



District Collector Daman,
Dadra and Nagar Haveli,
Daman and Diu, India

SR ASIA
Assessment Agency

SIA REPORT LAND
ACQUISITION FOR EXTENSION OF AIRFIELD
FACILITIES INDIA COAST GUARD, DAMAN

As per RTFCTLARR 2013

Nov 2022

Acknowledgement

SIA team would like to thank the District Collector office Daman, Department of Revenue and Land Reforms, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, and Daman & Diu for their unwavering support and cooperation, officials of Indian Coast Guard Daman, all respondents to this study, including Project Affected Families (PAFs), and residents of Marwad and Kathiria village for their assistance, time, and valuable inputs in carrying out this study.

This Social Impact Assessment report was completed in an exemplary manner by the SR Asia team led by Ajay Kumar (Project Manager) and Yash Parmar (Research Associate).

This Social Impact Assessment report is based on extensive field research, in-depth data analysis, deliberative discussions, and desk research.

We appreciate the efforts of every participant in this study and thank them for their assistance.

Birendra Raturi

(International Director)

Social responsibility Asia (SR ASIA)

Table of Contents

<i>Executive Summary</i>	7
<i>Project Location</i>	7
<i>Project and public purpose</i>	7
<i>Size and attributes of land acquisition</i>	8
Social economic impact of the project	11
Justification of Public Purpose	12
<i>Chapter I</i>	14
About the extension of Airfield facilities at Indian Coast Guard, Daman	14
Land Maps	17
Assessment of Requirement, Purpose, and Utilization of 16.203 Acres land.	19
Justification.....	20
Urgency Factors	23
Financial Implication	24
Recommendations	24
<i>Chapter II</i>	25
Methodology of Social Impact Assessment.....	25
2.1 Introduction:	25
2.2 Need for Social Impact Studies.....	25
2.3 Social Impact Assessment Study Objectives:	26
2.4 Methodology of Study:	26
2.5 Study tools and techniques:	28
Desk Review	28
Site Visit	28
Individual survey Questionnaire.....	29
Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA).....	29
Stakeholders' Consultation	29
Public Consultation	29
Data analysis and Report writing	29
2.6 Team Combination:.....	30
2.7 Timeline and work scheduling	30
2.8 Public Hearing.....	31
<i>Chapter III</i>	35
Social and Economic Profile of the Affected Villages	35
3.1 Desired Land:	35

3.2 Location of Villages:	36
3.3 Demographic Status and Category:	37
3.4 Availability of Economic Institutions:	38
3.5 Social/Religious Places:	39
3.6 Political, Administrative Institutions:	39
3.7 Educational Institutions:	40
3.8 Availability of Health Services:	41
3.9 Veterinary Services:	41
3.10 Electrical Connections:	42
3.11 Drinking Water Source:	42
3.12 Means of Irrigation:.....	43
3.13 Economic Activities:	43
3.14 Status of Cottage Industries:	44
3.15 The evils prevailing the villages	44
3.17 Major Crops:	45
3.18 Acquired Public Assets:	45
3.19 Negative Effects of the Project:	46
3.20 Positive Effects of the Project:.....	47
<i>Chapter -IV</i>	48
Social Impact Assessment	48
4.1 General Characteristics of Affected Families:	48
4.1.1 Gender:	48
4.2 Classification of affected landowners on the basis of caste:	50
4.3 Classification of affected landowners on the basis of religion:.....	51
4.4 Classification of affected landowners according to educational qualification:	52
4.5 Classification of affected landowners on the basis of occupation:	53
4.6 Classification of Landowners by Type of House:.....	54
4.7 Food Adequacy:	54
4.8 Facilities Available in Anganwadi Center:.....	55
4.9 Availability of Medical Facilities:	56
4.10 Area of Acquired Land:.....	56

4.11 Crops to be sown on the land to be acquired:	57
4.12 Category of land to be acquired:	57
4.13 Annual income to be received from the land to be acquired:	58
4.14 Reasons for not giving land:	59
4.15 The conditions stated by the landowners on which they have agreed to give the land:	60
4.16 Problems reported by the landowners:.....	61
4.17 Benefits reported by the landowners:.....	62
<i>Chapter - V</i>	64
Public Consultations – Focus Group Discussion (FGD).....	64
5.1 Need for Focus Group and Consultations	64
<i>Chapter -VI</i>	66
Social Impact Management plan.....	66
<i>Chapter-VII</i>	78
Public Hearing.....	78
<i>Chapter-VIII</i>	79
Recommendations on Land Acquisition	79
References	81

Abbreviations

PAFs	Project Affected Families
PAPs	Project Affected Population
CPR	Common Property Resources
DPR	Detailed Project Report
FGD	Focused Group Discussion
ICG	Indian Coast Guard
LA	Land Acquisition
LAP	Land Acquisition Plan
NA	Not Applicable
RFCTLARR 2013	Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition Resettlement and Rehabilitation Act, 2013
R&R	Rehabilitation and Resettlement
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
SIMP	Social Impact Management Plan

Executive Summary

Connectivity is a modern prerequisite for development that cannot be postponed because the world is shrinking, and time is decreasing. The Union territory of Daman and Diu is undergoing a period of transformation in which it must be connected to all other regions of India.

Project Location

The Extension of Airfield Indian Coast Guard Air Station at Daman, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu.

Population Data and purpose of the SIA

As per 2011 Census Total Population of Daman District is as under:

Rural	32313	24.82%
Urban	158860	75.18%
Total	191173	100%
Males	124659	61.78%
Females	66514	38.22%
Total	191173	100%

Even after so many years of independence, Daman, which is located on the west coast of India, lacks domestic flight connectivity. Daman is an Industrial District and is close to the Vapi Industrial Estate, where Pharmaceutical, Pulp and Paper, Agrochemicals, and Dye Industries are located. It is also close to the commercial hubs of India, such as Mumbai and Surat, but the proximity benefits are not readily apparent due to the lack of air connectivity.

Project and public purpose

Thus, it is proposed to begin domestic flights in Daman in order to improve connectivity and, in turn, the surrounding area. Land is being acquired in accordance with the provisions of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013, for the purpose of constructing the Domestic Terminal and its Airfield facilities and access. Before initiating land acquisition notification under Section 11 of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013, a social impact assessment must be performed. One of the goals of the Social Impact Assessment is to determine whether the proposed project serves a public purpose.

Size and attributes of land acquisition

The Extension of Airfield Indian Coast Guard Air Station at Daman for which the below mentioned land is required to be acquire:

Village Name	Survey No.	Sub-Division. No. / Chalta No	Area in sq. mts
Marwad	518	-	27029.00
	519	1(B)	3112.00
	519	1(C)	286.00
	519	1(D)	1583.00
	523	2	1080.00
	522	3	600.00
	524	-	2570.00
	525	1	600.00
	525	2	1200.00
	525	3	975.00
	526	1-A	390.00
Kathiria	255	6(Part)	81.00 out of 600.00
	255	7(Part)	10.00 out of 300.00
	255	8	200.00
	255	9	300.00
	259(Part)	-	270.00 out of 2400.00
	260(Part)	-	522.00 out of 2000.00
	269(Part)	-	820.00 out of 2100.00
	270	1(Part)	1256.00 out of 2200.00

	270	2(Part)	607.00 out of 800.00
	271	1(Part)	2297.00 out of 3400.00
	271	2(Part)	349.00 out of 700.00
	279(Part)	-	1481.00 out of 7600.00
	280	-	2700.00
	281	1	700.00
	281	2(Part)	2600.00 out of 2600.00
	282(Part)	-	6551.00 out of 8200.00
	283(Part)	-	457.00 out of 2000.00
	284	1	1700.00
	284	2(Part)	200.00 out of 400.00
	285(Part)	-	2228.00 out of 2300.00
	286(Part)	-	854.00 out of 1400.00

According to the SIA Survey, the land area to be acquired for this purpose in Marwad and Kathiria is 65608 square meters. The majority of the proposed land acquisition is utilized for seasonal agricultural/non-agricultural purposes.

The proposed acquisition is required for many reasons. Firstly, Instrument Landing System is a navigational aid which is mandatory for aircraft flying on Instrument Flight Rules. Presently ILS is not available at the aerodrome and therefore need to be installed for landing of passenger aircraft which flies on Instrument Flight Rules. The availability of this equipment will enhance the safety

of aircraft and its occupants, Secondly, UT. Administration of Daman & Diu has issued the Notification vide No. COL/ LND/SIA/122/Vol-I/2021/3467 dated-27/09/2022. As per the Notification, Daman has been notified under the regional connectivity scheme (UDAAN) of the Government of India. The scheme will entail private passenger aircraft to operate from Daman for which the fitment of ILS is mandatory at this airfield. It will be useful into establishment of Commercial Terminal, and it improve the connectivity of Daman to various nearby places. Thirdly, it will boost economic activities and industrial development of the region. It will also result in more inflow of tourists to Daman.

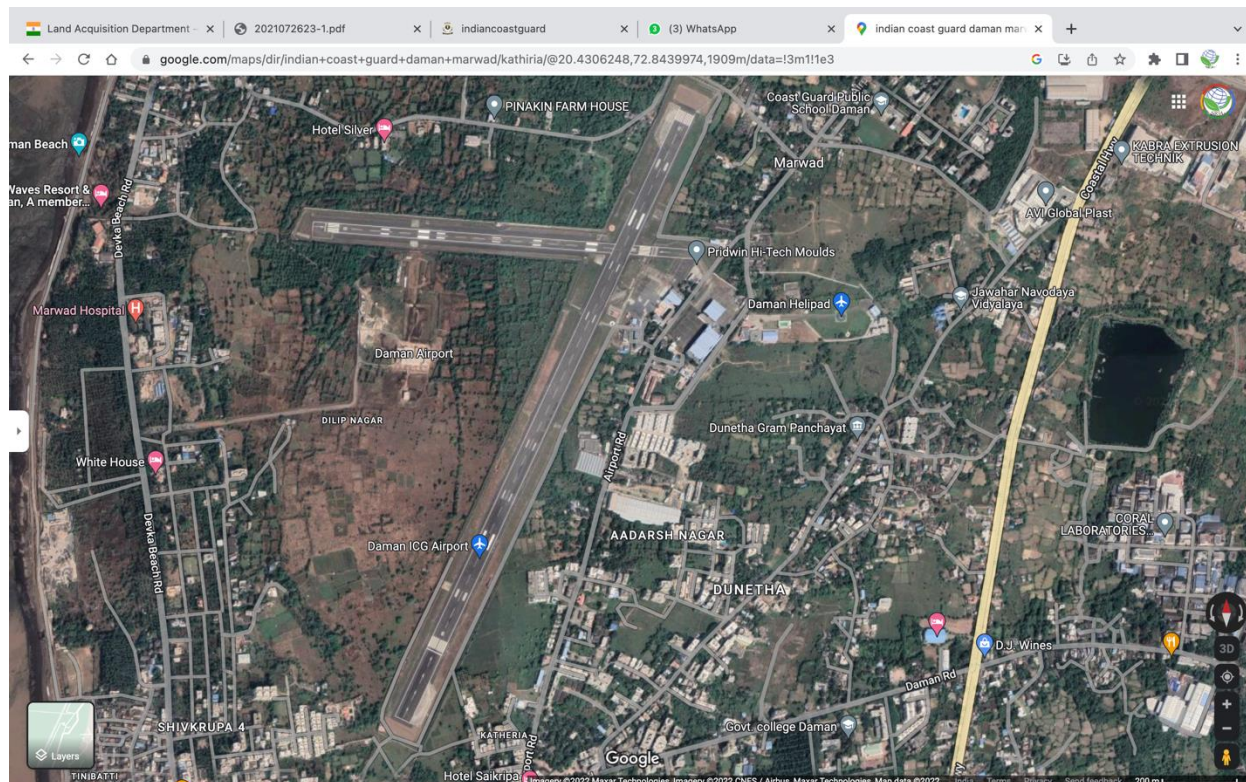
Extent of Land Acquisition

Village Kathiria

North:	Survey No. 255/6 (Part), 256 & Road, 258/1.
South:	Survey No. 279 (Part) & 281/2 (Part).
East:	Survey No. 333, Nala & 278/1,
West:	Survey No. 261/4, 261/5, Road, 269(Part), 271/1 (Part), 271/2 (Part).

Village – Marwad

North:	Survey No. 517/1, 517/2, 517/4, 517/6, 517/9, 517/12, 517/13, 517/14
South:	517/14. Survey No. 522/4, 522/2-A, 520/1, 520/2, 521/3, 525/1, 525/1-B, 525/1-C
East:	Survey No. 591/2 & Canal.
West:	Survey No. 531/3, 531/2, 532, 529/1, 529/2, 528, Canal.



Social economic impact of the project

Comparing the positive and negative effects, the social costs are discussed below:

Positive Impacts	Negative Impacts	Remarks
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The availability of ILS and other airfield facilities will enhance the safety of aircraft and its occupants. 2. It may Improve Connectivity to Damam and nearby areas 3. It may boost industrial development and more 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Negative impact on agriculture. 2. Difficulties in finding land elsewhere in Damam being a small area 3. Hampered infrastructure development in 	<p>After careful examination of various parameters of cost and benefit (positive & negative), it is found that the proposed extension of Airfield facilities at Indian. Coast Guard, Damam would benefit</p>

<p>livelihood option for general public.</p> <p>4. More Tourist influx and in turns growth of Tourism Sector.</p> <p>5. Improvement in standard of living</p> <p>6. Improvement in medical and health facilities</p> <p>7. Strategic importance</p>	<p>nearby areas due to strict airport norms</p>	<p>the local community at large</p>
---	---	-------------------------------------

The project's social impact assessment has been conducted as required by the RFCTLARR Act of 2013. The methodology details include:

- (i) **Socio-Economic Field Survey:** To investigate the effects of land acquisition, a socio-economic field survey was conducted. The data was collected through structured schedules and personal interviews with respondents.
- (ii) **Consultation with Stakeholders and Public Hearing:** Individual and village-level consultations were conducted with all stakeholders regarding the probable effects of land acquisition on the livelihood of the people and society.

Justification of Public Purpose

One of the objectives of the Social Impact Assessment is to determine whether or not the proposed project is for the public good. The proposed land acquisition is for the expansion of Indian Coast Guard airfield facilities in Daman.

- (i) ILS and other airfield facilities will increase the safety of aircraft and their passengers.
- (ii) The proposed airfield facilities in Daman will increase the region's overall connectivity.
- (iii) It will aid in the transportation of both people and goods and boost the industrial and tourism sectors.
- (iv) It is a significant development from a strategic standpoint.
- (v) It will provide more livelihood option with the Economic growth of Daman in future.

Considering the aforementioned factors, it is in the public interest to acquire the land for the expansion of Indian Coast Guard, Daman's airfield facilities.

Overall, it is concluded that the land acquisition process has both positive and negative effects. However, the positive effects of this project outweigh its negative effects. Considering the overall situation, it is determined that the airport extension of Airfield facilities at Indian Coast Guard, Daman would be beneficial to the local community and society as a whole.

Chapter I

About the extension of Airfield facilities at Indian Coast Guard, Daman

India's civil aviation industry is on a high-growth trajectory; India aims to become the third-largest aviation market by 2026.

The Civil Aviation industry has ushered in a new era of expansion, driven by factors such as low-cost carriers (LCCs), modern airports, Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in domestic airlines, advanced information technology (IT) interventions and growing emphasis on regional connectivity.

As per the IATA, India will become the third largest aviation market in the world in terms of passengers by 2026. Furthermore, the IATA also expects the air passengers to grow at a compound average growth rate (CAGR) of 3.7 per cent to double from 3.8 billion air passengers in 2016 to 7.2 billion air passengers by 2035.

India's air cargo is estimated to grow at 9 per cent over the next few years. according to Mr. Ashok Gajapathi Raju, Secretary of Ministry of Civil Aviation, Government of India. India has become the world's fastest growing domestic travel market for the 22nd time in a row recording a 26.6 per cent year-on-year growth in January 2017, according to the IATA.

India has replaced Japan to become the third largest domestic aviation market globally, recording a total of 100 million domestic flyers in 2016, as compared to 97 million flyers in Japan during the same period, according to Centre for Asia Pacific Aviation (CAPA). According to CAPA, domestic air traffic is expected to grow 25 per cent and cross 130 million in financial year 2017-18.

The number of departures from India increased 20 per cent year-on-year to touch 131 million in 2016, according to the data by the IATA. CAPA estimates that India's airlines reported a combined profit of US\$ 122 million in fiscal 2016.

(Source: IATA)

Three distinct economic benefits are generated by air travel to, from, and within India. Typically, the industry's "economic footprint" is measured by its contribution to GDP. The

importance of jobs and tax revenues generated by the sector and its supply chain cannot be overstated. However, the economic value created by the industry exceeds this. Principal advantages accrue to the customer, the passenger or shipper, who utilizes the air transportation service. Moreover, the connections between cities and markets represent a significant infrastructure asset that generates benefits by facilitating foreign direct investment, business clusters, specialization, and other spillover effects on an economy's productive capacity.

As a significant industrial center, Daman cannot be left behind in this new era of connectivity. In Daman, a sharp increase in the migrant population is visible. As a hub of economic activity, it also sees daily visits from a variety of company representatives. Additionally, Daman is a historical city with its own unique culture and significance. Numerous tourists frequently visit Daman to inhale the city's incredible cultural aroma. Also, there is still an unbreakable link between Daman and Portugal, making it imperative to improve connectivity in this regard. Daman and Diu share a common territory, which increases the need for air connectivity as the distance between the two is approximately 800 kilometers. Daman is in close proximity to the Union Territory of Silvassa, which is also a thriving industrial hub and must be connected in every way possible.

The proposed expansion of Airfield facilities at Indian Coast Guard, Daman aims to address all of the aforementioned issues and usher in a new era of regional development and regional residents' well-being.

Indian Air Force transferred Daman airfield with two runways, aprons/hard standing, taxi tracks, roads, domestic accommodation, and other assets to ICGAS Daman in 1981. Between 1984 and 1991, land was acquired for the Technical Complex, 750 Squadron, NDB, bypass road, and TRV residential area.

This Air Station was established on October 29, 1987, with the 750th Dornier Squadron. Subsequently, in November 1995, 841 Squadron was relocated from Mumbai to Daman, and in 2008-09, Dornier Training Flight was activated using the available resources and land.

