



# **SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT STUDY:**

## **Proposed Land Acquisition for Ministry of Defence in North Sikkim**

**FINAL REPORT**

**Centre for Excellence in Management of  
Land Acquisition, Resettlement & Rehabilitation (CMLARR)  
Administrative Staff College of India (ASCI), Hyderabad**

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**July, 2020**



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Administrative Staff College of India (ASCI), Hyderabad.**

## **PREFACE**

Administrative Staff College of India (ASCI), Hyderabad wishes to express our deepest appreciation to Department of Economics, Statistics, Monitoring & Evaluation (DESME) for commissioning Centre for Excellence in Management of Land Acquisition Rehabilitation and Resettlement (CMLARR), Administrative Staff College of India (ASCI), Hyderabad to conduct the Social Impact Assessment (SIA) Study for the proposed land acquisition for Ministry of Defence in North Sikkim district of Sikkim State. We are grateful to the District Collector, North Sikkim and all the stakeholders including affected families, local panchayats/Dzumsa of Lachung & Lachen, members of Land Committee and dealing officials from the Ministry of Defence/Army for their valuable time and support.

The Study area covering Lachung, Lachen and Chungthang revenue blocks of North Sikkim district is situated in the international border and is of strategic interest for the Ministry of Defence. The notified lands have been under the possession for a long time for national defence requirements. The Study team recognizes that about 40 percent of the lands presently notified for the SIA have been under the possession of the army for more than two decades without disbursement of compensation/hiring charges.

The SIA Study was conducted amidst growing impatience among the landowners for the delay in receiving compensation. Foremost among the demand of the landowners in all the affected areas was the early submission of the Study Report. The Study team duly acknowledging the sentiments of the landowners and recognising their hardships committed to the task with utmost sincerity and commitment. The Draft Report of the Study was submitted in the first week of February, 2020 within two months of the publication of notification in December, 2019. The Public Hearings were conducted on 3<sup>rd</sup> March, 2020 in Lachen and Lachung and a Special Meeting was also organized for the few affected landowners in Chungthang. The Sarpanch of Chungthang however conveyed that another Public Hearing should be conducted in Chungthang. The Study team agreed with the suggestion and also provided a 15 days time to all the landowners/stakeholders to share their concerns if any in the draft Report.

However, owing to the Covid-2019 pandemic imposed restrictions, the Study team received no decision on the additional public hearing at Chungthang. The Study team submitted the Modified Report (Final) to DESME on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2020, duly incorporating all the issues raised in the public hearings and sharing that the team shall abide by the decision of the district administration regarding the public hearing in Chungthang. Owing to the closure of public offices, the Study team received no decision regarding the further course of action. Finally, following a letter from DESME (dated 22<sup>nd</sup> June, 2020) directing submission of Final Report duly addressing concerns of the Sarpanch, Chungthang. Further follow up by the district administration/Study team, a letter was received from the Sarpanch, Chungthang on 3<sup>rd</sup> July, 2020 regarding issues to be incorporated in the Final Report. The Study team shared the Modified Report to the Sarpanch and upon receipt of the email expressing his satisfaction regarding incorporation of issues raised, the Final Report is hereby submitted to DESME.

We extend our very special thanks to the SDM, Chungthang and his entire staff for their deep commitment and outstanding support at all stages of the study.

**ASCI Study Team**

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### **Abbreviations**

|          |  |
|----------|--|
| ANC      | Antenatal Care   |
| ANM      | Auxiliary Nurse Midwife  |
| ASHA     | Accredited Social Health Activist  |
| ASCI     | Administrative Staff College of India  |
| BPL      | Below Poverty Line   |
| CAGR     | Compound Annual Growth Rate  |
| CMLARR   | Centre for Excellence in Management of Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation & Resettlement           |
| CPR      | Common Property Resources  |
| DEO      | Defence Estate Officer   |
| DESME    | Department of Economics, Statistics, Monitoring and Evaluation                                   |
| DC       | District Collector   |
| GO       | Grievance Officer  |
| GRC      | Grievance Redressal Committee  |
| GRM      | Grievance Redressal Mechanism  |
| IAY      | Indira Awaas Yojna   |
| ILO      | International Labour Organization  |
| IRR      | Impoverishment Risks and Reconstruction  |
| ITBP     | Indo-Tibetan Border Police   |
| IAY      | Indra Awas Yojana  |
| LA       | Land Acquisition   |
| LAA      | Land Acquisition Act   |
| MI       | Medical Inspection   |
| MoD      | Ministry of Defence  |
| MSP      | Minimum Support Price  |
| NOC      | No Objection Certificate   |
| PAA      | Project Affected Area  |
| PAH      | Project Affected Households  |
| PAP      | Project Affected Person  |
| PDF      | Project Displaced Family   |
| PHC      | Primary Health Centre  |
| PHSC     | Primary Health Sub-centre  |
| PNC      | Post Natal Care  |
| PPP      | Public Private Partnership   |
| PRI      | Panchayati Raj Institution   |
| PSU      | Public Sector Undertaking  |
| R & R    | Resettlement & Rehabilitation  |
| RFCTLARR | Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement |
| RoW      | Right of Way   |
| RoU      | Right of Use   |
| SDM      | Sub Divisional Magistrate  |
| SSC      | Senior Secondary Certificate   |
| SIA      | Social Impact Assessment   |
| SIMP     | Social Impact Mitigation Plan  |
| SLA      | Sustainable Livelihood Approach  |

### Project and Public Purpose

- 1.1 The Social Impact Assessment (SIA) Study is being undertaken as per the mandatory requirement under the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (2013 Act henceforth). The SIA Notification was issued for 102.7859 hectares of land proposed for acquisition for the Ministry of Defence in three revenue blocks of Chungthang Subdivision of North Sikkim district. The Gazette Notification was issued on 13<sup>th</sup> November, 2019. The local newspapers published the information of the Study in the 1<sup>st</sup> week of December. The SIA Study commenced in the first week of December immediately after the publication in the local newspapers.
- 1.2 The proposed land acquisition is for use of Indian military for works relating to defence of India. According to the 2013 Act, the provisions of the Act relating to land acquisition compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement applies when the government wants to acquire land for its own use, hold and control and for public purpose. The first in the list of 'public purpose' listed in the 2013 Act under Section 2 subsection 1(a) is "strategic purposes relating to naval, military air force, and armed forces of the Union, including central paramilitary forces or any work vital to national security or defence of India or State police and safety of the people".

### Study Methodology

- 1.3 The study made use of both primary and secondary data in the preparation of this Report. An elaborate desk review of available documents shared by the army and district administration was carried out to understand the background of the project comprehensively. The Study carried out a census survey of the landowners. The plot numbers mentioned in the SIA Notification was taken as the base for the households that were to be included in the survey. To understand the location and present use of required land, field verification was carried in the project area. This included carrying out a transect walk and holding discussions with local community. The Study team encountered severe challenges in the verification of claims of assets on land at the time of possession by the army. The proposed areas under acquisition have been under the possession of the army for several decades. Lack of project coordinates (owing to specific nature of the project) inhibited the use of technology to gather past evidences on assets on land. The Study team diligently went through the land record documents and parchas submitted by landowners to record documentary evidences, wherever it existed. The parchas submitted by the landowners were verified with the land record documents at the SDMs Office and all such discrepancies found have been included in the Study Report. The Study team held formal and informal meetings with the landowners, army personnel and other stakeholders to get an in-depth understanding of the key issues.

### Project Location and Description

- 1.4 The proposed acquisition area falls in three revenue blocks of Chungthang Subdivision-Lachung (73.9162 ha), Lachen (25.2677 ha) and Chungthang (3.602 ha). The acquisition is for lands that have already been under the possession of Army for several decades. Broadly, the entire land now proposed for acquisition can be divided into two categories; first, those lands that have been under hiring of the army constituting 62.7294 hectares (61 percent of total land) and second, lands under the occupation of the army without any formal taking over or payment of hiring charges i.e. 40.0565 hectares of land (39 percent).
- 1.5 About 99 percent of the hired land has been under the army possession for more than three decades (including five percent in the range of 40 to 50 years). The period of occupation of the encroached/occupied lands has also exceeded two decades.

The acquisition process has been initiated following a direction by the Sikkim High Court to the requiring body to formally acquire the land and pay the legally mandated compensation to the affected landowners. The direction of the Hon'ble Court was in response to the representations from the landowners in the early years of the present decade regarding non-receipt of compensation for land and dwellings under the occupation of the Army.

- 1.6 For the hired lands, the charges disbursed to the landowners from time to time were uniform based on a common crop yield fixed by the district administration. The agreement was always between the Ministry of Defence and the district administration, the latter in most cases formalising the army occupation several years later and handing over the possession of the lands on behalf of the landowners. At the time of possession, the assets existing on land were not formally recorded and compensation for such assets has been a consistent demand of the affected community. The hiring charges were initially restricted to 50 percent of the calculated amount (annual wheat crop yield multiplied by the Minimum Support Price) and disbursed once in 2-3 years. In 2016, following the High Courts directions, the remaining 50 percent was released as arrears to the affected landowners.

### **Assessment of Alternatives**

- 1.7 The present case of land acquisition that seeks to formalise the possession of land under occupation of the Army for strategic purposes of national defence, offers limited flexibility for choosing alternatives. Further, the district administration has avoided lands where structures have been constructed by the landowners. The Study team also made an assessment of the access related issues raised by landowners in Lachung and Lachen and made appropriate recommendations.

### **Direct Impacted**

- 1.8 The total land requirement for the project is 102.78 ha owned by 207 landowners (124 from Lachung, 73 from Lachen and 10 from Chungthang revenue villages). Though the affected landowners are presently only losing private land, many of them claim to have structures and crops on the land at the time of possession by the army. The quantum of land acquired from each landowner is fairly large, the average land acquisition being 1.81 acres in Lachung, 0.93 acres in Lachen and 0.89 acres in Chungthang. One tenant family, staying for more than three years in an owner constructed house will be displaced in Chungthang.

### **Use of Land-Past and Present**

- 1.9 The land has been under occupation of the Indian Army and put to use by different army regiments. The landowners claim that there were crops, structures, stone fencing etc on the land at the time of possession of land. About 67 percent of landowners in Lachung and 37 percent of landowners in Lachen have claimed to have structures on the land at the time of possession of land by the Army. While there are some physical/documentary evidences, other claims cannot be substantiated, especially in cases where land has already been utilized by the army.
- 1.10 There are six existing houses in Lachen and some remains of structures that existed earlier in different places in Lachen-Yangdi, Yathay and Samdong. There are two structures in Chungthang (one vacant and another inhabited by a tenant of the Landowner). Documentary and physical evidences (parcha/khatian) reveal 34 houses in Lachen, four houses in Chungthang and two houses in Lachung. Few plots under army occupation have apple cultivation. Apple cultivation is also reflected in few cases in Lachung and Lachen in the Khatian.

### **Impact on Livelihood/Loss of Access owing to Acquisition of Land**

- 1.11 Agriculture and allied activities continue to engage largest number of affected population (work force) in the Study area. Acquisition of vast tracts of land by the army along with the low quantum of hiring charges disbursed by the district administration has been a constant source of dissatisfaction.
- 1.12 The community has raised serious concerns regarding blocking of the existing access roads after formal acquisition of their lands by the army. These access roads (to their private lands, grazing lands, water sources, short cuts to national highways etc.) are primarily through existing army occupied/hired lands. The major access related issues are in Kyuzoten, Lachung, where the existing village road on forest land passes midway through the army camp (lands now proposed for acquisition); Bichu; (where footpath from Bichu to Lima passes midway through army camp) and Samdong (access road that existed between Samdong to Yathang) passes through army fenced area with restricted entry.

### **Socio-Cultural and Religious Practices**

- 1.13 There is peaceful coexistence of the army with the local population in the study area. Generally, entry of outsiders is resisted in tribal dominated interior areas. This is certainly not the case in the project where the local population shared negligible impact on their socio-cultural life owing to the entry of outsiders. The women in particular shared no anxiety or physical insecurity. The only concern raised by the community was regarding slaughter of animals by the army during the prohibited days of the month according to Buddhist practices.

### **Other Impacts**

- 1.14 The fencing of lands coming in the Right of Way (RoW) by the army adversely impacts road traffic and causes inconvenience to the tourists. The concerns have been raised by the community in Yakshey, Chatan and Dokra. There are few plots that are under the possession of the army but neither proposed for dehiring nor included under the present acquisition. Another important concern raised by the community both in Lachung and Lachen was the unplanned/unscientific disposal of waste by the army regiments/Indo Tibetan Border Force (ITBP) in the Study area resulting in huge increase in stray dog population and associated menaces.

### **Mitigation Measures**

- 1.15 The Study lauds the positive and largely conflict free environment that prevails in the project affected area and attributes the same to the mutual supporting/facilitating role played by both the army and community towards each other. The Study notes the important support rendered by the army to the local community during accidents, medical emergencies and natural calamities. The mitigation measures aim at addressing the concerns raised by the community to build on and further strengthen the atmosphere of acceptance and cooperation. The Study strongly recommends strengthening military-local community engagement to promote long-term mutually beneficial and conflict free external environment in the border area. Fostering an environment of consultation and dialogue between the army and the local community will be mutually beneficial for both the parties including in avoiding and minimizing adverse impacts of land acquisition. The Study provides a list of suggestions to strengthen the army-military-local community engagement in the future. These include institutionalization of an Officer (not below of the rank of the rank of Major) as Head, Local Community Engagement in each Army regiment stationed in the area; promoting an annual Army-Community Interface Event; developing a code of conduct by the Army for its personnel that would include among others, respect for local religious practices; planned disposal of garbage; mandatory consultation and information sharing with the Dzumsa/panchayat prior to all cases of acquisition/hiring of land by the Army in the future; more volunteering

activities by the army in addressing local issues and concerns etc. The Study also recommends appointment of a respected member from the local community as an Honorary Advisor on Socio-Cultural matters to the Commanding Officer of the Army.

- 1.16 The mitigation measures proposed in the Social Impact Mitigation Plan (SIMP) includes compensation and specific R & R entitlements as outlined in the 2013 Act for landowners; resettlement assistance to the displaced family; lumpsum amount to landowners with proof of structure (physical/documentary); good-will measures that include lumpsum payment to vulnerable women-headed households/members of landowners family in the 80 plus category along with investment in the health infrastructure of the Study area for consideration of the requiring body.
- 1.17 The Study recommends full hiring charges to be settled for the encroached lands. Considering that the present acquisition seeks to address long pending issues, interest payment at the bank prevailing rate on the unpaid/delayed hiring charges (including the fifty percent arrears disbursed in 2016) is recommended and provisioned in the SIMP budget. The access related issues raised by the community at various places merit utmost attention of the district administration and requires both viable and sustainable solution. For the unresolved access issue at Kyuzoten, the Study has proposed conceivable options for mutual acceptance of both the parties. A written undertaking by the army regarding allowing access and/or expenditure for constructing alternate access is recommended for addressing the existing issues holistically. In the future, such issues can be avoided/minimized by consulting the panchayat/Dzumsa. The Study recommends that all future cases of acquisition of land may mandatorily be carried out in consultation with the panchayat/Dzumsa to help arrive at land parcels that addresses community concerns while meeting the requirements of the army.
- 1.18 The district administration is recommended to do an audit of the lands and formally acquire the remaining plots that have been left out inadvertently from the proposed acquisition. The Study also recommends acquisition of land and disbursement of the legally mandated entitlements if the requirement of land is for a long-term basis. The Study has pointed out the procedural flaws in the present hiring arrangement. In case of temporary occupation (preferably less than three years), landowners may mandatorily be made a party and terms and conditions including the basis of hiring charges mutually agreed upon. Considering the enrichment and later pauperization of landowners in cash-based compensation in many projects, the Study recommends investment advisory services to be extended to the landowners prior to the disbursement of compensation.
- 1.19 A robust Grievance Redressal Mechanism (GRM) is a critical requirement for addressing the issues emerging from the project/SIMP implementation in a hassle-free manner. The Study proposes a two stage Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC) for the project with the designation of a dedicated Grievance Officer in each revenue block. The first tier of GRC is proposed to have a three-member body of Sarpanch/Village Pipon, Grievance Officer and a representative of the district administration. For effective and timely implementation of the mitigation measures proposed, strengthening of delivery mechanisms and appropriate institutional arrangements for monitoring is vital. The Study proposes strengthening the district administration with three outsourced staff during the LARR implementation process. The Study recommends the formal constitution of the 12-member project R & R Committee as provided in the 2013 Act for monitoring the implementation of the compensation and R & R plan. Given the need for timely redressal of long-term issues and the effective implementation of the SIMP, the Study also proposes an external monitor. The Study has provisioned a budget of Rs. 231.36 crores for effective implementation of the mitigation measures proposed in the SIMP. The budget

components include Rs. 192 crores for compensation; Rs. 1.57 crores for hiring and interest charges; Rs. 12.50 crores for R & R and good will measures; Rs. 0.25 crores for strengthening institutional support; Rs. 4 crores as corpus fund with the District Collector for addressing access related issues besides Rs. 21.03 crores as contingency provisioning.

**CHAPTER II**

**PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

**Chapter Outline**

- ❖ Project Background
- ❖ Rationale for Project–Public Purpose Criteria in RFCTLARR Act, 2013
- ❖ Examination of Alternatives
- ❖ Details of Land Requisition Body
- ❖ Applicable Legislations and Policies

**Project Background**

- 2.1 The SIA Study is being undertaken for 102.7859 hectares of land notified for acquisition for Ministry of Defence in Lachung (73.9162 ha), Lachen (25.2677 ha) and Chungthang (3.602 ha) revenue blocks in Chungthang Sub-division of North Sikkim district. The land has been under possession of the Army from the period starting from 1960s onwards. The lands proposed for acquisition can be divided into two categories; those that have been under hiring by the army (62.7294 ha) and those that have been encroached/ occupied by the army without paying hiring charges viz 40.0565 ha of land. Most of the hired lands were first occupied by the Army and the formal possession was handed over with retrospective effect several years later (close to 2-3 decades in some cases). From the available records, the actual date of possession of hired lands varies for different patches of land in the three sub-divisions. As regards the army occupied/encroached lands, the actual date of possession is recorded as 1<sup>st</sup> April, 1998<sup>1</sup>.
- 2.2 In 2012, representations were sent by some aggrieved landowners to the Chief Justice of Sikkim regarding non-payment of compensation for land and structures occupied by the Indian Army. These letters were treated as public interest writ petitions by the Hon'ble High Court and notices were issued to the Army and the district administration. A prolonged period of court hearing of two years followed, during which period, the documents furnished by the government/Army relating to private land occupied by army, hiring charges paid, details of payment etc. were examined by the Court. Finally, the High Court vide Order dated 17<sup>th</sup> September, 2014 observed that the hiring charges paid to the landowners is only 50 percent and there being no justification for the basis of deduction, directed the Army to make payment for the remaining 50 percent of the hiring charges from the date of actual possession of their land. Though the landowners had sought for the payment of the remaining hiring charges with interest, the Court directed that the matter relating to the interest on the delayed payment will be open for the individual petitioners to agitate before appropriate forum. The Court also directed that soon after the completion of the acquisition proceedings, the compensation in respect of the land will be paid to the landowner in accordance with the law.
- 2.3 The land acquisition proceedings were finally initiated with the Gazette Notification of the SIA Study on 13<sup>th</sup> November, 2019, five years after the Court Order to expedite land acquisition proceedings and compensation payment. The coming into force of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act (RFCTLARR), 2013 from 1<sup>st</sup> January, 2014; the delay in formulation of rules by the state government, the confusion over the acquisition of land by general or urgency mode etc contributed to the delay.

<sup>1</sup> Letter dated 22<sup>nd</sup> October, 2014 from the DC, North to Col, Chaten, Lachen states that in the meeting held on 27<sup>th</sup> August, 2014 with the Pion of Lachen, Lachung, SDM (Chungthang), Land Committte and some landowners, the effective date of occupation of unauthorised public land at Lachen and Lachung by the Army has been fixed at 1<sup>st</sup> April, 1998.

| Project Affected Area under Possession of Indian Army                              |   |
|--|---|
|   |   |
| Lachung Village  | Army Settlement in Study Area   |
|  |  |
| Yangdi, Lachen Valley  | Restricted Entry on Army Hired Lands  |

#### Rationale for Project – Public Purpose Criteria in RFCTLARR Act, 2013

- 2.4 Section 2 (1) of the 2013 Act states that the land may be acquired only for public purpose. The Act states that the provisions relating to land acquisition compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement, shall apply, when the appropriate Government acquires land for its own use, hold and control, including for Public Sector Undertakings (PSU) and for public purpose. The first in the list of 'public purpose' listed in the Act under Section 2 subsection 1(a) is "strategic purposes relating to naval, military air force, and armed forces of the Union, including central paramilitary forces or any work vital to national security or defence of India or State police, safety of the people".

## Examination of Alternatives

- 2.5 When alternatives for project alignments are considered, the good practice is to consider socio-economic parameters for these alternatives<sup>2</sup>. This would provide a holistic understanding of the impacts and help us choose an alternative that would not only be technically feasible but also cause least impact to the community from a socio-economic and cultural perspective. There is also an assessment of the culturally sensitive areas and the broad community support for the project in alternate alignments.
- 2.6 The present case of land acquisition, being for strategic purposes of national defence and already under occupation of the army offers limited flexibility for choosing alternatives. The district administration has avoided lands where structures have come up. These lands have been under the possession of the army for long and the present process of acquisition seeks to convert occupation to legal vesting of land with the Army.

## Details of Land Requisition Body

- 2.7 The Defence Estate Department is the nodal agency for acquisition of land for the defence establishment viz. the Army, Navy and the Airforce. Following in-principal approval by the Ministry of Defence for a project involving acquisition of land, a Board of Officers is convened by the local military authority for formulating the proposal. The Board is advised by the Defence Estate Officer (DEO) on the cost of acquisition (compensation for land/structures/Other immovable assets). The MoD accords sanction based on the recommendation by the Board/DEO. After sanction by MoD, the DEO requisitions for the said land with the Collector. After the declaration of the award, the DEO deposits the compensation amount with the competent authority and takes over the acquired lands and hands it over to the concerned user department. The proposals for R & R are also processed by the DEO for the sanction of the government.

## Applicable Legislations and Policies

- 2.8 **Article 371 F of Indian Constitution:** On 16<sup>th</sup> May, 1975, Sikkim became a full-fledged State of the Indian Union. At the time of independence, King Tashi Namgyal of Sikkim was successful in getting a special status of protectorate for Sikkim. The treaty signed between India and Sikkim ratified the status of Sikkim as a protectorate with Chogyal as the Monarch. The institution of Chogyal was subsequently abolished. Article 371-F was inserted in the Indian Constitution through the 36<sup>th</sup> Constitution Amendment Act. The Article provides special provisions for the State of Sikkim in the Constitution of India. The Article states that all laws in force in the State shall continue to be in force therein until amended or repealed by a competent legislature or other competent authority.
- 2.9 **Case Laws relating to Possession of Land Prior to Acquisition:** The power of compulsory acquisition as described by the term 'eminent domain' can be exercised only in the interest and for the welfare of the people. The concept of public purpose should include the matters, such as, safety, security, health, welfare and prosperity of the community or public at large. The concept of 'eminent domain' is an essential

<sup>2</sup> The indicative socio-economic indicators to be considered for alternate alignments include impact on private lands, agricultural land, irrigated land, number of affected families, displaced families, number of residential structures, commercial structures, religious structures, cultural sites, public infrastructure, social infrastructure, impact on Common Property Resources (CPR), broad community support, etc.

attribute of every State. This concept is based on the fundamental principle that the interest and claim of the whole community is always superior to the interest of an individual<sup>3</sup>. The land sought by the army and under their possession for a long time is required for strategic purposes. Sikkim being a border state, the affected areas are of strategic interest for the Ministry of Defence and the requirement of land is strictly for national defence considerations. However, no formal acquisition has taken place and, in many cases, lands have been under the possession of the Army without any one-to-one agreement with the landowners or payment of necessary damages/hiring charges. The following excerpts from the case laws provide clarity regarding the entitlements of landowners in such cases.

- 2.10 **SC-2004: R.L. Jain(D) by LRs. vs. DDA:** “In a case where the landowner is dispossessed prior to the issuance of preliminary notification Under Section 4(1) of the Act, the Government merely takes possession of the land, but the title thereof continues to vest with the landowner. It is fully open for the landowner to recover the possession of his land by taking appropriate legal proceedings. He is therefore only entitled to get rent or damages for use and occupation for the period the Government retains possession of the property. Where possession is taken prior to the issuance of the preliminary notification, in our opinion, it will be just and equitable that the Collector may also determine the rent or damages for use of the property to which the landowner is entitled while determining the compensation amount payable to the landowner for the acquisition of the property. The provisions of Section 48 of the Act lend support to such a course of action. For delayed payment of such amount appropriate interest at prevailing bank rate may be awarded”.
- 2.11 **SC-2007: Madishetti Bala Ramul (D) vs. The Land Acquisition Officer:** “In the peculiar facts and circumstances of the case, although the proper course for us would have been to remand the matter back to the Collector to determine the amount of compensation to which the Appellants would be entitled for being remained out of possession since 1979, we are of the opinion that the interest of justice would be met if this appeal is disposed of with a direction that additional interest @ 15 percent per annum on the amount awarded in terms of award dated 02.01.1999 for the period 16.03.1979 till 22.12.1991, should be granted, which, in our opinion, would meet the ends of justice”.
- 2.12 **SC-2013: Tahera Khoatoon vs. Revenue Divisional Officer:** “It is also not in dispute that the Municipal Committee was in possession of the aforesaid property right from 1.1.1938 till the Notification was issued by the State Government on 10.1.1996. Keeping in view the observations made by this Court in Madishetti Bala Ramul (D) by L.Rs.'s case (supra), we direct the State Government to pay rents/damages at the rate of 15 percent on the compensation awarded from the date the land owners were dispossessed, namely, from 1.1.1938 till the date of issuance of the preliminary Notification, i.e., 10.1.1996”.
- 2.13 **SC-2016: Balwan Singh vs. Land Acquisition Collector:** “The short issue arising for consideration in this appeal is whether the appellants are entitled to interest for the period from the date of dispossession to the date of Notification under Section 4(1) of the Land Acquisition Act (LAA), 1894. These appeals are disposed of directing the respondents to award additional interest by way of damages, at the rate of 15 percent per annum for the period between 1.7.1984, the date when the Appellants were dis-possessed till 2.9.1993, the date of Notification under Section 4(1) of the Act”.

<sup>3</sup> SC-2006: Daulat Singh Surana & Ors. vs. First Land Acquisition Collector and Ors

- 2.14 **SC-2010: Revenue Divisional Officer vs. M. Ramakrishna Reddy:** “It is clear that even if the land owner may not be entitled to interest from the date of possession but only from the date of preliminary notification, he will be entitled to compensation for wrongful use and occupation from the date of actual dispossession till the date of notification Under Section 4(1) of the Act. In this case, there is already a clear finding that the loss of income per year is Rs. 94,500/- from the acquired lands. Therefore, instead of relegating the parties for a further enquiry in regard to damages for wrongful use and occupation from the date of dispossession to date of preliminary notification, we proceed to determine the same at Rs. 94,500/- per annum for the period from 8.6.1988 to 27.8.1993 (which is rounded off to five years) with interest at 6 percent per annum from 30.6.1994 to date of payment”.
- 2.15 **SC-2003: Lila Ghosh (Smt.) (Dead) through L.R. Tapas Chandra Roy etc. vs. State of West Bengal:** “Even though the authority in Shree Vijay Cotton & Oil Mills Ltd. appears to support the claimants, it is to be seen that apart from mentioning Sections 28 and 34, no reasons have been given to justify the award of interest from a date prior to commencement of acquisition proceedings. A plain reading of Section 34 shows that interest is payable only if the compensation, which is payable, is not paid or deposited before taking possession. The question of payment or deposit of compensation will not arise if there is no acquisition proceeding. In case where possession is taken prior to acquisition proceedings a party may have a right to claim compensation or interest. But such a claim would not be either under Section 34 or Section 28”.
- 2.16 **The RFCTLARR Act, 2013 and Sikkim Rules**  
When the government acquires land for its own use, for a PSU and for a public purpose, the following procedures of 2013 Act is applicable. These components are explained in detail in the subsequent sub-section.
- Land acquisition
  - Compensation
  - Resettlement and Rehabilitation
- 2.17 **Land Acquisition:** The process flow as outlined in the 2013 Act is explained in Figure 2.1. The 2013 Act lays down transparency provisions that would have to be followed during the land acquisition process as shown in Figure 2.2.
- 2.18 **Compensation:** Section 26 to 30 along with Schedule I relates to the provisions of determination of compensation in the 2013 Act. This has to be mandatorily followed for the proposed acquisition. According to Section 26 of the Act, the higher of the (i) Market value, if any specified in the Indian Stamp Act (ii) Average sale price for similar type of land situated in the nearest vicinity (iii) consented amount of compensation in case of acquisition of lands for private companies or for Public Private Partnership (PPP) projects is to be fixed as the base rate. The market value is to be fixed as on the date of Section 11(1) notification. Given the above, the basic value or minimum value as specified by Indian Stamp Act, 1899 is to be ascertained. The average sale price for similar type of lands in the vicinity area, duly taking three years registered transactions immediately proceeding to the date of Section 11(1) notification is to be assessed. The average sale price should be determined by taking fifty percent of sales in descending order of average sale price. The market value calculated is to be multiplied by the factor of 1.5 in the rural area.
- 2.19 On the procedural front, the details of registered sale transaction for the period of three year proceeding the date of 11(1) notification that had taken place in the village/vicinity area is to be obtained from the sub-registrar office. According to the Apex Court (various Judgements), lands to be considered as similar lands for market value determination should be a bonafide sale, located nearer to the lands under

acquisition, similar in nature and size etc. The valuation of structures, trees etc. has to be prepared by the concerned engineering/ horticultural/ agricultural/ pisciculture/ sericulture and forest department and shall be included in the valuation statement.

- 2.20 While the above methodology is to be strictly followed for the determination of value of compensation, the 2013 Act also empowers the Collector to exclude the values of those sale transactions that are not representing the prevailing market value. The components of land compensation provided in the 2013 Act is given in Box 2.1.

**Box 2.1 Land Compensation as per the RFCTLARR Act, 2013**

Market Value as determined under S.26 (1) X Multiplier (1.5/1 in rural/urban area)  
+ Value of structures and assets  
+ 100 solatium of compensation (Market Value plus Assets on Land)  
+ 12% of market value of land from Preliminary Notification to Award

- 2.21 Section 26 (3) deals with those areas proposed for acquisition where the market value under Section 26 cannot be determined. This may happen because land is situated in an area where the land transactions are restricted, the registered sale deeds for similar land may not be available for the immediately preceding three years; or market value has not been specified under the Indian Stamp Act, 1899. In such cases, the State Government should specify the floor price or minimum price per unit area of the said land. Further, an important provision in Section 26 (3) states that the Collector shall, before initiation of any land acquisition proceedings in any area, take all necessary steps to revise and update the market value of the land on the basis of the prevalent market rate in that area.
- 2.22 **Resettlement and Rehabilitation Provisions:** According to the provisions of the 2013 Act, after the preliminary notification for acquisition is published, an Administrator has to be appointed to conduct a survey and prepare the R&R scheme. This scheme should be discussed in the Gram Sabha in rural areas. Subsequently, the Administrator should prepare a report and submit it to the Collector. The Collector should review the scheme and submit it to the Commissioner, R&R who has to give the final approval for the scheme. The Administrator shall then be responsible for the execution of the scheme. The Commissioner (R & R) shall supervise the implementation of the scheme.
- 2.23 In case of acquisition of more than 100 acres, an R&R Committee has to be established to monitor the implementation of the scheme at the project level. The present SIA Study with a survey of the land losing families will help the district administration in the process of arriving at an appropriate R & R plan for the affected families. A separate R & R Committee is required for monitoring of the R & R since the acquisition of land is more than 100 acres. The R & R entitlements as per the 2013 Act, is given below in brief:
- Provision of house unit for Project Displaced Families (PDFs): If a house is lost in rural area, a house as per norms of Indira Awaas Yojna (IAY) shall be provided or equivalent cash and in case of urban area a constructed house with 50 Sq.Mt. in plinth area, even in multi storied building complexes or Rs. 1,50,000/-. The benefit will also be applicable for an affected family without having home stead land residing in the affected zone continuously for a period of not less than three years preceding the date of notification.
  - Choice of annuity or employment for Project Affected Families (PAFs): Where jobs are created, mandatory employment with at least minimum wage payment for each project affected family in the project/any other project or a one-time payment of Rupees 5 lakhs per affected family or annuity of Rs 2000 per month

per family for 20 years with indexation to consumer price index for agricultural labour, through annuity policies.

