of



land acquisition.

(b) The above analysis will use the equity principle described in Rule 9(10) as a criteria of analysis for presenting a final recommendation on whether the acquisition should go through or not

Acquisition of land and rehabilitation of population, livestock, and means of subsistence provide the PAFs with significant social and financial security. As the SIA agency for the project, we have conducted a structured study of the social impact of this project on the two villages i.e. Gandhi Nagar and Shastri Nagar that have been notified. The team took great care to comprehend the socioeconomic impact on the affected population and has compiled a list of the PAFs' primary concerns following the public consultation hearings. Following is a summary of the primary PAF concerns and a list of recommendations.

- I. Issues of public hearings should be resolved in a timely manner and in accordance with the rules.
- II. The construction of GNI Greenfield International Airport is in the public interest.
- III. The assets located on the acquired land, such as buildings, tube wells, trees and plants, etc., should be compensated after the competent institution has conducted a proper evaluation.
- IV. Majority of PAHs demands land against land in nearby area and one person job of the family member. According to the act/rules, these demands must be look and implemented prior to acquisition.
- V. Affected families will lose a portion of their agricultural and other land.
- VI. In general, all landowners are willing to part with their property.
- VII. The family whose entire home and land will be destroyed as a result of the acquisition. According to the act/rules, these families must be compensated prior to acquisition.
- VIII. The acquisition of community, social, and government properties will have a partial and total impact on the villagers. Prior to the commencement of project work, compensation and R&R assistance must be disbursed in accordance with the act/rules after an evaluation of these assets.
- IX. The results of the study also indicate that the livelihood and socioeconomic standing of the affected families will not be significantly impacted by the proposed project.
- X. The responsible authority should establish an on-site facilitation centre to aid the entire acquisition process and simplify and streamline the farmers' lives.

Despite the fact that there are a few construction-related concerns that must be carefully managed through mitigation measures during construction and operational phase. These are especially pertinent in terms of employment, the provision of goods and services, and community investment that will benefit villagers in the long run, thereby minimising the negative short-term effects. The potential benefits of the project are likely to far outweigh its cost. In this way, the



acquisition of land serves the public purpose and thus acquisition of land is recommended.

9.0 Social Impact Management Plan

(a) Approaches to Mitigation

The PRSD team made use of a combination of two research approaches i.e., quantitative and qualitative, for the identification of various social impact and the mitigation measures. Adoption of a combination of both qualitative and quantitative methodology was indented to obtain a more comprehensive data and more holistic result without excluding any important area of assessment.

(b) Measures to avoid, mitigate and compensate impact

To avoid any adverse impact of proposed GNI Greenfield International Airport, best possible technological design is proposed and efforts has been made to acquire minimum possible land with minimum disruption to settlement. Also, appropriate measures are planned during construction phase as well which will not trouble the local inhabitants. To compensate for the land and its associated impact, comprehensive R&R plan will be made based on RFCTLARR Act, 2013 and RFCTLARR (Andaman and Nicobar) Rules 2018.

(c) Measures that are included in the terms of Rehabilitation & Resettlement and compensation as outlined in the Act

The entitlement matrix for this project has been developed based on the applicable laws, guidelines and government orders/policies. Affected families will be eligible for compensation and R&R assistance or R&R assistance depending upon the nature of ownership rights of lost assets and other aspects. The entitlement matrix shown in Table – 9.1

Table 9.1: Entitlement Matrix

Sl. No.	Type of Loss	Eligible Criteria	Entitlement (Compensation & R&R Assistance)	Remarks
1	Loss of Land	Title Holder (TH)	<p>A. The land will be acquired on payment of compensation as per RFCTLARR Act, 2013 (hereinafter referred as Act no 30 of 2013).</p> <p>a. Market value as per the India Stamp Act 1899 for the registration of sale deed or agreement to sell, in the area where land is situated;</p> <p>or</p> <p>b. The average sale price of similar types of land situated in the nearest village or nearest vicinity area</p> <p>or</p> <p>c. consented amount of compensation as agreed upon under sub-section (2) of section 2 in case of acquisition of lands for private companies or for public private partnership projects, whichever is higher.</p> <p>II. Solatium amount shall be in addition to the compensation and</p>	<p>Compensation determination as per steps outlined under section 26 of RFCTLARR Act 2013.</p> <p>12% interest shall be applicable from the date of First Notification Section 4 in Andaman and Nicobar</p> <p>The R&R amount/ assistance shall be payable according to the Second Schedule of the RFCTLARR 2013</p>



			<p>equivalent to 100% of the compensation amount (u/s 30 RFCTLARR Act, 2013).</p> <p>III. In addition to the market value of the land, the authority shall, in every case award an amount calculated at the rate of 12% per annum on such market value for the period from SIA notification date u/s 4 till the date of the award or the date of taking possession of the land, whichever is earlier (u/s 30 (3) RFCTLARR Act, 2013)</p> <p>IV. Multiplication Factor as per the Act (1 in urban and 2 in rural areas) or State Guideliens.</p> <p>B. R&R cost/ assistance shall be as per Second Schedule of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013. (Minimum lump sum Rs 5,00,000)</p> <p>C. The stamp duty and other fees payable for registration of the land or house purchased by the affected families shall be borne by Requiring Body. The land or house allotted may be in self-name or the joint names of wife and husband of the affected family. Stamp duty and other fees shall be payable for property value equal to the total amount of Compensation & R&R disbursed or the actual amount paid by the affected family, whichever is less.</p>	
2	Loss of Residential Structure	Affected Family (Title Holder)	<p>a. Compensation for the structure as per section 29 of Act 30 of 2013 with 100% Solatium.</p> <p>b. Multiplication Factor as per the RFCTLARR 2013 or State Guideliens</p> <p>c. Resettlement allowance shall be given one time of Rs. 50000/-.</p> <p>d. Transportation cost for shifting shall be given one time of Rs. 50,000/-</p> <p>e. Substantial Allowance to the displaced from the land acquired shall be given Rs.3000/- per month for a period of one year. i.e. Rs. 36000/-</p>	<p>Valuation of structure by approved Valuer based on applicable Schedule of Rates (SoR)/ Plinth area, Without depreciation.</p> <p>The R&R amount/ assistance shall be payable according to the Second Schedule of the Act No. 30 of 2013.</p>
3	Loss of Commercial Structure	Affected Family (Title Holder)	<p>a. Compensation for the structure as per section 29 of Act 30 of 2013 with 100% Solatium.</p> <p>b. Multiplication Factor as per the RFCTLARR 2013 or State Guideliens</p> <p>c. Resettlement allowance shall be given one time of Rs. 50000/-.</p> <p>d. Transportation cost for shifting shall be given one time of Rs. 50,000/-</p> <p>e. Substantial Allowance to the displaced</p>	<p>Valuation of structure by approved Valuer based on applicable Schedule of Rates (SoR)/ Plinth area, Without depreciation.</p> <p>The R&R amount/ assistance shall be payable according to the Second Schedule of the Act No. 30 of 2013.</p>

			from the land acquired shall be given Rs.3000/- per month for a period of one year. i.e. Rs. 36000/-	
4	Trees, crops, plantations	Titleholder,	a. Compensation for trees affected as per section 29 of Act 30 of 2013	Valuation of trees, crops, and plants attached to the land acquired shall be carried out by concerned departments without applying depreciation factor. Valuation of timber trees – by Forest Department. Standing crops – by Agriculture Department. Fruit bearing trees, plants, etc- by Horticulture Department
5	Cattle shed/ Petty shops	Titleholder,	a. One-time financial assistance of such amount as the appropriate Government may, by notification, specify subject to a minimum of Rs. 25,000/- for relocation/shifting of cattle shed or small shop, as the case may be. b. Resettlement allowance shall be given one time of Rs. 50000/-. c. Transportation cost for shifting shall be given one time of Rs. 50,000/- d. Subsstantial Allowance to the displaced from the land acquired shall be given Rs.3000/- per month for a period of one year. i.e. Rs. 36000/-	
6	Other Allowances	Vulnerable family belonging to title holder	One-time additional financial assistance of Rs 100,000/- to all vulnerable families	Vulnerable includes where the head of the family is Scheduled Caste, Schedule Tribe (including the displacement in Schedule Areas), WHH (widow, separated woman, single woman, etc), disabled, BPL, the person above 65 years of age with no immediate family members to support
7	Loss of Community Infrastructure and Common Property Resources	Affected communities and groups	a. Compensation/ assistance for reconstruction/relocation of community structures and replacement of common property resources shall be done in consultation with the local community. All cost shall be borne by Requiring Body.	

(d) Measures that the Requiring Body has stated it will introduce in the Project Proposal

Apart from ensuring the implementation of RFCTLAR Act 2013 and Rules, 2018 for the compensation plan, there should be some institutional mechanism for the timely



and justifiable implementation of the same. The project implementing agency is thereby suggested to undertake the following:

- i. Grievance redressal mechanism need to be developed and a committee should be instituted headed by a senior officer for the timely settlement of the grievances related to land acquisition and R&R settlement. It should exist from the beginning till the end of the project.
- ii. Monitoring of RAP (Rehabilitation action plan) quality should be done by authority on regular basis under the watch of a senior designated officer and quality monitoring should be done by external agency on regular basis (preferred once in three months).
- iii. Evaluation of R&R should be done by some external agency and the result should be used for any further action if required. There can be one midterm and one end term evaluation of the R&R will be required.

(e) Additional measures that the Requiring Body has stated it will undertake in response to the findings of the Social Impact Assessment process and public hearings

Besides complying with the required provisions of the act, the project executing agency should try to accommodate maximum or the entire project affected people for the jobs created at and around the project. The agency should try to provide appropriate employment opportunities to the PAFs based on individual skills and education.

(f) The Social Impact Management Plan must include a description of institutional structures and key person responsible for each mitigation measure and timelines and costs for each activity.

i. Description of Institutional Structures and Key Person Responsible for each Mitigation Measures

As per the Act 2013, where land proposed to be acquired is equal to or more than 100 acres, the government shall constitute a “Rehabilitation and Resettlement Committee” under the chairmanship of the Collector. This committee would aim to review the progress of implementation of Rehabilitation and Resettlement Schemes or plan and to carry out the post implementation Social Audit in consultation with the Gram Sabha. The members to be involved in the process of implementation and social audit, thereafter, may be as follows:

- i. A representative of women residing in the affected area.
- ii. A Representative of SC population residing in the affected area.
- iii. A Representative of a voluntary organization (NGO) working in the area.
- iv. The Land Acquisition Officer of the Project.
- v. The Chairperson of the Panchayat/s of the affected area or their nominee/s.



- vi. Member of Parliament and Member of Legislative assembly of the concerned area or their nominee. (GP Pradhan)
- vii. A Representative of Requiring Body.
- viii. Administrator for R&R as the Convener.

This Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP) is prepared to mitigate negative social impacts of the acquisition of identified land of these villages. The SIMP has followed the 'Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013' (RFCTLARR Act, 2013) and Rules 2018. It appears from the analyses and overview of the act that provisions of compensation for Land Acquisition under RFCTLARR Act, 2013 and Rules 2018 will be sufficient to manage social and economic issues. Moreover, to provide clarity in the provisions of the Act following broad principles will be adopted under the project:

- Continued consultations with representatives of ANIIDCO and DSW will be the main feature in implementation of the project.
- Administrator and Commissioner for Resettlement and Rehabilitation will be appointed as per provisions of LARR, 2013 by the appropriate Government.
- The Administrator of the project will ensure preparation of R&R plan and disclosure as per provision of LARR, 2013.
- The SIA report shall be disclosed as per Section 7 (5) of the LARR, 2013.
- R&R benefits will be as per provisions of 2nd schedule of LARR, 2013

ii. Specify the Role of Non-Governmental Organisation, if any

No any Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO) role required in the proposed project during implementation. Major role involved of Revenue Department in preparation of compensation award, R&R Scheme and disbursement of compention and R&R assistance to all the PAFs.

iii. Timelines for Each Activity

Proper timeline for each activity should be framed in accordance with the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 and Rules 2018. The implementation of the Act and the timeline for implementation is given below:

- Under section 31, Collector shall pass awards for R&R benefits as per second Schedule of the Act
- Under section 32- Collector shall ensure the provision of infrastructural facilities and basic minimum amenities specified in the third schedule.
- Collector shall take possession of the land Under section 38:
- After ensuring full payment of compensation as well as R&R entitlements Timeline from the date of award Under section 30;
 - a. For Compensation - Within 3 months
 - b. For monetary part of R&R entitlements- within 6 months



- c. For infrastructural entitlements under second and third schedule- within 18 months

iv. Annual Budget and Plan of Action

The budget for providing compensation (As per Schedule-1), rehabilitation and resettlement assistance (As per Schedule-2) will be decided by the Land Acquisition Office.

v. Costs of all Resettlement and Rehabilitation

Based on land rates provided by the Revenue Department, Structures rate provided by APWD and Trees rates provided by the Agriculture Department, the following **cost** estimates for compensation are given below. The final compensation should be decided with the consent of the PAF and as per the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013. Costs in details are as annexure-11.

Table 9.2: Estimated Budget

Sl. No.	Description	Quantity (in Sq. Mtr)	Amount (in Rs)
1	Compensation (Private Land)		
a	Agricultural Land	3995471	1041251048
b	House Site Land	52333	15064291
c	Commercial / Institutional Land	390	159400
2	R&R Assistance		
a	One time assistance to land titleholder	165	82500000
b	Subsistence allowance to APs losing Livelihood	14	504000
c	Shifting assistance to APs losing structure	175	8750000
d	Assistance for reconstruction of cattle shed	12	300000
e	Resettlement allowance to all APs	263	13150000
3	Cost of CPRs		
a	Pucca	1531.67	114890566.7
b	Semi Pucca	6049.38	272258396.3
c	Kutcha	4106	123196424
4	Cost of Structures (Residential)		
a	Pucca	485.22	36396352.2
b	Semi Pucca	10018.73	450902962.4
c	Kutcha	2597.57	77937490.28
5	Cost of Structures (Commercial)		
	Pucca	427.46	36872699.6
	Semi Pucca	4636.35	239958930.6
	Kutcha	2941.5	89148711
6	Trees	47951	190962348
	Total		2794203620

Compensation is to be given as per the provision of RFCTLARR Act, 2013 and as per

the multiplier factor adopted by the Government of Andaman & Nicobar. The total estimated cost of affected to land, assets, CPRs and trees with R&R assistance is Rs. 2,79,42,03,620/-. It should be noted that this is an estimated cost. After evaluation of this estimated cost of land, assets and trees of PAFs, the final cost should be worked out by the administration.

(g) Key Monitoring and Evaluative Indicators

Monitoring is a long-term process, which should begin from the starting of the project and should continue throughout the life of the project. Its purpose is to establish benchmarks so that the nature and magnitude of anticipated social impacts can be continuously assessed. Monitoring involves the continuous or periodic review to determine the effectiveness of recommended mitigation measures. The types of parameters that can be monitored may include mitigation measures or design features, or actual impacts.

vii. Reporting Mechanisms and Monitoring Roles

Rehabilitation and Resettlement procedures as stated in the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement act, 2013 and Rule 2018 will be applicable.

10.0 Annexure

Annexure - 1 (Survey Questionnaire)

 <p style="text-align: center;"> Department of Social Welfare समाज कल्याण विभाग Andaman & Nicobar Administration अंडमान और निकोबार प्रशासन Government of India भारत सरकार </p>			
Census and Socio Economic Survey Questionnaire जनगणना और सामाजिक आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण प्रश्नावली			
Questionnaire No. फॉर्म नंबर	Survey No. सर्वे नंबर	Side (Left/Right) साइड(बाएँ/दाएँ)	Date तारीख
1-0 General Identification सामान्य पहचान			
1-1	Name of Affected Person प्रभावित व्यक्ति का नाम	:	
1-2	Address पता	:	Village गाँव : Ward वार्ड : Block ब्लॉक : District जिला : State राज्य :
1-3	Name of Head Family Member परिवार के मुखिया का नाम	:	
1-4	Respondent's Name जवाबकर्ता का नाम	:	
1-5	Name of Original Allottee मूल आबंटी का नाम	:	
1-6	Contact Number फोन नंबर	:	
1-7	Type of Property संपत्ति का प्रकार	:	1. Title Holder संपत्ति धारक 2. Government (सरकार) 3. Community समुदायिक 4. Others अन्य
1-8	Ownership of Property संपत्ति का स्वामित्व	:	1. Title Holder संपत्ति धारक 2. Customary Right प्रथागत अधिकार 3. License from Local Authority स्थानीय प्राधिकारी से लाइसेंस 4. Encroacher अतिक्रमणकारी 5. Squatter 6. Forest Right Act वन अधिकार अधिनियम 7. Other [अन्य]
1-9	Uses of Land भूमि का उपयोग	:	1. Agriculture कृषि 2. Residential [निवासी] 3. Commercial [व्यावसायिक] 4. Garden [बाग] 5. Residential cum Commercial [निवासी व व्यावसायिक]

		6. Vacant/No use [रिक्त/उपयोग नहीं] 7. Pond [तालाब] 8. Others [अन्य]
1-10	Type of Land [जमीन का प्रकार]	: 1. Irrigated [सिंचित] 2. Unirrigated [असिंचित] 3. Others [अन्य]
1-11	How long have you been living in the land/house? [आप जमीन/मकान में कितने समय से रह रहे हैं?]	
1-12	Total Land Holding of the Affected Person (in Acre) [प्रभावित व्यक्ति की कुल भूमि जोत (एकड़ में)]	1. Agriculture [कृषि] 2. Homestead [वियासत] 3. Others [अन्य]
2-0	Household Details [घरेलू विवरण]	
2-1	Religion [धर्म]	: 1. Hindu [हिंदू] 2. Muslim [मुसलमान] 3. Sikh [सिख] 4. Christian [ख्रिश्चन] 5. Others [अन्य]
2-2	Caste [जाति]	: 1. SC [अनुसूचित जाती] 2. ST [अनुसूचित जनजाति] 3. OBC [अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग] 4. General [सामान्य] 5. Others [अन्य]
2-3	Economic status of the family [परिवार की आर्थिक स्थिति]	: 1. BPL [गरीबी रेखा से नीचे] 2. APL [गरीबी रेखा से ऊपर] 3. Antodya [अंत्योदय] 4. Annapurna [अन्नपूर्णा] 5. Nothing [कुछ नहीं]
2-4	Vulnerability Status [अंध्यता की स्थिति]	: 1. BPL [गरीबी रेखा से नीचे] 2. WHH [महिला घर की मुखिया] 3. Differently [दिव्यांग] 4. Widow [विधवा] 5. Others [अन्य]
2-5	Type of Family [परिवार का प्रकार]	: 1. Nuclear [एकल परिवार] 2. Joint [संयुक्त] 3. Extended [विस्तारित] 4. Sibling [भाई-बहन] 5. Live in [निव इन रिलेशन]
2-6	No. of Persons in HH [घर में व्यक्ति की संख्या]	: Above 18 Years [18 वर्ष से अधिक] Male [पुरुष] Female [स्त्री] Below 18 Years [18 वर्ष से कम आयु] Male [पुरुष] Female [स्त्री]
2-7	Do You migrant for Works [क्या आप काम के लिए प्रवासी हैं?]	Yes 1 No 2
2-8	If "Yes" for how many months / days in a year ? [यदि "हाँ" तो वर्ष में कितने महीने/दिनों के लिए?]	
2-9	What is the main source of water [जल का मुख्य स्रोत क्या है?]	For drinking for other usage
2-10	Is there electricity supply in your house [क्या आपके घर में बिजली की आपूर्ति है?]	Yes 1 No 2

2-11	Is sanitation (toilet) facility available [क्या स्वच्छता (शौचालय) सुविधा उपलब्ध है?]	Yes	1	No	2		
2-12	The main source of the family income [परिवारिक आय का मुख्य स्रोत]						
2-13	Total monthly income of the family [परिवार की कुल मासिक आय]						
2-14	Total monthly Expenses of the family [परिवार का कुल मासिक व्यय]						
Details of family members [परिवार के सदस्यों का विवरण]							
Sl. No. [क्रमांक]	Name of Family Member [परिवार के सदस्य का नाम]	Relationship [संबंध]	Age [आयु]	Sex [लिंग]	Marital Status [वैवाहिक स्थिति]	Education [शिक्षण]	Occupation [व्यवसाय]
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
10							

Codes (कोड)

Relationship [संबंध]							
Head of Household [पर के मुखिया]	1	Wife [पत्नी]	2	Husband [पति]	3	Son [पुत्र]	4
Daughter [पुत्री]	5	Son-in-law [सुह्रास]	6	Daughter in Law [बहू]	7	Grand father [दादा]	8
Grand Mother [माँ]	9	Grand son [पोता]	10	Grand Daughter [पोती]	11	Grand son in Law [जाली-जतिनी]	12
Grand Daughter in law [माँतिन]	13	Brother [भाई]	14	Sister [बहन]	15	Brother in Law [ससरा]	16
Sister in Law [सामी]	17	Father [पिता]	18	Mother [माता]	19	Father in Law [ससुर]	20
Mother in Law [सस]	21	Uncle [चाचा]	22	Aunt [पापी]	23	Cousin [पचैरा भाई]	24
Nephew [मतीना]	25	Niece [मतीजी]	26	Any Other [अन्य कोई]			
Sex [लिंग]							
Male [पुरुष]	1	Female [स्त्री]	2	Transgender [ट्रान्सजेंडर]	3		
Marital Status [वैवाहिक स्थिति]							
Married [विवाहित]	1	Unmarried [अविवाहित]	2	Divorced [तलाक़शुदा]	3	Widow/Widower [विधवा/विधुर]	4
Any Other [अन्य कोई]	5						
Education [शिक्षण]							
Illiterate [निपक्षर]	1	Primary [प्राथमिक] (01)	2	Secondary [माध्यमिक] (05-10)	3	Graduates [स्नातक]	4
Higher (Graduates) [पॉस्टर ग्रेजुएट]	5	Doctorate Degree [डॉक्टरेट की डिग्री]	6	Technical [तकनीकी]		Vocational [व्यावसायिक]	7

Occupation [व्यवसाय]							
Fisheries [मछली पकड़ना]	1	Housewife [गृहिणी]	2	Agriculture [कृषि]	3	Government employee [सरकारी मजदूरी]	4
Private employees [निजी कर्मचारी]	5	Business [व्यापार]	6	Student [विद्यार्थी]	7	Labour [मजदूर]	8
Unemployed [बैरोजगार]	9	Professional [व्यावसायिक]	10	Retired [सेवानिवृत्त]	11	Farmer/Farm labour [किसान/किसान मजदूर]	12
Self employed [स्वयंजगार]	13	Any Other [अन्य कोई]	14				

2-15	Have you availed any benefit under Central or UT Govt. Scheme [क्या आपने केंद्र या यूटी सरकार की योजना के तहत कोई लाभ उठाया है?]		Yes / No [हां / नहीं]	
	Scheme [योजना]	Purpose [उद्देश्य]	Remarks [टिप्पणियाँ]	

2-16	Please indicate your borrowings during last one year [कृपया पिछले एक वर्ष के दौरान लिए गए अपने ऋण का उल्लेख करें]				
	Source [स्रोत]	Amount taken (in Rs.) [निकाली गई राशि (रुपये में)]	Purpose of Loan [ऋण का उद्देश्य]	Amount returned (in Rs.) [रिफंड की गई राशि (रुपये में)]	Balance [बाकी पैसा]
	Bank [बैंक]				
	Private money lender [निजी ऋणदाता]				
	Others (specify) [अन्य (स्पष्ट करें)]				

2-17	Income and Expenditure (Yearly) [आय एवं व्यय (वार्षिक)]					
	Income [आय]		Expenditure [व्यय]			
	Source [स्रोत]	In Rupees [रु. में]	Items [वस्तु]	In Rupees [रु. में]	Items [वस्तु]	In Rupees [रु. में]
	Agriculture [खेती]		Food [खाना]		Electricity / Utilities [बिजली/उपयोगिताएँ]	
	Commercial		Cooking Fuel		Water [पानी]	

[व्यावसायिक]		[खाना पकाने का ईंधन]			
Service (Pvt./Govt.) [सेवाएँ (निजी/सरकारी)]		Clothing [कपड़े]		Social Events [सामाजिक कार्यक्रम]	
Livestock [पशुधन]		Transport [परिवहन]		Agriculture (labour/tools) [कृषि (श्रम/उपकरण)]	
Remittance (Money order etc.) [प्रेषण (मनीऑर्डर आदि)]		Healthcare Medicines [स्वास्थ्य देखभाल दवाएँ]		Seeds/fertilizers /pesticides [बीज/उर्वरक/कीटनाशक]	
Other Specify [अन्य (स्पष्ट करें)]		Education [शिक्षण]		Other Specify [अन्य (स्पष्ट करें)]	

2-18 Livestock Details [पशुधन विवरण]							
Type [प्रकार]	Cow [गाय]	Buffalo [भैंस]	OX [बैल]	Goat [बकरी]	Pig [सुअर]	Poultry [पोल्ट्री]	Others [अन्य]
Numbers [संख्या]							

2-19 Assets available with affected family [प्रभावित परिवार की उपलब्ध संपत्ति]					
S.No [क्रमांक]	Productive Assets [उत्पादक संपत्ति]	Yes-1 No-2 [हाँ-1 /नहीं-2]	S.No [क्रमांक]	Other Assets [अन्य परिसंपत्तियाँ]	Yes-1 No-2 [हाँ-1 /नहीं-2]
1	Vehicle (four wheelers) [चौपड़िया]		1	Refrigerator [रेफ्रिजरेटर]	
2	Vehicle (two wheelers) [दोपड़िया वाहन]		2	Washing Machine [वॉशिंग मशीन]	
3	Tractor [ट्रैक्टर]		3	Ceiling Fan [सीलिंग फैन]	
4	Truck [ट्रक]		4	Television [टेलीविजन]	
5	Machine if any [अन्य मशीनें अगर कोई हैं]		5	Computer [कंप्यूटर]	
6	Others (specify) [अन्य (स्पष्ट करें)]		6	Cell phone [सेल फोन]	

3-0 Asset Details [संपत्ति ब्यौरा]					
3-1	Use of the Structure [संरचना का उपयोग]	Residential [आवासीय]		Commercial [वाणिज्यिक]	
		Res cum Comm [आवासीय सह वाणिज्यिक]		Other Specify [अन्य (स्पष्ट करें)]	
3-2	If Commercial [यदि वाणिज्यिक]	Shops [दुकानें]		Hotel [होटल]	
		Small Eatery [छोटा भोजनालय]		Work Shop [काम की दुकान]	

		Office [कार्यालय]		Industry [उद्योग]	
		Clinic [क्लिनिक]		Others [अन्य]	
3-3	Other Structure [अन्य संरचना]	Boundary Wall [घाटदीवारी]		Foundation [नींव]	
		Cattle Shed [पशु शेड]		Others [अन्य]	
3-4	Measurement of the Land (In mts.) [भूमि माप (मीटर में)]		Total [कुल]	Affected [प्रभावित]	
		Length [लंबाई]			
		Width [चौड़ाई]			
		Area [क्षेत्रफल]			
3-5	Measurement of the Structures (In mts.) [संरचनाओं के माप (मीटर में)]		Total [कुल]	Affected [प्रभावित]	
		Length [लंबाई]			
		Width [चौड़ाई]			
		Area [क्षेत्रफल]			
3-6	Type of Construction [निर्माण का प्रकार]	Roof [छत]			
		Wall [दीवार]			
		Floor [मंजिल]			
		Boundary [घाटदीवारी]			
3-7	Typology of Construction [निर्माण की टाइपोलॉजी]	1. Permanent [स्थायी] 2. Semi Permanent [अर्ध-स्थायी] 3. Temporary [अस्थायी रूप से]			
3-8	Number of Rooms [कमरों की संख्या]				
3-9	Scale of Impact on structure [संरचना पर प्रभाव का पैमाना]	a)25% b)50% c)75% d)100%			
Typology of the structure [संरचना की एक टाइपोलॉजी]					
Roof [छत]		Wall [दीवार]		Floor [मंजिल]	
Boundary [घाटदीवारी]					
ROOF/RBC [अरसी सी.आर.बी.सी.]	1	Brick [ब्रिक]	1	Concrete [कंक्रीट]	1
Thatched [छप्पर]	2	Wood [कच्ची]	2	Soil [मिट्टी]	2
Tin [टिन]	3	Tin [टिन]	3	Stone [पत्थर]	3
GI/Asbestos [ग्री/अस्बेस्टस]	4	Asbestos [अस्बेस्टस]	4	Wood [कच्ची]	4
Bamboo [बंस]	5	Plastic [प्लास्टिक]	5	Others (Specify) [अन्य (स्पष्ट करें)]	5
Others (Specify) [अन्य (स्पष्ट करें)]	6	Others (Specify) [अन्य (स्पष्ट करें)]	6		
3-10	Estimated cost of structure (in INR) [संरचना की अनुमानित लागत (रुपये में)]				
3-11	In case of Commercial use, details of Business [व्यावसायिक उपयोग के मामले में, व्यवसाय का विवरण]				
3-12	Ownership [स्वामित्व]	Yes [हाँ]	1	No [नहीं]	2
3-13	If No, How many partners? [यदि नहीं, तो कितने भागीदार?]				

3-14	How many people have you employed [आपने कितने लोगों को रोजगार दिया है?]	Male [पुरुष]		Female [स्त्री]			
4-0	For land owners only [केवल भूमि मालिकों के लिए]						
4-1	Khasra / Survey No. [खसरा/सर्वे नं.]						
4-2	Khata / Plot No. [खाता/प्लॉट नं.]						
4-3	Total Area of Land [भूमि का कुल क्षेत्रफल]						
4-4	Affected Area [प्रभावित क्षेत्र]						
4-5	Land Rate [भूमि दर]	Market Rate [बाजार दर] : Circle Rate [सरकारी रेट] :					
4-6	What should be the total loss amount (in INR) [हानि की कुल राशि क्या होनी चाहिए (रुपये में)]						
4-7	Affected Trees [प्रभावित पेड़]						
a	Fruit Bearing [फल देने वाले पेड़]	Coconut नारियल		Mango आम			
		Guava अमरुद		Betel सुपारी			
b	Non Fruit Bearing [बिना फल देने वाला पेड़]						
	Cropping pattern [फसल पैटर्न]	Season	S.N.	Crop Name	Area cultivated (acres)	Production (per acre)	Rate (in Rs.)
		Jan-March	1				
			2				
		Apr-Jun	1				
			2				
		Jul-Sep	1				
			2				
		Oct-Dec	1				
			2				
5-0	Rehabilitation Options [पुनर्वास के विकल्प]						
5-1	Ready for Change [बदलाव के लिए तैयार]	1. Self Decision [स्वयं का निर्णय] 2. Rehabilitation Required [पुनर्वास की आवश्यकता है]					
5-2	Compensation options for Land or Structures [भूमि या संरचनाओं के लिए मुआवज़े के विकल्प]	1. Equivalent / Better productive land for land and construction allowance for any structure [भूमि के लिए समतुल्य/उच्च उत्पादक भूमि और किसी भी संरचना के लिए निर्माण भत्ता] 2. Cash compensation at replacement value [प्रतिस्थापन मूल्य पर					

			नकद मुआवजा 3. Rehabilitation Grant (पुनर्वास अनुदान) 4. Other (अन्य) Specify (स्पष्ट करें)					
5-3	Compensation options for Commercial Structures (वाणिज्यिक संरचनाओं के लिए मुआवजा विकल्प)		1. Cash compensation at replacement value (प्रतिस्थापन मूल्य पर नकद मुआवजा) 2. Shifting and rental allowance (स्थानांतरण एवं किराया भत्ता) 3. Training for income restoration (आय बहाल करने के लिए प्रशिक्षण) 4. Other (अन्य) Specify (स्पष्ट करें)					
6-0 Project Related Information (प्रोजेक्ट संबंधी जानकारी)								
6-1	Are you aware of the proposed project (क्या आप प्रस्तावित परियोजना से अवगत हैं?)	Yes (हाँ)	1	No (नहीं)	2			
6-2	If yes, what is the source (यदि हाँ, तो स्रोत क्या है?)	TV (टेलीविजन)	1	Newspaper (अखबार)	2	Radio (रेडियो)	3	
		Community Members (समुदाय के सदस्यों द्वारा)	4	Govt. Officials (सरकारी अधिकारी)	5	Other (अन्य) Specify (स्पष्ट करें)	6	
6-3	What is the impacts envisaged from this project (इस परियोजना से प्रभाव की परिकल्पना क्या है?)							
Positive Impacts perceived (सकारात्मक प्रभाव महसूस हुए)			Other Perceived Impacts (अन्य अनुमानित प्रभाव)					
Increase in employment opportunities due to better access facilities (बेहतर सुविधाएँ मिलने से रोजगार के अवसर बढ़ेंगे)			1	Loss of productive land for agriculture and own land for dwelling units (कृषि के लिए उत्पादक भूमि और निवास के लिए अपनी भूमि का नुकसान)			1	
Increase in movement in terms of facilities (सुविधाओं की दृष्टि से गतिशीलता बढ़ेगी)			2	Pressure on existing infrastructure (मौजूदा बुनियादी ढांचे पर दबाव)			2	
Increase in economic and business opportunities (आर्थिक एवं व्यापारिक अवसरों में वृद्धि)			3	More influx of outside population and loss of privacy (बाहरी आबादी का अधिक आगमन और गोपनीयता की हानि)			3	
Increase in land price (जमीन की कीमतों में बढ़ोतरी)			4	Conflict with outsiders (बाहरी लोगों से मतभेद)			4	
Improvement in the real estate sector (रियल एस्टेट सेक्टर में सुधार)			5	Increase in density around the airport (एयरपोर्ट के आसपास घनत्व बढ़ गया)			5	
Better reach/access to larger town for health (स्वास्थ्य के लिए बड़े शहरों तक अच्छी पहुँच प्रवेश)			6	Spread of HIV/AIDS due to increase in unsafe sexual (असुरक्षित यौन संबंध में वृद्धि के कारण एचआईवी/एड्स का प्रसार)			6	
Higher income from rental due to this infrastructure development (बुनियादी ढांचे के विकास से अधिक किराये की आय)			7	Increase rentals for tenants for both residential / commercial properties (आवासीय/व्यावसायिक दोनों संपत्तियों के लिए किरायेदार किराया बढ़ाएँ)			7	
Other (अन्य) Specify (स्पष्ट करें)			8	Other (अन्य) Specify (स्पष्ट करें)			8	

Do you and your family have a say in the making of household matters? [क्या महिलाओं के पास जमीन या मकान का स्वामित्व है?]	Yes [हाँ]	1	No [नहीं]	2
Do your women members have any say to decision making of household matters? [क्या आपकी महिला सदस्यों को घरेलू निर्णय लेने में अधिकार है?]	Yes [हाँ]	1	No [नहीं]	2
If yes, give the following details [यदि हाँ, तो निम्नलिखित विवरण प्रदान करें]	Financial Matter [आर्थिक मामला]		Yes [हाँ]	No [नहीं]
	Education of Child [बच्चे की शिक्षा]			
	Health care of child [बाल स्वास्थ्य देखभाल]			
	Purchase of assets [संपत्ति की खरीद]			
	Social functions [सामाजिक कार्य]			
	Day to day activities [दैनिक गतिविधियाँ]			
	Others [अन्य]			

(Signature of Supervisor)
[पर्यवेक्षक के हस्ताक्षर]

(Signature of investigator)
[पर्यवेक्षक के हस्ताक्षर]

(Signature of Respondent)
[प्रतिवादी के हस्ताक्षर]

Date [तारीख]:

Annexure – 2 (Circle Rate Letter)

III. NICOBAR DISTRICT

For villages in Campbell Bay tehsil of Nicobar District, rates of Agricultural Land shall constitute the base rates. The Agricultural Land rates (in Rupees per square metre) are as follows:-

S.No	Village Name	Rate in Rupees per square metre
1	Govind Nagar	150
2	Joginder Nagar	131
3	Gandhi Nagar	131
4	Laxmi Nagar	113
5	Vijay Nagar	113
6	Shastri Nagar	113

Multiplication factors over Agricultural Land rates shall be as follows:-

Category	Multiplication Factor on Agricultural land rates
House-site	1.1
Commercial & Institutional	1.5

IV. COST OF CONSTRUCTION

The Minimum Costs of construction for each Tehsil are given below in Rupees per square metre of floor area:-

Name of tehsil	House-site	Commercial
Port Blair	26,127	30,046
Ferrargunj	27,180	31,257
Shaheed/ Swaraj Dweep	36,030	41,434
Rangat	29,919	34,407
Mayabunder	30,130	34,650
Diglipur	30,130	34,650
Little Andaman	29,919	34,407
Great Nicobar	37,505	43,130

The Age-related Multiplication Factors are as follows:-

Year of completion	Prior to 1960	1960 to 1980	1981 to 1995	1996 to 2004	2005 to 2010	2011 to 2015	2015 onwards
Age factor	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0

The Structure-related Multiplication Factors are as follows:-

Structure Type	Pucca	Semi Pucca	Katcha
Multiplication factor	1.0	0.60	0.40

V. The functionaries estimating the Stamp Duty payable in a transaction are hereby directed that the Stamp Duty shall be levied on the instruments for purpose of effecting transfer of interest in land/immovable property by way of conveyance/gift/exchange etc on the total valuation based on prescribed Circle Rates or sale consideration (whichever is higher).

-7/8-



**ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ADMINISTRATION
DIRECTORATE OF AGRICULTURE**

Port Blair dated the 29th Aug, 2011.

OFFICE ORDER NO: 180f

In super session of this Administration's Order No. 2080 dated 20.06.2009, the Lt. Governor (Administrator) Andaman & Nicobar Islands has been pleased to order that the rate of compensation for each Agricultural produce damaged by elephants or other-wise shall be as per the annexure to this order. These orders will be applicable to the entire Union Territory of Andaman & Nicobar Islands with immediate effect.



Joint Secretary-cum-Director (Agri.)
(F. No. DA/STAT/23-4)/2011-12)

Encl: Annexure

Copy to:-

1. All Head of Departments/ Offices.
2. All Zonal Officers.
3. All Sections.



Joint Secretary-cum-Director (Agri.)

ok

Annexure to Administration's Order No. 1807 dated 29/08/11


RATE OF COMPENSATION FOR AGRICULTURAL FIELD/
PLANTATION CROPS

Sl. No. 1	Crops 2	Existing rate (Rs.) 3	Revised rate (Rs.) 4
1.	Areca nut	315.00	660.00
2.	Mango	310.00	2300.00
3.	Sapota	260.00	1630.00
4.	Coconut	480.00	1770.00
5.	Jackfruit	210.00	1870.00
6.	Cashewnut	184.00	1880.00
7.	Banana		
(a)	Local	12.00	100.00
(b)	Tissuculture	34.00	200.00
8.	Pineapple	5.00	90.00
9.	Drumstick	70.00	360.00
10.	Jamun	100.00	420.00
11.	Tamarind	530.00	1550.00
12.	Orange/ lime/ Musambi	250.00	1320.00
13.	Papaya	60.00	90.00
14.	Silkcotton	150.00	710.00
15.	Clove	700.00	1550.00
16.	Nutmeg	605.00	5140.00
17.	Black pepper	125.00	790.00
18.	Cinnamon	120.00	1280.00
19.	Bay leaf	30.00	60.00
20.	Custard apple/ Amla	125.00	730.00
21.	Paddy		
(i)	HYV	6300.00/ per ha.	40,500.00
(ii)	Others		
(a)	Traditional variety (paddy) Transplanted	4260.00/ per ha.	24,500.00
(b)	Traditional variety (Paddy) Broadcasted.	1420.00/ per ha.	
27.	Sugarcane	7500.00/ per ha.	
28.	Pulses	4000.00/ per ha.	20,000.00
29.	Oilseeds (Groundnut)		37,500.00
30.	Vegetables	10000.00/ per ha.	
i.	Exotic		96,000.00
ii.	Country		60,000.00

F.No. DA/SIat/23-4/2011-12/

..2..


1. The revised rate of compensation should be for the fruit bearing trees/ crops.
2. The payment of the compensation is subject to the recommendation of the compensation Assessment Committee Constituted vide order No. 2235 dated 31.8.1966.
3. The percentage of damage of plants/ trees/ crops should be assessed and the amount of compensation should be worked out accordingly.
4. Compensation for non-bearing plants/ crops be proportioned basis on the actual age of the plants/ crops i.e. the rate of compensation fixed to be multiplied by the actual age of the plant/ crop and divided by the age of the initial bearing of the plant/ crop as recommended by the competent authority.


29/08/2011

Joint Secretary-cum-Director (Agri.)

F.No. DA/Stat/23-4/2011-12/1807

Dated: 29/08/11


DIRECTORATE OF AGRICULTURE
 ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ADMINISTRATION, KARDOO, PORT BLAIR - 744102
 Phone: 03196-234208 Fax: 03196-234207

ORDER NO. 176

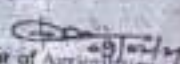
In partial modification of the Office Order No. 1807 dated 29th August 2011, the Lt. Governor (Administrator), Andaman & Nicobar Islands has been pleased to order the enhanced rate of compensation for coconut palm damaged due to acquisition of land for development activities, damage to crops by elephants of Forest Department etc. or otherwise which shall be as under:

S.No.	Crop	Existing Rate fixed vide O/O No. 1807 dated 29.08.2011 (In Rs.)	Revised Rate (In Rs.)
1.	Coconut	1770.00	5168.00

This order will be applicable to the entire Union Territory of Andaman & Nicobar Islands with immediate effect.