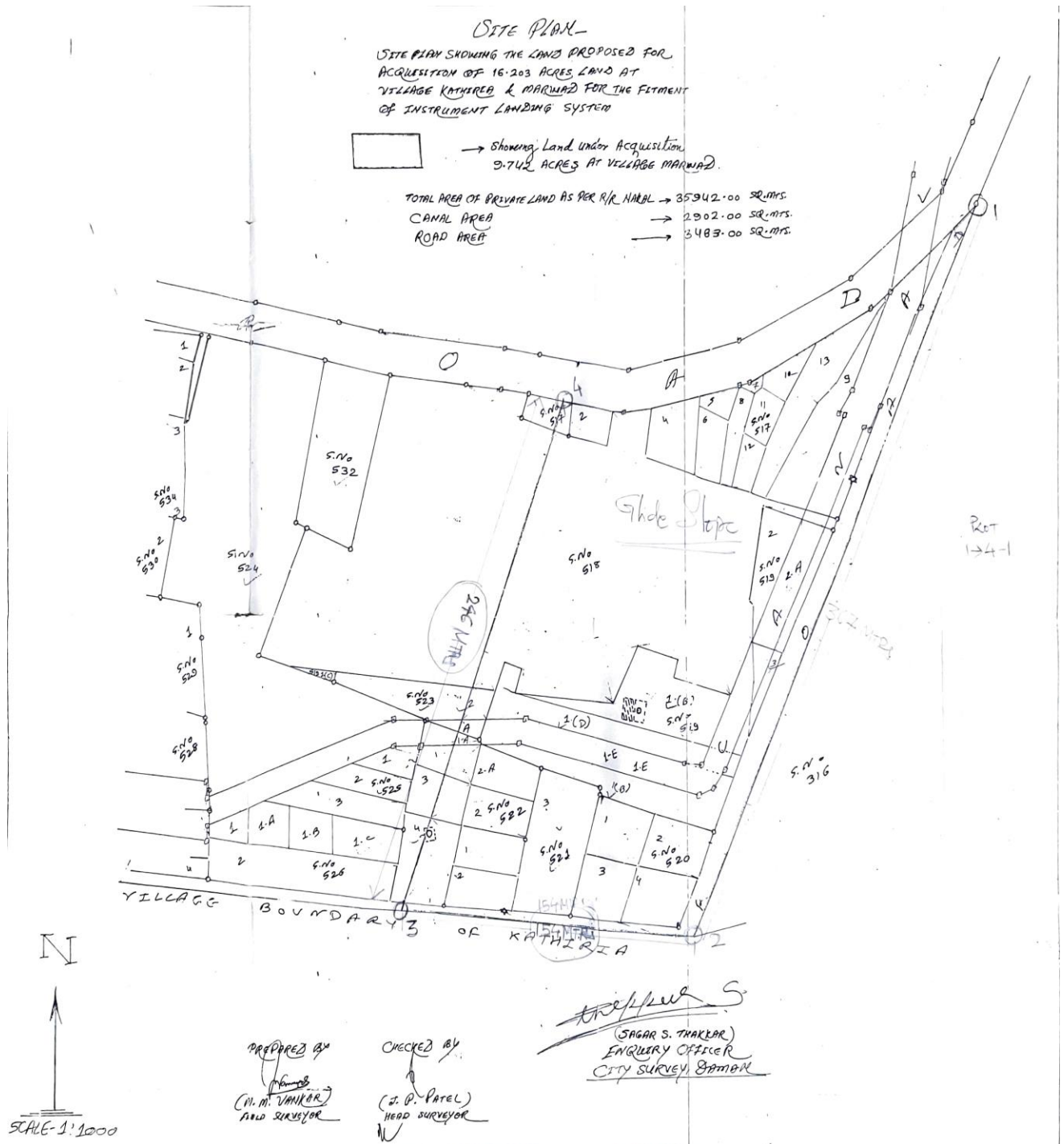
This unit received letters from two Private Parties offering land for military use. These letters were forwarded to the District Collector, Daman, for land valuation and to the Conservator of Forest for tree valuation.

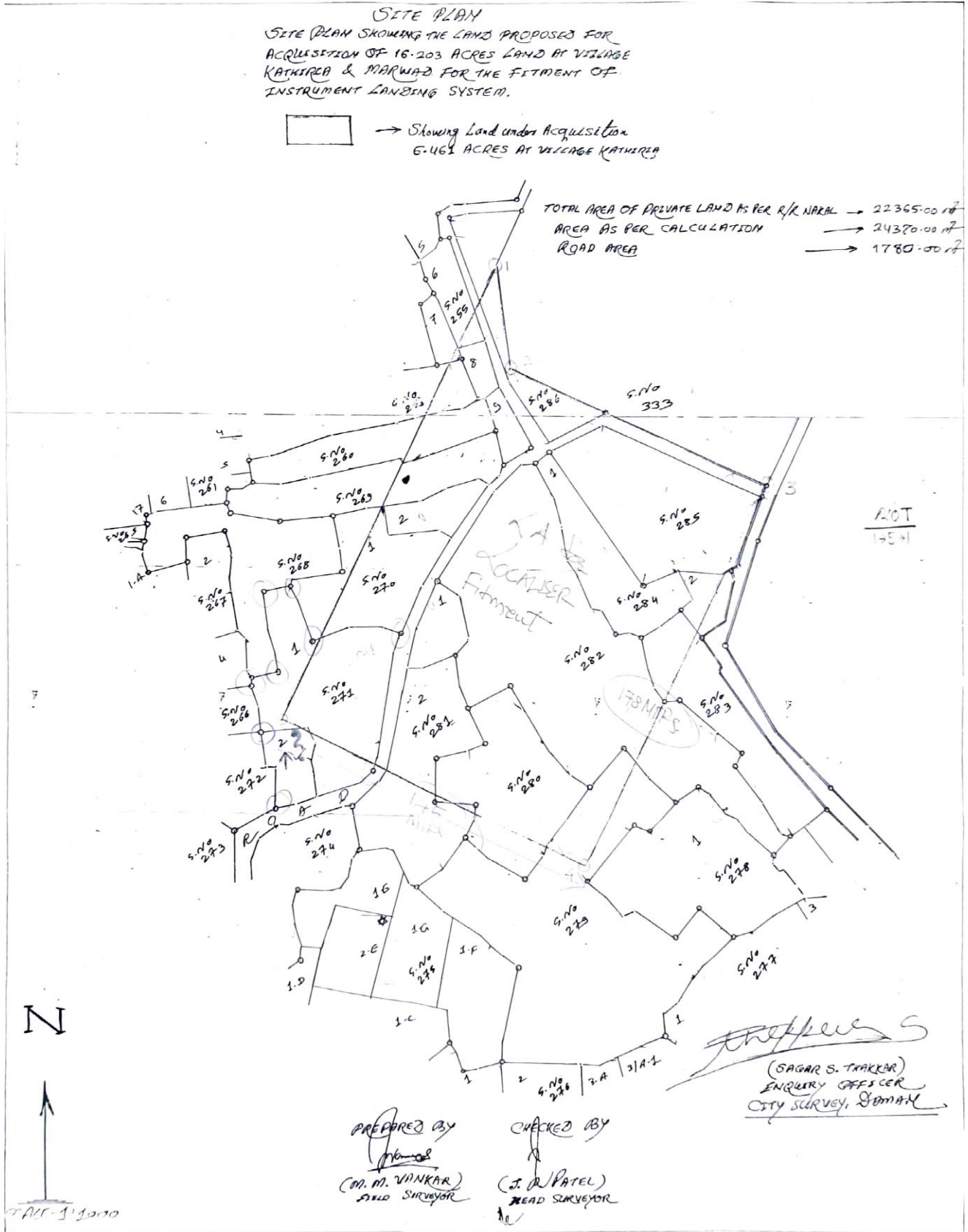
- In the year 1981, Daman airfield with two runways, aprons/hard standing, taxi tracks, roads, domestic accommodation and other assets were taken over by ICGAS Daman from Indian Air Force. Subsequently, land for Technical Complex, 750 Squadron, NDB, by-pass road and TRV residential area were acquired between years 1984-1991.
- This Air Station was commissioned on 29 Oct 87 with 750 Dornier Squadron. Subsequently, 841 Squadron was shifted from Mumbai to Daman in Nov 1995 and Dornier Training Flight was activated in 2008-09 within the existing resources and land availability.
- This unit received offer letters from two Private Parties offering land for military use, which were forwarded to District Collector, Daman for land valuation and Conservator of Forest for valuation of trees.

(d) Unit has identified pocket of land suitable for fitment of glide slope and localizer as per the ICAO guidelines.

(e) The land proposed for acquisition is the operational requirements.

Land Maps





Urgency for Acquisition of Land

(i) In accordance with the INAP-2, Chapter 23, the pilots are to be rated and regularly updated. During the rating the pilot is assessed for approach to land at the airfield using the navigational aid, such as ILS, VOR etc. Presently Daman airfield is not fitted with ILS and therefore the aircraft are flown to neighboring airfield for rating of the pilot.

(ii) Every Navigational equipment has equipment minima, below (ii) which the aircraft should not descended by the pilots, because of the radio aid facility limitation. Presently VOR is fitted at Daman aerodrome which has approach equipment minima of 300 ft and fitment of ILS will allow pilot to descend to 100 ft being the equipment minima. This means fitment of ILS shall enable pilot to descend to much lower height, then the presently fitted navigational aid. This will enhance the landing approach accuracy and reduce the probability of aircraft diversion during bad weather.

(iii) Instrument Landing System is a navigational aid which is mandatory for aircraft flying on Instrument Flight Rules. Presently ILS is not available at the aerodrome and therefore need to be installed for landing of passenger aircraft which flies on Instrument Flight Rules. The availability of this equipment will enhance the safety of aircraft and its occupants.

(iv) UT Administration of Daman & Diu has issued a notification; vide COL/DMN/EST-406/CIVIL-AVIATION/2016-17/2568 dated 30 Mar 2017 placed at Appendix L'. As per the notification, Daman has been notified under the Regional Connectivity Scheme (UDAN) of Government of India. The scheme will entail scheduled passenger aircraft to operate from Daman for which the fitment of ILS is mandatory at this airfield for the safety of the aircraft and its occupants.

Assessment of Requirement, Purpose, and Utilization of 16.203 Acres land.

The land proposed under acquisition is minimum inescapable requirement for following

- (i) Fitment of Glide Slope Antenna and Localizer Array of Instrument Landing System (ILS) is required to be installed at this Air Station for safe flying as well as landing/take off operations especially during nights.

- (ii) A clear zone is mandatory around the Glide Slope Antenna and localizer ILS to prevent interference from the nearby structures as per the gazette notification published by Ministry of Civil Aviation notification.
- (iii) The purpose of fitment of ILS is to enhance the air operational efficiency and the safety of the aircraft and its occupants.
- (iv) Minimize aircraft diversion during bad weather and poor visibility.
- (v) For availability of ILS will make Daman as an alternate airfield landing by diverted aircraft.

Justification

Indian Coast Guard Air Station, Daman is the premier Air Station located strategically on the fringes of Gujarat and Maharashtra. The air station was established in 1987, with independent air traffic services. Over the years the air assets have grown manifold and has become the hub for the training of pilots (CPL/DOFT). The availability of land will enable fitment of ILS there by providing opportunity to the pilots to gain and hone skills for landing at other airfields fitted with this navigational aid.

- In accordance with the INAP-2, the pilots are to be rated and regularly updated. During the rating the pilot is assessed for approach to land at the airfield using the navigational aid, such as ILS, VOR etc. Presently Daman airfield is not fitted with ILS and therefore the aircraft are flown to neighboring airfield for rating of the pilot. Availability of this navigational aid will save expenditure on cost of fuel consumed in flying to other airfields.
- Both the aircrafts and airfields are being equipped with modernized equipment for enhancing the safety of the occupants and the highly valued air asset. Every Navigational equipment has equipment minima, below which the aircraft should not descended by the pilots, because of the radio aid facility limitation. Presently VOR is fitted at Daman aerodrome for which the Approach Equipment Minima (AEM) is 300 ft. The fitment of Glide slope and Localizer of ILS on the proposed land for acquisition will enable pilot to descend to 100 ft as per the stipulated equipment minima which will enhance the probability of landing and minimizing diversion of the aircraft during bad weather including low visibility.

- Glide slope and Localizer of Instrument Landing system is a navigational aid which is mandatory for civil flights flying on Instrument Flight Rules.

The Extension of airfield facilities for fitment of Instrument landing system would require fitment of Glide Slope and Localizer antenna and associated infrastructure. The details are as follows:

- The Glide Slope antenna is required to be fitted on adjacent of runway at a distance of minimum 135 m laterally from the runway strip and 305 m longitudinally. Presently 40 m is available laterally and no land is available on longitudinal axis.
- The Localizer is required to be fitted 305m from the runway end (i) and presently only 60 m is available.
- To enable obstacle free environment around the Instrument Landing System and to meet the criterion of the dimension of basic strip for Instrument runway. The land extending 150 m from the centre line and 60 m longitudinally from the runway end has to be free of obstruction as per the Ministry of Civil Aviation notification on Control of obstacle.
- The sketch depicting the requirement of land is placed at Appendix V'.
- The list of associated infrastructure required for localizer and glide slope antenna is as tabulated below:

S No	Location	Area	Infrastructures
1	Marwad	5. 540	(a) Glide Slope Antenna (b) No construction Zone. (c) Requirement of basic strip of Instrument runway. to keep free of obstacles and equipment efficiency (d) Perimeter boundary. (e) Internal roads.
2	Marwad	4.202	(a) MES substation.

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (b) Generator. (c) Calibration equipment Room. (d) Security post. (e) Parking Area. (f) Access Road and internal road. (g) Allied facilities. (h) Perimeter Road for roaming patrol. (i) Drainage. (k) Perimeter
3	Kathiria	6.461	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Localizer. (b) Allied facilities. (c) Perimeter road for roaming patrol. (d) Drainage. (e) Access road and internal road. (f) Perimeter boundary

(f) The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) has specified the equipment minima, below which the aircraft should not be descended.

(g) Fitment of Instrument landing system will enhance the landing approach accuracy and reduce the probability of aircraft diversion during bad weather.

(h) Instrument Landing system is a navigational aid which is mandatory for aircraft flying on Instrument Flight Rules. Presently ILS is not available at the aerodrome. The availability of this equipment will enhance the safety of aircraft and its occupants.

(i) Enhance the probability of landing, minimizing diversion of the aircraft during bad weather including low visibility.

(j) ICGAS Daman has been included in the Modernization of Airfield (K)

Infrastructure vide Coast Guard Headquarter Fax No. AV/0106/ATC dated 03 Jan 2012 where in Instrument landing system fitment has been included. For fitment of ILS the land acquisition is required.

(I) As per the UT Administration of Daman & Diu notification vide (1) COL/DMN/EST-406/CIVIL-AVIATION/2016-17/2568 dated 30 Mar 2017, Daman has been notified under the Regional Connectivity Scheme (UDAN) of Government of India. The Regional Connectivity Scheme will entail scheduled passenger aircraft to operate from Daman for which the fitment of ILS aircraft and its occupants. The notification issued by UT Administration of Daman & Diu is placed at Appendix 'L'. (m) Instrument Landing System is a navigational aid which has been made mandatory for civil flights landing at any airfield. Presently this system doesn't exist at this air station. This system is required to be installed at this Air Station for safe flying as well as landing/take off operations especially during nights. An area of approx. land admeasuring 9.742 Acres in Northwest direction of runway intersection and 6.461 Acres of land on the approach of runway 03 is considered suitable site for installation of Glide slope and localizer antenna of Instrument Landing System (ILS) respectively as it is adjacent to runways due close proximity to runway intersection.

Urgency Factors

- (a) The Dornier aircraft and Chetak aircrafts operates from Daman airfield in addition to the ICG aircraft the airfield is used for operations of IN/IAF aircraft and civil aircraft for VIP and SAR configuration. The fitment of ILS at this airfield will enhance the safety and accuracy of the aircraft and indirectly will ensure the safety of the occupants and the populace underneath.
- (b) Dornier Training Flight provides training to the CPL and DOFT pilots. As part of training the pilots on ILS the aircraft is flown to the neighboring airports. Instrument Landing System (ILS) is an important tool for training pilots and its availability will enable saving engine hours lost in transit thereby saving engine hours and overall fuel consumption.

- (c) The un-serviceability of ILS at the neighboring airport and availability of the airport due to traffic congestion affects the training of the pilots which will be overcome with the fitment of ILS at Daman airport.
- (d) The aircraft in trend with the technology are being acquired for the expansion of the ICG and its operations is envisaged from Daman, requiring fitment of ILS.
- (e) The Government of India has included Daman airfield in the regional connectivity scheme, to allow the passenger aircraft to operate from Daman airfield. The availability of ILS is mandatory for the operations of civil aircraft flying by Instrument Flight Rules and therefore the land acquisition for the fitment of Instrument Landing System (ILS) is most urgent.
- (f) The Para land may be acquired invoking the urgency provision as per 9 of Right to Fair compensation and Transparency in Land acquisition, rehabilitation and resettlement act, 2013 as delay may impact the military operations and also the Government policy to implement UDAN scheme.

Financial Implication

The total cost of 16.203 Acres (9.742 Acres and 6.461 Acres) of land and trees including contingency service charges is estimated to Rs.76,04,82,522.00 (Rupees seventy-six crores four lakhs eighty-two thousand five hundred and twenty-two Only).

Recommendations

- (a) Acquisition of 9.742 Acres of land at Village Marwad Daman and 6.461 Acres of land at village Kathiria respectively are suitable for the fitment of Glide slope antenna and localizer of ILS navigational aid and is strongly recommended, as it will enhance the operational and training capability of the airfield facilitating advance aircraft to operate in near future.
- (b) The fitment of ILS at Daman will enable timely implementation of (b) Government of India, **Regional Connectivity Scheme (UDAN)**.

Chapter II

Methodology of Social Impact Assessment

2.1 Introduction:

According to the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (Gazette of India Extraordinary Part-II, Section-I, 27 September 2013) whenever there is an intention to acquire land for public purpose, that affected area in consultation with the Panchayat, Municipality or Municipal Corporation, as the case may be, at the village level or at the ward level, and in consultation with them, conduct social impact assessment studies in such manner and from such date as may be specified by that Government. Chapter -2 Section (4) The other matters under the study of social impact assessment referred to in sub-section (1) shall include the following. that is, (a) the determination of whether the proposed acquisition serves a public purpose. (b) an estimate of the number of families affected and the number of families likely to be displaced. (c) the extent of public and private lands, buildings, settlements and other similar assets likely to be affected by the proposed acquisition. (d) whether the extent of land proposed for acquisition has been fixed as an absolute minimum limit for that project. (e) whether acquisition of land at an alternative location has been considered and found not feasible. (f) A study of the social impacts of the project and the nature and cost of their remediation and the impact of these costs on the overall cost of the project & the benefits of the project. Thus, it has been necessary to assess the social impact before acquiring land of private landowners for any public purpose.

2.2 Need for Social Impact Studies

The construction of Extension of Airfield Facilities at Indian Coast Guard Air Station, Daman project is an important project of the government. This includes both government and private land. The land of private landowners will be acquired by the district administration under the rules available and transferred to Indian Coast Guard Air Station, Daman. In this regard it is to be mentioned that in compliance of Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2013, it has been made mandatory to conduct social impact assessment study to assess the land to be acquired for any public purpose.

Accordingly, according to the tender of U.T Administration of Daman & Diu., the social impact assessment study submitted by SR Asia was completed.

2.3 Social Impact Assessment Study Objectives:

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 Extension of Airfield Facilities at Indian Coast Guard Air Station, Daman project 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 HP SIA rules, 2015 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 families 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 find out if an alternative site has been considered for the purpose where there is least displacement problem, but the site itself is not suitable for the project.
- To suggest remedial intervention measures by designing appropriate policies and programs through a Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP).