- Subsistence grant for PDFs: Rs 3000 per month per a period of one year from the date of Award.
- Transportation Cost for PDFs: Financial assistance of Rs 50,000/- for shifting family, building, belongings and cattle.
- Construction grant for cattle-shed/petty shop: PDFs having cattle or PAF's having petty shop are entitled for a one-time financial assistance as fixed by government subject to minimum of Rs 25,000/- for construction of cattle shed/petty shop.
- Grant to artisan/small traders & other PAFs: Artisan/self employed families or families owning non-agricultural, commercial, industrial structure in the affected area are entitled for financial assistance of Rs 25,000/-
- Resettlement allowance: Each affected family is entitled to one time resettlement assistance of Rs 50,000/- in lieu of loss of livelihood.

**Figure 2.1 Process flow under the RFCTLARR ACT, 2013**

**Requisition for Land Acquisition**

- Requiring Body to Appropriate Govt./Collector and Commissioner R & R

**Estimated Cost and Deposit by Requiring Body**

- Collector calculates estimated administrative cost for LA.
- Commissioner R & R calculates the cost of carrying out SIA study
- Deposit of the administrative cost

**Notification of SIA**

The appropriate government shall, within a period of 30 days from the date of deposit of the processing fee issue a notification for carrying out SIA Study

**Submission of SIA Report**

- SIA Report within Six months
- Public Hearing for Social Impact Assessment, S.5;
- Consent of Gram Sabha/affected landowners (PPP/Private Projects)
- Appraisal of SIA Report by an Expert Group, S.7;
- Examination of proposals of LA, SIA Report, Report of Collector (if any) and Expert Group Report within two months of Constitution, S.8

**Preliminary Notification (PN) - Section-11**

Within one year of date of appraisal of SIA report by Expert Group (power of appropriate Govt. to extend); Includes the following

- Land details
- Summary of SIA
- Nature of public purpose
- Reasons necessitating displacement of affected persons
- Details of Administration

**Land Records Updation-Section 11(5) – Within Two Months after Section 11(1)**

- Delete the entries of dead persons;
- Enter the names of the legal heirs of the deceased persons;
- Take effect of the registered transactions of the rights in land
- Make all entries of the mortgage in the land records;
- Delete entries of mortgage if full payment of loans have been made
- Make necessary entries in respect of all prevalent forest laws;
- Make necessary entries in case of assigned land;

- Make necessary entries in respect of assets in the land like trees, wells, etc.
- Make necessary entries of share croppers in the land
- Make necessary entries of crops grown or sown and the area of such crops, and
- Any other entries

**Hearing of Objections - Section 15 (1)- Within 60 days of PN Publication**

Objection to the

- Area and suitability of land
- Justification offered for public purpose
- Findings of the SIA Report
- Submission of Report on Objections and recommendations by LAO to Collector
- Decision of Collector Final

**Preparation of Draft R & R Scheme by Administrator**

- Preliminary survey of land, S.12
- Conduct of Census and Survey by Administrator by door to door visits and verifying SIA data, S.16 (1);
- Preparation of draft R & R Scheme, S.16 (2)
- Preparation of Development Plan for SCs/STs
- Draft R&R Scheme to be given wide publicity 16(4)
- Public hearing on Draft R & R & Raising of objections, S. 16 (5)
- Review/approval of draft of R & R Scheme by Collector & Commissioner, S.17
- Finalization/ publication of approved R & R Scheme in Gazette/local bodies, S. 18

**Publication of Declaration/Summary of R & R-Section 19 - Within One year of S. 11 (1)**

Publication of Declaration and Summary. Includes the following:

- Demarcated details of lands with full particulars of all interest holders
- Details of land required for 'resettlement area'
- Summary of R&R Scheme
- Deposit of funds by Requiring body compulsory before final notification

**Notices to Persons Interested - Section 21**

- Claims to Compensation and Claims to R & R

**Award - Section 23- Within One year of S.19**

Award shall comprise of two components, viz.LA and R&R

- Enquiry and Land Acquisition Award by Collector, S.23
- Individual Award with respect to land, S.30 (2)
- R & R Award by Collector, S.31 (1)

**Possession of Land, Section 38**

Power to take possession only after:

- Full payment of compensation (3 months)
- Monetary part of R & R (6 months) from the date of Award;
- R & R to be completed in all its aspects before displacement, S.38(2)

**Figure 2.2 Consultation and Transparency Requirements under the RFCTLARR ACT, 2013**

**Notification of SIA, Section 4 (1) and (2)**

- ✓ Consultation with local institutions
- ✓ Publication in local language to the Gram Panchayat, Mandal Parishad, Municipality or Municipal Corporation and in offices of the DC/SDM/Tahsildar
- ✓ Public notice by affixing at some conspicuous places in the affected areas
- ✓ Uploading on the website of the State Government.

**SIA Study and SIMP, Section 5**

- ✓ Public hearing in affected area
- ✓ Publication in local language to the Gram Panchayat, Mandal Parishad, Municipality or Municipal Corporation and in offices of the DC/SDM/Tahsildar
- ✓ Public notice by affixing at some conspicuous places in the affected areas
- ✓ Uploading on the website of the State Government.

**Recommendations of the Expert Group, Section 7(6)**

- ✓ Recommendations of Expert Group in local language to the Gram Panchayat, Mandal Parishad, Municipality or Municipal Corporation and in offices of the DC/SDM/Tahsildar
- ✓ Public notice by affixing at some conspicuous places in the affected areas
- ✓ Uploading on the website of the State Government.

**Decision of Appropriate Government on SIA Study & SIMP, Section 8(3)**

- ✓ Publication in local language to the Gram Panchayat, Mandal Parishad, Municipality or Municipal Corporation and in offices of the DC/SDM/Tahsildar
- ✓ Public notice by affixing at some conspicuous places in the affected areas
- ✓ Uploading on the website of the State Government.

**Preliminary Notification, Section 11 (1) and (2)**

- ✓ Official Gazette
- ✓ Two daily newspapers circulating in the area, one of which is in local language
- ✓ Publication in local language to the Gram Panchayat, Mandal Parishad, Municipality or Municipal Corporation and in offices of the DC/SDM/Tahsildar
- ✓ Public notice by affixing at some conspicuous places in the affected areas
- ✓ Uploading on the website of the State Government.
- ✓ Special meeting at gram sabha/municipalities/autonomous Councils

**Draft R & R Scheme, 16, (4), (5) (6)**

- ✓ Wide publicity and discussion in concerned gram sabhas/ municipalities
- ✓ Public hearing in affected area (every gram sabha/municipality where more than 25 percent of land belonging to that area is going to be acquired)

**Publication of Declaration/Publication of Summary of R & R Scheme, Section 19 (4)**

- ✓ Official Gazette
- ✓ Two daily newspapers circulating in the area, one of which is in local language

- ✓ Publication in local language to the Gram Panchayat, Mandal Parishad, Municipality or Municipal Corporation and in offices of the DC/SDM/Tahsildar
- ✓ Public notice by affixing at some conspicuous places in the affected areas
- ✓ Uploading on the website of the State Government.

**Notices to Persons Interested Inviting Claims to Compensation/R&R- Section 21**

- ✓ Public notice at convenient places on or near the land by Collector
- ✓ Public notice on website by Collector
- ✓ Notice to all occupiers and on all persons known to be interested therein
- ✓ Notice to those who reside elsewhere by posting letter at his last known address and publish the same in at least two national daily newspapers and website.

**Award, Section 23, 37 (2) and (3)**

- ✓ Notice to persons interested who were not present personally at the time of Awards
- ✓ Summary of entire proceedings including amount of compensation awarded to each individual along with details of land acquired on the website.

## CHAPTER III

## STUDY METHODOLOGY

### Chapter Outline

- ❖ Study Objectives
- ❖ Study Methodology and Nature of Data Collected
  - Desk Review
  - Land Survey
  - Census Survey of Potential Affected Families
  - Socio-economic Survey
- ❖ Team Composition
- ❖ Limitations and Challenges in the Survey

### Study Objectives

- 3.1 The important objectives of the SIA Study undertaken prior to the land acquisition procedure is fivefold. First, to gain a good understanding (i.e. profiling) of the communities likely to be affected by the project, so, as to appreciate different needs and interests of the various sections of the community. Second, identify the Project Affected Households (PAH) to collect their baseline data. Third, provide space for participatory processes and facilitate community discussions about the proposed land acquisition. Fourth, comprehensively study the likely impacts of the project and fifth to develop a Social Impact Mitigation Plan (SIMP) that incorporates the mitigation measures, monitoring and institutional arrangements.

### Study Methodology and Nature of Data Collected

- 3.2 Both primary and secondary sources of data were used in the preparation of this Report. The secondary data sources included census data, verification with village revenue records, project documents and maps, documents related to legal cases, etc. The primary data included information from the household survey, census and socio-economic study. The primary data, secondary data, inputs from stakeholder consultations, Focused Group Discussions (FGDs) and field observations have become the base for compiling the report.
- 3.3 **Desk review:** These included a review of the project documents from the district administration and requiring body, relevant legislations (the 2013 Act), relevant case laws and literature review of socio-cultural life in Study Area.
- 3.4 **Secondary data analysis:** The Study analysed the study area in terms of its demographic profile, educational status, workforce participation, poverty levels etc. The secondary data have been procured from different sources-Sikkim State Human Development Report, 2014, Census, 2011, Surveys conducted by DESME, Government of Sikkim etc.

**Table 3.1 Secondary Data-Description & Data Sources used in SIA Study**

| Sl. No. | Broad Variables          | Indicators   | Data Type | Data Source   |
|---------|--------------------------|--|-----------|---|
| 1       | Demo-graphic Profile     | Total Population<br>Population density<br>Rural Population<br>SC population<br>ST population<br>Sex Ratio                                      | 2011      | 1. Census of India (2011), Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, New Delhi. <a href="http://censusindia.gov.in/">http://censusindia.gov.in/</a><br><br>2. Sikkim Human Development Report, 2014 |
| 2       | Education Status         | Literacy Rate  |           |   |
| 3       | Workforce Composition    | Total Workers<br>Main Workers<br>Marginal Workers<br>Non-Workers<br>Cultivators<br>Agricultural Workers<br>Household Industry<br>Other Workers |           |   |
| 4       | Education Infrastructure | Primary School<br>Middle<br>Secondary<br>Senior Secondary  |           |   |
| 5       | Health Infrastructure    | Dispensary (<10 km)<br>Community Health Centre<br>Primary Health Centre<br>Maternity/Child Welfare Centre                                      |           |   |
| 6       | Road Connectivity        | National Highway (<10 km)<br>Major district Roads  |           |   |
| 7       | Water/Power Supply       | Drinking Water (Tap Water)<br>Power Supply   |           |   |
| 8       | Land Use                 | Land use categories  |           |   |
| 9       | Agro Climatic Conditions | Agro-climatic Zone<br>Agro-ecological Situation,<br>Weather, Soil Groups   | 2012      | Agriculture Contingency Plan for District: North Sikkim. Retrieved from <a href="http://www.crida.in/CP-2012/statewiseplans/Sikkim/SKM2-North%20Sikkim-30.10.12.pdf">http://www.crida.in/CP-2012/statewiseplans/Sikkim/SKM2-North%20Sikkim-30.10.12.pdf</a>     |
| 10      | Poverty                  | Head Count Ratio   | 2010      | BPL List by the DESME, Govt. of Sikkim.   |

**3.5 Land Survey:** The plot numbers mentioned in the SIA Notification formed the base for the list of households that was to be included in the survey process. To understand the location and present use of required land, field verification of the project area was carried out. This included carrying out a transect walk and discussions with local community. The project boundary coordinates were not insisted upon and use of satellite imagery was avoided considering the nature of the project. The following were made use of for the purpose of the Study:

- Land revenue maps
  - Land revenue records-the parcha that was collected from the landowners and khatian from the Office of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Chungthang.
  - Given the non-availability of project coordinates at the time of structure survey, assistance for ascertaining the project boundary was taken from the Revenue Surveyors of district administration.
  - All cases where the land records varied with the Parcha were noted and included in the remarks.
- 3.6 The Study made an assessment of the past use of land and particularly claims of structures by verifying the documents (parcha submitted by the landowner and Khatian from the Office of the Sub Divisional Magistrate) along with physical remains on the ground.
- 3.7 **Census Survey of Affected Families:** Based on the land assessment, land records and potential project impacts, a census survey of identified affected families was carried out. The household level analysis was carried out from the primary survey data. The census survey was conducted using a structured household schedule as given in Annexure I. The data was collected from all the land owners and the non-titleholder family residing in the affected area across the three sub-divisions of Lachung, Lachen and Chungthang.
- 3.8 **Socio-economic Survey:** The Socio-economic survey was carried out for all the affected households along with the census survey. The assessment was carried on different parameters including demographic features, work participation and employment, migration, indebtedness, household assets, sources of income, factors contributing to livelihood etc.
- 3.9 **Transect Walks and Physical Verification of Project Area to Identify Nature of Land Use and Displaced Families:** The census survey revealed structures and cultivation on some land. A physical verification was carried in all the three blocks. The survey was also conducted for a displaced non-titleholder staying in the affected area in Chungthang.
- 3.10 **Stakeholders' Consultations:** This included a study of:
- Willingness of the people to contribute their land required for project activities
  - Concerns about direct and indirect impacts from the project
  - Other issues of concern to the affected people/other stakeholders.
- 3.11 **Focus Group Discussion (FGD):** FGDs with affected women members were carried out for understanding the gendered impact and community's perception of the proposed project.

#### Team Composition

- 3.12 The core SIA team included a four-member research team from the Centre for Excellence in Management of Land Acquisition, Resettlement and Rehabilitation (CMLARR), Administrative Staff College of India (ASCI), Hyderabad including a Gender Expert. The census/socio-economic survey was conducted using the services of Statistical Investigators from DESME. The survey team was divided into two groups, each group under a Group leader. The support for logistic planning for census survey was provided by the State SIA Unit headed by the Deputy Director of DESME.

**Table 3.2: Team Composition for the SIA Study**

Table 6.2: Team Composition for the SIA Study

| Sl. No   | Name   | Position       | Educational Qualification   |
|--|--|----------------|---|
| 1.   | Dr. Reshmy Nair<br>Professor, ASCI                                   | Project Leader | • M.Phil. and Ph.D. (Economics)<br>Jawaharlal Nehru University                  |
| 2.   | Mr. Rajesh Gollapalli<br>Asst. Professor, ASCI                       | Team Member    | • Ph.D (Persuing from TISS)<br>Masters in Social Work                           |
| 3.   | Dr. Ratika Thakur<br>Senior Research Associate & Gender Expert, ASCI | Team Member    | • Ph.D. (Anthropology)<br>from Panjab University                                |
| 4.   | Ms. Disha Rawat<br>Research Associate, ASCI                          | Team Member    | • MA in Rural Development and Governance from Tata Institute of Social Sciences |
| Survey Team (Statistical Investigators from DESME) |  |                |   |
| 1  | Mr. Sonam Zangpo (Group Leader)                                      |                |   |
| 2  | Mr. Tenzing Bhutia (Group Leader)                                    |                |   |
| 3  | Ms. Hollika Rai  |                |   |
| 4  | Ms. Suzu Subba   |                |   |
| 5  | Mr. Kearsing Poudyal   |                |   |
| 6  | Mr. Tashi Zangpo Bhutia  |                |   |
| 7  | Ms. Priyanka Rai   |                |   |
| 8  | Mr. Arun Chettri   |                |   |
| 9  | Mr. Nawang Yuden Bhutia  |                |   |
| 10   | Mr. Kalzang Gelay Lepcha   |                |   |
| 11   | Mr. Lokesh Subba   |                |   |
| Logistic Support for Survey                        |  |                |   |
| 1.   | Mr. Rikzing Gyatso Lepcha, Deputy Director, DESME                    |                |   |

**Limitations and Challenges in Survey/Study**

- 3.13 **SIA External Challenges:** Given the long wait for the landowners for the compensation for their land, the SIA team and exercise were initially looked upon as an avoidable hindrance by all the stakeholders in the Study Area. The most important demand from all the stakeholders was to expedite the Study. Thus, completing the committed task and submitting the Study Report within the minimum possible time became the foremost objective of the Study team. The draft report was submitted within two months of the newspaper publication of the SIA notification. The collection of comprehensive secondary data pertaining to socio-economic parameters of the affected area was therefore constrained for time.
- 3.14 **Non-availability of Land Coordinates:** A scientific assessment of land area using technology was constrained due to unavailability of plot-wise land coordinates. Considering the strategic nature of the project, the use of technology was avoided.
- 3.15 **Lack of Data/Delay in receipt of required data:** There is lack of data on total land holdings owned by the landowners beyond the revenue block. This constrained the study team to identify with precision the extent of landless/marginal landowners in the affected region. The Study team went by the confirmation from the SDMs Office that no landowner will be rendered landless post acquisition.
- 3.16 **Issues relating to Land Records Updation:** About one-third of landowners in Lachen; twenty percent in Chungthang and ten percent in Lachung have already expired. Further, some land transfers have not been reflected in the list. This imposed some

challenges for the census survey. There were also few other issues of land records updation.

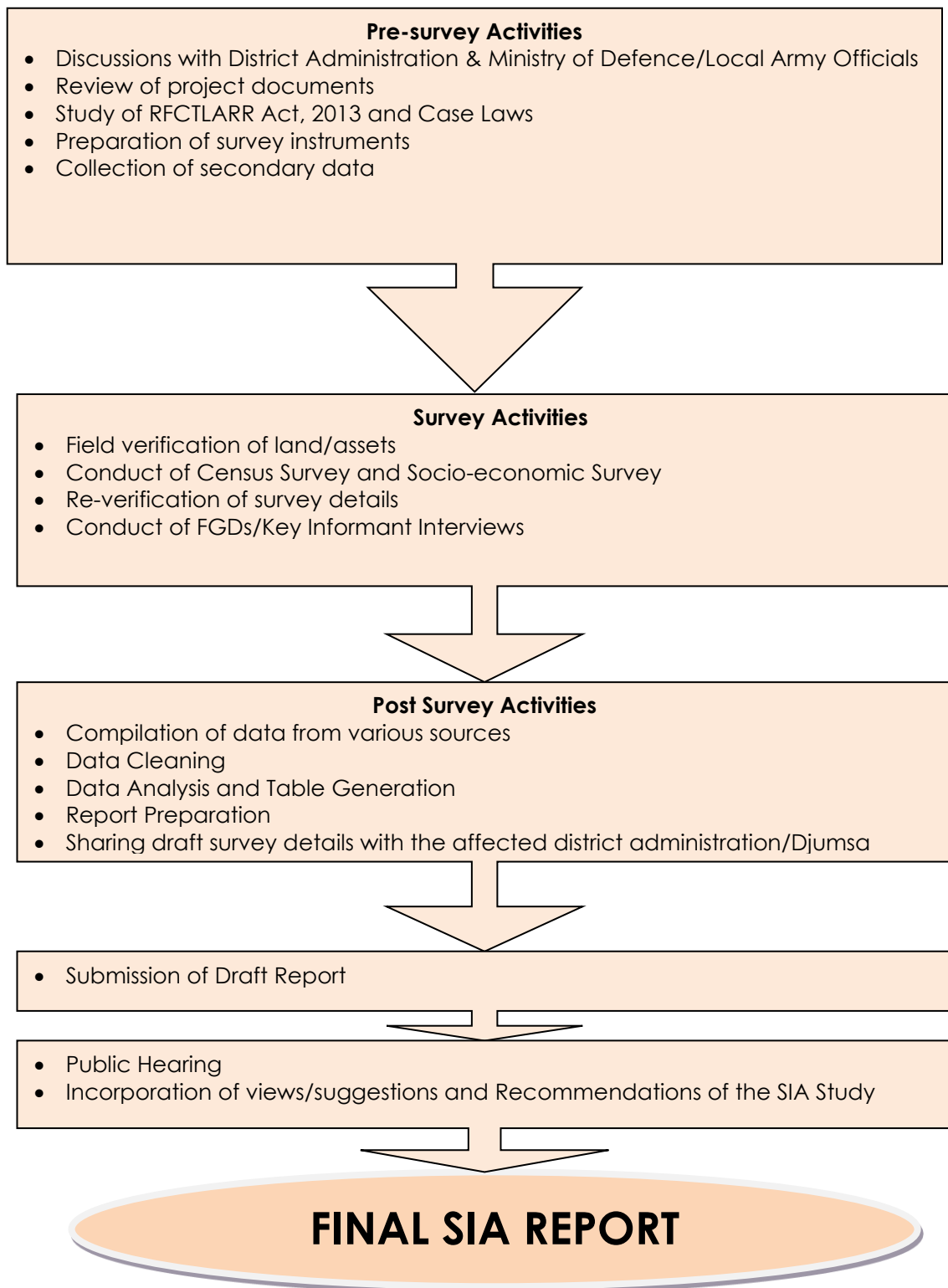
- 3.17 **Missing Landowners:** Table 3.3 presents the details of landowner families surveyed. The census survey covered 92 landowners in Lachung, 64 in Lachen and all the 10 in Chungthang. The unsurveyed landowners included 25 landowners in Lachung and 9 landowners in Lachen. Though such issues are common in all SIA Studies, it would still have been better if the survey could be undertaken for all households to gauge their individual views. The details of Notified Plots/Landowners who could not be covered in the survey are given in Annexure II

**Table 3.3: Details of Landowner Families**

| S. No. | Revenue Block | Surveyed   |                | Not Surveyed   |                     |
|--------|---------------|------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------|
|        |               | Nos        | Extent         | Nos            | Extent              |
| 1      | Lachung       | 92         | 66.8290        | 25 (23)        | 7.0872 (9.6)        |
| 2      | Lachen        | 64         | 24.1147        | 9 (12)         | 1.1530 (4.6)        |
| 3      | Chungthang    | 10         | 3.6000         | 0 (0)          | 0 (0)               |
|        | <b>Total</b>  | <b>166</b> | <b>94.5437</b> | <b>34 (17)</b> | <b>8.2402(8.01)</b> |

Note: Figures in parenthesis denote percentages

**Figure 3.3 SIA Study: Pre-Survey to Submission- Key Activities at a Glance**



## CHAPTER IV

## SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF STUDY AREA

### Chapter Outline

#### ❖ General Profile of the State, Study Area and Historical Background

- Historical Background
- Location and Administrative Divisions of North District
- Demographic Profile and Workforce Composition in Study Area
- Location and Geography of Study Area
- Agro-Climatic and Ecological Conditions
- Land Use
- Economy and Livelihood
- Poverty Levels
- Society and Culture
- Dzumsa-The Unique Local Governance System in Lachung and Lachen
- Education and Health Facilities in the Study Area
- Occupational Distribution and Income
- Annual Household Income of PAFs
- General Profile of the State, Study Area and Historical Background

#### ❖ Profile of the Affected Households

- Demographic Profile
- Housing Conditions
- Household Assets
- Migration
- Indebtedness
- Status of Women
- ❖ Community Activities by the Army
- ❖ Education and Health Facilities in the Study Area
- ❖ Stakeholder Consultations and Key Issues raised by Community

### General Profile of the State, Study Area and Historical Background

- 4.1 **Introduction:** Sikkim, India's least populous state and home to the third highest mountain in the world (Mt. Kanchendzonga), was a feudal kingdom that was territorially consolidated and politically unified by the Namgyal dynasty. In 1975, Sikkim became the 22<sup>nd</sup> state of India when monarchy ended and democracy was established. Prior to 1975, Sikkim was a protectorate of the British (1890 onwards) and India (1950 onwards). Located in the north-east of India, the State shares international borders with the Tibet Autonomous Region of China to the north and east, Bhutan to the south-east, and Nepal towards the west. Sikkim shares its southern border to the Indian state of West Bengal. Spreading over an area of 7,096 sq kms, Sikkim comprises of four districts, sixteen subdivisions, 453 revenue blocks and 452 villages.
- 4.2 Given its geographical location on the international borders, Sikkim has immense political and strategic importance to India. Being a border state, there has always been a large presence of defence and paramilitary forces. Even as a protectorate, Indian troops were stationed in Sikkim. The Sino-Indian war of 1962, the most recent

Doklam incident in 2017<sup>4</sup>, the unresolved boundary issue and the strategic complexity of India-China relations necessitates military preparedness of the highest level along the borders. While Sikkim Scouts, a regiment formed in the year 2013 with local men is stationed in Sikkim permanently, several units of Indian Army and Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP) are regularly stationed in Sikkim for a 2-3-year period on a rotation basis. This requires huge chunks of land for the Armed forces. Ministry of Defence, Govt of India had under its control 3078 acres<sup>5</sup> of land in 2013 in Sikkim. A written reply of the Defence Minister on 24 July, 2019 in Rajya Sabha on the status of encroachment of Defence lands across India reveals that there is almost no encroachment in the State<sup>6</sup>. Interestingly, unlike other states where defence lands have been encroached upon by private individuals, in Sikkim, it is the reverse. Vast areas of land owned by private individuals have been occupied by the army.

- 4.3 **Historical Background:** Sikkim is derived from the Limbu words su him, meaning "new palace." The Lepchas are known to have been the early inhabitants of the region and the Bhutias were known to have entered from Tibet in the 14th century. In 1642, the Kingdom of Sikkim was established by Phuntsog Namgyal, the first Chogyal who came from the Bhutia community. The Namgyal dynasty ruled Sikkim until 1975<sup>7</sup>. Though originally the land of the Lepchas, the Sikkimese society bears a strong influence of the Tibetan Lamaic traditions and Hinduism as well. The benevolent rule of the early Lepcha rulers and the later Buddhist influence has shaped the social and political evolution of Sikkim into a peace-loving state that has retained strong bonds with nature and environment (Sikkim HDR, 2014). In land-scarce mountainous Sikkim, where out of the total area of 710,000 hectares, only 13.67 percent comprises arable land, ownership of productive land has been a mark of wealth and power. Thus, to be able to better understand the impacts of land acquisition in Sikkim, it is pertinent to understand the nature of land ownership in the State before, during and after Chogyal.
- 4.4 Before the rule of the Chogyals, a series of Lepcha Panu (warlords) and Limboo kings starting from around the 7th or 8th century ruled separate localities (of their respective ethnicity) that now make up the Sikkim State<sup>8</sup>. Khye-bum-sa (the Bhutia prince) and his followers the tong-du-ru-zhi (the four regimen of a thousand each) and the Bebsang-Gyad (the eight noble Lhopo clans), together constituting the Lho-rig-ru-chen-chu-nyi or the twelve original Lhopo clans (Bhutias) are believed to be the first Tibetan immigrants to arrive in Sikkim in the 13th century. When Khye-bum-sa arrived in Sikkim, the Native Chiefs of the Lepcha, Thekong Tek and Thekong Salang are believed to have received him as the prophesied ruler and lived peaceably under him. In the year of 1642, the year of Water Horse in Tibetan calendar, a tripartite treaty of Lho-Men-Tsong-Sum at Denzong Phuntso Khangsar, Lepchas and Tsong (Limboo) chieftains agreed to merge their lands with Lhopo migrants to form a United Kingdom, effectively establishing the three people as the

<sup>4</sup> In 2017, Indian forces intercepted a PLA road construction unit on the Doklam Plateau near the Doka La Pass, near the triborder region of China, Bhutan, and India. The encounter led to a 73-day standoff before both sides agreed to mutually disengage from the site.

<sup>5</sup> Information given by the then Defence Minister Shri AK Antony in written reply to Shri Jagadanand Singh in Lok Sabha on 05 August 2013.

<sup>6</sup> Only 0.2903 acres of defence land was reported to be under encroachment in the State of Sikkim by the Ministry of Defence

<sup>7</sup> <https://www.britannica.com/place/Sikkim>, accessed on 27 December 2019

<sup>8</sup> "History of Sikkim" compiled by Maharaja Thutob Namgyal Chogyal and Maharani Yeshav Dolma of Sikkim in 1908 to this day remains the only official source of information on the history of Chogyal, as a large number of official archives of the State were believed to have been destroyed during its several wars with neighbors Nepal, Bhutan and during civil unrest against the rule of Chogyal.

native people of Sikkim. The relation between the Lepcha and Tibetan people is believed to have its roots in the the signing of a blood brotherhood by the Lepcha Chief Thekong Tek and the Tibetan Prince Khye Bumsa at Kabi Lungchok in North Sikkim (ibid). Thus, under the king, the next level of inherent owners of the land of Sikkim are the Bhutia, Lepcha and Limboo. When the three patron lamas of Sikkim convened at Yuksom and consecrated the coronation of the first Chogyal Phuntsog Namgyal<sup>9</sup>, the king selected 12 Kahlons (ministers) out of the 12 Lhopo (Bhutias), and 12 jongpons (head of jong or district) out of the Lepcha noble families. There are various kazi (the Bhutia aristocrats/landlords) and other kinds of intermediary officers who served as the local judiciary and revenue-collecting authority. However, there is no mention of Limboo representation in government throughout the chogyal reigns<sup>10</sup>. There was a tacit understanding among the people of the kingdom that all lands belonged to the King<sup>11</sup>. In practice, the land ownership rested with noble Lhopo, Lepcha families and Kazis (the bureaucratic landlords). There were also non-kazi Lhopos and Lepchas who owned lands under the direct control of the king, by virtue of royally issued deeds of grants.

- 4.5 During reign of the Chogyal, it is the noble families of Bhutia, Lepcha and the Lamas that had access to political power and had a fair share in decision making authority in the State. Understandably, it is these nobles and the powerful king that largely controlled the land in the State of Sikkim. The king would lease out a portion of land as gift to the kazis and thikadars, who were primarily the absentee landlords. The kazis and thikadars finally leased out the lands to peasants under different exploitative terms. Sikkim was divided into 104 estates out of which 61 estates were leased out to the kazis and thikadars. They were assigned to pay a fixed sum to the state. Five estates belonged to the monasteries and 15 exclusively belonged to the king or chogyal as his private estate (GoS 1977:13).
- 4.6 The British's Land Resettlement Program supervised by Political Officer J.C. White in 1889 marked a turning point for land ownership in Sikkim. Sir White conducted a land survey, and then according to the quality of each piece of land, leased them out to interested landowners at various rates. From 1890 to 1908, White encouraged Nepali settlement, which had already started since the year of 1871, to enlarge tax base and boost agricultural production<sup>12</sup>. In 1915 C.A. Bell, the new political officer introduced the collection of land revenue in cash. It is reported that the valleys of Lachen and Lachung were private estate of the Queen, later assigned to the Dewan and then returned to the King<sup>13</sup>. The land in Lachung valley had strong community regulation with family ownership. It is said that though the ownership of land

<sup>9</sup> This laid the foundation for the tradition of State patronage of Buddhism throughout the next three centuries.