Terms & Conditions:


- The revised rate of compensation should be for the bearing palms.
- The payment of the compensation is subject to the recommendation of the Compensation Assessment Committee constituted vide letter no. 41-104/88-Dev.I dated 19th July 1988.
- The percentage of damage of palm should be assessed and the amount of compensation should be worked out accordingly.
- Compensation for non-bearing palm be on proportioned basis on the actual age of the palm i.e., the rate of compensation fixed to be multiplied by the actual age of the plant/ crop and divided by the age of the initial bearing of the palm as recommended by the competent authority.


 Director of Agriculture
 (No.DA/STAT/23-4/2011-24/PS/.)

OFFICE ORDER BOOK

Copied to:

- All Head of Departments/Officers, A & N Administration, Port Blair.
- All Zonal Officers of the Department of Agriculture, A & N Administration, Port Blair.
- All Officers of the Directorate of Agriculture, A & N Administration, Port Blair.


 Director of Agriculture

ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ADMINISTRATION SECRETARIAT

ORDER

Port Blair, dated the ²⁹ February, 2024.

No. F.No. 3-21/SR/Stamp Duty/2015-The Administrator of Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands is hereby pleased to fix minimum reference Circle Rates for purpose of effecting transfer of interest in land / immovable property by way of conveyance/gift/exchange etc in various areas of the Union Territory of Andaman & Nicobar Islands with immediate effect as specified below-

I. SOUTH ANDAMAN DISTRICT

PBMC Area

For PBMC area rates of Land for House sites shall constitute base rates. The Land Rates(Rupees per square Metre) for House sites are as follows:-

S. No.	Name of the Village	Rates in Rupees per Square Metre
1.	Aberdeen Bazar	40000
2.	Minnie Bay	13000

Multiplication Factors over House site land rates shall be as follows:-

Category	Multiplication Factor on house site land rate
Agriculture	0.75
Commercial & Industrial	2.00

Non Master Plan Rural Area Villages

For Non-Master Plan Rural Area Villages, rates of Agricultural Land shall constitute the base rates. The Land rates (in Rupees per square meter) for agricultural lands are as follows:-

S. No.	Name of the Village	Rates in Rupees per Square Metre
1.	Rutland	1875
2.	Kalatang	2083
3.	Mount Harriet	3750
4.	Alipur	2917
5.	Balughat	1906
6.	Mohwadera	1906
7.	Temple Myo	1906

Multiplication Factors over Agricultural land rates shall be as follows:-

Category	Multiplication Factor on Agricultural land rate
House site	1.1
Commercial & Industrial	1.5

The village Duganabad appeared at Sl. No.17 is deleted from the list of circle rates issued by the A&N Administration order dated 22.10.2019.

II. NORTH AND MIDDLE ANDAMAN DISTRICT

For villages in North & Middle Andaman District, rates of Agricultural Land shall constitute the base rates. The land rates (in Rupees per Square Metre) for Agricultural Lands are as follows:-

DIGLIPUR TEHSIL

S. No.	Name of the Village	Rates in Rupees per Square Metre
1.	Sitanagar	650
2.	V.S.Pally	650
3.	Krishnapuri	225
4.	Keralapuram	938
5.	Sagardweep	2814
6.	Ganesh Nagar	188
7.	Shanti Nagar	188
8.	Gandhinagar	188

MAYABUNDER TEHSIL

S. No.	Name of the Village	Rates in Rupees per Square Metre
1.	Mayabunder	3790
2.	Avis Islands	11370
3.	Borang	138

RANGAT TEHSIL

S. No.	Name of the Village	Rates in Rupees per Square Metre
1.	Shantanu	575
2.	Nilambur	600

Multiplication Factors over Agricultural land rates shall be as follows:-

Category	Multiplication Factor on Agricultural land rate
House site	1.1
Commercial & Industrial	1.5

The following village names are deleted from the list of circle rates issued by the A&N Administration order dated 22.10.2019:-

1. Ranchi Basthi appeared at Sl. No.11 (under Rangat Tehsil)
2. Golpahad appeared at Sl. No.42 (under Rangat Tehsil)
3. CFO Nallah appeared at Sl. No.23 (under Mayabunder Tehsil)
4. Khattakhari appeared at Sl. No.15 (under Rangat Tehsil)

III. Nicobar District

For villages in Campbell Bay Tehsil of Nicobar District, rates of Agricultural Land shall constitute the base rates. The Agricultural Land rates (in Rupees per Square Metre) are as follows:-

CAMPBELL BAY TEHSIL

S. No.	Name of the Village	Rates in Rupees per Square Metre
1.	Campbell Bay	180

Multiplication Factors over Agricultural land rates shall be as follows:-

Category	Multiplication Factor on Agricultural land rate
House site	1.1
Commercial & Industrial	1.5

IV. Cost of construction

The Minimum cost of construction for each Tehsil are given below in Rupees per square metre of floor area:-

Name of Tehsil	House site	Commercial
Port Blair	26,127	30,046
Ferrargunj	27,180	31,257
Shaheed Dweep/Swaraj Dweep	36,030	41,434
Rangat	29,919	34,407
Mayabunder	30,130	34,650
Diglipur	30,130	34,650
Little Andaman	29,919	34,407
Great Nicobar	37,505	43,130

The age- related Multiplication Factors are as follows:-

Year of completion	Prior to 1960	1960 to 1980	1981 to 1995	1996 to 2004	2005 to 2010	2011 to 2015	2015 onwards
Age factor	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0

The Structure -related Multiplication factors are as under:-

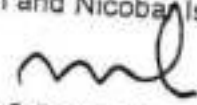
Structure type	Pucca	Semi Pucca	Katcha
Multiplication Factor	1.0	0.60	0.40

V. The functionaries estimating the Stamp Duty payable in a transaction are hereby directed that the Stamp Duty shall be levied on the instructions for purpose of effecting transfer of interest in land/immoveable property by way of conveyance/gift/exchange etc. on the total valuation based on prescribed Circle Rates or Sale Consideration (whichever is higher).

VI. All the Sub-Registrars are hereby directed that all previous valuations made, where the process of registration was not completed, will be re-evaluated by the concerned authorities based on the above Circle Rates and the methodology prescribed in this Order.

VII. This is issued with the approval of Hon'ble Lt. Governor, Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

By order and in the name of the Lt. Governor,
Andaman and Nicobar Islands



(A.S.P.S. Raviprakash)
Secretary (Revenue)
A & N Islands Administration.

Copy forwarded to:-

1. The Secretary to Hon'ble Lt. Governor, Raj Niwas, Port Blair.
2. The Deputy Commissioner, South Andaman District, Port Blair.
3. The Deputy Commissioner, North & Middle Andaman District, Mayabunder.
4. The Deputy Commissioner, Nicobar District, Car Nicobar.
5. The Manager Govt. Press Port Blair with the request that the notification may be published in the ordinary issue of the Andaman and Nicobar Gazette, forthwith 50 copies of the printed notification may be supplied to the Revenue Section Secretariat.
6. The Director of Accounts & Budget, Port Blair.
7. The Pay & Accounts Officer, Port Blair.
8. The Pay & Accounts Officer, Rangat.
9. The Pay & Accounts Officer, Car Nicobar.
10. The Chief Editor, Daily Telegrams with the request that the notification may kindly be published in the Daily Telegram for two consecutive days.
11. The Deputy Secretary (OL), Andaman and Nicobar Administration for Hindi Version of the notification.
12. The PS to Chief Secretary for kind information of Chief Secretary.
13. The PS to Secretary (Rev) for kind information of Secretary (Rev).
14. The Assistant Manager, (IT) Secretariat with the request to upload the same in the official website of the Administration.


(P. Mohammed Haniffa)
Assistant Secretary (Rev)

Annexure – 3 (List provided by the AC Office)

Shashtri Nagar Village

Sl. No.	Name of recorded Tenant	Survey No.	Area in hec.	Surrendered Area, if any	Effectuated area in Hec.
1	Smt. Rajeshwari Trivedi and 05 others Wife, son and daughter of Late A K Trivedi	151	1.740	-	1.740
		292	0.670	-	0.670
		293	0.050	-	0.050
2	Arabinda Bala S/o Kalachan Bala	97	2.010	1.515	0.495
		105	2.090	-	2.090
3	Sanja Devi W/o Late Dhani Ram	41	2.160		2.160
4	D. H. Kamble S/o Hanumanth Kamble	148	0.850		0.850
		174	0.940		0.940
		188/1	0.110		0.110
		277	0.320		0.320
		278	0.050		0.050
5	D.Sahani	5	0.530		0.530
		8	1.480		1.480
		271	0.370		0.370
		272	0.050		0.050
6	Govt. Revenue Department	48	0.690	0.690	0
		50	1.330	1.330	0
7	Govt. Revenue Department	65	3.680	3.680	0
		67	0.250	0.250	0
		68	0.120	0.120	0
8	Garjan Singh S/o Suraj Singh	186	0.250		0.250
		187	2.300		2.300
		192	1.200		1.200
		261	0.050		0.050
		262	0.680		0.680
9	Meena Devi D/o Lakhan Singh	40	4.050	0.050	4.000
		255	0.350		0.350
		256	0.050		0.050
10	Smt. Vidyawati Devi & Others and Wife, sons and daughter of Late Ramnath Singh	86	3.940	3.0375	0.9025
11	G. Rajammal S/o Late M.Govinda Swamy	38/P	1.940	3.520	1.5645
		265	0.050	0.050	0
		266	0.460		0.460
12	Gulzara Singh	115/P	2.360		2.360
13	Smt. Vantha Rajesh W/o Shri E. s. Rajesh	53	3.960	3.520	0.440
		54	0.050	0.050	0
		269	0.040		0.040
		270	0.400		0.400
14	Hukum Singh S/o Amar Singh	136	3.840		3.840
		252	0.050		0.050
		253	0.560		0.560
15	M/s GEM Granites Karnataka	73	4.400		4.400
		74	0.050		0.050
16	Kamla Seth W/o K. N. Seth	302	0.050		0.050



Sl. No.	Name of recorded Tenant	Survey No.	Area in hects.	Surrendered Area, if any	Effected area in Hects.
17	Jasbir Singh S/o Late Keshar Singh	16	1.190		1.190
		18	0.420		0.420
		154	1.550		1.550
		156	0.590		0.590
		241	0.020		0.020
		305	0.050		0.050
		306	0.110		0.110
		308	0.540		0.540
18	Govt. Revenue Department	44	2.720	2.720	0
		46	1.330	1.330	0
19	Munnuswamy S/o Madhav Ram	108	2.000		2.000
		175	0.140		0.140
		178	1.870		1.870
		210/2	0.050		0.050
		268	0.390		0.390
20	Murat Singh S/o Jagat Singh	78/2	0.440		0.440
		78/3	0.050		0.050
		98	2.040		2.040
		100	2.040		2.040
21	Kamla Yadav w/o Late Nand Lal Yadav	142	0.340		0.340
		143	3.630		3.630
		145	0.120		0.120
		273	0.310		0.310
		274	0.050		0.050
22	Mogai Tirkey S/o Birsa Tirkey	22	1.360		1.360
		24	2.120		2.120
		294	0.050		0.050
		295	0.820		0.820
		296	0.100		0.100
23	Avinash Rani Sagar W/o Late Om Prakash Sagar	184	1.670		1.670
		195	2.240		2.240
		240	0.020		0.020
		259	0.050		0.050
		260	0.470		0.470
24	Padbhanabhan Nair	69	0.570		0.570
		70	0.050		0.050
		42	2.650	2.650	0
		88	0.810	0.810	0
25	Parasuram Singh S/o Late Faujdhar Singh	129	3.380		3.380
		131	0.130		0.130
		204	0.540		0.540
		248	0.350		0.350
		249	0.050		0.050
26	P. C. Theodar S/o Late V. Ponnul	26	1.090		1.090
		29	2.940		2.940
		171	0.250		0.250
		172	0.050		0.050
		173	0.120		0.120
27	Ashoka Kumari W/o Pritpal Singh	77	0.400		0.400
		83	0.650		0.650
		85	3.400		3.400



Sl. No.	Name of recorded Tenant	Survey No.	Area in hects.	Surrendered Area, if any	Effected area in Hects.
28	Prakash Chand	122	0.320		0.320
		133	0.120		0.120
		135	3.610		3.610
		250	0.350		0.350
		251	0.050		0.050
29	Prathap Singh S/o Hari Singh	96	1.860		1.860
30	R. D. Mahajan	309	0.020		0.020
		310	0.050		0.050
31	Raghubir Singh S/o Sarweshwar Singh	99	2.090		2.090
		158	0.310		0.310
		159	1.680		1.680
32	Smt. Asha and 2 others Daughter and Son of Late Rajendra Kumar Srivastava	119	2.040		2.040
		312	0.050		0.050
		313	0.770		0.770
		315	1.590		1.5900
33	K G Rajan Pillai S/o Govinda Kurup	106	2.020	0.1250	1.8950
34	Rama Lingam S/o Kundumani	104	2.010		2.010
		170/1	1.940		1.940
		205/2/1	0.090		0.090
		244	0.050		0.050
		245	0.360		0.360
35	R R Vohra S/o Ramdas Vohra	125	1.860		1.860
		127	0.110		0.110
		246	0.350		0.350
		247	0.050		0.050
36	Singharoop Singh S/o Gabar Singh	111	0.870		0.870
		114	2.980		2.980
37	Kishan Kumar S/o Ganga Ram	71	0.050		0.050
		72	3.430	2.102	1.328
		90	0.580	0.580	0.580
		94	0.390	0.390	0.390
38	S R Tewari S/o R N Tewari	161	1.510		1.510
		164	0.500		0.500
		165	1.690		1.690
		290	0.700		0.700
		291	0.050		0.050
39	Smt. Laxmi Devi W/o Late S S SKamble Smt. Sharda Devi D/o Late S S SKamble Smt. Sushma Rani Kamble W/o Late Ramesh Kamble	6	0.240		0.240
		35	1.720		1.720
		36	2.120		2.120
		275	0.320		0.320
		276	0.050		0.050
40	T Mallika W.o Late Thangarajan	59	0.940		0.940
		61	0.490		0.490
		62	0.720		0.720
		63	1.900		1.900
41	G B Bhaskaran	223	0.0033		0.0033
42	Ajaib Singh S/o	75	0.350		0.350



Sl. No.	Name of recorded Tenant	Survey No.	Area in hects.	Surrendered Area, if any	Effectuated area in Hects.
	Indrajeet Singh	320	0.050		0.050
43	Ravindra Kaur W/o Jaswant Singh	115/P/1	1.200		1.200
44	Surender Mohan Chadda W/o M M Chadda	311	0.640		0.640
45	Satram S/o Rajaram	190	0.180		0.180
46	E S Rajesh S/o Late E Selva Raju	38/P/1	2.000	0.3755	1.6245
47	Ranjeet Kaur W/o Raghunathan Pillai	198	2.080		2.080
48	P J John S/o O John	242/P	0.015		0.015
		243/P	0.005		0.005
49	Meena Devi W/o Kushan Singh	257	0.050		0.050
		258	0.530		0.530
50	Awadh Behari S/o Ram Sanahi and one Other	123	2.220		2.220
51	Dhananjay S/o Satram and One Other	124	1.520		1.520
52	Satram S/o Lae raja Ram and One other	188/2	1.600		1.600
53	Ram Christo Ram S/o Sukh Ram	78/9	0.020		0.020
54	Mohan Mazhi S/o Manbooh Mazhi	78/10	0.020		0.020
55	Nirpati Mahto S/o Lakra Mahto	78/11	0.020		0.020
56	K Kaveris S/o Kalavan	78/12	0.020		0.020
57	Budhu Ram S/o Bandhano	78/13	0.020		0.020
58	Nirmal Toppo S/o Sanika Toppo	78/14	0.020		0.020
59	Alphonse Minj S/o Julius Minj	78/15	0.020		0.020
60	J Kalyana Sundaram S/o Jaraiah	78/17	0.020		0.020
61	Abdul Rauf S/o Mohd. Manaf	78/16	0.020		0.020
62	Bigan Ram S/o Khalu Ram	78/18	0.020		0.020
63	Martin Dung Dung S/o Elias Dung Dung	78/19	0.020		0.020
64	Nandi Ram S/o Manga Ram	78/20	0.020		0.020
65	Swaminathan S/o Jaishankar and one other	188/3	0.400		0.400
66	Ajay Seth S/o kamla Seth	103	1.580		1.580
		166	2.340		2.340
		297	0.430		0.430
67	Annapurna Devi W/o	78/5	0.050		0.050



Sl. No.	Name of recorded Tenant	Survey No.	Area in hects.	Surrendered Area, if any	Effectuated area in Hects.
	Late K K Singh and 3 others	78/4	0.380		0.380
68	Sarala Devi Ravindran and 6 others	27	2.280		2.280
		33	1.720		1.720
		286	0.470		0.470
		287	0.050		0.050
69	Bachan Singh S/o Lakhan Singh and 3 others	182	3.470		3.470
		183	0.400		0.400
70	K V Babu D/o K V Narayanan and 3 others	80	1.190		1.190
		193	2.530		2.530
		222	0.020		0.020
		288	0.520		0.520
		289	0.190		0.190
71	Kusum Mishra W/o Late R S Mishra and 3 others	20	3.970		3.970
		298	0.330		0.330
		300	0.050		0.050
		301	0.100		0.100
72	Smti Rajeshwari Trivedi and 05 others Wife, sons and Daughter of Late A. K. Trivedi	150	0.710		0.710
73	R R Vohra S/o Ramdas Vohra	196	2.080		2.080
74	Govt. Revenue Department	267	0.050	0.050	0
75	Kamla Seth W/o K.N. Seth	303	0.050		0.050
	Total		181.933	25.7505	156.1795

Gandhi Nagar Village

Sl. No.	Name of recorded Tenant	Survey No.	Area in hects.	Surrendered Area, if any	Effectuated area in Hects.
1	Ajaib Singh S/o Inder Singh	392	5.450	4.890	0.560
2	E. S. Rajesh S/o Late Selvaraj	137	0.460		0.460
		138	0.039		0.039
		139	0.011		0.011
		358	2.090		2.090
		386	1.850		1.850
3	Ashok Kumar Singh S/o Late Nanak Singh	106	0.600		0.600
		108	0.050		0.050
		109	0.360		0.360
		285/1	3.440		3.440
4	Arabinda Bala S/o Kalachan Bala	202	0.400		0.400
		203	0.050		0.050
5	Govt. Revenue Department	84	0.050	0.050	0
6	Sunil Minj S/o Benedic Minj	216	0.380		0.380
		217	0.050		0.050



Sl. No.	Name of recorded Tenant	Survey No.	Area in hec.	Surrendered Area, if any	Effectuated area in Hec.
		309/1	0.940		0.940
		310	0.720		0.720
		369/P	1.560		1.560
7	(1) Rajan Singh (2) Zelay Singh (3) Paras Kumar (4) Sakuntala Devi (5) Sushila (6) Govt. Revenue Department	42	4.350	1.290	3.060
8	Lachmi Devi D/o Late Chander Singh and 5 others	78	0.410	0.0833	0.3267
		79	0.050		0.050
		326	1.940		1.940
9	E C Damodharan S/o Cheeran Kunju	225	0.380		0.380
		226	0.050		0.050
		335	4.100	0.1500	3.950
10	R Damodharan S/o Ramalingam Gounder	117	0.050		0.050
		118	0.560		0.560
		303	0.590		0.590
		304	1.220		1.220
		341	2.030		2.030
11	Sanja Devi W/o Late Dhani Ram	248/1	1.020		1.020
		249	0.430		0.430
		254	0.050		0.050
		255	0.010		0.010
12	D K Sassani	350	2.020		2.020
13	Egmis Lakra S/o Poulose Lakra	71	0.490		0.490
		72	0.050		0.050
		186	2.040		2.040
14	Filaman Tirkey S/o Sani Tirkey	221	0.050		0.050
		222	0.380		0.380
		373	2.020	2.020	0
15	Margaret Lakra W/o Late Francis	67	0.450	0.070	0.380
		68	0.050		0.050
		324	1.950		1.950
16	Gangaram S/o Late Surat Singh	101	0.360		0.360
		102	0.050		0.050
17	Smti Vidyawati Devi & 3 Others Wife and children of Late Ramnath Singh	266	0.490		0.490
		267	0.050		0.050
18	Gulzara Singh S/o Tayil Singh	252	0.840		0.840
		253	0.050		0.050
19	James S/o Kakupaatras	218	0.050		0.050
		219	0.430		0.430
		352	2.070		2.070
		370	1.900		1.900
20	K S Jayaraman S/o Sadasiva Mudaliyar	130	0.550		0.550
		131	0.050		0.050
		362	0.100		0.100
		363	1.850	0.6750	1.175
21	Joseph S/o Karlus	196	0.050		0.050

Sl. No.	Name of recorded Tenant	Survey No.	Area in hec.	Surrendered Area, if any	Effectuated area in Hec.
22	K Kaliya Moorthy S/o Murga Mudaliyar	197	2.670		2.670
		295	1.330		1.330
		208	0.050		0.050
		209	0.370	0.100	0.270
		301	1.210		1.210
		302	0.810		0.810
23	(1) Kumara Swamy S/o Ponnuswamy Pandaram (2) Maheshwari, D/o J. Karush	311	2.020		2.020
		116	0.050		0.050
		294	0.900		0.900
		382	0.730	0.730	0
24	S. Vijay Kumar S/o K P S Pillai	115	0.560		0.560
		231	0.050		0.050
		232	0.390		0.390
25	Smti Herramuni Shri Rajkumar Daughter and son of Late Lundra Ram	244	0.250		0.250
		74	0.410		0.410
		75	0.050		0.050
		318	0.300		0.300
26	S M Chadda S/o M M Chadda	327	1.930		1.930
		93	0.260		0.260
		94	0.050		0.050
27	Laxman Solenki S/o Dondu Solenki	281	1.880		1.880
		95	0.050		0.050
		223	0.050		0.050
28	Lazarus Xalxo S/o Pumi Xalxo	224	0.400		0.400
		401	2.070	2.070	0
		128	0.050		0.050
29	Elan Shikaran S/o Late K Mada Swamy and 8 others	129	0.470		0.470
		328	1.930		1.930
		346	2.030		2.030
		76	0.360	0.100	0.260
30	Mickal Lakra S/o Silvanus Lakra	77	0.050		0.050
		185	2.000	2.000	0
		122	0.470		0.470
31	N M Sarasu W/o Late C. Munnuswamy	123	0.050		0.050
		284	1.970		1.970
		343	1.990		1.990
		96	0.290		0.290
32	G S Mattu S/o Hari Singh	347	4.110		4.110
		178	3.840	3.750	0.090
		233	0.050		0.050
33	Sankari Amma W/o Late P K Narayan	234	0.360		0.346
		112	0.050		0.050
		322	1.980		1.980
		383	1.300		1.300
34	Narayana Swamy S/o Subbaiah Naidu	402	0.590		0.590
		97	0.260		0.260
		98	0.050		0.050
		280	1.880		1.880
35	Safiya Bibi W/o Abdul Desai	334	1.750		1.750

Sl. No.	Name of recorded Tenant	Survey No.	Area in hec.	Surrendered Area, if any	Effectuated area in Hec.
36	Srimata Amma W/o Late Padmanabhan Nair	237	0.050		0.050
		238	0.450		0.450
		394/3	3.460	2.150	1.310
37	Kochummal W/o Late M Parama Sivam	174	0.490		0.490
		182	0.050	0.050	0
		183	1.660	1.660	0
		357	0.350		0.350
38	(1) Chandrasekhar Singh (2) Narender Singh (3) Anuradha Sons and daughter of Late Pratap Singh	262	0.050		0.050
		263	0.440		0.440
		333	2.100		2.100
39	K G Rajan Pillai S/o Govinda Kurup	175	2.080		2.080
		200	0.360		0.360
		201	0.050		0.050
40	R. Raju S/o Rayappan	211	0.050		0.050
41	V K Raghavan S/o Velutha Kunju	227	0.050		0.050
		228	0.360		0.360
		240/P	1.170		1.170
		336	2.070	2.070	0
42	Raghubir Singh S/o Serkeshwar Singh	268	0.450		0.450
		269	0.050		0.050
43	Ramchandra Kurup S/o Madhavan Pillai	165	1.490	1.375	0.115
		235	0.390		0.390
		236	0.050		0.050
		337	2.040	2.040	0
44	R Ravi Kumar S/o Sokalingam	192	1.940		1.940
		212	0.050		0.050
		213	0.450		0.450
		367	2.020	2.020	
45	(1) Shri Thanaji Jattar (2) Shri Vijay Kumar Sons of Late Ram Chandra Jatta	91	0.050		0.050
		92	0.340		0.340
		282	4.060		4.060
46	Raphel Minj S/o Sobra Minj	69	0.050		0.050
		70	0.400		0.400
		325	1.950		1.950
47	R B Sanas S/o Baboo Rao	99	0.050		0.050
		100	0.350		0.350
		384	2.050	2.050	0
		396	2.010	1.93	0.080
48	Satyanathan S/o Gunaratnam	86	0.050		0.050
		87	0.270		0.270
49	S. Uday Kumar, S/o Sarguru	81	0.400		0.400
		82	0.050		0.050
	Girija Ekambaram, D/o Late Sarguru	323/5	0.394		0.394
	S. Vinoth Kumar, S/o Late Sarguru	323/1	0.394		0.394

Sl. No.	Name of recorded Tenant	Survey No.	Area in hec.	Surrendered Area, if any	Effected area in Hec.
	S. Uma B. R. Achari, D/o Late Sarguru	323/2	0.394		0.394
	S Siva Kumar, S/o Late Sarguru	323/3	0.394		0.394
	Girija Ekambaram, D/o Late Sarguru	323/4	0.394		0.394
50	E S Rajesh S/o Late Selva Raj	140	0.010		0.010
		141	0.040		0.040
		142	0.670		0.670
		194	2.070		2.070
		356	1.660		1.660
51	M/s GEN Grenites Karnataka	126	0.470		0.470
		127	0.050		0.050
		184	1.930	1.930	0
		345	2.000		2.000
52	Jaswant Singh S/o Banta Singh and Sukdev Singh	273/1	1.010		1.010
		273/2	1.010		1.010
53	Annathai W/o Late N Shanmugham	120	0.050		0.050
		121	0.480		0.480
		191	1.920	0.440	1.480
		342	2.000		2.000
54	Singharoop Singh S/o Gubar Singh	258	0.050		0.050
		259	0.550		0.550
55	K Sreedharan Nair S/o Govinda Pillai	199	0.050		0.050
56	M Sreenivasan S/o Mari Muthu Pillai	206	0.980		0.980
		207	0.050		0.050
		299	1.120		1.120
		300	1.140		1.140
		355	1.160		1.160
57	Shree Nivash Singh S/o Nanda Kishore Singh	354	1.740		1.740
		376	0.050		0.050
		377	2.230		2.230
58	N Rupavati W/o Late K N Shetty	56	0.050		0.050
59	Shri T. Suresh Kumar and 11 others	124	0.050		0.050
		125	0.440		0.440
		313	1.980		1.980
		344	1.980		1.980
60	T Mallika W/o Late Thangarajan	264	0.050		0.050
		265	0.440		0.440
61	A Vedamuthu S/o Tyavi	133	0.530		0.530
		134	0.050		0.050
		308	1.300		1.300
		361	0.150		0.150
62	(1) Smti Tamarai Selvi & 4 others Daughters & Son of Late S. Veerappan	214	0.050		0.050
		215	0.350		0.350
		312	2.040		2.040
		368	2.010	2.010	0

Sl. No.	Name of recorded Tenant	Survey No.	Area in hec.	Surrendered Area, if any	Effected area in Hec.
63	Smti Manjula and 4 Others Sons and daughter of Late Sevakammal	135	0.050		0.050
		136	0.450		0.450
		314	1.980		1.980
		359	1.980		1.980
64	V P Vijayan Pillai S/o Bhaskara Pillai	229	0.050		0.050
		230	0.390		0.390
		242	2.020		0.3975
		321	1.990	0.280	1.710
65	Shri Gowthaman & 3 others Sons and daughters of Late Dakshina Murthy	88/2	0.290		0.290
66	Omkar Duhth S/o Ram Saran	73	0.400		0.400
67	Masih Lugun S/o Y M Lugun	89	0.360		0.360
		90	0.050		0.050
68	Pushpa Minj W/o Alphonse Ekka	309/P	0.400		0.400
		364/P	0.400		0.400
69	K. Devi W/o N Krishna	63/6	0.030		0.030
70	Chayamma W/o Late V Mohan Rao	63/2	0.350	0.350	0
		63/7	0.050	0.050	0
71	Amarjit Singh S/o Jeevan Singh	169/2	2.000		2.000
72	Tara Devi W/o Neki Ram Lamba and 8 others	307	0.600		0.600
		360	1.820		1.820
73	Gurpruth Singh S/o Kashmura Singh	58	2.520	2.520	0
		59/1	1.570	1.570	0
		59/2	0.050	0.050	0
		63/2/1	0.300		0.300
74	John Mathew S/o K C Mathew and 1 other	111	0.530		0.530
75	M/s GEN Granites Karnataka	172	2.210	2.210	0
		198/1	0.590		0.590
76	Kuldeep Singh S/o Ueser Singh	296/P/1	0.610		0.610
77	Francis Indwar S/o Paulose Indwar	296/P	0.550		0.550
		298	1.050		1.050
78	Rathen Devi and 5 others	290	2.190		2.190
79	T Tamil Selvam	385	2.060		2.060
80	Kulvinder Singh S/o Avtar Singh	177	1.960		1.960
81	Dilip Kumar Sikadar D/o Nager Sikader	240/P/1	0.800		0.800
82	Govt. Revenue Department	54	0.050	0.050	0
		55/2	0.600	0.600	0
83	Govt. Revenue Department	398	1.480	1.480	0
84	S Ravi S/o Shanmugha Pillai	85	0.350		0.350

Sl. No.	Name of recorded Tenant	Survey No.	Area in hec.	Surrendered Area, if any	Effected area in Hec.
85	S Meenal W/o Subramaniam	366	2.030	2.030	0
86	B Philomina W/o R Barnad and 3 others	210	0.400		0.400
		305/2	0.810		0.810
		306	0.760		0.760
87	S Marry W/o Late T S Mam	305/P	0.400		0.400
88	S Ayyappan S/o M Shreenivasan	220	0.430		0.430
89	K Pitachi S/o Late Karpaiyah	145	2.800		2.800
90	E S Rajesh S/o Late E Selvaraj	156	1.360		1.360
91	Annamma W/o P J John	198/2	1.600		1.600
92	Jay Shree W/o Late Mohinder Singh and 3 others	169/3	2.850	2.500	0.350
93	Ammakannu K G Balakrishnan and 5 others	187	2.480		2.480
94	Anju Chadda W/o Late J M Chadda and 2 others	283	2.280		2.280
95	Ashok Tigga S/o Kamil Tigga	65	2.450	0.920	1.530
		66	0.050		0.050
		292	1.950		1.950
96	Santosh Devi D/o Lachmi and 3 others	80	0.430	0.080	0.350
97	Ammakannu K G Balakrishnan and 5 others	83	0.340	0.030	0.310
98	Govt. Revenue Department	260	0.380	0.380	0
		261	0.050	0.050	0
99	Govt. Revenue Department	270	0.050	0.050	0
Total			234.065	52.9033	181.1617

Annexure - 4 (List of Affected PAHs)

Sl. No.	Survey Number	Side	Village	HH_Name	Original_allottee	Respo_Phone	Ownership
1	71,72 Encroachment 76,202,209		Shastri_Nagar	Krishan Kumar	Krishan kumar	94742 30108	Title_Holder
2	8B	Left	Gandhi_Nagar	Annata cius lakra	Annata cius lakra	95319 16959	License_from_L ocal_Authority
3	104,170/1,205/2/1,244,245	Both	Shastri_Nagar	K Rama lingam	K Rama lingam	97904 79857	Title_Holder
4	9,91,58,15,92,68,269	Both	Shastri_Nagar	Vinai singh wo late rk singh	Raghubi r singh	76950 53780	Customary_Rig ht
5	38/p,265,266	Left	Shastri_Nagar	G rajamm al	G rajamm al	94742 04003	Title_Holder
6	59,61,62,63,264,265	Both	Gandhi_Nagar	T mallika	T mallika thangar ajan	99529 03447	Title_Holder
7	178, 233, 234, 245	Both	Gandhi_Nagar	Harihar an	Shankar i amma	95318 18432	Customary_Rig ht
8	35,43,76,377	Both	Gandhi_Nagar	Pramod Kumar Singh	Sree nivas singh	94311 96625	Customary_Rig ht
9	2,29,23,02,42,321	Both	Gandhi_Nagar	Vijaylax mi	VP vijayan pillai	96795 24193	Customary_Rig ht
10	227,228,240/p,336	Both	Gandhi_Nagar	K kumari	Vk raghvan	70639 48053	Customary_Rig ht
11	188/3	Left	Shastri_Nagar	Jaishan kar	Jaishank ar	99529 03447	Title_Holder
12	23,12,32,244	Both	Gandhi_Nagar	Kr Jaya kumar	S Vijay kumar	94342 73033	Customary_Rig ht
13	290	Right	Gandhi_Nagar	Sukdev singh	Sukdev singh	96795 53621	Title_Holder
14	290	Right	Gandhi_Nagar	Parbina bansal	Dharam veer singh	96795 53621	Title_Holder
15	41,248/1,249,254,255	Left	Gandhi_Nagar	Sunil kumar	Sanja devi	88008 92230	Customary_Rig ht
16	14,21,43,14,52,73,274	Right	Shastri_Nagar	Kamla yadav	Kamla yadav	94342 71776	Title_Holder
17	67,68,324	Right	Gandhi_Nagar	Margar et Lakra	Margare t Lakra	94760 46432	Title_Holder
18	65,66,292	Left	Gandhi_Nagar	Ashok tiggga	Ashok tiggga	94342 77333	Title_Holder
19	129/7,328/3,346/3	Both	Gandhi_Nagar	Sudarm ani	Madasw amy	94742 94753	Customary_Rig ht

Sl. No.	Survey Number	Side	Village	HH_Name	Original_allottee	Respo_Phone	Ownership
20	18,41,95,24,02,59,260	Both	Shastri_Nagar	Avinash h rani sagar	Avinash rani sagar	94742 68201	Title_Holder
21	2,14,21,53,12,368	Both	Gandhi_Nagar	V babu subram aniyam	S veerappan	89009 85115	Customary_Right
22	117, 118, 303,341,304	R damodharan	Gandhi_Nagar	D brahma n	R damodh aran	94342 73063	Customary_Right
23	11,71,18,30,33,04,341	Both	Gandhi_Nagar	D Jamuna	R damodh aran	94342 73063	Customary_Right
24	11,71,18,30,33,04,341	Both	Gandhi_Nagar	Rohini	R damodh aran	95318 14356	Customary_Right
25	129/7,328/3,346/3	Both	Gandhi_Nagar	K Subram ani	K Subram ani	76950 19531	Title_Holder
26	2,14,21,53,12,368	Both	Gandhi_Nagar	V malarv ezi	S veerappan	89009 85115	Customary_Right
27	2,20,20,62,07,29,93,00,000	Both	Gandhi_Nagar	S ayyappa n	S ayyappa n	94342 73033	Title_Holder
28	11,71,18,30,33,04,341	R damodharan	Gandhi_Nagar	Malarv ezi	R damodh aran	95318 14356	Customary_Right
29	16,18,154,156,241,305,306, 308	Both	Shastri_Nagar	Kamel kaur	Jasbir Singh	94742 68201	Customary_Right
30	99,10,03,84,396	Both	Gandhi_Nagar	Jana bai	R B sanas	94742 39645	Customary_Right
31	210,211,305/2,306	Both	Gandhi_Nagar	B philomi na	B philomi na	76950 39688	Title_Holder
32	93,94,281,311	Both	Gandhi_Nagar	Sm chadda	Sm chadda	94342 88017	Title_Holder
33	242/p,243/p,198/2	Both	Gandhi_Nagar	Pj john	Annam ma john	94742 79589	Title_Holder
34	13,62,52,253	Both	Shastri_Nagar	Satyaw ati singh	Hukum singh	94342 77508	Customary_Right
35	128/2,129,2,328/7,346/7	Both	Gandhi_Nagar	Mathiar asi	Thiruna ukarasu	99446 41148	Customary_Right
36	169/3	Left	Gandhi_Nagar	Jayshre e	Jayshree	95319 31472	Title_Holder
37	1,22,12,32,84,343	Both	Gandhi_Nagar	M muthuv ellu	Nm sarsu	94742 61849	Customary_Right
38	129/5,328/4,346/4	Both	Gandhi_Nagar	Elashik aran	Elashika ran	99446 41148	Title_Holder

Sl. No.	Survey Number	Side	Village	HH_Name	Original_allottee	Respo_Phone	Ownership
39	97,98,280,334	Both	Gandhi_Nagar	Safiya bibi	Safiya bibi	94342 77299	Title_Holder
40	106,108,109,285/1	Right	Gandhi_Nagar	Anil Kumar Singh	Ashok Kumar	94342 97161	Customary_Right
41	131, 130,362, 363	Right	Gandhi_Nagar	D dhanes hwari	Kj jayaram an	94742 94113	Customary_Right
42	63/6 self, 73,74,126,127,184,345,172, 198/1	Left	Gandhi_Nagar	K kannan	Gen granities company	89009 06945	Customary_Right
43	129/6,328/2,346/2	Both	Gandhi_Nagar	M muthal agu	Madasw amy	99742 44537	Customary_Right
44	91,92,282,251-encroachment	Right	Gandhi_Nagar	Santosh jethar	Tanaji jelthar	94760 13613	Customary_Right
45	1,22,12,32,84,343	Both	Gandhi_Nagar	N M sarsu	Nm sarsu	94742 62613	Title_Holder
46	22,32,24,401	Right	Gandhi_Nagar	Juleta kujur	Lazarus xalxo	95318 77253	Customary_Right
47	12,21,33,13,52,50,251	Both	Shastri_Nagar	Madhu Sunil bedi	Prakash chand	85869 77786	Customary_Right
48	26,22,63,333	Both	Gandhi_Nagar	Chandra shekhar	Late Pratap singh	94742 43362	Customary_Right
49	116,294,382,115, encroachment 113,114	Both	Gandhi_Nagar	K shekhar	P kumar swamy	94742 93979	Customary_Right
50	Labour tenats266,267,268,269	Right	Gandhi_Nagar	Sarabje et singh	Vidhya wati singh	94760 35103	tenants
51	74,75,318,327	Both	Gandhi_Nagar	Hirama ni	Lundra ram late	95318 79249	Customary_Right
52	76,77,185	Left	Gandhi_Nagar	Mickal lakra	Maickal lakra	94742 69172	Title_Holder
53	67,68,324	Both	Gandhi_Nagar	Margaret Lakra	Margaret Lakra	94760 46432	Title_Holder
54	270,271,273,115/p	Right	Gandhi_Nagar	Sukhdev singh	Sukhdev Singh	94342 67034	Title_Holder
55	27,33,286,287	Left	Shastri_Nagar	Sarala devi	Sarala devi	95318 85962	Title_Holder
56	16,11,64,16,52,90,291	Right	Shastri_Nagar	Babban devi	Sr tiwari	70639 13161	Customary_Right
57	266,267,86	Both	Gandhi_Nagar	Vidyawati Devi	Ramnat h Singh Late	94760 38345	Title_Holder