2.4 Methodology of Study:

Land of two villages (Katharia & Marwad) of Daman is affected by acquisition of 65608.00 sq meters. for the Extension of Airfield Facilities at Indian Coast Guard Air Station, Daman Project. SIA. of SR Asia Society Efforts were made by the team to meet all 51 survey No./ Chalta

No. and 102 affected families from date 19 October 23 October 2022 in the village for two to three days for door-to-door interviews, through phone calls or with family members from the landowners who were outside the village. Interviewed through medium. But due to living outside the village and various other reasons, 28 landowners could not be interviewed. Thus, a total of 75 affected families were interviewed. The details of which are given in Table 2.1. It would also be necessary to mention in this regard that in this way an attempt was made to find out the social, cultural and economic status on the basis of total 75 (73.53%) affected families. The list of the total affected landowners, the list of interviewed landowners and the reasons for not being interviewed are given in Appendix 1, 2 and 3 respectively. Apart from this, data was obtained in respect of the affected villages from different levels like gram panchayat and tehsil level. Along with this, primary data was also collected on the basis of collective consultations in the affected villages. Apart from this, after consulting various stakeholders related to the construction of the Indian Coast Guard Air Station, this social impact assessment study was completed after obtaining the desired information.

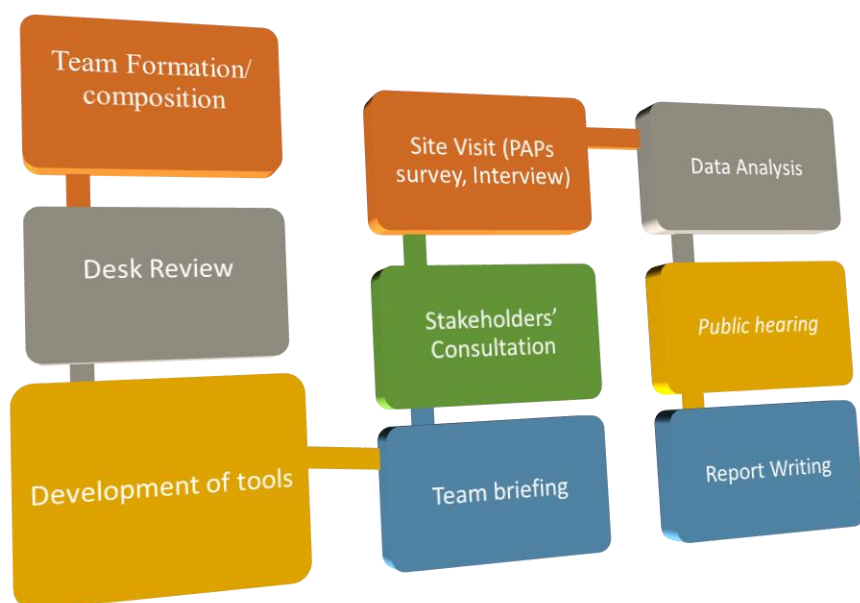


Table 2.1**Village wise number of affected Families /landowners and interviewed**

Sl. No	Name of village	Total Number	Interviews done	Interviews Not done
1	Katharia	67	46	21
2	Marwad	35	29	6
	Total	102 (100.0)	75 (73.53)	27 (26.47)

2.5 Study tools and techniques:

The SIA study employed a combination of qualitative and quantitative methods. These techniques assisted in comprehending the profile of the village, the socioeconomic profile of the PAFs, the potential impacts of the construction of the BBB railway line, and the mitigation measures that can be implemented to mitigate the negative impacts of the project. For the SIA study, the following techniques and instruments were utilised:

- Desk literature review
- Site visits
- Individual survey questionnaire for the PAFs
- Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) for resource mapping and community mapping
- Stakeholders' Consultation
- Public Consultation/ focus group discussion
- Data analysis and Report writing

Desk Review

During the study, the RFCTLARR Act of 2013, available reports, project-related documents and records from the Department of Revenue and Land Reforms, and literature including maps and landowner information were reviewed. This was done in order to comprehend the socio-cultural and economic status of PAFs, the magnitude of the project's impact, and the measures that can be taken to mitigate the project's negative effects. Desk review also assisted in the development of primary data collection tools.

Site Visit

The SIA team physically visited the land to be acquired in order to conduct an independent evaluation of the project land's resources and land use pattern. It also assisted in evaluating potential impacts.

Individual survey Questionnaire

A questionnaire was developed in order to comprehend the socioeconomic profile of affected families and all categories of project impacts. Both the offline and online questionnaires were prepared (using Zoho survey). The offline questionnaire was utilised for data collection, while the online questionnaire was utilised for data tabulation and analysis. The questionnaires included both open-ended and closed-ended questions designed to elicit the information required by law. As Annexure 1, the report includes a sample of the questionnaire.

In addition, Focused Group Discussions were held with PAFs during site visits and the questionnaire survey in order to gain an understanding of the community issues. These were analysed further to provide a holistic perspective on the SIMP (Social Impact Management Plan).

Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA)

The purpose of the PRA activity was to map the resources and profile the Project Affected Families' communities. Maps of the available resources are included in Annex 3. The community and sociopolitical profile of villages is evaluated in detail in the socioeconomic profile chapter.

Stakeholders' Consultation

To gain a comprehensive understanding of the situation, consultations were held with project-affected families, panchayat members, Collectorate officials, etc. The Office of the Collectorate made available maps of the project site and other relevant documentation. These documents were used to gain an understanding of the land's characteristics, the necessity of acquiring that land, the benefits the project will bring to the village, and its impact on the various stakeholders. The following chapter of the report contains a description of the discussions held.

Public Consultation

With the PAFs, the history of the land and the potential effects of the project were discussed. The discussion assisted in comprehending the PAFs' perspective on the acquisition of their land for the railway project. PAFs shared their concerns and conditions regarding land acquisition during the consultation. The questionnaire survey and consultation data were analysed to provide a summary of relevant baseline information on affected populations; all categories of project impact, including direct and indirect impacts of physical and/or economic nature on the people and the general environment. In the subsequent chapters of this report, the responses received are presented.

Data analysis and Report writing

The data gathered through the individual questionnaire and public consultations was analysed to provide a summary of relevant baseline information on affected populations; all categories of project impact, including the direct and indirect impact of physical and/or economic nature on people and the general environment.

After the public hearing concludes, a final report is submitted to the District Collector. In the form of a report, all the information gathered through primary and secondary research was compiled and analysed.

2.6 Team Combination:

This social impact assessment study was completed by the following staff of SR Asia Institute, Ghaziabad.

Sl. No	Name	Post Qualification	Experience
1	Mr. Birendar Raturi	Director	22
2	Mr. Ajay kumar Singh	Project Leader and Research Associate	22
3	Mr. Yash Parmar	Research Investigator	1
4	Ms Sneha Raturi	Research Assistant	2
5	Ms Taranjeet Kaur	Communication Manager	1

2.7 Timeline and work scheduling

S. No	Activity	WEEKS							
		WK 1	WK 2	WK 3	WK 4	WK 5	WK 5	WK 7	WK 8
1	Team formation	█							
2	Desk Research	█							
3	Project Planning	█							
4	Training of field team		█						
5	Meeting with stakeholders			█					
6	Execution: Site visit			█					
7	Questionnaire survey				█				
8	Data Analysis					█			
9	Report Writing					█	█	█	
10	Submission of draft report								█

11	Public Hearing								
12	Submission of Final Report								

2.8 Public Hearing

Section 5 of the 2013 RFCTLARR Act stipulates that whenever a SIA study is required, the government shall hold a Public Hearing in the affected area to ensure that the opinions of affected families are recorded and included in the SIA Report. SR Asia organised a public hearing after the report's submission and promotion.

No.COL/LND/SIA/122/Vol.-I/2021/1780
 U.T. Administration of Dadra & Nagar
 Haveli and Daman & Diu
 Office of the Collector,
 Collectorate, Moti Daman:396220.

Dated: 12/10/2022

To,
 The SR Asia,
 4F-CS-25, Ansal Plaza,
 Ghaziabad, Uttarpradesh – 201010

Sub: Regarding selection of agency to conduct Social Assessment (SIA)
 Study and Preparation of Management Plan under RFCTLARR Act, 2013

Sir,

With reference to this office has issued a letter vide No.COL/LND/SIA/122/Vol.-
 I/2021/3467 Dated 27/09/2022 on the subject cited above.

In this connection, you are requested to remain present at Conference Hall,
 Collectorate, Daman for personal hearing as per the following schedule.

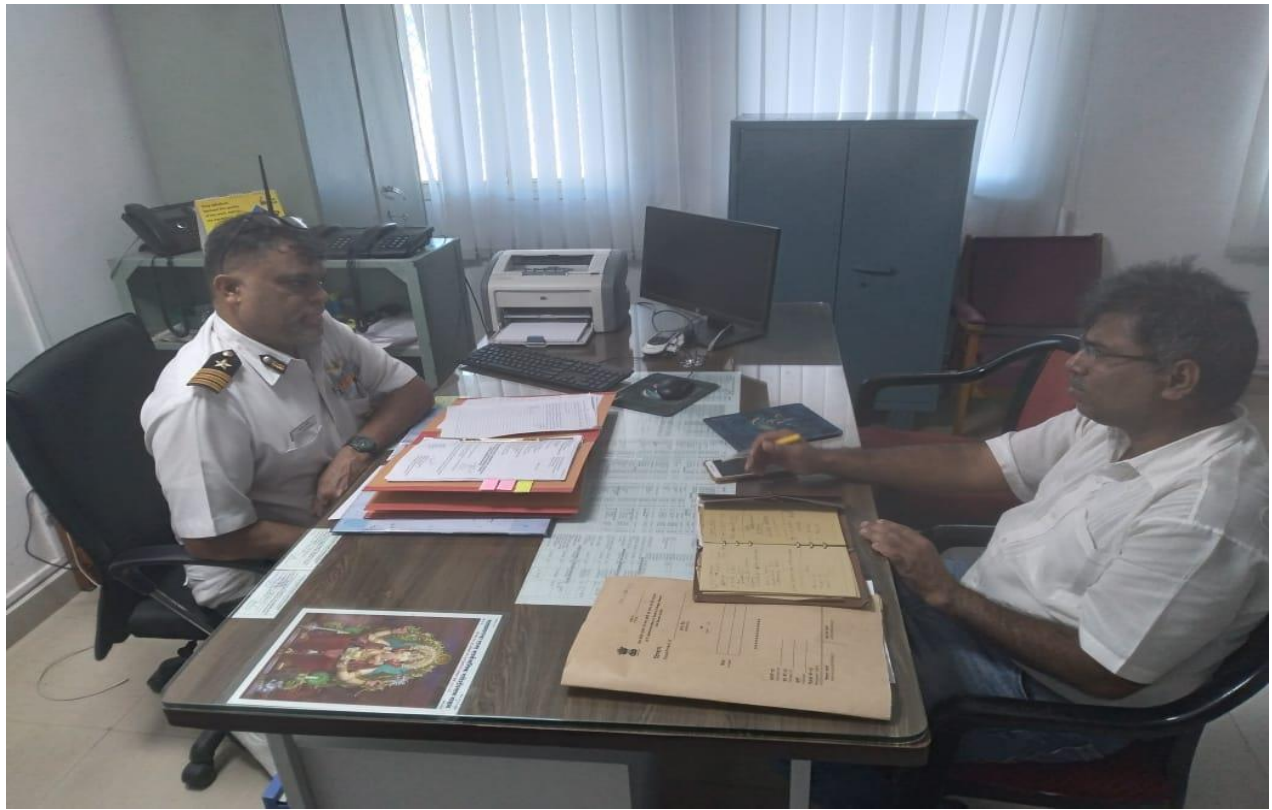
Sr.No.	Details of SIA project of Land Acquisition	Date	Time
1.	Acquisition of land for extension of Airfield Facilities for Indian Coast Guard Air Station, Daman (51 Parties)	19/10/2022	11:00 AM

Therefore, you are requested to attend the same on the said date, time and venue.

Yours faithfully



Superintendent, Land
 Collectorate, Daman





Chapter III

Social and Economic Profile of the Affected Villages

Land is the most essential resource for all types of construction projects. Particularly for the extension of Airfield Facilities at Indian Coast Guard Air Station, Daman, ample land should be available. Extension of Airfield Facilities at Indian Coast Guard Air Station, Daman will necessitate relatively more land. As stated previously, the plans for the extension of Airfield Facilities at Indian Coast Guard Air Station affect two villages in Daman. Thus, Katharia and Marwad are impacted by the acquisition.





3.1 Desired Land:

The plans for the extension of Airfield Facilities at Indian Coast Guard Air Station affect two Daman villages. The acquisition of a total of 65608,00 square meters of land is proposed for these villages. Our organisation has evaluated the social impact of 65608,00 square meters of land.

Table: 3.1

Area of Proposed Land for Acquisition of Daman under Village Wise Project

Sl No	Name of the Village	Survey No./ P.T/ Chalta No	Area in sq. mts.
	Katharia	S. No 271/2,271/1,270/2,270/1, 269,260,259,255/9,255/8,255/7,255/6,286, 283,285,284/2,284/1, 282,281/2,281/1,280, 279,	5.00 Out of 700.00,1881 out of 3400,800,1411.50 out of 2200, 490 out of 2000,295 out of 2400, 300,200,18 out of 300,86 out of 600,788 out of 1400,454 out of 2000,2300,231 out of 400,1700,6595 out of 8200, 1355 out of 2900,700,2240 out of 2700,628 out of 7600,

	Marwad	523/2,522/1,522/2,522/2A,522/3,	163 out of 1080,223 out of 385, 600, 600,
		522/4, 521/1,521/2, 521/3,520/1,	306 out of 600,705 out of 1100, 600,600,
		520/2,520/3,520/4,519/1(B),	2000,700,800,800,3112,1583,915,300,89
		519/1D,519/2,519/3,517/1,517/1 0517/11,517/12,517/13,517/2, 517/4,517/5,517/6,517/7,517/8, 517/9, 518	out of 300, 300,300, 300,1200, 300,700, 200,400,100,300,3200,13746 out of 27029

According to the SIA Survey, the area of land to be acquired for the Extension of Airfield Facilities at Indian Coast Guard Air Station, Daman, is 65608,00 square meters in the villages of Kathiria and Marwad. The proposed land purchase is primarily for seasonal agricultural purposes. The proposed acquisition is necessary for numerous reasons. First, it will improve Daman's connectivity to nearby locations, and second, it will stimulate economic activity and industrial development in the region. It will also increase the number of tourists visiting Daman.

Extent of Land Acquisition

Boundary	Katharia	Marwad
North	Air Strip	Road
South	S.no.271/1 (part); 271/2 (part); 281/2 (part); 280 (part); 279 (part);	Road
East	S.no.285 (part); 284/2 (part); 283 (part); 282 (part); 279 (part);	Road and Air strip
West	286 (part); 255/6 (part); 255/7 (part); 259 (part); 260 (part); 269 (part); 270/1 (part); 271/1 (part)	S.no.517/1 (part); 518 (part); 523/2 (part);522/1 (part),522/3 (part);522/4 (part);

3.2 Location of Villages:

Table 3.2 provides the precise locations of the affected villages. According to the table, the distance between the two affected villages and the nearest bus station and police station is 2 kilometers, and

the distance between the villages and the railway station and highway is 15 kilometers. until then, the distance between affected villages and other administrative institutions is listed in the table.

Table: 3.2

Number of villages affected by distance from different administrative institutions

Sl. No	Particulars	Distance (K.M)			
		Upto 5 K.m	5.1to 10k.m	10.01 to 15.0 k.m	More than 15 K.m
1	Distance from headquarter	2 (100.0)	0	0	0
4	Distance from nearest bus stand	2 (100.0)	0	0	0
5	Distance from nearest Railway station	2 (100.0)	0	0	0
6	Distance from nearest national highways	0	0	2 (100.0)	0
7	Distance from nearest police station	2 (100.0)	0	0	0
Total villages		2 (100.0)			

source: Based on primary data

3.3 Demographic Status and Category:

Table 3.3 provides information on the affected villages' populations. It is evident that males account for 68.89% and females for 31.11% of the total population in all villages. The population of Scheduled Castes accounts for 2.10 percent of the total population, while the population of Scheduled Tribes accounts for 7.06 percent of the total population

Table: 3.3**Demographic status of families of affected villages**

Sl. No	Particular	Katharia	Marwad	Total
1	Male	9481 (74.55)	6792 (62.29)	16273 (68.89)
2	Female	3236 (25.45)	4112 (37.71)	7348 (31.11)
3	Total	12717 (100.0)	10904 (100.0)	23621 (100.0)
4	SC population	198 (1.56)	299 (2.74)	497 (2.10)
5	ST population	432 (3.39)	1236 (11.34)	1668 (7.06)

Source: Census 2011

3.4 Availability of Economic Institutions:

The details of the availability or distance of economic institutions in the project affected villages are given in Table 3.4. It is clear from the table that there is no availability of any other economic institutions in the affected villages other than government cheap gullies. The details of the availability and distance of economic institutions from the village are shown in the table.

Table: 3.4**Availability and distance of economic institutions (km)**

Sl. No	Particular	Katharia	Marwad
1	Commercial/Rural bank	1	2
2	Cooperative Bank	1	1
3	Co-operative Purchase/Credit Society	7	7
4	Daily Market/Weekly Market	2	3
5	Vegetable / Food grain Market	2	4
6	Public Distribution System (PDS)	0	0

7	Fertilizer/Seed warehouse	5	7
8	Agricultural Machinery Store	1	2
9	Wheat, Paddy Purchase Center	1	2

source: Based on primary data

3.5 Social/Religious Places:

The details of distance in case of availability or non-availability of social, religious and cultural institutions/sites in the affected villages are given in Table 3.5. It is clear from the table that temples, mosques, churches, public toilets and graveyards are available for men and women in 100% of the villages. The distance details of other institutions are shown in the table.

Table: 3.5

Availability of social, religious, cultural institutions (distance in km)

Sl. No	Particular	Katharia	Marwad
1	Temple	0	0
2	Mosque	0	0
3	Cathedral	0	0
4	Gurudwara	12	15
6	Men's public toilet	0	0
7	Women's public toilet	0	0
8	Burial sites	3	3
9	Graveyard	0	0

source: Based on primary data

3.6 Political, Administrative Institutions:

The details of the availability of political, administrative and public institutions in the affected villages and the distance in case of non-availability are given in Table 3.6. Only Panchayat Bhawan is available in both the villages.

Table: 3.6
Availability of political/administrative and public institutions
Distance (Km)

Sl. No	Particular	Katharia	Marwad
01	Panchayat Ghar	0	0
02	Voluntary Organizations	2	5
03	Offices of Political Parties	2	5
04	Post Office	2	5

Source: Based on primary data

3.7 Educational Institutions:

The details of the availability of educational institutions in the affected villages are given in Table 3.7. It is clear from the table that in both the villages primary school, upper primary school, madrasa education, high school and English medium school education is available in the village itself. The distance of availability of remaining other educational institutions is shown in the table.

Table: 3.7
Availability and Distance of Educational Institutions (in Km)

Sl. No	Particular	Katharia	Marwad
01	Primary School	0	0
02	High Primary School	0	0
03	Madarsa	0	0
04	High School	0	0
05	Inter College	3	5
06	Degree College	3	5
07	I.T.I.	3	5

Sl. No	Particular	Katharia	Marwad
08	English Medium Schools	0	0

Source: Based on primary data

3.8 Availability of Health Services:

The details of availability of health services in the villages affected by land acquisition are given in Table 3.8. Anganwadi centers are available in both the affected villages. Whereas the availability of other health services is 2 km from zero. m. is till.

Table: 3.8
Availability and distance of health services (in km)

Sl. No	Particular	Katharia	Marwad
1	Anganwadi Center	0	0
2	ANM Center	1	0
3	Primary Health Center	2	0
4	Private Doctor	0	2

Source: Based on primary data

3.9 Veterinary Services:

The details of availability of veterinary services in the affected villages are given in Table 3.9. The availability of veterinary services in both the affected villages ranges from 4 to 6 kms.