<sup>10</sup> Tran, Hong, "Chogyal's Sikkim: Tax, Land & Clan Politics" (2012). *Independent Study Project (ISP) Collection*. 1446. [https://digitalcollections.sit.edu/isp\\_collection/1446](https://digitalcollections.sit.edu/isp_collection/1446)

<sup>11</sup> Sinha, A.C (1975), *Politics of Sikkim*. Thomson press Ltd, New Delhi

<sup>12</sup> According to *The Gazetteer of Sikkim (1891)*, Nepalis with 56 per cent (including Murmi) constituted a majority of the population followed by the Lepchas (19 per cent) and Bhutias (16 per cent). There were other constituents like the Khambus and slaves. More than a hundred years later, the share of Lepcha population has gone down to 14 per cent whereas that of the Nepalis climbed to almost 70 per cent with the Bhutias constituting more or less the same proportion.

<sup>13</sup> In the administrative reports of 1911-12, it has been mentioned that these valleys were put under the charge of Jerung Dewan of Chakung by the British political officer. As the people of the Lachen and Lachung were not happy with his administration the valleys were returned under the rule of Maharaja Kumar of Sikkim (Das K.K. 1896, *The Lepchas and their Notion of Heaven and Hell*. Appendix 1. *Journal of the Buddhist Text Society of India*).

belonged to the individual family, the sale and purchase to outsiders are regulated by the village council (Dzumsa). To utilize the resources in an organized way, the village council also advised specific time for sowing and harvesting. The land distribution system among the Bhutias in Lachung was known as Sago (with pipon as its head). The State had no power to control over the land possessed by the people in the village). Land redistribution among the Lachungpas was done every three years to avoid unequal distribution of higher quality land. It is reported that taxes to the king in Lachung and Lachen valley was paid in kind in the form of yaks, blankets, Toho (tober used as food) and salt.

- 4.7 After Sikkim became an Indian state in 1975, the first measure taken by the government was the abolition of intermediaries. Subsequently, it created the provision of land rights to the landless tillers, enforced ceiling laws of landholding, distribution of surplus land and protection of tenancy rights through legislations like the Sikkim Cultivators Protection Act (1975) and the Sikkim Agricultural Land Ceiling and Reforms Act (1978). Land rights of the indigenous Lepchas and Bhutias, which were protected earlier by the Revenue Order No 1 of 1917 (land owned by the Lepcha and Bhutia community cannot be transferred to other communities), continued to be so after the merger of Sikkim.

**Box 4.1 Revenue Order No. 1**

With reference to the Order dated 2nd January 1897, it is hereby again notified to all Kazis, Thikadars and Mandals in Sikkim that no Bhutias and Lepchas are to be allowed to sell, mortgage or sub-let any of their land to any person other than a Bhutia or a Lepcha without the express sanction of the Darbar or Officers empowered by the Darbar on their behalf, whose order will be obtained by the landlord concerned. If anyone disobeys, he will be severely punished. In this order the term 'mortgage' means mortgaging the whole or part of holding on the Biyaz or Masikata system and the term sub-let means sub-letting the whole or part of holding on the Pakhuria system.

**Definition:**

- (i) 'Biyaz' means mortgaging land to another person who enjoys the produce of the land as interest so long at the principal loan remains unpaid.
- (ii) 'Masikata' means mortgaging the fields to a creditor who enjoys the produce of the field as an annual instalment towards the loan.
- (iii) 'Pakhuria' means sub-letting, where a rayot allows another new rayot to settle upon a portion of his own holding, generally receiving from him some rent in cash and some assistance in cultivating his own fields.

Gangtok C. A. Bell  
17th May 1917 Superintendent, Sikkim State

**Source: Sikkim HDR, 2014**

- 4.8 As per Sikkim's Human Development Report, 2001 the Nepalis in 1983 owned almost 59 percent of the total cultivated land and contributed almost 64 percent of the total land revenue generated in the State. In contrast, the land share of the Bhutias and the Lepchas was 20 percent each and their land revenue contribution was 19 percent and 16 percent respectively. Given the status of landownership by ethnic group, it is evident that land ownership and land acquisition continues to be a sensitive issue in Sikkim. In 1996, the Government of Sikkim introduced a land redistribution mechanism through a land bank scheme. According to this scheme, landowners were supposed to surrender their surplus land voluntarily and landless labourers (known as sukumbasis in Sikkim) were free to choose the plot of land they

wanted for cultivation. Landless labourers were identified by the government and given permanent land rights; each landless family could choose a land up to 1,000-2,000 sq m at a cost not exceeding Rs 52,500 (including registration and stamp duty). However, this does not appear to have made a significant change in the landownership pattern prevailing in 1983.

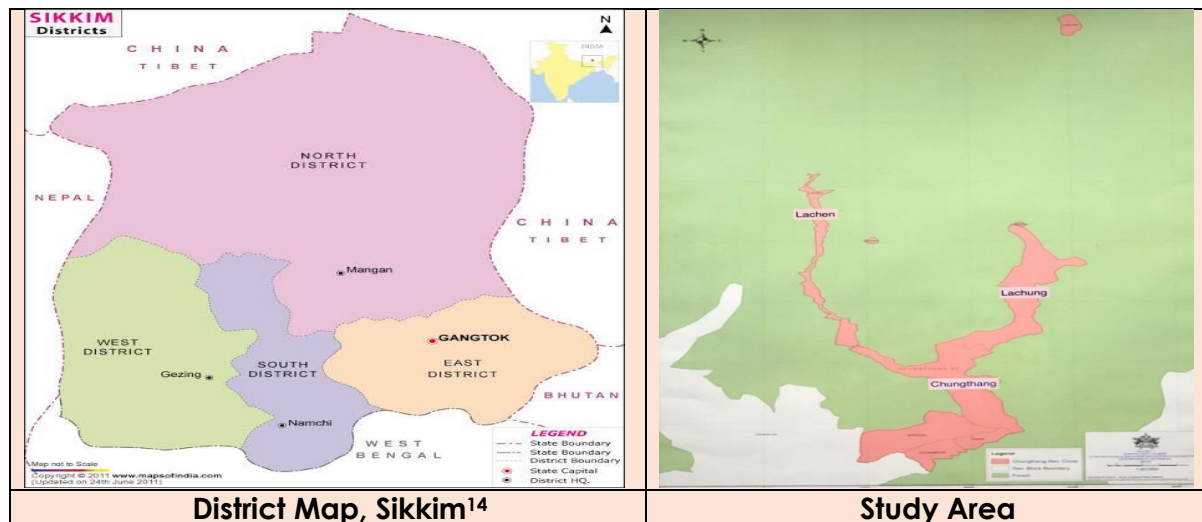
- 4.9 **Location and Administrative Divisions of North District:** North district is a hilly region located at Latitude: 27°46' - 28°48'N and Longitude: 88°58' - 88°25'E. It covers an area of 4,226 Km<sup>2</sup> sharing 59.5 percent of the total area of the State. North Sikkim is the largest in terms of land area but the least populated district in Sikkim. With a population share of 7.16 percent in the State, North district had a total population of 43,709, of which 89 percent resided in the rural areas (Census, 2011). The population density of the district is ten inhabitants per square Km as its population of 43,709 people is spread over 4226 square kilometers. The population density is the highest in the East district (with 295/sq.km) and lowest in the North District. North district has a sex ratio of 769 females per thousand males and a population growth rate of 5.7 percent (Ibid.). The average literacy rate at 77 percent is lowest in the district (state average of 82 percent). The North district, in contrast to the other districts had the highest share of ST to total population (63 per cent) comprising largely the Bhutias and Lepchas. The district is divided into four administrative sub-divisions, i.e. (i) Chungthang (ii) Mangan (iii) Kabi and (iv) Passingdong. The Chungthang sub division, where the Study area is located consists of nine revenue blocks namely, Chungthang, Chungthang Forest Block, Lachen, Lachen Forest Block, Lachung, Lachung Forest Block, Shipgyer, Tung and Thangu Forest Block.
- 4.10 **Demographic Profile and Workforce Composition in Study Area:** The study area of the present project which is the focus area of the SIA is located in Chungthang, Lachen and Lachung blocks of Chungthang sub-division. Lachung Village, with population of 2495 is the second most populous village in Chungthang subdivision. On the other hand, as per the 2011 census, Lachen has just 1325 households. The population of the village has decreased by 10.9 percent from the last census (total population was 2800 in 2001 census). At 90 percent, North district has a higher rural population than the State average. The Chungthang sub-division and the Study area however has hundred percent rural population. The sex ratio varies from 800 females per 1000 male in Lachen to just 448 in Chungthang. Lachen, which had almost 87 percent scheduled tribe population, much higher than the district and state average also had the lowest literacy rate in 2011 (half the population were illiterate).
- 4.11 The work participation rate in Chungthang, Lachung and Lachen at 78, 61 and 56 percent respectively is higher than the state/district average of 50/53 percent. The same applies to main workers (workers who had worked for the major part of the reference period i.e. 6 months or more). The share of cultivators and agricultural labourers are much lower in the range of 6 to 10 percent in Chungthang and Lachung as compared to the district and state as a whole (40-46 percent). The share of cultivators and agricultural labourers in Lachen at 23 percent too was lower than the state/district average. As per the latest Census, the other workers comprising government servants, service sector including tourism sector comprise the dominant section of the work force in the Study area.

**Table 4.1 Demographic Profile and Workforce Composition in Study Area**

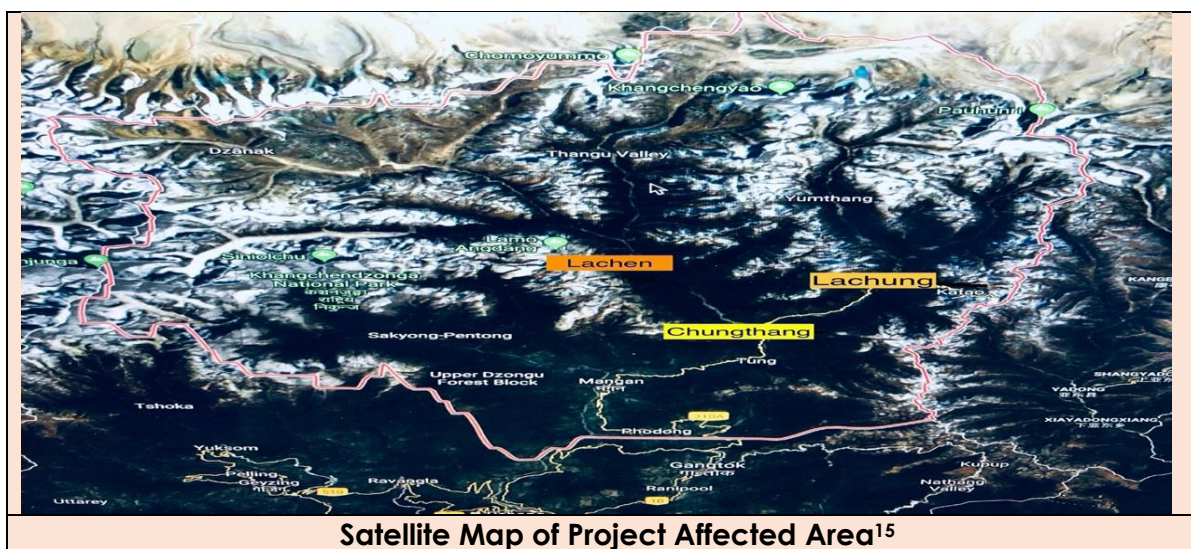
|            |                                       | Sikkim   | North District | Chungthang | Lachung | Lachen |
|------------|---------------------------------------|----------|----------------|------------|---------|--------|
| 1          | Total Population (Nos)                | 6,10,577 | 43,709         | 3970       | 2495    | 1325   |
| 2          | Population Density                    | 86       | 10             | 148        | 88      | 36     |
| 3          | Rural Population (%)                  | 74.8     | 89.4           | 100        | 100     | 100    |
| 4          | Sex Ratio (Per 000 Pop)               | 890      | 767            | 448        | 389     | 800    |
| 5          | Literacy rate (%)                     | 82       | 77             | 78         | 75.5    | 52.09  |
| <b>II</b>  | <b>Caste Wise Distribution</b>        |          |                |            |         |        |
| 1          | Scheduled Caste (%)                   | 4.6      | 2.3            | 2.9        | 0.5     | 1.5    |
| 2          | Scheduled Tribe (%)                   | 33.8     | 65.7           | 40.1       | 42.6    | 86.6   |
| <b>III</b> | <b>Work Participation</b>             |          |                |            |         |        |
| 1          | Total Workers                         | 50.5     | 53.44          | 61.4       | 78.2    | 55.6   |
| 2          | Main Workers                          | 37.7     | 39.4           | 54.7       | 68.4    | 38.3   |
| <b>IV</b>  | <b>Industrial Category of Workers</b> |          |                |            |         |        |
| 1          | Cultivators                           | 38.1     | 31.3           | 4.8        | 9.3     | 21.6   |
| 2          | Agricultural Labourers                | 8.4      | 9.7            | 1.9        | 0.4     | 1.8    |
| 3          | Household Industry                    | 1.7      | 1.4            | 0.9        | 2.0     | 1.8    |
| 4          | Other Workers                         | 51.8     | 57.6           | 92.4       | 88.3    | 74.8   |

Source: Census 2011

- 4.12 **Location and Geography of Study Area:** Chungthang is located at 27°36'14.08"N latitude and 88°38'47.2"E longitude. Lachen and Lachung are located in the southern slopes of western half of the eastern Himalayas across 27'' and 28''N latitude and 88'' and 89''E longitude. Lachung, at 2,600 metres above sea level, means "small-mountain" and Lachen, with an altitude of 2,700 metres above sea level, means "big-mountain" in Tibetan. Lachung and Lachen are roughly 60 kms apart from each other, connected by Chungthang in between.



<sup>14</sup> Source: <https://www.mapsofindia.com/maps/sikkim/sikkim-district.html>



Satellite Map of Project Affected Area<sup>15</sup>

4.13 **Agro-Climatic and Ecological Conditions:** Sikkim is a mountainous landlocked state. North district is thoroughly picturesque due to the presence of a legion of waterfalls, snow-clad mountains, glaciers and lakes. The state has ten mountain peaks that rise above 7000m, 84 glaciers and 315 glacial lakes (including the Tsomgo glacial lake in East Sikkim, Gurudongmar Lake in North Sikkim and Khecheopalri lake West Sikkim district)<sup>16</sup>. Mount Khanchendzonga (8586m), the world's third highest peak and revered as a guardian deity is situated on the border between Sikkim and Nepal. "Yumthang valley" one of the most famous spot of tourist interest is situated in the district, about 25 Kms from Lachung. Two streams Lachen-chu and Lachung-chu are the sources of water in Lachen and Lachung. These two streams join Teesta at Chungthang. The Teesta cuts across North Sikkim with its tributaries and divides the region into separate valleys. On the Lachung side, the valley opens up to the pasture of Momo Samdong and Yume Samdong. About 31 percent of the total area of the district is covered by various types of forest. While the vegetation is dense all the way up to the alpine altitude, it usually thins out to desert scrub further towards the northern part. The vegetation alters from temperate to alpine to tundra at higher altitudes further north. Nomadic high-altitude livestock herding (is found in the North district approaching the Tibetan Plateau.

4.14 There are different types of land belts in arable areas attached to Lachen and Lachung<sup>17</sup>; Leezshieng (apple belt); Tshowshieng (wheat field); Gnawshieng (barley); Keeshieng (potato field); Lapshieng (raddish field); Pyoshieng (buckwheat field) and Yugshieng (turnip field). Up to an elevation of 1000 meters, paddy is the major crop. Other important crops include maize, ginger, wheat, pulses, oilseeds and vegetables along with sub-tropical fruits including citrus fruits, banana, papaya, etc. Above 1000 meters and up to 2000 meters altitude, large cardamom and oranges are the main cash crops. Beyond 2000 meters elevation, the climate is suitable for growing potato. Potato is cultivated in northern parts of North Sikkim during summer months. Other alternative crops are temperate fruit plants, cabbage, peas, radish, and other winter vegetables, soybean and high altitude maize. During off season, cabbage cultivation is common. Many medicinal plants like *Acanthum ferox*, *Acorus calamus*, *Butea monosprms* are also known to be found in the region. People collect these plants while pasturing their animals and sell them at Mangan market. The prevalent broad soil groups in North district are shallow-medium deep soils, Loamy brown soils and Red hill

<sup>15</sup> Source: Google Maps (accessed on 2 February, 2020)

<sup>16</sup> Sikkim Human Development Report, 2014

<sup>17</sup> Bhasin, Veena (2012), Social Organisation, Continuity and Change: The Case of the Bhutias and Lachen and Lachung of North Sikkim, Journal of Biodiversity, Vol 3, 2012, Issue-1

soils. The temperatures range from about 25 degrees to below -40 degrees in the extreme where the altitude is in excess of 6,000 meters. Table 4.2 shows agro-climatic conditions in North District, Sikkim.

**Table 4.2 Broad Aspects of Agro-Climatic Conditions in North District**

| Aspect                    | Northern District                                |
|---------------------------|--|
| Agro-climatic Zone        | Sub-tropical humid to temperate alpine.          |
| Agro-ecological Situation | Hotspot of Biodiversity. Warm humid region       |
| Weather                   | Tundra   |
| Broad Soil Groups         | Shallow-medium deep; Loamy brown; Red hill soils |

Source: Agriculture Contingency Plan for District: North Sikkim. Retrieved

from <http://www.crida.in/CP-2012/statewiseplans/Sikkim/SKM2-North%20Sikkim-30.10.12.pdf>



**Dispersed House Structures in Lachung**

**Mountainous Landscape of Lachung**

**4.15 Land Use:** About 15.19 percent<sup>18</sup> of the total geographical area of the land in Sikkim (5.01 lakh hectares) is devoted to agriculture. The North District with 3.23 percent is at the bottom in percentage of cultivable area to total area. The percentage of irrigated area to total cultivable area is 17.27 percent in the district. Table 4.3 shows the use of land in North District and Lachen, Lachung and Chungthang. Majority of land in these areas are forest land. Net sown area was the highest in Lachung. There were no lands classified as fallow, culturable waste or pasture land in the villages under study as per the 2011 census. Cultivation of medicinal plants is also taken up in Sikkim in large scale. However, the cultivable land in the State is gradually decreasing due to diversion of land for establishment of industries, township expansion, construction of roads, hydel projects, army settlements etc. As per Census 2011, over 80 per cent of the farmers in the state-owned livestock and earned supplementary income from them. The livestock in Sikkim available in the high-altitude areas are yaks, sheep and local goats known as "Chengra", whereas in the middle hill and low-lying areas, the important breeds are Siri cows, Jersey and crossbreed goats, poultry and pigs are reared. From the beginning of the present decade, tourism has emerged as one of the major sources of income in the district as well as the study area.

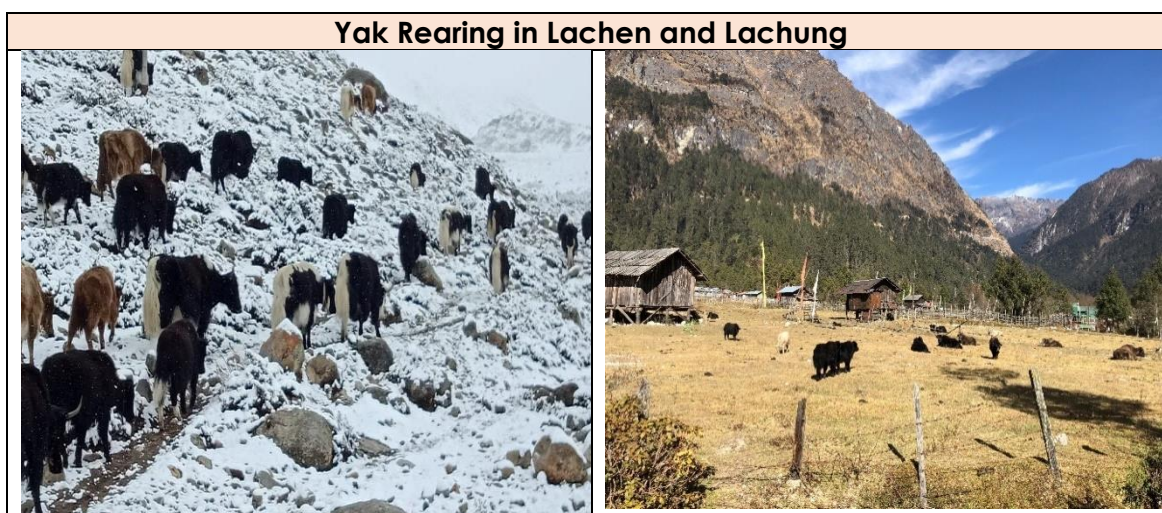
<sup>18</sup> Sikkim Census, 2011

**Table 4.3 Use of Land in Project Affected Villages**

| Sr. No | Use of Land (Ha)            | North District | Lachen | Lachung | Chungthang |
|--------|-----------------------------|----------------|--------|---------|------------|
| 1      | Forest                      | 255014         | 3191.6 | 2145.7  | 2141.6     |
| 2      | Area-Non-agricultural Use   | 2.9            | 0      | 0       | 0          |
| 3      | Barren/Un-cultivated Land   | 944            | 222    | 68.8    | 0          |
| 4      | Pasture and Grazing Land    | 361            | 0      | 0       | 0          |
| 5      | Miscellaneous (Trees/crops) | 7020           | 0      | 0       | 118        |
| 6      | Culturable Waste Land       | 1.1            | 0      | 0       | 0          |
| 7      | Fallow Land                 | 0              | 0      | 0       | 0          |
| 8      | Net Area Sown               | 8225           | 221.9  | 591.3   | 417.3      |
| 9      | Irrigated Land Area         | 1421           | 0      | 0       | 1.9        |
| 10     | Un-irrigated Land Area      | 6803           | 221.9  | 591.3   | 415.4      |
| 11     | Canals                      | 1421           | 0      | 0       | 1.9        |

Source: Census, 2011

- 4.16 Economy and Livelihood:** The livelihood sources of the people in the affected area, primarily that in Lachung and Lachen has seen significant changes over the years. It is important to understand the essence of living of the Lachungpas and Lachenpas in the past to capture the issues raised by them during the consultations. The present section discusses the economy and livelihood of the people in the area combining both the available literature and extensive discussions with the community. The Bhutias at Lachen and Lachung lived a transhumant type of existence moving and up and down with their animals. Agriculture along with yak/sheep/goat rearing and trade was once the backbone of the Lachung and Lachen economy. The area was self sufficient as it had low population and the natural resource base had the capacity to meet the needs of the population. The hamlets of the people living in the valley generally had small gardens which grew seasonal vegetables, pulses and food grains. Traditional apple areas at Lachen and Lachung were situated at an altitude of 2,500—3,000m and Lachung was known to produce the largest quantity of apples in Sikkim. According to the community, every household had fenced their field around their houses mostly made up of stones to prevent domestic animals from damaging the crops.



- 4.17** The upper stretches of Lachen and Lachung valley generally were used by the herders for grazing the animals after the passage of winter months; the middle stretches had houses and the lower stretches comprised of agricultural fields. Yak is an integral part of the livelihood of the Lachenpas and Lachungpas. The semi-

pastoral tribal households of Lachen and Lachung rear yaks at high altitude (3000 to 5000 m). The animals cannot endure high temperatures and the herders in Lachen and Lachung valley move upward with their animals as temperature starts rising (mid-February to April) for cooler pastures (sub-alpine pastures at altitudes of 3,000 to 4,000 metres (Samdong, Yathang, Yaksee, Seemba, Yumthang etc). The calving and milking season of yaks is from May to September during which period the yaks along with their herders move upto around 4,000 to 5,000 metres following which they start their downward journey. Products obtained by rearing yak include milk, meat, fats and other dairy products. It is understood that climate change in the last couple of decades and shift in migratory practices have adversely affected the yak population. The deaths of several hundred yaks due to climatic aberrations<sup>19</sup>, new diseases and shrinking grazing lands are the present concerns of the community.

4.18 The people of Lachen and Lachung indulged in marginal trading activities with Tibetans across the borders. Timber, wood, dyestuffs and dairy products of the region for Tibetan salt and wool formed the basis of the trade. The people of Lachen and Lachung pursued it as an occupation intimately interwoven with their pastoral activities. It is reported that with the closure of border in 1962, the Lachenpas and Lachungpas suffered greatly as trading activities were stopped and access to pasture lands in Tibet were denied. Military bases and defence establishments came up extensively and the self-sufficient livelihood base of the people was adversely affected. From 2001 onwards, the opening of North Sikkim to tourism brought respite to the livelihood of the people in the valley. Tourism has hence emerged as an alternative/supplementary source of livelihood to the people. As the base for travel to Yumthang valley, Lachung has emerged as a major tourist destination of Sikkim. Similarly, Lachen is the base from where tours to Guru Dongmar Lake are organized. Both Lachen and Lachung have a large number of homestays and hotels. As discussed above, while traditionally their whole existence revolved around the migration of their flocks in search of pastures, alternative livelihood options have emerged for people who have joined the tourism industry as lodge owners, taxi owners and tour operators. It is important to recognize that the change in livelihood source was not a voluntary one but one imposed by external challenges and which had resulted in severe hardships for the people in the area for a long period of time. The present anxiety and concern of the community regarding any activity that has adverse impact on tourism has to be truly understood in this context.

4.19 **Poverty Levels:** Overall 16.6 percent of the population lives below poverty line in Sikkim as per latest BPL list available with DESME. North District shows slightly lower head count percentage as compared to the State (15.6 percent population covering 17.7 households) in this category. In Chungthang, Lachen and Lachung Gram Panchayat Units (GPUs), poverty levels are lower with only 5.8 percent of population below the poverty line (Table 4.4).

**Table 4.4 Poverty Level in Sikkim, North District & Project Affected Area**

|                              | <b>BPL Population (%)</b> |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Sikkim                       | 16.6                      |
| North District               | 15.6                      |
| Chungthang, Lachen & Lachung | 5.8                       |

Source: DESME. 2010

4.20 **Society and Culture:** The Study area is primarily inhabited by the Bhutias (called Lachenpas in Lachen and Lachungpas in Lachung) and the Lephas in Chungthang.

<sup>19</sup> Several hundred yaks are said to have been killed in 2019 in an unprecedented snowfall and starvation.

The present section discusses the sociocultural aspects of these two communities followed by their unique system of governance called the Dzumsa.

- 4.21 **The Bhutias:** The word 'Bhutia' has been derived from the Nepalese language called "Bhotay" which means the people of the Bhot (Tibet). The highest concentration of the Bhutia population is found in northern part of Sikkim including Lachen-Lachung, Kabi Lunchok, Phodong-Phensang and Mangan. Bhutias are of Tibetan origin. In their own language, they call themselves as 'Lhopos' or 'Lhorees' which means the dweller of the southward and one of the earliest inhabitants of "The Greater Sikkim". They were known to be the descendents of Kye\_Bum\_Sa, the chieftain of Bhutia people. Buddhism was the main religion of the Bhutia community in Sikkim in the seventeenth century. It was professed by the Bhutia people of Sikkim. The introduction of Buddhism in Sikkim coincides with the establishment of a political institution. The three monks who had come to Sikkim from Tibet started propagating the religion and constructing monasteries. There are two sects in Buddhism: Mahayana (The Large Vehicle) and Hinayana (The Small Vehicle). There were two sects of Mahayana Buddhism in which the majority of the Buddhists in Sikkim were organized, the Nyingmapa and the Karma\_ Kadgupa. Most of the Bhutias believed in Nyingmapa Sect. The Bhutia tribe has its own language and scripts. The language of the Bhutias of Lachen and Lachung is den-jong-ke which is a Tibetan dialect. However, nowadays, Bhutias of Lachen and Lachung also speak Hindi, English and Nepali. The traditional dress of the Bhutias is Bakhu. Men wear bakhu with trousers and women use bakhu with a silken full sleeve blouse called honju, a loose gown type garment fastened near the waist tightly with a belt.
- 4.22 Bhutias have known to have converted the indigenous Lepcha people to their religious faith, established matrimonial relations with them and thereby paved the way for cultural and social assimilation of the two races. The Bhutia community is one of the ST categories in Indian Constitution. The Bhutias aristocrats are called Kazis after similar land lord titles in neighbouring regions, especially in modern day Bangladesh. When Sikkim was an independent monarchy, among the Bhutias, the Lachungpas and Lachenpas had their own traditional legal system called "Dzumsa" which means the meeting place of the people. The system continues in the present times and is explained in the next section.
- 4.23 The Bhutia community is largely patriarchal. All the important decisions within the family are taken by the father or jointly by the parents. In their absence, the eldest son is responsible to take decisions. Many studies have found that the Bhutia men and women enjoy equal status in the family. Females are allowed to join in any gainful; employment opportunities available to them. In case of the father's death, the mother takes the all responsibility until the eldest son gets married. All three types of marriage viz. monogamy, polygyny and polyandry are prevalent among the Bhutias of Lachen and Lachung. In earlier times, polyandry was the system of marriage in all Bhutia households and was mostly arranged marriages. However, with changes in economic activities, there are changes in marriage and family pattern. Presently, monogamy is the general practice while polyandry continues to prevail in some households. Inter caste marriages were not preferred except between the Bhutias and the Lepchas as they were treated as equal caste in terms of status. Nowadays, the inter-caste marriages are allowed in the Bhutia community. Modes of acquiring mates were by service in the early days but negotiation has been a common practice now. Most of the families are seen to be nuclear and vertically extended, though some carry remnants of the joint family also. During the marriage ceremony, a representative from the groom's house arrives at the bride's house with gifts and raises the offer of marriage. The marriage procedure of Bhutias is very elaborative and expensive.



4.24 **The Lepchas:** The Study area and affected population of Chungthang are largely Lepchas. The earliest Lepchas were known to be nature worshippers. Presently, most Lepchas are Buddhists, although a large number of Lepchas have today also adopted Christianity. Some Lepchas have not given up their shamanistic religion, which is known as Mun. In practice, rituals from Mun and Buddhism are frequently observed alongside one another among some Lepchas. For example, ancestral mountain peaks are regularly honoured in ceremonies called cú rumfát. Many rituals involve local species. In Sikkim, Lepchas are known to use over 370 species of animals, fungi, and plants. The Lepcha have their own language, also called Lepcha. It belongs to the Bodish-Himalayish group of Tibeto-Burman languages. The Lepcha write their language in their own script, called Róng or Lepcha script, which is derived from the Tibetan script. Lepchas are divided into many clans (Lepcha: putsho), each of which reveres its own sacred lake and mountain peak (Lepcha: dâ and cú) from which the clan derives its name. While most Lepcha can identify their own clan, Lepcha clan names can be quite formidable, and are often shortened for this reason. For example, Simíkmú and Fonyung Rumsóngmú may be shortened to Simik and Foning, respectively. Some of the names of the clans are Sada, Rongong, Karthakmu, Sungutmu, Phipon, Brimu, etc.

4.25 The Lepcha society shows elements of what is known as a “Kinship Society” as opposed to a “market dominated society”. Being largely un-stratified, it can be said that the indigenous system of power and status in the Lepcha society is based on relative egalitarianism and democracy. The language also seldom acknowledges gender difference. Membership to a group is almost always along patrilineal descent. Lepchas define kinsmen rather broadly and defined strictly, the affine cannot be included in the kindred as they do not share common ancestry. Yet the Lepchas treat in-laws like kinsmen who are potential reservoir of help. Marriage is seen as a transaction between kin-groups comprising whole families and not merely two individuals. The bond between the married daughter and her kin is maintained by frequent visits to her original busti and family. The busti persists as a social group with the knitting together of the agnatic and matrilineal bonds.