Sl. No.	Survey Number	Side	Village	HH_Name	Original_allottee	Respo_Phone	Ownership
58	18,61,87,19,22,61,262	Both	Shastri_Nagar	Bhupender Singh	Late Garjan singh	89009 28065	Title_Holder
59	285/1	Left	Gandhi_Nagar	Krishna Mondal	Ashok Kumar	94760 50428	tenants
60	2,14,21,53,12,368	Both	Gandhi_Nagar	Tamari selvi	S veerappan	89009 85115	Customary_Right
61	248/1	Simon toppo	Gandhi_Nagar	Simon toppo	Sanja devi late	95318 80477	Customary_Right
62	78,79,326,80	Both	Gandhi_Nagar	Surendra Singh	Surendra Singh	95318 79200	Title_Holder
63	202,203,97,105,57/4	Both	Gandhi_Nagar	Mamta adhikari	Amita adhikari	94760 11571	Customary_Right
64	119/1,119-license,42-self	Right	Gandhi_Nagar	Rajan singh	Bhanti devi	94342 71245	Customary_Right
65	42	Right	Gandhi_Nagar	Jile singh	Bhanti devi late	94742 86734	Customary_Right
66	108,175,178,210/2,268	Both	Shastri_Nagar	Datta ram	Munnu swamy	70639 76983	Customary_Right
67	83,84,187	Both	Gandhi_Nagar	Thambi dhurai	Amma kannu	95318 14356	Customary_Right
68	147 enchroachment	Right	Gandhi_Nagar	Johnson kispott a	Selvan panna	94742 68756	License_from_Local_Authority
69	20,62,07,29,93,00,355	Both	Gandhi_Nagar	M sreenivasan	M sreenivasan	94342 73033	Title_Holder
70	83,84,187	Both	Gandhi_Nagar	Rajendra	Ammak annu	0	Customary_Right
71	83,84,187	Both	Gandhi_Nagar	Pandur anga	Ammuk annu	95318 14356	Customary_Right
72	48,50,221,222,373	Both	Gandhi_Nagar	Ranjit tirkey	Filmon tirkey	94342 73004	Customary_Right
73	221,222,373,48,50	Both	Gandhi_Nagar	Rakesh tirkey	Filmon tirkey	94342 73004	Customary_Right
74	311	Both	Gandhi_Nagar	K subram aniyam	K subram aniyam	0	Title_Holder
75	311	Right	Gandhi_Nagar	K karuppa aiah	K karuppa aiah	0	Title_Holder
76	311	Left	Gandhi_Nagar	K mahesh wari	K mahesh wari	0	Title_Holder
77	311	Left	Gandhi_Nagar	K parasak ti	K Kaliya moorthy	0	Title_Holder

Sl. No.	Survey Number	Side	Village	HH_Name	Original_allottee	Respo_Phone	Ownership
78	9,91,58,15,92,68,269	Both	Shastri_Nagar	Usha singh	Raghubir singh	95318 04640	Customary_Right
79	19,71,96,295	Both	Gandhi_Nagar	Pradeep kispottalate	Prisca	94742 24778	Customary_Right
80	2,18,21,93,52,370	Right	Gandhi_Nagar	Santosh toppo	James kakupatras	0	Customary_Right
81	2,18,21,93,52,370	Both	Gandhi_Nagar	Christ Daniel toppo	James kakupatras	94760 11249	Customary_Right
82	69,70,325	Both	Gandhi_Nagar	Walter minj	Raphel minj	95318 85359	Customary_Right
83	69,70,325	Both	Gandhi_Nagar	Ridol minj	Raphel minj	94742 03741	Customary_Right
84	69,70,325	Both	Gandhi_Nagar	Karmil a bara	Raphel minj	76950 45489	Title_Holder
85	2B shelter,78/17	Right	Shastri_Nagar	Oyyamma	J kalyana sundaram	76950 44700	Title_Holder
86	20,29,83,00,301	Both	Shastri_Nagar	Sriram singh	Parsuram singh	99332 99544	Customary_Right
87	78-enchrochment	Legt	Shastri_Nagar	Nona horo	Nona horo	95318 84996	Encroacher
88	75,320,392,74,318,327	Both	Shastri_Nagar	Ajaib Singh	Ajaib Singh	95318 00250	Title_Holder
89	15,01,51,29,22,93,198	Both	Shastri_Nagar	Ramchandander Trivedi	A.K.Trivedi	94760 71103	Title_Holder
90	182,183,257,258,40,255,256	Both	Shastri_Nagar	Chander Singh	Meena Devi	95318 85209	Title_Holder
91	85	Both	Gandhi_Nagar	S Ravi	S Ravi	94742 51226	Title_Holder
92	73	Both	Gandhi_Nagar	Omkar dutt	Omkardutt	94342 77401	Title_Holder
93	302,303, 116, 297	Both	Shastri_Nagar	Ajay Seth	K.N. Seth	94342 88028	Title_Holder
94	115b	Both	Gandhi_Nagar	J Karuna n	K Maheshwari	94742 94113	Title_Holder
95	78/2,78/3,98,100	Right	Gandhi_Nagar	Dilbar singh	Murat singh	78277 20269	Customary_Right
96	78/2,78/3,98,100	Both	Shastri_Nagar	Bharat singh	Murad singh	0	Customary_Right
97	1,74,18,21,83,357	Both	Gandhi_Nagar	Kucchumal	Kucchummal	94342 73129	Title_Holder
98	296/p/1	Both	Gandhi_Nagar	Poona m sagar	Kuldeep singh	94742 68201	Title_Holder



Sl. No.	Survey Number	Side	Village	HH_Name	Original_allottee	Respo_Phone	Ownership
99	19,61,97,295	Both	Gandhi_Nagar	Filmon kispott a	Joseph	94742 24778	Title_Holder
100	258,259,273/1,115/p/1	Both	Gandhi_Nagar	Jaswant Singh	Ravinder kaur	94742 92281	Title_Holder
101	16,18,154,156,241,305,306, 308,77,83,85	Both	Shastri_Nagar	Ashok kumari	Ashok kumari	94742 68201	Title_Holder
102	20,82,09,30,13,02,311	Both	Gandhi_Nagar	K Poomalai	K Kaliya moorthy	94742 68347	Title_Holder
103	88/2	Both	Gandhi_Nagar	Bharti raja	Pooja	94742 64891	Title_Holder
104	78/2,78/3,98,100	Both	Shastri_Nagar	Man singh	Murad singh	94564 38928	Customary_Right
105	71,72,186	Both	Gandhi_Nagar	Ajmer lakra	Ignis lakra	94742 76681	Title_Holder
106	366	Both	Gandhi_Nagar	S Meenal	S Meenal	94342 66037	Title_Holder
107	137,138,139,358,386,140,141,142,194,356,385,156,38/p/1,53,54,269,270	Both	Gandhi_Nagar	E S Rajesh	E S Rajesh	94342 88038	Title_Holder
108	1,30,13,13,62,363	Both	Gandhi_Nagar	J Ugarvelu	K S Jayaraman	95319 41072	Title_Holder
109	48,50,221,222,373	Both	Gandhi_Nagar	Juleta kujur	Filman tirkey	94342 73004	Title_Holder
110	1,30,13,13,62,363	Both	Gandhi_Nagar	J Karuna	J Karuna	95318 73105	Title_Holder
111	12,91,31,20,42,48,249	Both	Shastri_Nagar	Balram singh	Parsura m Singh	94342 94719	Title_Holder
112	71,72,186	Both	Gandhi_Nagar	Johani toppo	Johani toppo	95318 86115	Title_Holder
113	71,72,186	Both	Gandhi_Nagar	Anup lakra	Ignis lakra	95318 86115	Title_Holder
114	130,131,362, 363	Both	Gandhi_Nagar	K Manika mmal	K Manika mmal	94742 94113	Title_Holder
115	130, 131, 362, 363	Both	Gandhi_Nagar	J Nagalin gam	K S Jayaraman	94742 94113	Title_Holder
116	20,29,83,00,301	Both	Shastri_Nagar	Kusum mishra	Kusum mishra	94342 71362	Title_Holder
117	1,33,13,43,08,361	Both	Gandhi_Nagar	V Punithan	A Vedamuthu	93600 12393	Title_Holder
118	1,35,13,63,14,359	Both	Gandhi_Nagar	R Pathima	C Selvaka mmal	93600 12393	Title_Holder

Sl. No.	Survey Number	Side	Village	HH_Name	Original_allottee	Respo_Phone	Ownership
119	296/p,298	Both	Gandhi_Nagar	Nicolas indwar	Francis indwar	94742 54850	Title_Holder
120	305/8,124,125,313,344	Both	Gandhi_Nagar	Santosh marry	T kamla	95318 36634	Title_Holder
121	83	Both	Shastri_Nagar	Narayan mistry	Ashoka kumari	94760 57152	tenants
122	260,261,78/5,78/4,44,46	Both	Gandhi_Nagar	K K Singh	K K Singh	94342 61494	Title_Holder
123	2,18,21,93,52,370	Both	Gandhi_Nagar	Philista beck	James	95319 16959	Title_Holder
124	128/1,129/1,328/1,346/1	Both	Gandhi_Nagar	M Mahala xmi	K Madasw amy	94742 44537	Title_Holder
125	91,92,282	Both	Gandhi_Nagar	Vijay kumar	Ram chander jethar	95318 85796	Title_Holder
126	119-Encroacher	Both	Gandhi_Nagar	Vasanti	Karpal singh	94760 04425	Encroacher
127	69,70,42,88,237,238,334	Both	Gandhi_Nagar	Rajapp an Nair	Srimata Amma	94742 25304	Customary_Right
128	1,19,31,23,13,315	Both	Shastri_Nagar	Nirmal kumar srivastava	Nirmal kumar srivastava	94742 15541	Title_Holder
129	1,19,31,33,12,315	Both	Shastri_Nagar	Kamal Srivastava	Kamal Srivastava	99332 70512	Title_Holder
130	69,70,42,88,237,238,334,39 4/3	Both	Gandhi_Nagar	Sushila wo late Vijaya nagar	Sree Mata amma	95319 49004	Title_Holder
131	69,70,42,88,237,238,334,,39 4/3	Both	Gandhi_Nagar	Madhu bala	Srimata amma	0	Customary_Right
132	69,70,42,88,237,238,334,39 4/3	Both	Gandhi_Nagar	Jay bharti	Padbha nabhana nair	0	Customary_Right
133	323/1	Left	Gandhi_Nagar	Girja egambaran	Sarguru late	94431 20251	Customary_Right
134	81,82,323	Both	Gandhi_Nagar	S Shiva kumar	Sarguru late	86758 02388	Customary_Right
135	323/2	Left	Gandhi_Nagar	Vinod kumar	Sarguru late	94881 83396	Customary_Right
136	27,33,286,287	Both	Shastri_Nagar	Tulsidaran	Tulsidar an	87149 40535	Title_Holder
137	27,33,286,287	Both	Shastri_Nagar	Biju kumar	Biju kumar	94742 96019	Title_Holder
138	27,33,286,287	Both	Shastri_Nagar	Murlidharan nair	Murlidharan nair	94742 96019	Title_Holder

Sl. No.	Survey Number	Side	Village	HH_Name	Original allottee	Respo_Phone	Ownership
139	27,33,286,287	Both	Shastri_Nagar	Anil kumar	Anil kumar	0	Title_Holder
140	27,36,286,287	Both	Shastri_Nagar	Venugo palan nair	Venugo pal	87149 40535	Title_Holder
141	78-enchrochment	Right	Shastri_Nagar	Nuna horo	Govt land	95318 84996	Encroacher
142	78-enchrochment	Right	Shastri_Nagar	Sarojini kujur	Govt land	89009 17731	Encroacher
143	111, 12	Left	Gandhi_Nagar	Mk Sunny	Mk sunny	99332 74282	Customary_Right
144	1,82,183	Left	Shastri_Nagar	Bachan singh	Bachan singh	89587 63691	Title_Holder
145	1,82,183	Left	Shastri_Nagar	Rajendra Singh	Rajendra Singh	73028 22234	Title_Holder
146	1,82,183	Left	Shastri_Nagar	Renu bala	Renu bala	70639 63924	Title_Holder
147	150, 151, 292, 293, 198	Both	Shastri_Nagar	Harihar nath trivedi	Harihar nath trivedi	95036 39338	Title_Holder
148	150, 151, 292, 293, 198	Both	Shastri_Nagar	Rajiv ranjan trivedi	Rajiv ranjan trivedi	94742 56590	Title_Holder
149	150, 151, 292, 293, 198	Left	Shastri_Nagar	Sanjay trivedi	Sanjay trivedi	94342 73084	Title_Holder
150	270,271,78/2,78/3,98,100	Right	Shastri_Nagar	Murad singh	Murad singh	94760 59273	Title_Holder
151	81,82,323	Left	Gandhi_Nagar	S uday kumar	Sargaru s/o arunachalam	76950 19520	Customary_Right
152	12,01,21,191	Both	Gandhi_Nagar	S annath ai	S annath ai	99332 61108	Title_Holder
153	202,203,97,105	Left	Gandhi_Nagar	Arbind a bala	Arbinda bala	94760 79148	Title_Holder
154	63/2,63/7	Left side	Gandhi_Nagar	Chhaya amma	Chhaya amma	95319 16887	Title_Holder
155	12,91,31,20,42,48,249	Both	Shastri_Nagar	Parasur am singh	Parasur am singh	95318 44730	Title_Holder
156	8,01,93,22,22,88,289	Right	Shastri_Nagar	KN babu	KN babu	95319 17969	Title_Holder
157	20,29,83,00,301	Both	Shastri_Nagar	Sitaram khedla	Narmat a khedla	94342 73194	Title_Holder
158	148,174,188/1,277,278	Both	Shastri_Nagar	Sadhna dhotre	D H kamble	94760 70008	Customary_Right
159	113	Left	Gandhi_Nagar	V Ramalingam	V Ramalingam	95319 80638	Encroacher

Sl. No.	Survey Number	Side	Village	HH_Name	Original_allottee	Respo_Phone	Ownership
160	26,29,171,172,173	Both	Shastri_Nagar	P Vincent	PC Theodar	89009 43592	Customary_Right
161	26,29,171,172,173	Both	Shastri_Nagar	P Vijay babu	P c Theodar	95318 80465	Customary_Right
162	111, 114,258,259,246,247	Both	Shastri_Nagar	Singhro op singh	Singhro op singh	94760 55513	Title_Holder
163	240/P/1	Left	Gandhi_Nagar	Dilip kumar sikder	Dilip kumar sikder	94760 11559	Title_Holder
164	1A	Right	Shastri_Nagar	Kumar horo	Kumar horo	95318 84996	License_from_Local_Authority
165	78/11, 1B shelter	Right	Shastri_Nagar	Nirpati mahato	Nirpati mahato	76950 54629	Title_Holder
166	9B	Right	Shastri_Nagar	Deepu aind	Vikram aind	95318 22624	License_from_Local_Authority
167	8B	Right	Shastri_Nagar	Daya gudia	Subu kuttan nair	94760 14862	tenants
168	78/18,10A	Right	Shastri_Nagar	Bigan ram	Bigan ram	94742 95276	License_from_Local_Authority
169	8A		Shastri_Nagar	Abdul Rauf	Abdul Rauf	94742 94854	License_from_Local_Authority
170	10B	Right	Shastri_Nagar	Raghun ath Ram	Raghun ath Ram	95318 78149	License_from_Local_Authority
171	58,59/1,59/2,63/2/1	Left	Gandhi_Nagar	Kashmi ra Singh	Guru preet Singh	94742 11304	Title_Holder
172	177	Right	Gandhi_Nagar	Avatar singh	Avatar singh	94342 72539	Title_Holder
173	145	Right	Gandhi_Nagar	K Pitachi	K pitachi	89009 06928	Title_Holder
174	27,33,286,287,shelter	Both	Shastri_Nagar	Indira devi	Indira devi	94760 04181	Title_Holder
175	188/2,124,190	Left	Shastri_Nagar	Satram	Satram	75260 81448	Title_Holder
176	5A	Right	Shastri_Nagar	Ramjit ram	Ramjit ram	94342 91058	License_from_Local_Authority
177	6A	Right	Shastri_Nagar	Kumari bara	Kumari bara	89009 81320	License_from_Local_Authority

Sl. No.	Survey Number	Side	Village	HH_Name	Original_allottee	Respo_Phone	Ownership
178	6B	Right	Shastri_Nagar	Bahale n barla	Ratnu barla	94760 37669	License_from_Local_Authority
179	7B	Right	Shastri_Nagar	Etwa gudia	Etwa gudia	95318 14565	License_from_Local_Authority
180	7A	Right	Shastri_Nagar	Ashrita bhengra	Gautam ram	95318 14565	License_from_Local_Authority
181	4A	Right	Shastri_Nagar	Bundli bai	Late dilgunjan ram	76950 43289	License_from_Local_Authority
182	5B	Right	Shastri_Nagar	Chotu ram	Chotu ram	94760 36421	License_from_Local_Authority
183	12B	Right	Shastri_Nagar	Munu marandi	Baloo	94760 46569	tenants
184	11B	Right	Shastri_Nagar	Lilly puspa toppo	Lilly puspa toppo	94760 66799	License_from_Local_Authority
185	4B	Right	Shastri_Nagar	Champ a wati	Nirmal toppo	94742 15003	License_from_Local_Authority
186	198	Right	Shastri_Nagar	Ranjeet kaur	Ranjeet kaur	94342 71663	Title_Holder
187	6,35,36,275,276	Right	Shastri_Nagar	Sharda devi	Sharda devi	94342 77718	Title_Holder
188	6,35,36,275,276	Right	Shastri_Nagar	Laxmi devi	Laxmi devi	95318 69322	Title_Holder
189	6,35,36,275,276	Right	Shastri_Nagar	Sushma rani kamble	Sushma rani kamble	94760 39134	Title_Holder
190	22,24,,294,296,295	Right	Shastri_Nagar	Birsa tirkey	Mogai tirkey late	94742 86586	Customary_Right
191	22,24,294,295,296	Right	Shastri_Nagar	Somra tirkey	Mogai tirkey late	89009 02085	Customary_Right
192	22,24,294,295,296	Right	Shastri_Nagar	Basanti tirkey	Mogai tirkey late	94318 77802	Customary_Right
193	22,24,294,295,296	Right	Shastri_Nagar	Dulo tirkey	Mogai tirkey	94742 64052	Customary_Right
194	Enchrochment -78	Right	Shastri_Nagar	Ramiya tirkey	Mogai tirkey	94760 59064	Customary_Right
195	123	Right	Shastri_Nagar	Anuj Chaudhary	Anuj Chaudhary	94742 43315	Title_Holder
196	123	Right	Shastri_Nagar	Awadh bihari	Awadh bihari	94342 61537	Title_Holder

Sl. No.	Survey Number	Side	Village	HH_Name	Original allottee	Respo_Phone	Ownership
197	Enchroachment	Right	Shastri_Nagar	Sushil minj	Sushil minj	76950 04359	Encroacher
198	Enchroachment	Right	Shastri_Nagar	Walter minj	Walter minj	94742 01182	Encroacher
199	Enchroachment	Right	Shastri_Nagar	Milga horo	Govt land	94760 14862	Encroacher
200	Enchroachment	Right	Shastri_Nagar	Hiralal	Govt land	95319 56052	Encroacher
201	Enchroachment	Right	Shastri_Nagar	Mangal ram	Govt land	94760 60691	Encroacher
202	Enchroachment	Right	Shastri_Nagar	Brijiniya bara	Govt land	95318 64470	Encroacher
203	Enchroachment	Right	Shastri_Nagar	Mangikerketta	Govt land	95318 85376	Encroacher
204	Enchroachment	Right	Shastri_Nagar	Etwarikerketta	Govt land	94742 12203	Encroacher
205	Enchroachment tikri	Right	Shastri_Nagar	Mungrutiriya	Govt land	94311 56965	Encroacher
206	Enchroachment	Rights	Shastri_Nagar	Shankar ram	Govt land	89009 54316	Encroacher
207	78/14	Right	Shastri_Nagar	Mangatoppo	Nirmal toppo	94760 46591	License_from_Local_Authority
208	Enchroachment	Right	Shastri_Nagar	Prem ram	Kailash ram	95319 98961	Encroacher
209	Enchroachment	Right	Shastri_Nagar	Budhwarabarla	Budhwarabarla	95318 89542	Encroacher
210	56	Left	Gandhi_Nagar	N Rupa vati	N Rupa vati	95319 21880	Title_Holder
211	95, 96, 347	Right	Gandhi_Nagar	Paramjit kaur	GS mattu	95319 55011	Customary_Right
212	12A	Shelter tikri	Gandhi_Nagar	Pankaj bala	Pankaj bala	94742 25204	License_from_Local_Authority
213	12,91,31,20,42,48,249	Left	Shastri_Nagar	Balram singh	Parasuram singh	94342 94719	Customary_Right
214	3,98,283	Right	Gandhi_Nagar	Satish chadda	Jogvinder chadda	94342 89157	Customary_Right
215	1,65,23,52,36,337	Both	Gandhi_Nagar	Rc kurup	Rc kurup	94342 88010	Title_Holder
216	89,90	Left	Gandhi_Nagar	Masih lugun	Masih lugun	94342 71323	Title_Holder
217	3,52,370	Rights	Gandhi_Nagar	Dipesh tigga	Jamesh kakupatras	94742 59843	tenants
218	178	Right	Gandhi_Nagar	Peathambran	Sankari Amma	94760 65667	Customary_Right

Sl. No.	Survey Number	Side	Village	HH_Name	Original_allottee	Respo_Phone	Ownership
219	71,72,186	Right	Gandhi_Nagar	Rajesh kumari	Egnis lakra	94342 97098	Customary_Right
220	71,72,186	Right	Gandhi_Nagar	Rajkish ori lakra	Egnis lakra	95318 44746	Customary_Right
221	71,72,186	Right	Gandhi_Nagar	Surend ra lakra	Egnis lakra	94760 46504	Customary_Right
222	178		Gandhi_Nagar	Krishna Kumar	Krishna Kumar	94742 54831	License_from_Local_Authority
223	42,45,46		Gandhi_Nagar	Paras Kumar	Paras Kumar	95318 28747	License_from_Local_Authority
224	216, 217, 309/1, 310, 369/p	Both	Gandhi_Nagar	sunil minj	sunil minj	94342 72802	Title_Holder
225	309/p, 364/p	Both	Gandhi_Nagar	pushpa minj	pushpa minj	94342 72802	Title_Holder
226	42	Right	Gandhi_Nagar	shakuntala devi	shakuntala devi	94342 71245	Customary_Right
227	20, 298, 300, 301	Both	Shastri_Nagar	yogita singh	yogita singh	70639 85198	Title_Holder
228	20, 298, 300, 301	Both	Shastri_Nagar	sapna deeparam	sapna deeparam	96795 76575	Title_Holder
229	147-alloted 412 survey no.	Right	Gandhi_Nagar	thillagavathi	thillagavathi	97513 15513	License_from_Local_Authority
230	71, 72	left	Shastri_Nagar	Govindamma	krishan kumar	94760 45762	tenants
231	91,92,282	Both	Gandhi_Nagar	Mukta bai	Tanaji jelthar	95318 35014	Title_Holder
232	78/2,78/3,98,100	Both	Shastri_Nagar	Manohar singh	Murat singh		Customary_Right
233	198	Left	Shastri_Nagar	Amrus Toppo	Ramchander Trivedi		Laboure
234		Left	Gandhi_Nagar	Bundla Ram	Kulwant Singh		Laboure
235	392	Left	Gandhi_Nagar	Robert Toppo	Ajaib Singh		Laboure
236	11A-Thana Tikri Shelter	Left	Shastri_Nagar	Sonsai Toppo	Sonsai Toppo	94742 92326	License_from_Local_Authority
237		Left	Shastri_Nagar	Mathias Toppo	Kusum mishra		Laboure
238		Left	Gandhi_Nagar	Nageshwar Rao	Ec Damodaran		Laboure

Sl. No.	Survey Number	Side	Village	HH_Name	Original_allottee	Respo_Phone	Ownership
239	266,267,86	Both	Gandhi_Nagar	Neelam Singh	Neelam Singh	94760 38345	Title_Holder
240	266,267,86	Both	Gandhi_Nagar	Arun Singh	Arun Singh	94742 87077	Title_Holder
241	266,267,86	Both	Gandhi_Nagar	Ashwani Singh	Ashwani Singh	94742 71472	Title_Holder
242	178	Left	Gandhi_Nagar	Geetha	Shankaramma	94760 78172	Customary_Right
243	48,50,221,222,373	Both	Gandhi_Nagar	Greygory	Filmon Tirkey Late	94742 63004	Customary_Right
244	48,50,221,222,373	Both	Gandhi_Nagar	Roopa Tirkey	Filmon Tirkey Late	94342 78348	Customary_Right
245	221	left	Gandhi_Nagar	Tiphil Tirkey	Filmon Tirkey Late	94742 63004	Laboure
246	357, 82, 83, 157	Both	Gandhi_Nagar	Gunash ekeran	Kucchu mmal	95318 65828	Customary_Right
247	120, 121, 191, 342	Both	Gandhi_Nagar	V Kailya vally	Annathi	98411 98433	Customary_Right
248	120, 121, 191, 342	Both	Gandhi_Nagar	Premla ta	Annathi	89009 71772	Customary_Right

Annexure – 5 (List of Affected Structure and CPRs)

S. N.	Survey No.	Village	Owner Name	Structure Type	Measurement of the Structures in mts.			Types of Construction		
					Length	Width	Total Area	Wall	Floor	Roof
1	169/3	Gandhi Nagar	Mahinder Singh	Damage, Vacant House	8	7	56	solid brick	cemented	not
2	99,10,03, 84,396	Gandhi Nagar	Jana Bai W/O Late R.B.Sanas	Residential House	7.8	5.8	45.24	cemented brick	cemented	tin shed, wooden
				Toilet Bathroom	4.3	3	12.9	cement brick	cemented	tin shed, wooden
				Storage	5.5	2.8	15.4	tin shed+wooden	muddy	tin shed, wooden
				poultry shed	2.5	2.5	6.25	tin shed+wooden	wooden	tin shed, wooden
3	91,92,	Gandhi Nagar	Santosh Jelthar	Vacant House	6.6	6.15	40.59	tin shed+wooden	cemented	tin shed, wooden
			Vijay Jelthar	Toilet Bathroom	2.5	2.5	6.25	cement brick	cemented	tin shed, wooden
4	130	Gandhi Nagar	J.Nagalingam	Shop	4.9	3.3	16.17	cement brick	cemented	rcc
				resident house	5.2	3.8	19.76	cement brick	cemented	rcc
				Porche sitting area	2.7	3.3	8.91	iron pillar	cemented	tin shed+iron
	363			Pond	15	10	150			
5	130	Gandhi Nagar	J Ugarvellu	resident +shop	8	7.2	57.6	cement brick	cemented	tin shed+iron
				Porche sitting area	5.3	7.2	38.16	cemented brick	cemented	tin shed+iron
				Car Parking	2.8	9.8	27.44	tin shed+wooden	cemented	tin shed wooden
				Storage	3.3	3.9	12.87	rcc	cemented	cemented shed
				Toilet Bathroom	4.3	1.7	7.31	rcc	cemented	cemented shed
				Saptik tank	1.2	2.1	2.52	rcc	rcc	rcc
				well	1.3	1.3	1.69	rcc		
				poultry shed	2.3	1.8	4.14	tin shed+wooden	mud	tin shed, wooden
				Iron gate front -2			0			

S. N.	Survey No.	Village	Owner Name	Structre Type	Measurment of the Structures in mts.			Types of Construction		
					Leng th	Widt h	Total Area	Wall	Floor	Roof
6	362, 363	Gandhi Nagar	Ugarvelli	pond			0			
7	1,35,136	Gandhi Nagar	R.Pathima	Storage	3	3.5	10.5	tin shed wooden	cemen ted	tin shed wooden
8	97,98,280 ,334	Gandhi Nagar	Safiya Bibi	Residential House	11	7	77	cemented brick	cemen ted	tin shed wooden
				poultry shed	4.4	2	8.8	tin shed wooden	cemen ted	tin shed wooden
				Toilet Bathroom	3.5	2	7	rcc	rcc	tin shed wooden
				Goat Farm	3	3	9	wooden	cemen ted	tin shed wooden
				Saptik Tank	3	2	6	rcc	rcc	rcc
				Foundation	1.5	1.5	2.25		rcc	
				well rounded	2.5		0	rcc		
9	69,70,325	Gandhi Nagar	Karmila Bara	Residential House	8.5	6.6	56.1	tin shed wooden	cemen ted	tin shed wooden
				poultry shed	2.3	1.5	3.45	wooden	woode n	tin shed wooden
10	91,92,	Gandhi Nagar	Vijay Jelthar	Vacant House	6.6	6.15	40.59	tin shed+wooden	cemen ted	tin shed,wooden
				Toilet Bathroom	2.5	2.5	6.25	cement brick	cemen ted	tin shed,wooden
				Samadhi	1.2	0.6	0.72	rcc		
				Well			0			
				Puliya	1.6	0.8	1.28	rcc	rcc	rcc
				Talab	5	6	30			
	282			rest house	3.6	3.4	12.24	cemented shed	mud	cemented shed
				sitting area	2.6	3.4	8.84	wooden pillar	mud	cemented shed
				poultry shed	1.7	1.7	2.89	tin shed	woode n	tin shed
				Goat Farm	5.3	3.3	17.49	tin shed	mud	tin shed
				talab	5	5	25			
11	282	Gandhi Nagar	Tanaji	rest house	4.9	4.6	22.54	wooden	mud	tin shed,wooden
				Toilet Bathroom	2	1.5	3	cement brick	cemen ted	tin shed,wooden
12	119A,119 B	Gandhi Nagar	Vasandhi	Damage, Vacant House	7	6	42	cement brick	cemen ted	tin shed wooden
13	115A,113 ,114	Gandhi Nagar	K.Shekar	Vacant House	8.5	6.3	53.55	tin shed wooden	mud	tin shed wooden

S. N.	Survey No.	Village	Owner Name	Structure Type	Measurement of the Structures in mts.			Types of Construction		
					Length	Width	Total Area	Wall	Floor	Roof
				well	2.5	3	7.5	rcc	rcc	
				Kopra bhatti	4.5	3.2	14.4	tin shed wooden	mud	tin shed wooden
				Toilet Bathroom	4.2	2.7	11.34	cement brick	cemented	tin shed wooden
				Temple	5.7	4.9	27.93	cement brick	cemented	tin shed wooden
14	122, 123	Gandhi Nagar	M.Muthuvellu	Vacant House	10.4	8.3	86.32	rcc	cemented	cement shed wooden
				Kopra bhatti	3.6	2.8	10.08	rcc	cemented	tin shed wooden
				Toilet Bathroom	5.6	2.4	13.44	rcc	cemented	tin shed wooden
				mandir			0			
				well	3.3	3.3	10.89	rcc		
				Saptik Tank	1.2	3.2	3.84			
				water tank	1	1	1			
				bridge	2	3	6			
15	284	Gandhi Nagar	M.Muthuvellu	kitchen	2.1	5.2	10.92	tin shed+wooden	cemented	tin shed, wooden
				house shed	4	5	20	tin shed+wooden	mud	tin shed, wooden
16	2,06,207	Gandhi Nagar	M.Srenivasan	pond	15	15	225			
				Residential House	16.5	9.7	160.05	rcc	tiles	rcc
				water tank	2.3	2.3	5.29	rcc	rcc	
				Temple	1.5	1.5	2.25	rcc	tiles	rcc
				boundry wall	10	5.7	57	rcc	rcc	rcc
17	2,06,207	Gandhi Nagar	Ayyappan	Porche sitting area	9.7	5.4	52.38	iron pillar	cemented	tin shed +iron
				house	10	6.4	64	rcc	cemented	tin shed wooden
				Porche sitting area	6.4	5	32	rcc pillar	cemented	tin shed wooden
				Toilet Bathroom	4.7	2	9.4	solid brick	cemented	tin shed wooden
				Cow shed	9.8	8	78.4	tin+wooden	mud	tin shed wooden
				poultry shed	3	2	6	tin+wooden	mud	tin shed wooden
				well			0	rounded	cemented	

S. N.	Survey No.	Village	Owner Name	Structre Type	Measurement of the Structures in mts.			Types of Construction		
					Leng th	Widt h	Total Area	Wall	Floor	Roof
				water tank	1.5	2.6	3.9	rcc	rcc	rcc
18	2,23,224	Gandhi Nagar	Juleta Kujur	Residential House	8.5	7.2	61.2	solid brick	cemen ted	tin shed wooden
				Toilet Bathroom	4.9	1.9	9.31	rcc	cemen ted	tin shed wooden
				Storage	3.8	2.6	9.88	tin+woode n	mud	tin shed wooden
				poultry shed	2.3	2.3	5.29	tin+woode n	woode n	tin shed wooden
				Porche sitting area	8.4	6.1	51.24	wooden pillar	mud	tin shed wooden
				storage	2	2	4	tin shed	mud	tin shed
				Saptik Tank	2.3	1.6	3.68	rcc	rcc	rcc
19	2,60,261	Gandhi Nagar	Bhoop Singh	Vacant House	7.4	4.5	33.3	solid brick	cemen ted	tin shed ,wooden
				Vacant House	5.4	5.3	28.62	solid brick	cemen ted	tin shed ,wooden
				Storage	3	3.1	9.3	rcc	cemen ted	rcc
				water tank	2.1	1	2.1	rcc	rcc	
				Gobar gas plant			0			
				damage toilet bathroom	1.8	1.6	2.88	cement brick	cemen ted	niel
20	2,58,259	Gandhi Nagar	Jaswant Singh	farm house	7.5	3.8	28.5	solid brick	cemen ted	tin shed ,wooden
				poultry shed	2.8	2.5	7	wooden	woode n	tin shed wooden
21	210	Gandhi Nagar	B.Philomina	Vacant House	9	7.5	67.5	solid brick	cemen ted	tin shed wooden
22	2,18,219	Gandhi Nagar	James Kakupatras	Vacant House	1.2	7.5	9	solid brick	cemen ted	tin shed wooden
				Toilet Bathroom	1.5	1.5	2.25	solid brick	cemen ted	not
	house labourer			7.5	6.3	47.25	tin shed wooden	mud	tin shed wooden	
	loby			8.2	2.3	18.86	wooden pilar	mud	tin shed wooden	
	well			2.3		0	rcc	rcc		
23	2,70,271	Gandhi Nagar	Sukhdev Singh	hall	18.2	2.7	49.14	rcc+pillar	cemen ted	tin shed+iron
				house	14.1	8.3	117.03	solid brick	cemen ted	tin shed+iron

S. N.	Survey No.	Village	Owner Name	Structure Type	Measurement of the Structures in mts.			Types of Construction		
					Length	Width	Total Area	Wall	Floor	Roof
				Toilet Bathroom	2.8	3	8.4	solid brick	cemented	tin shed+iron
				open shed storage	4.8	5.1	24.48	wooden pillar	mud	tin shed wooden
				Cow shed	7	5.3	37.1	wooden pillar	mud	tin shed wooden
				parking	5	5	25	wooden pillar	mud	tin shed wooden
				poultry shed	3	2	6	tin shed	mud	tin shed wooden
24	2,52,253	Shastri Nagar	Pritam Kaur	Vacant House	7.2	6.7	48.24	solid brick	cemented	tin shed wooden
25	190,188/2,124	Shastri Nagar	Satram	house	7.3	4.2	30.66	rcc	cemented	rcc
				Storage	6.7	5.3	35.51	rcc	mud	tin shed +iron
				Vacant House	8.9	7.8	69.42	tin shed wooden	mud	tin shed,wooden
				Saptik Tank	1.5	1.5	2.25	rcc	rcc	rcc
				well			0			
				Toilet Bathroom	3.6	2.5	9	rcc	cemented	tin shed,wooden
26	27,33,286,287	Shastri Nagar	Sarala W/O Ravindran	Residential house	11.2	10.5	117.6	wooden	wooden	tin shed,wooden
				poultry shed	5	1	5	wooden	wooden	tin shed,wooden
				Saptik Tank	3.4	2.4	8.16	rcc	rcc	rcc
				satairs	7.5	1.7	12.75	rcc	rcc	rcc
				cattle shed	9.1	6.8	61.88	wooden+tin	cemented	tin shed,wooden
				well	1.7	1.7	2.89	rcc		rcc
				water tank	2	2	4	rcc	rcc	rcc
				water tank	2	2	4	rcc	rcc	rcc
				Storage	4.8	5	24	tin shed	mud	tin shed,wooden
				pond	15	10	150			
				Vacant House	7.6	6.9	52.44	rcc	cemented	tin shed,wooden
				Damage, Vacant House	8	4.7	37.6	rcc	cemented	not
				kitchen damage	4.3	3	12.9	rcc	cemented	tin shed,wooden
				Kopra bhatti	4	3.6	14.4	tin shed	cemented	tin shed,wooden

S. N.	Survey No.	Village	Owner Name	Structure Type	Measurement of the Structures in mts.			Types of Construction		
					Length	Width	Total Area	Wall	Floor	Roof
				toilet bathroom	2.4	1.8	4.32	tin shed	cemented	tin shed, wooden
				Saptik Tank	2.5	2.5	6.25	rcc	rcc	rcc
27	145	Gandhi Nagar	K Pitachi/Karrappa	Residence house	9.1	5	45.5	tin shed	cemented	tin shed, wooden
				Goat Farm	11.3	5.4	61.02	wooden	wooden	tin shed, wooden
				Toilet Bathroom	3.9	2.8	10.92	rcc	cemented	tin shed+iron
				Saptik Tank	3.2	1.8	5.76	rcc	rcc	rcc
				Cow shed	23.5	7.5	176.25	wooden pillar	cemented	tin shed, wooden
				Cow shed	8.7	3.7	32.19	wooden pillar	mud	tin shed, wooden
28	290, 291	Shastri Nagar	S.R.Tiwari	Vacant House	5.6	4	22.4	rcc	cemented	not
				Vacant House	8.3	7.8	64.74	rcc	cemented	not
				Toilet Bathroom	3	2.5	7.5	rcc	cemented	not
				water tank	1.7	0.8	1.36	rcc	rcc	not
29	294, 295, 296, 22,24	Shastri Nagar	Somra Tirkey S/O Mogai Tirkey	Residential House	11.1	10	111	brick +tin shed	cemented	tin shed, wooden
				sitting area	7.2	4	28.8	wooden pillar	cemented	tin shed, wooden
				kitchen	5.1	3	15.3	tin shed+wooden	cemented	tin shed, wooden
				Toilet Bathroom	3.2	2.6	8.32	rcc	cemented	tin shed, wooden
				Saptik Tank	2.2	1.9	4.18	rcc	rcc	rcc
				well	1.6	1.6	2.56	cemented brick		
30	188/3	Shastri Nagar	Jaishankar	Vacant House	10.8	9.5	102.6	tin shed+wooden	cemented	tin shed, wooden
				toilet	1.5	1.2	1.8	rcc	cemented	rcc
				saptik tank	1.3	2.2	2.86	rcc	rcc	rcc
				Storage	3.9	2.9	11.31	tin shed+wooden	cemented	tin shed, wooden

S. N.	Survey No.	Village	Owner Name	Structure Type	Measurement of the Structures in mts.			Types of Construction		
					Length	Width	Total Area	Wall	Floor	Roof
31	1,11,11,4 2,46,247	Shastri Nagar	Singhroop Singh	Residential House	13.4	8.5	113.9	rcc	cemented	tin shed+iron
				Toilet Bathroom	4.9	2.9	14.21	rcc	cemented	rcc
				toilet	1.1	1.2	1.32	rcc	cemented	rcc
				damage toilet bathroom	2.9	1.8	5.22	rcc	cemented	niel
				well			0	rounded	rcc	
				poultry shed	2.2	1.8	3.96	wooden+tin	wooden	tin shed, wooden
32	172	Shastri Nagar	P.Vincent Theodar	rest shed	4.3	2.4	10.32	tin shed+wooden	mud	tin shed, wooden
33	3,02,30,3 1,66,297	Shastri Nagar	Ajay Seth	small pond	5	5	25			
				big pond	15	10	150			
				laboure house	6.4	5.2	33.28	tin shed+wooden	mudd	tin shed, wooden
				boundry wall	28	15.9	445.2	rcc		
				Vacant House	8.6	6.3	54.18	tin shed	concrete	tin shed, wooden
				well	11.5	5.4	62.1	solid brick	cemented	tin shed+iron
				shelter	11.5	5.4	62.1	solid brick	cemented	tin shed+iron
				Foundation	8.2	6.4	52.48	rcc	rcc	
34	80193222 288289	Shastri Nagar	Kn Babu	Residential House	5.6	16.5	92.4	tin shed+iron	cemented	tin shed, wooden
				toilet	2.5	1.4	3.5	tin shed+iron	cemented	tin shed, wooden
				Saptik Tank	2	1.3	2.6	rcc	rcc	
				toilet	2.5	1.8	4.5	rcc	cemented	tin shed, wooden
				toilet	1.2	1.6	1.92	tin shed+iron	cemented	tin shed, wooden
				poultry shed	2.6	2.2	5.72	tin shed +wooden	wooden	tin shed, wooden
				faundation	11.8	10.2	120.36	rcc		