Table: 3.9
Availability and distance of veterinary services (in kms)

Sl. No	Particular	Katharia	Marwad
01	Artificial Insemination Center	6	4

02	Paravet	6	4
03	Animal Hospital	6	4
04	Private vet	6	4

Source: Based on primary data

3.10 Electrical Connections:

The details of the types of electricity connections in the affected villages are given in Table 3.10. Both the affected villages are electrified. Domestic connection, electricity connection for agricultural work and industrial connection for industrial work are available in both the villages.

Table -3.10
Availability of Electricity Connection

¼Multipal response½

Sl. No	Particular	Yes	No	No. of Villages
1	Domestic Connection	2 (100.0)	0	2 (100.0)
2	Agriculture Connection	2 (100.0)	0	2 (100.0)
3	Industrial Connections	2 (100.0)	0	2 (100.0)

Source: Based on primary data

3.11 Drinking Water Source:

The details of drinking water sources of the affected villages are given in Table 3.11. It is clear from the table that piped water supply, India mark handpump and summer sable is the main source of drinking water in both the villages.

Table- 3.11
Availability of drinking water

Multipal response

Sl. No	Source	Yes	No	No. of villages
01	Piped water supply	2 (100.0)	0	2 (100.0)
02	Summer sable	2 (100.0)	0	2 (100.0)

03	India Mark Handpump	2 (100.0)	0	2 (100.0)
----	---------------------	-----------	---	-----------

Source: Based on primary data

3.12 Means of Irrigation:

The details of sources of irrigation in the affected villages are given in Table 3.12. It is clear from the table that canal, private tube well/pumpset and pond are available in the form of irrigation sources in both the villages. Whereas in some the village, state tube wells are also available as a means of irrigation. But the canal is not used as a means of irrigation.

Table-3.12
Availability of irrigation sources

Multiple response

Sl. No	Particular	Yes	No	No. of Villages
01	Canal	2 (100.0)	0	2 (100.0)
02	Govt. Tubelwell	0	0	2 (100.0)
03	Private Tubelwell	2 (100.0)	0	2 (100.0)
04	Ponds	2 (100.0)	0	2 (100.0)

Source: Based on primary data

3.13 Economic Activities:

The details of Self-Help Groups formed in the affected villages are presented in Table 3.13. It is clear that women self-help groups have been formed in both the villages. Whereas in none of the villages there are male self-help groups.

Table-3.13
Self-help group

Sl. No	Particular	Yes	No	No. of Villages
1	Female	2 (100.0)	0	2 (100.0)

2	Male	0	2 (100.0)	2 (100.0)
---	------	---	-----------	-----------

Source: Based on primary data

3.14 Status of Cottage Industries:

The details of cottage industries existing in the affected villages are presented in Table 3.14. It is clear from the table that flour mill, grocery store, milkman, mutton/chicken/fish shop and wine shop (English/country) are available in both the villages. The availability of other cottage industries is shown in the table.

Table-3.14

Availability of cottage industries in the village

Sl. No	Particular	Yes	No	No. of Villages
1	Mini Rice Mills	0	2 (100.0)	2 (100.0)
2	Flour Mills	2 (100.0)	0	2 (100.0)
3	Oil Mills	0	2 (100.0)	2 (100.0)
4	General stores	2 (100.0)	0	2 (100.0)
5	Engine / Vehicle Repair	1 (100.0)	1 (100.0)	2 (100.0)
6	Milkman	2 (100.0)	0	2 (100.0)
12	Mutton/Chicken/Fish Shop	2 (100.0)	0	2 (100.0)
13	Wine Shop (English/Native)	2 (100.0)	0	2 (100.0)
Total no. of villages		2 (100.0)		

Source: Based on primary data

3.15 The evils prevailing the villages

The details of the intensity of malpractices prevalent in the affected villages are given in Table 3.15. It is clear from the table that there is a ban on child marriage and dowry system in 100% of the villages, whereas in both the villages, superstitions and practices like tantric practices are common. 100 percent on higher education of girls in villages. There are no evils like ban, ban on family planning and ban on widow marriage.

Table: 3.15
evils prevailing in the village

S.No.	Description	More	General	off course not
01	Child Marriage	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	2 (1000)
02	Dowry System	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	2 (1000)
03	Blind Faith	0 (0.00)	2 (1000)	0 (0.00)
04	Widow Marriage Ban	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	2 (1000)
05	Tantric Action	0 (0.00)	2 (1000)	0 (0.00)
06	Ban On Girls' Higher Education	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	2 (1000)
07	Family Planning Ban	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	2 (1000)
08	Panchayat Decision	0 (0.00)	2 (1000)	0 (0.00)
	Total No. of Villages	2 (1000)		

Source: Based on primary data

3.16 Livestock:

The details of livestock available in the affected villages are given in Table 3.17. It is clear that there are Cows, Buffalos, and goats available in 100% populated villages.

Table-3.16
Livestock availability in villages

Sl. No	description	Yes	No
01	Cow	2 (100.0)	0
02	Buffalo	2 (100.0)	0
03	Goats	2 (100.0)	0
	Total No. of Villages	2 (100.0)	

Source: Based on primary data

3.17 Major Crops:

Paddy and vegetables are the main crops sown in the affected villages.

3.18 Acquired Public Assets:

The details of public assets situated on village society/government land proposed for acquisition are given in Table 3.18. It is seen from the perusal of the table that Assets are affected. Whereas in other assets, due to which he said that the assets are affected.

Table -3.17
public assets located in the acquired land

Sl. No	Particulars	Katharia	Marwad
1	Road	No	Yes
2	Tubelwell	Yes	Yes
3	Trees (personal)	Yes	Yes
4	Rooms	Yes	Yes
5	Swimming pool & Boundary wall	Yes	No
6	Non-Agricultural land	Yes	Yes

Source: Based on primary data

3.19 Negative Effects of the Project:

The details of the negative impacts of the project according to the heads/members and villagers of the affected villages are given in Table 3.18. In this regard, the negative effects of loss of cultivable land, difficulties for farmers in commuting in the fields, lack of source of income, etc. were reported by the panchayat members and villagers. It was also told by some villagers that there will be no special effect.

Table-3.18
negative impact of the project

(Multiple answers)

Sl. No	Influence	Katharia	Marwad
1	Cultivable land will be reduced	Yes	Yes
2	Unemployment problem will increase	Yes	Yes
3	Difficulties for farmers in commuting to the agriculture fields	Yes	Yes

4	Source of income will be reduced	Yes	Yes
5	There will be loss of residential properties	Yes	Yes
6	No special effect	Yes	Yes

Source: Primary Statistics

3.20 Positive Effects of the Project:

The details of the positive impacts of the project according to the heads/members and villagers of the affected villages are given in Table 3.19. In this regard, according to the villagers of both the villages, the development of the village, the facilities of transport will increase, the convenience of doing business will increase, the price rate of other lands will increase, new employment opportunities will be available, and time will be saved etc. Went.

Table-3.19
positive impact of the project

(Multiple answers)

Sl. No	Impact	Katharia	Marwad
1	Rapid Development of the Village	Yes	Yes
2	Transport facility will increase	Yes	Yes
3	Tourism will develop	Yes	Yes
4	Ease of Doing Business Will Increase	Yes	Yes
5	Will save time	Yes	Yes
6	The Living Conditions of the Villagers Will Improve	Yes	Yes
7	Price Rate of Other Lands Will Increase	Yes	Yes
8	New employment opportunities will be available	Yes	Yes

Source: Based on primary data

Chapter -IV

Social Impact Assessment

Extension of Airfield Facilities at Indian Coast Guard Air Station, Daman Project Efforts have been made to assess the impacts at different levels, communities and in different forms as a result of the construction and acquisition of land for this. It is noteworthy that the impact of projects of this nature occurs in three phases, (i) before the project operation, in which the effects of land acquisition and transfer of land, such as loss of land, Loss of various types of assets located in the respective land, loss of means of livelihood etc. (ii) regular stay of outside persons (employees of the construction organization) at the project site during the construction period, air pollution, noise pollution and traffic inconvenience etc. and (iii) after the use of the constructed project which will be permanently lives in. For the assessment of the impact of the first type, which is the main point of this social impact assessment and management plan, it seems necessary to analyze the social, cultural and economic condition of the families affected by land acquisition. For this, in-depth interviews were conducted with the affected landowners, which are analyzed in the next paragraphs.

4.1 General Characteristics of Affected Families:

The general characteristics of the landowners/families affected by land acquisition for the development of the project have been discussed in the following paragraphs:

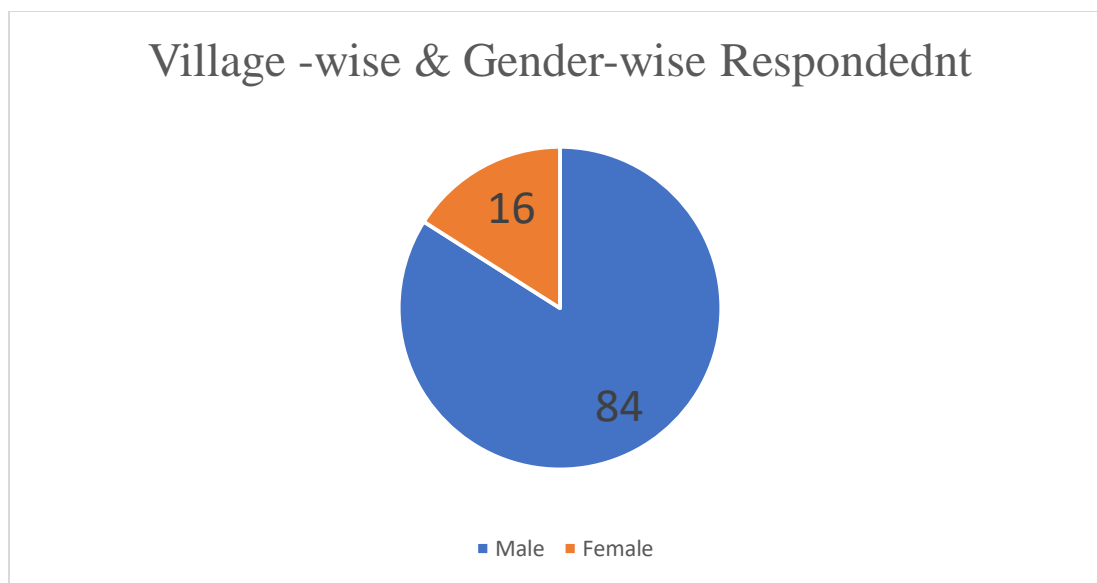
4.1.1 Gender:

The gender of the affected landowners is given in Table 4.1 as mentioned in the full chapters that 75 affected landowners of the affected villages were interviewed by the SIA team. 84 percent of the landowners interviewed are male and 16 percent of the landowners are female.

Table 1:**Village -wise & Gender-wise Respondent**

Sl. No	Villages	Male	Female	Total
1	Katharia	34 (73.91)	12 (26.09)	46 (100.0)
2	Marwad	29 (100.0)	0	29 (100.0)
	Total	63 (84.00)	12 (16.00)	75 (100.0)

Source: Based on primary data



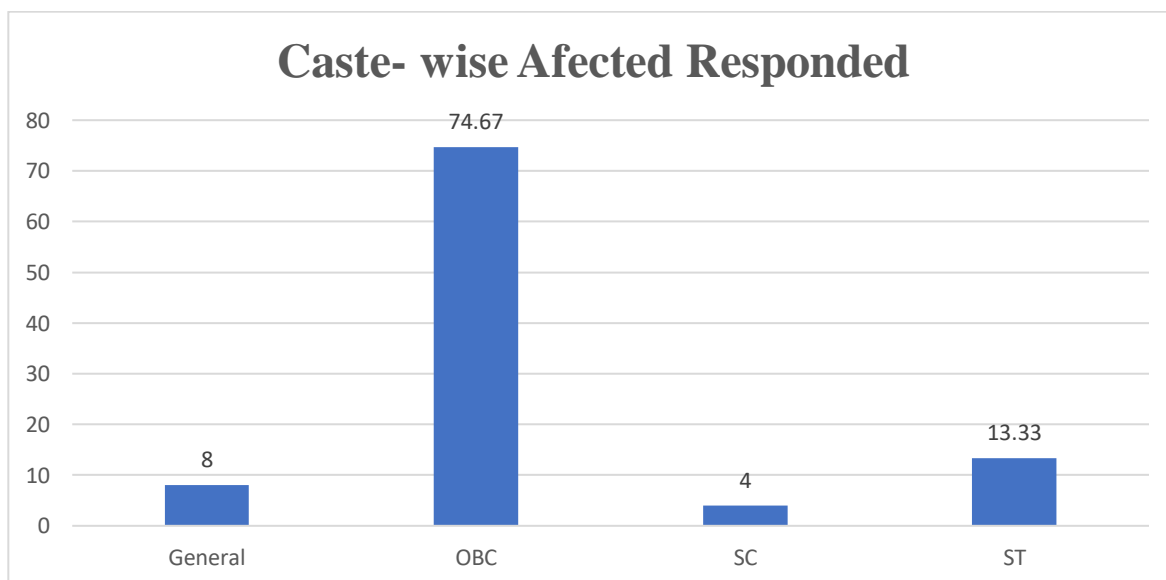
4.2 Classification of affected landowners on the basis of caste:

The details of their caste of the affected landowners have been given in 4.2. It is clear that out of the interviewed families, 8 percent belong to the general category and 75 percent belong to the other backward classes, 4 percent to the scheduled caste and 13 percent to the scheduled tribe.

Table- 4.2
Caste- wise Affected Responded

Sl. No	Villages	General	OBC	SC	ST	Total
1	Katharia	6 (13.04)	28 (60.87)	2 (4.35)	10 (21.74)	46 (100.0)
2	Marwad	0	28 (96.55)	1 (3.34)	0	29 (100.0)
	Total	6 (8.00)	56 (74.67)	3 (4.00)	10 (13.33)	75 (100.0)

Source: Based on primary data



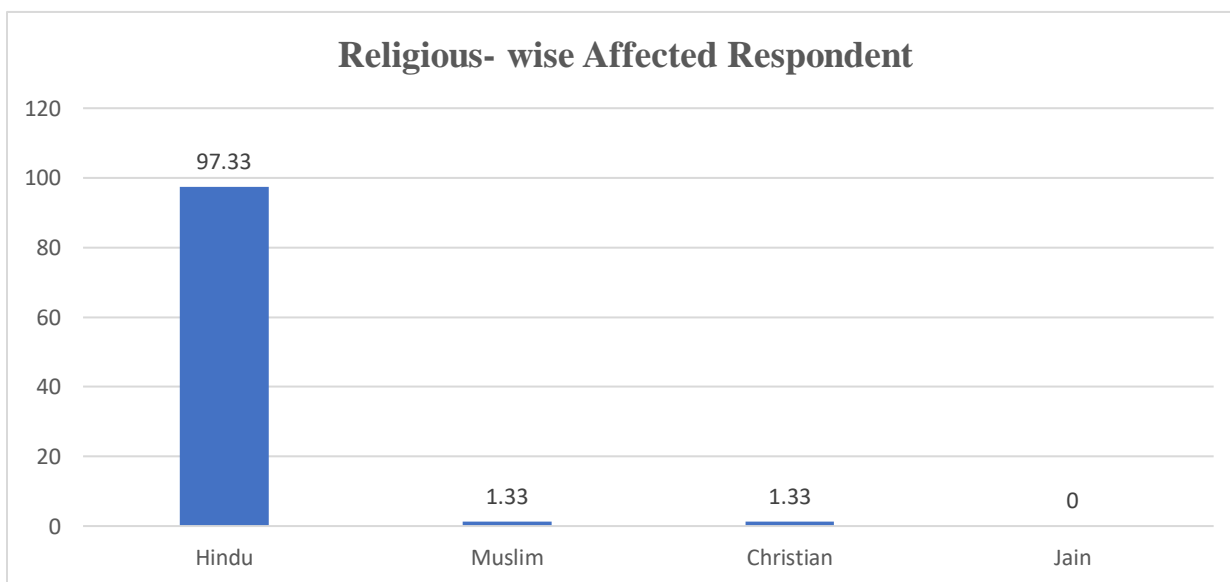
4.3 Classification of affected landowners on the basis of religion:

The details of the religion of the affected landowners are given in 4.3. It is clear that out of the interviewed families, 97.33 percent landowners are Hindu, 1.33 percent Muslim and 7 percent Christian.

Table- 4.3
Religious- wise Affected Responded

Sl. No	Villages	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Jain	Total
1	Katharia	44 (95.65)	1 (2.17)	1 (2.17)	0	46 (100.0)
2	Marwad	29 (100.0)	0	0	0	29 (100.0)
	Total	73 (97.33)	1 (1.33)	1 (1.33)	0	75 (100.0)

Source: Based on primary data



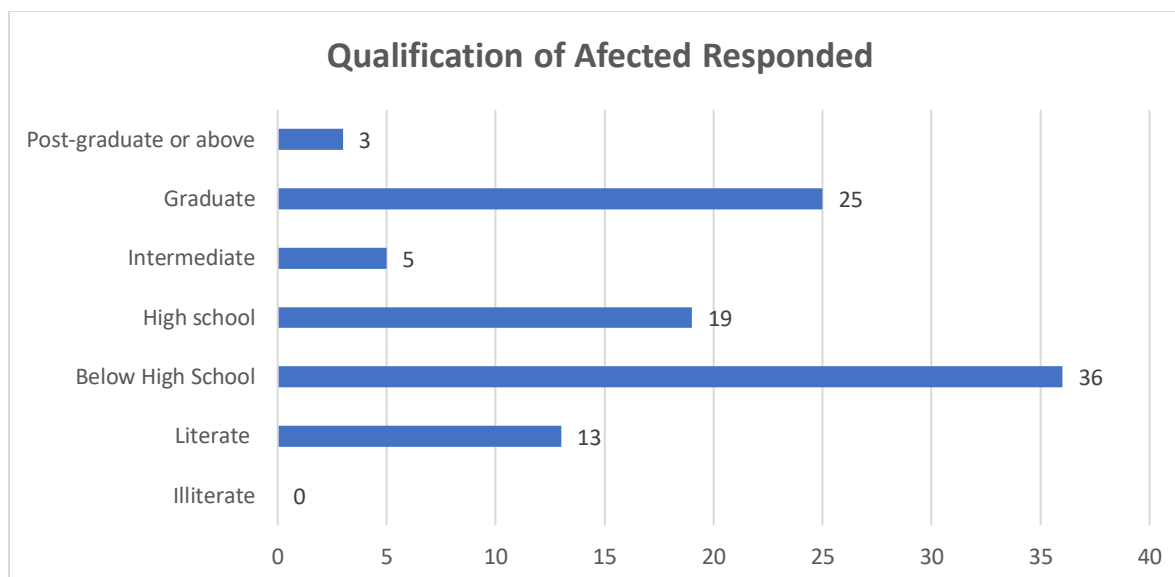
4.4 Classification of affected landowners according to educational qualification:

The classification of the affected landowners according to the educational level is given in Table 4.4, among the interviewed affected landowners, literate by 13.33 percent, below high school by 36.00 percent, high school by 18.67 percent, intermediate by 5.33 percent, graduate by 25.33 percent and 2.67 percent. Percentage obtained post graduate education.