- 4.26 **Dzumsa-The Unique Local Governance System in Lachung and Lachen:** Dzumsa is a traditional village Panchayat/local self-governance system which is still in existence in Lachen and Lachung of North Sikkim. The 1982 Sikkim Panchayat Act protected the traditional tribal culture of both Lachen and Lachung. The 73<sup>rd</sup> amendment has also kept the traditional Dzumsa intact. The term Dzumsa literally means a 'gathering place', a council of villagers assigned with the duty of carrying out the administration of village community. According to historical account, the King of Sikkim, the ninth Chogyal Thutop Namgyal created the institution of Dzumsa and delegated power and authority to the Pipon, the village chief to look after the functioning of these villages<sup>20</sup>. The meetings of the Dzumsa are held atleast once every month besides the mandatory annual General Meeting in which accounts of taxes and utilization is submitted and discussed.
- 4.27 **Administration of Dzumsa and Election of Pipon:** The Pipon is the head of the Dzumsa who is elected for a one-year term. There is provision for two Pipons in each Dzumsa. The Pipon is assisted by another elected representative called Gyapen, or the secretary. Election to the Pipon is held by elderly persons in the village after a feast is given by the foregoing Pipon. Dzumsa forms a group of eighteen to twenty-four members who are assigned various functions (supervising cleanliness of the village, collection of taxes etc.). Goodwill in the community and no legal cases are the two essential qualifications to contest for the position of Pipon. The method of election is through popular voting in favour or against the candidature. Though constitutional provision of reservation for women in Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) promotes role of women in local governance, it is observed that women have had little or no role in Dzumsa elections.
- 4.28 **Functions of Dzumsa:** The economic functions of Dzumsa involve resource management, collection of fines and taxes from the shops in the area and filling tenders for the government schemes. The village development action plans and schemes are controlled by the Dzumsa. The funds raised and taxes collected by Dzumsa are used for productive activities in the village. All the revenue generating schemes are tendered and given to the highest bidder in the Dzumsa. The Dzumsa maintains the number of hotels, business enterprises and other sources of revenue generation. The tenders are raised and people bid for three years term for running businesses. The money thus collected in the Dzumsa fund is equally distributed after a part of the fund is kept aside for maintenance of the Dzumsa building. Tshampa, a group of community members designated by Dzumsa allocate a small amount of land to the newly formed families in the community thereby ensuring equity and egalitarianism in the community. Dzumsa manages the available resources to the community; for instance, the seasonal grazing lands along with the power to distribute land for collecting the non-timber forest produce lie with the Dzumsa. The Dzumsa decides the migration track and time in order to conserve pastures at high altitudes through a rotation policy and fixes the date of movement for all herders, according to the Tibetan lunar calendar. Thus, equity in terms of land distribution, size and quality of land to be allocated is maintained by the Pipon and Dzumsa. Another important function of Dzumsa is the identification/shortlisting of beneficiaries for various government schemes of both Union and State Government.

<sup>20</sup> Thapa, Sandhya and Sachdeva, Swati (2017), Institution of Dzumsa in North Sikkim: A Sociological Understanding, Sage Publications, New Delhi



- 4.29 The Dzumsa plays an important role in social events such as marriage, death, natural calamities etc. During such events, the Gyapon goes to the nearest hilltop with a drum and announces to all the members of the village to come and attend/contribute to the event. Participation of each household is mandatory, thereby encouraging collective solidarity among the community members. The monastery holds a prime place in the lives of Lachungpas and Lachenpas and Dzumsa has the prime responsibility of management of rituals of the Monastery. The Dzumsa encourages each household to take part in these events failing which a fine may be levied. In times of natural calamities such as landslide/avalanche, earthquake etc., it is the Dzumsa that collects the essential items such as rice, butter to meet the exigencies of the affected families.
- 4.30 An important role of the Dzumsa is resolution of disputes arising in the village. Dzumsa is responsible for maintenance of law & order in the community and it has the sole authority to exercise social sanctions. Most of the conflicts and disputes are solved by the Dzumsa and very few cases are handed over to the police. Dzumsa also intervenes in cases of disputes over land ownership and property rights. Most often, it is the Pipon who decides the heirs of the expired landowners. The decision of Dzumsa on disputes cannot be challenged as it forms the collective decision of the community. Despite the all-pervasive role of the Dzumsa as discussed above, it is surprising to note their non-involvement in the land hiring process so far.
- 4.31 **Education and Health Facilities in the Study Area:** Education and health status has a direct impact on the quality of life of the community. Literacy rate in Sikkim stood at 76.43 percent among females and 87.30 percent among males in the 2011 Census. There was a marked increase from 60.41 percent among females and 76.04 percent among males in 2001. The average literacy is 82.20 percent in 2011. East District topped the list with 84.67 percent while North district had the lowest literacy rate of 77.39 percent. Though the health facilities may be available as per standard norms in the Study area (a PHC in Chungthang and PHSCs in Lachung and Lachen), these are ill equipped to deal with emergency cases. Table 4.5 reflects the status of educational and health facilities along with water, power and road connectivity in North District and the Study area. The Study area has primary and secondary schools as well primary health and community health centres. Lachung and Lachen valleys do not have a separate maternity and child welfare centre. Water (tapped) and power supply along with road connectivity is available in the Study area and fares better than the average in the North District.

**Table 4.5 Educational & Health Infrastructure in North Sikkim & Study Area**

| Sr. No     | Facilities                         | North District | Lachen | Lachung | Chung Thang |
|------------|------------------------------------|----------------|--------|---------|-------------|
| <b>I</b>   | <b>Education</b>                   |                |        |         |             |
| 1          | Primary School                     | 81             | 1      | 3       | 4           |
| 2          | Middle                             | 35             | 1      | 2       | 3           |
| 3          | Secondary School                   | 16             | 1      | 1       | 1           |
| 4          | Senior Secondary School            | 4              | 1      | 1       | 1           |
| 5          | Degree College                     | 0              | 0      | 0       | 0           |
| <b>II</b>  | <b>Health Facilities</b>           |                |        |         |             |
| 1          | Dispensary (>10 km)                | 19             | 1      | 1       | 0           |
| 3          | Primary Health Centre (> 10 km)    | 3              | 1      | 1       | 0           |
| 4          | Maternity and Child Welfare Centre | 3              | 0      | 0       | 1           |
| <b>III</b> | <b>Water and Power Supply</b>      |                |        |         |             |
| 1          | Drinking Water (Tap Water)         | 42             | Yes    | Yes     | Yes         |
| 2          | Power Supply (%)                   | 88.4           | Yes    | Yes     | Yes         |
| <b>IV</b>  | <b>Road Connectivity</b>           |                |        |         |             |
| 1          | National Highway (within 10 km)    | 26             | Yes    | Yes     | Yes         |
| 2          | Connected to major district Roads  | 37             | Yes    | Yes     | Yes         |

**Profile of Affected Households-Observations from Primary Survey**

- 4.32 **Intoduction:** Having discussed the broad parameters of the Study area from the secondary data, the present section specifically discusses the profile of the affected households and issues confronting the affected population. The data in this section is compiled from the census and socio-economic survey carried out by the Study team in the affected area. The following section discusses the issues raised by the community during consultation.
- 4.33 **Demographic Profile:** The total affected population from the land owner families in the three affected blocks is 813. The average household size is 4.7, highest in Chungthang at 5.8 and lowest in Lachung at 3.7. The gender-wise distribution of PAFs showed that in Chungthang, Lachen and Lachung, 51.7 percent, 54.6 percent and 51 percent of the total population comprised of males and the remaining females. In Chungthang, majority of people were in the age group between 16-35 years (37.93%) followed by those in the range of 36-60 years (31.03%). Similar pattern of age distribution was seen in Lachen with 36.59 percent and 35.6 4 percent of population between the age group of 16-35 years and 36-60 years. In Lachung, the population of the elderly (71 and above) was the highest (7.12%) as compared to Chungthang and Lachen. In Lachen, there were more of joint families (58 percent) while nuclear families were more prevalent in Lachung and Chungthang. Overall, 42 percent of the surveyed households had joint families while 58 percent had nuclear families. Table 4.6 highlights the gender and age distribution of the surveyed households.

**Table 4.6 Gender and Age Distribution of Affected Population**

|                                    | Lachung | Lachen | Chungthang | Total |
|------------------------------------|---------|--------|------------|-------|
| Total Population                   | 438     | 317    | 58         | 813   |
| Household Size                     | 3.7     | 4.3    | 5.8        | 4.1   |
| <b>Gender-wise Distribution</b>    |         |        |            |       |
| Male                               | 51.04   | 54.57  | 51.73      | 52.5  |
| Female                             | 48.96   | 45.43  | 48.27      | 47.5  |
| <b>Age group-wise Distribution</b> |         |        |            |       |
| <15                                | 16      | 17.35  | 25.86      | 17.3  |
| 16-35                              | 39.77   | 36.59  | 37.93      | 38.4  |
| 36-60                              | 28.96   | 35.64  | 31.03      | 31.7  |
| 61-70                              | 8.04    | 5.99   | 3.44       | 6.9   |
| 71 and above                       | 7.12    | 4.4    | 1.72       | 5.7   |
| <b>Type of Family</b>              |         |        |            |       |
| Joint                              | 33      | 57.9   | 30         | 41.8  |
| Nuclear                            | 67      | 42.1   | 70         | 58.2  |

Source-Primary Survey

- 4.34 **Housing conditions:** The housing conditions of the affected households showed that the proportion of people living in kutcha houses is broadly about one-fifth of the affected households, with little difference across the three different blocks. About 60 percent of the households lived in houses with 2-4 rooms and about one fifth in houses having more than 4 rooms (excluding kitchen). At 10 percent, the households with more than four rooms was lowest in Lachung. About 95 percent of the households claimed to have permanent electricity connection with some variations; 100 percent in Chungthang and the lowest of 92 percent in Lachung. On an average, 52 percent claim to be using LPG as cooking fuel while 47 percent still use firewood and 0.5 percent use kerosene. The highest usage of cooking gas is in Chungthang followed by Lachung and Lachen (Table 4.7).

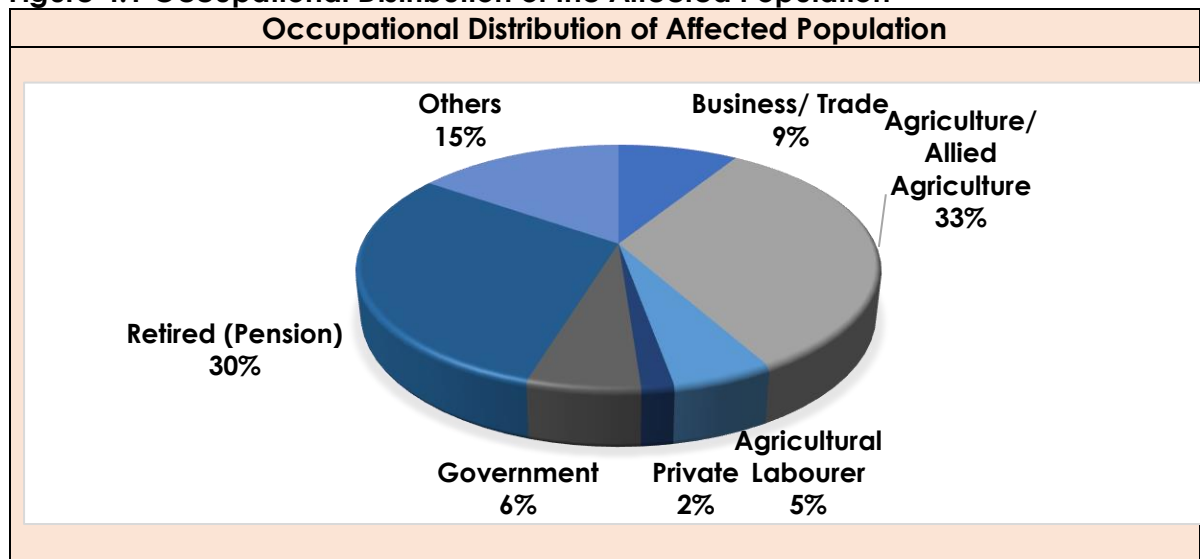
**Table 4.7 Housing Condition and Sanitation Facilities among Affected Households**

| Affected Area                  | Lachung   | Lachen    | Chungthang | Total      |
|--------------------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|
| <b>Surveyed Households (N)</b> | <b>92</b> | <b>63</b> | <b>10</b>  | <b>165</b> |
| <b>Structure</b>               |           |           |            |            |
| Kuccha                         | 22.0      | 23.8      | 20         | 22.6       |
| Mixed                          | 51.6      | 28.6      | 0          | 39.6       |
| Pucca                          | 26.4      | 47.6      | 80         | 37.8       |
| <b>No. of Rooms</b>            |           |           |            |            |
| Upto 2                         | 21.1      | 27.4      |            | 22.2       |
| 2-4                            | 68.9      | 43.5      | 70         | 59.3       |
| More than 4                    | 10        | 29.0      | 30         | 18.5       |
| <b>Sanitation</b>              |           |           |            |            |
| Common                         | 17.8      | 32.3      | 20         | 23.5       |
| Independent                    | 82.2      | 66.1      | 80         | 75.9       |
| Open defecation                |           | 1.6       |            | 0.6        |
| <b>Electricity</b>             |           |           |            |            |
| Permanent                      | 92.2      | 98.4      | 100        | 95.1       |
| Temporary                      | 7.8       | 1.6       |            | 4.9        |
| <b>Cooking Fuel</b>            |           |           |            |            |
| Gas                            | 56.2      | 43.5      | 70         | 52.2       |
| Firewood                       | 42.7      | 56.5      | 30         | 47.2       |
| Kerosene                       | 1.1       |           |            | 0.6        |

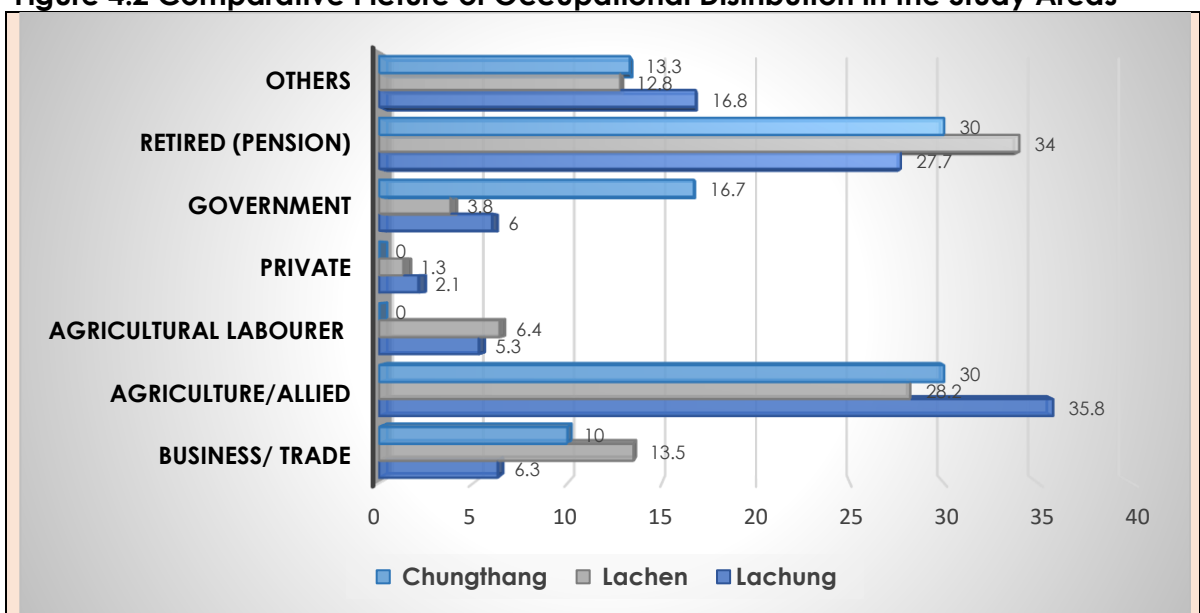
Source-Primary Survey

4.35 **Occupational Distribution and Income:** The sectoral dependence show that agriculture continues to sustain the majority of the workforce among the affected population. Figures 4.1 and 4.2 reflect the sectoral dependence of the affected population along with the comparative picture of the three study areas. The occupational spread of the affected population shows that 41, 35 and 30 percent people from Lachung, Lachen and Chungthang are deriving their livelihood from agriculture, both cultivation on own lands or working as labourers. Almost one-third of the earning members among the affected population are retired from the government and earning pension. This broadly reflects the trend outlined in the discussion above regarding changing livelihood sources of the people in the study, owing to external challenges followed by opportunities arising from tourism.

**Figure 4.1 Occupational Distribution of the Affected Population**



**Figure 4.2 Comparative Picture of Occupational Distribution in the Study Areas**



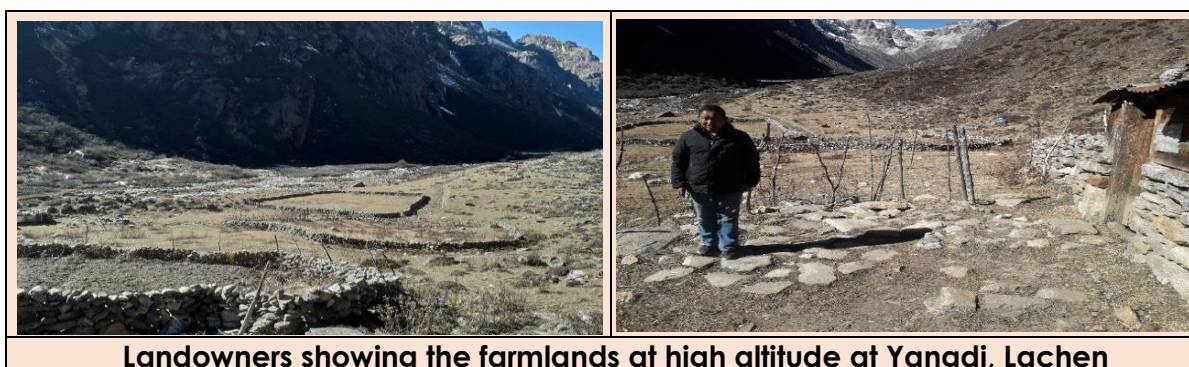
4.36 As is the case of the country as a whole, though a larger proportion of affected people depend on agriculture for their livelihood, the income generated from the sector is in much lower in proportion. When the sources of income are aggregated from the primary survey data, about 60 percent of the aggregate household income (reported by households) comes from the earnings from services in the government sector. Agriculture (including livestock rearing) and tourism come a distant second

and third at 11 and 10 percent respectively (Table 4.8). For instance, though 41 percent of people in Lachung were engaged in agriculture and allied activities, the source of income from the same is only 12.9 percent.

**Table 4.8 Source of Household Income**

| Economic Activities          | Lachung | Lachen | Chungthang | Total |
|------------------------------|---------|--------|------------|-------|
| Cultivation in Own Lands     | 11.2    | 7.5    | 10.7       | 9.7   |
| Livestock/allied agriculture | 1.7     | 1.4    | 2.9        | 1.7   |
| Tourism related              | 7.6     | 16.0   | 1.2        | 10.2  |
| Service in Govt. Sector      | 64.3    | 53.8   | 71.2       | 60.9  |
| Service in Private Sector    | 5.2     | 4.3    | 4.3        | 4.8   |
| Others (Pension, taxi etc.)  | 9.9     | 16.9   | 9.7        | 12.6  |

Source-Primary Survey



**Landowners showing the farmlands at high altitude at Yangdi, Lachen**

- 4.37 **Annual Household Income of PAFs:** Annual income reported by the households saw wide divergences. In Chungthang the annual income of 40 percent of the households was more than five Lakhs while in Lachen and Lachung, the same was 27 percent and 25 percent respectively. In Lachen, the annual income of 43 percent of PAFs was reported to be less than 1 Lakh. In Lachung too, 34 percent of PAFs claimed to earn less than one lakh a year (Table 4.9).

**Table 4.9: Annual Income of Affected Households (as reported by respondents)**

| Income Level     | Chungthang (%) | Lachen (%) | Lachung (%) |
|------------------|----------------|------------|-------------|
| Less than 1 lakh | 20             | 42.8       | 33.7        |
| 1 Lakh to 3 Lakh | 30             | 20.6       | 31.4        |
| 3 Lakh to 5 Lakh | 10             | 9.5        | 10.1        |
| 5 Lakh and above | 40             | 26.9       | 24.7        |

Source-Primary Survey

- 4.38 **Ownership of Consumer Durables:** About 90, 96 and 47 percent of the affected people own television, phone and fridge (Table 4.10). About 45 percent also own own cars, highest at 50 percent in Lachung. Among the most owned car is Scorpio, followed by Mahindra Max, Bolero, Tata Sumo and Xylo. Other cars reported to be owned by the households include Innova, Alto, A Star, Mahindra, Armada, Maruti, Safari, Creta, Pajero, Tata Nexon etc.

**Table 4.10 Assets Owned by Affected Households (%)**

| Assets          | Lachung |  | Lachen | Chungthang | Total |
|-----------------|---------|--|--------|------------|-------|
| Television      | 90.1    |  | 85.9   | 90         | 88.5  |
| Telephone       | 95.6    |  | 96.9   | 90         | 95.8  |
| Computer/laptop | 13.2    |  | 12.5   | 10         | 12.7  |
| Motor cycle     | 6.6     |  | 0.0    | 10         | 4.2   |
| Car             | 49.5    |  | 37.5   | 40         | 44.2  |

|                 |      |  |      |    |      |
|-----------------|------|--|------|----|------|
| Washing Machine | 11.0 |  | 17.2 | 10 | 13.3 |
| Fridge          | 40.7 |  | 54.7 | 60 | 47.3 |

Source-Primary Survey

- 4.39 **Migration:** the status of migration of the local workforce from the affected villages under study is reflected in Table 4.11. Though the out-migration among the households in the affected region is about one-fourth, more than half of the migrated work force is largely government officers working within the states (Gangtok and other nearby districts).

**Table 4.11 Status of Migration Among Affected Households**

| Population               | Lachung | Lachen | Chungthang | Total |
|--------------------------|---------|--------|------------|-------|
| Migrating Population (%) | 26.4    | 20.3   | 30         | 24.2  |
| Area of Migration        |         |        |            |       |
| Within district          | 33.3    | 27.3   | 33.3       | 31.6  |
| Outside district         | 54.2    | 54.5   | 66.7       | 55.3  |
| Other States             | 12.5    | 18.2   |            | 13.1  |

Source-Primary Survey

- 4.40 **Indebtedness:** Table 4.12 shows the level of indebtedness among the affected households. Broadly, less than one-fourth of the people are indebted with some area-wise variation. Among the three study areas, the level of indebtedness is lowest in Lachen (14 percent of surveyed households) followed by Chungthang and Lachung.
- 4.41 In Chungthang, the average amount of outstanding loan was Rs. 1.87 lakhs, primarily taken for education and construction of houses from local monastery and Bank. In Lachen, the amount of loan ranged from Rs. 50, 000 to Rs. 23 lakhs taken for expanding business and construction of house. The loan in all cases was taken from a Bank. In Lachung, the loan ranged from Rs. 20,000-Rs. 40 lakhs. Most of the indebted households took loan for construction of house (37%) and business 34%). Banks constituted the most important source contributing about 72 percent of the total borrowing by households.

**Table 4.12 Indebtedness among Affected Households**

| Indebtedness (%)                | Lachung | Lachen | Chungthang | Total |
|---------------------------------|---------|--------|------------|-------|
| Indebted                        | 26.4    | 14.1   | 20         | 21    |
| <b>Purpose of Borrowing (%)</b> |         |        |            |       |
| Agriculture                     | 4.1     |        |            | 2.8   |
| Business                        | 16.6    | 88.8   |            | 34.2  |
| House Construction              | 45.8    | 11.1   | 50         | 37.1  |
| Others                          | 20.8    |        | 50         | 17.1  |
| Not known                       | 12.5    |        |            | 8.5   |
| <b>Source of Borrowing (%)</b>  |         |        |            |       |
| Banks                           | 62.5    | 100    | 50         | 71.6  |
| Money lenders                   | 8.3     |        |            | 5.7   |
| Relatives                       | 8.3     |        |            | 5.7   |
| Monastery                       | 8.3     |        | 50         | 8.5   |
| Others                          | 12.5    |        |            | 8.5   |

- 4.42 **Education and Health Facilities in the Study Area:** The Study team had a visit to schools in the Study area (Lachung and Lachen) and interacted with the teachers/administrators. At Lachung, there is an integrated secondary school which has 38 children and 15 teachers. In the academic year 2018-19, the pass percentage in the school was 57 percent in SSC examinations, while 67 percent pass percentage remains its top achievement so far. The primary school at Bichu (Lachung) has 8

children. The secondary school at Lachen has 53 students. Notably, the student-teacher ratio at Lachung and Lachen is high. It is seen that only one-third of the children of affected households' study in the local schools while the remaining study in boarding schools. Table 4.13 shows the access to school facilities by affected households.

**Table 4.13 Access of Local School Facilities by Affected Households**

| Affected Area            | Lachen (%) | Lachung (%) | Chungthang (%) | Total |
|--------------------------|------------|-------------|----------------|-------|
| Studying in Local school | 11.8       | 42          | 28.6           | 29.7  |
| Boarding School          | 88.2       | 58          | 71.4           | 70.3  |

Source-Primary Survey

- 4.43 The secondary school at Lachen has been receiving immense support from the ITBP. In addition to providing infrastructure such as furniture & computer, the local ITBP unit has also been actively donating study materials every year. An annual national integration trip to Delhi was also facilitated by ITBP. The Unit has also been organizing quarterly health camps in the community as well as in the school. The students are also encouraged to pursue extra-curricular activities by sponsoring sports materials and sports events in the school.



- 4.44 There is scope for further improvement in school infrastructure and the quality of education and this may be important to check the outflow of the students of the affluent families. While the school management is happy with the support that it has been receiving from ITBP, it is confident that their request for further improvement will continue to be honored. The support of ITBP notably is consistent, structured and appears to be long-term in nature. A similar support (with specific reference to educational interventions) seems to be missing from Army which has significant presence in the study area. It calls for a uniform and long-term community engagement strategy to foster symbiotic relationship between armed forces and the local community.

- 4.45 **Perception of Households regarding Health Facilities in the Area:** The perception of households was taken regarding functioning/accessibility of existing hospitals, preference for treatment in case of an illness and understanding health burden from chronic illness among members of surveyed families. According to primary survey results, 64.4 percent in Lachung, 81 percent in Lachen and all the households in Chungthang believed that health services were accessible and functioned effectively. However, 36 percent families in Lachung and 19 percent in Lachung conveyed their dissatisfaction. Majority of the surveyed households have the army hospital as their preferred destination (48 percent). However, in Lachen and Chungthang, PHC was the most preferred institution for treatment among 54 percent and 70 percent respectively. Less than five percent people visited private hospitals while eight percent people shared that they do not visit hospitals for any treatment.

**Table 4.14 Perception of Households regarding Health Facilities (Percent)**

| Revenue Blocks | Functioning/Accessibility |      | Preference for Treatment |               |                  |              |
|----------------|---------------------------|------|--------------------------|---------------|------------------|--------------|
|                | Yes                       | No   | PHC                      | Army Hospital | Private Hospital | No Treatment |
| Lachung        | 64.4                      | 35.5 | 29.4                     | 49.4          | 4.8              | 15.4         |
| Lachen         | 80.9                      | 19   | 53.9                     | 46.1          | 0.0              | 0.0          |
| Chungthang     | 100                       | 0    | 70.0                     | 30.0          | 0.0              | 0.0          |
| <b>Total</b>   | 73                        | 27   | 41.8                     | 46.8          | 3.2              | 8.2          |

Source-Primary Survey

- 4.46 **Health Facilities in the Study Areas:** The above section reflects the perception of the community regarding the health facilities in the area. The Study team however visited the health facilities and the present section covers the important observations. Lachung and Lachen have one Primary Health Sub-Centre (PHSC) each and nearest referral centre is Chungthang, Mangan or Gangtok. Each PHSC has a two bedded hospital with provision for Antenatal Care (ANC)/Post Nata Care (PNC) rooms, one Auxiliary Nurse Midwife (ANM), Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) Worker each. The pregnant women from both the centres are generally required to visit the PHC at Chungthang (which is over 26 KMs and 21 KMs distance from Lachen & Lachung respectively) for their periodical blood tests & ultrasound scanning. Difficult terrain and inadequate travel facilities is largely limiting the access to healthcare. This situation is further exacerbated with frequent landslides, heavy snowfall which often forces closure of roads during rainy and winter season. Though the facilities inarguably meet the standard features of PHSCs across the country, the infrastructure available at Lachung and Lachen PHSCs may be grossly inadequate to meet the climatic and geographical conditions of this area. Temperatures in Lachen fall below zero degrees in winter and are around 10 degrees in summer. However, the baby-cot which should have been ideally made of wood is made of cold-iron as is the practice in rest of the country. There are no room warmers for the patients in such a delicate stage of child births. Given the infrastructural gaps, the pregnant women and the sick choose to travel all the way to Gangtok to avail better health care. This requires immediate attention of the authorities and perhaps a sympathetic consideration of the armed forces<sup>21</sup>.

<sup>21</sup> In 2012, a Public Interest (PIL) was filed in the Sikkim High Court regarding inadequate and deplorable conditions of health centres, non-availability of basic life-saving drugs, frequent non-availability of health staff at the centres etc., also citing examples of patients who succumbed owing to inadequate/inaccessible healthcare. One such cited case pertains to a 29-year-old pregnant lady from Lachen who was referred to Chungthang PHC with delivery complications. The staff there refused to admit her due to lack of facilities and further referred to Mangan CHC. She expired on the way to Mangan leaving behind a baby girl who is now under the care of elderly grandparents along with two siblings.

- 4.47 The ITBP and Army have been supportive of the local communities in the area of health care, which is a primary need. The Medical Inspection (MI) rooms of both the forces are open to public round the clock and the local communities are seen to be highly appreciative of this support. It also appears that ITBP's initiative of extending the services of a gynaecologist at Lachen PHSC was a great relief to the local women. However, the initiative was discontinued after three months. There is lot of scope for the armed forces to intervene and significantly improve healthcare facilities in the neighborhood. The Study recommends some of these gaps in the SIMP.

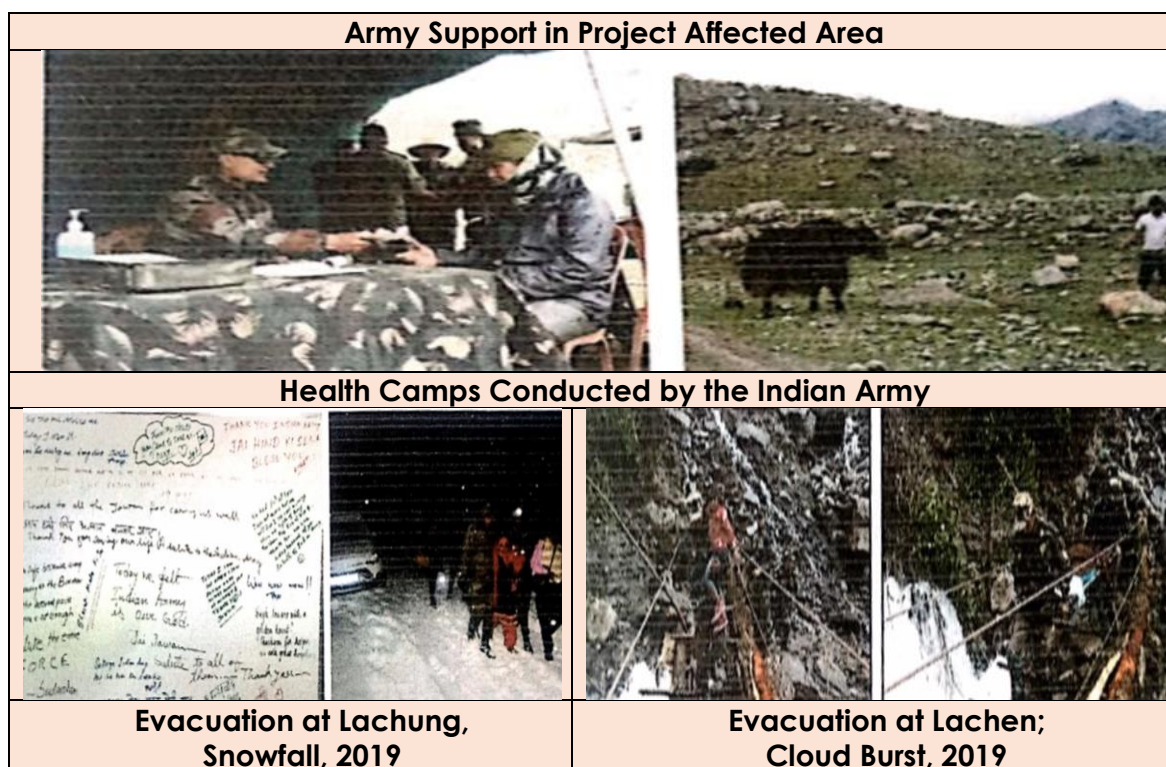


- 4.48 **Status of Women:** The status of women can be reflected from the gender-wise bifurcation of educational attainments, employment opportunities and demographic characteristics. The total work participation rate is 41 percent in the area, the male and female work participation rates being 45.8 percent and 34.5

percent respectively. All the respondents, both Bhutias of Lachen/Lachung and Lepchas of Chungthang are Buddhists, a religion that stands for individual rights for women. In respect of decision in household activities, mutual adjustments seem to be the norm as reflected by the women during the consultations. However, if we evaluate the responses by male respondents, there appears to be limited participation of women in the decision-making process. Many male respondents/landowners shared that women do not have much say in critical matters. Despite the participatory and egalitarian nature of Dzumsa, the patriarchal nature of the community is reflected in the limited role of women in Dzumsa. The post of pipon is also not open to women.