S. N.	Survey No.	Village	Owner Name	Structure Type	Measurement of the Structures in mts.			Types of Construction		
					Length	Width	Total Area	Wall	Floor	Roof
				damage shop	11.6	10.4	120.64	rcc	cemented	rcc
				kitchen	3	1.9	5.7	rcc	cemented	rcc
35	123	Shastri Nagar	Anuj Chaudhry	Vacant House	10.2	8.5	86.7	tin shed +wooden	mudd	tin shed,wooden
36	100		Murat Singh/Manohar Singh/Man Singh	Residential house double story	9	5.2	46.8	rcc	cemented	rcc
	100			Residential House	10.8	4.8	51.84	solid brick	cemented	tin shed +iron
	100			stairs	0.8	5.4	4.32	rcc		
	100			Gobar gas plant	1.8	rounded	#VALUE!	rcc		
	100			well	1.8	rounded	#VALUE!	rcc		
	100			Toilet Bathroom	2.5	1.6	4	rcc	cemented	rcc
	100			Saptik Tank	2.6	1.8	4.68	rcc	rcc	rcc
	78/3			Cow shed	5.8	5.6	32.48	tin shed+wooden	cemented	tin shed,wooden
	78/3			Storage	4.7	4.7	22.09	tin shed+wooden	cemented	tin shed,wooden
37	100		Dilbar Singh	house	10.1	4.5	45.45	tin shed+wooden	cemented	tin shed,wooden
38	100		Bharat Singh Rawat	house	3.3	4.5	14.85	tin shed+wooden	cemented	tin shed,wooden
39	208, 209,	Gandhi Nagar	Poomalian	house	8.3	7.3	60.59	wooden	cemented	tin shed,wooden
				Toilet Bathroom	1.3	1.4	1.82	cemented brick	cemented	niel
				Saptik Tank	2.3	1.5	3.45	rcc	rcc	rcc
				Foundation	5	5.3	26.5	rcc		
				well			0			
40	262,263,	Gandhi Nagar	Pratap Singh	house	4.4	3.4	14.96	tin +wooden	mud	tin shed,wooden
41	enchrochment	Gandhi Nagar	Simon Toppo Mistry	Residential House	14.5	8.8	127.6	rcc	cemented	tin shed,wooden
42	266, 267	Gandhi Nagar	Vidyawati	Residential House	10.4	4.2	43.68	tin +wooden	cemented	tin shed,wooden

S. N.	Survey No.	Village	Owner Name	Structure Type	Measurement of the Structures in mts.			Types of Construction		
					Length	Width	Total Area	Wall	Floor	Roof
				Toilet Bathroom	2.7	2.3	6.21	cement brick	cemented	tin shed, wooden
				Saptik Tank	2	2	4	rcc	rcc	rcc
43	268, 269		Sarabjeet Singh	poultry shed	2.5	2.1	5.25	wooden tin shed	wooden	tin shed, wooden
44	enchroachment-78	Shastri Nagar	Ramaiya Tirkey	Residential House	10	9.8	98	solid brick	cemented	tin shed+iron
				sitting area	10	2.2	22	rcc pillar	cemented	tin shed+iron
				Toilet Bathroom	3	2.8	8.4	solid brick	cemented	tin shed+iron
				poultry shed	6.4	2.4	15.36	tin+wooden	mud	tin shed, wooden
				Saptik Tank	3.3	1.7	5.61	full rcc		
				tanki stand			0	iron pillar		
45	enchroachment-78	Gandhi Nagar	Sushil Minj S/O Alphouns Minj	Residential House	7.9	5.3	41.87	tin+wooden	cemented	tin shed, wooden
				kitchen	3	2.8	8.4	tin+wooden	cemented	tin shed, wooden
				toilet bathroom not running	2.8	2.8	7.84	solid brick	cemented	niel
				hall	5.2	3	15.6	pillar iron	cemented	tin shed, wooden
46	enchroachment-78	Shastri Nagar	Walter Minj	Vacant House	4.6	2.8	12.88	tin+wooden	mud	tin shed, wooden
47	enchroachment-78	Shastri Nagar	Milgu Horo	Residential House	5.2	5.2	27.04	tin+wooden	mud	tin shed, wooden
48	enchroachment-78	Shastri Nagar	Brijmiya Bara	Residential House	5	3.8	19	tin+wooden	mud	tin shed, wooden
49	enchroachment-78	Shastri Nagar	Sushila Bai	Residential House	4.6	4.4	20.24	tin+wooden	cemented	tin shed, wooden
50	enchroachment-78	Shastri Nagar	Mangal Ram	Residential House	7.3	6.7	48.91	tin+wooden	cemented	tin shed, wooden
				toilet bathroom	2.8	1.7	4.76	rcc	cemented	tin shed, wooden

S. N.	Survey No.	Village	Owner Name	Structure Type	Measurement of the Structures in mts.			Types of Construction		
					Length	Width	Total Area	Wall	Floor	Roof
				Saptik Tank	2.5	1.7	4.25	full rcc		
51	enchrochment-78	Shastri Nagar	Mangi Kerketta	Residential House	9.5	5.5	52.25	solid brick	cemented	tin shed+iron
				sitting area	4.3	3.5	15.05	wooden pillar	cemented	tin shed+iron
				Porche sitting area	9.5	3	28.5	wooden pillar	cemented	tin shed+iron
				toilet bathroom	4	2.8	11.2	solid brick	cemented	tin shed+iron
				Saptik Tank	3.4	1.7	5.78	full rcc		
52	enchrochment-78	Shastri Nagar	Etwari Kerketta	Residential House	11.7	6.7	78.39	solid brick	cemented	tin shed+iron
				kitchen	4.6	4	18.4	tin +wooden	cemented	tin shed,wooden
				toilet bathroom	2.8	2.2	6.16	rcc	cemented	tin shed,wooden
				Saptik Tank	2.6	1.2	3.12	full rcc		
53	enchrochment-78	Shastri Nagar	Mungurutiriya	Residential House	4.3	3	12.9	tin +wooden	cemented	tin shed,wooden
54	enchrochment-78	Shastri Nagar	Daya Gudia	Residential House	4	4	16	tin +wooden	mud	tin shed,wooden
55	enchrochment-78	Shastri Nagar	Shankar Ram	Residential House	5	4.7	23.5	tin +wooden	mud	tin shed,wooden
56	enchrochment-78	Shastri Nagar	Prem	Residential House	10.5	6.8	71.4	tin +wooden	cemented	tin shed,wooden
				toilet bathroom	4.3	2.2	9.46	rcc	cemented	tin shed,wooden
				Saptik Tank	2.3	1.6	3.68	full rcc		
57	30,53,06,308	Shastri Nagar	Jasbir Singh	damage house	4.4	4	17.6	rcc	cemented	rcc
58	77,83,85	Shastri Nagar	Ashoka Kumari	Residential House	9.3	5.2	48.36	tin +wooden	cemented	tin shed,wooden
				toilet bathroom	2.4	2	4.8	tin +wooden	cemented	tin shed,wooden
				Saptik Tank	2.8	2.1	5.88	full rcc		

S. N.	Survey No.	Village	Owner Name	Structure Type	Measurement of the Structures in mts.			Types of Construction		
					Length	Width	Total Area	Wall	Floor	Roof
				poultry shed	3.8	2.4	9.12	wooden	wooden	tin shed, wooden
				well	1.5	1.5	2.25	rcc		
59	83	Shastri Nagar		Storage	3.8	2.8	10.64	tin + wooden	mud	tin shed, wooden
60		Shastri Nagar	Kusum Mishra	Residential House	8.1	4.4	35.64	tin + wooden	cemented	tin shed, wooden
				Storage	5	2	10	tin + wooden	cemented	tin shed, wooden
				well	1.5		0	cement brick		
61	2,73,274	Shastri Nagar	Kamla Yadav	damage house	12	8.4	100.8	solid brick	cemented	niel
				damage toilet bathroom	3	2	6	solid brick	cemented	niel
62	65,66	Gandhi Nagar	Ashok Tigga	Residential House	11.3	4.7	53.11	solid brick	cemented	tin shed, wooden
				Cow shed	15	5.5	82.5	wooden pillar	mud	tin shed, wooden
				kitchen	10.8	5.6	60.48	tin + wooden	mud	tin shed, wooden
				toilet bathroom	2.6	2.6	6.76	solid brick	cemented	tin shed, wooden
63	69,70	Gandhi Nagar	Raphel Minj	house	8.5	6.6	56.1	tin + wooden	mud	tin shed, wooden
				toilet bathroom	2.7	2	5.4	solid brick	cemented	tin shed, wooden
64	71,72	Gandhi Nagar	Egnis Lakra	Residential House	12.5	7	87.5	tin + wooden	cemented	tin shed, wooden
				house	13.5	10	135	solid brick	cemented	tin shed + iron
				Goat shed	3.2	1.6	5.12			
				well			0	rounded		
65	74,75	Gandhi Nagar	Lundra Ram	Vacant House	9.2	9.8	90.16	solid brick	cemented	tin shed, wooden
				toilet	2.3	2	4.6	solid brick	cemented	tin shed, wooden



S. N.	Survey No.	Village	Owner Name	Structure Type	Measurement of the Structures in mts.			Types of Construction		
					Length	Width	Total Area	Wall	Floor	Roof
				well			0			
66	1,08,109	Gandhi Nagar	Anil Kumar Singh	damage house	9.8	8.3	81.34	solid brick	cemented	niel
				water tank	1.8	1.6	2.88	rcc		
				Saptik Tank	2	2	4	rcc		
				toilet	2.5	2.2	5.5	solid brick	cemented	niel
67	285	Gandhi Nagar	Anil Kumar Singh	Residential House	8.4	4.4	36.96	tin +wooden	mud	tin shed,wooden
				kitchen	6.2	2.2	13.64	tin +wooden	mud	tin shed,wooden
				Storage	4.4	4	17.6	tin +wooden	mud	tin shed,wooden
				storage2	4.5	4	18	tin +wooden	mud	tin shed,wooden
				talab	15	5	75	kachcha		
				talab	5	4	20	kachcha		
68	1,17,118	Gandhi Nagar	R Damodaran	house	8.6	8.4	72.24	tin +wooden	cemented	tin shed,wooden
				rice mill foundation	5.6	4.8	26.88	niel	cemented	niel
				damaged house	5.6	4.2	23.52	solid brick	cemented	niel
69	117, 118	Gandhi Nagar	D. Jamuna	house	8.6	5.4	46.44	tin +wooden	cemented	tin shed,wooden
70	248/1	Gandhi Nagar	Sunil Army	tin shed	5	4.5	22.5	tin +wooden	mud	tin shed,wooden
71	g-124,125	Gandhi Nagar	T Kamla	damage House	9.2	5	46	solid brick	cemented	niel
72	1,28,129	Gandhi Nagar	Mahalaxmi	Residential House	13.1	6.6	86.46	solid brick	cemented	tin shed+iron
				shop	6.8	4.7	31.96	iron pillar	cemented	tin shed+iron
				Saptik Tank	1.8	1.3	2.34	rcc	rcc	rcc
				poultry shed	2.6	3.3	8.58	wooden	wooden	wooden

S. N.	Survey No.	Village	Owner Name	Structure Type	Measurement of the Structures in mts.			Types of Construction		
					Length	Width	Total Area	Wall	Floor	Roof
73			Subramaniam	Residential House	9.8	6.2	60.76	solid brick	cemented	tin shed+iron
				toilet	1.9	1.7	3.23	rcc	cemented	rcc
				Saptik Tank	2	1.4	2.8	rcc	rcc	rcc
				Cow shed	6.2	3	18.6	wooden tin shed	mud	tin shed, wooden
				poultry shed	2	2.3	4.6	wooden	wooden	tin shed, wooden
74	2,37,238	Shastri Nagar	Sriram Singh	damage toilet bathroom	4.3	1.7	7.31	solid brick	cemented	rcc
75	2,33,234	Gandhi Nagar	Sankari Amma	Vacant House	8.7	7.6	66.12	solid brick	cemented	tin shed, wooden
				toilet bathroom	2.8	2.1	5.88	solid brick	cemented	tin shed, wooden
76	2,00,201	Gandhi Nagar	Kg Rajan Pillai	toilet bathroom not running	3	2	6	rcc	cemented	niel
77	2,29,230	Gandhi Nagar	Vp Vijayan Pillai	Vacant House	5.2	9.3	48.36	rcc	cemented	rcc
				Vacant House	5.3	9.3	49.29	solid brick	cemented	tin shed, wooden
				toilet bathroom	4.3	3.1	13.33	solid brick	cemented	cement tin shed+
				Porche sitting area	3.2	3.1	9.92	rcc pillar	cemented	rcc
				Saptik Tank	2.8	1.8	5.04	rcc	rcc	rcc
				bathroom	1.8	1.1	1.98	rcc	rcc	rcc
78	2,27,228	Gandhi Nagar	Vk Raghvan	boundry wall	21.5		0	rcc		
				Vacant House	13	11	143	rcc	cemented	tin shed, wooden
				toilet bathroom	5	1.2	6	rcc	rcc	rcc
				water tank	2.4	1.5	3.6	rcc	rcc	rcc
				storage shed	5.8	5.5	31.9	rcc+tin shed	cemented	tin shed, wooden
				well	round ed		#VALUE!	rcc		
79	394-enchrochment	Gandhi Nagar	Kulwant Singh	tin shed	3	3.2	9.6	tin +wooden	mud	tin shed, wooden
				tin shed	2	2.3	4.6	tin +wooden	mud	tin shed, wooden
				residential house	4	3.2	12.8	fully tin shed	mud	

S. N.	Survey No.	Village	Owner Name	Structre Type	Measurment of the Structures in mts.			Types of Construction		
					Leng th	Widt h	Total Area	Wall	Floor	Roof
80	392	Gandhi Nagar	Ajaib Singh	Residential House labour	9.4	7.4	69.56	rcc	cemen ted	tin shed,woo den
				water tank	2	1.8	3.6	rcc	rcc	
				Foundation	15	9	135	rcc		
	75,320	Shastri Nagar		residential house	14.6	8.2	119.72	solid brick	cemen ted	tin shed+iron
				Cow shed	9.9	8.5	84.15	wooden pillar	mud	tin shed,woo den
				Cow shed	7.4	2.1	15.54	wooden pillar	mud	tin shed,woo den
				fencing boundry	20	15	300	tin +wooden		
				entry gate			0	rcc		
81	2,02,203	Gandhi Nagar	Arbinda Bala	Temple	3.7	3.2	11.84	rcc	cemen ted	rcc
				teple hall	7.3	5.7	41.61	rcc pillar	cemen ted	tin shed+iron
				temple storage	3.6	3.4	12.24	rcc pillar	cemen ted	tin shed+iron
				residential house	9	8.1	72.9	cemet brick	cemen ted	tin shed+iron
				kitchen	5.8	4.9	28.42	tin +wooden	mud	tin shed,woo den
				toilet bathroom	4.4	2.5	11	tin +wooden	cemen ted	tin shed+iron
				wash room	3.5	1.7	5.95	cemet brick	cemen ted	rcc
				Cow shed	5	4.8	24	tin +wooden	cemen ted	tin shed,woo den
				pond	9.5	8.5	80.75			
				duck shed	5.4	3.2	17.28	rcc	cemen ted	tin shed,woo den
				well	3.2	1.8	5.76	tin shed,woo den	cemen ted	tin shed, wooden
82	202-enchrohment	Gandhi Nagar	Bala	damage House	4.8	3.4	16.32	solid brick	cemen ted	niel
83	1,20,121	Gandhi Nagar	Annathai/Ram esh	laboure house	9.7	4	38.8	tin shed+woo den	cemen ted	tin shed,woo den

S. N.	Survey No.	Village	Owner Name	Structure Type	Measurement of the Structures in mts.			Types of Construction		
					Length	Width	Total Area	Wall	Floor	Roof
				toilet bathroom	2.2	1.8	3.96	solid brick	cemented	niel
84	BRO/GREF -cpr	Shastri Nagar	1	residential house/office	19	7.8	148.2	rcc	tiles	tin shed+iron
				residential house	15.5	7.8	120.9	rcc	tiles	tin shed+iron
				ground area	19	6	114	rcc		
				well			0			
				sitting area			0			
				baundry wall	32		0	rcc		
			2	store room	7.8	5	39	cement sheet	cemented	tin shed+iron
				Vacant House	25	7.8	195	cement sheet	cemented	tin shed+iron
			3	workshop	16	6.6	105.6	rcc+tin shed	rcc	tin shed+iron
			4	cement storage	21.5	6.3	135.45	rcc	cemented	tin shed+iron
			5	cement storage	15	6.3	94.5	rcc	cemented	tin shed+iron
			6	storage	7.1	7.1	50.41	tin shed	cemented	tin shed,wooden
				storage	7.1	4.6	32.66	wooden pillar	cemented	tin shed,wooden
			7	medical ward	9.9	5.1	50.49	cement sheet	cemented	tin shed+iron
				water tank	4	1	4	rcc	rcc	
			8	water tank	4.4	2.3	10.12	RCC	RCC	RCC
			9	sitting area	1.5	rounded	#VALUE!	wooden pillar	rcc	leaf
			10	mess	9.4	7	65.8	rcc+tin shed	tiles	tin shed+iron
			11	genratore room	7	5	35	rcc	cemented	tin shed+iron
			12	dyning hall	22.9	7	160.3	cemented shed	cemented	tin shed+iron
			13	rsidential hall	22.5	6.3	141.75	cemented shed	cemented	tin shed+iron
			14	rsidential hall	19.8	7.3	144.54	cemented shed	cemented	tin shed+iron
			15	water tank	7.6	3	22.8	rcc	rcc	rcc
			16	RO Water plant	2.8	2.5	7	tin shed	cemented	tin shed+iron



S. N.	Survey No.	Village	Owner Name	Structure Type	Measurement of the Structures in mts.			Types of Construction		
					Length	Width	Total Area	Wall	Floor	Roof
			17	Saptik Tank	8	3	24	rcc	rcc	rcc
85	temple ram mandir-cpr	Shastri Nagar	Ram Mandir	temple storage	5	2.4	12	rcc	cemented	tin shed+iron
				temple	7.4	5	37	rcc	cemented	tin shed+iron
				kitchen	4.5	3.5	15.75	rcc	cemented	tin shed+iron
				stairs temple	24	1	24	rcc		
				bathroom bro/gref	6.3	6.3	39.69	rcc	cemented	tin shed+iron
				toilet common	7.5	2	15	rcc	cemented	tin shed+iron
86	78	Shastri Nagar	Police Chowki	office	26.1	6.5	169.65	rcc	cemented	tin shed+iron
				residential rooms	17.8	6.9	122.82	rcc	cemented	tin shed+iron
				residential rooms	26.1	7.1	185.31	rcc	cemented	tin shed+iron
				residential rooms	17.8	7.1	126.38	rcc	cemented	tin shed+iron
				Porche sitting area	3.7	3.3	12.21	rcc	tiles	rcc
				ground area	26.1	12.7	331.47	rcc		
				water tank	3	3	9	rcc	rcc	rcc
				water tank stand-4	1	1	1	rcc pillar	rcc	
				Saptik Tank-12	1	1	1	rcc	rcc	rcc
				Saptik Tank-4	8	2.4	19.2	rcc	rcc	rcc
				boundry wall	32	26	832	rcc	rcc	rcc
				boundry wall	32	12	384	rcc	rcc	rcc
				temple	9.3	5.5	51.15	rcc	cemented	tin shed+iron
87	71,72	Shastri Nagar	Gangaram	residential house	3.2	2.6	8.32	tin shed ,wooden	cemented	tin shed,wooden
88	57,55/2	Gandhi Nagar	Cpr	kali mata mandir	17.5	6.2	108.5	rcc pillar	tiles	rcc
				karrapa swami temple	3	2.8	8.4	rcc	tiles	rcc
				stage	1.2	1	1.2	rcc	rcc	rcc
				temple	1.8	1.8	3.24	rcc	tiles	rcc
89	78-cpr	Shastri Nagar	Education Department	anganwadi center	6	5.2	31.2	rcc	tiles	tin shed+iron
				school kitchen	5.5	4.3	23.65	rcc	rcc	rcc

S. N.	Survey No.	Village	Owner Name	Structure Type	Measurement of the Structures in mts.			Types of Construction		
					Length	Width	Total Area	Wall	Floor	Roof
				class rooms	27.5	6.2	170.5	rcc	cemented	tin shed+iron
				gallery	27.5	1.5	41.25	rcc pillar	cemented	tin shed+iron
				toilets	5.6	6.2	34.72	rcc+tiles	tiles	tin shed+iron
				class rooms	13.8	6.2	85.56	rcc	cemented	tin shed+iron
				gallery	13.8	1.5	20.7	rcc pillar	cemented	tin shed+iron
				saptik tank	6	2	12	rcc	rcc	rcc
				saptik tank	1	1	1	rcc	rcc	rcc
				water tank stand	2	1	2	rcc pillar		
				ground area	25	12	300	rcc		
				fencing boundry	50	32	1600	iron jali		
				entry gate	3		0			
90	78-cpr	Shastri Nagar	Water Supply	jenaratore room	6.3	4.3	27.09	rcc	cemented	tin shed+iron
				water tank/filter	12	12	144	rcc	rcc	
				water tank	7.8	7.8	60.84	rcc	rcc	rcc
				store room	6.3	4.3	27.09	rcc	cemented	tin shed+iron
				well	3.1	round ed	#VALUE!	rcc fully		
				pond	30	20	600	fully cemented		
				fencing boundry	50	50	2500	iron jali		
91	26,12,62, 192	Shastri Nagar	Bhupender Singh	residential house	14	9	126	solid brick	cemented	tin shed,wooden
				toilet, bathroom	3.1	2.6	8.06	solid brick	cemented	tin shed,wooden
				saptik tank	2	1.5	3	rcc	rcc	rcc
				laboure house	12	4.2	50.4	tin shed+wooden	cemented	tin shed,wooden
					4.2	3	12.6	wooden pillar	cemented	tin shed,wooden
92	261	Shastri Nagar	Cpr-Panchayat	well			0			
93	1A	Shastri Nagar	Bhupender Singh	residential house	11.2	5.3	59.36	rcc	cemented	tin shed+iron
	1B		Bhupender Singh	Vacant House	11.2	5.3	59.36	rcc	cemented	tin shed+iron

S. N.	Survey No.	Village	Owner Name	Structure Type	Measurement of the Structures in mts.			Types of Construction		
					Length	Width	Total Area	Wall	Floor	Roof
94	2A		Bhawani Amma	Vacant House	11.2	5.3	59.36	rcc	cemented	tin shed+iron
95	2B		Indira Devi	Vacant House	11.2	5.3	59.36	rcc	cemented	tin shed+iron
96	3A		Sr Tiwari	md karim	11.2	5.3	59.36	rcc	cemented	tin shed+iron
97	3B		Satyawati Devi	residential house	11.2	5.3	59.36	rcc	cemented	tin shed+iron
98	4A		Nirmal Shrivastava	Vacant House	11.2	5.3	59.36	rcc	cemented	tin shed+iron
99	4B		Thangarajan	Vacant House	11.2	5.3	59.36	rcc	cemented	tin shed+iron
100	5A		Anil Kumar/Ravindran	residential	11.2	5.3	59.36	rcc	cemented	tin shed+iron
101	5B		Durga Ambald/M.Shankar	residential house	11.2	5.3	59.36	rcc	cemented	tin shed+iron
102	6A		Vijay Theodar	residential	11.2	5.3	59.36	rcc	cemented	tin shed+iron
103	6B		Sharda Kamble/Ss Kamble	vacant	14.2	5.9	83.78	rcc	tiles	tin shed+iron
104	7A		Pc Vincent	residential	11.2	5.3	59.36	rcc	cemented	tin shed+iron
105	7B		Pc Theodar	residential house	11.2	5.3	59.36	rcc	cemented	tin shed+iron
106	8A		Sadhna Kamble/Dh Kamble	m mattu kumar	11.2	5.3	59.36	rcc	cemented	tin shed+iron
107	8B		Dh Kamble	lakha dehari	11.2	5.3	59.36	rcc	cemented	tin shed+iron
108	9A		Ak Trivedi	residential house	11.2	5.3	59.36	rcc	cemented	tin shed+iron
109	9B		Ramchandra Trivedi		11.2	5.3	59.36	rcc	cemented	tin shed+iron
110	10A		Ramalingam	Vacant House	11.2	5.3	59.36	rcc	cemented	tin shed+iron
111	10B		Rajesh Kumar/Singhrop Singh	residential	11.2	5.3	59.36	rcc	cemented	tin shed+iron
112	11A		Ajay Seth	raju singh	11.2	5.3	59.36	rcc	cemented	tin shed+iron

S. N.	Survey No.	Village	Owner Name	Structure Type	Measurement of the Structures in mts.			Types of Construction		
					Length	Width	Total Area	Wall	Floor	Roof
	11B			tenants	11.2	5.3	59.36	rcc	cemented	tin shed+iron
113	12A		Meena Devi	residential	11.2	5.3	59.36	rcc	cemented	tin shed+iron
114	12B		Chander Singh Gosai	residential house	11.2	5.3	59.36	rcc	cemented	tin shed+iron
115	13A		Muratsingh/Manohar Singh	residential house	11.2	5.3	59.36	rcc	cemented	tin shed+iron
116	13B		Bharat Singh Rawat	residential house	11.2	5.3	59.36	rcc	cemented	tin shed+iron
117	14A		Dilbar Singh	Vacant House	11.2	5.3	59.36	rcc	cemented	tin shed+iron
118	14B		Sriram Singh	residential	11.2	5.3	59.36	rcc	cemented	tin shed+iron
119	15A		Ashoka Kumari	Vacant House	11.2	5.3	59.36	rcc	cemented	tin shed+iron
120	15B		Jasbir Singh	Vacant House	11.2	5.3	59.36	rcc	cemented	tin shed+iron
121	16A	Shastri Nagar	Avinas Rani Sagar	Vacant House	11.2	5.3	59.36	rcc	cemented	tin shed+iron
122	16B		Poonam Sagar	Vacant House	11.2	5.3	59.36	rcc	cemented	tin shed+iron
123	17A	Shastri Nagar	Parshuram Singh	residential house	11.2	5.3	59.36	rcc	cemented	tin shed+iron
124	17B		Balram Singh		11.2	5.3	59.36	rcc	cemented	tin shed+iron
125	18A	Shastri Nagar	Kusum Mishra	residential house	11.2	5.3	59.36	rcc	cemented	tin shed+iron
126	CPR-78	Shastri Nagar	Pwd	rest room	2.5	2.5	6.25	rcc	cemented	rcc
				water tank	3.5	3	10.5	rcc	rcc	rcc
127	1,37,138	Gandhi Nagar	Es Rajesh	well	1.2		0	rcc		
				store room	24.4	5.5	134.2	solid brick	cemented	tin shed+iron
				poultry shed	6.4	2.2	14.08	iron jali	wooden	tin shed+iron
				sitting area	8.4	5.4	45.36	wooden pillar	cemented	tin shed+iron
				toilet bathroom	4.3	2	8.6	rcc	cemented	rcc
				saptik tank	3.1	2.1	6.51	rcc	rcc	rcc
				rcc ground	10.1	10.2	103.02		rcc	
	1,39,140			double story office	9.4	4.5	42.3	rcc	tiles	rcc

S. N.	Survey No.	Village	Owner Name	Structre Type	Measurment of the Structures in mts.			Types of Construction		
					Leng th	Widt h	Total Area	Wall	Floor	Roof
	1,41,142			attach double story kitchen	4.3	2.5	10.75	rcc	cemen ted	tin shed+iron
				hall	14	7.6	106.4	rcc pillar	mud	tin shed+iron
				pond	35	22	770			
				coconut wasing compound	8.4	2.5	21	rcc	tiles	
				machiney hall	46.5	8.6	399.9	rcc	cemen ted	tin shed+iron
				boundry wall	52.5	48.4	2541	rcc		
				green house	30	10	300			
				well			0			
				samadhi	8	4.8	38.4	rcc	cemen ted	rcc
	356			tanki stand			0			
				laboure house	9.1	5.1	46.41	rcc+tin shed	cemen ted	tin shed,wood den
				pond	20	16	320			
				cattelle shed	6	4	24	rcc+tin shed	cemen ted	tin shed,wood den
				well	1	1	1	rcc	rcc	
				pond	20	16	320			
				pond	30	20	600			
				194						
				156						
128	154-cpr	Gandhi Nagar	Agriculture Department	office +resident	16.8	5.6	94.08	rcc	tiles	tin shed+iron
				residential rooms	9.1	9.1	82.81	rcc	tiles	tin shed+iron
				residential rooms	17.8	6.6	117.48	rcc	tiles	tin shed+iron
				well	3.05	round ed	#VAL UE!	rcc		
				storage	7.8	4.7	36.66	rcc	cemen ted	rcc
				toilets	2.2	1.9	4.18	rcc	tiles	rcc
				vacant/damage bulding	6.1	6	36.6	rcc	tiles	tin shed+iron
	163-cpr			vacant/damage bulding	6.1	6	36.6	rcc	tiles	tin shed+iron
				vacant/damage bulding	8	6.5	52	rcc	cemen ted	tin shed+iron
				vacant/damage bulding	6.5	5.4	35.1	rcc	cemen ted	tin shed+iron

S. N.	Survey No.	Village	Owner Name	Structure Type	Measurement of the Structures in mts.			Types of Construction		
					Length	Width	Total Area	Wall	Floor	Roof
				vacant/damage building	6.5	5.4	35.1	rcc	cemented	tin shed+iron
129	161-cpr	Gandhi Nagar	Animal Husbandry Department	vacant/damage building	9.8	9	88.2	rcc	cemented	tin shed+iron
				vacant/damage building	14.8	7.5	111	rcc	cemented	tin shed+iron
				gallery	14.8	1.5	22.2	rcc pillar	cemented	tin shed+iron
130	2,65,266	Shastri Nagar	Durga Ambald	residential house	11.2	8.5	95.2	solid brick	cemented	cement tin shed;iron
				tin shed	3.2	3.1	9.92	tin shed+iron	cemented	tin shed+iron
				water tank	2.7	1.8	4.86	rcc	rcc	rcc
				saptik tank	round ed		#VAL UE!	rcc	rcc	rcc
131	CPR	Shastri Nagar	Disaster Management	boundry wall	10.3	10.3	106.09	rcc		
				room	3.5	3.5	12.25	rcc	tiles	rcc
132	cpr-	Shastri Nagar	Health Department	sub center health	12.5	7.2	90	rcc	tiles	tin shed+iron
				wanter tanki stand	2.2	1.3	2.86	rcc	rcc	rcc
133	2,25,226	Gandhi Nagar	Ec Damodharan	Vacant House	11.5	7.6	87.4	solid brick,wooden	cemented	tin shed,wooden
				toilet bathroom	3.1	2.4	7.44	rcc	cemented	tin shed,wooden
				saptik tank	2.4	1.7	4.08	rcc	rcc	rcc
				well	1	1	1	rcc		
				store room	4.7	4.2	19.74	tin shed, wooden	mud	tin shed,wooden
134	cpr-	Shastri Nagar	Agriculture Department	office +resident	8.6	8.1	69.66	rcc	cemented	tin shed+iron
				saptik tank	2.8	1.6	4.48	rcc	rcc	rcc
135	cpr-Dk Sassani-271, 272	Shastri Nagar	Shiv Temple	temple	5.1	5	25.5	rcc	cemented	rcc
				temple sitting shed	7.2	5	36	tin shed+iron	cemented	tin shed+iron
136	255, 256	Shastri Nagar	Chander Singh Gosai	residential house	8.7	7.5	65.25	rcc+wooden	cemented	tin shed+iron
				kitchen	5.5	4.3	23.65	rcc	cemented	rcc
				well	1.5	1.3	1.95	rcc	rcc	
				toilet bathroom	2.9	2.5	7.25	rcc	cemented	tin shed,wooden
				poultry shed	1.7	1.5	2.55	wooden pillar	wooden	tin shed,wooden



S. N.	Survey No.	Village	Owner Name	Structre Type	Measurement of the Structures in mts.			Types of Construction		
					Leng th	Widt h	Total Area	Wall	Floor	Roof
				cattele shed	6.2	5	31	rcc pillar	mud	tin shed,wooden
				cattele shed	4.7	3.2	15.04	rcc+tin shed	cemented	tin shed,wooden
				cattele shed	4.1	3.7	15.17	tin shed	mud	tin shed,wooden
				shop	7.7	5.2	40.04	rcc	cemented	tin shed+iron
				damage gobar gas plant	rounded		#VALUE!	iron		
137	298	Shastri Nagar	Ramchander Trivedi	saptik tank	4	2	8	rcc	rcc	rcc
				well	rounded		#VALUE!			
				residential house	4.6	4.2	19.32	rcc	rcc	rcc
				sitting area	7	4.6	32.2	tin shed+wooden	mud	tin shed,wooden
				Gobar gas plant			0			
				Foundation	8.5	5.5	46.75	rcc	rcc	rcc
				culvate	3	1.5	4.5		rcc	
				temple hanuman	3	2.3	6.9	rcc	rcc	rcc
138	198	Shastri Nagar	Amrus Toppo	laboure house	4.5	2.5	11.25	tin shed+wooden	mud	tin shed,wooden
				poultry shed	5.5	3.8	20.9	tin shed+wooden	mud	tin shed,wooden
				kitchen	2.8	2.7	7.56	tin shed+wooden	mud	tin shed,wooden
139	cpr	Gandhi Nagar	Pwd	bus stand	5.8	2.1	12.18	rcc	rcc	rcc
140				bus stand	5.8	2.1	12.18	rcc	rcc	rcc
141				bus stand	5.8	2.1	12.18	rcc	rcc	rcc
142		Shastri Nagar		bus stand	5.8	2.1	12.18	rcc	rcc	rcc
143				bus stand	5.8	2.1	12.18	rcc	rcc	rcc
144				bus stand	5.8	2.1	12.18	rcc	rcc	rcc
145	78	Shastri Nagar	Bsnl Tower/Airtel Tower	vacant	3.5	3.5	12.25	rcc	rcc	rcc
146	cpr-209/3	Shastri Nagar	Panchayat	community hall	20	10	200	rcc	cemented	niel

S. N.	Survey No.	Village	Owner Name	Structure Type	Measurement of the Structures in mts.			Types of Construction		
					Length	Width	Total Area	Wall	Floor	Roof
				toilets	5	2.5	12.5	tin shed+iron	cemented	tin shed+iron
147	cpr-202/2	Shastri Nagar	Panchayat	anganwadi center damage	5.8	3	17.4	rcc	cemented	niel
				floor/base	9	7	63		rcc	
148	cpr-318	Shastri Nagar	Forest	damage center	14	5.5	77	rcc	cemented	niel
			Forest Camp	Vacant House	12	8	96	rcc	cemented	tin shed+iron
149	cpr-	Shastri Nagar	Panchayat	well			0			
150		Shastri Nagar	Satyawati Devi	saptik tank adhura	3	1.2	3.6	rcc	rcc	niel
151	386	Gandhi Nagar	Sorat Begga/Es Rajesh	residential house	4	4.2	16.8	tin shed+wooden	mud	tin shed, wooden
				store room	3	2.6	7.8	tin shed+wooden	mud	tin shed, wooden
152	enchrochment forest	Gandhi Nagar	Paras Singh	cattle shed	4.6	2.8	12.88	wooden pillar	mud	tin shed
				pond			0			
				rest house	7.5	4.3	32.25	tin shed+wooden	mud	tin shed+wooden
153	147	Gandhi Nagar	Johnson Kispotta	residential house	9.8	6.3	61.74	solid brick	cemented	tin shed+wooden
				poultry shed	2.7	1.5	4.05	tin shed+wooden	mud	tin shed+wooden
				water tank	1	1	1	rcc	rcc	rcc
154	248/1-cpr	Gandhi Nagar	Power House	Vacant House	9	6	54	rcc	cemented	tin shed+iron
				water tank	1	1	1	rcc	rcc	
155	81, 82	Gandhi Nagar	Uday Kumar	Residential house	12.3	9.8	120.54	tin shed+wooden	cemented	tin shed+wooden
				poultry shed	2.4	3.1	7.44	wooden	wooden	tin shed+wooden
				well			0	cemented		
156	237, 238	Gandhi Nagar	Srimata Amma	farm house	6.7	6.9	46.23	rcc	cemented	tin shed, wooden

S. N.	Survey No.	Village	Owner Name	Structure Type	Measurement of the Structures in mts.			Types of Construction		
					Length	Width	Total Area	Wall	Floor	Roof
				toilet	2	2.1	4.2	rcc	cemented	tin shed, wooden
				saptik tank	1.2	2	2.4	rcc	rcc	rcc
157	221	Gandhi Nagar	Gregory	rest house	3.2	3.6	11.52	tin shed+wooden	mud	tin shed, wooden
				poultry shed	1.6	1.8	2.88	tin shed+wooden	wooden	tin shed, wooden
158	48, 50	Shastri Nagar		damage House	22	9	198	solid brick	cemented	niel
				kitchen	5	4	20	solid brick	cemented	niel
159	83	Gandhi Nagar	Ammakannu	well			0	rcc		
				vacand house	5.2	4.3	22.36	tin shed+wooden	mud	tin shed, wooden
				vacant kitchen			0	tin shed+wooden	mud	tin shed, wooden
160	308	Gandhi Nagar	Punnithan	well			0			
161	216, 217	Gandhi Nagar	Sunil Minj	Vacant House	8.7	5	43.5	rcc	cemented	tin shed, wooden
				toilet bathroom	2.5	2.3	5.75	tin shed+wooden	cemented	tin shed, wooden
				poultry shed	2.3	2.2	5.06	tin shed+wooden	mud	tin shed, wooden
				well			0			
162	78-thana tikri	Shastri Nagar	Panchayat	water tanki			0	iron	iron	iron
163	enchrochment	Gandhi Nagar	Panchayat	water tanki			0	rcc pillar	rcc	rcc
164	69, 70	Shastri Nagar	Padabhanabhan Nair	damage toilet bathroom	2.8	1.8	5.04	rcc	cemented	niel
				damage House	9.5	7.5	71.25	solid brick	cemented	niel
165	259, 260	Shastri Nagar	Avinas Rani Sagar	damag house	5	4.3	21.5	half rcc	cemented	niel
166	12A	Shastri Nagar	Thana Tikri Shelter	pankaj bala	11.5	5.6	64.4	rcc+wooden	cemented	tin shed, wooden
167	78-enchrochment	Shastri Nagar	Santosh Bara	residential house	2.6	3.2	8.32	tin shed+wooden	mud	tin shed, wooden



S. N.	Survey No.	Village	Owner Name	Structure Type	Measurement of the Structures in mts.			Types of Construction		
					Length	Width	Total Area	Wall	Floor	Roof
168	78-enchroachment		Dileep Lakra	toilet	1.3	1.2	1.56	tin shed+wooden	cemented	tin shed, wooden
	78-enchroachment			house	4.9	4.6	22.54	tin shed+wooden	mud	tin shed, wooden
	78-enchroachment			store room	2.4	3.2	7.68	tin shed+wooden	mud	tin shed, wooden
169	248, 249	Shastri Nagar	Parshuram Singh	shop	5.6	4.8	26.88	rcc	cemented	rcc
				well			0			
				damage toilet bathroom	2.2	1.8	3.96	rcc	rcc	rcc
				saptik tank	1.6	1	1.6	rcc	rcc	rcc
				Gobar gas plant			0			
170	195	Gandhi Nagar	Fimon Kispotta	damage House	6.4	5.4	34.56	rcc	cemented	niel
171	78-enchroachment	Shastri Nagar	Munu Marandi	house	3.4	3.1	10.54	tin shed+wooden	mud	tin shed+wooden
172	78-enchroachment	Shastri Nagar	Roshan Toppo	house	5.1	3.1	15.81	tin shed+wooden	mud	tin shed+wooden
173	78-enchroachment	Shastri Nagar	Nuna Horo	tin shed	4.5	3.1	13.95	tin shed+wooden	mud	tin shed+wooden
174	78-shelters	Shastri Nagar	Kumar Horo	1A	11	5.4	59.4	rcc+wooden	cemented	tin shed+wooden
175	78-shelters	Shastri Nagar	Birnder Mahto	1B	11	5.4	59.4	rcc+wooden	cemented	tin shed+wooden
176	78-shelters	Shastri Nagar	Vacant	2A	11	5.4	59.4	rcc+wooden	cemented	tin shed+wooden
177	78-shelters	Shastri Nagar	Oyyamma	2B	11	5.4	59.4	rcc+wooden	cemented	tin shed+wooden
178	78-enchroachment	Shastri Nagar	Pandi	House	3.2	2.2	7.04	tin shed+wooden	mud	tin shed+wooden
179	78-shelters	Shastri Nagar	Basanti Bai	3A	11	5.4	59.4	rcc+wooden	cemented	tin shed+wooden
180	78-shelters	Shastri Nagar	Birsa Tirkey	3B	11	5.4	59.4	rcc+wooden	cemented	tin shed+wooden
181	78-shelters	Shastri Nagar	Bundli Bai	4A	11	5.4	59.4	rcc+wooden	cemented	tin shed+wooden