Table- 4.4
Qualification of Afected Responded

Sl. No	Qualification	Katharia	Marwad	Total
1	Illiterate	0	0	0
2	Literate	6 (13.04)	4 (13.79)	10 (13.33)
3	Below High School	20 (43.48)	7 (24.14)	27 (36.00)
4	High school	5 (10.87)	9 (31.03)	14 (18.67)
5	Intermediate	2 (4.35)	2 (6.90)	4 (5.33)
6	Graduate	12 (26.09)	7 (24.14)	19 (25.33)
7	Post-Graduate or above	1(2.17)	1 (3.45)	2 (2.67)
Total		46 (100.0)	29 (100.00)	75 (100.0)

source: Based on primary data



4.5 Classification of affected landowners on the basis of occupation:

The village-wise details of the affected landowners interviewed according to the main occupation of the family are given in Table 4.5. From the perusal of the table, it is clear that 20 percent of the interviewed landowners have agricultural work, 19 percent's business, 11 percent's Government jobs, 27 percent private jobs and 15 percent other (technical, pension, housewife etc.) business.

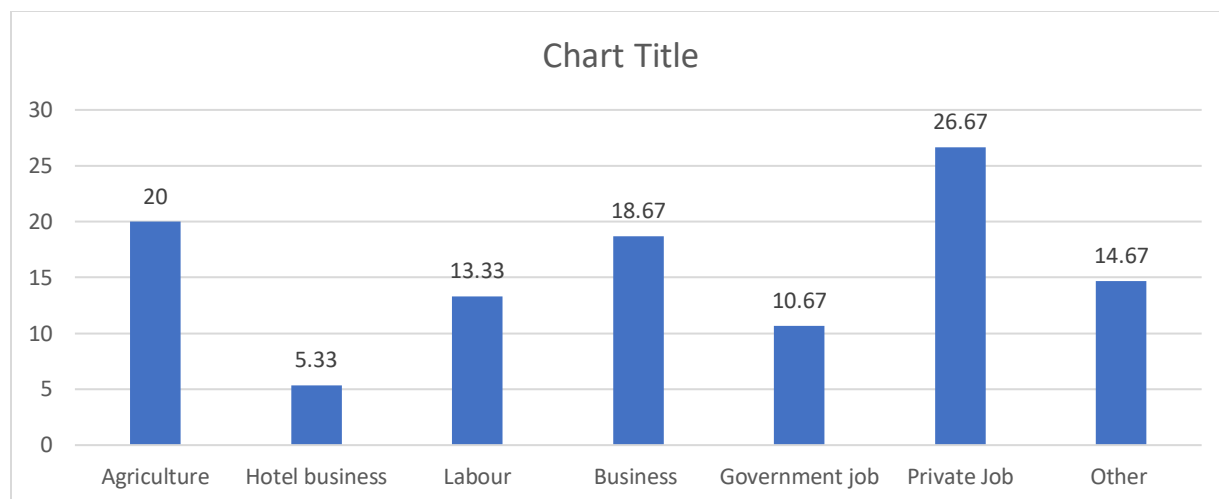
Table: 4.5

Classification of landowners by occupation

(Multiple Response)

Sl. No	Occupations	Number
1	Agriculture	15 (20.00)
2	Hotel business	4 (5.33)
3	Labour	10 (13.33)
4	Business	14 (18.67)
5	Government job	8 (10.67)
6	Private Job	20 (26.67)
7	Other (Please specify)	11 (14.67)
	Total	75 (100.00)

source: Based on primary data



4.6 Classification of Landowners by Type of House:

The interviewed affected families have been classified according to the type of house in Table 4.6. It is clear that 91 percent of the interviewed families have pucca houses and 9 percent sub-built houses.

Table - 4.6
Classification of landowners by type of house

Sl. No	Type of House	Number
1	Pucca	68 (90.67)
2	Semi Pucca	7 (9.33)
Total		75 (100.0)

source: Based on primary data

4.7 Food Adequacy:

The number of different types of food in the diet of the affected landowners is given in Table 4.7. In this regard, food made from wheat, coarse cereals, pulses, rice products, green vegetables and milk products, seasonal vegetables, seasonal fruits, meat, fish and eggs are available in sufficient quantity in the diet of all the affected landowners. This shows that the financial condition of the families of the affected landowners is good.

Table- 4.7
Description of food adequacy

Sl. No	Cooking	Enough	Inadequate	Off Course Not	Forbidden
1	Wheat Products	100 %	-	-	-
2	Bark	100 %	-	-	-
3	Made from Rice	100 %	-	-	-
4	Green Vegetables	100 %	-	-	-
5	Milk Products	100 %	-	-	-
6	Seasonal Vegetable	100 %	-	-	-
7	Seasonal Fruit	100 %	-	-	-
8	Flesh	100 %	-	-	-
9	Fish	100 %	-	-	-
10	Egg	100 %	-	-	-
11	Other	100 %	-	-	-

source: Based on primary data

4.8 Facilities Available in Anganwadi Center:

The details of facilities available in Anganwadi center are given in Table 4.8. It is clear that in all the facilities located in the village, women have 100% nutritious food, vaccination, iron/folic acid and children's vaccination and health check-up.

Table- 4.8
Facilities available in Anganwadi Center

Sl. No	Facility	in village	out of village
1	Nutritious Diet for Women	100 %	0 %
2	Vaccination of Women	100 %	0 %
3	Iron/Folic Acid for Women	100 %	0 %
4	Nutritious Food for Children	100 %	0 %
5	Vaccination of Children	100 %	0 %
6	Health Checkup for Children	50 %	50 %

source: Based on primary data

4.9 Availability of Medical Facilities:

The availability of medical treatment of the affected landowners interviewed is given in Table 4.9. It is clear that according to 100 percent landowner's vaccination and according to 39 percent landowners, first aid and intensive care are available in the village while veterinary medicine is available at other places outside the village.

Table- 4.9
availability of medical facilities

Sl. No	Medical Facility	In village	Outside village
1	First Aid	29 (38.67)	46 (61.33)
2	Vaccination	75 (100.0)	0
3	Intensive Care	29 (38.67)	46 (61.33)
4	Animal Treatment	0	75 (100.0)

source: Based on primary data

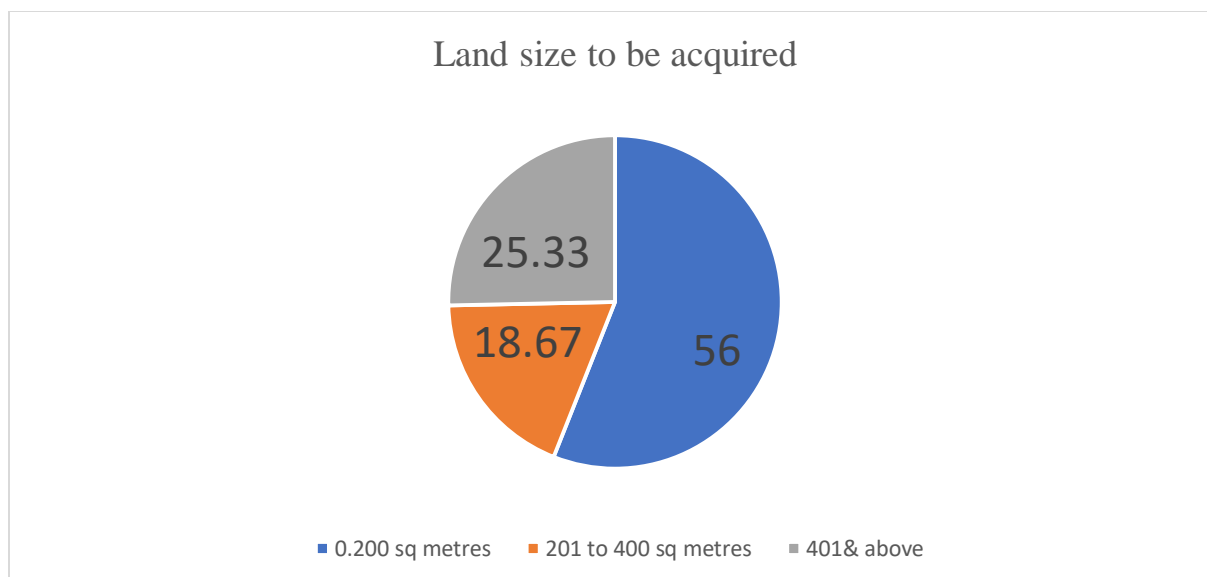
4.10 Area of Acquired Land:

The details of the area of land to be acquired for the project of the affected landowners are presented in Table 4.11. It is clear from the table that 56 percent of the landowners up to 200 square meters, 19 percent of 201 to 400 square meters and 25 percent of land up to 401 square meters are proposed to be acquired.

Table: 4.11
Area of land to be acquired under the project

Sl. No	Particular	Number
1	200 sq metres	42 (56.00)
2	201 to 400 sq metres	14 (18.67)
3	401& above	19 (25.33)
	Total	75 (100.0)

Source: Based on primary data



4.11 Crops to be sown on the land to be acquired:

The details of the crops currently being sown in the land being acquired are given in Table 4.12. It is clear that on the proposed land for acquisition, 20 percent of the landowners are cultivating food crops, 12 percent of the vegetable crops and 72 percent no crops are being sown.

Table: 4.12

Crops grown on the land to be acquired

(multiple)

Sl. No	Crops	Number
1	Cereal crops	15 (20.00)
2	Vegetables	9 (12.00)
3	No Crops	54 (72.00)
	Total interview	75 (100.0)

source: Based on primary data

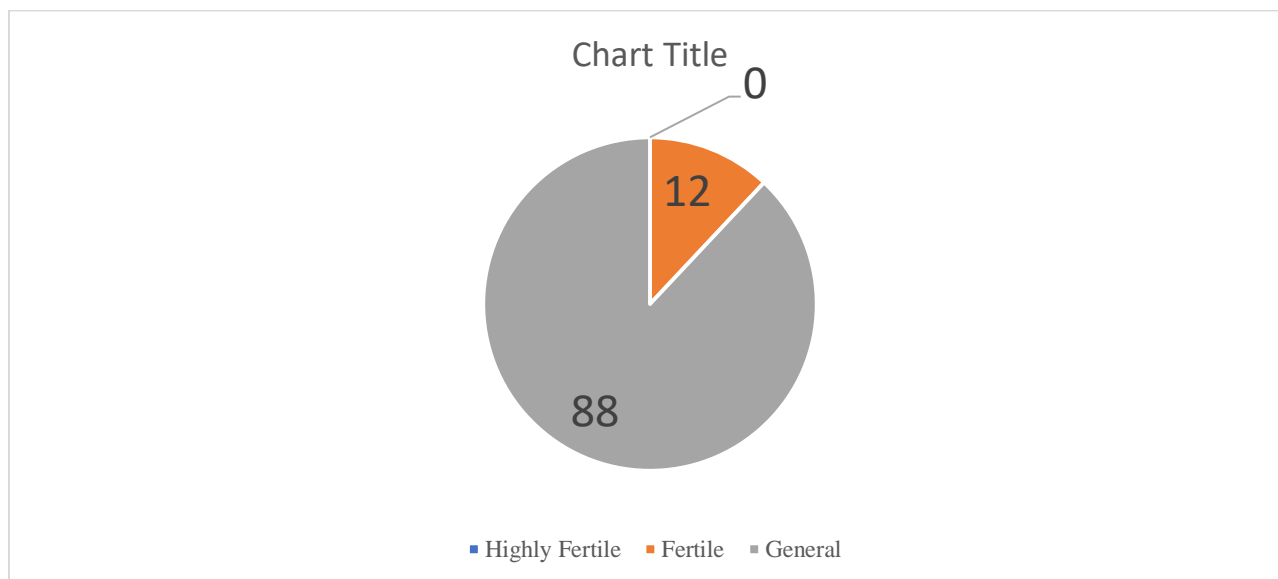
4.12 Category of land to be acquired:

The details of the type of land being acquired are given in Table 4.13. It is clear that the land of 12 percent of the landowners is fertile and 88 percent of the land is of general category.

Table: 4.13**Category of land to be acquired**

Sl. No	Particular	Number
1	Highly Fertile land	0
2	Fertile land	9 (12.00)
3	General land	66 (88.00)
	Total	75 (100.0)

source: Based on primary data

**4.13 Annual income to be received from the land to be acquired:**

The annual income to be received from the land to be acquired is shown in Table 4.14. Overall, 91 percent of the landowners get an annual income of up to Rs 50000 from the land, while 9 percent of the landowners said that their income from the land to be acquired is more than Rs 50 thousand.

Table-4.14

Annual income from the land to be acquired

Sl. No	Particulars	Numbers
1	Up to Rs. 50000	69 (92.00)
2	50001 & above	6 (8.00)
	Total	75 (100.0)

source: Based on primary data

4.14 Reasons for not giving land:

Presented social impact assessment study is being done for those farming families whose land is acquired. Extension of Airfield Facilities at Indian Coast Guard Air Station, Daman Project It is being done for construction, the details of the reasons for not giving land in this regard are presented in Table 4.15, it is clear that 68 percent of the landowners are very attached to this land, the means of earning livelihood will be reduced by 33 percent, 37 percent Some members of the family will become unemployed through this and 85 percent were told that the circle rate is less than the market price etc.

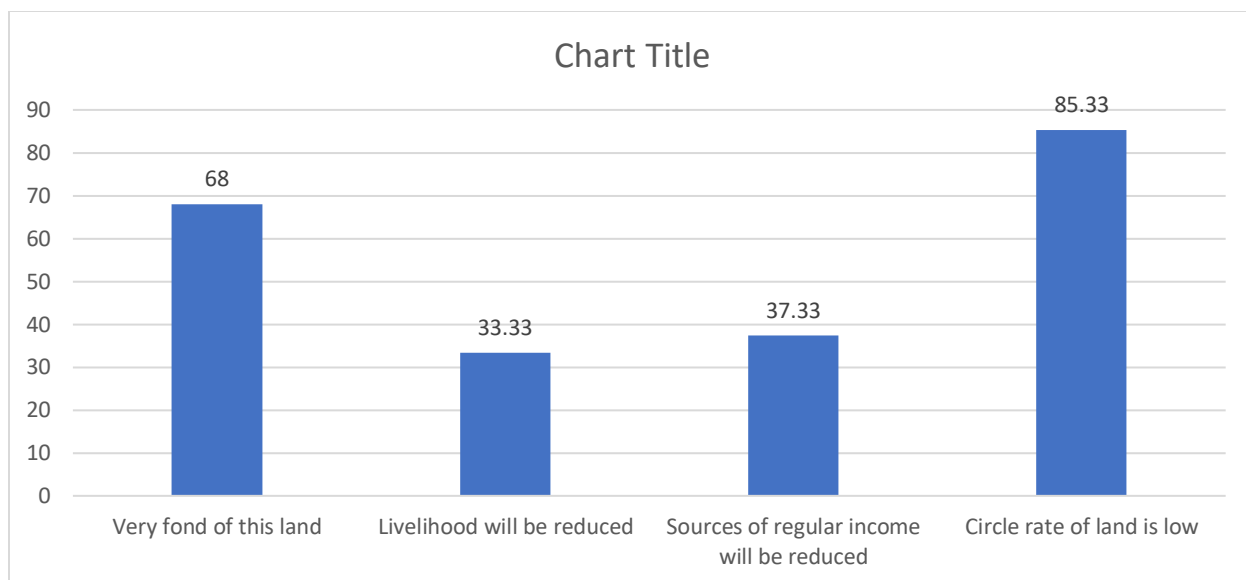
Table - 4.15**Reasons for not giving land by landowners**

Multipal Response

Sl. No	Reason for Not Sale of land	Number
1	Very fond of this land	51 (68.00)
2	Livelihood will be reduced	25 (33.33)
3	Sources of regular income will be reduced	28 (37.33)
4	Circle rate of land is low	64 (85.33)

Source: Based on Primary data

¼Multiple Response½



4.15 The conditions stated by the landowners on which they have agreed to give the land:

Information was also obtained from the affected families about the conditions on which land would be given by them, their views in this regard are shown in Table 4.16. Circle by 89 percent in this regard Compensation to be given at a rate higher than the rate, 43 percent to give land of the same quality at another place, 28 percent to give government or semi-government jobs, 57 percent to provide technical and financial facilities for alternative employment and 63 percent Valuation of the assets should be done according to the market value, etc. reasons were given.

Table- 4.16

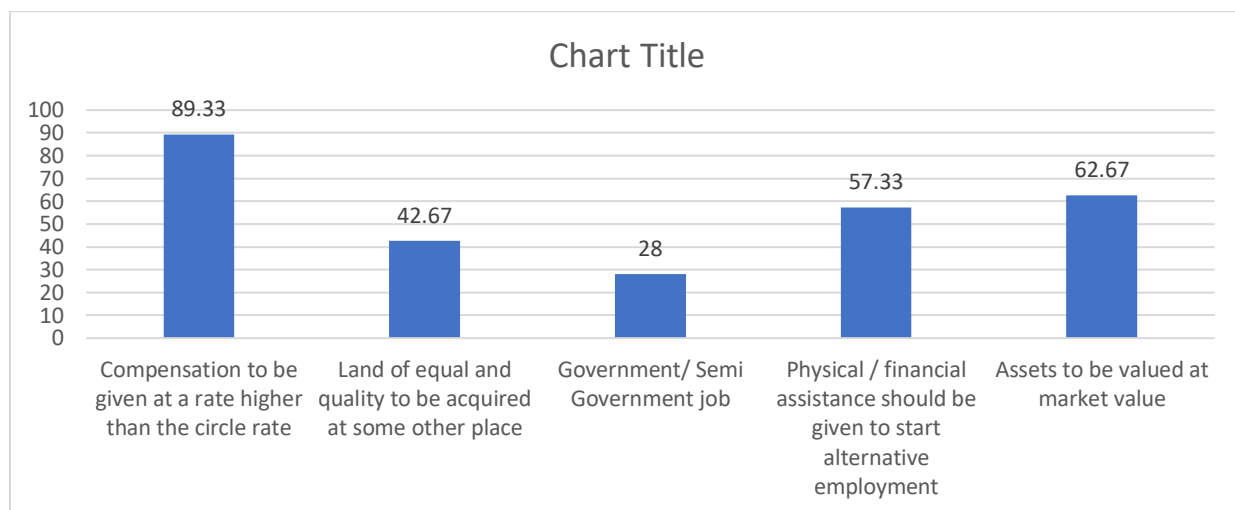
Conditions given by the landowners for sale

Multiple Response

Sl. No	Conditions stated by the Landowners	Number
1	Compensation to be given at a rate higher than the circle rate	67 (89.33)
2	Land of equal and quality to be acquired at some other place	32 (42.67)
3	Government/ Semi Government job	21 (28.00)
4	Physical / financial assistance should be given to start alternative employment	43 (57.33)
5	Assets to be valued at market value	47 (62.67)

source: Based on primary data

Multiple Response



4.16 Problems reported by the landowners:

The details of the problems being faced by these affected families due to Pat Chavataj project are given in Table 4.17. In this regard, air pollution by 45 percent households, noise pollution by 58 percent, water pollution by 17 percent, excess of outsiders from the locality and employees engaged in construction work during the construction period by 24 percent. Possibility of increase in crimes as a result of attendance, problem in commercialization of land/construction of land was reported by 81 per cent and other problems were reported by 23 per cent. Most of these problems are short-lived.