**4.49 Community Activities Undertaken by the Army:** Besides the primary role of guarding the borders, Army has been involved in a number of community activities.

- **Health services:** Army has been providing medical facilities to local people. In response to queries raised by the Study team with regard to the number of local people who have received support, the data shared by the Army reveals 769 local people received consultation and medicines during the three-month period between October and November, 2019.
- **Logistic and medical support to accident Victims:** With steep valleys, road-slides and poor road conditions, the project affected area is prone to accidents. Providing adequate rescue and logistic support to accident victims is often a daunting task for the district administration. The Army has been readily extending very valuable help including dispatching ambulances and offering other needful services.
- **Evacuation support during natural calamities:** Natural calamities often strike during snowfall seasons stranding tourists and local population. The most recent calamity happened in January 2019 in Lachung and June 2019 in Lachen valley. The Army provided immense timely support, arranging temporary accommodation for the stranded tourists in army barracks, besides providing them food and medicines.
- **Miscellaneous Services:** The Army has also organized veterinary camps for the cattle rearing population and conducted training programs for recruitment for enrollment in armed forces.



## Stakeholder Consultations and Key Issues

- 4.50 The Study team held consultations with the community members both formally (Dzumsa meeting; Meeting with Land Committee Members) and informally with the different stakeholders. The Study team also held FGDs with group of women in Lachung, Lachen and Chungthang (details in Table 4.15). The landowners during their interactions with the study team made it clear that they value the presence of Army in Sikkim for national defence/security purpose. However, they are quick to point out that the army and local communities have been living in mutual harmony, both sides extending necessary help and support to each other in times of need. While the Army is extending healthcare to the local communities, the latter too have been extending fullest support to army in times of natural calamities. The entire process of land possession has been long drawn and compensation is long awaited. All the respondents unanimously request the district officials to ensure speedy payment of compensation at the earliest and request the army to play a proactive role in overall development of the local communities. The issues discussed in FGDs with women and concerns raised by the community are summarized in this section.
- 4.51 The FGDs with women centered around few central questions viz. role of women in economic activities and particularly dependence on land, socio-cultural impact, if any of entry of outsiders in the area; inheritance laws and share of women in landed property. Regarding economic activities, women found themselves deeply connected with income earning activities through agriculture and livestock. Women generally shared that they are independent and had equal say in key decisions taken for the welfare of the family. This also applied to education of daughter which was considered as important as for son. In all the three regions, the women shared that they do not insist on their share in landed property and it is decided by the entire family and the social practices do not per se exclude women from the same. In terms of their role in Dzumsa in Lachen and Lachung, women shared that there is no representation of women in Dzumsa and that though they are called for meetings, they do not generally have a say in key decision making by the Dzumsa. The biggest positive factor in the project area is the negligible (real/perceived) socio-cultural impact of army occupation. There is peaceful co-existence of the local community with the army. Both in the open and exclusive consultations, there were limited divergent views with regard to the adverse impact on the socio-cultural life of the community because of the entry of outsiders in the area.

**Table 4.15: Summary of Consultation Meeting with Women**

|                            |                                       |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <b>Date of Meeting</b>     | <b>5<sup>th</sup> December, 2019</b>  |
| Venue                      | Lachung                               |
| No. of Women participation | 05                                    |
| <b>Date of Meeting</b>     | <b>8<sup>th</sup> December, 2019</b>  |
| Venue                      | Lachen                                |
| No. of Women participation | 12                                    |
| <b>Date of Meeting</b>     | <b>11<sup>th</sup> December, 2019</b> |
| Venue                      | Chungthang                            |
| No. of Women participation | 04                                    |

Source: Primary Survey

**Focused Group Discussion with Women of Project Affected Families**



**FGD with Women, Lachen**



**FGD with Women, Lachung**



**FGD with Women, Chungthang**

- 4.52 **Broad Issues and Suggestions by the Community:** Besides the issue of expeditious completion of the land acquisition process and disbursement of entitlements to the landowners, the following issues were emphatically raised by the community:
- 4.53 **Access to CPR/farm lands:** Access to grazing lands and pathways leading to agricultural farms is a major area of concern. While under hiring some access was permitted by the Army, they fear more stringent restrictions/complete lack of access to CPRs after their lands are formally acquired. The community also feels that some of the lands will be landlocked or difficult to access once the proposed lands under the possession of the army is acquired. Few such plots in both Lachen and Lachung have already been included in the notification for the SIA Study.
- 4.54 **Compensation for crops/dwellings:** The concerns regarding non-payment of compensation for field crops and dwellings occupied by army (especially at higher altitudes) have been raised by landowners in all the affected areas. The people of Lachen and Lachung practiced transhumance. In the Study area, people are known to own land in different sections at different altitudes. They have a 'second' house at places of migration. While people migrated up and down, the unoccupied houses were seemingly occupied by the army for which they neither received hiring charges nor compensation. While some of these once occupied dwellings are in dilapidated condition, in many others, there are no evidences of their existence as army establishments have come up in the area. How and whether they would be compensated for their loss is cause of worry for the community.
- 4.55 **Encroached lands:** Some of the lands under the possession of the Armys have neither been hired nor acquired. The concerned landowners have brought this to the notice of the Study, also in some cases accompanying the Study team to the area. Many others whose lands were under hiring claimed to have not received the hiring

charges. The Study team could access sample copies of documents reflecting disbursement of hiring charges. Discussion with present and past officials of district administration also confirms payment of hiring charges though the actual disbursement was in most cases done once in two or three years. There is however no systematic electronic record keeping in this regard.

- 4.56 **Livelihood issues and support from the Army:** There has been a shift in the source of livelihood and change in land use following large areas of land under acquisition/hiring over the years by the army. Tourism has emerged as an important alternative source of livelihood for many households in the Study area. The community feels that the present use of the land by army has imposed an opportunity cost on the landowners. The community shares that valuable lands that were once their source of livelihood are now under the possession of the army. The community feels that the army should support in livelihood generation activities including assisting local youth in securing more jobs in Sikkim scouts, support/encourage local entrepreneurs to take up civil/construction works of army and in securing labor contracts.
- 4.57 **Consultation and transparency:** While the role of army is well appreciated, the community feels that there could be more open consultations and sharing of information with the community and Djumsa prior to possession of land by army.
- 4.58 **Fencing of lands prior to acquisition/payment of compensation:** Some community members during the meeting at Lachen Dzumsa raised the issue of fencing of the lands by army though formally lands have neither been acquired nor compensation given. Several such plots were physically verified by the Study team.
- 4.59 **Fear of adverse impact on tourism and fencing of lands coming under RoW:** Tourism is the major source of livelihood for the community in the study area. The community members took the study team to Yakshey, where the documents of the tourists were re-checked by the army after verification of the permit at Tung, a practice that the community feels will be a source of inconvenience to the tourists. At the same area, the road is also narrowed down owing to fencing of portion of the land falling in the Right of Way (RoW) by the Army. This causes traffic congestion and inconvenience to the tourists. Similar issue of road fencing was also raised by the community in the Chatan area.
- 4.60 **Meagre hiring charges:** Many affected landowners claimed to have not received the hiring charges and those who claim to have received shared that the meagre amount never compensated their losses. Also, though the landowners had sought the intervention of the court for payment of compensation along with interest for the delayed payment, the Court directed the payment of balance fifty percent of hiring charges as arrears leaving the landowners to represent the question of interest at an appropriate forum.
- 4.61 **Religious Practices:** The religious practices of affected households include non-slaughter of animals during 2-3 days in a month, as per the Buddhist lunar cycle. The community felt that these sentiments may also be respected by all the others staying in the area including the army. In other words, the slaughter of animals may also be avoided during those days by the army regiments stationed in the project affected area.
- 4.62 **Waste disposal and stray dog issues:** An issue raised both in Lachung and Lachen was the unplanned/careless disposal of waste by the army regiments and ITBP. The community attributes the practice to the increase in stray dog population in the area.

They seek an immediate action in addressing this issue is important to curb the stray dog menace impacting the local community.

**Garbage dumped outside ITBP Camp at Timche, Lachen**



- 4.63 **Creating Bunkers on Forest Land:** The Community raised the issue of army raising bunkers in Yumesandong without information to the district administration and local panchayats. While requirements of national security are appreciated, the community feels that both district administration and local panchayats should be kept in the loop before possession of land by the army.
- 4.64 **Issue of Claim Lands:** Vast areas under the possession of army are forest lands in which community has claims. A major demand of the community was to expedite the compensation for those lands. The district administration would have to expedite the completion of processes under the Scheduled Tribe & Other Forest Dwellers Recognition of Forest Rights Act, 2006. After the recognition of the individual rights, they would have to be paid compensation as applicable under the 2013 Act. The community rights too would have to be monetized and distributed.



**Consultations at Chungthang**



**Consultations at Lachen**





## CHAPTER V

## SOCIAL IMPACTS & INVENTORY LOSS

### Chapter Outline

#### Social Impacts

#### Framework and Approach for Assessing Impacts

#### Land Assessment

- ❖ Project Land Requirement
- ❖ Extent of Land Acquired
- ❖ Past Use of Land
- ❖ Present Use of Land

#### Estimation of Impacts and Affected Families

- ❖ Directly Affected (Land Owners) Families
- ❖ Displaced Families
- ❖ Other Impacts and Impacted Households

### Social Impacts

- 5.1 **Framework and approach to assess impacts:** The key objective of the SIA Study is to understand, assess, plan and manage the social issues associated with projects. The impoverishment of impacted communities should not be seen as an acceptable 'collateral damage' in order to develop projects deemed to be in the national interest. There are many conceptual frameworks used by SIA practioners to identify the social impacts and mitigation measures. Some of these include Michael Cernea's Impoverishment Risks and Reconstruction (IRR) framework, the Sustainable Livelihood Approach (SLA), Amartya Sen's Capability Approach, The IRR model is based on the evidence that resettlement has caused the impoverishment of impacted communities in the majority of cases, therefore the focus of social management should be on identifying the risks up-front and developing measures to minimize those impacts. The SLA Approach comprises the capabilities, assets (including both material and social resources) and activities required for a means of living. Livelihood is sustainable when it can cope with and recover from the stresses and shocks maintain or enhance its capabilities and assets, while not undermining the natural resource base. The Capability Approach evaluates policies according to their likely impact on people's capabilities, and covers all dimensions of human well-being.
- 5.2 The framework made use of to analyse the social impacts in the present Study is multiprong, taking significant learnings from the conceptual frameworks outlined above (each with its own strengths and weaknesses). At the core of the framework understands the well-being of families impacted by the project. This includes their core concerns, their expectations from the project, the likely project impacts and the potential mitigation measures. The framework to assess the Social Impacts includes:
- Identifying Stakeholders who suffer adverse impacts, including the primary and secondary.
  - Examining the channels through which the adverse impacts manifest viz employment/livelihood, access to goods, threat to natural environment, cultural beliefs and practices etc.
  - Assessing the capacity of the existing institutions to effectively implement mitigation measures.
  - Identifying strategies to maximise benefits and minimise disturbance that are aligned with the needs and aspirations of affected stakeholders.
  - Developing a plan to engage affected individuals and communities in managing the impacts.

### Project Land Requirement

- 5.3 The present acquisition is for Ministry of Defence and the user units are different regiments of Indian Army. According to information received from the Army, there is a total land requirement of 502.33 hectares. The present acquisition for 102.78 ha is approved by the Ministry of Defence under the first phase. Infact, there are some plots/plot extents that were not included in the formal internal approval process in the Ministry of Defence and hence may be taken up for approval only in the second phase<sup>22</sup>. The lands proposed for acquisition can be divided into two categories; those that have been under hiring by the army (62.7294 ha) and those that have been encroached/ occupied by the army without paying hiring charges viz. 40.0565 ha of land. The hired and encroached lands comprise 61 and 39 percent respectively. The identified encroached lands are located entirely in Lachung block. The lands that are under hiring have been taken by the Army at different points of time beginning from 1966 in Lachung, Lachen and Chungthang. The details of lands proposed for acquisition are given in Table 5.1. About 94 percent of the hired land has been under the possession of the army for more than three decades and five percent in the range of 40-50 years.

**Table 5.1 Period of Proposed Lands under Possession of Army**

| Sub-divisions              | 10-20 yrs         | 30-40 yrs           | 40-50 yrs          | Total              |
|----------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| <b>Hired Lands</b>         |                   |                     |                    |                    |
| Lachung                    |                   | 33.86               | -                  | 33.86              |
| Lachen                     | 0.69              | 24.58               |                    | 25.27              |
| Chungthang                 |                   | 0.19                | 3.41               | 3.60               |
| <b>Total</b>               | <b>0.69 (1.1)</b> | <b>58.63 (93.5)</b> | <b>3.41 (5.44)</b> | <b>62.73 (100)</b> |
| Hired lands                |                   |                     |                    | 62.73 (61)         |
| Encroached Lands (Lachung) |                   |                     |                    | 40.05 (39)         |
| <b>Total</b>               |                   |                     |                    | <b>102.78</b>      |

Source: Calculated from army land possession data received from the SDMs Office

Note: \* Figures in parenthesis denote percentages.

- 5.4 The hiring of immovable properties is as per the orders issued by the Ministry of Defence dated 12<sup>th</sup> October, 1977. The Orders however specify that as far as possible, all lands and buildings for defence purposes will be hired after private negotiations with the owners. In case of Sikkim, the hiring charges were arrived by the district administration based on annual crop yield of wheat multiplied by Minimum Support Price (MSP)<sup>23</sup>. It is not clear why orchards (proofs exist even now in the land records regarding apple cultivation in the notified plots) were not valued separately for hiring charges. The charges also seemed to have been uniform irrespective of the presence of structures on land for which no compensation/additional hiring charges

<sup>22</sup> The land identified for acquisition has been approved by Ministry of Defence in October, 2018. Any changes in terms of additional plots or extent would require sanction from the Ministry.

<sup>23</sup> The 50 percent arrear calculation was arrived by the district administration by multiplying the MSP of wheat with the annual yield per hectare (800 Kg per; 50 percent being 400 kgs). Though the standards were reported to be the same in the years earlier, the Study team could not access the documents to confirm the same. Also, the MSP considered by the district administration (reported to be as per the State Gazette) was lower than those announced by the Government of India. For instance, while the MSP considered for arrear calculation of hiring charges was at a uniform rate of Rs. 3.38/kg during the period 3<sup>rd</sup> December, 1990 to 21<sup>st</sup> May, 2001, the rates declared by the Govt. of India was Rs. 3.30/kg (1992-93); Rs. 3.50/kg (1993-94); Rs. 3.6/kg 1994-95); Rs. 3.8/kg (1995-96); Rs. 4.75/kg (1996-97); Rs. 510/kg (1997-98); Rs. 560/kg (1998-99); Rs. 580/kg (1999-2000) and Rs. 610/kg (2000-2001).

were awarded/paid<sup>24</sup>. There was no formal individual agreement made with the landowners for hiring their land (or negotiations for rates). As per available records, the formal handing over of the land was done by the representative of the district administration to the representative of the Ministry of Defence as well as the user unit. While available sample records show the disbursement of hiring charges to the landowners of the three sub-divisions, the landowners of Lachung stopped accepting the charges from 2001 onwards as a mark of protest against the meagre amount. The 50 percent arrear payment (amounting to Rs. 192.46<sup>25</sup> crores for both private and forest lands under the possession of the army) that was made following the intervention of the Court has been disbursed to all the landowners, including the protesting landowners of Lachung.

### Extent of Land Acquisition

5.5 About 60 percent of landowners had more than one acre of their land under army occupation in Lachung. The extents were smaller in Lachen and Chungthang where for 70 percent of the landowners, the lands under occupation are less than one acre. The average land extent proposed for acquisition is 1.81 acres, 0.93 acres and 0.89 acres in Lachung, Lachen and Chungthang respectively. The survey details of landowners in all the three Study areas highlighting the issues, if any is presented in Annexure III to V.

**Table 5.2: Extent of Land Acquisition**

| Extent (in Acres)  | Lachung    | Lachen     | Chungthang |
|--------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 0 - 0.5            | 23 (25.27) | 33(51.36)  | 2 (20)     |
| 0.50 -1            | 15 (16.48) | 13 (20.31) | 5 (50)     |
| 1 – 2              | 20 (21.98) | 9 (14.06)  | 2 (20)     |
| 2 – 5              | 29 (31.87) | 8 (12.50)  | 1 (10)     |
| Above 5            | 4 (4.40)   | 1 (1.56)   | 0          |
| Average (in Acres) | 1.81       | 0.93       | 0.89       |

### Past Use of Land

5.6 The project, as mentioned above, is not a case of fresh acquisition, but one that has been under the possession of the army for a long period of time. Hence, the present use in most cases except few is vacant/under the army occupation. The Study team collected the responses of the landowners on what existed on the land prior to possession by the army. More than one-thirds/two-thirds of the landowners in Lachung/Lachen claimed to have structures (residential/farm shed) at the time of possession of land. The proportion of landowners who claimed to have a vacant land was just 5.6 percent in Chungthang and none in Lachen and Lachung. Forty percent of the landowners in Lachung also claimed to have an orchard on their land. There are others who claimed to have plants with medicinal value, vegetables etc.

<sup>24</sup> In one particular case, in Lachen, the landowners shared about hiring charges paid for some time for one house. However, it was discontinued after some years. Presently, the house is in a dilapidated state.

<sup>25</sup> Out of the total 193.46 lakhs of hiring arrears calculated by the district administration for the period between possession till 2016, Rs. 132.33 lakhs was for forest lands and Rs. 60.13 lakhs for private lands.

**Table 5.3: Past Use of Hired/Encroached Land (Reported by Landowners)**

| Affected Area | Lachen | Lachung | Chungthang |
|---------------|--------|---------|------------|
| Crops         | 59.4   | 58.9    | 55.6       |
| Orchard       | 3.5    | 37.8    | 0          |
| Trees         | 18.9   | 26.7    | 33.3       |
| Structure     | 67.2   | 37.4    | 0          |
| Grazing       | 7.7    | 4.4     | 11.1       |
| Vacant        | 0      | 0       | 5.6        |
| Others        | 6.3    | 3.9     | 5.6        |

Source-Primary Survey

**5.7 Structures on Land:** Given the economy and specific nature of livelihood in Lachen and Lachung, people are known to have a 'second' house at places of migration. These houses are often constructed of stones. Some of these houses were constructed without mud or mortar; while others are plastered with mud. With wooden door and shutter windows, these houses used to be tied up and sealed when not occupied<sup>26</sup>. The houses/remains were seen to be held down by rows of stones. In this project, the area coordinates were not available for strategic/security reasons. The information about past use is hence difficult to find concrete evidence. For understanding the existence of structures, the Study verified land records and conducted physical verification with the landowners. There are therefore three sets of data in Table 3.3 (details in Annexures VI-VIII).

- Proof of Parcha and land record document (khatian): The parcha collected from the landowner and khatian marks the presence of 'house' in the remarks column; the entry in parcha does not always match with that of the Khatian (verified from the SDM's office). There is a mention of 'structure' in 32 parchas/khatian (either in khatian or in parcha) in Lachen, two in Chungthang and two in Lachung.
- Claims of landowners in the primary survey form: About 67 percent of the landowners in Lachen and 37 percent in Lachung have claimed to have structures on the land at the time of possession of land by the Army.
- Physical evidences on ground: At present, there are two structures existing in Chungthang, seven in Lachen and further 6 -7 dilapidated structures in Lachen.

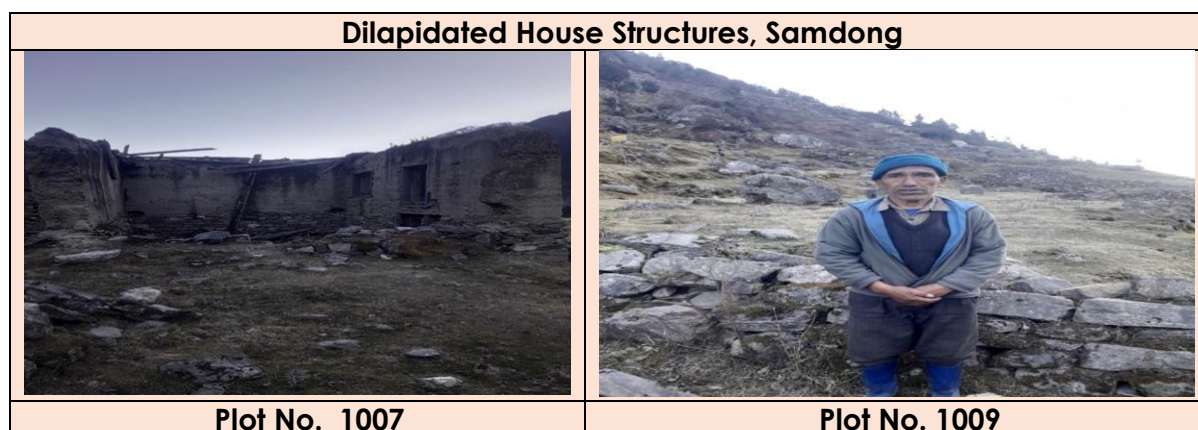


**Landowners showing the Structures/remains at Yangdi to Study Team**

<sup>26</sup> Those Bhutias, who do not possess houses stay in yak hair tents. The black yak hair tents are hexagonal, stretched over six short posts and encircled with a low stone wall, except in front (Bhasin, 2012).



- 5.8 In Lachen, the proof of the structure in the land records and those claimed by the landowners' claim show wide variations. In 18 out of the 25 cases where 'Ghar' is mentioned in the parcha, the landowners have not mentioned the existence of houses in the primary survey claim form. In Chungthang, out of the ten parchas, residential house is only mentioned in Plot Nos 1033 and 1034 while two dwellings that actually exist on the ground (one vacant structure and another resided by the landowner family) are not mentioned in the land records. In Lachung, only one out of 93 families has a mention of house in the parcha, while 37 percent of the total landowners have claimed a structure. In other words, not all existing structures find a mention in the parcha. Also, in many cases, though there is a mention in the parcha, the landowners have not claimed the same. However, mention of structure in the parcha will be a non-disputable evidence of its existence at some point of time for which compensation was never paid, as confirmed by the district administration. For those, who have claimed presence of standing crops or plantations, it may be difficult to verify.



- 5.9 **Present Use of the Land:** While by and large, the lands have been utilised by the army, there are still some plots where there are structures/remains; stone fencing/remains and apple trees. The primary survey forms were analysed and wherever such a claim was made by the landowner, physical verification was carried out. In Chungthang,

there is a family staying on rent in an owner-constructed house (landowner-Palden Lepcha) besides a vacant house owned by the same landowner and constructed under the scheme for earthquake victims. At Lachung, most of the lands under possession of the army have been utilised and little evidences remain. Only Plot No 1786 showed some apple cultivation. At Lachen, structures including dilapidated exist in different places; from Yangdi to Samdong (Table 5.4). The pictures of all such structures are given in this section and measurements of the structures are given in Annexure XII-XIV.

**Table 5.4 Present Use of Land in Affected Area**

| Lachung   |  |   |
|-----------|--|---|
| Lachung   | Plot No 1786-Apple trees   |   |
| Lachen    |  |   |
| Yangdi    | Cultivation continues in some of the hired lands.  |   |
|           | Few stone fences, stone- built structures and remains  |   |
| Thangu    | Plot No. 540-House/agricultural field existing   |   |
|           | Large number of houses on Sikkim Sarkar land   |   |
| Yathay    | Rent given for a house for 13 years; structure in rubbles today  |   |
| Samdong   | <b>Houses Existing</b><br>1. Plot 994-Rikpa Bhutia<br>2. Plot 999-Pula Palden<br>3. Plot 1010- Changpa Bhutia<br>4. Plot 1005-Yobal Lachenpa<br>5. Plot 1001-Daju Bhutia | <b>Houses in Dilapidated State</b><br>1. Plot 1007-Palden Bhutia<br>2. Plot 1009- Sonam Wandhi Bhutia<br>3. Plot 993-Kumbhel Bhutia |
| Chunthang |  |   |
| Chunthang | <b>Plot No-1028,1097, 1099-Palden Lepcha</b><br>1. Vacant residential Structure<br>2. Rented house of tenant   |   |



**Plot No.994, Samdong**



**Plot No. 999, Samdong**



**Plot No. 1010, Samdong**



**Plot No. 1005, Samdong**



Plot No. 1001, Samdong, Lachen



Apple plants, Lachung



Stone Fenced Farm Lands, Lachen



Structures on Community Land, Lachen

#### Estimation of Impacts and Affected Families

**5.10 Directly Affected (Land Owners) Families:** The total plots proposed for acquisition is 373 i.e. 202 in Lachung, 153 in Lachen and 18 in Chungthang. The number of landowners after eliminating duplication (land owners owning multiple plots) and land owned by multiple landowners residing in the same family, the actual estimated number of landowners/landowner families is reduced to 207/200. The landowner families include plots of all individual family members residing in one house. Out of the total landowners, 38 have expired; 23 landowners in Lachen, 13 landowners in Lachung and 2 landowners in Chungthang (Table 5.5). In Lachen, there is one plot owned by the Gaon Sanchayat.

**Table 5.5: Land and Ownership Details of Directly Affected Families (Numbers)**

| Revenue Block | Land Extent (Ha) | Number of Plots | Land-Owners | Land Owner Families | Expired   | Surveyed        | Not Surveyed |
|---------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------|---------------------|-----------|-----------------|--------------|
| Lachung       | 73.92            | 202             | 124         | 117                 | 13        | 92              | 25           |
| Lachen        | 25.27            | 153             | 73          | 73                  | 23        | 64              | 9            |
| Chungthang    | 3.60             | 18              | 10          | 10                  | 2         | 10              | 0            |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>102.79</b>    | <b>373</b>      | <b>207</b>  | <b>200</b>          | <b>38</b> | <b>166 (82)</b> | <b>34</b>    |

5.11 To provide clarity, the details of families added/eliminated to arrive at the final number is given below.

- **Landowners with Multiple Landholdings Proposed for Acquisition:** In Lachung, 42 land owners have more than one plot under their name; the number of such landowners in Lachen and Chungthang being 32 and 6 respectively.
- **Additional Landowners Considered: Lachung:** Tsh. Lhamu Bhutia (purchased 0.606 ha from Sonam Topden Bhutia); Pakey Lachunga (purchased 0.0160 ha from Sonam Choden Bhutia); **Lachen:** Land is in the same of Sonam Tseten Lachenpa, nephew of landowner Kullu Bhutia; Land has already been transferred in the name of Topjor Bhutia s/o Lt. Dotam Bhutia; land is in the name of Pal Dorjee Bhutia, grandson of Lt. Norching Bhutia; land is in the name of Sonam Wangdi, great grandson of Nima Bhutia
- **Land owners who are members of the same family: Lachung-**Palzing Bhutia is the son of K. Jhon Lachungpa; Chewang Namgyal Lachunga and Karma Lhendup Lachungpa are sons of Lt. Nakching Lachungpa; Land in the name of Keshang Chewang will be given to his daughter as she becomes major (hence included in the family of Koksi Lamu); Zomden Bhutia is wife of Gachuk Bhutia.

5.12 The following observations from the land and census survey merit attention:

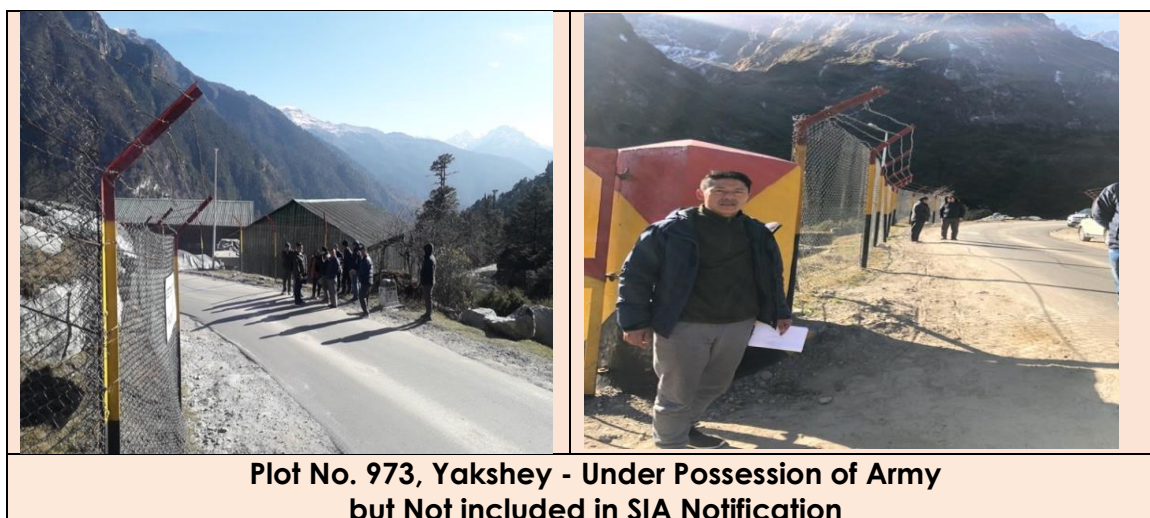
1. About 31 percent of landholdings are in the name of expired landowners. As a part of the land record updation process, the names of legal heirs would have to be entered. The number of landowners would therefore see a change after the updation process.
2. In some cases, land extent shown in the parcha did not match with the khatian. Land extents were seen higher in some cases: **Lachung**-Plot No. 820 owned by Dawa Tashi Lachungpa has an extent of 0.3540 in the parcha and 0.4140 in the Khatian; Plot No. 1769 owned by K.John Lachungpa, the land extent in the Parcha is 0.8860 while the extent in the Khatian is 1.1020; Plot No. 1781 owned by Hangu Bhutia has an extent of only 0.1600 in the parcha but 0.1840 in the Khatian; **Lachen**-Gaon Sanchayat land has an extent of 1.1420 in parcha and 1.1520 in Khatian.
3. In some cases, the plot mentioned in the notification does not exist in the document submitted by the landowner. This was verified from the Khatian.
4. Regarding land record updation issues, the following is observed:
  - Lands acquired for Border Roads Organisation for road construction in 1992 is still not mutated and updated in parchas. Many landowners claimed the entire land extent in the notified lands while partial extents from these plots had already been acquired and compensated according to the district administration. The post land acquisition activities including mutation would have to be diligently carried out.
  - The land records would have to be updated with the names of new landowners: Plot No. 1327, Lachung-Tsh. Lhamu Bhutia purchased 0.606 ha from Sonam Topden; Plot No. 843/ 3807, Lachung-Pakey Lachunga has purchased 0.0160 ha from Sonam Choden Bhutia; Plot No.15, Lachen-Land is in the same of Sonam Tseten Lachenpa, nephew of landowner Kullu Bhutia; Plot No. 18, Lachen-Land has already been transferred in the name of Topjor

Bhutia s/oLt. Dotam Bhutia; Plot No. 1426 Lachen-Land is in the name of Pal Dorjee Bhutia grandson of Lt. Norching Bhutia and Sonam Wangdi, great grandson of Nima Bhutia

- 5.13 **Displaced Project Affected Family:** From the surveyed households, one tenant family that of Passang Lepcha was seen to be residing in the affected area proposed for acquisition in Chungthang. He has been staying in the owner constructed house. Palden Lepcha also has a cattelshed.