S. N.	Survey No.	Village	Owner Name	Structure Type	Measurement of the Structures in mts.			Types of Construction		
					Length	Width	Total Area	Wall	Floor	Roof
182	78-shelters	Shastri Nagar	Champawati	4B	11	5.4	59.4	rcc+wooden	cemented	tin shed+wooden
183	78-shelters	Shastri Nagar	Ramjit Ram	5A	11	5.4	59.4	rcc+wooden	cemented	tin shed+wooden
184	78-shelters	Shastri Nagar	Chhotu Ram	5B	11	5.4	59.4	rcc+wooden	cemented	tin shed+wooden
185	78-shelters	Shastri Nagar	Kumari Bara	6A	11	5.4	59.4	rcc+wooden	cemented	tin shed+wooden
186	78-shelters	Shastri Nagar	Ratnu Bara	6B	11	5.4	59.4	rcc+wooden	cemented	tin shed+wooden
187	78-shelters	Shastri Nagar	Ashrita	7A	11	5.4	59.4	rcc+wooden	cemented	tin shed+wooden
188	78-shelters	Shastri Nagar	Etwa Gudia	7B	11	5.4	59.4	rcc+wooden	cemented	tin shed+wooden
189	78-shelters	Shastri Nagar	Abdul Rouf	8A	11	5.4	59.4	rcc+wooden	cemented	tin shed+wooden
190	78-shelters	Shastri Nagar	Sibbu/Alanaticius/	8B	11	5.4	59.4	rcc+wooden	cemented	tin shed+wooden
191	78-shelters	Shastri Nagar	Bibiyani Minj	9A	11	5.4	59.4	rcc+wooden	cemented	tin shed+wooden
192	78-shelters	Shastri Nagar	Birsi Kumar	9B	11	5.4	59.4	rcc+wooden	cemented	tin shed+wooden
193	78-shelters	Shastri Nagar	Bigan Ram	10A	11	5.4	59.4	rcc+wooden	cemented	tin shed+wooden
194	78-shelters	Shastri Nagar	Raghunath Ram	10B	11	5.4	59.4	rcc+wooden	cemented	tin shed+wooden
195	78-shelters	Shastri Nagar	Somsai Toppo	11A	11	5.4	59.4	rcc+wooden	cemented	tin shed+wooden
196	78-shelters	Shastri Nagar	Lilly Pushpa	11B	11	5.4	59.4	rcc+wooden	cemented	tin shed+wooden
197	78-shelters	Shastri Nagar	Pankaj	12A	11	5.4	59.4	rcc+wooden	cemented	tin shed+wooden
198	78-shelters	Shastri Nagar	Bhalu	12B	11	5.4	59.4	rcc+wooden	cemented	tin shed+wooden
199	cpr-78	Shastri Nagar	Thana Tikri Water Tanki	government			0	iron		
			Thana Tikri Basti	saptik tank	2	4	8	rcc	rcc	rcc
			Thana Tikri Basti	water tank	4	4	16	rcc	rcc	rcc
			Thana Tikri Basti	saptik tank	6	3	18	rcc	rcc	rcc

S. N.	Survey No.	Village	Owner Name	Structure Type	Measurement of the Structures in mts.			Types of Construction		
					Length	Width	Total Area	Wall	Floor	Roof
200	78-encroachment	Shastri Nagar	Vineet	house	4.9	4.6	22.54	tin shed+wooden	cemented	tin shed+wooden
				toilet bathroom	1.3	1.2	1.56	tin shed+wooden	cemented	tin shed+wooden
				Saptik tank	1.3	1.3	1.69	rcc	rcc	rcc
201	212, 213	Gandhi Nagar		house vacant	6.4	5.4	34.56	rcc	cemented	tin shed+wooden
202	cpr-57	Gandhi Nagar	Panchayat	common toilet	1.2	1	1.2	tin shed,iron	cemented	tin shed,iron
				saptik tank	3.2	1.4	4.48	rcc	rcc	rcc
				Gobar gas plant			0			
203	78-encroachment	Shastri Nagar	Dipesh	house	8	6	48	tin shed+wooden	mud	tin shed+wooden
204	277, 278	Shastri Nagar	Dh Kamble	damage House	6	4	24	solid brick	cemented	niel
205	275, 276	Shastri Nagar	Ss Kamble	damage House	5.2	4.6	23.92	solid brick	cemented	niel

Annexure - 6 (List of Affected Trees)

Sno.	Name	Village Name	Survey Number	Cocont	Betel	Mango	Guava	Drumstick	Jackfruit	Emli	Kaju	Laung	Sitafal	Dalchini	Chiku	Papaya	Banana	Bayleaf	Jamun	Amla	Nimbu	Non Fruit Plants
1	Satram s/o raju ram	shastrri nagar	190	24	353	3	0	0	0		0	0									0	semal-1
			124	14	35	7																
			188/2	313	209	2	0	0	0		0	0									0	0
2	Vidhyawati	gandhi nagar	2,66,267	98	17	2	3															
		shastrri nagar	86	233	4																	
3	k pitach/karrappa	gandhi nagar	145	134	187																	semal-1
4	SR TIWARI-HS	shastrri nagar	2,90,291	115	170		3															
			161, 164, 165	307	1147		4															130
5	SINGROOP SING/RR VOHRA	shastrri nagar	246, 247	93	134																	
		shastrri nagar	111, 114	40	8																	14
6	mogai tirkey	shastrri nagar	22,24,294,295, 296	196	392	5	1	1	3													
7	SS KAMBLE	shastrri nagar	2,75,276	54	34	1																
			6, 35, 36	4	15																	kadam b-12
8	jaishankar	shastrri nagar	188/3	98	116	3	15	2					8								8	
9	p vincent theodard	shastrri nagar	17,11,72,173	75	1484	4			3			5		16	4							
			26, 29	38	32																	162
10	santosh marry	gandhi nagar	124, 125	84	123	1	2															
			344	94	7	1																4
			313	124	64	2	4															
			305/p	27	6																	
11	ajay seth	shastrri nagar	3,02,30, 31,66,297	447	1326	8	8	1	3	1				5			20				3	woode n-40

Sno.	Name	Village Name	Survey Number	Cocont	Betel	Mango	Guava	Drumstick	Jackfruit	Emli	Kaju	Laung	Sitafal	Dalchini	Chiku	Papaya	Banana	Bayleaf	Jamun	Amla	Nimbu	Non Fruit Plants
12	kusum mishra	shastrī nagar	300, 301	89	344	3	4	8					2	1			28				3	
			20, 298	24	34																	wooden tree-21
13	raghubir singh	gandhi nagar	268, 269	28	0																	
		shastrī nagar	99	37	20																	
14	NM SARSU	gandhi nagar	284	288	29	1	139	4		2											2	
			343	260	26		58							1	2							kadam b-2, wooden tree-300
			122, 123	76	223																	
15	kn babu	shastrī nagar	80,193	318	1498	13	8		7	4	7	4	4							4	3	wooden tree-32,
			22,22,88,289	68	279				7	4												others-3
16	anuj chaudhary	shastrī nagar	123	185	238	4	5												4		3	wooden tree-16
17	dilip sikdar	gandhi nagar	240/p/1	45	130	8											100					
18	sambaji	gandhi nagar	99,100	106	307	10	7														6	
			3,84,396	231	52																	enchrochment-104
19	ranjeet kaur	shastrī nagar	196	87	3346																	wooden tree-14

Sno.	Name	Village Name	Survey Number	Cocont	Betel	Mango	Guava	Drumstick	Jackfruit	Emli	Kaju	Laung	Sitafal	Dalchini	Chiku	Papaya	Banana	Bayleaf	Jamun	Amla	Nimbu	Non Fruit Plants
20	rafeeqe	gandhi nagar	97,98	85	59			3								45						wooden tree-150
			280	7	13																	
			334	5	14																	w-154
21	kg rajan pillai	gandhi nagar	95,96	9	2		2															
			347	6	12																	w-34
22	kg rajan pillai	gandhi nagar	2,00,201	64	31	7				1				2								bamboo-18
			175	44	0																	20
23	bharat singh rawat	shastri nagar	hs-100	200	360		10	8	3		5				2		100				7	bamboo-15
			78/2	138	244																	
			98	22	0																	
24	dilbar singh	shastri nagar	hs-100	170	471	5						1										
			78/2	72	2800	11						4							6			
			98	41	0																	
			78-encroached	12	3100																	
25	manohar singh	shastri nagar	98	38	13	5	2			2											8	
			100	183	286																	
			78-encroached	0	650																	
			78/2, 78/3	32	154																	
26	man singh rawat	shastri nagar	98	37	0																	
			100	102	327																	
			78/2, 78/3	50	184																	
27	punnithan	gandhi nagar	307, 308	222	13	6																
			361	25	38	1																
			133, 134	28	4	2	25															
28	vijay jelthar	gandhi nagar	282	215	93	6	1					2										wooden tree-3
			91, 92	61	87	1	2															

Sno.	Name	Village Name	Survey Number	Cocont	Betel	Mango	Guava	Drumstick	Jackfruit	Emli	Kaju	Laung	Sitafal	Dalchini	Chiku	Papaya	Banana	Bayleaf	Jamun	Amla	Nimbu	Non Fruit Plants
			enchrochment-251	106	141																	
29	tanaji	gandhi nagar	282	51	193		1				1											
			91, 92	74	108																	
			enchrochment-251	92	360																	
30	kuchumal	gandhi nagar	174	86	194																	pipal-6, poplar-8, kadamb-8
31	k shekhar	gandhi nagar	115, 116, 114	134	290		2															
32	egnis lakra	gandhi nagar	71, 72	76	34	2	5	2			2										4	
			186	343	112																	
33	ashok tikka	gandhi nagar	292	277	59	7	15				2								2			wooden-7,
			65, 66	290	1540	3	5															
34	ammakannu	gandhi nagar	187	204	380																	w-22
			83	51	109																	
			84	4	3																	
35	sunil minij	gandhi nagar	309/1, 310,	255	128		50															
			216, 217	53	75	1	2								1							
			369/p	18	0																	
36	pushpa minij	gandhi nagar	309/p	70	128	3	8															
			364/p	25	0																	
37	pratap singh	gandhi nagar	262, 263	8	7	2	2															302
			333	152	2155	9	3															wooden tree-235
38	nicolus indwar	gandhi nagar	296/p, 298	100	48	2																semal-2
39	ant	gandhi nagar	2, 58, 259	103	204	1	3								2							

Sno.	Name	Village Name	Survey Number	Cocont	Betel	Mango	Guava	Drumstick	Jackfruit	Emli	Kaju	Laung	Sitafal	Dalchini	Chiku	Papaya	Banana	Bayleaf	Jamun	Amla	Nimbu	Non Fruit Plants
			273/1+e nchroch ment- 251	336	1438	15	12				2				6						10	
		shastr nagar	115/p/1	25	54																	12
40	Gen granities	shastr nagar	73,74	105	265																	47
		gandhi nagar	198/1	22	18	2	4															
			1,26,127	30	13																	
			345	38	23																	
			184	45	1																	
			172	30	1																	17
41	annama john	gandhi nagar	198/2	107	120	2	6															4
42	satish chhadda	gandhi nagar	283	216	141		2															
			398	2	0																	
43	avinash sagar	shastr nagar	2,59,260	37	420	5															2	
			184	52	202																	
44	jasbir singh	shastr nagar	30,53,06,308	107	102																	
45	kuldeep singh	gandhi nagar	296/p/1	91	22	1	82			1												
46	jasbir singh	shastr nagar	1,54,156	92	102																	
47	gulzara house side	gandhi nagar	2,56,257	65	80	7	2				2	9										
48	vp vijayan pillai	gandhi nagar	2,29,230	50	156	1																
			321	122	0																	
			242	40	0																	
49	k.p.s pillai	gandhi nagar	2,31,232	33	67	3																
50	vk raghvan	gandhi nagar	2,27,228	64	134	2	1															
			336	86	0																	
51	damodara	gandhi nagar	2,25,226	47	285	4									1			1				
			335	633	105	5	4	1							1							
52	rajes gandhi nagar	gandhi nagar	156	291	153	10	15															



Sno.	Name	Village Name	Survey Number	Cocont	Betel	Mango	Guava	Drumstick	Jackfruit	Emli	Kaju	Laung	Sitafal	Dalchini	Chiku	Papaya	Banana	Bayleaf	Jamun	Amla	Nimbu	Non Fruit Plants
			137, 142	255	24																	
			138, 141	13	3																	
			194	209	0																	
			35,63,57,358	755	0																	
			385, 386	941	17																	
		shastrri nagar	38/p/1	39	30																	
			53,54	619	174																	
			2,69,270	41	32				4		6				4		3000				6	
53	sreenivasan	gandhi nagar	2,99,300	414	50	2			1									12				
			2,06,207	311	43	5	2		3													
			355	262	30	4																woode n tree-30
54	ayyapan	gandhi nagar	220	64	72																	semal-2
55	bansal	gandhi nagar	290	85	34	2	4				2											
56	gangaram	shastrri nagar	71,72	330	16																	woode n tree-14
		gandhi nagar	101, 102	36	112	4	2															
57	hari haran/sankari amma	gandhi nagar	233, 234	22	124	12								12								
58	raphel minj	gandhi nagar	69,70	70	118					1												enchro chmen t-c-11,b-41
			325	23	0																	w-16
59	a	tri nag	290	73	68																	

Sno.	Name	Village Name	Survey Number	Cocont	Betel	Mango	Guava	Drumstick	Jackfruit	Emli	Kaju	Laung	Sitafal	Dalchini	Chiku	Papaya	Banana	Bayleaf	Jamun	Amla	Nimbu	Non Fruit Plants
			enchrochment	110	217																	
60	indira devi	shastrri nagar	2,88,289	14	132																	
61	tulsidaran nayar	shastrri nagar	2,88,289	32	101																	
62	g rajammal	shastrri nagar	2,65,266	61	89	9			1		4				1							
63	ramalingam	shastrri nagar	2,44,245	67	44																	
			104	74	18		2															woode n tree-40
			170/1	135	854	2																woode n tree-150
64	anil singh	gandhi nagar	10,61,08,109	147	77																	
			285/1	453	10	3		1						2								pipal-3
65	ajaib singh	shastrri nagar	75,320	38	58							2			2						2	
		gandhi nagar	74, 75-lundra ram	108	198																	
			392	552	4000	2	3															
66	kulwant singh	gandhi nagar	393-enchrochment	527	12																	woode n tree-12
67	arbinda bala	gandhi nagar	2,02,203	116	134	2	2															
68	annathai/ramesh	gandhi nagar	1,20,121	63	137	1																
			342	26	0																	
			191	430	18	3																
69	k. sreedharan	gandhi nagar	199	9	8																	

Sno.	Name	Village Name	Survey Number	Cocont	Betel	Mango	Guava	Drumstick	Jackfruit	Emli	Kaju	Laung	Sitafal	Dalchini	Chiku	Papaya	Banana	Bayleaf	Jamun	Amla	Nimbu	Non Fruit Plants
70	bhupender singh	shastri nagar	26,12,6 2,192	867	16					1	2										1 6	neem- 4,sema l-2
			186, 187	2	8	1																
71	dh kamble	shastri nagar	2,77,27 8	113	72						1 2											
72	srimate amma	gandhi nagar	2,37,23 8	98	118	9	3															
			394/3	189	67																	68
73	rc kurup	gandhi nagar	2,35,23 6	80	232	5	8		4	2		5			3		78					
			337	68	0																	
			165	69	0																	
74	ramchander	shastri nagar	1,50,15 1	80	0																	45
			198	341	1898		1															
			2,92,29 3	105	532		1															bambo o-42
75	omkardut	gandhi nagar	73	51	306																	
76	gregory	gandhi nagar	221, 222	76	120	3	4															
			373	83	437						2											Bambo o-62
76	k maheshwari	gandhi nagar	115b	22	32																	
77	satyawati/hukum singh	shastri nagar	252, 253	42	88	1	3															
			enchroc hment- 254	44	202																	
			136	41	102																	34
78	prakash chand	shastri nagar	250, 251	65	74																	
79	pooja	gandhi nagar	88/2	0	5																	2
80	kakup	gandhi nagar	2,18,21 9	87	52	2	8															

Sno.	Name	Village Name	Survey Number	Cocont	Betel	Mango	Guava	Drumstick	Jackfruit	Emli	Kaju	Laung	Sitafal	Dalchini	Chiku	Papaya	Banana	Bayleaf	Jamun	Amla	Nimbu	Non Fruit Plants
			352, 370	622	656	16	11															bambo o-75, woode n tree-9
			enchroc hment-371	28	192	2	4															semal-2
81	mickal lakra	gandhi nagar	76, 77	60	207	1	3	1	2													
			185	12	22																	4
82	s ravi	gandhi nagar	85	68	271	3	4															
83	vasanthi	gandhi nagar	119	27	105																	
84	kamla yadav	shastri nagar	273, 274	39	85	3																semal-3
			142,143 , 145	112	124	1	4															woode n tree-87
85	r damodharan	gandhi nagar	117, 118	65	145																	
			303, 304	162	18	1	2							3								
			341	69	11	1																
86	punnithan	gandhi nagar	133, 134	1	13	1												1				
			308	208	13	1												1				
			361	25	48	1	25								1							
87	sevakammal	gandhi nagar	135, 136	16	11	1	1															
			314	5	0																	woode n tree-8
			359	60	0	3				1												
88	paras singh	gandhi nagar	enchroc hment-45, 46	292	334																	
89	b philomina	gandhi nagar	210, 211,	86	159		4															
			305/2, 306	380	24		70								1				1			

Sno.	Name	Village Name	Survey Number	Cocont	Betel	Mango	Guava	Drumstick	Jackfruit	Emli	Kaju	Laung	Sitafal	Dalchini	Chiku	Papaya	Banana	Bayleaf	Jamun	Amla	Nimbu	Non Fruit Plants
90	mahalaxmi-7	gandhi nagar	328	17	38						25											kadam - 10, chin gloom tree-7
			128, 129	16	6		1															
			346	86	0	2	4															wooden tree-12
91	t malika	gandhi nagar	264, 265	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						0	0
			392	152	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						0	
92	sukhdev singh	gandhi nagar	270, 271	88	50	2	5	1	1												2	
			273/2+enchrochment-251	207	2126	4	10	1	5			2		10	4						5	
		shastr nagar	115/p/1	32	48																	
93	pritam kaur/gulzara singh	gandhi nagar	252, 253	65	345	7					2	9		1	2							
94	Nirmal kumar srivastava	shastr nagar	312, 313, 315	105	740	4																
				119	0																	88
95	chhaya amma	gandhi nagar	63/2, 63/7	8	0																	
96	sushil minj	shastr nagar	78-enchrochment	7	180		3	1	3		3	3										
97	birjiniya bara	shastr nagar	78-enchrochment	5	121		2		1													

Sno.	Name	Village Name	Survey Number	Cocont	Betel	Mango	Guava	Drumstick	Jackfruit	Emli	Kaju	Laung	Sitafal	Dalchini	Chiku	Papaya	Banana	Bayleaf	Jamun	Amla	Nimbu	Non Fruit Plants
98	eteari kerketta	shastrri nagar	78-enchroc hment	7	254	5	1															
99	karmitri	shastrri nagar	78-enchroc hment	4	47		1															
100	prem	shastrri nagar	78-enchroc hment	0	193	6	1		1													
101	sankar ram	shastrri nagar	78-enchroc hment	0	120																	
102	mangi kerketta	shastrri nagar	78-enchroc hment	4	196	2	2		2													
103	sansai toppo	shastrri nagar	78-enchroc hment/ 11A	0	193	3		4	3													
104	bundli bai	shastrri nagar	78-enchroc hment/ 4A	9	22	1			3													
105	raghunath ram	shastrri nagar	78-enchroc hment/ 10B	5	10																	
106	Bigan ram	shastrri nagar	78-enchroc hment/ 10A	7	229		1		2													
107	kumar horo	shastrri nagar	78-enchroc hment/ 1A	30	439	3			1	1												



Sno.	Name	Village Name	Survey Number	Cocont	Betel	Mango	Guava	Drumstick	Jackfruit	Emli	Kaju	Laung	Sitafal	Dalchini	Chiku	Papaya	Banana	Bayleaf	Jamun	Amla	Nimbu	Non Fruit Plants
108	virender mahto	shastri nagar	78-enchrochment/1B	7	141	3			1													
109	mangal ram	shastri nagar	78-enchrochment	23	435	4		4		2												
110	sunil/sanja devi	gandhi nagar	248/1, 249, 254, 255	294	708	9	8		1	3	4	3		4	1							59
111	johnsan kispotta	gandhi nagar	142-licence	8	23																	
112	parsuram singh	shastri nagar	248, 249, 204	102	152	3																bambo o-80,sem al-1
			129, 131	110	162																	90
113	k kaliya moorthy	gandhi nagar	208, 209	52	78	1	2	2						1	1							
			311	145	150	4	145															
			301, 302	334	130	19	240		5					8								badam -2, w-22
114	ashoka kumari	shastri nagar	77, 83, 85	745	1600	4	5	4		1	5	9		4								
115	s meenal	gandhi nagar	366	22	0																	
116	mannikam mal	gandhi nagar	362, 363	69	16	1	2															
117	ugravellu	gandhi nagar	130, 131	104	11	3	7	9									452					
			362, 363	30	24																	
118	j karuna	gandhi nagar	362, 363	110	5	1	1								1							
119	bhoop singh	gandhi nagar	260, 261	96	204	6		2	2		3											

Sno.	Name	Village Name	Survey Number	Cocont	Betel	Mango	Guava	Drumstick	Jackfruit	Emli	Kaju	Laung	Sitafal	Dalchini	Chiku	Papaya	Banana	Bayleaf	Jamun	Amla	Nimbu	Non Fruit Plants
		shastri nagar	78/4, 78/5	0	1411																	
120	nagalingam	gandhi nagar	362, 363	147	28	2	10															neem-3
121	filmon kispotta	gandhi nagar	196, 197	145	23																	
			295	266	94	4	31								1							
122	surendra singh	gandhi nagar	78,79, 80	83	96		2															
			326	116	12																	16
123	simmon toppo	gandhi nagar	enchrochment-255	1	5																	
124	s veerappan	gandhi nagar	214, 215	8	13	1																
			312, 316	179	42		12															w-38
			359	17	0																	
125	krishna mandol	gandhi nagar	tenants/laboure-285/1	0	0																	
126	margaret lakra	gandhi nagar	67, 68	44	6		1				2											
			324	13	0																	
127	lundra ram	gandhi nagar	327, 318	43	14																	5
128	sarabjeet singh	gandhi nagar	266, 267, 268, 269	0	0																	
129	lazarus xalxo	gandhi nagar	223, 224	119	108	3	3								2							
130	d dhaneshwari	gandhi nagar	362, 363	69	12	1 2									1							200
131	jay shree	gandhi nagar	169/3	37	1408	3																53

Sno.	Name	Village Name	Survey Number	Cocont	Betel	Mango	Guava	Drumstick	Jackfruit	Emli	Kaju	Laung	Sitafal	Dalchini	Chiku	Papaya	Banana	Bayleaf	Jamun	Amla	Nimbu	Non Fruit Plants
132	meena devi	shastrri nagar	257, 258, 255, 256	122	453	3	3								3							bambo o-46
133	k maheshwari	gandhi nagar	115	22	147																	
134	k subramani	gandhi nagar	128/7, 129/7	43	156	2	2		2	1												
135	sm chadda	shastrri nagar	309, 310, 311	70	224	1	4															13
		gandhi nagar	93, 94	7	0																	
		gandhi nagar	281	13	81																	w-12
136	sarguru/uday	gandhi nagar	81, 82	101	164	2	4		1													badam -3
		gandhi nagar	323	56	0																	
137	mahsin lugun	gandhi nagar	89, 90	8	2																	
138	munuswamy	gandhi nagar	210/2, 268	49	64																	
		shastrri nagar	175, 178	22	154																	w-46
		gandhi nagar	108	8	0																	w-12
139	Church	gandhi nagar	62- Govt. Land	22	0																	

Annexure – 7 (List of not found PAHs)

S.N	Name	Village	Survey No.	Remarks
1	Ram christo ram s/o sukh ram	Shastri nagar	78/9	Not found
2	Mohan mazhi s/o manbooh maz	Shastri nagar	78/10	Not found
3	K Kaveri s/o Kalavan	Shastri nagar	78/12	Not found
4	Budh ram s/o bandhano	Shastri nagar	78/13	Not found
5	Nirmal toppo s/o sanika toppo	Shastri nagar	78/14	Not found
6	Martin dung dung s/o elias dung	Shastri nagar	78/19	Not found
7	Nandi ram s/o manga ram	Shastri nagar	78/20	Not found
8	D K Shasani	Shastri nagar	5, 8, 271, 272	Not found
		Gandhi nagar	350	Not found
9	R R Vohra s/o ramdas vohra	Shastri nagar	196	Not found
10	Nrayan swami s/o subbaih naidu	Gandhi nagar	112, 322, 383,	Not found
11	R Ravi kumar s/o sokalingam	Gandhi nagar	192, 212, 213,	Refuse
12	Satyanathan s/o Gunaratnam	Gandhi nagar	86, 87	Not found
13	Amarjeet singh s/o jeevan singh	Gandhi nagar	169/2	Not found
14	Tara devi w/o neki ram +8 others	Gandhi nagar	307, 360	Not found
15	Vijaya rajan s/o permal	Gandhi nagar	54, 55/2	Not found

Annexure – 8 (Attendance Sheet – Public Hearing)











Public Hearing held for The Social Impact Assessment Study for the Greenfield International Airport – Great Nicobar

Public Hearing Location Details: Grandhi Nagar Community Hall

Date: 28/06/2024

Time/Duration: 11:00 Am to 1:00 Pm

Attending officer Details:-

- 1) E.S. Rajesh Pramukh PS/CB 953628032 
- 2) D.M. Paramaswathi Tehsil 2/12/9334606
- 3) Prahlad Syth Pradhun 2/N/P 94342711 
- 4) Sanjay EKKA UP Pramukh 2/1/16 953146667 
- 5) Santosh K. Pandey, Patwari 9474286193 
- 6) Mohammed Zaki, Surveyor, 9476005030 
- 7) M. Krishna (Surveyor) 9474286230 
- 8) Smt L. Anita Rao (Nukhya Bunka, 2015) 9531935314 
- 9) Shri A. K. Biswas, Probation Officer, Dept of Social Welfare 
- 10) D. Ravi Shankar S. Committee - East Nicobar 9474286193 
- 11) LAXMI DEVI DEBEY (PRIO, SIA SURVEY) 9474286193 
- 12) _____

Attendance Sheet

Location Community Center Gandhi Nagar Date 28/06/24 Time 11:00 Am

S.No.	Name	Address	Phone Number	
1	S. Ayyappan		945425083	
2	Azab Saied			
3	N. KIRAN	Gandhi Nagar	8900959559	
4	Munak Singh Raut	Shashi Nagar	9476059879	
5	Pashuram Singh	Shashi Nagar	9531844710	
6	Pera Kumar	G/Nagar	9531928247	
7	Lavindran Nair	S/Nagar	953188582	
8	Sudadev Singh	G/Nagar	9431867010	
9	Mehal Laksh	G/Nagar		
10	Anil K. Singh	G/Nagar	9434397161	
11	Anup Laksh	G/Nagar	9531886115	
12	P. Vincent	S/Nagar		
13	Jaswant Singh	G/Nagar		
14	J. Nagalingam	G/Nagar	9474294113	
15	Dilip Sridhar	G/Nagar	9476011559	
16	D. Ibrahim	G/Nagar	94342720	
17	M. Muthulagu	G/Nagar		
18	K. N. Vasan	S/Nagar	9434272511	
19	Subankar Sridhar	G/Nagar	9476029773	
20	Sashidhar Sridhar	G/Nagar	9476029773	
21	AMARIT	G/Nagar	-	AMRIT

Note: If there are more than 10, then attach another sheet.

Attendance Sheet

Location..... Date..... Time.....

S.No.	Name	Address	Phone Number	
22	Sorathur	G/N.	943427389	Just
23	Gregory Tiskey	G/Nagar	9434273004	Just
24	Ashwin Kumar Singh	G/Nagar	9474291432	Army
25	Ashok Tigga	Gandhinagar	9434277383	31st Dr.
26	H. N. ARBU.	S/Nagar	9531917969	Rela
27	B. Randa Laksh	C/Nagar	830096641	B. Randa Laksh
28	Rajappa Drai	Gandhinagar	9474273004	Rajappa
29	Dhani Ram	G/Nagar		
30	S. Rajan		9434273004	Simon
31	Simon Tappa	G/Nagar		Simon
32	Y. Sekhar		9474293979	K. S. Sekhar
33	SUNIL KUMAR	S/N	9476055518	Just
34	Filman Dispaty	G/Nagar	9474273004	Just
35	Gurusar Laksh	G/Nagar	953186588	Just
36	Anand Kishor	G/Nagar	9531916959	Just
37	AKHENDER SINGH	G/Nagar	9476095061	Just
38	Santosh Tappa	G/Nagar	953192843	Just
39	Rajkumar	G/Nagar	9531829214	Just
40	J. GARVELLY	G/Nagar	953194412	Just
41	Kishan Mendal	G/Nagar	9476050428	K. S. P. H.
42	M. Muthuredu	G/Nagar	9474261849	Just

Note: If there are more than one sheets, attach another sheet.

Attendance Sheet

Location _____ Date _____ Time _____

S.No.	Name	Address	Phone Number	
43	SITARAM	Sheshi Naya	9434273194	SP2
44	Sunder Singh	G/Nagar	9531879200	S Singh
45	Vijay Kumar	G/Nagar	9531885596	SP2
46	Charan Singh	S/Nagar	9531885599	CS
47	RAJESH KUMAR	S/Nagar	9531950447	Pr
48	Ajeet Kumar xchro	G/Nagar	9531872253	Alm
49	Yashvir Singh	G/Nagar	9474225204	SP2
50	Anwar Singh	I/Nagar	9434272539	Alm
51	N. Murugan	G/Nagar	9531932881	Alm
52	K. Subramanian	G/Nagar	9476055496	Pr
53	K. Sudarmani	G/Nagar	9474294553	Sudarmani
54	Ranjit Kumar	S/Nagar	9434271263	SP2
55	Sabukutty Nair	G/Nagar	9531885643	SP2
56	Pradeep Tirkey	G/Nagar	953123293	Pr
57	Martin Tirkey	G/Nagar		Alm
58	Gurmeet Singh	G/Nagar	9474254426	Gurmeet Singh
59	Satish Kumar B.	G/Nagar	947607914	SP2
60	Sarabjit Singh	G/Nagar	9531851328	SP2
61	H. Shri Xchro	G/Nagar	9474290410	Alm
62	PRASANT LUGON	G/Nagar	9434273195	SP2
63	MAARENDER SINGH	G/Nagar	9476095061	SP2

Note: If there are more than this, then attach another sheet.

Attendance Sheet

Location..... Date..... Time.....

S.No.	Name	Address	Phone Number	
63	NICOLAS INDOOR	C/Nagar	947429550	afuola
64	Suryakant	G/Nager	947429345	Suryakant
65	S. Pavi	G/Naga	9977251286	S. Pavi
66	Blaise Kishor	G/Nagar	9434274118	Blaise
67	Ramchander Tinku	S/Nager	947607005	Rui
68	Mukhi P. Tiker	S/Nager	947666677	Mukhi
69	K. Subramani	S/Nager	953183077	K. Subramani
70	Vinod Kumar	C/Nager	947429516	Vinod Kumar
71	Rajan Singh	G/Nager	947423898	Rajan
72	Ajit Ekka	G/Naga	953181475	Ajit
73	Jothi	Madhi Nagar	9531956114	Jothi
74	Pudupa Sanad	"	9474238128	Pudupa
75	Anastasiya Tinka	"	9531956114	Anastasiya
76	Rita Rame Sikdar	"	947428952	Rita
77	Munira Humpuri	Campbell Bay	9531998913	Munira
78	Selestina Bora	"	9474293329	Selestina
79	N. K	G/N	9531951472	N. K
80	VASANTHI	G.N	947600008	Vasanthi
81	M. VENNILA	G.N	943427249	M. Vennila
82	Amor Kanti Ekka	G/N	-	Amor Kanti
83	Fulmani Barla	C/N	943429752	Fulmani

Note: If there are more than this, then attach another sheet.

Attendance Sheet

Location..... Date..... Time.....

S.No.	Name	Address	PhoneNumber	
84	Rahani	G/Nagar	9531819356	Rahani
85	SUNITA	G/Nagar	9474243362	Sunita
86	SATWA SHIBIN	Gomchi Nagar	9434246993	Shibin
87	M. Madhubala	"	9434277422	Madhubala
88	B. LAKSHMI	G/Nagar	9476066274	B. Lakshmi
89	B. Kanyalvizhi	G/Nagar	8900971774	B. Kanyal
90	M. Mahalakshmi	G/Nagar	9474244537	Mahalakshmi
91	Anita Adhikari	G/Nagar		Anita
92	Mamta Adhikari	G/Nagar	9476011571	Mamta
93	JAMUNA	G/Nagar	-	Jamuna
94	Julanta	G/Nagar	-	Julanta
95	Sushma Prasad	G/Nagar	-	Sushma
96	Shisila Ekan	G/Nagar	-	Shisila
97	Jai Sankar	G/Nagar	9474220774	Jai Sankar
98	Lilly pushpa	S/Nagar		Lilly pushpa
99	Lily Gulerke	G/Nagar	9531826113	Lily
90	Lusi's Latta	G/Nagar	9476015039	Lusi's
91	Pafeta	G/Nagar	9474255416	Pafeta
92	Jagat Tyati xulra	- - -	9531825394	Tyati
93	Lyni Viskay	- - -	9434277333	Lyni
94	GEETA	G/Nagar	9476078772	Geeta

Note:- There are more than this, please attach another sheet.

Location _____ Date _____ Time _____

S.No.	Name	Address	PhoneNumber
95	Mukta Latra	G/Nagar	9474225914
96	Indu	"	9474266496
97	S. clara	"	"
98	Anusadha	"	9476071512
99	R. Jaya	"	7695045387
100	Mukesh Devi	"	9531879200
101	Sarbjit Kaur	"	9474225914
102	Priya Toppo	"	9474255144
103	LILORIA EKKA	"	9474225910
104	RAJASHIVA	"	9474225910
105	SANITA MARY	"	9474225910
106	Safiyah Binti	"	9434277299
107	Burhan Khan	"	9474225910
108	Safia Bibi	"	"
109	K. Maheshwari	"	9474225910
110	T. Muktha Bai	"	"
111	Clara Dung-Dung	"	9474225910
112	Roopa Tiskey	"	9434277299

PublicHearingLocationDetails: Primm Co. School, Shoshone, Nager

Date _____

28/06/24

Time/Duration

3:10 Pm to 5:10 Pm

Attending officer Details:-

- 1) Shri A.K. Biswas, Probation Officer, Dept of Singu...
- 2) F.S. Rajesh Kumar, PS/CC
- 3) D. Rajshankar - S. Gopalakrishnan, In Charge, Police, Bangalore
- 4) Prahlad Singh, Pradhan H/H/G/...
- 5) Smt. L. Anita Rao, Nukhya Senko (DOW) ...
- 6) Dr. Ramakrishna Rao, Tehsil ...
- 7) Santosh Kumar, Patwar...
- 8) M. K. Sharma (Surgeon) ...
- 9) MOHAMMED ZAKIR, SIKU...
- 10) LAXMI DHAR DUBEY, Field Manager
- 11)
- 12)

Attendance Sheet

Location Primary School, Shastri Nagar Date 28/05/24 Time 3.15 Pm to 5.15 Pm

S.No.	Name	Address	Phone Number	
1	Mukhi Prakash Bister	S/Nagar	942666637	Mukhi
2	Balender Singh	S/Nagar	94706660286	B/S
3	Rajender Ram	S/Nagar	7696043269	R/S
4	Sambhaji Dora	S/Nagar		S/S
5	Shankar Ram	S/Nagar	890095431	S/S
6	Savarni - Toppo	S/Nagar	9074592326	S/S
7	Akhani kr Singh	S/Nagar	890092805	K/S
8	S/S	S/Nagar		S/S
9	Nona Hono	S/Nagar	953188496	N/S
10	UNESH	S/Nagar	9531922830	UNESH
11	Kary (M) Mij	S/Nagar	9076094026	K/S
12	S/S	S/Nagar		S/S
13	Kupesh Toppo	S/Nagar	9473425954	K/S
14	Rashmi Ram	S/Nagar	9153187814	R/S
15	S/S	S/Nagar	947604658	S/S
16	Kalika	S/Nagar	953199896	K/S
17	Rashmi Toppo	S/Nagar	8900902303	R/S
18	Yadwant Ram	S/Nagar	8900910398	Y/S
19	Aysha	S/Nagar	9476011650	A/S
20	Oyamma	S/Nagar	7695244700	O/S
21	P. Dhanalakshmi	S/Nagar	7695045405	P. Dhanalakshmi

Note: Where address than this, then attach another sheet.

Attendance Sheet

Location..... Date..... Time.....

S.No.	Name	Address	Phone Number	
22	Gowithona	S/Nagar	9476045462	
23	Polina Dora	S/Nagar	9434272820	
24	Achumi kr Singh	S/Nagar	9474271432	
25	Sulata Kujur (S)	S/Nagar	9474263004	
26	Gregory Tirkey	S/Nagar	9474273004	
27	Ranjana	S/N	9476002967	Ranjana
28	Mangal Singh Kaur	S/N	9475928771	
29	Mangal	S/N	9531895376	Mangal
30	Subal Kaur	S/Nagar	9476037004	Subal
31	Sushila Bai		9531956052	Sushila
32	Subhanshi Maiti	S/Nagar		
33	Ramya Tirkey	S/Nagar	9476057064	Ramya
34	Sharda Devi	S/Nagar	9434277713	Sharda
35	Indira Devi	S/N	9476004181	Indira
36	Kusum Mishra	S/Nagar	9434271362	Kusum
37	Sarla Devi	S/Nagar	9531814396	Sarla
38	PRINANKA JAMES	S/Nagar	9476070008	Prinanka
39	Valkuri	S/Nagar	-	
40	24/10/21	S/Nagar		
41	manju Bai	S/Nagar	8900964946	Manju
42	Anjala Bai	S/Nagar	8900954316	Anjala

Note: If there are more than this, then attach another sheet.

Attendance Sheet

Location..... Date..... Time.....

S.No.	Name	Address	PhoneNumber	
40	Sundaramani	S/N	9479264052	Sund
41	Payal Bai	S/N	8900944446	Payal
42	Champa wadi		947925003	Champa wadi
43	करीमि निरुधि	S/N		करीमि निरुधि
44	ASHRITA KUJUR	S/N	953189494	Ashrita
45	BIRDI KUMARI	S/N	9531822624	BIRDI
46	Jagdishwari	S/N	9476034421	Jagdishwari
47	Sarejini KUJUR	S/N	890091773	Sarejini
48	SUSHIL MUNT	S/N		SUSHIL
49	Yacub munt	S/N	9531915944	Yacub
50	Satnam	S/N	947924465	Satnam
51	विमलेश कुमार	S/N		विमलेश
52	गुर्दाल अल	कर	9531897542	गुर्दाल
53	ABDU L RAUF		9479244854	ABDU L RAUF
54	ANAND BIHARI	Shastri Nagar	9434261537	ANAND BIHARI
55	G. Lakshmi	Shastri Nagar	953195409	G. Lakshmi
56	Reena Tiskey	- - -	9534278245	Reena
57	Bigam Ram	- - -	9479244854	Bigam Ram
58	Anand Das Laksh	"	9479244854	Anand Das Laksh
59	Itwa Kudawa	"	7695044881	Itwa Kudawa
60	Durgamal Nair	"	9479244854	Durgamal Nair

Note: There are more than this, I am attaching the sheet.

Location..... Date..... Time.....

[illegible]

Annexure - 9 (Written Comments - Public Hearing)



OFFICE OF THE GRAM PANCHAYAT

ग्राम पंचायत का कार्यालय

LAXMI NAGAR, GREAT NICOBAR

लक्ष्मी नगर ग्राम पंचायत, ग्रेट निकोबार

दूरभाष नम्बर 03193-291660

No. 2-1/Genl/LNP/2023-24/43

Dt. 28.06.2024

To

The Director
Directorate of Social Welfare Board
Goal Ghar, Port Blair

Subject: Comments for consideration on the final draft Social Impact Assessment Report by M/s Prob Social Development and Research Pvt. Ltd. for Greenfield International Airport Project, Great Nicobar Island – reg.

Sir,

This is with reference to the public hearing on the subject cited above; I have gone through the report. There are some major areas under Social impact assessment, which appear to have been left out in the report. I have attempted to address the same as follows:-

1. The villages Gandhi Nagar and Shastri Nagar have been during the early 70s/Late 60s by ex-servicemen settlers.
2. These families were uprooted from various places in mainland India and settled on the remotest and highly inaccessible corner, mostly as a security measures under a policy of the Government of India. This has to be borne in mind while preparing any report.
3. The life here was very difficult and contact with outside world and living in the Islands was filled with its own perils due to remoteness and inaccessibility.
4. Slowly developments have been taken place and it was only the next generation that started having a sense of belonging to the place and was getting acclimatized. However, before the next generation could finally integrate, the Tsunami of 2004 happened and this time again there was total uprooting of entire family and Society. The destruction witnessed was beyond human comprehension. This was a bigger shock and even today the next generation has not been able to cope up with this shock.
5. Even today the next to next generation is just taking baby steps again and trying to bring life back to normalcy. And it is at this juncture that this generation is again forced to stand in the cross road on account of acquisition of land.
6. It may be noted that almost 60% of land submerged is involved in the acquisition process. Some amount of compensation (approx 9Lakhs per hectare) was granted by the Government on account of permanently submergence of land and the land has been taken over by the Govt. This is now part of Government land and shown as such in the report. Here it may also be pertinent to add that issue of fair compensation and setting the life of those farmers who had lost their home and hearth in the Tsunami is still very much an emotive issue, as it has been left that there groups have not been treated fairly. There was agitation by the farmers on this account and the Government had appointed "Vivek Ray Committee" in order to assess the issues of land (including this issue)

Cont...2/-

-2-

and to give recommendations. The "Vivek Ray Committee" has already submitted its report /recommendations which recommends enhanced compensation to farmers whose land is submerged/taken over by the Government. This is pending consideration of the Government and therefore, this factum also needs to be taken in to consideration in the Report.