Table-4.17

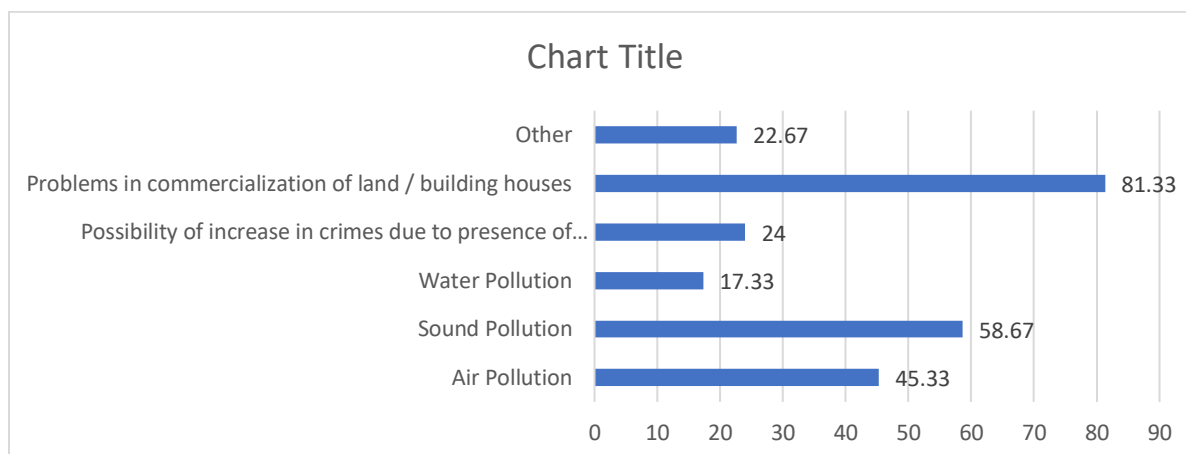
Problems reported by the affected landowner

Multiple Response

Sl. No	What are the problems that the affected landowner may face as a whole?	Number
1	Air Pollution	34 (45.33)
2	Sound Pollution	44 (58.67)
3	Water Pollution	13 (17.33)
4	Possibility of increase in crimes due to presence of outsiders	18 (24.00)

5	Problems in commercialization of land / building houses	61 (81.33)
6	Other	17 (22.67)

¼Multiple Response½



4.17 Benefits reported by the landowners:

The benefits accruing as a result of operation of Pat Chavatj by the affected families were also reported which is shown in Table 4.18. It is clear that employment will increase by becoming 67 percent, transportation will be convenient by 71 percent, by 85 percent. Increase in tourist arrivals, by 79 percent Travel time will be saved, by 54 percent Other land will be valuable Other benefits were reported by A and 31 per cent.

Table-4.18

Possible benefits from the project according to the affected landowner

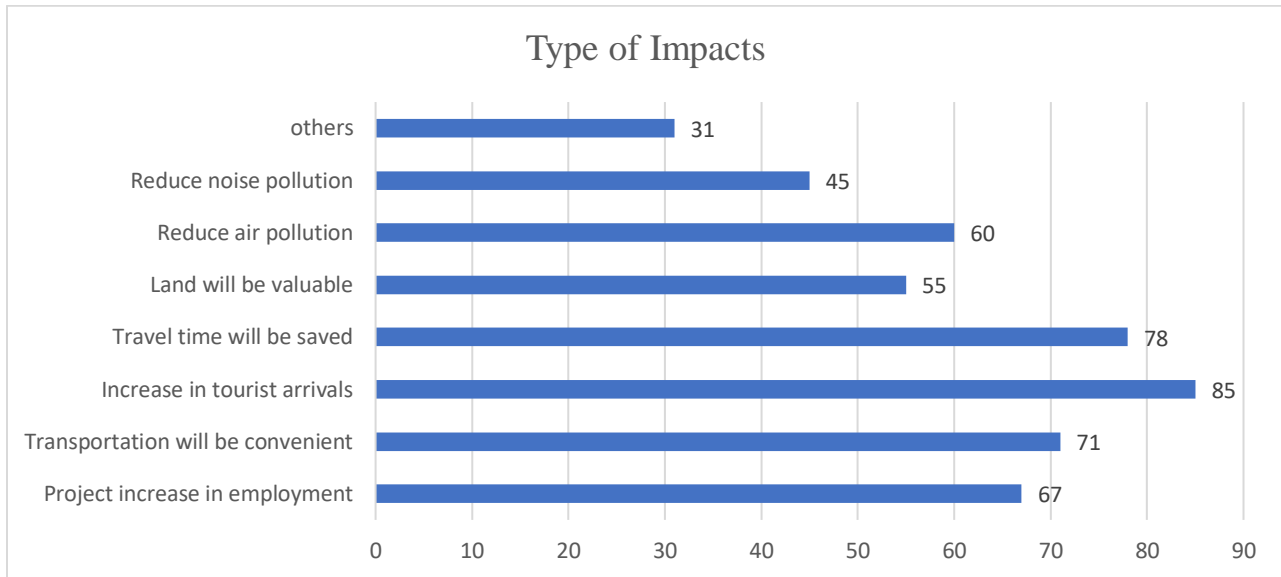
¼Multiple Response½

Sl. No	Benefits of project	Number
1	Project increase in employment	50 (66.67)
2	Transportation will be convenient	53 (70.67)
3	Increase in tourist arrivals	64 (85.33)
4	Travel time will be saved	59 (78.67)

5	Other land will be valuable	41(54.67)
6	Others	23 (30.67)

source: Based on primary data

¼Multiple Response½



Chapter - V

Public Consultations – Focus Group Discussion (FGD)

To assess the vulnerability of the Project Affected People (PAPs), the SIA Team conducted an intensive and elaborate FGD (Focus Group Discussion). This section discusses the information and data received from the participants and respondents during the Focus Group Discussion with the community members representing the direct impact zone from the direct impact zone.

Given the small number of PAFs / PAPs, two groups of 4-5 persons were formed for intensive discussion and issues pertaining to their insecurities about acquired land, apprehensions about new locations, and demands for financial securities. The SIA team conducted discussions with the PAPs, those who will be affected by the proposed land acquisition.

5.1 Need for Focus Group and Consultations

The developmental projects that imply demographic relocation of Project Affected Peoples (PAP), livestock, and livelihood entail policy makers substantial framework on the execution of resettlement and rehabilitation as per the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act (R&R). In this aspect, public consultation refers to the two-way exchange of information or collaborative discussion between the project proponent and the community. It is an essential component of every development initiative. It brings together all stake holders, policy making bodies, and numerous agencies to discuss and address significant concerns to attain a mutually satisfactory outcome. In addition, stakeholder involvement aims to raise public awareness and acceptance of a development activity or project by lowering perceived consequences via education and open dialogue.

The major concerns of the PAPs converge around a sense of loss of their land, livelihood, and apprehension over the compensation packages and the timely payment of compensation. It would be fair to say that the PAPs were not against giving away their land; rather, they are looking forward to the development that will take place after the project in the surrounding areas. However, the major concern observed was the fair compensation to compensate for their land and livelihood loss.

On the issue of an improvement in the availability of resources to people and an increase in value of the private asset in the area, most of the respondents were convinced that, due to the

proposed developmental plans, the availability of resources in this area might improve and the value of private assets area may increase.

Further, the following issues were raised by the PAPs during FGD:

a. The respondents had apprehensions that employment opportunities may not be allocated for the locals because they lack technical skills and have a low educational qualification.

b. When the participants were asked about their aspirations and fears about the proposed development plan or if they would like to share anything related to it, most of them welcomed this development around their village. However, they demanded a higher compensation rate at the present prevailing market rate.

c. They all agreed that a systematic urban development plan would generate employment for men and women and increase opportunities in the area. The systematic development plan of the area will also improve the quality of life in the sense of the availability of electricity and basic amenities. If the landowners give away the land to the government, then the government should employ at least one member from the landowner's family.

Mitigation Measures:

- i. The acquiring agency should provide fair compensation for the raised temporary structures on the plots, trees and other rehabilitation measures along with fair compensation for land at the prevailing market price.
- ii. If feasible, the PAFs should be compensated with the same size of the plots in the nearby area.
- iii. If the landowners give away the land to the government for the developmental project, the acquiring agency should employ at least one member from the PAFs to ensure social and financial securities.

Chapter -VI

Social Impact Management plan

7.1 Approach to Mitigation Measures

The compensation for the PAFs is proposed to be laid out based on RFCTLAR Rules, 2014, and amended thereof and also at par with the compensation of the acquired land of two villages. Due care should be taken to compensate each affected family according to their associated losses- land, structure, movable/immovable assets, etc. The Act ensures that proper compensation must be given to the PAFs, and all their related concerns are taken care of. The SIA Team tried to map the concerns raised by the PAFs during survey and public hearing with the provision in the Act.

The proposed measures thereby identified for the welfare of the project affected people in the RFCTLAR Rules, 2014 are:

- Social impact assessment before the land acquisition process
- More monetary benefit and listing of the displaced family, landholding and infrastructure in the affected area, commercial structure/establishment in the affected area, landless people in the affected area, list of PAPs belong to SC/ST, handicapped in the affected area, list of landless agriculture laborers in the affected area, listing of movable/immovable assets in the affected area.
- Benefits to Non-title holders also included – and proper compensation packages take into account the PAFs who do not have proper land ownership or land registration, however living there for many years.
- Right to dissent should be ensured and duly considered thereof
- Mandatory and time bound R&R package beyond acquisition including livelihood plan, gender plan, etc.
- Timeline for payments before R&R and in time payment and no displacement before R&R.
- Prior notice at least three times to be served to all displaced PAFs and must be given proper time 9-12 month for smooth displacement and resettlement to new area of their choice with utmost caring of their live stocks also.

- Due diligence to social impacts covering of economic, psychological, ecological, mental encompassing due to displacement/resettlement.
- Transparency and participatory approach to be followed for acquisition and there after resettlement process
- Utmost care to curb misuse of land
- The option of the lease
- Institutional mechanism- National/State monitoring authorities for disposal of disputes/ commissioner R&R/ administrator

Approach to Mitigation

The executing agency for Indian Coast Guard Airport has to follow the process prescribed in the RFCTLARR rules 2014 and RFCTLARR Act 2013, for acquiring the proposed area for the project. Various rounds of public consultations were done in each affected village to know about the concerns and demands of various groups including more vulnerable groups like women, SC/ST and physically handicapped.

A primary survey was conducted exclusively for the PAFs to have firsthand opinions and concerns of the PAPs and map them to have a more effective social management plan.

1. As far as possible, efforts should be made to create appropriate resources to avoid social ill-effects in the operation of the project. Where this is not possible, the duration, intensity and extent of social impact/reaction should be minimized. Also, efforts should be made to restore those impacts that cannot be completely mitigated (e.g., agricultural land, sources of livelihood, quality of life of individuals, etc.). The priority of the project should be commensurate with the welfare and livelihood of the affected persons and families, while appropriately determining the appropriate construction methodology, schedule and other damage minimization measures. Airport The construction and operation of the project may be directly related to the social impact or impact on the natural environment and local economy in the form of performance of project activities etc. There is a need to adopt mitigation measures to reduce them by assessing all such direct and indirect impacts accurately and transparently.
2. Special attention is required in the project to weak/weak persons and families, such as landless and sharecroppers who are dependent on agricultural labor and small business for

their livelihood. Such individuals and families are unable to take decisions, consult and participate in discussions according to new circumstances. At the same time, they are also ignorant about new means of livelihood and work opportunities under the The Chatwarambajan project should take care of the legitimate rights and interests of all individuals, groups and communities who are affected by the project. Thus, it has to include all those whose land, crops and other assets are located in the graph of Pat Chavataj and such other persons whose means of life, standard of living and other security cover etc. have been affected. Individuals, groups and communities in the project as stakeholders of the project shall have the right to express their rationale, interests and views on the issues related to the project.

The impacts and mitigation measures resulting from acquisition of land and assets and operation of the project are presented as follows.

Sl. No	Impact/shock	Category and type of effect	Remedial measures
1.	Fertile Land Damage	High Serious and Long Term	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Acquisition of land should be done on the basis of 'Technical Feasibility Report' to make it clear that acquisition of land is the last option, and the proposed land is technically best. 2. Affected by clearly defining the persons authorized and eligible for compensation of land (eligibility for compensation, amount of compensation, time period for providing compensation, way of objecting to compensation etc.) Landowners should be made aware. 3. A framework for compensation should be developed in which the compensation for the affected property is value based, not just. 4. All rehabilitation measures should be completed before starting the construction. Since there is a provision to compensate the land acquired under the

			<p>Land Acquisition Scheme. Therefore, efforts should be made to make timely payment of compensation to the affected land owners. It should be ensured that no middleman is involved in payment of compensation. Before determining the amount of compensation, the value of all the properties such as tube wells/borings, buildings, trees, plants etc. located in the land to be acquired should be determined by the departments concerned and payment of adequate compensation should be ensured. A complete list of such assets should be prepared. If the amount of compensation for the above properties, for example tree plants, seems to be less. If so, the affected farmer should be allowed to sell it in the open market. In this situation, the work of getting permission from the concerned department (e.g., forest department) should also be ensured.</p> <p>5. In addition to monetary compensation, some of the land of the village society should be made available to the affected farmers so that it can be used for alternative employment or for making cattle shed etc.</p>
2.	Loss of Livelihood and Possibility of Migration	High-Severity and Short-Term	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Priority should be given to such landowners, whose land has been affected by the project more than 60 percent. 2. Technical training should be given to the members of the affected families, if required. 3. Priority should be given to the youths and new recruits of the local residents in the schemes for the construction of patriarchy, as well as providing employment to all the interested youths by training them.

3.	<p>Impact on community values and lifestyles as a result of construction workers, as well as locals and outsiders during a lengthy period of operation. During the construction phase of the project, the presence of project workers and their actions have a significant impact on the socioeconomic environment. Additionally, the local community may be affected.</p>	<p>Low Intensity and Long Duration</p>	<p>1. Local residents should have access to a complaint register, helpline, phone number, e-mail address, and other contact information in the event of a dispute during the construction period.</p> <p>2. Ensure that all types of complaints are resolved within a specified time frame</p> <p>3. In the event of a very large conflict or dispute, a meeting should be held at the village level; as a result of the large number of outside workers entering the villages, there may be gender-related criminal incidents and complaints.</p> <p>The contractors should establish a code of conduct or clear rules for the conduct of their employees. It should be specified in this manual on what topics and to what extent employees are permitted to interact with locals.</p>
----	--	--	--

Measure to avoid, mitigate, and compensate impact

To prevent any negative impact from the proposed extension of Airfield facilities at Daman Airport, the most advanced technological design has been proposed, and efforts have been made to acquire the smallest amount of land possible while causing the least amount of disruption to the surrounding community. In addition, during the construction phase, measures are planned to ensure that local residents are not disturbed. To compensate for the land and its associated impacts, a comprehensive R&R plan will be developed in accordance with the RFCTLARR Act of 2013 and the RFCTLARR Rules of 2014, as well as any subsequent amendments.

In the project proposal, the requiring body outlined the measures it will implement. In addition to ensuring the implementation of the RFCTLAR Rules, 2014 for the compensation plan, there should be an institution-based mechanism to ensure the timely and reasonable implementation of the same. Thus, the following actions are recommended for the project's implementation agency:

A grievance redress mechanism must be developed, and a committee must be established under the leadership of a senior officer, to ensure the prompt resolution of grievances relating to land acquisition and R&R settlement by Administrator. It must exist from the project's inception until its conclusion.

Monitoring of RAP (Rehabilitation action plan) quality should be performed routinely by authority under the supervision of a senior designated officer, and monitoring of RAP quality should be performed routinely by an external agency (preferred once in three months).

The evaluation of R&R should be performed by an external agency, and the resulting information should be used to inform any necessary next steps. One midterm and one final evaluation of the R&P may be conducted.

Additional measures that the requiring body has stated it will implement in response to the results of the SIA process and public hearings.

In addition to adhering to the required provisions of the act, the project executing agency should make every effort to employ as many or as many of the project-affected individuals as possible in the jobs created by the project and its vicinity. Based on the PAFs' individual skills and levels of education, the agency should make every effort to match them with suitable employment opportunities.

7.2 Impact and Management Plan

- This section discusses the various impacts that the proposed project is believed to have on the PAPs, as well as the respective management plan to mitigate those impacts.
- The permanent acquisition of the PAFs' land has the greatest and most significant effect on them. The plan for managing this impact is to compensate them generously in accordance with the RFCTLAR Rules of 2014 and on par with the compensation for the two Daman villages that were acquired.
- Some people depend on the land for their livelihood, and with the land being acquired, they will lose the opportunity to support themselves. Due to the fact that all of the land in six villages is agricultural, there will be a total loss of agricultural products on the land used for farming.
- To compensate for this ongoing source of income from their land, the impact management plan should prioritise PAPs for the position. The agency executing the project should hire PAPs based on their skills, education, willingness, and suitability for the job. Additionally, project executing agencies should aid in the skill development of PAPs and make them suitable for the jobs they are assigned.

7.3 Gender Plan

The majority of women in the project-affected region work on their own family's land, in private service, in ancillary activities such as animal husbandry, and most prominently as homemakers. They do not earn in a formal or informal capacity; therefore, their income is not reflected in the survey responses, as they are not considered to be earning members of their families.

The socioeconomic profile of the PAFs reveals a significant gender gap in terms of literacy, women's workforce participation and recognition, and access to the assets. Low levels of awareness coupled with insignificant roles in financial decision-making at the household and community levels further restrict women's access to the project's benefits. Maximum likelihood that the compensation amount will be controlled by men, who may abuse it due to low levels of literacy and existing bad habits such as drinking alcohol, rather than saving or investing for long-term benefits. In such a scenario, women may have to manage a household on a limited budget

and with limited resources. Therefore, it is essential to evaluate the status of the women affected by the project and formulate the management plan accordingly.

7.3.1 Management Plan for Women/Female

During the survey, it was observed that the majority of women in the village do not have a high level of education and are primarily homemakers and private employees. The potential impact of the proposed project on women could be the loss of long-term security associated with land-based fixed assets. The management plan should focus on empowering the women/females impacted by the project in order to equip them with the means for financial sustainability. They must be provided with employment opportunities to improve their current status. However, safety and security must be strictly monitored in areas where women will be employed through the project. The following systematic measures can be taken to ensure that women benefit equally from the management strategy:

- To gain access to resources, the executing agency should take proactive measures to ensure that women are properly consulted and invited to participate in group-based activities.
- Women's participation in economic activities must be increased and encouraged.
- Concerned government agencies must develop a systematic and structured plan for imparting the necessary skills to the women of the PAFs in order to increase their employability.

Involvement of Women in development process

- Women's participation in the project has been envisioned from the project's inception through its construction and, to a lesser extent, its operation. Additionally, the following considerations should be made:
 -
 - Participation of women in project planning was made possible through survey and consultation.
 - The executing agency will take proactive measures to ensure that women are adequately consulted and invited to participate in group-based activities in order to gain access to the resources.

- Women will also be employed during the construction and operation phases, taking their skills into account.
- In addition, women must be included in monitoring and evaluation activities.
- The employment opportunities for women will contribute to the improvement of their socioeconomic status and provide them with a sense of security.
- Women will be invited to participate in the monitoring of project inputs pertaining to their benefit, making the process more transparent for them. Women will be encouraged to evaluate the project's outcomes from their perspective, and their useful suggestions will be noted in order to make the necessary modifications to the project in order to create a more hospitable environment for increasing women's participation.