#### Other Impacts and Impacted Households

- 5.14 **Plots under possession of army and not notified for acquisition:** During physical survey, the Study team came across one plot each in Lachung and Lachen which are neither under the present notification nor under hiring. The Plot No. 973 in Yakshey, Lachung, owned by Dorji Chewang s/o Tamding Ongay Bhutia presently houses an army depot). In Lachen, the Dosa point owned by the village Pipon (Plot No. 607) has a similar status. Both these plots have been under occupation of the army. The landowners claim to not having received any hiring charges for these lands. These plots are also not included in the SIA notification. These lands would have to be considered for acquisition in the next phase along with payment of legal entitlements.
- 5.15 **Other impacted plots to be considered for acquisition:** There are some plots which are landlocked (surrounded by other plots that are under the possession of the army) and hence included under the SIA notification. However, since these were not requisitioned by the Army and hence have not received administrative sanction/approval from the competent authority, these may only be acquired in the subsequent phases.
- 5.16 **Structure denied entry by Army for a long time:** Plot No. 863 in Lachen belonging to Suki Lachenpa presently houses a dilapidated structure. According to the community, the structure was used by the army and she was not allowed entry to her house from 2003 onwards. She and her family once lived in the house. Presently, the house is not in a liveable condition. Though the plot is not included under the present notification, the losses to this women-headed household may have to be suitably compensated.





5.17 **Impact on access:** A prominent issue that was put forward by the community during the consultation phase was the issue of access. The Study team conducted a physical verification of the sites to understand the issue and restrictions of access that may be imposed on the community post acquisition. The following was probed:

- Existence of village roads or any concrete pathway to the site.
- Nature and quality of access that exists at present
- If acquisition of land will block the present access routes
- Alternative access routes that may be existing
- The hardship that may be caused by the loss of access.

5.18 There are four issues of access raised by community, three of them in Lachung and one in Lachen. The details are given below:

- **Kyuzoten, Lachung:** The existing village road to grazing lands passes through the army hired area. Though a strategic location for the army, round the clock access is requested by the community on a long-term basis to access grazing/agricultural lands on the other side.
- **Lanka, Lachung:** The landowners showed the land locked area where plot nos 1802 and 1803 belonging to Norgay Lachungpa and Tenzing Gayatso are locked. The other plots may also have access issues. However, all the landlocked plots have been included under the present notification.
- **Bichu to Lima, Lachung:** There is a footpath from Bichu to Lima to the National Highway that passes through the camp of an Army regiment. The villagers fear that the army after acquisition of land on both the sides of the footpath will block the access road.
- **Samdong to Yathang, Lachen:** There was an access road from Samdong to Yathang that existed between the army occupied lands. This area is now fenced by Army. Though access was not denied initially, the army has not been allowing villagers to use the access road since the last 2-3 years. The land is now under acquisition and the community is concerned (Figure 5.1).

| Access Restrictions in Lachen and Lachung   |  |
|---|--|
|  |  |
| <b>Samdong to Yathang<br/>Access Restriction</b>                                  | <b>Bichu to Lima<br/>Access Open Presently</b>                                     |

5.19 **Vulnerable Households:** The United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (UN-FAO) defines vulnerable groups as comprising of two types; first, those households who would be vulnerable under any circumstances. For example, where the adult(s) is (are) unable to provide an adequate livelihood for the household for reasons of disability, illness, age or some other characteristics; second, those households whose resource endowments are inadequate to provide sufficient income from any available source. However, no definition of "vulnerable" is complete. It is also considered appropriate to identify certain household characteristics such as size, age, dependency ratios, female headed, etc. In fact, the ability to provide adequate safety-nets for "vulnerable" groups hinges, in turn, on the ability to identify the appropriate households. The National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007 defined vulnerable persons as the disabled, destitute, orphans, widows, unmarried girls, abandoned women, or persons above fifty years of age; who are not provided or cannot immediately be provided with alternative livelihood, and who are not otherwise covered as part of a family; In this respect, it is important to define what constitutes a "vulnerable" household. In view of the definition provided by FAO and NRRP, 2007 and in the context of the present Study, the following categories are identified as vulnerable households:

- (i) **Landless post acquisition:** Those households who become landless after acquisition of land constitute a distinct category of the most vulnerable group. The total land holding of the family is considered as the consolidated extent owned by them in North Sikkim district. The census survey results showed that there are 18 such households. However, the district administration has confirmed after verification that there will be no landless households after acquisition.
- (ii) **Women-headed households:** Women-headed families tend to be the most marginalized and poverty prone in any given community. They generally score lower than other households on economic parameters, educational attainment, etc. The Study adopted the definition of the International Labour Organization (ILO) for identifying women-headed households with partial modification. The ILO defines them as households where either no adult man is present; or where men, although present, do not contribute to the household income. In the present case, those households where landowner is alive is excluded<sup>27</sup>. Also, all the women-headed households may not be a disadvantaged group on economic criterion. Women who had professional/salaried/regular source of income jobs or are receiving pensions

<sup>27</sup> This is because, in a largely patriarchal society, naming a household as women-headed when the male head of the household is alive may not be appreciated even though the male member may not be contributing as an earning member.

were comparable or better placed than other families. The Study made use of two criteria to identify the genuinely vulnerable among the women-headed households- first those female headed households which did not meet the poverty line income criterion<sup>28</sup> and second, those female headed households who did not have any member engaged in professional service/with an assured income even if their self-declared monthly income exceeded the norms. There are three such households in Lachung and one in Lachen. The details of such households are given in Annexure IX.

- (iii) **Elderly households (Oldest of the Old):** The Study interacted with many senior landowners who shared stories of the gradual land takeover by the army and their own feeling of helplessness over their loss of lands. The trauma of loss of land is the highest among the most elderly. The term "oldest old" refers to persons at the upper segment of the age pyramid. By a conventional demographic definition those aged 80 years and older are included in the oldest-old population. Ageing causes multiple deprivations. They are sick, frail, suffer from many health problems and often excluded from social and economic spheres of everyday life. They are also not covered under health insurance and most of them depend on a private doctor/clinic, PHCs for treatment. There are 14 people in Lachung, 5 in Lachen and 1 in Chungthang in the 'oldest old' category. The details of such households are given in Annexure X.

<sup>28</sup> The poverty line, according to the Planning Commission constituted Expert Committee headed by C. Rangarajan, is monthly per capita consumption expenditure of Rs.972 in rural areas and Rs.1,407 in urban areas in 2011-12. For a family of five, this translates into a monthly consumption expenditure of Rs.4,860 in rural areas and Rs.7,035 in urban areas. This inflation adjusted income translates to Rs. 7873 and 18,432 in the rural and urban areas respectively.

## CHAPTER VI

## SOCIAL IMPACT MANAGEMENT PLAN

### Chapter Outline

#### Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP)

- ❖ Strengthening Military-Local Community Engagement
- ❖ Hiring Charges and Interest for Delayed Payment
- ❖ Proposed Entitlements for Affected Population
- ❖ Mitigation Measures for Other Impacts
- ❖ Recommendations as Good Will Measures
- ❖ Other Recommendations
- ❖ Proposed Entitlement Matrix
- ❖ Institutional Set Up for Implementation
- ❖ Strengthening District Administration for Expeditious Completion of LA Process
- ❖ Grievance Redressal Mechanism
- ❖ Monitoring and Evaluation
- ❖ Implementation Schedule
- ❖ Budget Estimate

- 6.1 **Introduction:** The Social Impact Mitigation Plan (SIMP) includes measures to avoid, mitigate and compensate impacts. These mitigation measures include compensation and R & R as outlined in the 2013 Act; recommendations as good will measures, suggestions in response to the concerns raised by the community; including those raised during the public hearing. The SIMP also proposes a project level grievance redressal mechanism, monitoring and evaluation arrangements and budget to implement the SIMP.

#### Strengthening Military-Local Community Engagement

- 6.2 The Study area, being a border area is expected to always have heavy army presence. The need for a uniform and long-term local community engagement strategy is considered vital to build trust and promote communication among the army and the local community. The engagement between the military and the local communities has tremendous potential to promote long-term mutually beneficial and conflict-free external environment in the Study area. Collaborative working can facilitate better catering to military requirements while safeguarding community interests. Unlike other projects in the remote areas, where the presence of outsiders is detested and often issues relating to women's security, adverse impact of entry of outsiders on the indigenous culture etc. pose critical challenges in project planning and implementation, this is not so in the present project. Among the community, there is an innate recognition of the valuable service rendered by the Army for the larger cause of the nation. The community has always cooperated with the army with regard to their land requirements and appreciates the service rendered by them during natural calamities, accidents as well as meeting its health needs. During disasters, both the local community and army have rendered valuable service to each other.
- 6.3 The present project is unique in involving two revenue blocks which are not governed by the local panchayat system but by the Dzumsa (headed by the Pipon). The Study feels consultation of the army with the local bodies (panchayat in Chungthang and Dzumsa in Lachen and Lachung) could be a potential game changer that will strengthen the bond and arrest the sense of uneasiness that have crept in among the members of the community because of non-payment/delayed payment of compensation for the army occupied lands. The need for strengthening community engagement is also felt because of the feedback shared by the community during

consultation that access related issues are smoothly handled when army regiments were headed by friendly officers who engage better with the communities.

- 6.4 Though due consideration has to be given to the need for a securitized environment, consulting the community in case of future land requirements can help arrive at alternatives that cause least disturbance to the local community while meeting the strategic requirements of the army. While critical requirements of land to meet national security needs may have limited alternate options in the border areas, this is not the same in all cases. It was evident that the issues relating access to community forest land, pathways that offer distance advantage to the community etc. could have been avoided/minimized with more consultations with the community. Community engagement strategies may require both bottom-up and top-down initiatives. However, it is extremely important to have the top-level leadership conform to the need and benefit of such an engagement. The following measures are suggested in the above regard:
- 6.5 **Institutionalisation of a Head Officer, Local Community Engagement in each army regiment:** As shared above, a major feedback during the community consultations was the varying experience of the community under different regiments and commanding officers. The access related issues were better managed by heads of regiments who were accessible and friendly with the local community. Institutionalisation of an Officer in each regiment (at a level of not below the rank of a Major) with the specific task can address this issue in an objective and sustainable manner. When a new regiment takes, the community is often clueless as to who to contact in case of even minor local issues. The Head Officer, Local Community Engagement can fill this gap by acting as the nodal point of contact. Each army regiment that moves in may immediately appoint such an officer for the purpose and the details shared with the district administration. The name and contact details of the Officer may also be put up on a display board at the entry/exit gates for community members to contact in case of need. Fostering an environment of consultation and dialogue between the army and the local community will be mutually beneficial for both the parties. Institutionalising such a position can also influence senior officers to recognize their thinking towards communities which is essential for an effective community engagement strategy.
- 6.6 **Promoting an annual Army-Community interface event:** Lachung, Lachen and Chungthang are areas with heavy presence of different regiments of Army and will continue to be so in the days to come. Promoting an Annual Army-Community Interface Event will be extremely useful to strengthen their engagement. The local people can be encouraged with an opportunity to pose questions to the senior military personnel. For instance, the community members in Lachung shared their anxiety and fear over firing in the army range and the use of the pathways to access their nearby fields. Many such fears are unfounded given the standard operating protocols that are known to exist. The platform can help address perception related issues which has the potential to flare up from minor issues to major confrontation.
- 6.7 Such an event can help nurture public understanding and awareness among the public of issues affecting the armed forces and the sacrifices made by them while guarding the country's border areas. This can be a platform for sharing the various support services provided by the Army to the local community during natural calamities, search and rescue efforts, good practices, if any adopted in energy conservation, recycling, pollution control etc. A cultural event including showcasing of indigenous culture and dance forms can add colour and purpose to the event. Another good practice can be honouring of the elder members of the local community in such events. Not only are these people custodians of traditional knowledge, history, kinship systems, cultural lore and customs but also who have

played an important role in fostering a conflict-ridden positive environment in the area. The above will go a long way in encouraging local communities to better support the armed forces community in times of need and to work out mutually beneficial arrangements.

- 6.8 **Consultation with Pachchayat/Dzumsa for future land requirements:** Among the concerns raised by the community, the most important is the loss of access (including vastly increased distances) to farm lands, grazing lands, pathways etc., after the possession of lands by the Army. The community also conveyed their displeasure over possession of private/forest lands by the army on a regular basis at their own will without information to the community or consultation with them as also without initiating any formal process of hiring/ acquisition. This not only relates to army but also of ITBP (Chungthang). Such concerns have the potential of adversely affecting the peaceful atmosphere presently prevalent in the area. Consulting the Dzumsa in Lachung/Lachen and panchayat in other areas (through the district administration) may be made a mandatory process in case of land requirement by the army henceforth. This will be a mutually beneficial exercise for both the sides. For the army, there will be smoother supply of lands with limited direct/indirect impacts post acquisition, thus avoiding potential conflicts in the future. The community is also likely to better appreciate and help arrive at 'second best solutions' when there is no scope for 'alternative land' owing to strategic requirements in the border areas.
- 6.9 **Developing a community Code of Conduct for adherence by army personnel:** An important concern expressed by the community during consultation was regarding religious sentiments associated with non-slaughter of animals during specific days of the month according to Buddhist practices and the non-adherence of the same by the army. Another issue shared by the stakeholders during consultation and further raised during the public hearing was regarding the issues of waste management and careless disposal of waste in the surrounding lands that they feel has resulted in the vast increase in the number of stray dogs and the associated menaces for the local community. Respect for religious sentiments of the local community, adherence of local customs and socio-cultural practices will further help foster an atmosphere of trust and mutual respect. It is recommended that the above issues are positively considered by the army for its compliance. The Study strongly recommends the following in this regard:
- Formulation of a Code of Conduct by the Army for the adherence of all its personnel in the area, also including the above key concerns of the community. Respect for cultural and religious sentiments essential for effective engagement with local population is not only an end in itself. This will promote good will and will also hold tremendous potential for improved transmission of geographical, and botanical information that can positively influence army operations. Also, the issue of planned and safe disposal of garbage and maintaining a clean environment is the primary responsibility of all residents of the area including the army. Both these issues may be included in the Code of Conduct. The Head, Community Engagement may ensure periodic monitoring of the effective adherence to the Code of Conduct and report compliance to the Chief of Army as well as the Dzumsa and district administration.
  - Appointment of an Honorary Advisor (a respected member from the local community) who could bring forth religious and socio-cultural issues, if any, to the Head, Local Community Engagement as well render advice on cultural matters to the Commanding Officer of the Army. The post, on honorary basis, could be held on a rotational basis from each area (Lachung, Lachen and Chungthang).
- 6.10 **Volunteering Activities:** While the army is already extending medical facilities to the local community, it can further lend support in addressing some of the critical gaps identified with regard to infrastructure in PHCs waste management and local cleanup

efforts, support to local events/festivals etc. The Head, Local Community Engagement can provide advice for need-based interventions from time to time.

### Hiring Charges and Interest for Delay

- 6.11 **Hiring Charges and Interest Payment:** Low/negligible hiring charges and delayed payment have been the most important concern raised by the landowners in all consultations. The Study made an elaborate review of case laws relating to the possession of land prior to notification. In various cases relating to possession of lands prior to issue of preliminary notification, the Apex Court has held that damages would have to be paid to the landowners. The Courts have held that interest charges provided in the Land Acquisition Act (9 percent in the first year and 15 percent from the second year on delayed compensation amount between possession of land and payment of compensation) is only applicable after the formal initiation of land acquisition process and further that possession has to be strictly construed as provided in the law (u/s 16/17 of LAA, 1894; u/s 38/40 of RFCTLARR Act). However, in the landmark judgment of the Apex Court in R.L. Jain(D) Vs. DDA and Ors (2004), the Court mandated payment of rent or damages for use and occupation for the period the Government retained possession of the property along with appropriate interest at prevailing bank rate for the delayed payment. In another case (SC-2007-Madishetti Bala Ramul (D) by Lrs. vs. The Land Acquisition Officer), the Apex Court granted additional interest @ 15 per annum on the amount awarded granted for the period of dispossession would meet the ends of justice. Excerpts from several landmark judgements have been discussed in Chapter II.
- 6.12 The issue of interest payment was also raised by the petitioners with the High Court, which while directing the state government to release balance 50 percent of hiring charges asked the petitioners to raise the issue of interest at an appropriate forum. The following are the pending issues relating to hiring charges and interest payment in the area:
- Hiring charges for 40.0565 ha owned by 64 landowners (included in the notification) and interest for delayed payment. The date of possession of these lands have been affixed as 1<sup>st</sup> April, 1998.
  - Hiring charges for the army occupied lands from the period 2016-17 onwards, if any along with interest for delayed payment.
  - Interest on delayed payment of 50 percent arrears of hiring charges calculated and disbursed by the district administration for the period 2001-2016.
- 6.13 Considering that the proposed acquisition will conclude the long pending matter of the notified lands in the present and subsequent phases (largely comprising forest lands), the Study recommends payment of pending hiring charges for all lands occupied by the Army. Considering the judgements of the Apex Court, the Study recommends interest charges at seven percent per annum (broadly the bank rate for fixed deposits that existed at the time of the notification of the SIA Study) on the hiring charges. To ensure parity with the practice followed by the district administration and the delay anticipated in reworking the hiring charges, the Study adopts the same methodology for calculation of the hiring charges. The interest charges are recommended for both the encroached lands and on the arrears of the hired lands already released to the landowners. The interest on delayed hiring charges may also be extended to those landowners whose lands are proposed to be dehired. Out of the Rs. 193.46 lakhs disbursed as hiring arrears to the landowners, only Rs. 60.23 lakhs pertain to private lands, the remaining 132.34 crores for forest lands. The Study has estimated the following for each of the above category:

- The estimate for hiring charges for 40.0565 ha of land since 1998-2020 with interest at 7 percent is **Rs. 53.54 lakhs**. The details are given in Annexure XI.
- The estimate for hiring charges along with interest payable for the period 2016-17 to 2019-20 for the lands hired by the Army is **Rs. 45.53 lakhs**. Annexure XII provides the details for the same.
- The estimate of interest charges applicable on the arrears released earlier on private lands (75.22 ha) and balance payable is **Rs. 58.49 lakhs**. The details are given in Annexure XIII. The Study excludes the applicable interest on the hiring charges released for forest/government lands that may be considered later by the district administration and the Army. However, considering the importance of the issue for all landowners in the Study area, the estimate for interest charges includes all hired lands for which arrears were paid in 2016 (extending beyond lands notified for the present acquisition and the ones proposed for dehiring).

### Proposed Entitlements for Affected Population

- 6.14 It is estimated that approximately 207 landowners (200 landowner families) will be impacted by the land acquisition. There is one non-titleholder family residing in the area, who will be displaced by the project. The displaced non-titleholder family largely earns livelihood working outside the affected area. The land compensation and R & R Benefits applicable for the affected families are provided in the Entitlement Matrix and described below.
- 6.15 **Compensation for Land:** The 2013 Act provides a specific formula for calculation of land compensation under Sections 26-30 and Schedule I. The higher of the minimum stamp value applicable on transaction of land (block rates) and average of the fifty percent of the transactions for three years is given in Table 6.1. The value determined under Section 26 (1) is to be multiplied by 1.5, the multiplication factor notified by the state government for lands in the rural areas. The following have to be included in the market value arrived under Section 26.
- Value of assets on land (trees, structures etc): Section 27
  - Solatium @ 100 percent on the market value of land&assets: Section 30(1)
  - Additional Market Value @ 12 percent on the market value of land u/s 30(3) from PN to Award
- 6.16 Table 6.1 reflects the prevailing block rates and the average of land transactions in the respective blocks during the three years prior to November 2019. In Sikkim, block rates are given in square feet basis and the rates are uniform for all categories of land. The practice in Sikkim is to arrive at the market value of land for land acquisition cases by applying the square feet rates to the extent of land. In both Lachung and Chungthang, the prevailing block rates are higher than the average sales. Some transactions are for extremely small extent of land. According to the 2013 Act, the Collector has the power to discount the values that do not reflect the prevailing indicative market value of land. The land prices as reflected in the top fifty percent transactions with the highest sale price (in the last three years) in Lachung, Lachen and Chungthang is provided in Annexures XIV to XVI. Considering the discretionary power with the Collector, the indicative compensation for land in all the three revenue blocks is based on the base block rates. The estimated compensation per hectare of land, based on the existing block rates in Lachung, Lachen and Chungthang is 1.61 crores, 1.68 crores and 1.97 crores respectively (excluding assets) (Table 6.1). The Study estimates **Rs. 19200 lakhs** for land compensation (including assets and additional compensation at 12 percent of market value of land). The above is the estimate based on block rates and the actual rate may be higher based on the transaction value of land sold/purchased three years prior to the preliminary notification.

**Table 6.1 Land Compensation Estimate in the Study Area**

| Revenue Blocks | Stamp Value (Ha.) | Amount (in Rs. Lakhs) |                                       |                  |   |
|----------------|-------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------|---|
|                |                   | Average of Sales      | Including Multiplication Factor (1.5) | Solatium (100 %) | Total Compensation (Excluding AMV and Assets on Land) |
| Lachung        | 53.82             | 18.51                 | 80.73                                 | 80.73            | 161.46  |
| Lachen         | 55.97             | 63.93                 | 83.95                                 | 83.95            | 167.90  |
| Chungthang     | 65.66             | 6.88                  | 98.49                                 | 98.49            | 196.98  |

**Proposed Measures for Other Impacts**

- 6.17 **Compensation/Payment for Structures/Other Assets:** In Chungthang, there are two houses on the army hired land proposed for acquisition, one vacant house constructed under the earthquake scheme and the other inhabited by the tenant of the landowner. There are about six existing houses in Lachen. The existing structures would be valued and compensation paid as per standard practice. There is also apple cultivation in one plot in Lachung.
- 6.18 Besides the above, there are evidences of structures in all the three Study areas; 28 in Lachen and two each in Lachung and Chungthang. It is undisputed that compensation was never paid for the assets that were on lands when Army took possession. Hence, in all the other cases where proof of residential structure exists i.e. physical remains of the structure or documentary evidence (Parcha/Khatian etc), an additional two lakhs is proposed as a lumpsum payment. The Study also recommends extension of the same package to Suki Lachenpa (Plot No. 863 in Lachen) who was forced out of her house for use by the army. Though the plot is now not proposed for acquisition, the house is not in a liveable condition. The Study provisions **Rs. 80 lakhs** for 40 such cases. The details of the structures (along with their measurement) in Lachung, Lachen and Chungthang are given in Annexures XII, XIII and XIV respectively.
- 6.19 Since, lumpsum of Rs. two lakhs is proposed for all cases where proof of existence of structure exists, it is recommended that the minimum of two lakhs may also be extended as structure compensation to existing structure owners. Following the demand raised in the public hearing, the Study also recommends considering a lumpsum amount of **Rs. 10,000** for fencing wherever proof exists for the same. The Study budget includes a contingency provision to cover such expenditures.
- 6.20 **Applicability of R & R for Affected families:** The 2013 Act extends R & R entitlements to both land owners and livelihood losers. The interpretation of the applicability of this provision varies across different projects in India, some choosing to consider R & R only in case of physical displacement, others in case of economic displacement (varying standards). In Sikkim, there are no guidelines interpreting the applicability of this provision. That the land has been under the possession of the army for several decades and hence there is no livelihood dependence on the said lands, may however not be a fair assessment for denying the R & R benefits. The following merits mention in this regard:
- Many of the landowners claim to have crops/structure on the land when possession of land was taken over by the army. An examination of land records (Khatian) too revealed orchard/structures in some cases. The people in the study area practiced transhumance and migrated with animals, having homes in different altitudes. The agricultural practices in the area include landowners moving up and down with their animals during summers/winters. The people had also represented the Court for compensation for the dwellings. However, no compensation has been paid for these assets at any point of time.

- The acquired lands are reasonably large extents of land averaging to about two acres in Lachung and one acre each in Lachen and Chungthang. Many of the landowners only have marginal landholdings left.
- The issue of meagre hiring charges has been raised in all consultation meetings and the district administration confirms that landowners of Lachung have refused to accept the same since 2001. There have been no individual agreements with the landowners for the hired lands and they do not seem to be aware of the rationale of the charges.
- Though there are plots with cultivation mentioned in the land record documents, the hiring charges were uniformly fixed across all the lands and have not taken into account the specificities, for e.g. there were no differential charges for orchards. Further, no hiring charges, whatsoever has been paid for atleast 40 percent of the lands now proposed for acquisition and that has been under possession of the army since 1998.

6.21 **R & R Entitlements:** Given the above background and specific nature of the project, the Study recommends the following R & R entitlements. It is recommended that each affected family may be provided with an entitlement card, clearly specifying their entitlements.

6.22 **Recommended Entitlements for Landowners:** All the landowners (landholdings to be consolidated), are recommended for lumpsum R & R entitlement of Rs. 5 lakhs and Rehabilitation assistance of 50,000. This also includes land owned by Gaon Sanchayat/Pipon in one case in Lachen. The entitlements for expired landowners may be apportioned between their legal heirs. The entitlements for landowners with joint holdings/husband and wife may also be shared. There are 200 such landowners (117 in Lachung, 73 in Lachen and 10 in Chungthang<sup>29</sup>). The SIMP provisions a budget of **Rs. 1100 lakhs** for the recommended entitlements.

6.23 **Recommended Entitlements for Displaced Non-titleholder family living in Self/Owner Constructed Houses:** There is one family staying in an owner constructed house for more than three years in Chungthang. He shared proof of his stay in the place for more than three years and claims to not have land elsewhere. He has a cown shed near his house. However, his livelihood is not dependent on the lands proposed for acquisition. The SIMP recommends the following entitlements for the tenant family, provisioning a budget of **Rs. 2.15 Lakhs** for the purpose.

- Housing entitlement/cash as per Indira Awaas Yojana specifications
- Transportation grant of Rs. 50,000
- Cattleshed grant of Rs. 25,000

#### Recommendations as Good Will Measures

6.24 Under the acquisition process, the legally mandated entitlements are liable to be paid by the requiring body. The following recommendations are more as good will measures for the consideration of the requiring body and are above the legally

<sup>29</sup> The term "family" is defined under the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 as including a person, his or her spouse, minor children, minor brothers and minor sisters dependent on him. The widows, divorcees and abandoned women are considered as separate families. An adult of either gender with or without spouse or children or dependents is to be considered as a separate family. Given that the land is already under the possession of the army, the existing landowners are recommended as a unit of entitlement. However, the list of members of the land owners family along with their relation is given in Annexure II of the Report. This list will be helpful for the development of R & R Award by the district administration

prescribed entitlements. Any land acquisition project causes differential impacts and some households/individuals are more prone to the risks of poverty. Though vulnerability may not be project-induced, the pre-existing conditions often gets accentuated by the project-induced impacts.

- 6.25 **Women headed Households:** The women-headed households are more vulnerable to livelihood shocks particularly when women lack sufficient work opportunities and remain excluded from the mainstream economy. The Study team has identified four such households that are not only managed by women as livelihood earners but who are also economically vulnerable (occupation/reported income). These include three in Lachung and one in Lachen. The details of such families are given in Annexure XV. The Study recommends providing them an additional rehabilitation assistance of Rs. two lakhs per family (in addition to the R & R entitlement of 5.5 lakhs proposed for all households). Besides, it is recommended that they are accorded as 'priority households' for various economic development/skill building initiatives of the state/district administration. The Study provisions a budget of **Rs. 8 lakhs** for the same.
- 6.26 **Elderly Households-'Oldest of the Old':** The elderly citizens have extended their utmost cooperation to the army and have been instrumental in the maintenance of peace and stability in the region. The Study recommends provision of a one-time medical allowance of Rs. two lakhs for the 80 plus category besides their R & R entitlements. The list of 20 such persons identified in Lachung, Lachen and Chungthang during the census survey is attached as Annexure XVI. The SIMP has provisioned a budget of **Rs. 40 lakhs** for special assistance to the elderly.
- 6.27 **Strengthening the Medical Infrastructure in the Study Area:** The Study team made an assessment of a list of critical health infrastructure that could help the Lachen and Lachung PHSCs function more effectively. While a fully functional hospital will greatly benefit the community as well as the tourists in the remote villages of Lachung and Lachen, investment on physical infrastructure and specialized equipments may still not be helpful given the lack of trained manpower. The Study team found critical gaps even in basic equipments at these PHSCs. Considering the practical feasibility, the Study recommends supporting some existing infrastructural gaps in the two PHSCs at Lachung and Lachen besides the PHC at Chungthang. These include some basic equipments and a small lumpsum amount for general infrastructure improvement. An amount of Rs. **20.05 lakhs** is provisioned for the above in the SIMP budget. The details are given in Annexure XVII.

#### Other Recommendations

- 6.28 **Plots under possession of army and not notified for acquisition:** During physical verification of the study area with the landowners, there is one plot each in Lachung and Lachen that is under the possession of the army but does not come under present acquisition (discussed in Chapter IV). Both these plots are neither under hiring nor under the proposed acquisition. There are few other plots which have been under hiring but not included in the proposed acquisition. It is unclear if the same has been considered for dehiring. These plots should be acquired and entitlements extended to the landowners. It is recommended that the district administration should do an audit of all lands and assess if they are under occupation by the army followed by a due process of acquisition and disbursement of entitlements.