7. It may be noted that private land to the extent of approximately 404 Hects. And 417 Hects. Of revenue land is being taken over by the project in these two villages. Thus, these two villages will be virtually become nonexistent. The lands kept for future use of the village for various purposes such as grazing land/threshing floors/burial grounds etc. will be impacted very adversely. The report has not taken these aspects in to account. Till modernity and city way of life is established due to the success of the project, the villagers have to be engaged in activities they know (farming) and there has to be sufficient infra support for this in the villages itself. Otherwise even the lower most tier of Democracy i.e. Panchayats may be found wanting in these areas.
8. Thus, from the above submission it may be clearly evident that the social cost may be too high, contrary to the assessment made in the report which seems to be very matter of factly report based on bookish factors. The ground reality has not been brought about in its correct perspective. The project will make the third and fourth generation yet again go through the same anxieties and difficulties of life which their earlier generations had witnessed (due to dislocation and / or Tsunami and earthquake etc.) Thus, one more generation of the area will lose their lifetime yet again with an uncertain future for no fault on their part.
9. The main settlement area is Laxmi Nagar Gram Panchayat, where Gandhi Nagar and Shastri Nagar villages fallen under. The circle rate fixed by the Administration is very low and it should be enhanced as per the Port Blair circle rate. The circle rate should be fixed equal in whole Great Nicobar Island.
10. The government should assure to provide Job security to the local residents in the proposed Airport. The priority should be given to the local people to undertake the canteen/shops, transport, guides etc. tender work in the airport.
11. The proposed alternative land should allot in-between the villages of Laxmi Nagar to Gandhi Nagar. The proposed house for the affected family should be constructed full pacca/RCC and separate house with sufficient area including occupation right, not as per the Tsunami Permanent shelter.
12. The proposed house should provide to all affected family like settlers, non-settlers and encroachers with house site.
13. The land should allot to the each affected family equal to the Government acquire land.
14. Govt. should give assurance that they will not acquire the existing shelters in future, as the shelter may their source of livelihood.
15. The Govt. should ensure to give ownership of the land instead of tenant.
16. The priority should be given to the Gandhi Nagar and Shastri Nagar villagers for the tourism sector.
17. Suppose the Greenfield Airport Project may cancel in future, at that situation the acquire land should hand over to the respective tenants or keep reserve the surrounding area of the Airport.

Cont...3/-

-3-

18. The Govt. should close watch and ensure to take all possible steps to stop the illegal activities in the Island.
19. The villagers are already facing wild animal like monkey and Pig and stray cattle menace etc. The Govt. should keep in mind of the same during the resettlement.
20. Before commence the Greenfield airport project, the tourism and Transshipment port work should commence and thereafter acquire the required land from the farmers.
21. The Coconut and aracanet both trees compensation should enhance and give Rs. 5000/- each. (A. K. Thund)
22. The proposed alternate one acre land as per the land acquisition Act 2013 should be double instead of one acre.
23. The affected people under this proposed project should keep on special category so that they enable to get job opportunity in every field as per their qualification and ability.
24. The Govt. should ensure to provide free packages (essential commodities) to the affected family till commencement of their individual livelihood.
25. The acquire land and assets of the Gram Panchayat Laxmi Nagar should restore immediately as per need and the proposed compensation should provide directly to the Gram Panchayat so that the Gram Panchayat could restore and create essential assets in their own level.

Hence, in order to assuage the anxiety and concern of the villagers it may be prudent to provide sufficient agriculture and compensation including rehabilitation package to the farmers in the form of scheme as was done at the time of settlement of the area by GOI.

2 - Full compensation for live stock. .
Thanking you,

Yours faithfully


Pradhan
Gram Panchayat Laxmi Nagar
Gram Panchayat Laxmi Nagar
Great Nicobar Island

Dt. 28/06/2022

To,
The Director,
Social Welfare,
Andaman and Nicobar Islands
Port Blair.

Sub:- Requesting for leave not affected land for acquisition for Green Field, International Airport Project, Great Nicobar - reg.


Respected Sir,

I would like to submit I Ashok Tigga S/o Late. Kamil Tigga R/o Gandhi Nagar had land at Gandhi Nagar vide Sy. No. 65 & 66. The following line of consideration for justice:-

1. The Land Sy. No.65 & 66 is not affected on the report of EIA.
2. The Land Sy. No.65 is few part is submerged during Tsunami.
3. The Land is full of plantation and only source of income for livelihood and no alternate source of income.
4. The Land which is not effected from Greenfield Airport Air stripe may please be leave because other allotted land is affected by Greenfield Airport.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,


(Ashok Tigga)
S/o Late. Kamil Tigga(Ex-Servicemen Settler)
R/o Gandhi Nagar
Campbell Bay
Contact: 9434277333

Page 1 of 1

Dt. 28/06/2024

To,
The Director,
Social Welfare,
Andaman and Nicobar Islands
Port Blair.

Sub:- Submission of Demands for acquisition of land for Green Field International Airport Project, Great Nicobar - reg.

Respected Sir,

I along with the Ex-Servicemen Settlers, dependents and villagers are appreciating NITI Aayog for choose the Island for '**HOLISTIC DEVELOPMENT OF GREAT NICOBAR ISLAND**' the project includes Greenfield Airport, Container Transshipment Terminal and Solar Power Plant.

NITI AAYOG clearly mention that the Island is so far from Port Blair (523kms) and mainland (from Delhi 2977kms, Kolkata 1822kms and Chennai 1623kms) the Island is the southernmost Island and villages of India, NITI Ayog mention that the Island is very less connectivity and minimum facility for the people of this villages i.e. Gandhi Nagar and Shastri Nagar, the villagers are too struggle for the sustain their life in so far Island as well as last revenue village of India.

IDENTIFICATION OF GANDHI NAGAR AND SHASTRI NAGAR: - Government of India identified Gandhi Nagar and Shastri Nagar for Greenfield Airport, Container Transshipment Port and Solar Power Plant and the Government of India decided to acquire 404.8194 hect. Private land which is the main source of livelihood and the Identity of the Ex-Servicemen Settlers.

IDENTITY OF THE EX-SERVICEMEN: -The Ex-Servicemen Settlers of this effected villages are brought from different states of India from in the year 1969 to 1979 and settled in this villages, so it is called Mini India. The Ex-Servicemen settlers and the dependents are vested their life to develop and save the Island from Foreign country and 03 generation sacrifice their lives for the development of southernmost villages of India.

STRUGGLE OF LIFE IN THIS ISLAND: - In the past time the villagers have only one ship in a month, many of days the essential commodities are exhausted for a long time. We remember that one time there is no salt and matchbox in the Island so the people made Salt from sea water and big wooden log was burned in the villages and the villagers take the wood embers in the iron bucket and take their home for making food. The villagers of Gandhi Nagar and Shastri Nagar had no any

Page 1 of 3

type of connectivity, we know the news of relatives who are living in mainland after the receiving of inland letters once a month, rather we travel to 35 km by bus for STD call to the family members who are residing at mainland to getting messages. After a long period in the year 2002 the villagers of Gandhi Nagar and Shastri Nagar getting BSNL Landline connection. There is only one Bus in the island and many of Bridge are not constructed we cross the channel(Nallah) by walk and we spend a full day to take a message of our relatives who are residing at mainland.

LOSS OF LIVELIHOOD: - The planted coconut and other fruit plantation are the giving good source of income so the life is going easy, but in December 2004 Tsunami hit the island and many of farmers lost their plantation and the devastation take 30 years back. After the devastation the villagers struggled and replanted plantation and engage themselves in alternate livelihood opportunities but in 2019-20 we and all the people are again lost their livelihood and people are in trauma, so again we shifted to the agriculture work for their livelihood and now we know the plantation and land are comes under the construction of Greenfield Airport.

INJUSTICE ON COMPENSATION IN TSUNAMI: - After the Tsunami devastation on December 2004 the Government of India given as Food and Shelter but the administration make us fool to give compensation in lieu of surrender of submerge land which is injustice to the effected farmers/ Ex-Servicemen Settlers. Any part of India GOI not this type of compensation was provided against surrender of land, house or any property in lieu of loss of properties in any accident or natural disaster like drought, flood, fire, land slide etc. Government of India compensation is provided to the victims without acquiring any land or property which is lost in accident or natural Disaster, but the Andaman and Nicobar Administration done the crucial rule for the victims of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

ALTERNATE LAND IN LIEU OF ACQUISITION OF LAND FOR GREENFIELD AIRPORT: -

The settlers of Gandhi Nagar and Shastri Nagar have the identity of sacrifice is land and the land is the main source of livelihood, so GOI provide alternate land in lieu of acquisition of land which is which is only 404.8194 hec. Private land. The alternate land may please be provide near to the newly constructing Greenfield Airport without changing of existing village names i.e. Gandhi Nagar and Shastri Nagar and the residential house may construct in their respective alternate land.

Page 2 of 3

CIRCLE RATE OF LAND TO BE REVISED: - The circle rate of the village is 131 and 113 for Gandhi Nagar and Shastri Nagar respectively which is very less and notify in the year 2019 which is which is 05 years calculated rate. The circle rate to be revise as per the rate which is provided nearest to the airport of Port Blair or nearest villages i.e. School Line, Dollygang, Bathubasti and Prothrapur, Port Blair.

JUSTIFIED COMPENSATION RATE OF COCONUT AND BETTALNUT ETC.: - On the acquisition of land the main source of livelihood will affect and disturbed, so the rate of coconut, areca nut and other plants may give in a justice manner. The coconut will gives fruits for 100 year, we assume that coconut will give 100 coconut per year present rate of coconut is Rs.10/- per coconut i.e. Rs. 1000/- per year and 100 years it will gives Rs. 100000/- to the farmers. So we demand at-least 50% i.e. **Rs. 50000/- may be provide for each coconut tree.** The villages will growth the GDP (Gross Domestic Product) of India and boost economy of India in future, so the economy of the villagers are not to be quash.

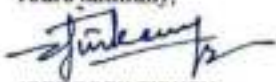
PRIORITY ON LIVELIHOOD OPPORTUNITY TO THE VILLAGERS: - The Settlers are lost their property in mainland as well as in this Island due to the construction of Greenfield Airport the affected coconut and other plantation is to be damage and making the families those are depends on the plantation and related to the plantation activity, so the priority of livelihood opportunity may be given to the villagers to survive their lives and families.

FINAL DISPLACEMENT: -The villagers were displaced many times from the Settlement by Government of India and Natural Disaster, so the this displacement make sure that this is the final displacement and never be displaced again for any other purpose in future.

NAMES OF EX-SERVICEMEN OF GANDHI NAGAR AND SHASTRI NAGAR: - On the finalizing of Greenfield Airport the names of Gandhi Nagar & Shastri Nagar Ex-Servicemen Settlers to be mention in the complex as memorial to know the next generation about the sacrifice Ex-Servicemen Settlers.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,



(GREGORY TIRKEY)

S/o Late. Filmon Tirkey(Ex-Servicemen Settler)

R/o Gandhi Nagar & Shastri Nagar

Sy. No. 221, 222, 373 Gandhi Nagar & 48,50 (Shastri Nagar)

Contact : 9434273004

Page 3 of 3

Annexure – 10 (Written Comments on Draft SIA – Other than PAHs)

CCG Open Letter on the Social Impact Assessment of the proposed international airport project in Great Nicobar

17 June 2024

To

The Director, Social Welfare, Andaman and Nicobar islands
The Secretary, Ministry of Tribal Welfare, Government of India, New Delhi
The Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, New Delhi
The Chairman, National Commission for Scheduled Tribes, New Delhi.

Sir/ Madam,

On 22 January 2023, we in the Constitutional Conduct Group (a group of former civil servants belonging to the All India and Central Services, owing allegiance only to the Constitution of India, and not to any political party) had written an open letter to the Hon'ble President of India, objecting to the undesirable development project proposed to be undertaken in the Island of Great Nicobar. The development project consists of an international container transshipment terminal, a large green field international airport, a township and area development, and a solar and gas-based power plant, which would cover almost 16% of the island. Our objection was not only that the project would cause the destruction of extensive pristine forests and irreparably harm the precious ecology of Great Nicobar, but also because of the adverse impact such a project would have on the shy and reclusive tribal people of the island, viz. the Shompen, a Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG), and the Nicobarese, a Scheduled Tribe (ST).

Our letter, which was one of several similar objections raised by concerned people, including the Nicobarese themselves, obviously fell on deaf ears, because we now learn that the EIA for the project has been completed, ignoring all concerns regarding the damage to the environment and to the tribal groups residing on the island. We are not aware whether any proper public hearing was held as required under the EIA, but if it was, all objections seem to have been dismissed out of hand. Moreover, the Tribal Council in their letter dated 22nd November, 2022, had withdrawn their consent from the NOC for the diversion of forest citing suppression of information, thereby making the Stage-I Forest Clearance granted to the project null and void. A petition was filed against this before the National Green Tribunal in Kolkata, who in their order dated 3rd April, 2023 had directed the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change to constitute a High Powered Committee to revisit the deficiencies of the EIA. The committee was asked to submit a report until which the NGT had placed a temporary stay on the project. We are unaware if the High Powered Committee submitted its report and what was mentioned regarding the violations pointed out by the NGT. The present Social Impact Assessment (SIA), relating to part of the same project, is being carried out under the Land Acquisition Act of 2013. An SIA report has been prepared and objections from the public invited on it.

We have serious objections to the SIA report, on the way it has been prepared and is being pushed through in a hurry. We place here our views for your consideration:

1

- i. The SIA Report has been prepared by Probe Research and Social Development Pvt. Limited, an organization with its headquarters in Delhi. They state that they have made several visits to Campbell Bay in Great Nicobar, as well as to other places. However, their study appears to be superficial, considering the consultation has been done only with the owners of the land that is to be acquired (and perhaps with some others). The Land Acquisition Act of 2013 clearly states that the social impact assessment carried out should evaluate the potential impact of the acquisition on the local community. Unfortunately, a very limited view seems to have been taken of the term 'local community'. The local community cannot be merely the settlers and their neighbours. The tribal groups on the island, living in the Tribal Reserve, whose lives will be deeply and adversely affected by the project have to be considered as part of the local community, and the impact of the land acquisition on them should have been considered. An SIA which does not do that has to be dismissed as flawed.
- ii. Equally importantly, the airport area covers 8.88 sq. kms. of deemed forest, which is part of the Tribal Reserve area in Great Nicobar. This would certainly affect the Shompen and the Great Nicobarese. Yet the SIA has not taken the trouble to communicate with them.
- iii. It is not apparent from the report whether any anthropologists were consulted. It seems not. Considering that the Anthropological Survey has done such extensive research on the islands and its tribal groups, they should, at the very least, have been consulted. The original residents of the island were, and continue to be, two vulnerable tribal groups, the Shompen and the Nicobarese, and the Tribal Reserve they live in will be seriously impacted by the entire project, including the proposed airport. Such consultation should therefore have been essential, not just consultation with the land owners and non-tribal people, who are later settlers in the area.
- iv. The Tribal Reserve in Great Nicobar, along with other such areas in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, has been declared as such under the A & N Islands Protection of Aboriginal Tribes Regulation (ANPATR). This Regulation was notified by a Presidential Proclamation in 1956 under Article 243(2) of the Indian Constitution and has the same force as an Act. Therefore, any change in the deemed forest area will impact the Tribal Reserves and their inhabitants, and cannot be ignored by any Social Impact Assessment. It is surprising that the Social Welfare Department of the Andaman Administration whose primary duty should be to look after the welfare of the tribes should deal with this matter so cavalierly, ignoring the damaging impacts on them of different projects.

We therefore urge you to set aside the present SIA and have a proper social impact assessment undertaken together with the Anthropological Survey of India; and, if such an assessment shows a significant adverse impact on the Tribal Reserve in Great Nicobar and its vulnerable tribal groups, to advise the government to abandon the project forthwith. We also reiterate our request of 22 January 2023 to abandon the project due to its disastrous ecological consequences.

SATYAMEVA JAYATE

Constitutional Conduct Group (103 signatories, at pages 3-6 below)

1.	Anita Agnihotri	IAS (Retd.)	Former Secretary, Department of Social Justice Empowerment, GoI
2.	Anand Arni	RAS (Retd.)	Former Special Secretary, Cabinet Secretariat, GoI
3.	Aruna Bagchoe	IAS (Retd.)	Former Joint Secretary, Ministry of Mines, GoI
4.	Sandeep Bagchoe	IAS (Retd.)	Former Principal Secretary, Govt. of Maharashtra
5.	G. Balachandran	IAS (Retd.)	Former Additional Chief Secretary, Govt. of West Bengal
6.	Vappala Balachandran	IPS (Retd.)	Former Special Secretary, Cabinet Secretariat, GoI
7.	Gopalan Balagopal	IAS (Retd.)	Former Special Secretary, Govt. of West Bengal
8.	Chandrashekar Balakrishnan	IAS (Retd.)	Former Secretary, Coal, GoI
9.	Sushant Baliga	Engineering Services (Retd.)	Former Additional Director General, Central PWD, GoI
10.	Rana Banerji	RAS (Retd.)	Former Special Secretary, Cabinet Secretariat, GoI
11.	T.K. Banerji	IAS (Retd.)	Former Member, Union Public Service Commission
12.	Sharad Dehar	IAS (Retd.)	Former Chief Secretary, Govt. of Madhya Pradesh
13.	Aurobindo Behra	IAS (Retd.)	Former Member, Board of Revenue, Govt. of Odisha
14.	Madhu Bhaduri	IFS (Retd.)	Former Ambassador to Portugal
15.	K.V. Bhagirath	IFS (Retd.)	Former Secretary General, Indian Ocean Rim Association, Mauritius
16.	Pradip Bhattacharya	IAS (Retd.)	Former Additional Chief Secretary, Development & Planning and Administrative Training Institute, Govt. of West Bengal
17.	Nutan Guha Biswas	IAS (Retd.)	Former Member, Police Complaints Authority, Govt. of NCT of Delhi
18.	Kavi Budhiraja	IAS (Retd.)	Former Chairman, Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust, GoI
19.	Sundar Burma	IAS (Retd.)	Former Secretary, Govt. of Maharashtra
20.	R. Chandramohan	IAS (Retd.)	Former Principal Secretary, Transport and Urban Development, Govt. of NCT of Delhi
21.	Rachael Chatterjee	IAS (Retd.)	Former Special Chief Secretary, Agriculture, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh
22.	Ranjan Chatterjee	IAS (Retd.)	Former Chief Secretary, Govt. of Meghalaya & former Expert Member, National Green Tribunal
23.	Kalyani Choudhuri	IAS (Retd.)	Former Additional Chief Secretary, Govt. of West Bengal
24.	Purnima Chaudhan	IAS (Retd.)	Former Secretary, Administrative Reforms, Youth Services & Sports and Fisheries, Govt. of Himachal Pradesh
25.	Gurjit Singh Chocma	IAS (Retd.)	Former Financial Commissioner (Revenue), Govt. of Punjab
26.	F.T.R. Colaco	IPS (Retd.)	Former Director General of Police, Govt. of Karnataka & former Director General of Police, Govt. of Jammu & Kashmir
27.	Anna Dani	IAS (Retd.)	Former Additional Chief Secretary, Govt. of Maharashtra
28.	Vibha Puri Das	IAS (Retd.)	Former Secretary, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, GoI
29.	P.R. Dasgupta	IAS (Retd.)	Former Chairman, Food Corporation of India, GoI
30.	Pradeep K. Deb	IAS (Retd.)	Former Secretary, Deptt. Of Sports, GoI

31.	Nitin Desai		Former Chief Economic Adviser, Ministry of Finance, GoI
32.	M.G. Devasahayam	IAS (Retd.)	Former Secretary, Govt. of Haryana
33.	Remu Sahni Dhar	IAS (Retd.)	Former Principal Adviser to Chief Minister, Govt. of Himachal Pradesh
34.	Kiran Dhingra	IAS (Retd.)	Former Secretary, Ministry of Textiles, GoI
35.	Sushil Dahey	IFS (Retd.)	Former Ambassador to Sweden
36.	A. S. Dulat	IPS (Retd.)	Former OSD on Kashmir, Prime Minister's Office, GoI
37.	K. P. Fabian	IFS (Retd.)	Former Ambassador to Italy
38.	Prabhu Ghate	IAS (Retd.)	Former Addl. Director General, Department of Tourism, GoI
39.	Suresh K. Goel	IFS (Retd.)	Former Director General, Indian Council of Cultural Relations, GoI
40.	H. S. Gujral	IFS (Retd.)	Former Principal Chief Conservator of Forests, Govt. of Punjab
41.	Meena Gupta	IAS (Retd.)	Former Secretary, Ministry of Environment & Forests, GoI
42.	Wajahat Habibullah	IAS (Retd.)	Former Secretary, GoI and former Chief Information Commissioner
43.	Siraj Hussain	IAS (Retd.)	Former Secretary, Department of Agriculture, GoI
44.	Kamal Jaswal	IAS (Retd.)	Former Secretary, Department of Information Technology, GoI
45.	Nairi Jayaseelan	IAS (Retd.)	Former Secretary, Inter-State Council, GoI
46.	Najeeb Jung	IAS (Retd.)	Former Lieutenant Governor, Delhi
47.	Gita Kripalani	IRS (Retd.)	Former Member, Settlement Commission, GoI
48.	Sudhir Kumar	IAS (Retd.)	Former Member, Central Administrative Tribunal
49.	Subodh Lal	IPoS (Resigned)	Former Deputy Director General, Ministry of Communications, GoI
50.	Sandip Madan	IAS (Resigned)	Former Secretary, Himachal Pradesh Public Service Commission
51.	Harsh Mander	IAS (Retd.)	Govt. of Madhya Pradesh
52.	Amitabh Mathur	IPS (Retd.)	Former Special Secretary, Cabinet Secretariat, GoI
53.	Aditi Mehta	IAS (Retd.)	Former Additional Chief Secretary, Govt. of Rajasthan
54.	Shivshankar Menon	IFS (Retd.)	Former Foreign Secretary and Former National Security Adviser
55.	Seetalini Mirobandani	IFS (Resigned)	GoI
56.	Malay Mishra	IFS (Retd.)	Former Ambassador to Hungary
57.	Sunil Mitra	IAS (Retd.)	Former Secretary, Ministry of Finance, GoI
58.	Avnash Mohanavey	IPS (Retd.)	Former Director General of Police, Govt. of Sikkim
59.	Satya Narayan Mohanty	IAS (Retd.)	Former Secretary General, National Human Rights Commission
60.	Sudhansu Mohanty	IAS (Retd.)	Former Financial Adviser (Defence Services), Ministry of Defence, GoI
61.	Jugal Mohapatra	IAS (Retd.)	Former Secretary, Department of Rural Development, GoI
62.	Anup Mukerji	IAS (Retd.)	Former Chief Secretary, Govt. of Bihar
63.	Deb Mukharji	IFS (Retd.)	Former High Commissioner to Bangladesh and former Ambassador to Nepal

64.	Jayashree Mukherjee	IAS (Retd.)	Former Additional Chief Secretary, Govt. of Maharashtra
65.	Shiv Shankar Mukherjee	IPS (Retd.)	Former High Commissioner to the United Kingdom
66.	Gautam Mukhopadhyaya	IPS (Retd.)	Former Ambassador to Myanmar
67.	Sobha Nambisan	IAS (Retd.)	Former Principal Secretary (Planning), Govt. of Karnataka
68.	B.M. Nants	IAS (Retd.)	Former Secretary, Govt. of Himachal Pradesh
69.	Surendra Nath	IAS (Retd.)	Former Member, Finance Commission, Govt. of Madhya Pradesh
70.	Amnabha Pandey	IAS (Retd.)	Former Secretary, Inter-State Council, GoI
71.	Maxwell Pereira	IPS (Retd.)	Former Joint Commissioner of Police, Delhi
72.	R. Poornalingam	IAS (Retd.)	Former Secretary, Ministry of Textiles, GoI
73.	N.K. Raghupathy	IAS (Retd.)	Former Chairman, Staff Selection Commission, GoI
74.	V.P. Raja	IAS (Retd.)	Former Chairman, Maharashtra Electricity Regulatory Commission
75.	V. Ramani	IAS (Retd.)	Former Director General, YASHADA, Govt. of Maharashtra
76.	K. Sujatha Rao	IAS (Retd.)	Former Health Secretary, GoI
77.	M.Y. Rao	IAS (Retd.)	
78.	Satwant Reddy	IAS (Retd.)	Former Secretary, Chemicals and Petrochemicals, GoI
79.	Vijaya Latha Reddy	IPS (Retd.)	Former Deputy National Security Adviser, GoI
80.	Julie Ribeiro	IPS (Retd.)	Former Director General of Police, Govt. of Punjab
81.	Arana Roy	IAS (Resigned)	
82.	Manohendra N. Roy	IAS (Retd.)	Former Additional Chief Secretary, Govt. of West Bengal
83.	A.K. Samanta	IPS (Retd.)	Former Director General of Police (Intelligence), Govt. of West Bengal
84.	Deepak Sanna	IAS (Retd.)	Former Principal Adviser (AR) to Chief Minister, Govt. of Himachal Pradesh
85.	G.V. Venugopala Sarma	IAS (Retd.)	Former Member, Board of Revenue, Govt. of Odisha
86.	S. Satyabhama	IAS (Retd.)	Former Chairperson, National Seeds Corporation, GoI
87.	N.C. Saxena	IAS (Retd.)	Former Secretary, Planning Commission, GoI
88.	Ardendu Sen	IAS (Retd.)	Former Chief Secretary, Govt. of West Bengal
89.	Abhijit Sengupta	IAS (Retd.)	Former Secretary, Ministry of Culture, GoI
90.	Aftab Seth	IPS (Retd.)	Former Ambassador to Japan
91.	Ashok Kumar Sharma	IFoS (Retd.)	Former MD, State Forest Development Corporation, Govt. of Gujarat
92.	Ashok Kumar Sharma	IPS (Retd.)	Former Ambassador to Finland and Estonia
93.	Navrekha Sharma	IPS (Retd.)	Former Ambassador to Indonesia

94.	Pooresh Sharma	IAS (Retd.)	Former Additional Chief Secretary, Govt. of Madhya Pradesh
95.	Raju Sharma	IAS (Retd.)	Former Member, Board of Revenue, Govt. of Uttar Pradesh
96.	Rashmi Shukla Sharma	IAS (Retd.)	Former Additional Chief Secretary, Govt. of Madhya Pradesh
97.	Ajay Shukla	IAS (Retd.)	Former Additional Chief Secretary (Technical Education), Govt. of Himachal Pradesh
98.	Satyam Singh	IAS (Retd.)	Former Chief Commissioner of Income Tax, CBI
99.	Tara Ajai Singh	IAS (Retd.)	Former Additional Chief Secretary, Govt. of Karnataka
100.	A.K. Srinivasan	IAS (Retd.)	Former Administrative Member, Madhya Pradesh Administrative Tribunal
101.	Prakati Srinivasan	IFS (Retd.)	Former Principal Chief Conservator of Forests & Special Officer, Rebuild Kerala Development Programme, Govt. of Kerala
102.	Anup Thakur	IAS (Retd.)	Former Member, National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission
103.	Rishi Wajja	IFS (Retd.)	Former Ambassador to Colombia, Ecuador and Costa Rica



19th June 2024

The Director
Social Welfare
Directorate of Social Welfare Dept
ARN Administration

Email: directorsw4@gmail.com

Dear Sir,

Comments/Suggestions/Objections on the draft Social Impact Assessment (SIA) Report for Greenfield International Airport at Great Nicobar Island

1. As per the draft EIA Report and the "Final" EIA Report for the proposed project, the Greenfield International Airport (GIA) at Great Nicobar Island (GNI) was proposed as a strategic airport that would be operated by the Defence Forces of our Country. However, we find that there is no mention about this at all in the draft SIA Report; nor is there any mention of the facilities that will be required by our Defence Forces in and around the GIA.
2. It is extremely unfortunate that no alternate sites were even considered. Alternate site selection needs to be done urgently, particularly since the site that has been identified will lead to the displacement of 234 families.
3. Unfortunately, no details have been provided about the 429.8 hectares of Government land that are proposed to be utilized for the GIA. The impact of this land being used for the GIA has therefore does not form part of this SIA Report.
4. Though it is mentioned on page 9 that the 234 families are willing to give up their land, the draft SIA does not mention why these families are not being provided with alternate land for their plantations and residential and commercial structures. Also, what is stated in **para (g) on page 14** is contradictory to what is stated here.

"But high resentment found among land owners and public during various stages of the study. As an advance planning for future requirements, the Govt.

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can go ahead with acquisition of bare minimum land of 404.8194 Ha for the project. The Govt. should adopt all possible ways to acquire bare minimum land for the project by including Panchayat and public representatives in decision making for the sustainable development of the island."

5. It is surprising that the draft SIA states on page 10 that "The land also falls outside the living area of peoples with very little inhabitation. Hence, it will reduce the impact on land and livelihood and also reduce the stress on land for dependency for housing facilities." The displacement of 1250 persons in GNI is not something that can be taken so lightly, particularly given the low level of education and lack of skill sets. There are also several widows whose lands will be acquired by payment of monetary compensation. It is not at all clear what options will be available to the displaced persons after their lands are forcibly acquired. **Please see para (f) (i) on page 44 that clearly states that the poor level of education and the scarce education that exists in the GNI.**
6. On page 10 of the draft SIA, some reasons are mentioned about the unsuitability of the existing airfield in Campbell Bay. These are as follows –
 - a) The extension will require extensive reclamation
 - b) The extension will require demolition of some buildings including one temple
 - c) Since there are restrictions on the approach from the south due to the presence of a hill, the airport would be available only 50% of the time
 - d) It is also mentioned that "Based on our comparative site assessment, only the proposed Site should be pursued as this is the only site we believe can be developed without whole scale terrain modification to allow runway operations in both directions."

Our comments on the above are as follows –

- a) The Integrated Container Terminal will also require extensive reclamation on a much larger scale than the airport. If reclamation is not desirable for an airport, how can a much larger area be reclaimed for the proposed Port?
- b) The site selected will displace 234 families and result in demolition of their houses and commercial structures as well as demolition of six temples and other social infrastructure facilities. These are as follows –
 "Loss of productive land with 22448 Coconut, 43028 Betel Nut, 303 Mango, 512 Guava, 2248 Banana and spices trees having livelihood importance.

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Common Property Resources – Sub Health Centre – Shastri Nagar, Primary Govt. School – Shastri Nagar, Police Chowki – Shastri Nagar, Tsunami Alert Centre – Shastri Nagar, Well – 12 Nos., Bus Stand – 6 Nos., Agriculture Department Quarter and Office, Temples – 6 Nos., Jetty – Gandhi Nagar, A/PWD water Supply Centre, Anganwadis, BRO / GREF Camp, PWD Water Tank and floors, Animal Husbandry Abounded House”.

There is no mention at all about how and where these facilities will be provided to the families that will be forcibly displaced.

- c) The restrictions on the approach from the South cannot be assumed to be 50%. No defence airfield will be built if it cannot be used 50% of the time.
- d) It is obvious that there has been no comparative assessment at all of the two options that have been mentioned in the draft SIA. With due respect to the team that has put together this draft SIA, we submit that their team members do not have the requisite expertise to make such a statement. Please see the educational qualifications of the team members on page _____

7. On page 11, the draft SIA quite correctly mentions that:

“The acquisition of land for the airport could result in the displacement of local communities, including farmers and other landowners. The land acquisition from both the villages will displace workers who are working in BRO, Coconut Industry and agriculture for generations and also affect the staff working in various portfolios. This could lead to loss of livelihoods and social disruption. The acquisition of land for the airport could lead to loss of property rights for people living in the project area. This could have significant social and economic impacts, particularly for marginalized or vulnerable groups who may be less able to assert their rights.”

Unfortunately, despite these very valid concerns, there is no attempt to formulate a scheme for rehabilitation besides offering cash compensation and a bald assertion that all the displaced persons will get employment during the construction on the GIA. Please see below what is stated in para (h) on page 23 - *“It is estimated that large number of local persons would get direct employment during the construction period. The work force needs to be equipped with modern machineries and planned human resource in various ranges in terms of skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled labours.”*

However, there is nothing on record to show how all of this will be achieved.

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B. On page 12, it is mentioned that

"ii. Impacts on Private Assets, Public Services & Utilities

□ **Capacity of Existing Health & Education Facilities:** There are one Sub Health centre and one primary government school in Shastri Nagar will be affected for the proposed land acquisition.

□ **Capacity of Housing Facilities:** Only Encroachers house is affected while others PAFs (Tenants) having separate residential colony.

□ **Pressure on Supply of Local Services:** There will be no added pressure on supply of local services, as no significant in migration was anticipated in the area. The local people will be deployed for the jobs required to be accomplished

□ **Adequacy of Electrical & Water Supply, Roads, Sanitation & Waste Management System:** There will not be burden on public services and utilities in the area like electrical & water supply, roads, sanitation & waste management system.

□ **Impact on Private Assets:** There are 140 numbers of Residential, 3 are commercial, 10 are residential cum commercial and 22 are others like Toilet Bathroom, poultry shed, stores, Goat Farm, septic tank, wells, goat farm, cow shed, boundary wall etc. Typology of structures are 11 permanent, 68 semipermanent,

70 are temporary while 26 comes under Semi Permanent cum will be affected on the land proposed to be acquired for the GFI airport."

Our comments on the above are as follows –

- Will a new health centre and a new primary school be built for the displaced people? And where will these be located?
- The number of houses that will be affected may please be specified, as well as the location of the "separate residential colony". There seems to be some contradiction with what is stated in the sub para "Impact of Private Assets".
- The statement that there will be no significant migration is strange because the construction and operation of an international airport will create a huge number of jobs in the construction, maintenance and services sectors. Since most of the displaced persons do not have the requisite educational qualifications, language skills nor training for these jobs, there will be huge influx of people from the mainland and possibly from other countries as well. This influx of people will have a huge social and cultural impact as well as on the law and order situation. Please see Table on page 13.

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- d) The influx of people from outside GNI will definitely add to the pressure on the existing infrastructure. There will also be the additional problem caused by increasing prices of vegetables, fruits, commodities, etc. thus pricing these items out of reach of the local population. Please see Table on page 13.
- e) There is significant contradiction in what is stated in this sub para as compared to what is stated in the sub para "Capacity of Housing Facilities". This needs to be resolved.

9. Whilst it is stated that

"It is important for the authorities responsible for the airport project to work closely with the local communities to minimise the negative social impacts of land acquisition, and to ensure that affected communities are adequately compensated and supported throughout the process. This could involve measures such as providing alternative land or livelihood options, ensuring transparency and fairness in the compensation process, and engaging in meaningful consultation with affected communities."

Unfortunately, the draft SIA does not mention the possibility of providing alternate land, alternate livelihood options, transparency and willingness, nor in meaningful consultation with affected communities. The draft SIA does not list out the demands of the PAFs, and the options offered to them. Even the Minutes of the Public Meeting held on 17th March 2024 are not attached.

It is also surprising that this so-called public consultation was held 3 days after the contract was awarded to the consultants. It is also not clear how many tribals participated in this Public Meeting, and what their views were. This may kindly be explained in detail.

10. Have the project proponents agreed to implement the recommendations made in para f on page 13 of the draft SIA?

(f) Mitigation Measures:

By considering the following measures the authorities can mitigate and compensate the possible negative impacts of the proposed land acquisition from Gandhi Nagar and Shastri Nagar villages for the construction of the GNI Greenfield Airport.

- The compensation for the loss of land and improvements present on it.

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affected land, coconut & other trees, loss of built-in property should be made as per the RTFCTLARR Act 2013.

- ☐ Compensation shall be provided for the project affecting land owners as per the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules 2018
- ☐ The Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP) should be implemented by the Requiring Body
- ☐ Employment opportunity should be provided to the members of PAFs in the proposed project.
- ☐ Compensation may be provided to the other people affecting indirectly by the project
- ☐ Religious centres located in the project area may get eligible compensation and steps may be taken up to relocate the same, if requested by the concerned.

11. Secondly, why is alternate land not being allotted to the displaced families?
12. Para (b) on page 16 states that the proposed GIA will put the A&N on the global tourist map. However, the reality is that A&N is already on the global tourist map because of the international airport at Port Blair, which has recently been upgraded and expanded. This rationale for a second international airport is therefore highly questionable.
13. It is surprising that whilst the MoEF&CC has granted environmental clearance to the GIA as being a "strategic" project and has therefore refused to provide details of the proposed airport as part of the EIA process, the draft SIA reveals an extraordinary amount of detail about the proposed GIA. Is the GIA no longer considered a strategic project?
14. It is mentioned in para (i) on page 23 that "No Social Impact Assessment has been conducted previously in association with the proposed project. Environment Impact Assessment and Technical Feasibility Reports have been conducted by different consultant." It is not clear why the SIA was not carried out as an integral part of the EIA process.
15. Para (j) on page 23 quite correctly states that

"Application of National Statutes and Regulations on socio-economic impact suggests

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that the Proponent has a legal duty and social responsibility to ensure that the proposed development be implemented without compromising the status of the environment, livelihood of people, natural resources, public health and safety etc.;"

However, from the draft SIA Report and the manner in which this entire process has been conducted, it is obvious that these pious sentiments will remain sentiments only on paper.

16. The list of team members mentioned on page 24 does not inspire much confidence. Would it be possible to provide a list of scientific anthropological papers that have been published in peer-reviewed journals by all the Post Graduates and Graduates on the team?
17. Unfortunately, since there is no mention of any consultations with scientists who have worked in the A&N Islands, or with other statutory Tribal Welfare Agencies, can it be presumed that no such consultations have been held?
18. Unfortunately, the draft SIA Report does not indicate how the "Andaman & Nicobar Islands Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Social Impact Assessment and Consent) Rules, 2018" have been complied with, assuming that they have been complied with.
19. It seems that the SIA study, undertaken under the provisions of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RFCTLARR) Act, 2013, violates the A&N Islands Protection of Aboriginal Tribes Regulation (ANIPATR).
20. The SIA fails to evaluate the impact of the project on the interests of the local tribals, namely, the Shompens and the Nicobarese. There is nothing in this Report that mentions the impact of the GIA on the Tribals.
21. It is not clear how the Shompens and the Nicobarese will be able to participate meaningfully in the proposed Public Hearing.
22. Para "b" on page 25 states that

"This study used an inclusive and participatory approach through involvement of multiple stakeholders such as elected representatives and project affected tenants

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Including vulnerable sections such as Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Women Headed Household, Physically Handicapped and those among Below Poverty Line, at appropriate stages."

Can this please be elaborated? How many tribals, physically handicapped and BPL persons were consulted, and how are their concerns being addressed?

23. In how many languages has the draft SIA been published? And when were the translated versions made available in the public domain?

24. As mentioned in para (a) on page 29,

"The land to be acquired is a home to various species of birds and reptiles."

Unfortunately, besides this passing reference, there is no mention of what the impact of the acquisition of these lands would be on the flora and fauna, and how this would impact the people living within and around this land. How would it affect the availability of fuel wood, bamboos, Minor Forest Produce, etc? Would the destruction of bird habitats pose a threat to the GWA? Please also see para (ii) on page 47.

25. Para (i) on page 33 states that

"There has been no significant sale/purchase of land in the area for a long time. Hence there has been no change in ownership, transfer or use of land in the recent past. The compensation for the land that would be paid to land losers will be as per the provisions of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013, of the Government of India. An amount of Rs. 131/- per Sq.m. of Gandhi Nagar Village and Rs. 113/- per Sq.m. of Shastri Nagar was shown in the recent calculation communicated by the Additional Commissioner Campbell Bay for Agricultural Land (Shown in Annexure-2). Apart from this 1.5 factor will be calculated, thereafter 100% solatium will be added."

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If this is the case, it is not clear whether the monetary compensation proposed to be paid to those whose lands will be forcibly acquired will be able to buy alternate land and replace the other assets that they will lose such as trees, wells, houses, etc.

26. What are "wooden trees" mentioned at S.No.14 in Table 5.3 on page 35?
27. Since there are no community organizations in the GNI, as mentioned in para (j) on page 44, was any effort made to involve specialist social organisations such as the Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS), DAKSHIN, ANET, etc. in this exercise?
28. As mentioned in para (viii) on page 45, this area is perhaps the only place in our country which does not have a law and order problem. The people of GNI need to be complemented. However, this situation will obviously change for the worse once there is an influx of workers and technicians, and tens of thousands of tourists. It is not clear how people who are used to living a peaceful and law-abiding life will be able to deal with crimes and other social and cultural pressures.
29. Unfortunately, in Chapter 8, there is no mention of the financial cost of the project, nor the social, ecological, environmental and cultural costs. There is no effort made to evaluate the benefits in monetary terms. There is also no attempt to carry out a cost-benefit analysis. We suggest that this be done on priority.
30. The draft SIA Report does not deal with the impact of Climate Change, Sea Level Rise, Heat waves, etc.
31. There is no mention of the impact of earthquakes, tsunamis, etc. and the impact of these events on the people of GNI.
32. It is surprising that numerous items in Chapter IX have not been addressed adequately.
33. The draft SIA mentioned earlier that there is no Civil Society present in GNI. Who will be the NGO representative on the proposed R&R committee? See f (i) (ii) on pages 45 and 46.
34. The response to item f (iii) on page 46 is also not acceptable. Given the very serious issues that the displaced people will encounter, surely this item requires serious consideration?