Provision of Women in construction camps

Temporary Housing - Families of labourers and workers must be provided with suitable housing during construction work at the labour camp. The room size must conform to the standard (4 m² per person). In the event that there are no applicable standards, the contractor will develop a design. The design will be approved by the consultant for construction supervision. The rooms for these families will be constructed according to the approved blueprint.

Health Centre - The health concerns of the construction workers will be addressed through the establishment of temporary health centres within the construction camp. The health centre must have at least one visiting physician to handle first-aid needs and minor accidents, as well as a referral link to the nearest higher-level hospital for patients with serious or life-threatening conditions. The health centre in the camp should have MCW (Mother and Child Welfare) units for treating mothers and children. In addition, the health centre shall provide the required vaccinations for children on a regular basis.

- **Day Crèche Facilities** - It is anticipated that there will be mothers with infants and young children among the female construction workers. The provision of a day care centre may solve the problems of these women, who can leave their children in the day care centre and participate in daytime construction activities.

Scheduling of Construction Works - Due to the need for rapid construction work, it is anticipated that a 24-hour workday will be implemented. Women shall not be required to

work night shifts. On-site security will be increased and tightened in an effort to reduce sexual harassment.

- **Education Facilities** - The majority of construction workers are mobile groups of individuals. They are observed to move from one location to another while bringing their families along. Therefore, there is a need for educating their children at their workplace. Primary educational facilities will be added to day care centres.
- **Measures for Controlling STD and AIDS** – The prevalence of migrant workers in construction camps increases the risk of the transmission of sexually transmitted diseases. It will be ensured that stakeholders are made aware of STDs through campaigns of awareness.

7.4 Training Needs Analysis

The Social Impact Management Plan must include strategies for the PAPs' economic sustenance. They must be trained so that they can improve their production level by imparting new skills or upgrading their existing skills. As the PAFs rely primarily on agriculture for their primary source of income, training is a crucial aspect of their income restoration. For PAFs who wish to diversify their economic activity, it is necessary to identify the training requirements necessary to engage them in their preferred methods of income generation. In addition to training programmes designed to impart skills, general entrepreneurship development must also be evaluated, and such development programmes should be incorporated into any training programme designed to enhance the managerial abilities of PAPs. In addition, assistance must be provided to increase women's access to skills such as tailoring and weaving, small shops, marketing-buying and selling local produce, etc., which can serve as a supplement to their income. Women and children affected by the project may additionally receive vocational training. These training programmes would be provided through existing government programmes designed specifically for the development and welfare of the women's community, and additional funds from the project could be redirected to facilitate the establishment of training-related activities. There are a variety of NGOs and government programmes that can be contacted and utilised for this purpose, including Self-Help Groups, Support for Women and Child Development, Women Empowerment Programmes in Various Villages, etc.

7.5 Strategy for Restoring Livelihoods and Generating Income through Skill Mapping

The project is expected to provide opportunities for income generation through skill development training and integration with ongoing government programmes at the Tehsil level.

The executing agency will take the initiative to mobilise various government programmes for the PAFs' benefit. The executing agency will collaborate with the PAFs and the Tehsil's line department to maximise the benefits of the training programmes.

Mapping the skills of PAFs whose livelihoods are directly affected by land acquisition is a crucial component of income generation activities. The PAFs will be asked about their preferences in selecting skill development training based on the skill development option linked to the regional resource base and market accessibility. Instead of a short-term arrangement, the PAFs must be encouraged to participate in the development of viable long-term income-generating schemes. The executing agency will identify such schemes in consultation with the PAFs, district administration, and other stakeholders in institutional financing and marketing federations in order to develop a viable, sustainable proposal for the PAFs.

Indian Coast Guard, Daman should facilitate the inclusion of PAFs in government-sponsored poverty alleviation programmes in the region, according to each program's eligibility requirements. The ICG may also facilitate skill development training. By collaborating with institutions that provide vocational training and government programmes such as the Skill Development Mission, there should be a strong emphasis on training unskilled youth in vocational skills.

During the construction phase, the project should also attempt to match existing skills with the requirements of the work. With the contractor's input, the project should also facilitate on-the-job training for PAFs who lack the necessary skills but are in desperate need of employment.

During the implementation of the project, the PAFs could receive training in skill development and employment opportunities. In addition to caring for their existing livestock, the PAFs can engage in allied agriculture activities such as dairy, poultry, and cattle breeding. The project should also emphasise assisting the PAFs in gaining access to high-quality education with the aid of organisations such as and.

Therefore, the Social Impact Management Plan should include a livelihood mapping exercise to determine the type of skills required in the area of the PAFs for the newly created jobs.

To this end, a comprehensive survey should be conducted to identify the individuals who are interested in livelihood and skill development training, and to categorise their areas of interest in order to locate the most appropriate courses and classes. As additional support for the PAFs, the agency may also identify suitable training institutions, classes, and organisations in the vicinity of the project-affected area.

Chapter-VII

Public Hearing

Minutes of Public Hearing / 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 U.T Daman Public hearing was conducted as per Section-7 of Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules 2016. public hearing Superintendent, Land Collectorate, Daman Notification received from office No. COULND/SIA/122NoI.-I/ 2021/ 1781 As per the date 12th Budget, 2022, the given timetable, place and has been executed together with various stakeholders.

Affected Villages: Katharia and Marwad

Number of members present about 41

Place: Conference Hall Collectorate Daman

According to prior information, the date 19/10/22 time at 11 in the village Katharia and Marwad Public hearing regarding social impact assessment related to land and assets coming in alignment with the expansion of facilities of Indian Coast Guard Air Station Conference hall Collectorate Daman Organized in In which the officials of the Indian Coast Guard Office Commandant Atul Dandekar Land acquisition officer and other Staff And Shri Ajay Kumar Singh from Social Impact Assessment Agency SR Asia and Shri Mayur ji of Yes Parmar and Revenue, villagers of the above villages were present. The villagers of the above village have no objection to the construction of the project. Survey no 522/1 Of Jayanti Nanu, And the villagers present told that after the alignment, they should also compensate for the remaining land or do not stop the construction work on that land. All the landowners presents told that the Baptbasam Tanzam of their area is less, so amendment should be done in the Baptbasam Tanzam.

Chapter-VIII

Recommendations on Land Acquisition

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 six villages in the Jewar Tehsil 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.

1. Issues of public hearings should be resolved in a timely manner and in accordance with the rules.
 2. The expansion of Airfield is in the public interest.
 3. 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.
 4. Affected families will lose a portion of their agricultural and other land.
 5. They argued that since they are donating their land and properties to the project in the public interest, PAFs should not be charged stamp duty when purchasing land in any part of the state.
 6. In general, all landowners are willing to part with their property.
 7. The family whose entire home and land will be destroyed as a result of the acquisition. According to the rules, these families must be rehabilitated and relocated prior to acquisition.
 8. 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, resettlement must be conducted in accordance with the rules after an evaluation of these assets.
 9. 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.
- Appendices I and II contain the specifics of the village-specific problems and the proposed solutions. The solution to which should be time-bound in order to maintain social harmony in the villages.
11. 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 as prescribed in the SIA documents, the majority of the risks are manageable. It is anticipated that the construction and operation of the project will provide both short- and long-term benefits to all villagers. 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.

Chapter-IX

References

1. Right to Fair and Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2013, Government of India.

Annexure: 1**Village wise and Assets wise Name of Affected Farmers****Name of Village: Kathiria**

Sl. No	Survey No/P. T/Chalta No.	Use of land	Name of land ownership	Area to be Acquired (sq metrs.)	Name of Assets/ Trees
1	S. No .271/2 & 255/9	Non-Agricultural & Cultivable	Mukeshbhai	5.00Out of 700.00 & 300	-
2			Girishbhai Haribhai		
3	S.No.271/1	Non-Agricultural	Smt. Nasim ban u Dulabhai	1881.00 Out of 3400.00	Babul-03 Jungli-01
4	S. No .270/2, 284/2,284/1& 281/1	Cultivable	Darryl Coutinho	800.00,231out of 400,1700 & 700 share	Khajuri-02 Babul-09
5	S. No .270/1	Cultivable	Dhani ben Jivan	141 1.50 Out of 2200.00	Khajuri-03 Bordi-07 Neem-01 Jungli-03
6			Utesh Jivan		
7	S. No.269	Cultivable	Dhani Mangal Tande!	788.00 Out of 2100.00	Khajuri-02 Babul-05
8			Naran Mangal Tande!		
9			Devji Mangal Tande!		
10			Raman Mangal Tande!		

11			Babu Mangal Tande!		
12			Lataben Wd/o. Shashikant Mangal		
13			Suresh Mangal Tande!		
14			Tamina Bagan		
15			Hashm ukh Ramji		
16			Vinod Ramji		
17			Ashok Ramji		
18	S. No.260	N.A. (Open Space)	Haresh Ravia Kodrawala	490.00 Out of 2000.00	Swimming pool, Tubelwell, Boundry wall & Jungle-08 Neem-01
19	S. No.259	Cultivable	Arvind Mohan	295.00	-
20			Pushpaben Parshotam	Out of 2400.00	
21			Devchand Ravia		
22			Naynaben Parbhubhai		
23			Gaurav Parbhubhai		
24			Mangar Kalan		
25			Kishan Kalan		
26			Manjuben Bhula		
27			Pravin Bhula		
28			Sapna Ganesh		

29			Anuj Ganesh		
30	S. No.255/8	Culti vable	Khemraj	200.00	-
31			Harjivan		
32			Nagin Harjivan		
33			Urmilaben Kishor		
			Chandrakant Kishor Kabaria		
34	S. No.255/7	Culti vable	Chhotu	18.00 out of 300	-
35			Prema		
36			Guruprema		
			Gauriben mangu		
37	S. No.255/6	Culti vable	Minaben Bhana	86.00 Out of 600.00	Babul -02
38			Ramesh Dahya		
39			Vasant Dahya		
40			Rajesh Dahya		
41			Raman Dahya		
42			Dillip Dahya		
43			Dipikaben Ishwarbhai Bhandari		
44			Rita Ishwarbhai Bhandari		
45	S.No.286 & 285	Culti vable	Gaju Ira Alias	788.00 Out of 1400.00 And 3400.00	-
46			Gaju Hira Tande! Natvarlal Ira Alias Natvarlal Hira Tande)		

47			Naresh Ira Alias Naresh Hira Tande]		
48			Chandrakant Ira Alias Chandrakant Hira Tande!		
49	S. No.283	Cultivable	Lax miben Ramanbhai Patel	454.00 Out of	Babul-01
50			Uttam bhai Manchhabhai Patel	2000.00	
51			Bhagu bhai Manchhabhai Patel		
52			Kanti bhai Manchhabhai Patel		
53	S. No.282	Cultivable	Chhagan Kika	6595.00	
54			Premi Dayal	Out of	Bordi-01 Babul-15 Jungli-01
55			Vinod Dayal	8200.00	
56			Ramesh Dayal Thakor Dayal		
57			Darshanaben Satishchandra Patel		
58			Krish Satishchandra Patel		

59			Parv Satishchandra Patel		
60	S. No. 281/2	Cultivable	Chandrakant Ratanji	1355.00 Out of 2900.00	Babul-04
61	S. No .281/1	Cultivable	Urmilaben Ishwarlal Nayak	700.00	Jungli-02 Babul-03
62	S. No. 280	Cultivable	Ganda Bhana	2240.00 Out of 2700.00	Babul-06
63	S. No.279	Cultivable	Natvar Khushal Patel	628.00 Out of 7600.00	
64			Champuben Balam Patel		
65			Manish Balam Patel		
66			Sangitaben Balam Patel		
67			Hinaben Balam Patel		
68			Ramesh Khushal Patel		
69			Jerambhai Lalubhai Patel		
70			Kanti Lalu		
71			Yogesh Lalu		
	Name of Village: Marwad				
72	S. No. 523/2	Common Open Space & road,	Shri Ravindra Kanji Mytra	163.00 Out of 1080.00,	Room-1, well-1, BanyanTree-1,

73	Part, 519/1-B and 519/ 1-D & 517/2 & 518	cultivable	Smt. Rekha Ravindra Mytra	3112&1583,300 & 13746 out of 27029	Neem-1, Mango1, Khajuri-3, Jungli-1, Ashoka-2, Temrind-1, Cocunet-2
74	S.No.522/1	Cultivable	Jayanti Nanu	223.00 Out of 385.00 &700, 89 out of 300	Khajuri-04, Babul-3 Bordi-04, Jungle-3, Teakwood-06
75	Part & 520/1, 517/1		Kanti Nanu		
76	S. No .522/2 & 519/3	Cultivable	Kantibhai Jivanbhai Patel	600.00 & 300 share	Babul-01 Bordi-02 Jungli-02
77			Nirmalaben Jivanbhai Patel		
78			Rameshchandra Jivanji Patel		
79	S. No .522/2-A & 522/4, 519/3, 517/8	Cultivable	Hashm ukh Prema	600.00 & 705 out of 1100 share & 300, 300 share	Khajuri-03 Babul-09 Bordi-08 Jungli-07
80	S.No. 522/3 Part	Cultivable	Girish Laxman Patel	306.00 Out of 600.00	Khajuri-01 Jungli-01
81	S.No.522/4 Part	Cultivable	Madhu Durlabh	705.00 Out of 1100.00	Khajuri-02 Bordi-02 Jungli-01
82			Laxman Durlabh		
83			Nanu Durlabh		
84			Jivan Prema		

85			Ramu Pema		
86	S.No.522/4 Part 519/3	Cultivable	Bhagwan Prema	705.00 Out of 1100.00 share & 300 share	Babul-04 Bordi-01, Jungle-02
87	S.No. 521/1, 522/4 & 520 /2	Cultivable	Ishwar Morar	600.00, 705 out of 1100 share & 800	Babul-27, Bordi-04 Khajuri-09, Jungle-3
88	S. No .521/2 & 520/4	Cultivable	Umesh Laxman	600.00 & 800	Bhindi-02, Bordi-12 Khajuri-13, Jungle-1
89	S. No. 521/3 &522/4 Part	Cultivable	Keshav Ukad	2000.00 &705 out of 1100 share	Babul-17, Bordi-04 Khajuri-4, pipal- 01
90	S. No. 520/4& 517/7	Cultivable	Late Shantiben Madhu	800.00 & 100	Khajari-11, Bordi-04
91			Bharat Madhu		
92	S. No. 519/2	Cultivable	Devliben	915.00	Babul-7, Khajuri-03, Jungli-04
93			Chhibu		
94			Thakor Chhibu		
95			Ramesh Chhibu		
96	S. No.517/ 10	Cultivable	Raman Mangal	300.00	Khajuri-05, Bordi-01 Jungli-03
97	And 517/ 11		Jayesh Prema	And 300.00	
98	And 517/ 12		Rukhiben Prema	And 300.00	
99			Ramu Dahya		
100			Dhiru Dahya		
101			Kishor Dahya		

102			Other Rights- Bharat Prema		
103	S. No. 517/13	Cultivable	Amrat Lallu	1200.00	Rooms-23
104			Narendra Narsinhbhai		Bordi-02
105			Dillip Narsinh bhai		Mango-08 Jungli-02
106			Dharmendra Narsinhbhai		Coconut-01 Khajuri-03
107	S. No.517/4	Cultivable	Ratiben Mohan	700.00	Bamboo-01,
108			Natu Mohan		Mango-01
109			Shailesh Mohan		Ckickoo-06
110			Bharat Mohan		Termin-01
111			Smt. Kusum ben Ashok		Jungli-02
112			Shri Vivek Ashok Patel		
113			Shri Pinkal Ashok Patel		
114	S. No. 517/5 and 517/6	Cultivable	Daya Bhikhari	200.00 and 400	Bordi-01, Jungli-05, Khajuri-01, Chickoo-05, Bhindi-01, Temrind-01
115	S. No. 517/9	Cultivable	Bhagu Vitthal	3200.00	Rooms-14, Khajuri-27, Jungli-04, Neem-02, Bordi-01

			Total	65608.00	
--	--	--	-------	----------	--

Annexure: 2**Village wise and Assests wise Names of affected farmers****(Interview done)****Name of Village: Kathiria**

Sl. No	Sl. No	Survey No	Use of land	Name of land ownership	Area to be Acquired (sq metrs)
1	1	S. No .271/2	Non-Agricultural & Cultivable	Mukeshbhai Haribhai	5.00 Out of 700.00 & 300
2	2	& 255/9		Girishbhai Haribhai	
3	3	S.No.271/1	Non-Agricultural	Smt. Nasim banu Dulabhai	1881.00 Out of 3400.00
4	4	S. No .270/2, 284/2,284/1 & 281/1	Cultivable	Darryl Coutinho	800.00,231out of 400,1700 &700 share two persons
5	5	S. No .260	N.A. (Open Space)	Haresh Ravia Kodrawala	490.00 Out of 2000.00
6	6	S. No .259	Cultivable	Pushpaben Parshotam	295.00 Out of 2400.00
7	7			Devchand Ravia	
8	8			Naynaben Parbhubhai	
9	9			Gaurav Parbhubhai	
10	10			Mangar Kalan	
11	11			Kishan Kalan	
12	12			Manjuben Bhula	
13	13			Pravin Bhula	
14	14.1			Sapna Ganesh	
15	14.2			Anuj Ganesh	
16	15	S. No.	Cultivable	Late Khemraj Harjivan	200.00

17	16	255/8		Nagin Harjivan	
18	17.1			Urmilaben Kishor	
19	17.2			Chandrakant Kishor Kabaria	
20	18	S. No.	Cultivable	Chhotu Prema	18.00 out of 300
21	19	255/7		Guru prema	
22	20	S. No.	Cultivable	Minaben Bhana	86.00
23	21	255/6		Ramesh Dahya	Out of
24	22			Vasant Dahya	600.00
25	23			Rajesh Dahya	
26	24			Raman Dahya	
27	25			Dipikaben Ishwarbhai Bhandari	
28	26			Rita Ishwarbhai Bhandari	
29	27	S.No.286 & 285	Cultivable	Gaju Ira Alias Gaju Hira Tande!	788.00
30	28			Natvarlal Ira Alias Natwarlal Hira Tande)	Out of 1400.00
31	29			Naresh Ira Alias Naresh Hira Tande]	And 2300.00
32	30			Chandrakant Ira Alias Chandrakant Hira Tande!	
33	31	S. No.283	Cultivable	Laxmiben Ramanbhai Patel	454.00
34	32			Uttam bhai Manchhabhai Patel	Out of 2000.00
35	33			Bhagu bhai Manchhabhai Patel	
36	34			Kanti bhai Manchhabhai Patel	

37	35	S. No.282	Cultivable	Chhagan Kika	6595.00
38	36			Premi Dayal	Out of 8200.00
39	37			Vinod Dayal	
40	38			Ramesh Dayal Thakor Dayal	
41	39.1			Darshanaben Satishchandra Patel	
42	39.2			Krish Satishchandra Patel	
43	39.3			Parv Satishchandra Patel	
44	40	S. No. 28112	Cultivable	Chandrakant Ratanji	1355.00 Out of 2900.00
45	41	S. No. 280	Cultivable	Ganda Bhana	2240.00 Out of 2700.00
46	42	S. No.279	Cultivable	Natvar Khushal Patel	628.00
47	43			Champuben Balam Patel	Out of 7600.00
48	44			Ramesh Khushal Patel	
49	45			Kanti Lalu	
50	46			Yogesh Lalu	
Name of Village: Marwad					
51	47.1	S. No. 523/2 Part, 519/1-B and 519/ 1-D& 517/2 & 518	Common Open Space & road, & cultivable	Shri Ravindra Kanji Mytra	163.00Out of
52	47.2			Smt. Rekha Ravindra Mytra	1080.00, 3112& 1583,300 & 13746 out of 27029
53	48	S.No.522/1 Part & 520/1, 517/1	Cultivable	Jayanti Nanu	223.00Out of
54	49			Kanti Nanu	385.00 &700, 89 out of 300
55	50	S. No .522/2 & 519/3	Cultivable	Kantibhai Jivanbhai Patel	600.00 & 300
56	51			Nirmalaben Jivanbhai Patel	share