Since this is a serious grievance raised by some landowners in Chungthang, the exercise may be undertaken in the area too. Necessary steps may be taken to ensure such grievances relating to transfer of land for national defence/national security needs without the knowledge of the landowner is redressed in an expeditious manner through joint survey (with requiring departments) and perusal of

documents/records. In all eligible cases, payment of entitled compensation along with appropriate damages for the delay in payment may have to be extended to the landowners

- 6.29 **Land Acquisition and Payment of Compensation:** It is recommended that for all future long-term requirements for defence purposes, lands are strictly acquired following due process of law and after payment of legally entitled compensation to the community. Both the colonial Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (repealed with effect from 1<sup>st</sup> January, 2014) and the 2013 Act facilitate urgent acquisition for national defence/security considerations with minimum procedural hassles.
- 6.30 **Consultation with Dzumsa/Panchayat:** For all future land requirements, consultation with the Panchayat/Dzumsa through the district administration may be made mandatory. The Study recognizes that the access related issues faced by the community may have been resolved at the outset with more consultation between the requiring body and the community.
- 6.31 **Hiring Lands in the Future:** As recommended above, for all long-term requirements, lands may be formally acquired and compensation paid to the landowners. Hiring of lands in the future may be confined to temporary occupation. The present hiring arrangement suffers from many procedural flaws, viz. it has no timelines (for which land is hired from the landowners); no consultation or agreement with individual landowners (agreement is signed between district officials and army often at a later date with retrospective effect); limited information sharing regarding basis of arriving at hiring charges; no conditions specifying the 'do's and don'ts' for the landowners to adhere to on the army hired lands (landowners are constructing structures on the hired lands) etc. In the future, prior to hiring lands for temporary occupation of the army, all the assets on land (structure/crops/other assets) may be diligently recorded in a joint exercise. The landowners may necessarily be part of the hiring agreement. The time period for which lands are being hired may be mentioned in the formal agreement along with the terms and conditions of use/access by either party.
- 6.32 **Removal of Fencing in the Right of Way (RoW):** Tourism is the lifeline of the people in the study area and issues that could have an adverse impact on the tourism sector or inconveniences to tourists should be avoided. Resolution of such issues may be accorded due priority by the district administration. The fencing of lands beyond the hired area and into the RoW is a major concern for the community as it adversely impacts the traffic and causes inconvenience to the tourists visiting the area. During the joint measurement of land, such issues should be resolved and fencing of lands should be strictly confined to the acquired area.
- 6.33 **Employment/Extension of Contracts:** Army has been under possession of vast area of private and forest land in the region. The community has suffered in the past owing to multiple changes in the livelihood sources viz declining trade and agriculture. Agriculture and allied activities have been seeing a declining trend. A major demand of the community was to support livelihood generation activities in the area including strengthening efforts to recruit local population in the army, extending petty contracts to Dzumsa/local community as well as providing priority in employment to locals. The Study strongly recommends the above. The Army may consider extending/prioritizing such benefits to the local community.
- 6.34 **Access Issues:** A prominent issue that was put forward by the community during the consultation phase was the issue of access faced by the community after occupation of lands by the army. The Study recognizes this as a very important issue that merits utmost attention of the requiring body as well as the district administration. The Study also proposes a corpus of **Rs. 400 lakhs** with the district administration to

work out alternate access in the below mentioned cases as well other issues of access that may arise because of stringent location specific requirement of land by for defence/national security needs:

- (1) The issue at Kyuzoten, Lachung, where the existing village road to private/grazing lands passes through the strategic location the army hired area was discussed with the army, district administration and land owners multiple times during the SIA study. The existing village road is not part of the proposed acquisition and lies on forest land. Given the strategic location, open and round the clock access through the army camp did not seem acceptable to the army representatives. Despite, several rounds of consultation during the SIA Study, a mutually acceptable solution could not be arrived. The following are the possible options and in case alternate access has to be planned as discussed below in Option 2 and 3, the expenditure has to be borne by the requiring body (met from the corpus) as recommended above.
  - Option 1: Land at both the side of the road may be fenced by the army leaving the access road unaffected.
  - Option 2: Provision of underpass from below the existing road
  - Option 3: Provision of alternate access from above the existing path but acceptable to both the sides.
- (2) Lanka, Lachung: The plots (1802 and 1803) are landlocked come under the present acquisition. The other plots lying on the side of the proposed area have alternate access and hence may not require planning alternate access
- (3) Bichu to Lima, Lachung: The army has confirmed that the footpath from Bichu to Lima to the National Highway passing through the camp of Army regimen will continue to be open to the public. The Study strongly recommends that the commanding officer of the army may provide an undertaking to the district administration in this regard (as well as for other similar cases). Such documentation will provide a long-term solution to the problem as future army regiments will understand the background and adhere to the same.
- (4) Samdong to Yathang, Lachen: The Army may allow access or plan alternate access for the villagers. The expenditure to be incurred for the alternate access may be borne by the army.
- (5) Access to water sources may be allowed from the acquired area or alternative access may be planned, the expenditure for alternate access may be borne by the requiring body.

**6.35 Investment Advisory Services:** Wherever cash is the only form of compensation, the sudden enrichment and later pauperisation of landowners is a common experience in many land acquisitions projects. To avoid such a scenario in the project, the district administration may organize a one-two day workshop on investment advisory services. The Study recommends only government banks and government insurance companies to advise the landowners on secure investment options. The services though purely advisory may help the landowners utilize the resources in a prudent manner.

**6.36 Compensation and R & R Payment:** The Study strongly recommends that all compensation/R & R payments may be directly credited into the accounts of the beneficiaries. The landowners may be informed beforehand at the time of preliminary notification about the mode of payment so that those who do not have an account can open a savings account in a bank.

### Proposed Entitlement Matrix

**6.37** The entitlement matrix proposed for the landowners is given in Table 6.2. Besides, compensation for land and assets, the Study recommends R & R entitlements as well as some good will measures for the consideration of the requiring body.

**Table 6.2: Proposed Entitlement Matrix**

| S. No.   | Type of Loss   | Applicability                                  | Entitlements  | Units |
|--|--|--|---|-------|
| Project Affected Family (Landowners)             |  |  |   |       |
| 1  | Loss of private land                                   | Landowners                                     | Compensation for land (as per RFCTLARR Act, 2013)   |       |
|  |  | Same as above                                  | Lumpsum of Rs.5 lakhs   | 200   |
|  |  | Same as above                                  | Rehabilitation allowance @ Rs 50,000/   | 200   |
| Land Structure Losers                            |  |  |   |       |
| 2  | Loss of asset/ Structure                               | Proof of Structure (Physical/Documentary)      | Compensation for Structure subject to a minimum of Rs. 2 Lakhs  | 40    |
| Non-Titleholder family residing in Affected Area |  |  |   |       |
| 3  | Loss of residence                                      | Displaced Family                               | House (IAY norms) or Rs. 1.3 Lakhs.   | 1     |
|  |  |  | Transportation Cost @ Rs. 50,000/-  |       |
|  |  |  | Cattleshed grant @ Rs. 25000  |       |
| Vulnerable Households                            |  |  |   |       |
| 4  | Women-Headed Affected Families                         | Landowner families                             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Additional rehabilitation assistance of Rs. two lakhs</li><li>Priority in skill-building, self-employment opportunities</li></ul>                               | 4     |
| 5  | Senior Citizens-Landowners & Family Members (Above 80) | Members of Landowner families (Above 80 years) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Assistance to include in government pension schemes, if eligible and if not included.</li><li>Medical treatment allowance of Rs. Two lakhs to 80 plus</li></ul> | 20    |

\*Expired landowners (31% of total): Land records have to be updated (legal heirs)

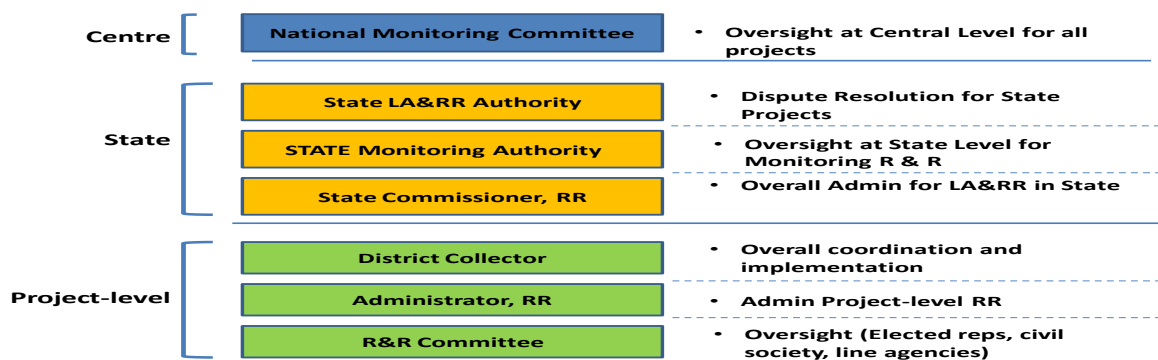
\*\*Cut-off date: Date of Preliminary Notification

### **Institutional Arrangements for Implementation of SIMP**

6.38 The 2013 Act provides for several new institutions to ensure proper implementation of the LARR process. This includes the Administrator for the formulation, execution & monitoring of R & R; the Commissioner (R & R) for approving the R & R Scheme and ensuring their proper implementation through conduct of the post implementation social audit; R&R committee to monitor and review progress of R & R scheme for projects involving acquisition of more than 100 acres of land; State Monitoring Committees for reviewing and monitoring the implementation of R & R schemes at state level. The legislation also provides for the establishment of the LARR Authority for disposal of disputes relating to LARR within six months, barring the jurisdiction of civil courts (other than High Courts under article 226 or 227 of the constitution). The Study recommends that these institutions may be notified for the effective implementation of LARR. The 2013 Act does not specify the role to be played by the requiring bodies except for the timely deposit of the required funds. Though the role is not explicitly mentioned, the effective and timely implementation of the R & R will require commitment and support of the project authorities.

Figure 6.1 Institutional Set Up Under RFCTLARR Act, 2013

**Institutional Set Up Under RFCTLARR Act, 2013**



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**Strengthening District Administration for Expeditious Completion of LA Process**

6.39 The inadequate staff strength of district revenue department to deal with projects in an expeditious and time bound manner is a common issue in most of the projects throughout the country. A common good practice is for the project to strengthen the district machinery with project and outsourced staff. The Study recommends two additional staff (retired revenue department officials) for a period of six months to one year depending on the requirement) to support the present lean district administration in the joint measurement survey as well as implementation of the SIMP. Also, lack of IT support and database management often constraints project authorities during the implementation and monitoring basis. The Study recommends additional IT staff support for a period of six months.

**Grievance Redressal Mechanism (GRM)**

6.40 GRM is an important component of any developmental project, considering the diversity of the stakeholders involved and the likelihood of conflict of interest. The 2013 Act does not include the provision of a GRM apart from the LARR Authority as the Dispute Resolution body. The LARR Authority is also not mandated to address procedural/general issues in land acquisition. The reference under Section 64 is confined to objections relating to the measurement of land, the amount of compensation, the person to whom it is payable, the rights of R & R or the apportionment of the compensation among the person interested. Thus, an effective and functioning GRM can go a long way in addressing their issues relating to the SIMP implementation in a hassle-free manner and without the need to take legal recourse. The GRM should be so designed so as to provide a time-bound and transparent mechanism to voice and resolve social and environmental concerns related to the project. The following steps may be taken to bring about transparency and address grievances effectively in the project:

6.41 **Two-Stage Grievance Redressal Mechanism:** A two-stage GRM is proposed for the project. At the first level may be a three-member Committee comprising an officer of the Army Unit designated as the Grievance Officer, a representative of the SDM Office and the Village Pion in Lachung and Lachen/Sarpanch in case of Chungthang. The first level Committee may meet on a fortnightly basis to address the grievances raised by the community during implementation of the compensation and R & R plan.

6.42 **Dedicated Grievance Officer:** Handling grievances effectively requires tremendous focused effort. If a staff/team is not fully devoted to handling grievances, it may create conflicting priorities and work load issues. To provide accountability and ensure timely redress of grievances, a dedicated officer may be deputed by the

requiring body in each of the revenue blocks. The Grievance Officer (GO), not below the rank of the major may ensure timely registration and feedback of the grievance. It may be ensured that immediately after receipt of the complaint, the same is registered and a unique complaint number is provided to the complainant. The GO may liaison with the concerned department for redressal of the complaint and discuss the progress in the weekly/fortnightly with the Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC). The documentation of the nature of grievance, name of the complainant, date of receipt of the complaint, location of the problem area etc. and how the problem was resolved will be the responsibility of the designated Officer. The complainant may be informed about the action taken and should be contacted later on to understand if he is satisfied with the compliance. The Committee headed by the DC may meet once in every month (if there are pending, registered grievances), determine the merit of each grievance, and resolve grievances within specified time. The GRCs may continue to function throughout the project duration.

**Table 6.3 Proposed Two-tier GRM for the Project**

| <b>First Tier- Three Member Committee</b>                                      |  |   |
|--|--|---|
| <b>Lachung Dzumsa</b>  | <b>Lachen Dzumsa</b>   | <b>Chungthang</b>   |
| 1. Village Pion<br>2. Grievance Officer (Army)<br>3. District Representative   | 1. Village Pion<br>2. Grievance Officer (Army)<br>3. District Representative | 1. Sarpanch<br>2. Grievance Officer<br>3. District Representative |
| <b>Second Tier-Committee under the Chairmanship of the District Collector.</b> |  |   |

6.43 **Process:** The procedure relating to grievance should be clearly spelt out and shared with the community. This relates to registering a grievance, receiving, reviewing and investigating grievances and providing timely feedback to the client. The following are the specific recommendations of the Study:

- **Registering a Grievance:** The aggrieved Project Affected Persons (PAPs) may be provided the opportunity to register their complaints/grievances through multiple communication mechanisms like a toll free 24x7 telephone, a dedicated number to which SMS/Whatsapp messages can be sent or in the traditional letter format. A complaint box may be kept at the Dzumsa for people to register the complaint in the letter form.
- **Publicizing Grievance Management Procedures:** The procedures to lodge complaints/grievances should be clearly specified and disseminated among the affected people. This should also be done through distribution of information leaflets with the relevant details (also including the dedicated email/telephone number of the Stage I and Stage II GRCs), displays at the Dzumsa and prominent places in the affected areas, online information through district administration website etc.
- **Grievance Acknowledgement:** The affected persons should be given a complaint registration number upon registering a grievance. A project log should be maintained to monitor status of the follow up of each received complaints.
- **Feedback and Timeline:** To enhance the communication between the community and the authorities, timely response to their grievances should be accorded primary importance. At Stage I, the grievances should be resolved in a week's time. If unresolved within the period, the grievance will be scaled up to the Stage II GRC, where the same may be resolved within a fortnight.

### Monitoring and Evaluation

6.44 Monitoring of the implementation of the measures proposed in the SIMP aims at verifying if the project activities have been effectively completed in respect of the quantity, quality and confined time. It also helps us to understand whether and how well these activities are achieving the stated goal and purpose of the plan. In other

words, the process involves a systematic and continuous collection and analysis of information about progress of project/implementation of R & R Plan to enable timely decisions for corrections.

- 6.45 According to the 2013 Act, where land proposed to be acquired is equal to or more than one hundred acres, the appropriate Government has to constitute a Committee under the chairmanship of the Collector to be called the R & R Committee, to monitor and review the progress of implementation of the R & R scheme and to carry out post-implementation social audits in consultation with the Gram Sabha in rural areas and municipality in urban areas (Table 6.4). It is however recommended that the Head, Local Community Engagement and/or Grievance Officers of the GRC Tier I may also be included in the Monitoring Committee. Given that there is no displacement caused by the project, the prescribed institutional arrangements may suffice for effective monitoring. However, given the need for timely redressal of long-term issues and the effective implementation of the SIMP, the district administration may also consider monitoring of the implementation by an external agency. The SIMP has provisioned **Rs. 25 lakhs** for strengthening institutional arrangements including monitoring as well as organizing workshops for investment advisory services and administrative arrangements for meetings of the R & R Committee.

**Table 6.4: Proposed Monitoring Arrangements**

| Cause  | Monitoring Arrangements Proposed  |
|--|---|
| Issues relating to Compensation/<br>R & R              | R & R Committee (As provided under RFCTLARR Act, 2013)  |
| <b>Timing:</b><br>Issuance of Preliminary Notification | (a) Pibons in Lachung and Lachen/Panchayats<br>(b) Representative of women residing in the affected area;<br>(c) Representative each of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribe residing in the affected area<br>(d) Representative of a voluntary organisation in the area;<br>(e) Representative of a scheduled bank;<br>(f) Land Acquisition Officer of the project;<br>(g) Member of Parliament and Member of the Legislative Assembly of the concerned area or their nominees;<br>(h) Grievance Officers<br>(i) Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement as the Member-Convener. |

- 6.46 The concurrent monitoring by an External Monitoring Agency will be focused on progress in compensation and R & R payments, hiring and interest payments, grievances handled, timelines prescribed etc. It is important to have a list of objectively verifiable indicators for monitoring the progress of the project. The broad indicators for monitoring the project can be summarized as follows:
- List of mandatory requirements for disclosure and publication norms of Compensation/R & R plan as per 2013 Act.
  - Number of affected families provided compensation/R & R in accordance with the R & R plan approved by Commissioner R & R.
  - Number of additional beneficiaries and proportion of benefits disbursed.
  - Timing of implemented activities in comparison to the finalized schedule.
  - Performance of the GRC in terms of nature and quantum of grievances received, cases settled and pending, adherence to timelines for settlement of Stage I and Stage II GRCs, number of GRC meetings, court cases etc.

## Implementation Schedule

6.47 The implementation schedule is tentative and subject to modifications depending upon the progress of the pre-project activities mentioned above. The three activities that will however, be carried throughout the life cycle of the project include consultation/disclosure, monitoring and redressal of grievances. The Implementation Schedule post the submission of the SIA Report is given in Table 6.5. The below-mentioned schedule is however likely to be delayed by the external environment.

**Table: 6.5: Implementation Schedule**

| Activities                              | Months |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |
|---|--------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|
|   | 1      | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| Appraisal of SIA                        |        |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |
| Setting up Monitoring Committees        |        |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |
| Establishment of GRC                    |        |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |
| Publication of Preliminary Notification |        |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |
| Updating of Land records                |        |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |
| Joint Measurement Survey                |        |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |
| Raising of Objections                   |        |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |
| Formulation of R & R Plan               |        |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |
| Public Hearing                          |        |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |
| Declaration/R & R Scheme                |        |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |
| Claims to Compensation & R & R          |        |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |
| Award                                   |        |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |
| Compensation & R & R Payment            |        |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |

## Budget Estimate

6.48 The Study recommends a total budget of **Rs. 23136.04** including Rs. 19200 lakhs for compensation; Rs. 157.56 lakhs for hiring and interest charges; Rs. 1250.20 lakhs for R & R and good will measures; Rs. 25 lakhs for strengthening institutional support; Rs.400 crores as corpus fund with the District Collector for addressing access related issues (present and future). LARR planning is a dynamic process and requires adaptive approach to meet expenditure for missed out/unanticipated impacts or obligations. The Study has also provisioned Rs. 2103 lakhs i.e. ten percent of the of the budget as Contingency to meet such requirements. Table 6.1 provides the detailed budget for implementation of the SIMP.

**Table 6.6: Expenditure Estimate for Implementation of SIMP**

| S.No       | Particulars   | Amount<br>(Rs. lakhs) |
|------------|---|-----------------------|
| <b>I</b>   | <b>Land Compensation</b>  |                       |
| 1.1        | Market Value of Land including AMV % 12% for one year                           | 19000.00*             |
| 1.2        | Structure & Other Assets on Land (including 100% solatium)                      | 200.00                |
|            | <b>Total</b>  | <b>192,00.00</b>      |
| <b>II</b>  | <b>Hiring Charges with Interest</b>   |                       |
| 2.1        | Hiring Charges for Encroached Lands (40.0565 ha)                                | 53.54                 |
| 2.2        | Interest on Arrears of Hiring Charges (Balance Payable)                         | 58.49                 |
| 2.3        | Hiring charges for Army Occupied lands (2016-17 to 2019-20) along with interest | 45.53                 |
|            | <b>Total</b>  | <b>157.56</b>         |
| <b>III</b> | <b>R &amp; R Plan (Including Good Will Measures)</b>                            |                       |
| 3.1        | PAFs (Titleholders)   | 1100.00               |
| 3.2        | Structure Losers (Lump sum)   | 80.00                 |
| 3.3        | Non-titleholder (Tenant)  | 2.15                  |
|            | <b>Good will Measures</b>   |                       |
| 3.4        | Vulnerable-Women Headed Households  | 8.00                  |
| 3.5        | Vulnerable Households–Oldest of Old category                                    | 40.00                 |
| 3.6        | Strengthening PHSCs in Lachen & Lachung   | 20.05                 |
|            | <b>Total</b>  | <b>1250.20</b>        |
| <b>IV</b>  | <b>Strengthening Institutional Arrangements</b>                                 |                       |
| 4.1        | Salary of Outsourced Retired Revenue Staff @ Rs. 30000 per month for six months | 3.60                  |
| 4.2        | External Monitoring   | 18.00                 |
| 4.3        | Workshop for Investment Advisory Services                                       | 1.00                  |
| 4.4        | IT Staff Support during implementation @ 40000 for 6 months                     | 2.40                  |
|            | <b>Total</b>  | <b>25</b>             |
| <b>V</b>   | <b>Corpus for Access Related Issues</b>   | <b>400.00</b>         |
|            | Contingency   | 2103.28               |
|            | <b>Total</b>  | <b>23136.04</b>       |

Note: Compensation is estimated based on block rates. Actual rate may be higher based on the transaction value of land sold/purchased three years prior to the preliminary notification. The estimate also includes AMV of 12 percent per annum on market value of land (for one year).

## Chapter VII

## Public Hearing on Draft SIA Report

### Chapter Outline

- ❖ Lachen Dzumsa, Issues Raised and Action Taken
- ❖ Lachung Dzumsa, Issues Raised and Action Taken
- ❖ Special Meeting at Chungthang

As mandated by Section 5 of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013, a Public hearing was held on 3<sup>rd</sup> March, 2020 at Lachen and Lachung. The venue for the Public Hearing was at Dzumsa in Lachen and Lachung. A special meeting was also organized at Meeting Hall, SDM Office, Chungthang, to share the findings and recommendations of the SIA study to the landowners who preferred meeting the Study team in the area rather than in Lachung/Lachen. A 15-day period was further given to all stakeholders to give their suggestions on the draft report. The brief of each of the Public Hearing and the special meeting are given below:

### Lachen Dzumsa

The public hearing chaired by the SDM, Chungthang was attended by the team from DESME; SIA team from ASCI, Hyderabad; Representative of the Army; Village Pipons, and 54 landowners/other affected people. The attendance sheet is attached as Annexure XVIII.

The study team presented the findings and major recommendations of the SIA Report. Besides the applicable compensation, these included the hiring charges for the army occupied lands for the entire period of their dispossession, interest payment on the hiring charges/arrears already disbursed earlier, R & R entitlements for landowners, lumpsum payment of two lakhs for structure losers (with documentary/physical evidence), good will measures for vulnerable project affected families. The Study Report also recommended strengthening the military-local community engagement through various suggested steps besides more robust institutional arrangements and customized grievance redressal mechanism to effectively redress the grievances of the community.

### Issues Raised and Action Taken, Lachen Dzumsa

The findings and recommendations of the SIA report were appreciated by the Dzumsa and the only suggestion for incorporation in the report was made by **Mr. Dhadup Lachenpa**. He raised environmental concerns owing to unsafe disposal of garbage by the army, including slaughter remains of poultry that eventually wash down into the river. The villagers attribute these practices to the increasing cases of new diseases in their domesticated animals. This has also increased stray dog population in the area manifold, which is a major cause of concern for the tourists as well as the local population.

**Action Taken:** The Study Report has included the above issue both among the impacts of the Project as well as in the Study Recommendations. As a part of the recommendations, the Study suggested formulation of a Code of Conduct by the Army for the adherence of all its personnel which will also include safe and planned disposal of garbage. The Head, Community Engagement may ensure periodic (monthly) monitoring of the effective adherence to the Code of Conduct and report compliance to the Chief of Army as well as the Dzumsa and district administration.

### Lachung Dzumsa

A comprehensive presentation on the draft SIA Report was made by the Study team. The public hearing that was chaired by the SDM, Chungthang, saw participation of Lachung village Pipons, representative from the requiring body and 57 landowners/other affected

people. The attendance sheet is attached as XVIII. The issues raised during the Public Hearing are summarized below:

## Issues Raised and Action Taken

### 1. Pipon, Lachung

- Almost all landowners had boundary walls during the time of possession by the army, the loss of which has not been compensated.
- The access issue at Kyuzoten is very serious, and needs to be amicably resolved for smooth completion of the land acquisition process.
- All access related land issues raised by the villagers should have a permanent solution and not dependent on the decisions of respective army regiment.

**Action Taken:** The Study recommends considering a lumpsum amount of Rs. 10,000 for fencing wherever proof exists for the same. The Study budget includes a contingency provision to cover such expenditures. To address the access issue, the Study puts forth three alternatives, two involving construction of alternate paths, the expenditure of which has to be borne by the Army. The Study proposes a corpus of Rs. four crores to be placed at the disposal of the district administration to meet access related issues. The Study also recommends that the district administration may take an undertaking from the army regarding allowing access for all access routes (including Bichu to Lima) so that future army regiments will also adhere to the same.

### 2. Namgay Lachungpa

- When an existing access road is blocked by the army, the local population feel intimidated and helpless. This requires effective and permanent resolution.

**Action Taken:** The Study has already suggested several recommendations to address such issues in the future. This includes mandatory consultation with Dzumsa for all future land requirements so that lands can be finalized with mutual consultation and ensuring least inconvenience for the local population; improving the army-local community engagement through a host of measures including appointment of an army officer as Head, Local Engagement; army's contribution towards a corpus of Rs. 4 crores with the District Administration to develop alternate access routes that causes least inconvenience to the community wherever there is stringent requirement of location specific land.

### 3. Mongchuk Lachungpa

- The army has already taken large extents of land in Lachung. No more acquisition of land may be permitted in the area.
- Blockage of access to tourist spots is a recurring issue that adversely impacts the livelihood of the local population and hence requires urgent attention of the concerned authorities.
- Compensation and other entitlements may be given in one go and not in installments.
- No middle men should be permitted between the landowner and the compensation awarding authority.
- Compensation should be directly deposited into the accounts of the affected landowners.

**Action Taken:** The Study makes a note of the vast area under army occupation in the region as well as the changing livelihood pattern of the people especially in Lachen and Lachung over the years. However, it would not be within the mandate of the SIA Study to recommend no more acquisition in the area if national security needs demand the same. However, the Study has recommended that all future land acquisitions may be carried strictly in consultation with the Dzumsa and panchayats. Also, to promote transparency,

the Study has recommended that the compensation and R & R payment may be directly credited to the accounts of the beneficiaries.

#### 4. Chewang Lachungpa

- Landowners are just passive recipients, neither aware of the rate of land nor the hiring charges for their lands.

**Action Taken:** The Study elaborates the norms for calculation of compensation and the block rates for the land in the three revenue blocks. The land acquisition is being carried out under the 2013 Act. Under Section 21 of the Act, prior to passing the award, the landowners will also have an opportunity to present their claim before the District Collector. The Study has strongly recommended that for all future land hiring cases, the landowner consent and agreement may be made mandatory.

#### 5. Passam Lachungpa

- She enquired whether, the landowners are required to make any payment for expediting the process or moving files.
- She requested that the entire process be transparent and the landowners get all required information and documents, directly from the authorities.

**Action Taken:** The Study team explained that the landowners are not required to make any payment at any stage of the land acquisition process to receive their legally mandated entitlements. The 2013 law mandates transparency requirements at every stage of land acquisition process. For the information of the landowners, the various mandatory consultation and transparency norms provided under the Act have been outlined in Figure 2.3. The Study has also recommended that the compensation and R & R payment may be directly credited to the accounts of the beneficiaries.

#### 6. Thupden Lachungpa

- Issue of garbage disposal by the army, polluting water sources, causing diseases to domesticated animals as well as increasing the population of stray dogs.

**Action Taken:** The issue was also raised in Lachen and the same is included in the Report. The Study has recommended enhanced army community interaction through several measures besides a code of conduct that should among the others include the above issue.

#### 7. K. John

- Narrated the story of the advent of army and the gradual possession of lands by them. He also raised issue of non-payment of compensation of crops that existed on the land and wondered when the landowners would rightfully receive compensation for the acquired land.

**Action Taken:** The Study team explained that the landowners would definitely receive the compensation as per their entitlements and also shared that as an acknowledgement of the cooperation and support of the elderly landowners and as a good will measure, the Study has recommended an additional lumpsum payment of Rs. two lakhs to all landowners and members of their family who are above 80 years of age.

#### 8. Lakpa Lachungpa

- Neither received hiring charges nor compensation, though land has been under the possession of the army for several decades.

**Action Taken:** The Study has recommended both payment of hiring charges and applicable interest for the delayed payment for all occupied lands (till the date of

preliminary notification). The landowners will also be entitled for the applicable compensation for their lands.

### **Special Meeting at Chungthang**

In the proposed land acquisition, Chungthang block has only 3.6 ha of land owned by ten landowners. Given the limited land extent in the area, the affected landowners were given the choice of joining the Public Hearing organized at Lachen or Lachung. However, in response to the request of the landowners, a Special Meeting chaired by SDM Chungthang was organized for the landowners at the Meeting Hall of the SDM Office on the same day. Out of the ten affected landowners/relatives (whose lands are notified under the proposed acquisition), seven landowners/members of their family attended the meeting along with the Sarpanch, Mr. Chungchung Lepcha.

The SDM Chungthang and Deputy Director, DESME, briefed the landowners about the purpose of SIA study and invited objections, if any, regarding findings of the SIA study, and their recommendations/ suggestions for incorporation in the final report. The SIA team presented the background, findings and recommendations of the study. Mr Chungchung raised the issue of squandering away of compensation by the landowners, access related issues after acquisition of land by the Army, losses to landowners whose lands will be dehiared after several years of possession by the Army as well as the practice of transfer of land by the district administration for defence/security needs without consulting the landowners.

Mr. Chung Chung, Sarpanch, requested that another Public Hearing may be organized in Chungthang for providing wider awareness among the public regarding the Study recommendations. With the Covid-2019 imposed travel restrictions in place during March, 2020, the Modified final report was submitted to DESME on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2019, leaving the decision of the public hearing in Chungthang with the district administration. The Study team received a letter from Mr Chung Chung dated 3<sup>rd</sup> July, 2020 acknowledging the difficulty of organizing the public hearing owing to Covid-2019 and desired that the following issues may be incorporated in the Report along with appropriate mitigation measures:

- Addressing of issue of access to lands adjacent to the land being acquired
- Dehiring of lands earlier hired by the army
- Expeditiously addressing the issue of 'claim lands' under forest rights Act in the interest of the local people.
- Transfer of land by the district authorities for national defence/security needs without the knowledge of the landowners. He cited the case of his own land in plot number 176 measuring 2.0440 hectares at Rangma being transferred to the Indo Tibetan Border Force. Neither has his peas for joint survey been considered nor has he received compensation for the said land. There are two other plots in the same area.

Subsequently, an email communication was received from him after persual of the Study Report that he is satisfied with the incorporations in the Report. The letter/correspondences are attached in Annexure XIX.

### **Actions Taken:**

1. Access Issues: This was a prominent demand raised by the community during consultation in all the three affected areas. The Study has therefore recommended a corpus of Rs, 4 crores with the district administration to address the present issues as well as future issues that may emerge (from lack of alternatives with regard to project location for strategic needs of defence).
2. Dehiring: The Study has proposed interest charges for the delay in hiring charges paid to the andowners. To ensure parity, the study has recommended the interest payment for both the lands under acquisition as well as the hired lands. The same has been estimated and included in the Study budget.

3. The issue of claim lands has to be addressed by the district administration by completing the processes of recognition and vesting forest rights under the Scheduled Tribe and Other Forest Dwellers Recognition of Foest Rights) Act, 2006. These lands can be diverted only after the completion of processes under the FRA, 2006 and payment of compensation entitlements as per the RFCTLARR Act, 2013<sup>30</sup>
- 4, Even when land is required to be hired or acquired for defence or national security, intimation to the landowners and following a due process of law is extremely important. The Study recommends utmost priority by the district administration and the concerned user agency for expeditious resolution of such long pending grievances through a joint survey, perusal of documents/records. In all eligible cases, payment of entitled compensation along with appropriate damages for the delay in payment may have to be extended to the landowners
- 5 The Study team notes the important point regarding squandering away of compensation by the landowners. The Study has included among its recommendation the provision of investment advisory services by government banks and insurance companies regarding safe investment options in a special workshop to be organized by the district administration prior to the transfer of compensation to the accounts of the project affected families.

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<sup>30</sup> The FRA provides rights over forest land but does not give ownership of the land. Though the legal status of land remains as forest land, under the 2013 Act, the rights given over the forest land also makes the right holder an “**affected family**”, “**land owner**” and “**person interested**”. The legal status of such family is at par with other land owners under the 2013 Act. In other words, the right holders of forest land will be entitled for all the benefits envisaged under the RCFTLARR Act.