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35. It is surprising that there is no Budget prepared for implementing the draft SIA. There is also no time frame.

36. There is also no clarity about the funding sources re the Budget required for implementing the draft SIA.

37. It is also not clear why Independent Evaluation of the draft SIA has been considered to be "Not Applicable". (please see page 54)

We would suggest that the draft SIA Report be prepared by a recognized and reputable Institute that has worked in the A&N Islands. This draft Report, in its present form, does not serve the purpose for which it is intended.

We would be grateful if you would kindly confirm receipt of this letter and oblige. Please do not hesitate to contact us if any clarifications are required.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

Debi Goenka
Executive Trustee

N.B. Page Numbers mentioned in this Note are the soft copy page numbers and NOT the printed copy page numbers.

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director social welfare <directorsw4@gmail.com>

A concerned citizen's comments towards proposed Greenfield airport in Great Nicobar

2 messages

Preeti Sushama <preetisushama@gmail.com>
To: directorsw4@gmail.com

Tue, Jun 18, 2024 at 12:25 PM

To The Social welfare department, A & N Administration,

I am a concerned citizen from Bhubaneswar, Odisha, and I'm writing to you to point out serious illegalities in the public hearing process you are carrying out for the Green field airport in Great Nicobar. Below are the points I'd like to bring to your notice:-

1. As per the EIA notification "a minimum notice period of 30(thirty) days shall be provided to the public for furnishing their responses". Your announcement took place on June 8th for a hearing scheduled on June 22nd. You have sought written/email responses by June 18th. This is illegal and inadequate time for a project with large and disastrous impacts on local people and Nicobar's pristine ecology.
2. The Social impact assessment (SIA) doesn't mention the presence of Nicobarese and Shompen people living in the area, let alone the airport's impact on them. The SIA is substandard, unrigorous and clearly biased for the project proponent.
3. The project violates the A & N Protection of Aboriginal Tribes Regulation (1956). This is further explained in E.A.S. Sama's letter to you here - Social Impact Assessment (SIA) Report For Greater Nicobar International Airport- Violates The A&N PAT Regulation, 1956 | Counterarguments (<https://counterarguments.org/2024/06/social-impact-assessment-sia-report-for-greater-nicobar-international-airport-violates-the-an-pat-regulation-1956/>)
4. Local panchayats are alleging that the public hearing process is being rushed with ulterior motives, and are demanding more time in order to respond properly and for the process to be legal. This is further covered in this Web article here - Great Nicobar airport: Local administration rushes public hearing, residents want more time (thenewsminute.com)

With all the above in mind, I urge you to cancel this public hearing, follow due process and redo the Social Impact Assessment such that it is done unbiasedly and reflects the on-ground realities.

Warm Regards,

Preeti Sushama

director social welfare <directorsw4@gmail.com>
To: jamesicds <jamesicds@gmail.com>

Tue, Jun 18, 2024 at 1:08 PM

(Quoted text hidden)

Regards,
Director (Social Welfare)
Andaman & Nicobar Administration



director social welfare <directorsw4@gmail.com>

Airport planned at Great Nicobar

2 messages

Celine Suresh <celinasuresh2016@gmail.com>
To: directorsw4@gmail.com

Sat, Jun 15, 2024 at 10:31 PM

Dear Minister

There is absolutely no need for our government to build a green airport at Great Nicobar.

Ancient tribes / aboriginal people have been dwelling here peacefully for centuries living off these forests produce while at same time respecting the forests and the environment they live in.

Did these tribes approach you for an airport or to supplement their income?? Why take away their livelihood and make them change their way of living.

Andaman and Nicobar islands are home to many endemic birds and other mammals some of which are on the critical list of endangered species/threatened species.

In the best interest of the tribes in these islands and our endangered birds and animals it is my earnest request to please abandon the plan of building an airport at great Nicobar.

We talk about protecting the scheduled castes/tribes the OBC etc.
Then it is not our duty to protect the tribes and the forests of Nicobar and Andaman Islands.

Looking forward to a positive response from the Ministry

Mrs Celine Suresh

Sent from my iPhone

director social welfare <directorsw4@gmail.com>
To: jamesicds <jamesicds@gmail.com>

Tue, Jun 18, 2024 at 11:27 AM

[Quoted text hidden]

Regards,
Director (Social Welfare)
Andaman & Nicobar Administration

Comments on SIA Report for the Green Field International Airport project in GNI

3 messages

Madhuri Mondal <madhuri.ji@gmail.com>
To: "directoraw4@gmail.com" <directoraw4@gmail.com>

Tue, Jun 18, 2024 at 2:57 PM

Dear Sir/Mam,

We want to bring forth our comments and objections on the draft Social Impact Assessment (SIA) Report for the Green Field International Airport project in Great Nicobar;

1. The agency conducting SIA has not taken into consideration the indigenous Shompen and Nicobarese tribes of Great Nicobar and has not assessed the impact of the project on them. They are the original inhabitants of Great Nicobar islands and the study is incomplete without looking into the project's impact on their lives and livelihoods. 1700 people from Shompen and Nicobarese communities will get impacted by this project. The SIA study violates A&N Islands Protection of Aboriginal Tribes Regulation (ANIPATR) notified through a Presidential Proclamation in 1956 under Article 243(2) of the Constitution. The word local community should not mean only the residents residing in the proposed airport area but the residents of the entire GNI as a project of this scale will have an impact on everyone in the island.
2. According to section 7 of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013, govt shall ensure that the SIA report is evaluated by an independent multidisciplinary expert group. The report doesn't mention being evaluated by an independent expert group outside the Social Impact Assessment Team from Probe Research and Social Development Pvt. Ltd.
3. The SIA report in the section (g) Assessment of Social Costs & Benefits, mentions that 'high resentment found among land owners and public during various stages of the study.' There should have been more time given for the public and local community to go through the document and place their comments and concerns in front of the Social Welfare dept. The whole process of conducting the SIA, publishing the report and date of public hearing is within very short notice. The public hearing planned on 22nd June violates the law as the 3 weeks window between publishing the Hindi version of the document on June 11th to the public hearing date is less than 3 weeks.
4. The social impact management plan (SIMP) seems to be inadequate and doesn't give any clarity on the rehabilitation of the impacted communities. The project will lead to displacement of many families and their livelihoods sustainability. The SIA report does not mention where the displaced population would be resettled or give any clarity on how the common property resources which will be demolished are going to be rebuilt. The affected families might get temporary jobs during the construction of the proposed project but it doesn't specify how in the long-term their livelihoods are secured. The income from tourism might be accessible to only a few families who can make use of this new opportunity. The report mentions the project area has 56 number of women headed families who will get severely impacted. The SIA report doesn't mention any impacts on health and section - iv, 'Impacts on Culture and

not be any impact on Electrical & Water Supply, Roads, Sanitation & Waste Management System. However, as there will be a huge in-migration and tourism footfall due to the airport, there will be pressure on the already scarce fresh water resources and create a burden on the sanitation and waste management system.

It is clear that the SIA study has been undertaken in haste and the study team does not have adequate understanding of the socio-cultural, historical and livelihood aspects of the settler and tribal communities living there. We therefore demand that the SIA report prepared without complying with the statutory requirements be withdrawn.


Yours sincerely,

1. Madhuri Mondal,
Socio-ecological Researcher & Practitioner,
M.A Natural Resources & Governance, TISS,
Resident of Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

2. Anand Rao,
M.Sc Disaster Management, Pondicherry University
Resident of Great Nicobar

3. Rajath Bysani
M.A Public Policy & Governance,
Azim Premji University

Letter on the same attached.


 **GNI Social Impact Assessment_Comments.docx**
9K

director social welfare <directorw4@gmail.com>
To: jamesids <jamesids@gmail.com>

Tue, Jun 18, 2024 at 3:32 PM

[Quoted text hidden]

--
Regards,
Director (Social Welfare)
Andaman & Nicobar Administration

 **GNI Social Impact Assessment_Comments.docx**
9K

director social welfare <directorw4@gmail.com>
To: Deputy Commissioner <dnicobar2@gmail.com>, anidoojects@gmail.com

Tue, Jun 25, 2024 at 4:39 PM

[Quoted text hidden]



director social welfare <director.swd@gmail.com>

Comments on the Social Impact Assessment of the proposed Greenfield Airport project in Great Nicobar Island.

4 messages

There is No Earth II <thereisnoearth@gmail.com>

Tue, Jun 18, 2024 at 4:28 PM

To: director.swd@gmail.com

Cc: secy.tbai@nic.in, secy@nicnic.in, chairperson@nicnic.in

To, Social Welfare Department, Andaman & Nicobar Administration,

We are a group of concerned and environmentally conscious citizens from New Delhi, writing to highlight the legal irregularities in the approach to conducting the public hearing and drafting the Social Impact Assessment (SIA) Report for the Greenfield Airport in Great Nicobar Island under the 'Holistic Development of Great Nicobar Island' project.

The progression of this project is of great apprehension to multiple people and with good reason; however, the concerns of the Tribal Council of Eagle and Great Nicobar have to be given primary status as in November 2022 they had withdrawn the no-objection certificate (NOC) given in August 2022 for the diversion of land — roughly half of which is tribal reserve land. This withdrawal makes the stage-I forest clearance given to the project null and void. A petition was filed with the National Green Tribunal in Kolkata who ordered the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MOEF) to establish a High Powered Committee to review deficiencies in the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). Pending the committee's report, the NGT temporarily halted the project. It is currently unclear whether the High Powered Committee has been successful in completing the task as per their duty and to the satisfaction of the NGT's orders, nothing about the same has been presented in the public domain.

It is concerning to us that despite this many discrepancies and transgressions from the proper mandated legal procedures a Social Impact Assessment report has been formulated. The SIA report has been prepared and pushed through in a hurry to obtain comments.

Below are our serious objections to the Social Impact Assessment Report prepared by Frodo Research and Social Development Pvt. Limited, an organisation with its headquarters in Delhi.

1. The rushed scheduling of the public hearing

As per the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Social Impact Assessment and Consent) Rules, 2014, the draft SIA report must be published in the local language three weeks before a public hearing and distributed to affected Gram Panchayats and Municipal offices. According to the Andaman and Nicobar administration's official website, the draft SIA report was released in English on June 4 and in Hindi on June 11. Therefore, under the law, the public hearing cannot take place before July 2, three weeks after the Hindi version was made available. However, the current schedule sets the public hearing just ten days after the release of the Hindi version.

2. Violation of the A&N Islands Protection of Aboriginal Tribes Regulation (ANPATR)

The Social Impact Assessment also violates the A&N Islands Protection of Aboriginal Tribes Regulation (ANPATR), notified through the presidential Proclamation in 1956 under Article 243(2) of the Constitution, as it doesn't mention the impact of the Greenfield Airport Project on the Shompen and Nicobarese tribes. A letter by R.A.S Sharma has further explained in the letter addressed to the Social Welfare Department of the A&N Administration. Moreover, the Land Acquisition Act of 2013 stipulates that the SIA must assess how the acquisition could affect the local community. This

community cannot be limited to only the settlers and their neighbours. It must also encompass the tribal groups residing in the Tribal Reserve on the island, whose lives will be significantly and negatively impacted by the project. These tribal groups should be regarded as integral parts of the local community, and any assessment of the land acquisition that fails to consider their situation should be deemed inadequate and disregarded. Furthermore, a study like this should ideally be placed before the Tribal Council constituted under Section 301 of ANIPATR for their prior consent, without which the whole process of the SIA would stand legally vitiated.

3. Disregard for Policy on Shompen Tribe of Great Nicobar Island, 2015

The A&N Administration approved detailed guidelines on the "Policy on Shompen Tribe of Great Nicobar Island" through its assented notification on 22nd May 2015.

Para 6.3 of the notification states, "With regard to large scale development proposals in the future for Great Nicobar Island such as transshipment container terminal etc., the welfare and integrity of the Shompen community should be given priority and be reviewed in consultation with the Department of Tribal Welfare and Andaman Administration Janjati Vikas Samiti and the Ministry of Tribal Affairs." Despite this formally notified policy by the Union Ministry of Tribal Affairs to protect the Shompens, the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MOEF/CC) has chosen to ignore it entirely, pushing through statutory environment clearance for the project citing it as a "strategic" project.

It is essential to preserve the welfare and integrity of the Shompen, Nicobarese, and other communities in the Great Nicobar Islands amid the Greenfield Airport project. Additionally, there should also be a stronger push for adequate consultation with these communities at every step of the decision-making process.

Hence, we urge you to redo and revise the Social Impact Assessment Report with adequate consultation from **all concerned stakeholders** and push for the public hearing to be conducted on a later date, according to the provisions of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Social Impact Assessment and Consent) Rules, 2014.

Regards,
There is No Earth B Community



There is No Earth B
Inclusive, Organic & Decentralized
Climate Action & Advocacy

Support Us

director social welfare <directorswt@gmail.com>
To: janesicda <janesicda@gmail.com>

Tue, Jun 18, 2024 at 4:32 PM

(quoted text hidden)

—
 Regards,
 Director (Social Welfare)
 Andaman & Nicobar Administration

director social welfare <director@4@gmail.com>
 To: Deputy Commissioner <dcnicobar2@gmail.com>, anidccprojects@gmail.com

Tue, Jun 25, 2024 at 4:32 PM

[Quoted text hidden]

director social welfare <director@4@gmail.com>
 To: Deputy Commissioner <dcnicobar2@gmail.com>, anidccprojects@gmail.com

Tue, Jun 25, 2024 at 4:36 PM

[Quoted text hidden]



director social welfare <directorow4@gmail.com>

Comments Towards The Poposed Greenfield Project in the Great Nicobar Island

2 messages

Debangana <b4rumki@gmail.com>

Sun, Jun 16, 2024 at 1:48 AM

To: "directorow4@gmail.com" <directorow4@gmail.com>

To Social Welfare Department, A&N Administration,

I am a student from West Bengal. I am sending this email with regard to the news of carrying out a greenfield project in the great nicobar island.

I would like to raise my concerns about the project as below:

1. Due to this project, the island will lose 12-20 hectares of mangrove cover - Although the government aims to offset this damage with an afforestation project in the Aravallis - **Mangroves are a huge carbon sink larger than any plant, tree or terrestrial forest** - their decimation, despite the afforestation measure, will be devastating not just for the Andaman and Nicobar Island, but also **all of India**, currently facing unprecedented heat waves due to similar urbanisation/modernisation/developmental projects.
The southern tip of India is already considered a critical zone for mangrove extinction.

2. **Displacement** of the local indigenous Nicobarese & Shompen tribe - Nobody wants to be displaced from their homes because it has a **disastrous effect on personal development** irrespective of compensation provided. Moreover the **Shompen are an uncontacted tribe** who may face extinction because of the project. It is a request to the development authorities to consider projects like hospitals and aid centres instead of mass deforestation and displacement of vulnerable Indian citizens. People deserve to be in their homes, practicing their way of life without any threat. According to the **Forest Rights Act, 2006**, Shompen people are the sole legal authority to preserve the forest reserve. *Survival International*, a global NGO campaigning for indigenous rights, has said that the mega-development will put **the Shompen at risk of being wiped out**. In February 2024, 39 genocide experts from 13 countries warned that the development "will be a death sentence for the Shompen, tantamount to the international crime of genocide". They said that the proposed population increase and exposure to outside populations would lead to mass deaths because the Shompen have little to no immunity to infectious outside diseases.

3. Creation of cities on the sensitive island will push local indigenous tribes to **work as labourers and workers** to make ends meet instead of co-existing with the forests as owners of themselves and their lands, as they do now. This is if they survive the **onslaught of communicable diseases** that the new settler humans will unknowingly bring with them.

Although I understand that development is tantamount to the progress and strength of this nation, but **development that comes at the cost of the people and the environment, is wasted development**.

I urge the respected authorities to **not go forward with this** devastating, cold blooded project and consider other options that do not touch the pristine natural wealth of the island.

I am hoping for a resolution that benefits the indigenous people in retaining all their lands and causes no harm to them or their homes - their forests, not even 10% as India as a whole has lost a lot - starting from colonisation and the displacement that it caused.

I am shocked the expert committee approved of this project but **I have faith the government will see reason** and stop the devastating project.

Yours respectfully,

Debangana,

A concerned citizen of India

director social welfare <directorow4@gmail.com>

Tue, Jun 18, 2024 at 11:29 AM

To: jamesicds <jamesicds@gmail.com>

[Quoted text hidden]

-

Regards,

Director (Social Welfare)



director social welfare <directorsw@gmail.com>

Comments, Questions, and Suggestions for the Public Hearing to be held on 22nd June 2024 for "Greenfield International Airport – Great Nicobar"

2 messages

Prasad Khale <prasad16jan@gmail.com>
To: directorsw@gmail.com

Wed, Jun 19, 2024 at 7:49 PM

19-06-2024

Directorate of Social Welfare
A & N Administration
Goalghar, Port Blair, South Andaman (D.S.)
A&N Islands - 744101

Dear Sir,

Comments, Questions, and Suggestions for the Public Hearing to be held on 22nd June 2024 for "Greenfield International Airport – Great Nicobar"

1. It is not clear why the Public Hearing has been organized by Directorate of Social Welfare, Andaman & Nicobar Administration, and not by the Andaman and Nicobar Pollution Control Committee.
2. Is the proposed Greenfield airport a standalone project or is it part of any other project? If yes, please give full details of the status of the other project or projects as well as copies of their EIA Reports, ECs, etc.
3. Splitting the project and its studies into phases amounts to piecemealing of clearances, and the environmental and ecological impacts of the entire project cannot, therefore, be assessed in its totality.
4. If the proposed project is part of the "Holistic Development of Great Nicobar Island in Andaman & Nicobar Islands", it is also not clear why the Social Impact Assessment Report for Greenfield airport was not part of the EIA studies for "Holistic Development of Great Nicobar Island in Andaman & Nicobar Islands."
5. The tender for inviting financial bids from Empanelled Agencies for conducting a Social Impact Assessment (SIA) Study for Greenfield International Airport at Great Nicobar Islands (GNI) was published on 22nd February 2024. The period of workdays was mentioned as 90 days under the tender. It is unclear how the agency appointed completed the Social Impact Assessment in such a short time.
6. Acquisition of land will also lead to fragmentation of the land and will lead to change in the land use and land cover of the area. What steps are proposed to minimize this impact?
7. As per the available information, the effects of tsunami and sea level rise are already visible. The biodiversity and ecosystem are already facing extinction due to natural disasters at Andaman & Nicobar Islands. The proposed project activities will aggravate the situation.
8. What will be the impact on livelihood and fishing activities due to the proposed project?
9. What will be the livelihood opportunities for locals and tribes after the implementation of the proposed project?

10. The area for the airport falls under ICR2 IA. Part of the area also falls under the tribal reserve. The proposed port will lead to the reclamation of ICR2 IA and the denotification of tribal reserve.

11. Kindly provide the consent obtained from the tribals for the denotification of tribal reserve.

12. The SIA mentions "The airport is expected to boost tourism in the region and a positive impact on the local economy through tourism. The airport is also expected to provide easier access to the international tourist community across the world. Furthermore, the project will create employment opportunities for the people residing nearby locations."

13. The increase in number of tourists will lead to increase in pollution and destruction of environment. Kindly provide proposed mitigation measures for the same.

14. What kind of jobs will be provided to the locals? Kindly clarify the same.

15. The SIA mentions "It is estimated that large number of local persons would get direct employment during the construction period. The work force needs to be equipped with modern machineries and planned human resource in various ranges in terms of skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled labours."

Will the jobs be provided only during the construction phase?

What will be the job opportunities during the operational phase?

Will the jobs provided be only as waged labourers?

16. The SIA mentions about "Loss of productive land with 22448 Coconut, 43018 Betel Nut, 303 Mango, 512 Guava, 3248 Banana and spices trees having livelihood importance."

Is there any compensation/reimbursement plan for the people whose livelihood will be impacted due to the proposed project? Please furnish full details.

17. The SIA states that "But high resentment found among land owners and public during various stages of the study. As an advance planning for future requirements, the Govt. can go ahead with acquisition of bare minimum land of 404.8194 Ha for the project. The Govt. should adopt all possible ways to acquire bare minimum land for the project by including Panchayat and public representatives in decision making for the sustainable development of the island."

Kindly clarify the same.

18. It is not clear why no other alternatives were considered. Kindly clarify the same.

19. Kindly provide a copy of the disaster management plan.

20. Kindly provide details of CSR activities along with detailed budget provision and time frame.

21. The SIA further states that "In addition, the extension of the runway will require some demolition of existing buildings including a temple."

The SIA further mentions that total 6 temples will be impacted under the land acquisition.

The construction of the proposed project will lead to disturbance to sacred sites of cultural values. Has any consent been obtained from the local communities?

22. The SIA also mentions "Tsunami Alert Centre – Shastri Nagar" under the Common Property Resources to be affected by the proposed project.

As mentioned earlier, the impact of the Tsunami is still visible after more than 16 years. In addition, there are visible impacts of Climate Change and Sea level rise. It is not clear how the Tsunami Alert Centre can be shifted. Moreover, constructing an airport at the vulnerable site will lead to financial losses and put the safety of passengers and people working at the proposed airport in future at the risk.

23. It is not clear how many affected people could have attended the meeting on 17th March 2024 on short notice, considering that the Consultants were appointed on 14th March and they visited the project area on 16th March 2024.

24. It is unclear how the consultants collected primary data in just 42 days in such a remote location. Kindly explain.

25. New policy should be formulated to compensate the people to be rehabilitated, in Maharashtra, in addition to the ₹15 lakhs as per the compensation package for the resettlement per household, the land owner for voluntary relocation is entitled to get either land for land or money for land which is 4 times the ready reckoner rate of the land.

This should be used as a precedent for formulating the policy.

Request you to kindly acknowledge the receipt of this email and include these submissions in the public hearing proceedings and also take appropriate and necessary actions.

Yours faithfully,

Prasad Khale

--

Thanks and Regards,

Prasad Khale
Environmentalist

MoB - +91 9867878813

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Save a Tree don't Ctrl P

director social welfare <directorsw4@gmail.com>
To: jamesicds <jamesicds@gmail.com>

Thu, Jun 20, 2024 at 8:57 AM

(Quoted text hidden)

--

Regards,
Director (Social Welfare)
Andaman & Nicobar Administration



director social welfare <directorsw4@gmail.com>

Concern about Greenfield Airport

2 messages

Ritu Bisht <ritubisht503@gmail.com>

Sat, Jun 15, 2024 at 10:12 PM

To: "director sw4@gmail.com" <director sw4@gmail.com>

Dear Sir,

As a concerned citizen I am writing this mail to you cancel the public hearing scheduled for June 22. It has been hastily planned without considering the due processes and doesn't give enough time to the stakeholders to deliberate upon. Besides the SIA report should be made available in the vernacular language so that people who will be affected can understand and submit their concerns.

This seems like an imposition on the natives because they are not being given a voice or adequate representation with the hasty manner of hearing.

People are going to be deprived of their livelihood and ancestral habitats and should we really weigh development higher than the ecology and sensibilities of the people?

Sir, as already climate change is impacting all creatures alike especially the underprivileged and animals, should we be really disrupting the environment at this scale.

Kindly take note of people's plea and give ample time and consideration to the ecological and livelihood impact this is going to make, those being affected should be able to have a say in the whole thing and for animals who cannot speak for themselves, for the ecology itself let the environmentalists raise their concerns.

Kindly call off this hearing and listen to the appeals of concerned citizens.

Regards,
Ritu Bisht.

director social welfare <director sw4@gmail.com>

Tue, Jun 18, 2024 at 11:27 AM

To: jamesicds <jamesicds@gmail.com>

(Quoted text hidden)

Regards,
Director (Social Welfare)
Andaman & Nicobar Administration.



director social welfare <directorsw4@gmail.com>

Concerned regarding Shompen Tribes and Ecology in Great Nicobar

3 messages

Somak Sengupta <ssomak19@gmail.com>
To: "director social welfare" <directorsw4@gmail.com>

Tue, Jun 18, 2024 at 9:44 PM

Dear Sir/Ma'am,

Various reports have claimed that the airport development project in Great Nicobar would seriously threaten the livelihood of the Shompen and Nicobarese tribes.

If this is true then this is a violation of the law and I would request the Government to reconsider going ahead with this project.

Also, this project would have a big impact on the Nicobar area's ecology. At this time, we need nature more than ever as it would help India develop resilience to the ongoing climate threats.

I am extremely hopeful that this government cares about the country, its people and the environment. Please don't let my hopes down.

Kind regards,

Somak Sengupta

director social welfare <directorsw4@gmail.com>
To: jamesicds <jamesicds@gmail.com>

Wed, Jun 19, 2024 at 10:14 AM

[Quoted text hidden]

-

Regards,
Director (Social Welfare)
Andaman & Nicobar Administration

director social welfare <directorsw4@gmail.com>
To: Deputy Commissioner <dnicobar2@gmail.com>; anidcsprojects@gmail.com

Tue, Jun 25, 2024 at 4:20 PM

[Quoted text hidden]



director social welfare <directorsw4@gmail.com>

Concerns regarding proposed greenfield airport in Great Nicobar

2 messages

Smita Kumar <smitakumar24@gmail.com>
To: "directorsw4@gmail.com" <directorsw4@gmail.com>

Sun, Jun 16, 2024 at 11:19 PM

To Social Welfare department, A&N administration

I am a climate professional working with a research lab dealing with water, land and livelihood interventions. As an avid follower of climate related projects, I learnt about the proposed greenfield project in great Nicobar.

I also learnt about the lack of due process in conducting the public hearing for the greenfield airport, highlighted below

1. A short window for public feedback on this project – the announcement for public hearing was made on June 8th for the date of June 22. This is shorter than the prescribed 30 day window.

2. The Social impact assessment overlooks the Shompen people and their rights. Academics around the world have condemned this project stating that it will be a death knell to the indigenous tribes who were barely consulted. (Source : The Guardian)

E.A. Sarma's letter stating the violation of constitution rights of these indigenous people is also evidence of the callous project undertakings.

At a time when the world is battling a rising temperature, this project is in defiance of climate rationale.

Kindly cancel the public hearing and provide people time to respond to matters that are of great concern to the planet.

Yours sincerely

director social welfare <directorsw4@gmail.com>
To: jamesicds <jamesicds@gmail.com>

Tue, Jun 18, 2024 at 11:49 AM

(Quoted text hidden)

—

Regards,
Director (Social Welfare)
Andaman & Nicobar Administration



director social welfare <directorsw4@gmail.com>

I would like to get my response noted for proposed Greenfield Airport in Great Nicobar

2 messages

deepankar parashar <deepankarparashar94@gmail.com>
To: "directorsw4@gmail.com" <directorsw4@gmail.com>

Sun, Jun 16, 2024 at 12:58 AM

Writing this mail to Social Welfare Department, A & N Administration.

As a Concerned citizen of India and a lawyer from Delhi, I am writing this mail to bring your attention to the serious concerns (illegalities) in the public hearing that you are carrying out for the Green field airport in Great Nicobar.

I would like to bring to your notice the following-

A) As per the IEA notification "a minimum notice period of 30 (thirty) days shall be provided to the public for furnishing their responses". At the same time, your announcement took place on June 8th for a hearing scheduled on June 22nd. You have sought a written/email response by June 18th. This is illegal and inadequate time for a project with such large-scale ecologically disastrous impacts on local people and Nicobar's pristine ecology.

B) The Social Impact Assessment (SIA) doesn't mention the presence of Nicobarese and Shompen people who were the original inhabitants living in the area, let alone the Airport's impact on the communities living in the area.

C) The Project is violating the A & N Protection of Aboriginal Tribes Regulation (1956). This has also been explained in the E.A.S. Sarma's letter to you.

([here https://countercurrents.org/2024/06/social-impact-assessment-sia-report-for-greater-nicobar-international-airport-violates-the-an-pot-regulation-1956-2/](https://countercurrents.org/2024/06/social-impact-assessment-sia-report-for-greater-nicobar-international-airport-violates-the-an-pot-regulation-1956-2/))

D) Reports of local panchayats have alleged that the public hearing process is being rushed with ulterior motives, and are demanding more time in order to respond properly and for the process to be legal. This has further been covered with the articles covered by The Wire - as provided in the link below (<https://www.thenewsminute.com/news/great-nicobar-airport-local-administration-rushes-public-hearing-residents-want-more-time>)

Keeping the above things in mind, I urge you to cancel this public hearing, ensure that the due procedure is followed, which is in accordance with the law, and redo the Social Impact Assessment which is unbiased, and ensure the law and procedure are followed with utmost precision and ethics.

Regards,

Advocate Deepankar Parashar

director social welfare <directorsw4@gmail.com>
To: jamesids <jamesids@gmail.com>

Tue, Jun 18, 2024 at 11:28 AM

(Quoted text hidden)

—
Regards,

Director (Social Welfare)
Andaman & Nicobar Administration



director social welfare <directorsw4@gmail.com>

Illegals regarding Green field airport

5 messages

Ruchir Lad <ruchirad101@gmail.com>

Sat, Jun 15, 2024 at 11:39 AM

To: "directorsw4@gmail.com" <directorsw4@gmail.com>

To
Social welfare department, A & N Administration,

I am a concerned citizen. I am emailing you to point out serious illegals in the public hearing process you are carrying out for the Green field airport in Great Nicobar. Below are the points I'd like to bring to your notice-

1. As per the EIA notification "a minimum notice period of 30 (thirty) days shall be provided to the public for furnishing their responses". Your announcement took place on June 5th for a hearing scheduled on June 22nd. You have sought written/email responses by June 18th. This is illegal and inadequate time for a project with large and disastrous impacts on local people and Nicobar's pristine ecology.
2. The Social impact assessment (SIA) doesn't mention the presence of Nicobarese and Shompen people living in the area, let alone the airport's impact on them. The SIA is substandard, unrigorous and clearly biased for the project proponent.
3. The project violates the A & N Protection of Aboriginal Tribes Regulation (1956). This is further explained in E.A.S. Samra's letter to you here - Social Impact Assessment (SIA) Report For Greater Nicobar International Airport-Violates The A&N PAT Regulation, 1956) Countercurrents
4. Local panchayats are alleging that the public hearing process is being rushed with ulterior motives, and are demanding more time in order to respond properly and for the process to be legal. This is further covered in this Wire article here - Great Nicobar airport: Local administration rushes public hearing, residents want more time (thenewsmintube.com)

With all the above in mind, I urge you to cancel this public hearing, follow due process and redo the Social Impact Assessment such that it is done unbiasedly and reflects the on-ground realities

Warm Regards
Ruchir Lad

director social welfare <directorsw4@gmail.com>

Sat, Jun 15, 2024 at 11:59 AM

To: jamesicds <jamesicds@gmail.com>

(Quoted text hidden)

Regards,
Director (Social Welfare)
Andaman & Nicobar Administration

Yograj Patil <ecyogirajpatil@gmail.com>

Thu, Jun 20, 2024 at 9:25 PM

To: "directorsw4@gmail.com" <directorsw4@gmail.com>

Subject: Illegals regarding Green field airport

To
Social welfare department, A & N Administration,

I am a concerned citizen. I am emailing you to point out serious illegals in the public hearing process you are carrying out for the Green field airport in Great Nicobar. Below are the points I'd like to bring to your notice-

1. As per the EIA notification "a minimum notice period of 30(thirty) days shall be provided to the public for furnishing their responses". Your announcement took place on June 8th for a hearing scheduled on June 22nd. You have sought written/email responses by June 18th. This is illegal and inadequate time for a project with large and disastrous impacts on local people and Nicobar's pristine ecology.

2. The Social impact assessment (SIA) doesn't mention the presence of Nicobarese and Shompen people living in the area, let alone the airport's impact on them. The SIA is substandard, unrigorous and clearly biased for the project proponent.

3. The project violates the A & N Protection of Aboriginal Tribes Regulation (1956). This is further explained in E.A.S. Samra's letter to you here - Social Impact Assessment (SIA) Report For Greater Nicobar International Airport-Violates The A&N PAT Regulation, 1956) Counterarguments

4. Local panchayats are alleging that the public hearing process is being rushed with ulterior motives, and are demanding more time in order to respond properly and for the process to be legal. This is further covered in this Wire article here - Great Nicobar airport: Local administration rushes public hearing, residents want more time (thenewsmint.com)

With all the above in mind, I urge you to cancel this public hearing, follow due process and redo the Social Impact Assessment such that it is done unbiasedly and reflects the on-ground realities.

Warm Regards,
Yograj Patil

director social welfare <directorw4@gmail.com>
To: jamesids <jamesids@gmail.com>

Fri, Jun 21, 2024 at 10:45 AM

[Quoted text hidden]
[Quoted text hidden]

director social welfare <directorw4@gmail.com>
To: Deputy Commissioner <dnicobar2@gmail.com>, anidcooprojects@gmail.com

Tue, Jun 25, 2024 at 4:18 PM

[Quoted text hidden]



director social welfare <directorsw4@gmail.com>

Illegality regarding Green field airport

3 messages

Akshat Gupta <leokaksha99@gmail.com>

Tue, Jun 18, 2024 at 12:06 PM

To: "directorsw4@gmail.com" <directorsw4@gmail.com>

To
Social welfare department, A & N Administration,

I am a concerned citizen. I am emailing you to point out serious illegality in the public hearing process you are carrying out for the Green field airport in Great Nicobar. Below are the points I'd like to bring to your notice-

1. As per the EIA notification "a minimum notice period of 30 (thirty) days shall be provided to the public for furnishing their responses". Your announcement took place on June 5th for a hearing scheduled on June 22nd. You have sought written/email responses by June 18th. This is illegal and inadequate time for a project with large and disastrous impacts on local people and Nicobar's pristine ecology.
2. The Social impact assessment (SIA) doesn't mention the presence of Nicobarese and Shompen people living in the area, let alone the airport's impact on them. The SIA is substandard, unrigorous and clearly biased for the project proponent.
3. The project violates the A & N Protection of Aboriginal Tribes Regulation (1956). This is further explained in E.A.S. Samra's letter to you here - Social Impact Assessment (SIA) Report For Greater Nicobar International Airport-Violates The A&N PAT Regulation, 1956) Countercurrents
4. Local panchayats are alleging that the public hearing process is being rushed with ulterior motives, and are demanding more time in order to respond properly and for the process to be legal. This is further covered in this Wire article here - Great Nicobar airport: Local administration rushes public hearing, residents want more time (thenewsmintube.com)

With all the above in mind, I urge you to cancel this public hearing, follow due process and redo the Social Impact Assessment such that it is done unbiasedly and reflects the on-ground realities

Warm Regards
Akshat Gupta

director social welfare <directorsw4@gmail.com>

Tue, Jun 18, 2024 at 12:09 PM

To: jamesicds <jamesicds@gmail.com>

[Quoted text hidden]

Regards,
Director (Social Welfare)
Andaman & Nicobar Administration

director social welfare <directorsw4@gmail.com>

Tue, Jun 25, 2024 at 4:50 PM

To: Deputy Commissioner <dnicobar2@gmail.com>; anidcoprojects@gmail.com

[Quoted text hidden]



director social welfare <directorsw4@gmail.com>

Illegality regarding Green field airport

2 messages

Samudhith Kondekar <samudhithkondekar@gmail.com>
To: "directorsw4@gmail.com" <directorsw4@gmail.com>

Mon, Jun 17, 2024 at 11:41 AM

To
Social welfare department, A & N Administration,

I am a concerned citizen. I am emailing you to point out serious illegality in the public hearing process you are carrying out for the Green field airport in Great Nicobar. Below are the points I'd like to bring to your notice-

1. As per the EIA notification "a minimum notice period of 30 (thirty) days shall be provided to the public for furnishing their responses". Your announcement took place on June 5th for a hearing scheduled on June 22nd. You have sought written/email responses by June 18th. This is illegal and inadequate time for a project with large and disastrous impacts on local people and Nicobar's pristine ecology.
2. The Social impact assessment (SIA) doesn't mention the presence of Nicobarese and Shompen people living in the area, let alone the airport's impact on them. The SIA is substandard, unrigorous and clearly biased for the project proponent.
3. The project violates the A & N Protection of Aboriginal Tribes Regulation (1956). This is further explained in E.A.S. Sarma's letter to you here - Social Impact Assessment (SIA) Report For Greater Nicobar International Airport-Violates The A&N PAT Regulation, 1956) Countercurrents.
4. Local panchayats are alleging that the public hearing process is being rushed with ulterior motives, and are demanding more time in order to respond properly and for the process to be legal. This is further covered in this Wire article here - Great Nicobar airport: Local administration rushes public hearing, residents want more time (thenewsmintube.com)

With all the above in mind, I **urge you to cancel this public hearing, follow due process and redo the Social Impact Assessment** such that it is done unbiasedly and reflects the on-ground realities.

Warm Regards

director social welfare <directorsw4@gmail.com>
To: jamesicds <jamesicds@gmail.com>

Tue, Jun 18, 2024 at 12:54 PM

[Quoted text hidden]

Regards,
Director (Social Welfare)
Andaman & Nicobar Administration



director social welfare <directorsw4@gmail.com>

Letter of Objection towards the Greenfield Airport in Great Nicobar

2 messages

Supriya Tyagi <supriyatya2002@gmail.com>
To: "director sw4@gmail.com" <director sw4@gmail.com>

Sun, Jun 16, 2024 at 2:34 PM

Hello,

I am a Researcher from Gujarat and I need to raise my objection towards the proceedings of the Government officials, administrators and private companies when it comes to an ecologically sensitive project in the Island of the Great Nicobar.

The social impact assessment report(SIA) produced by the concerned authorities doesn't even mention the effects of such projects of indigenous tribes living on these islands for thousands of years. They are older than the establishment of modern India as well as the skewed concepts of our so-called development. The report produced at the end is unobjective, unsustainable and partial in its comments. Not to mention that the project also violated the 'Andaman and Nicobar Protection of Aboriginal Tribes Regulation of 1956'.

Keeping this in mind, I urge you to reconsider this proposal of this project and redo the SIA report in a fair and just manner.

Warm Regards
Supriya

director social welfare <directorsw4@gmail.com>
To: jamesicds <jamesicds@gmail.com>

Tue, Jun 18, 2024 at 11:46 AM

[Quoted text hidden]

—
Regards,
Director (Social Welfare)
Andaman & Nicobar Administration



director social welfare <directorsw4@gmail.com>

My comments on proposed Green Field Airport in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

2 messages

Dhanushwaran <dhanusha1002@gmail.com>
To: directorsw4@gmail.com

Sat, Jun 15, 2024 at 5:19 PM

To Social welfare department, A & N Administration,

I am a writer from Tamil Nadu. I am emailing you to point out serious illegalities in the public hearing process you carrying for the Green field airport in Great Nicobar. Below are the points I'd like to bring to your notice -

1. As the EIA notification minimum notice period of 30(thirty) days shall be provided to the Public for furnishing their responses". Your announcement took place on June 8th for a hearing scheduled June 22nd. You have sought written/email responses by June 18th. This is illegal and inadequate time for a project with large and disastrous impacts on local people and Nicobar's pristine ecology.
2. The Social impact assessment (SIA) doesn't mention the presence of Nicobarese and Shompen people living in the area, let alone the airport's impact on them. The SIA is substandard, unrigorous and clearly biased for the project proponent.
3. The project violates the A&N Protection of Aboriginal Tribes Regulation (1956). This is further explained in E.A.S. Sarma's letter to you here - Social Impact Assessment (SIA) Report For Greater Nicobar International Airport- Violates The A&N PAT Regulation, 1956! Counterarguments
4. Local panchayats are alleging that the public hearing process is being rushed with ulterior motives, and are demanding more time order to respond properly and for the process to be legal. This is further covered in this Wire article here - Great Nicobar airport: Local administration rushes public hearing, residents want more time (thenewsmintube.com)

With all the above in mind, I urge you to cancel this public hearing, follow process and Redo Social Impact Assessment such that it is done unbiased and reflects the on-ground realities.

Warm Regards

DHANUSHWARAN R

director social welfare <directorsw4@gmail.com>
To: jamesicds <jamesicds@gmail.com>

Tue, Jun 18, 2024 at 9:38 AM

(Quoted text hidden)

..