57	52			Rameshchandra Jivanji Patel	
58	53	S. No .522/2-A & 522/4, 519/3,517/8	Cultivable	Hashm ukh Prema	600.00 & 705 out of 1100 share & 300, 300 share
59	54	S.No. 522/3 Part	Cultivable	Girish Laxman Patel	306.00 Out of 600.00
60	55.1	S.No.522/4 Part	Cultivable	late Laxman Durlabh	705.00 Out of 1100.00
61	55.2			Nanu Durlabh	
62	55.3			Madhu Durlabh	
63	56.1			Ramu Pema	
64	56.2			Jivan Prema	
65	57	S.No. 521/1, 522/4&520/2	Cultivable	Ishwar Morar	600.00, 705 out of 1100 share& 800
66	58	S. No .521/2 & 520/4	Cultivable	Umesh Laxman	600.00 & 800
67	59	S. No. 520/4& 517/7	Cultivable	Late Shantiben Madhu	800.00 & 100
68	60			Bharat Madhu	
69	61	S. No. 519/2	Cultivable	Thakor Chhibu	915.00
70	62			Shailesh Chhibu	
71	63	S. No.517/10 And 517/11 And 517/12	Cultivable	Jayesh Prema	300.00 And 300.00 And 300.00
72	64			Ramu Dahya	
73	65			Rukhiben Prema	
74	66			Other Rights- Bharat Prema	
75	67	S. No. 517/13	Cultivable	Amrat Lallu	1200.00
76	68			Narendra Narsinhbhai	

77	69.1			Dillip Narsinh bhai	
78	69.2			Dharmendra Narsinhbhai	
79	70.1	S. No.517/4	Cultivable	Natu Mohan	700.00
80	70.2			Ratiben Mohan	
81	71			Shailesh Mohan	
82	72			Bharat Mohan	
83	73.1			Shri Pinkal Ashok Patel	
84	73.2			Smt. Kusum ben Ashok	
85	73.3			Shri Vivek Ashok Patel	
86	74			S. No. 517/5 and 517/6	
87	75	S. No. 517/9	Cultivable	Bhagu Vitthal	3200.00

Annexure: 3**Village wise and Assests wise Names of affected farmers****(Interview not done)****Name of Village: Kathiria**

Sl. No	Survey No	Use of land	Name of land ownership	Area to be Acquired (sq metrs)	Reason for not sale
1	S. No. 270/1	Culti vable	Dhaniben Jivan	1411.50	Despite several attempts, the contact could not be made.
2			Utesh Jivan	Out of 2200.00	
3	S. No. 269	Culti vable	Dhani Mangal Tande!	788.00	Live in London
4			Naran Mangal Tande!	Out of 2100 .00	Live in London
5			Devji Mangal Tande!		Live in London
6			Raman Mangal Tande!		Live in London
7			Babu Mangal Tande!		Live in London
8			Lataben Wd/o. Shashikant Mangal		Live in London
9			Suresh Mangal Tande!		Live in London
10			Tamina Bagan		Live in London
11			Hashmukh Ramji		Live in London
12			Vinod Ramji		Live in London
13			Ashok Ramji		Live in London

14	S. No .259	Culti v able	Arvind Mohan	295.00 Out of 2400.00	Despite several attempts, the contact could not be made.
15	S. No. 255/7	Cultiv able	Gauriben mangu	18.00 out of 300 share	Despite several attempts, the contact could not be made.
16	S. No. 255/6	Cultiv able	Dillip Dahya	86.00 Out of 600.00 share	Despite several attempts, the contact could not be made.
17	S. No .281/1	Culti v able	Urmilaben Ishwarlal Nayak	700.00	Despite several attempts, the contact could not be made.
18	S. No. 279	Culti v able	Manish Balam Patel	628.00 Out of 7600.00	Despite several attempts, the contact could not be made.
19			Sangitaben Balam Patel		Despite several attempts, the contact could not be made.
20			Hinaben Balam Patel		Despite several attempts, the contact could not be made.
21			Jerambhai Lalubhai Patel		Despite several attempts, the contact could not be made.
Name of Village: Marwad					
22	S. No. 522/4 Part 519/3	Culti v able	Bhagwan Prema	705.00 Out of 1100.00 share & 300 share	Despite several attempts, the contact could not be made.
23	S. No. 521/3 & 522/4 Part	Cultiv able	Keshav Ukad	2000.00 &705 out of 1100 share	Live in London

24	S. No. 519/2	Cultivable	Devliben Chhibu	915.00 share	Despite several attempts, the contact could not be made.
25			Ramesh Chhibu		Live in London
26	S. No. 517 / 10, And 517 /12	Cultivable	Raman Mangal	300.00	Despite several attempts, the contact could not be made.
27			Dhiru Dahya	And 300.00	
28			Kishor Dahya	And 300.00	

Annexure: 4

Affected Assets Photographs



Shri Ravindra kanji Mytra & Smt. Rekha Ravindra Mytra

Sri Narendra Narsinghbhai,

Dilip Narsinghbhai & Village: Marwad

Dharmendra Narsinghbhai, Village: Marwad:



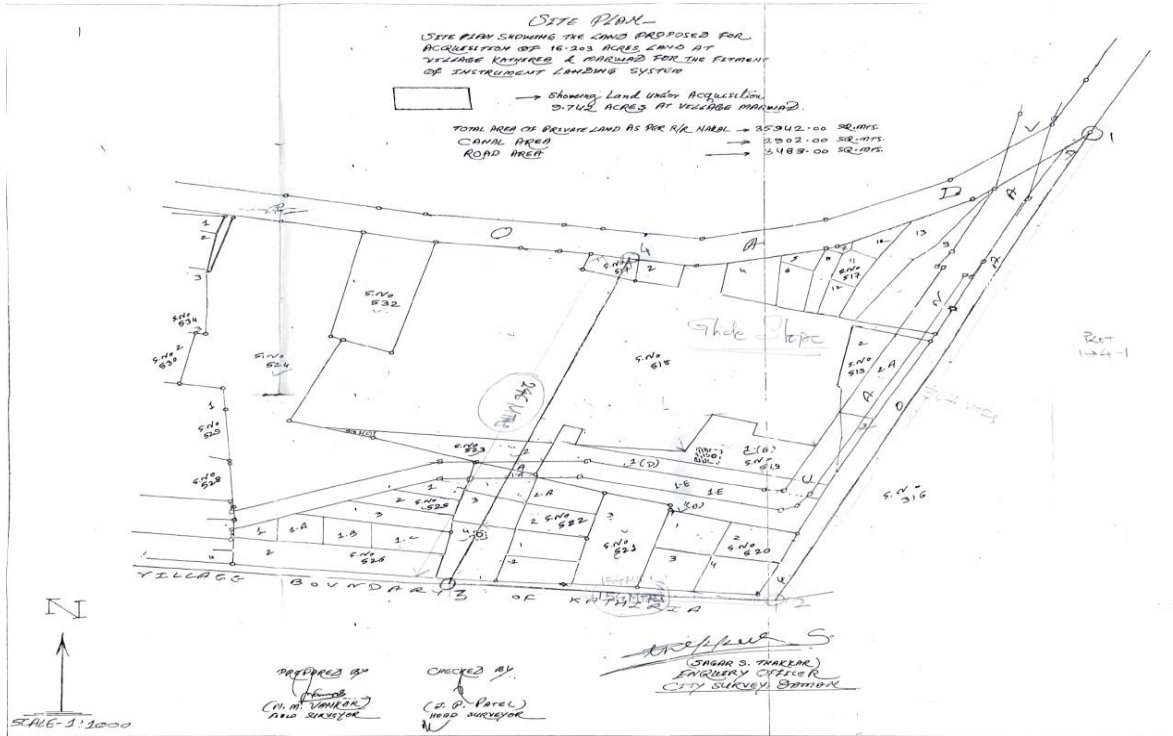
(Swimming pools & other items)

Name: Bhagu Vitthal, Village Marwad
village: Katharia

Name: Hareh Ravia Kodrawala,

Annexure: 5

Project Area Map



Annexure: 6

General Characteristics of Affected Landowners

Village: Katharia

Sl. No	Landowner's Name	Phone no	Age	Gender	Marital status	Social group	Religious group	Educational qualification	Monthly family income	Main family occupation	Type of house	Motorcycle	Motor Car	Separate Kitchen	Gas Connection	Electricity Connection	Television	Freeze	Land use pattern	Type of assets on the land	Preference for compensation	you recover the loss of the land
1	Smt Nasim banu Dulaabhai	9978411205	51-60	F	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	None, Other trees,	Cash for land	not decided
2	Haresh ravia kodra wala	9825134440	51-60	M	1	1	1	5	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	Trees	Undecided	not decided
3	late Gandabhana	9726367738		M	1	2	1	6	2	1	1	5	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	Trees	Cash for land	inve4ment
4	Naresh a ira	9879098090	41-50	M	1	1	1	3	1	2	1	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	Trees	Land for land	inve4ment
5	Gajura	9898685244	51-60	M	1	1	1	3	1	2	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	Trees	Undecided	inve4ment
6	Chandrakant ratanji	9824155476	71-80	M	1	2	1	5	3	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	Trees	Land for land, Cash for land	no solution
7	Guruprema	9558846855	61-70	M	1	4	1	2	1	4	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	Trees	Cash for land	small business
8	Mukeshbhai haribhai	9998962986	41-50	M	2	2	1	2	1	4	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	None	Cash for land	no solution
9	Girishbhai haribhai	9824758816	41-50	M	1	2	1	2	1	4	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	None	Cash for land	no solution
10	Pushpa ben parshotam	9726841799	51-60	F	3	4	1	1	1	4	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	Trees	Cash for land	no solution
11	Devchand ravia	9726841799	31-40	M	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	Trees	Cash for land	no solution
12	Nayna ben parbhubhai	9726841799	51-60	F	3	4	1	2	1	4	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	Trees	Cash for land	no solution

13	Gaurav parbhubhai	9726841799	18 - 25	M	4	4	1	3	1	4	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Tr	Cash for land	no solution
14	Mangar kalan	9726841799	51 - 60	M	1	4	1	2	1	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	Tr	Cash for land	no solution	
15	Natvarlal Iral Alias natwar Hira tandel	987909890	51 - 60	M	1	1	1	5	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Non	Cash for land	no recover	
16	Kishan kalan	957495000	51 - 60	M	1	4	1	2	1	8	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Tr	Cash for land	no recover	
17	Manjuben bhula	9726841799	61 - 70	M	3	4	1	2	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Tr	Cash for land	no recover	
18	Pravin bhula	9726841799	41 - 50	M	1	4	1	2	1	4	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Tr	Cash for land	no recover	
19	Chandrakant Iral Alias Chandrakant Hira tandel	987909809	41 - 50	M	1	1	1	4	2	2	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Non	Land for land and job for family members	no recover	
20	Sapnaganesh	9726841799	41 - 50	F	3	4	1	2	1	4	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Tr	Cash for land	no recover	
21	Chaggan kika	9586320357	71 - 80	M	1	2	1	5	2	4	1	2	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Tr	Cash for land	no recover	
22	Premiddayal	9924753746	Ab	F	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Tr	Cash for land	no recover	
23	Natvar Khushal Patel	8140792374	61 - 70	M	1	2	1	5	3	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Non	Cash for land	no recover	
24	Vinodayal	9924753746	61 - 70	M	1	2	1	5	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Tr	Cash for land	no recover	
25	Ramesh dayal	9879737469	51 - 60	M	1	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Tr	Cash for land	no recover	
26	Thakor dayal	9824727454	51 - 60	M	1	2	1	2	2	8	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Tr	Cash for land	purchase agricultural land	
27	Darshanaben satshe handra patel	9924753746	31 - 40	F	3	2	1	2	1	4	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Tr	Cash for land	purchase agricultural land	
28	Champubhen Balam Patel	8140792374	61 - 70	F	1	2	1	3	1	7	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Non	Cash for land	purchase agricultural land	
29	Kantilalu	9978416444	61 - 70	M	1	2	1	5	3	7	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Non	Cash for land	purchase agricultural land	

43	Jerambhai Lalubhai Patel	9898596326	61 - 70	M	1	2	1	5	3	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	None	Land for land and job for family members, Cash for land	can't recover
44	Darryl Coutinho	992433044	51 - 60	M	1	1	3	5	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	None	Land for land, Cash for land	purchase another land
45	Sanjay khemraj kabiria s/o khemraj harjivan	7265962515	41 - 50	M	1	3	1	2	1	4	1	2	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Tree	Cash for land	no recover
46	Urmilaben Kishor	9867872338.9327117073	61 - 70	F	3	3	1	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	None	Cash for land	no recover
Village: Marwad																							
47	late shantilal madhu	9898538575	61 - 70	M	1	2	1	4	2	1	1	2	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Tree	Undecided	purchase another land
48	Ishar morar	9998965305	61 - 70	M	1	2	1	4	2	1	2	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	None	Cash for land	purchase another land
49	late laxman durlab	8140323000	71 - 80	M	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	None	Cash for land	4arte business
50	umesh laxman	8140323000	41 - 50	M	1	2	1	3	1	1,4	2	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Tree	Undecided	4arte business
51	bharat madhu	7621878462	51 - 60	M	1	2	1	3	1	1,4	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Tree	Cash for land	4arte business
52	late daya bhikhari	9723200067		M	1	2	1			1	2	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	None	Cash for land	purchase another land
53	amrat lallu	9824335550	71 - 80	M	1	2	1	5	2	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Tree	Cash for land	4arte business
54	thakor chibhu	9925008526	61 - 70	M	1	2	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Tree	Cash for land	other land development
55	shailesh chibhu	9879847407	41 - 50	M	1	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Tree	Land for land	Investment
56	Rukhiben Prema	9998933383	51 - 60	F	3	2	1	2	1	6	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Tree	Cash for land	Investment

Code: Gender: Male -1, Female-2. Marital Status : Married with kids -1, Married with no kids - 2, Divorced or widowed-3,Unmarried-4, Social Group :- Genersl-1, OBC-2, SC-3, ST-4, Religious Group: Hindu-1, Muslim-2, Christians-3, Educational Qualification:- Literate (read and write)-1, Below High School-2, High School-3, Intermediate-4, Graduate-5, Post-graduate or above-6, Monthly family income : 10,000 to 20,000-1, 20,000 to 50,000-2, 50000 to 1,00,000-3, 1,00,000 & above-4, Main family occupation : Agricultura-1, Hotel Business/ Small Factory- -2, Govt. job-3, Privte. Job-4, labour-5, shope -6, Reatired-7, other-8, Type of house: Pucca- 1, Semi Pucca-2, Land use pattern: Agricultural-1, Non-Agricultural / Residential land-2

Attendance Sheet (Date 19/10/22)

Name of Project: Acquisition of land for extension of airfield facilities for Indian Coast Guard Air Station, Daman.

Sl. No	Name	Occupation	Village	Phone	Signature	Date
1	Umash. L. Pate		Marwad	8140323000	[Signature]	19/10/22
2	Ravindra murtas	Business	Marwad	9377002310	[Signature]	19/10/22
3	Rohit C. Pate		"	9921005526	[Signature]	19/10/22
4	Narendra N. Pate		"	9825569710	[Signature]	19/10/22
5	Narashree		Daman	987909809	[Signature]	19/10/22
6	Bhurat. M. Pate		Marwad	9621878462	[Signature]	19/10/22
7	Murugesu B. Pate		Marwad	984458880	[Signature]	19/10/22
8	Gajendra		Daman	9998655244	[Signature]	19/10/22
9	Jayant Pate	Job	Kathria	922895022	[Signature]	19/10/22
10	Jayantibhai	"	Marwad	9377000274	[Signature]	19/10/22
11	Jayanti B. Pate	"	Marwad	9824008280	[Signature]	19/10/22
12	Ishwar B. Pate	"	Marwad	9998465305	[Signature]	19/10/22
13	[Signature]	Agriculture	Kathria	4558806955	[Signature]	19/10/22
14	[Signature]	R. Teacher	Daman	98244735	[Signature]	19/10/22
15	[Signature]		Marwad	9823200067	[Signature]	19/10/22
16	[Signature]	Service	Marwad	969853857	[Signature]	19/10/22
17	COMAT. ATUL ANNARAR	INDIAN COAST GUARD	NANDAM	9137050214	[Signature]	19/10/22
18	COMAT. SHYAM SANAAR	INDIAN COAST GUARD	NANDAM	9497362278	[Signature]	19/10/22
19	Dilip G. Pate	Retired servant	NANDAM	97263678	[Signature]	19/10/22
20	Chandragout R. Pate	Ret. E. Eccler	Silvesa	9824155426	[Signature]	19/10/22
21	Pravin G. Pate	Retired servant	Nandi Daman	9825671948	[Signature]	19/10/2022

Attendance Sheet (Date 19.10.2011)

Name of Project: Acquisition of land for extension of airfield facilities for Indian Coast Guard Air Station, Daman.

Sl. No	Name	Occupation	Village	Phone	Signature
20	Son of Khomkaj PARESH KATHIRIA	SERVICES	KATHIRIA	6359183722	
21	Son of Khomkaj SONJAY KATHIRIA	SERVICES	KATHIRIA	726596295	
22	Umeshwar KATHIRIA	HOMEMAKER	KATHIRIA	9867872338	
23	son. Kanchanben	House wife	Kathiria	2849398	
24	Vishnubhai Dhalige	Farmer	Kathiria	9512612992	
25	Dojesh Patel	student	Maewad	7600522480	
26	DARYL Coutinho	Business	Maewad	9925233044	
27	Hasanaku Patel	service	maewad	9898740298	
28	Dula bhai fakir	businessman	Kathiria	7978411205	

U.T. Administration of Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu,
Office of the Collector,
Collectorate, Dholar,
Moti Daman – 396 220.

No.COL/LND/SIA/122/Vol.-I/2021/1781

Dated: 12/10/2022

MEETING NOTICE

A meeting of SIA Team will be conveyed on 19/10/2022 at Conference Hall, Collectorate, Daman with the stakeholders to discuss the following matter of land acquisition.

Sr. No.	Details of SIA project of Land Acquisition	Date	Time
1.	Acquisition of land for extension of Airfield Facilities for Indian Coast Guard Air Station, Daman (51 Parties)	19/10/2022	11:00 AM

Therefore, you are requested to attend the same on the said date, time and venue.


Superintendent, Land
Collectorate, Daman

To,

1. All the concerned (through the Mamlatdar, Daman with a request to serve upon the said Meeting Notice and furnish compliance report to this office).
2. The Commandant, Indian Coast Guard Air Station, Daman.
3. Concerned Agency.

As per the list attached.

Annexure

















Social Impact Assessment Report

**For the Extension of Airfield Indian Coast Guard
Air Station at Daman, India**

Prepared by

SR Asia