Regards,
Director (Social Welfare)
Andaman & Nicobar Administration



director social welfare <directorsw4@gmail.com>

My comments towards proposed Greenfield airport in Great Nicobar

2 messages

Jayrajsinh Sodha <jay1503199696@gmail.com>
To: "directorsw4@gmail.com" <directorsw4@gmail.com>

Mon, Jun 17, 2024 at 7:22 AM

To Social welfare department, A & N Administration,

I am a writer from Gujarat. I am emailing you to point out serious illegalities in the public hearing process you are carrying out for the Green field airport in Great Nicobar. Below are the points I'd like to bring to your notice -

1. As per the EIA notification "a minimum notice period of 30(thirty) days shall be provided to the public for furnishing their responses". Your announcement took place on June 6th for a hearing scheduled on June 22nd. You have sought written/email responses by June 18th. This is illegal and inadequate time for a project with large and disastrous impacts on local people and Nicobar's pristine ecology.

2. The Social impact assessment (SIA) doesn't mention the presence of Nicobarese and Shompen people living in the area, let alone the airport's impact on them. The SIA is substandard, unrigorous and clearly biased for the project proponent.

3. Local panchayats are alleging that the public hearing process is being rushed with ulterior motives, and are demanding more time in order to respond properly and for the process to be legal.

4. The project violates the A&N Protection of Aboriginal Tribes Regulation (1956). This is further explained in E.A.S. Sama's letter to you here - Social Impact Assessment (SIA) Report For Greater Nicobar International Airport- Violates The A&N PAT Regulation, 1956! Counterarguments

This is further covered in this Wire article here - Great Nicobar airport: Local administration rushes public hearing, residents want more time (thenewsminute.com) With all the above in mind, I urge you to cancel this public hearing, follow due process and redo the Social Impact Assessment such that it is done unbiasedly and reflects the on-ground realities.

Warm Regards

director social welfare <directorsw4@gmail.com>
To: jamesids <jamesids@gmail.com>

Tue, Jun 18, 2024 at 1:10 PM

(Google is not indexing)

—
Regards,
Director (Social Welfare)
Andaman & Nicobar Administration



director social welfare <directorsw4@gmail.com>

My comments towards proposed Greenfield airport in Great Nicobar

2 messages

Dobariya Hiren <hirenforins@gmail.com>

Mon, Jun 17, 2024 at 7:23 AM

To: "directorsw4@gmail.com" <directorsw4@gmail.com>

To Social welfare department, A & N Administration,

I am a writer from Gujarat. I am emailing you to point out serious illegalities in the public hearing process you are carrying out for the Green field airport in Great Nicobar. Below are the points I'd like to bring to your notice:-

1. As per the EIA notification "a minimum notice period of 30(thirty) days shall be provided to the public for furnishing their responses". Your announcement took place on June 8th for a hearing scheduled on June 22nd. You have sought written/email responses by June 18th. This is illegal and inadequate time for a project with large and disastrous impacts on local people and Nicobar's pristine ecology.

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This is further covered in this Wire article here - Great Nicobar airport: Local administration rushes public hearing, residents want more time (thewireminute.com) With all the above in mind, I urge you to cancel this public hearing, follow due process and redo the Social Impact Assessment such that it is done unbiasedly and reflects the on-ground realities.

Warm Regards

director social welfare <directorsw4@gmail.com>

Tue, Jun 18, 2024 at 1:10 PM

To: jamesicds <jamesicds@gmail.com>

(Quoted text hidden)

-

Regards,
Director (Social Welfare)
Andaman & Nicobar Administration



director social welfare <directorsw4@gmail.com>

Objection to making Great Nicobar to a modern city affecting the indigeneous

2 messages

Paramita Mukherjee <paramita20@gmail.com>
To: directorsw4@gmail.com

Sat, Jun 15, 2024 at 3:58 PM

Dear Director,

This mail is to object the decision of the government to build a massive airport at Great Nicobar destroying the natural ecosystem, forests and nature. We have already been encroaching hugely in the habitat of Himalayas in pursuit of urban infrastructure in the mountains. Adverse impact is huge and devastating.

If this mail and many more from people concerned about environment and ecosystem reach you, earnest request to stall such disaster.

Regards,

Paramita Mukherjee

director social welfare <directorsw4@gmail.com>
To: jamesicds <jamesicds@gmail.com>

Tue, Jun 18, 2024 at 9:28 AM

[Quoted text hidden]

--

Regards,

Director (Social Welfare)

Andaman & Nicobar Administration



director social welfare <directorsw4@gmail.com>

Objection to making Great Nicobar to a modern city affecting the indigeneous

2 messages

Paramita Mukherjee <paramita20@gmail.com>
To: director social welfare <directorsw4@gmail.com>

Sat, Jun 15, 2024 at 3:58 PM

Dear Director,

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If this mail and many more from people concerned about environment and ecosystem reach you, earnest request to stall such disaster.

Regards,

Paramita Mukherjee

director social welfare <directorsw4@gmail.com>
To: jamesicds <jamesicds@gmail.com>

Tue, Jun 18, 2024 at 9:28 AM

[Quoted text hidden]

--

Regards,

Director (Social Welfare)

Andaman & Nicobar Administration



director social welfare <directorsw4@gmail.com>

Please stop the greenfield airport

2 messages

Ryan Bahl <ryanbahl5@gmail.com>

Sun, Jun 16, 2024 at 2:49 PM

To: "directorsw4@gmail.com" <directorsw4@gmail.com>

I as a citizen of India urge you to please stop the construction of the greenfield airport in great nicobar island and not work in private interests over the interests of some of our last tribesmen.
Please stop this catastrophe from happening.

Thank you
Ginni Bahl

director social welfare <directorsw4@gmail.com>

Tue, Jun 18, 2024 at 11:46 AM

To: jamesicda <jamesicda@gmail.com>

[Quoted text hidden]

—
Regards,
Director (Social Welfare)
Andaman & Nicobar Administration



director social welfare <directorsw4@gmail.com>

Proposed Greenfield Airport in Great Nicobar

2 messages

Aditya Goyal <adityagoyal0@gmail.com>
To: "directorsw4@gmail.com" <directorsw4@gmail.com>

Sun, Jun 16, 2024 at 6:54 AM

To
Social Welfare Department
A & N Administration

I am writing to you today to object to the proposal to build an airport in Great Nicobar. The ecological impacts of this project have not been adequately studied. Furthermore, the protection and livelihood of the Nicobarese and Shompen people, who are the indigenous inhabitants of this land, is at risk as a result of this proposal.

It is my hope that any such undertaking will be done upon careful consideration of the above points, and not rushed for mere economic and military purposes, reflective of the settler colonial mindset.

We, especially, as Indians, having faced exploitation of our natural resources and segregation within our own land as a result of colonialist occupation by the British, must ensure that we do not repeat the same mistakes in our endeavours.

Progress cannot come at the cost of dignity, and governance by displacement is never a sustainable model of development.

With warm regards
Aditya Goyal

director social welfare <directorsw4@gmail.com>
To: jamesicds <jamesicds@gmail.com>

Tue, Jun 18, 2024 at 11:29 AM

(Quoted text hidden)

—
Regards,
Director (Social Welfare)
Andaman & Nicobar Administration



director social welfare <directorsw4@gmail.com>

My concerns towards the SIA Study for Greater Nicobar International Airport

2 messages

chaitali chaudhari <chaitalichaudhari03@gmail.com>
To: directorsw4@gmail.com

Sat, Jun 15, 2024 at 8:51 PM

Respected Social Welfare Department, A&N Administration,

I am writing to you from Andhra Pradesh. I am writing to express my deep concerns regarding the Social Impact Assessment (SIA) report for the proposed Greater Nicobar International Airport. In my understanding, the report fails to adequately assess the impacts on the Shompens and Nicobarese tribes, violating the A&N Islands Protection of Aboriginal Tribes Regulation (ANIPATR), 1956. This is explained in detail by E.A.S. Saima in his article 'Social Impact: Assessment (SIA) report for Greater Nicobar International Airport- Violates the A&N PAT Regulation, 1956'. Additionally, the public notice period of 14 days is insufficient and illegal for a project of this magnitude. I urge the A&N Social Welfare Department to cancel the current public hearing and review the project with proper consultation and expert input from the Anthropological Survey of India (ASI). The welfare and integrity of the indigenous communities must be prioritized.

Thank you for your attention to this critical matter.

Sincerely,
Chaitali,

director social welfare <directorsw4@gmail.com>
To: jamesicds <jamesicds@gmail.com>

Tue, Jun 18, 2024 at 11:11 AM

[Quoted text hidden]

—
Regards,
Director (Social Welfare)
Andaman & Nicobar Administration



director social welfare <directorsw4@gmail.com>

Request to consider the future of the Great nicobar island and the Nicobarese and Shompen people

2 messages

Paras II <parasud0@gmail.com>
To: "director social welfare" <directorsw4@gmail.com>

Sat, Jun 15, 2024 at 9:55 PM

Hello,

The public hearing process for the Greenfield Airport in Great Nicobar appears to be in violation of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) notification norms, which mandate a minimum notice period of 30 days. The notice period from June 8th to 10th is significantly shorter, providing only 10 days for stakeholders to respond. This not only undermines the legality of the process but also raises concerns about the adequacy of the time given for public consultation and meaningful participation. Such practices can lead to insufficient public scrutiny and inadequate consideration of environmental and social impacts.

The public hearing must only happen legally with thorough social and environmental assessment. The social structure is what maintains the natural systems of the island, which must not be compromised by extractive projects that fail to consider the future of the people and the place.

Sincerely,

Paras

director social welfare <directorsw4@gmail.com>
To: jamesicds <jamesicds@gmail.com>

Tue, Jun 18, 2024 at 11:12 AM

(Quoted text hidden)

—

Regards,
Director (Social Welfare)
Andaman & Nicobar Administration



director social welfare <directorsw4@gmail.com>

Request to withdraw proposed development project in Great Nicobar Islands

2 messages

Jervis George <jervis08george@gmail.com>
To: "director social welfare" <directorsw4@gmail.com>

Sat, Jun 15, 2024 at 6:00 PM

To the social welfare department, A & N Administration,
I am a filmmaker from A&N islands. I strongly disagree with the development project on our Islands since it violates the
A&N Protection of Aboriginal Tribes Regulation (1956).
It also hampers the large Nicobar's pristine ecology both flora and fauna.

Thank you
Warm Regards,

Jervis George
LeatherBack Films
Port Blair, Andaman & Nicobar Islands

director social welfare <directorsw4@gmail.com>
To: jameiside <jameiside@gmail.com>

Tue, Jun 16, 2024 at 9:55 AM

(Quoted text hidden)

—
Regards,
Director (Social Welfare)
Andaman & Nicobar Administration



director social welfare <directorsw4@gmail.com>

Save the Great Nicobars

2 messages

Pradiya Shenoy <pradiyashenoy@gmail.com>
To: "director social welfare" <directorsw4@gmail.com>

Sat, Jun 15, 2024 at 3:55 PM

Nessakie

This news of transforming the Great Nicobar comes as a shock and disappointment. The island is home to the indigenous tribes of Shompren and Nicobarese, who have worshipped the great forces of nature since more than tens of thousands of years in their native land. The island is a rich biodiverse rainforest.

Development and Science must first respect what we as a country, possess as the real wealth - the indigenous tribes and the rainforest. This is our most precious wealth. Airports and development, tourism and hotels, however immense and vast, they shall never be able to fill the void if these true gems of our earth, which our country should pride itself in, are destroyed.

The great wise Indian ancient traditions have respected and preserved the natural elements in forms of forest, water, air and space as well as the ancient traditions of tribal cultures. Blinding ourselves into development in every nook and corner of our rich bio-diverse and culture-diverse country would only mean being a Dhruvashira and creating Kauravas of ignorance, insatiable development, devastation and annihilation.

We as a country are guided by primeval wisdom of ecological conservation - even before the word 'conservation' was recognised, then how can we turn a blind eye to our own wisdom from the soul of our country's landscape, and destroy the most pristine in our country?

It is my heartfelt and ardent request as a proud citizen of this beautiful country, to rethink and reverse the decision of the greenfield airport in the Great Nicobars, which if materialised, will bring irreversible calamity not only to our own country but also to the whole planet.

Let us be a role model to the whole world by protecting this great national treasure than get blinded by the 'demon of development'.

Regards
Dr Pradiya Shenoy
Mumbai

director social welfare <directorsw4@gmail.com>
To: janesicds <janesicds@gmail.com>

Tue, Jun 18, 2024 at 9:37 AM

(Quoted text hidden)

—

Regards,
Director (Social Welfare)
Andaman & Nicobar Administration



director social welfare <directorsw@gmail.com>

Social Impact Analysis on Greater Nicobar

2 messages

Tara Thomas <tara.thomas.bac@gmail.com>
To: directorsw@gmail.com

Tue, Jun 11, 2024 at 12:17 PM

To

Social Welfare Dept

A&N Administration

Sir,

I refer to the "Social Impact Analysis" study published by you at <https://www.andaman.gov.in/admin-panna/whatsnew/1-2433-Draft%20SIAN%20Report.pdf>.

It is unfortunate that the report was prepared by a so-called "consultant" who does not appear to have an understanding of the socio-economic milieu of Andaman & Nicobar Islands, in particular of the presence of highly vulnerable tribal groups, namely, Shompens and Nicobarese. Any project in Greater Nicobar Island, irrespective of its location and the extent of land occupied, has both direct and indirect impacts on those two tribal groups but the SIA report is totally silent on it.

Apparently, the Social Welfare Department is unaware of the Constitutional protection conferred on such tribals and the likely impact of such a huge project and its downstream implications in terms of tourism and increased footprint on the Tribal Reserve declared under A&N Islands Protection of Aboriginal Tribes Regulation (ANIPATR) notified through a Presidential Proclamation in 1956 under Article 243(2) of the Constitution.

Section 11 of the above cited Constitutional Regulation prohibits the application of any other law that violates the intent of that Regulation. The said Section is extracted below:

"The provisions of this Regulation and of any rule made thereunder shall have effect notwithstanding anything inconsistent therewith contained in any other law for the time being in force or in any instrument having effect by virtue of any such law, or in any usage or agreement, or in any decree or order of any court or other authority."

Evidently, the SIA study has been prepared in a routine manner under the 2013 land acquisition Act. Since, the requirements of ANIPATR stand violated by the nature of the SIA study, in my view, it is prima facie illegal.

Any social impact study of such a huge project, if it fails to evaluate its impact on the Tribal Reserve declared as such under ANIPATR, would have no legal validity. An SIA study of this kind in which the impact of a project on aboriginal tribes cannot be done by any agency without expert inputs from reputed anthropologists and, in particular from the Anthropological Survey of India (ASI) that has done studies on Shompens and Nicobarese, would be misleading and meaningless.

If the A&N administration can get an SIA study prepared with help from ASI, such a study needs to be placed before the Tribal Council constituted under Section 3(1) of ANIPATR for their prior consent, without which the whole process of the SIA would stand legally vitiated.

I am surprised that the A&N administration, whose primary responsibility should be that of a custodian of the interests of the local tribals, should permit its Social Welfare Department to undertake such a pedestrian, prima facie illegal SIA study. It speaks volumes of the administration's insensitivity and indifference to the interests of the tribals.

I therefore demand that the SIA study prepared at such a high cost to the public exchequer without complying with the statutory requirements be withdrawn forthwith.

Yours faithfully

Tara Rachel Thomas
Product Design Manager





director social welfare <directorsw@ gmail.com>

Social Impact Assessment (SIA) report for Greater Nicobar International Airport- Violates the A&N PAT Regulation, 1956

2 messages

Kartikeya Jain <kartikeya.jain@gmail.com>
To: directorsw@ gmail.com

Mon, Jun 10, 2024 at 3:49 PM

To

Social Welfare Dept

A&N Administration

Sir,

I refer to the "Social Impact Analysis" study published by you at <https://www.andaman.gov.in/admin-panel/whatnew/1-2433-Draft%20SIA%20Report.pdf>.

It is unfortunate that the report was prepared by a so-called "consultant" who does not appear to have an understanding of the socio-economic milieu of Andaman & Nicobar Islands, in particular of the presence of highly vulnerable tribal groups, namely, Shompens and Nicobarese. Any project in Greater Nicobar Island, irrespective of its location and the extent of land occupied, has both direct and indirect impacts on those two tribal groups but the SIA report is totally silent on it.

Apparently, the Social Welfare Department is unaware of the Constitutional protection conferred on such tribals and the likely impact of such a huge project and its downstream implications in terms of tourism and increased footprint on the Tribal Reserve declared under A&N Islands Protection of Aboriginal Tribes Regulation (ANIPATR) notified through a Presidential Proclamation in 1956 under Article 243(2) of the Constitution.

Section 11 of the above cited Constitutional Regulation prohibits the application of any other law that violates the intent of that Regulation. The said Section is extracted below:

"The provisions of this Regulation and of any rule made thereunder shall have effect notwithstanding anything inconsistent therewith contained in any other law for the time being in force or in any instrument having effect by virtue of any such law, or in any usage or agreement, or in any decree or order of any court or other authority."

Evidently, the SIA study has been prepared in a routine manner under the 2013 land acquisition Act. Since, the requirements of ANIPATR stand violated by the nature of the SIA study, in my view, it is prima facie illegal.

Any social impact study of such a huge project, if it fails to evaluate its impact on the Tribal Reserve declared as such under ANIPATR, would have no legal validity. An SIA study of this kind in which the impact of a project on aboriginal tribes cannot be done by any agency without expert inputs from reputed anthropologists and, in particular from the Anthropological Survey of India (ASI) that has done studies on Shompens and Nicobarese, would be misleading and meaningless.

If the A&N administration can get an SIA study prepared with help from ASI, such a study needs to be placed before the Tribal Council constituted under Section 3(1) of ANIPATR for their prior consent, without which the whole process of the SIA would stand legally vitiated.

I am surprised that the A&N administration, whose primary responsibility should be that of a custodian of the interests of the local tribals, should permit its Social Welfare Department to undertake such a pedestrian, prima facie illegal SIA study. It speaks volumes of the administration's insensitivity and indifference to the interests of the tribals.

I therefore demand that the SIA study prepared at such a high cost to the public exchequer without complying with the statutory requirements be withdrawn forthwith.

I am marking a copy of this letter to the Chief Secretary (A&N), Union Ministry of Tribal Affairs and the Constitutional authority, the National Commission for the Scheduled Tribes (NCST) before whom an earlier complaint of mine is in

process.

Yours faithfully

--
Kartikya Jain (they/them)

director social welfare <directorsw4@gmail.com>
To: jamesicds <jamesicds@gmail.com>

Mon, Jun 10, 2024 at 4:01 PM

[Quoted text hidden]

--
Regards,
Director (Social Welfare)
Andaman & Nicobar Administration



director social welfare <directorsw4@gmail.com>

Urbanization in great Nicobar to be halted

2 messages

Sia Rautan <siaautan1912@gmail.com>

Tue, Jun 18, 2024 at 5:29 PM

To: "directorsw4@gmail.com" <directorsw4@gmail.com>

The systematic oppression of the indigenous is unacceptable, the Nicobar islands are home to beautiful flora and fauna and lush green forests and intricate and ancient tribes which deserve their ecosystems and deserve the chance to protect and live in their existing ecosystems. Contrary to what the capitalist notions that are being propagated in our country of privatization and blind growth, our forests have an inherent value that can be measured in monetary terms, our ecosystems must be protected!

director social welfare <directorsw4@gmail.com>

Wed, Jun 19, 2024 at 10:12 AM

To: jamesicds <jamesicds@gmail.com>

[Quoted text hidden]

Regards,
Director (Social Welfare)
Andaman & Nicobar Administration



director social welfare <directorsw@ gmail.com>

URGENT ENQUIRY OF HUMAN RIGHTS

2 messages

Manmeet Kaer <contactmkaer@gmail.com>
 To: directorsw@ gmail.com

Mon, Jun 17, 2024 at 12:11 AM

To

Social Welfare Dept

A&N Administration

Sir,

I refer to the "Social Impact Analysis" study published by you at <https://www.andaman.gov.in/admin-panels/whatsnew/1-2433-DraftN20SIA%20Report.pdf>.

It is unfortunate that the report was prepared by a so-called "consultant" who does not appear to have an understanding of the socio-economic milieu of Andaman & Nicobar Islands, in particular of the presence of highly vulnerable tribal groups, namely, Shompens and Nicobarese. Any project in Greater Nicobar Island, irrespective of its location and the extent of land occupied, has both direct and indirect impacts on those two tribal groups but the SIA report is totally silent on it.

Apparently, the Social Welfare Department is unaware of the Constitutional protection conferred on such tribals and the likely impact of such a huge project and its downstream implications in terms of tourism and increased footprint on the Tribal Reserve declared under A&N Islands Protection of Aboriginal Tribes Regulation (ANIPATR) notified through a Presidential Proclamation in 1956 under Article 243(2) of the Constitution.

Section 11 of the above cited Constitutional Regulation prohibits the application of any other law that violates the intent of that Regulation. The said Section is extracted below:

"The provisions of this Regulation and of any rule made thereunder shall have effect notwithstanding anything inconsistent therewith contained in any other law for the time being in force or in any instrument having effect by virtue of any such

law, or in any usage or agreement, or in any decree or order of any court or other authority.”

Evidently, the SIA study has been prepared in a routine manner under the 2013 land acquisition Act. Since, the requirements of ANIPATR stand violated by the nature of the SIA study, in my view, it is prima facie illegal.

Any social impact study of such a huge project, if it fails to evaluate its impact on the Tribal Reserve declared as such under ANIPATR, would have no legal validity. An SIA study of this kind in which the impact of a project on aboriginal tribes cannot be done by any agency without expert inputs from reputed anthropologists and, in particular from the Anthropological Survey of India (ASI) that has done studies on Shompens and Nicobarese, would be misleading and meaningless.

If the A&N administration can get an SIA study prepared with help from ASI, such a study needs to be placed before the Tribal Council constituted under Section 3(1) of ANIPATR for their prior consent, without which the whole process of the SIA would stand legally vitiated.

I am surprised that the A&N administration, whose primary responsibility should be that of a custodian of the interests of the local tribals, should permit its Social Welfare Department to undertake such a pedestrian, prima facie illegal SIA study. It speaks volumes of the administration's insensitivity and indifference to the interests of the tribals.

I therefore demand that the SIA study prepared at such a high cost to the public exchequer without complying with the statutory requirements be withdrawn forthwith.

I am marking a copy of this letter to the Chief Secretary (A&N), Union Ministry of Tribal Affairs and the Constitutional authority, the National Commission for the Scheduled Tribes (NCST) before whom an earlier complaint of mine is in process.

Yours faithfully

EAS Sarma

Former Secretary to the Government of India

Visakhapatnam

- Supported by Citizen of India

director social welfare <directorsw4@gmail.com>

Tue, Jun 18, 2024 at 11:59 AM



Head Office
211, "Avinthi", 12th A Main,
Wynenagar 2nd Stage,
Mysore 570017, Karnataka, India
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Directorate of Social Welfare
Andaman & Nicobar Administration
Goelghar, Port Blair
Andamans

By email: directorswf@gmail.com

18 June 2024

Dear Sir or Madam,

Subject: Gross inadequacies and reported illegalities of the Social Impact Assessment Study for Greenfield International Airport – Great Nicobar require its withdrawal or rejection

We are wildlife scientists and ecologists from the Nature Conservation Foundation, a leading nonprofit conservation research organisation in India with over 25 years of experience in wildlife research, social ecological and human ecological studies, and biodiversity conservation in various ecosystems across India. We also have one of the longest running continuous monitoring programmes of coastal and marine ecosystems in Lakshadweep and with active ecological programmes in the Andaman and Nicobar islands. Our researchers have also studied the social and human ecological aspects of the vulnerable tribal communities in the Nicobars (Annexure 1).

We are writing because of our concern about the serious deficiencies in the Social Impact Assessment (SIA) Report, placed currently for public consultation, and over the reported illegalities related to the SIA Report and the public hearing process for the Greenfield International Airport planned in Great Nicobar. As the island of Great Nicobar is one of the most significant areas in India for highly vulnerable tribal communities as well as for the unique island biodiversity, it is imperative that the highest and most stringent standards are scrupulously followed to avoid detrimental impacts on ecology and indigenous peoples.

COMMENTS

1) Failure to consider social impact on highly vulnerable tribals: We raise our concern that the Social Impact Assessment (SIA) Report has been prepared by a Delhi-based company, Probe Research and Social Development Pvt. Limited, which appears to have little knowledge or experience of the ecological and social dimensions of the Nicobar islands. The SIA report appears to have focused only on those from whom land is being acquired. The SIA has not paid any heed to the highly vulnerable indigenous communities on the island including the Shompen (a Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group, PVTG) and the Nicobarese (Scheduled Tribe) who are the original inhabitants and custodians of the lands and forests of Great Nicobar. Indeed the

1

SIA report does not even mention these two tribal communities, even though they are the ones most likely to be severely affected by the Greenfield airport and related developments that will lead to drastic changes in island ecology besides social transformations unprecedented in the history of the Nicobars. The Shompen and Nicobarese tribal communities must be considered as 'local community' and 'project affected community' and any SIA that has failed to do this should be rejected as completely inadequate and deeply flawed. As a result, the SIA report also fails to consider the social implications on the tribals stemming from the inherently different cultural practices and worldviews between settlers and indigenous peoples (Saini 2015).

The SIA report is also in blatant violation of the detailed guidelines approved by the Andaman & Nicobar Administration titled "Policy on Shompen Tribe of Great Nicobar Island" (*Andaman and Nicobar Extraordinary Gazette notification No. 88/2015/F-1-892/2009-TW/557 dated 22-5-2015*). Section 6.3 of the said notification states as follows:

"With regard to large scale development proposals in the future for Great Nicobar Island such as transshipment container terminal etc., the welfare and integrity of the Shompen community should be given priority and be reviewed in consultation with the Department of Tribal Welfare and Andaman Administration Janjati Vikas Samiti and the Ministry of Tribal Affairs"

2) Inadequate assessment of tourism impacts related to the airport: In providing justification for the project, the SIA report claims in the Executive Summary (page 1) that the project is expected to "boost tourism in the region" and "provide easier access to the international tourist community" claiming that this will have "a positive impact on the local economy through tourism" and provide "employment opportunities for people". However, the report provides no basis for these claims as there is no assessment of tourism potential, economic gains through tourism, and assessment of who among the local community stands to gain, if at all, from an increase in tourism. If the concerns and needs of the indigenous inhabitants of the island, the Shompen and Nicobarese, are neglected, it will result in their further marginalisation. The impacts of contacts between settlers, tourists and indigenous people like the Jarawa in the Andamans has already indicated that there are many negative social consequences (Chandi 2010) which the SIA report has again failed to consider. Tourism, including international tourism, is also likely to have significant negative impacts on the ecology of the islands due to increased resource use (e.g., water), environmental pollution (garbage and plastic waste), and habitat destruction (creation of resorts, roads, and other facilities). The conclusion of the SIA report (page 41) that "Shifts in the Economy-Ecology Balance: Yes, small scale" is therefore completely unjustified and is the result of another flawed and inadequate analysis.

3) Consideration of alternatives: In considering alternatives to the Greenfield airport, the SIA report considers the existing airport at Campbell Bay, Nicobars, presently with the Indian Navy. The SIA report then discounts its value as an alternative because the runway "is approximately 1,000 m long and would need significant extension to allow commercial Code C aircraft operations" and further notes that "the site is dominated by a hill feature to the north and the southern edge of the site is the Campbell Bay shoreline". It is concerning that the report has not even bothered to report the exact runway length and provides only an approximate figure. The SIA report however fails to consider that airports of similar runway length are fully operational catering to international tourists

and Indian citizens in other places in India, for example at Agatti, Lakshadweep (runway ~1100 m, next to coastline), and Shimla (~1200 m) in mountainous landscape. As evidenced from Google Earth, the Campbell Bay runway is nearly 1250 m long and the terrain *prima facie* allows the creation of a 3 km long runway (see Figure below) over relatively level terrain (<20 m elevation difference along the NE-SW axis of runway). Developing the existing runway at Campbell Bay will be far more beneficial and much less damaging than a new greenfield airport. The SIA report fails to make a rigorous assessment of this alternative site and is therefore, once again, seriously deficient in this regard. Furthermore the report makes no detailed risk assessments considering that this region is seismically active and prone to tsunamis.



4) We would also like to express our serious concern about the reported illegalities in the public hearing process. Under the EIA notification "a minimum notice of 30 (thirty) days shall be provided to the public for furnishing their responses. Under The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Social Impact Assessment and Consent) Rules, 2014, the draft SIA report "shall be published in the local language three weeks prior to the public hearing and distributed to all affected Gram Panchayats and Municipal offices." As reported in *The News Minute* on 12 June 2024:

The official website of the Andaman and Nicobar administration shows that the draft SIA report was made available in English on June 4. And the Hindi version was uploaded on June 11. The people from the two villages use Hindi as a common link language among them. This means that according to the land acquisition law, the public hearing cannot be held before July 2 i.e. three weeks from June 11.

However, the announcement of the public hearing by your Department was made on June 8 and written comments were asked to be submitted by June 18, which is too short a period of notice for the public. We understand that the deadline for written comments has now been extended to June 26 and a public hearing is scheduled on June 28. However, even this is an inadequate time that violates the stipulated period as detailed above. No effort appears to have been made for a genuine and informed consultation with the Shompen and Nicobarese in a culturally appropriate

manner about this development, which is required to uphold the letter and spirit of the regulations. Given the remoteness of the area and the challenges that tribal communities face in accessing, understanding, and responding to the SIA report, it is imperative that the imposed deadlines be recognised as illegal and insufficient and more time is provided for the public consultation before the public hearing is scheduled.

5) We would also like to bring to your attention the serious concerns raised by Shri E. A. S. Samra, IAS, Former Secretary to the Government of India, in the following article:

Social Impact Assessment (SIA) report for Greater Nicobar International Airport- Violates the A&N PAT Regulation, 1956

Countercurrents.org, 14 June 2024

<https://countercurrents.org/2024/06/social-impact-assessment-sia-report-for-greater-nicobar-international-airport-violates-the-an-pat-regulation-1956-2/>

We quote:

"Prima facie, the SIA study, undertaken under the provisions of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RFCTLARR) Act, 2013, apart from its being sketchy and incomplete, violates the A&N Islands Protection of Aboriginal Tribes Regulation (ANIPATR), as it fails to evaluate the impact of the project on the interests of the local tribals, namely, the Shompens and the Nicobarese and the so-called "public hearing" notified by you ignores the interests of the Shompens and Nicobarese, whose homeland the Great Nicobar Island is."

Overall, we hereby submit and state unequivocally that:

1. The SIA report is deeply flawed, inadequate, lacking in rigour, and in violation of existing guidelines formulated by the Andaman and Nicobar Administration, while at the same time unduly favouring the project proponents. The SIA report should therefore be completely withdrawn or rejected.
2. The island of Great Nicobar which is part of the Sunda region global biodiversity hotspot is a national treasure from the perspective of biodiversity and ecology as well as being the home and land of indigenous tribal communities, particularly the Shompen and Nicobarese. The Greenfield airport and related developments and impact assessments, by ignoring both aspects of ecology and welfare of these tribal communities, are highly detrimental to the national interest and need to be completely reconsidered in favour of more ecologically and socially benign options.

With regards,



T. R. Shankar Raman with and on behalf of Divya Mudappa, Rohan Arthur, Erika D'Souza, Aparajita Datta, Mousumi Ghosh, P. Jaganathan, and M. Ananda Kumar
Scientists and Senior Scientists, NCF

(Annexure 1 and Other References follow)

ANNEXURE 1: NCF social and ecological research in the islands

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2. Draft CIA [sic] on Green Field International Airport Made Available for Public Review by Denis Giles, *The Andaman Chronicle*, 13 June 2024, <https://www.andamanchronicle.net/index.php/31207-draft-cia-on-green-field-international-airport-made-available-for-public-review>
3. Draft SIA Report for Greenfield Airport in Great Nicobar Now Available for Public Review; Public Hearings Rescheduled to 28th June 2024, by Tarun Karthick, *Nicobar Times*, 13 June 2024, <https://nicobartimes.com/local-news/draft-sia-report-for-greenfield-airport-in-great-nicobar-now-available-for-public-review-public-hearings-rescheduled-to-28th-june-2024/>
4. Draft Final Report on Social Impact Assessment Study for Greenfield International Airport – Great Nicobar Submitted to Directorate of Social Welfare, Andaman & Nicobar Administration, Goel Ghar, Port Blair, Probe Research and Social Development Pvt. Ltd., Delhi. <http://andseer1.and.nic.in/socialwelfare/pdf/Draft%20SIA%20Report.pdf>
5. Social Impact Assessment (SIA) report for Greater Nicobar International Airport- Violates the A&N PAT Regulation, 1956, by E. NEWI: A S Sarma, *Countercurrents.org*, 14 June 2024 <https://countercurrents.org/2024/06/social-impact-assessment-sia-report-for-greater-nicobar-international-airport-violates-the-an-pat-regulation-1956-2/>
6. Open Letter to the President of India: Who will stand up for 225 Shompens (PVTG) and 27,168 Nicobarese tribals in Great Nicobar Island, whose interests stand ignored by a 'Mega Infra Project'? by E A S Sarma, *Countercurrents.org*, 15 June 2024, <https://countercurrents.org/2024/06/open-letter-to-the-president-of-india-who-will-stand-up->

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<https://www.counterview.net/2024/06/govt-of-india-ignoring-land-acquisition.html>
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director social welfare <directorsw4@gmail.com>

Request to cancel the public hearing for Greenfield airport

2 messages

Bansa Dutta <bansadutta1999@gmail.com>

Sun, Jun 16, 2024 at 12:09 PM

To: "directorsw4@gmail.com" <directorsw4@gmail.com>

To Social Welfare department,

I am from Kolkata, West Bengal, currently living in Germany and studying Sustainability & Environmental Management. I am urging you to cancel the public hearing process for the Greenfield Airport in Great Nicobar. Please see the reason below:

The SIA doesn't mention the impact of this project on the indigenous community and as an Academic in the same field I think the SIA that has been carried out is substandard and biased. In my opinion there should be more inclusive people participation in the whole process.

Therefore, I request you to redo the Social Impact Assessment which reflects the on ground realities.

Kind regards,
Bansa

director social welfare <directorsw4@gmail.com>

Tue, Jun 18, 2024 at 11:33 AM

To: jamesiods <jamesiods@gmail.com>

[Quoted text hidden]

—
Regards,
Director (Social Welfare)
Andaman & Nicobar Administration

Annexure - 11 (Estimated Cost of Land and Structures, Tees and R&R Assistance)**A. Estimated cost of land**

Name of village	Category	Affected private Area (in ha)	Affected private Area (in Sq Mtr)	General Agriculture Land Rate Per Sq. Mtr. (in Rs.)	Value of land (in Rs.)	Multiplier factor	Value of land after multiplier factor (in Rs.)	Rules 100 % solatium (in Rs.)	12 % interest for 1 year (in Rs.)	Total cost of land (in Rs.)
Gandhi Nagar	Agricultural	220.3774	2203774	131	288694394.00		288694394.00	577388788.00	34643327.28	612032115.28
	House Site	3.22	32200	131	4218200.00	1.1	4640020.00	9280040.00	506184.00	9786224.00
	Commercial / Institutional	0.039	390	131	51090.00	1.5	76635.00	153270.00	6130.80	159400.80
	Sub Total	223.6364	2236364		292963684.00		293411049.00	586822098.00	35155642.08	621977740.08
Shashtri Nagar	Agricultural	179.1697	1791697	113	202461761.00		202461761.00	404923522.00	24295411.32	429218933.32
	House Site	2.0133	20133	113	2275029.00	1.1	2502531.90	5005063.80	273003.48	5278067.28
	Commercial / Institutional	0	0	113	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Sub Total	181.183	1811830		204736790.00		204964292.90	409928585.80	24568414.80	434497000.60
Grand Total		404.8194	4048194		497700474.00		498375342	996750684	59724057	1056474741



B. R&R Assistance as per RFCTLARR Act 2013

Sl. No.	R&R Assistance	Number	Amount (as per Schedule-2)	Total Cost (R&R)
1	One time assistance to land titleholder	165	500000	82500000
2	Subsistence allowance to APs losing Livelihood	14	36000	504000
3	Shifting assistance to APs losing structure	175	50000	8750000
4	Assistance for reconstruction of cattle shed	12	25000	300000
5	Resettlement allowance to all APs	263	50000	13150000
Total				105204000



C. Estimated cost of CPRs						
Category	Affected Area (in Sq. Mtr)	Rate Per Sq. Mtr. (in Rs.)	Value of Structure (in Rs.)	Multiplier factor	Value of Structure after multiplier factor (in Rs.)	Rules 100 % solatium (in Rs.)
Pucca	1531.67	37505	57445283.35	1	57445283.35	114890566.70
Semi Pucca	6049.38	37505	226881996.90	0.6	136129198.14	272258396.28
Katcha	4106	37505	153995530.00	0.4	61598212.00	123196424.00
Total	11687.05		438322810.3		255172693.5	510345386.98



D. Estimated cost of Structure/Assets								
Name of village		Category	Affected Area (in Sq. Mtr)	Rate Per Sq. Mtr. (in Rs.)	Value of Structure (in Rs.)	Multiplier factor	Value of Structure after multiplier factor (in Rs.)	Rules 100 % solatium (in Rs.)
Gandhi Nagar	House Site	Pucca	313.04	37505	11740565.20	1	11740565.20	23481130.40
		Semi Pucca	3205.57	37505	120224902.85	0.6	72134941.71	144269883.42
		Katcha	1438.64	37505	53956193.20	0.4	21582477.28	43164954.56
	Commercial	Pucca	268.01	43130	11559271.30	1	11559271.30	23118542.60
		Semi Pucca	4063.27	43130	175248835.10	0.6	105149301.06	210298602.12
		Katcha	2743.29	37505	102887091.45	0.4	41154836.58	82309673.16
	Sub-Total		12031.82		475616859.10		263321393.13	526642786.26
Shashtri Nagar	House Site	Pucca	172.18	37505	6457610.90	1	6457610.90	12915221.80
		Semi Pucca	6813.16	37505	255527565.80	0.6	153316539.48	306633078.96
		Katcha	1158.93	37505	43465669.65	0.4	17386267.86	34772535.72
	Commercial	Pucca	159.45	43130	6877078.50	1	6877078.50	13754157.00
		Semi Pucca	573.08	43130	24716940.40	0.6	14830164.24	29660328.48
		Katcha	198.21	43130	8548797.30	0.4	3419518.92	6839037.84
	Sub-Total		9075.01		345593662.6		202287179.9	404574359.80
Grand Total			21106.83		821210521.65		465608573	931217146.06



E. Estimated cost of Trees						
Name of village	Category	Affected Trees (in No.)	General Trees Rate (in Rs.)	Value of Trees (in Rs.)	Rules 100 % solatium (in Rs.)	Total cost of land (in Rs.)
Gandhi Nagar	Coconut	8263	5168	42703184.00	42703184.00	85406368.00
	Guava	442		0.00	0.00	0.00
	Mango	193	2300	443900.00	443900.00	887800.00
	Arecanut	10759	660	7100940.00	7100940.00	14201880.00
	Jackfruit	14	1870	26180.00	26180.00	52360.00
	Taramind	11	1550	17050.00	17050.00	34100.00
	Clove	28	1550	43400.00	43400.00	86800.00
	Cashewnut	45	1880	84600.00	84600.00	169200.00
	Jamun	2	420	840.00	840.00	1680.00
	Cinnanmon	20	1280	25600.00	25600.00	51200.00
	Bay leaves	14	60	840.00	840.00	1680.00
	Drumstick	24	360	8640.00	8640.00	17280.00
	Sapota	14	1630	22820.00	22820.00	45640.00
	Lemon	14	1320	18480.00	18480.00	36960.00
	Papaya	45	90	4050.00	4050.00	8100.00
	Banana	630	100	63000.00	63000.00	126000.00
	Non Fruit Bearing	951		0.00	0.00	0.00
Sub Total		21469		50563524	50563524	101127048
Shashtri Nagar	Coconut	6095	5168	31498960.00	31498960.00	62997920.00
	Guava	82		0.00	0.00	0.00
	Mango	114	2300	262200.00	262200.00	524400.00

Arecanut	19399	660	12803340.00	12803340.00	25606680.00
Jackfruit	37	1870	69190.00	69190.00	138380.00
Taramind	12	1550	18600.00	18600.00	37200.00
Clove	24	1550	37200.00	37200.00	74400.00
Cashewnut	38	1880	71440.00	71440.00	142880.00
Jamun	4	420	1680.00	1680.00	3360.00
Cinnanmon	26	1280	33280.00	33280.00	66560.00
Drumstick	33	360	11880.00	11880.00	23760.00
Sapota	12	1630	19560.00	19560.00	39120.00
Lemon	55	1320	72600.00	72600.00	145200.00
Amla	4	730	2920.00	2920.00	5840.00
Banana	148	100	14800.00	14800.00	29600.00
Non Fruit Bearing	399		0.00	0.00	0.00
Sub Total	26482		44917650	44917650	89835300
Grand Total	47951		95481174	95481174	190962348

Note: Non Fruit Bearing Cost not included in the table because as per Govt. order "Compensation for non-bearing plants/ crops be propdrtioned basis on the actual age of the plants/ crops i.etherate of, compensation fixed to be multiplied by the actual age of the plant/ crop and divided by the age of the initial bearing,of the plant/ crop as recommended by the competent authority"