## Chapter VIII

## CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### Chapter Outline

- The RFCTLARR Act, 2013 and Critical Requirements for Land Acquisition
- Study Observations on Key Questions Justifying Land Acquisition
- Nature of Social Impacts
- Mitigation Measures & Overall Recommendation for Acquisition

### The RFCTLARR Act, 2013 and Critical Requirements for Land Acquisition

- 8.1 The Social Impact Assessment Study Report for the proposed acquisition of land for Ministry of Defence is prepared in line with the requirements of Section (4) to Section (6) of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013. The Act mandates that a recommendation for/against the proposed acquisition should be made in light of the nature of purpose (if the project is for a public purpose); if alternatives that were less displacing were not feasible; if the land proposed for acquisition is bare minimum required for the project and if social costs outweighs the social benefits of the project.
- 8.2 The Report also duly takes into account the suggestions put forth by the affected families during the Public Hearing on 3<sup>rd</sup> March, 2020. The four central questions that require to be answered are:
1. Whether the proposed acquisition serves public purpose;
  2. Whether the extent of land proposed for acquisition is the absolute bare minimum extent needed for the project?
  3. Whether land acquisition at an alternate rate place was considered and found not feasible;
  4. Whether social benefits from the project outweigh the social costs?
- 8.3 The findings of the Study Report to the above questions are discussed below. However, at the outset, it is important to briefly examine the rationale of these provisions outlined in the 2013 Act. Land Acquisition is based on the doctrine of eminent domain, the legal theory of government taking power; the power of the sovereign to take or destroy private property without the consent of the owner. In justification of the power of the State, the two most cited maxims are *salus pauli est suprema lex* (regard for the public welfare is the highest law) and *necessita publica major est quam* (public necessity is greater than the private necessity). In 2013, the RFCTLARR Act replaced the century old LAA, 1894. The four justifications for recommending the project (mandated by the 2013 Act) viz. ensuring that the acquisition is for a public purpose, land requirement is bare minimum, selecting the least displacement alternative and a favorable social benefit-social cost ratio are owing to the disparaging experience of implementation of the now repealed LAA, 1894. The ease with which all acquisitions were justified as public purpose, disbursement of meager compensation for land acquired, acquisition of land vastly in excess of actual requirement and often in areas that entailed significant population displacement began to be severely contested and increasingly resisted by the landowners across the country. This paved way for many land conflicts and subsequent time and cost overruns in the projects. The 2013 Act, enacted in the above background is a more community-centric law that incorporates provisions for a vastly improved compensation and R & R package for the community along with other due diligences for minimizing land requirement and choosing a site that causes minimum adverse impact on the community.

### Study Observations on Key Questions Justifying Land Acquisition

- 8.4 **Whether the Project Meets the Public Purpose Criteria:** The first question is whether the proposed acquisition serves public purpose: The present land acquisition for Ministry of Defence is clearly a project that comes under the definition of public purpose as laid out in the 2013 Act. The first in the list of 'public purposes' listed in the Act under Section 2 subsection 1(a) is "strategic purposes relating to naval, military air force, and armed forces of the Union, including central paramilitary forces or any work vital to national security or defence of India or State police, safety of the people".
- 8.5 **Whether land being acquired is base minimum and the least displacing alternative:** The answers to the two remaining questions as to whether the land proposed for acquisition is the bare minimum and whether alternatives have been considered will relate more to cases of fresh acquisition. The present acquisition is only with a view to formally acquire the lands that have been under the possession of the Army for a long period of time (20 to 50 years or beyond) and extend the legally mandated entitlements to the landowners. The normal mode of enquiry to determine the minimum land requirement may not apply when the acquisition is for the Ministry of Defence to meet requirements of national security at the international borders. A deeper enquiry into considerations of alternatives may not make much sense since the lands have been under the possession of army for several decades and has now been requisitioned by the Ministry of Defence. Also, the district administration, after mutual consultation with the landowners have already considered de-hiring those plots where the landowners have constructed structures and are located in the area yet to be utilized by the army.
- 8.6 **Whether Social Benefits Outweigh Social Costs:** Land requirements for defence purposes on the country's international borders is a critical requirement. However, the costs imposed by such projects on the community/ environment require an unbiased assessment; going beyond a mere aggregation of costs and benefits. The total costs imposed by the acquisition of land always have two components—tangible and intangible. The approach for examining the benefit-cost of infrastructure projects is still in the nascent stages. A major challenge is owing to the existence of unquantifiable costs and benefits and the difficulty in attaching economic values to the outcomes of the project. This challenge is even more in non-infrastructure and defence related projects such as the present project.

### Nature of Social Impacts

- 8.7 The Study reflects the direct impact of the land possession by the army on the landowners who have been awaiting compensation for their land and assets. The assets on land that existed at the time of possession of the land by army were not compensated and have been a constant demand. The hiring charges were paid only for about 60 percent of the lands now proposed for acquisition. A major impact of the possession of land by the army has been access related issues for the community. These access roads (to their private lands, grazing lands, water sources short cuts to national highways etc.) are primarily through existing army occupied/hired lands. Despite the long possession of private lands by the army, the Study notes a largely peaceful environment in the study area, the community recognizing the services of the army. Fencing in the RoW, unplanned waste disposal practices leading to stray dog menace and slaughter of animals in prohibited days according to Buddhist religious practices were other impacts/issues requiring effective mitigation.

### Mitigation Measures & Overall Recommendation for Acquisition

- 8.8 A major recommendation of the Study besides the legally mandated entitlements to the landowners is strengthening the military-local community engagement through an array of suggested measures viz. institutionalization of an Officer not below the rank of Major as the Head Officer, Local Community Engagement, Development of Code of Conduct for adherence to socio-cultural concerns of the local community, promoting annual army-community interface event etc. The Study recommends compensation and specific R & R entitlements as outlined in the 2013 Act for landowners; resettlement assistance to the one displaced tenant family; lumpsum structure cost for owners with proof of structure (physical/documentary) and few other good-will measures (lumpsum payment to vulnerable women-headed households and members of landowners family in the 80 plus category) for consideration of the Requiring Body. The Study recommends and budgets full hiring charges to be settled to the affected landowners along with interest payment at the bank prevailing rate (or as has been done in some landmark cases cited by the Study) for both the hired lands (on the arrears) and encroached lands. The Study recommends a corpus of Rs. 400 lakhs with the District administration (under District Collector) to address present and future access related issues. These issues have to be resolved in a sustainable manner with an undertaking by the army for grant of access or plan of mutually acceptable alternate access routes.
- 8.9 The Study has provisioned a budget of Rs. **23136.04** crores for effective implementation of the mitigation measures proposed in the SIMP. The SIA Study, therefore, recommends the proposed acquisition of land for defence project after ensuring the implementation of the SIMP in an effective and holistic manner.

Annexure I

Survey Questionnaire

CENSUS/SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY OF AFFECTED FAMILIES

BLOCK: \_\_\_\_\_

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

1. HOUSEHOLD IDENTIFICATION

- 1.1 Name of Landowner (given in the Records): \_\_\_\_\_
- 1.2 Name of the Respondent: \_\_\_\_\_
- 1.3 Relationship of Respondent with Head of Household: \_\_\_\_\_ [01 Self, 02 Wife, 03 Son, 04 Daughter, 05 Brother, 06 Sister, 07 Mother, 08 Others (specify)]
- 1.4 Ration Card/Aadhar Card
  - 1.4.1 Ration Card No. \_\_\_\_\_ Aadhar Card No. ....
  - 1.4.2 Ration card Category: \_\_\_\_\_ [01 PH, 02 NPH]
- 1.5. Social Status
  - 1.5.1 Religion: \_\_\_\_\_ [01 Hindu, 02 Buddhist, 03 Christian, 04 Others]
  - 1.5.2 Caste: \_\_\_\_\_ [01 OC, 02 ST, 03 SC, 04 OBC, 05 Others (specify)]
  - 1.5.3. Type of Family: \_\_\_\_\_ [01 Joint, 02 Nuclear, 03 Individual]
- 1.6. Whether Women-headed HH: \_\_\_\_\_ [01 Yes, 02 No]
- 1.7. Whether belong to BPL Category: \_\_\_\_\_ [01 Yes, 02 No, 03 Not aware]

2. HOUSEHOLD IDENTIFICATION

| Sl. N o. | Name of the Family Member* | Relationship With the Landowner | Living in the Village | Age (Yr.) | Marital status | Educational Level | Occupation | Average Monthly Earning (Rs) |
|----------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------|----------------|-------------------|------------|------------------------------|
| 1        |                            |                                 |                       |           |                |                   |            |                              |
| 2        |                            |                                 |                       |           |                |                   |            |                              |

\*Begin with the Landowner

**Relationship With Landowner:** [01 Landowner, 02 Spouse, 03 Father 04 Mother, 05 Son, 06 Daughter, 07 Brother, 08 Sister, 09 Son-in-law, 10 Daughter-in-law, 11 Sister-in-law, 12 Brother-in-law, 13 Grandson, 14 Granddaughter, 15 Aunt, 16 Uncle, 17 Others (specify)]

**Marital Status:** [01 Married, 02 Unmarried, 03 Divorced, 04 Separated, 05 Widow, 06 Widower, 07 Deserted, 08 Others (specify)]

**Education:** [01 Literate, 02 Neo-literate, 03 Primary, 04 Middle, 05 High School, 06 Higher Secondary, 07 Graduate, 08 Post Graduate, 09 Professional, 10 Others (specify)]

**Occupation:** [01 Business/Trade, 02 Agriculture/Allied 03 Agricultural Labourer, 04 Non-Agricultural Labourer, 05 Private service, 06 Govt., 07 Retired (Pension), 08 Others]

3. TYPE OF LOSS DUE TO THE PROJECT

3.1 Land

| Sl. No. | Plot No. | Total Land Owned (Acres) | Affected Area (Acres) | Usage of Land Prior to hiring/occupation by Army [01 Crops 02 Orchard, 03 Trees, 04 Structure 05 Grazing 06 Vacant 07 Others (specify)] | Present Use, If any [01 Crops 02 Orchard, Trees, 04 Structure 05 Grazing 06 Vacant 07 Others (specify)] |
|---------|----------|--------------------------|-----------------------|---|---|
| 1       |          |                          |                       |   |   |
| 2       |          |                          |                       |   |   |

- 3.2 **Structure:** Have you constructed any structure in the affected area. If yes, details:
- 3.2.1 Type: \_\_\_\_ [01 Residence, 02 Commercial, 03 Workshed 04 Others (Specify)]
- 3.2.2 Area : \_\_\_\_ [Sq .mts.
- 3.2.3. Roof Type: \_\_\_\_ [01 RCC, 02 Tiled, 03 Asbestos, 04 Tin/zinc, 05 Others (specify)]
- 3.2.4. Type of Walls: \_\_\_\_ [01 Brick, 02 Mud, 03 Stone, 04 Wood, 05 Others (specify)]
- 3.2.5 Type of Flooring: \_\_\_\_ [01 Plane cement, 02 Tiles, 03 Mud, 04 Stone, 05 Others (specify)]

### 3.3 Access to Resources

| Sl. No. | Factors             | [01 Yes, 02 No] |
|---------|---------------------|-----------------|
| 2       | Agricultural fields |                 |
| 3       | Grazing land        |                 |
| 4       | Others (Specify)    |                 |

### 3.4 Other Impacts from Land possession/Proposed Acquisition (Positive/Negative)

| Land Possession | Proposed Acquisition |
|-----------------|----------------------|
|                 |                      |

## 4. ECONOMIC ACTIVITY OF HOUSEHOLDS

| Sl. No. | Type of Activities                        | [01 Yes, 02 No] | Monthly Income (Rs) |
|---------|---|-----------------|---------------------|
| 1       | Agriculture/Cultivation in Own Lands      |                 |                     |
| 2       | Income from Livestock/ allied agriculture |                 |                     |
| 3       | Tourism related/Homestay                  |                 |                     |
| 5       | Service in Govt. Sector                   |                 |                     |
| 6       | Service in Private Sector                 |                 |                     |
| 7       | Others (specify)                          |                 |                     |
|         | <b>Total Annual Income</b>                |                 |                     |

## 5. HOUSING CONDITION & BASIC AMENITIES

- 5.1 House structure: \_\_\_\_ [01 Kutcha/dilapidated, 02 Mixed/livable, 03 Pucca/good]
- 5.2 Number of Rooms: \_\_\_\_ [Excluding kitchen, Bathrooms]
- 5.3 Sanitation facility: \_\_\_\_ [01 Common, 02 Independent, 03 Open Defecation]
- 5.4 Electricity: \_\_\_\_ [01 Permanent, 02 Temporary, 03 No connection]
- 5.5 Cooking Fuel: \_\_\_\_ [01 Gas, 02 Firewood, 03 Kerosene, 05 Others (specify)]
- 5.6 Children Schooling (till Xth) (1) In affected area, (2)Boarding school

## 6. HOUSEHOLD ASSETS

| Sl. No. | Assets             | No(s). Owned |
|---------|--------------------|--------------|
| 1.      | TV                 |              |
| 2.      | Telephone          |              |
| 3.      | Computer/laptop    |              |
| 4.      | Motorcycle/Scooter |              |
| 5.      | Car (specify)      |              |
| 6.      | Washing machine    |              |
| 7.      | Fridge             |              |

## 7. MIGRATION

- 7.1 Does any member of your family migrate out for employment? \_\_\_\_ [01 Yes, 02 No]
- 7.2 Where do you migrate? \_\_\_\_ [01 Within district, 02 outside district, 03 Other State]
- 7.3 Details of the members reporting migration
- 7.4 Annual Earnings from the source.....

## 8. FINANCIAL STATUS

- 8.1 Whether you have any financial obligations (Indebtedness)? \_\_\_\_\_ [01 Yes, 02 No]  
 8.2 Outstanding Loan Amount .....  
 8.3 Purpose [ 01 Agriculture, 02 Business, 03 House, 04 Social Functions 05 Others]  
 8.4 Source of Borrowing [01 Bank; 02 Relatives; 03 Private Money Lenders; Others specify]]

## 9. HEALTH STATUS AND SERVICES

- 9.1 Do you have a functioning accessible hospital: \_\_\_\_\_ [01 Yes, 02 No]  
 9.2 Treatment [01 PHC, 02 Army Hospital 03 Private Hospital, 04 Local doctor in Village, 06 Indigenous Treatment, 07 No treatment]  
 9.3 Is any member of your family disabled/affected by chronic illness in last one year?\_\_\_\_ [01 Yes, 02 No]

## 10. STATUS OF WOMEN

10.1 Major Economic Activities of Women in your household

| S.No | Economic Activities                   | 01 Yes, 02 No | Gross Earnings per month (Rs.) |
|------|---------------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------------|
| 1    | Farming/Cultivation                   |               |                                |
| 2    | Allied Agriculture                    |               |                                |
| 3    | Collection of fodder/fuel wood/ water |               |                                |
| 4    | Collection and sale of forest produce |               |                                |
| 5    | Trade & Business                      |               |                                |
| 6    | Agricultural Labour                   |               |                                |
| 7    | Non-agricultural Labour               |               |                                |
| 8    | Service (Govt./Private)               |               |                                |
| 9    | Other (Specify)                       |               |                                |
|      | <b>Total</b>                          |               |                                |

10.2 Does women in household have a say in the decision making of household matters?:

| Sl. No. | Issues                           | [01 Yes, 02 No] |
|---------|----------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1       | Financial matters                |                 |
| 2       | Education matters                |                 |
| 3       | Health care of child             |                 |
| 4       | Purchase of assets               |                 |
| 5       | Day to day activities            |                 |
| 6       | On social function and Marriages |                 |
| 7       | Others (specify)                 |                 |

## 11. COMPENSATION UTILIZATION PLAN

[01 Land Purchase, 02 House Construction, 03 Savings, 04 Household Assets, 05 Clearing Debt, 06 Marriages, 07 Others (Specify) \_\_\_\_\_]

## 12. EXPECTATION FROM THE PROJECT

Any Other Issue (that you may like to share regarding the impact/expectations from the project)

NAME & SIGNATURE OF INVESTIGATOR : \_\_\_\_\_  
 NAME AND SIGNATURE OF RESPONDENT : \_\_\_\_\_  
 MOBILE NUMBER OF RESPONDENT : .....

**Annexure II**

**Details of Notified Plots/Landowners Not-Surveyed-Lachung and Lachen**

**I Lachung**

| S.No | Plot No   | Name of Landowner                           | Land Extent (Ha) |
|------|-----------|---|------------------|
| 1    | 1335/3630 | Kunzang Lachunpa s/o Tenzing Lachungpa      | 0.144            |
| 2    | 1725      | Rapden Bhutia s/o Lt Navang Gyatso Bhutia   | 0.084            |
| 3    | 1744      | Tashi Gyaltsen Bhutia s/o Champa Bhutia     | 0.632            |
| 4    | 1807      | Ganden Bhutia s/o Jorgay Kinga Bhutia       | 0.57             |
| 5    | 958       | Tshering Ongmu Bhutia d/o Lt Namdol Bhutia  | 0.058            |
| 6    | 941       | Rinchen Lachungpa s/o Zangpo Lachungpa      | 0.24             |
| 7    | 3197      | Tashi Thendup Bhutia s/o Phurbu Bhutia      | 0.284            |
| 8    | 840       | Tenzing Lachungpa s/o Laku Lachungpa        | 0.714            |
| 9    | 833       | Pema Lachungpa s/o Tenden Lachungpa         | 0.127            |
| 10   | 854       | Thentok Tsh. Bhutia s/o Kundup Lachungpa    | 0.556            |
| 11   | 803(p)A   | Kesang Doma d/o Nedo Bhutia                 | 0.458            |
| 12   | 982       | Chokkyong Lachungpa s/o Sangda Bhutia       | 0.032            |
| 13   | 2057      | Yamzom Lachungpa d/o Tensing                | 0.114            |
| 14   | 2058      | Sonam Tsh. Bhutia s/o Loday Bhutia          | 0.098            |
| 15   | 2064      | Tharkik Lachungpa                           | 0.126            |
| 16   | 811       | Sonam Bhutia s/o Lozang Bhutia              | 0.3398           |
| 17   | 842       | Ching Dorjee Bhutia s/o Mira Lakpa Bhutia   | 0.12             |
| 18   | 1785      | Chundi Lachungpa s/o Kunchok                | 0.44             |
| 19   | 1993      | Thupden Lachungpa s/o Nimgay                | 0.088            |
| 20   | 1988      | Gong Dadul Lachungpa s/o Tenching           | 0.16             |
| 21   | 2004      | Dowang Wangchuk Bhutia s/o Thendup Tshering | 1.152            |
| 22   | 1322      | Bhaichung Bhutia s/o Phumden                | 0.184            |
| 23   | 1328      | Chuzor Lachungpa s/o Jorgay                 | 0.202            |
| 24   | 2003      | Chewang Kunlay Lachunpa s/o Pintso Bhutia   | 0.1644           |
| 25   |           | Nima Gyaltsen Bhutia (joint Owner)          |                  |
|      |           |   | <b>7.0872</b>    |

**II Lachen**

| S.No | Plot No   | Name of Landowner                  |              |
|------|-----------|------------------------------------|--------------|
| 1    | 618       | Engla Bhutia s/o Chyogen Bhutia    | 0.03         |
|      | 1011      |                                    | 0.03         |
| 2    | 540       | Cherap Bhutia s/o Lakchung Bhutia  | 0.076        |
| 3    | 610       | Anil Bhutia s/o Lt. Dhosam Bhutia  | 0.08         |
|      | 933       |                                    | 0.296        |
|      | 978       |                                    | 0.11         |
| 4    | 615       | Nima Tsh. Bhutia s/o Gyabo Bhutia  | 0.164        |
| 5    | 2020/2492 | Thupden Bhutia s/o Kyaden Bhutia   | 0.105        |
| 6    | 1448/2638 | Chupen Bhutia s/o Bakin Bhutia     | 0.012        |
| 7    | 992       | Thatuk Bhutia s/o Nima Tsh. Bhutia | 0.05         |
| 8    | 996       | Norden Bhutia s/o Kinchok Bhutia   | 0.042        |
|      | 999       |                                    | 0.108        |
| 9    | 1013      | Gyami Bhutia s/o Sepuko Bhutia     | 0.05         |
|      |           |                                    | <b>1.153</b> |

Annexure III

Details of Affected landowners in Lachung

| Q.no | S. No. | Name of the Family Member | Relation with Land owner <sup>31</sup> | Age | Plot No.   | Land Owned/ Reported by Landowner (Ha) | Affected area (Ha) | Land Status | Remarks – Parcha  |
|------|--------|---------------------------|--|-----|------------|--|--------------------|-------------|---|
| 1    | 1      | Panchen Ongmu Bhutia      | 1                                      | 63  | 1325       | 10.9580                                | 0.8400             | Encroached  | Total land extent is 1.140 in Parcha submitted. Actual land extent is .8400 confirmed by District Office                        |
|      | 2      | Ugen Palzor Lachungpa     | 5                                      | 32  | 1741 (P)   |  | 0.2100             | Encroached  | Total land extent is 1.35 in Parcha. GREF has acquired 0.0228. It is claimed by Yangchen Bhutia.                                |
|      | 3      | Dana Doma Bhutia          | 10                                     | 30  | 1777 (P) B |  | 0.3680             | Encroached  | Total land extent is 0.5980 ha in Plot 1777   |
|      | 4      | Tshering Dorjee Lachungpa | 13                                     | 4   | 1777 (P) A |  | 0.2300             | Encroached  |   |
|      |        |                           |  |     | 1845 (P) A |  | 0.7040             | Hired       | Total land extent is 0.7640 in Parcha   |
|      |        |                           |  |     | 1845 (P) B |  | 0.0600             | Hired       |   |
|      |        |                           |  |     | 812 (P)    |  | 0.246              | Hired       | This plot number is not there in the Parcha submitted. Verification of records show land in the name of Ninday Bhutia (S.No.60) |
| 2    | 1      | Norbu Bhutia              | 1                                      | 38  | 1791       | 3.7020                                 | 0.7000             |             |   |
|      | 2      | Nima Zangu Bhutia         | 2                                      | 30  | 1771       |  | 1.7380             | Encroached  |   |
|      | 3      | Tshering Topgay Bhutia    | 5                                      | 8   | 1795       |  | 0.1920             | Hired       |   |
|      | 4      | Kunchok Bhutia            | 5                                      | 3   | 1989       |  | 0.1980             | Hired       |   |
|      |        |                           |  |     | 2219 (P) A |  | 0.1610             | Hired       |   |
|      |        |                           |  |     | 2219 (p) B |  | 0.1610             | Hired       |   |

<sup>31</sup> **Relationship With Landowner:** [01 Landowner, 02 Spouse, 03 Father 04 Mother, 05 Son, 06 Daughter, 07 Brother, 08 Sister, 09 Son-in-law, 10 Daughter-in-law, 11 Sister-in-law, 12 Brother-in-law, 13 Grandson, 14 Granddaughter, 15 Aunt, 16 Uncle, 17 Others]

|          |          |                                  |    |    |            |        |        |            |   |
|----------|----------|----------------------------------|----|----|------------|--------|--------|------------|---|
| <b>3</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>Karma Lachungpa</b>           | 1  | 64 | 1792       | 8.4410 | 1.1760 | Encroached |   |
|          | 2        | Donka Bhutia                     | 2  | 64 | 2221 (P) B |        | 0.0874 | Hired      | Parcha has combined land extent of 0.4040 ha in Plot No. 2221   |
|          | 3        | Peden Bhutia                     | 6  | 30 | 2221 (P) A |        | 0.2292 | Hired      |   |
|          | 4        | Rinchen Gyalsten                 | 6  | 28 | 2221 (P)   |        | 0.0000 | Hired      | Proposed for Dehiring   |
|          | 5        | Ongdi Bhutia                     | 6  | 26 |            |        |        |            |   |
|          | 6        | Tenzing Choda                    | 6  | 24 |            |        |        |            |   |
|          |          |                                  |    |    |            |        |        |            |   |
| <b>4</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>Kunzang Zigmee Lachungpa</b>  | 1  | 38 | 1778       | 0.468  | 0.374  | Encroached | Total land extent in the plot-0.468; Area acquired by GREF-0.094 ha; Balance proposed for Acquisition-0.374 |
|          | 2        | Changchok Doma                   | 2  | 38 | 1847       | 0.612  | 0.478  | Hired      | 0.134 acquired by GREF  |
|          | 3        | Thung Key Bhutia                 | 4  | 60 |            |        |        |            |   |
|          | 4        | Sonam Chewang                    | 5  | 13 |            |        |        |            |   |
|          |          |                                  |    |    |            |        |        |            |   |
| <b>5</b> |          | <b>Lt. Ching Phuti Lachungpa</b> | 1  |    |            |        |        |            |   |
|          | 1        | Lachung Bhutia                   | 5  | 85 | 1780       | 0.182  | 0.166  | Encroached | Total land extent in the plot-0.182; Area acquired by GREF-0.0160; Balance proposed for Acquisition-0.166   |
|          | 2        | Didi                             | 10 | 56 |            |        |        |            |   |
|          |          |                                  |    |    |            |        |        |            |   |
| <b>6</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>Doma Lachungpa</b>            | 1  | 45 | 1801       | 0.673  | 0.303  | Encroached |   |
|          | 2        | Nima Ongdi Bhutia                | 2  | 64 |            |        |        |            |   |
|          | 3        | Rigzing Bhutia                   | 5  | 19 |            |        |        |            |   |
|          |          |                                  |    |    |            |        |        |            |   |
| <b>7</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>Loday Gyatso Bhutia</b>       | 1  | 70 | 1808       | 0.246  | 0.246  | Encroached |   |
|          | 2        | Noden Bhutia                     | 2  | 74 | 2361       | 0.154  | 0.154  | Hired      |   |
|          | 3        | Donka Bhutia                     | 6  | 28 | 1842       | 0.148  | 0.148  | Hired      |   |
|          | 4        | Pema Tseten Bhutia               | 5  | 25 |            |        |        | Encroached | Not included by the landowner in the survey number. The plot no. is   |

|           |          |                                |          |     |           |        |       |            |   |
|-----------|----------|--------------------------------|----------|-----|-----------|--------|-------|------------|---|
|           |          |                                |          |     | 1810      | 0.108  | 0.108 |            | notified and is there in the parcha submitted by landowner  |
|           |          |                                |          |     |           |        |       |            |   |
| <b>8</b>  | <b>1</b> | <b>Ningay Palden Lachungpa</b> | 1        | 87  | 1779      | 1.828  | 0.468 | Encroached | In the name of Ningay Palden Lachungpa s/o Kenzang Bhutia   |
|           | 2        | Chewang Lachungpa              | 5        | 46  | 1794      |        | 0.26  | Hired      | 0   |
|           | 3        | Nimtse                         | 10       | 37  | 1333      |        | 0.19  | Hired      |   |
|           | 4        | Tongyl                         | 13       | 6   | 1336      |        | 0.256 | Hired      |   |
|           | 5        | Tongdi                         | 13       | 0.3 | 1990      |        | 0.324 | Hired      |   |
|           |          |                                |          |     | 2004/3223 |        | 0.33  | Hired      |   |
|           |          |                                |          |     |           |        |       |            |   |
| <b>9</b>  |          | <b>Lt. Ongay Lachungpa</b>     | <b>1</b> |     |           |        |       |            |   |
|           | 1        | Champo Dadul                   | 5        | 60  | 1758      | 3.27   | 0.756 | Encroached | Total land extent in the Plot: 0.7480 ha; Area acquired by GREF: is mentioned as 0.17 ha; The area proposed for acquisition is 0.756 ha. Verify land extent |
|           | 2        | Pandim Doma                    | 10       | 66  |           |        |       |            |   |
|           | 3        | Ringzing Chopel                | 13       | 33  |           |        |       |            |   |
|           | 4        | Tsering Topgay                 | 13       | 30  |           |        |       |            |   |
|           |          |                                |          |     |           |        |       |            |   |
| <b>10</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>Tashi Penjo Bhutia</b>      | 1        | 65  | 1840      | 2      | 0.48  | Encroached | Landowner also claims 0.735 ha in Plot 1835. Not notified and verified  |
|           | 2        | Pella Bhutia                   | 2        | 66  |           |        |       |            |   |
|           | 3        | Sonam Lhamu Bhutia             | 6        | 33  |           |        |       |            |   |
|           | 4        | Pintso Rangool Bhutia          | 5        | 30  |           |        |       |            |   |
|           |          |                                |          |     |           |        |       |            |   |
| <b>11</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>K. Jhon Lachungpa</b>       | 1        | 90  | 1769      | 4.7002 | 1.052 | Encroached | Area mentioned in the Parcha is 0.8860 (Parcha to be corrected). In the Khatian, the land extent is 1.1020. Gref has acquired 0.05 ha.                      |

|    |   |                               |       |    |           |       |       |            |  |
|----|---|-------------------------------|-------|----|-----------|-------|-------|------------|--|
|    | 2 | <b>Palzing Bhutia</b>         | 1 & 5 | 28 | 3209(p)B  | 3     | 0.132 | Encroached | In Parcha, land extent is 0.354 in Plot No. 3209. ITBP will be acquiring balance land  |
|    | 3 | Tshering Uden Lachungpa       | 2     | 70 | 1759/3375 |       | 0.706 | Encroached | Palzing Bhutia is the son of K. Jhon Lachungpa and landowner of Plot No. 3209 (p) B, appearing in Sr. No 49 as per the list. Since he is part of the family, his details are included here and not separately. |
|    | 4 | Laden Bhutia                  | 6     | 33 |           |       |       |            |  |
|    | 5 | Karma Bhutia                  | 6     | 28 |           |       |       |            |  |
|    |   |                               |       |    |           |       |       |            |  |
| 12 | 1 | <b>Pema Norbu Bhutia</b>      | 1     | 34 | 1335      | 1.148 | 0.316 | Encroached |  |
|    | 2 | Tshering Doma Bhutia          | 2     | 24 | 1329      |       | 0.264 | Hired      |  |
|    | 3 | Tsultem Wangmu Bhutia         | 6     | 15 |           |       |       |            |  |
|    | 4 | Thinlay Dorjee Bhutia         | 5     | 11 |           |       |       |            |  |
|    | 5 | Keezong Bhutia                | 5     | 1  |           |       |       |            |  |
|    |   |                               |       |    |           |       |       |            |  |
| 13 | 1 | <b>Ongay Lachungpa</b>        | 1     | 45 | 1841      | 2.252 | 1.874 | Encroached |  |
|    | 2 | Chomu Lachen                  | 2     | 37 |           |       |       |            |  |
|    | 3 | Sonam Chuden Lachungpa        | 5     | 18 |           |       |       |            |  |
|    | 4 | Rikgzing Chewang lachungpa    | 5     | 13 |           |       |       |            |  |
|    |   |                               |       |    |           |       |       |            |  |
| 14 | 1 | <b>Sonam Rapden Lachungpa</b> | 1     | 45 | 1777/3656 | 0.35  | 0.312 | Encroached |  |
|    | 2 | Zumsey Bhutia                 | 2     | 37 |           |       |       |            |  |
|    | 3 | Dechen Pema                   | 6     | 18 |           |       |       |            |  |
|    | 4 | Tsering Yangden               | 6     | 13 |           |       |       |            |  |
|    |   |                               |       |    |           |       |       |            |  |
| 15 |   | <b>Lt. Nakching Lachungpa</b> | 1     |    |           |       |       |            | Parcha not available. Verified S.21 and S.35 are same family members. Hence land details are consolidated  |
|    | 1 | <b>Phuden Lachungpa</b>       | 2     | 62 |           |       |       |            |  |
|    | 2 | Chewang Namgyal Lachunga      | 5     | 40 | 1736/3333 | 2.45  | 0.618 | Encroached |  |
|    | 3 | Noday Lachungpa               | 6     | 37 |           |       |       |            |  |

|           |          |   |    |    |           |       |       |            |   |
|-----------|----------|---|----|----|-----------|-------|-------|------------|---|
|           | 4        | Karma Lhendup Lachungpa                   | 5  | 34 | 1325/3804 | 2.45  | 0.3   | Encroached |   |
|           | 5        | Nene Bhutia                               | 10 | 34 |           |       |       |            |   |
|           | 6        | Yankee Lhamu Bhutia                       | 10 | 32 |           |       |       |            |   |
|           | 7        | Dorjee Namgyal Lachungpa                  | 14 | 11 |           |       |       |            |   |
|           |          |   |    |    |           |       |       |            |   |
| <b>16</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>Chewang Rinzing Lachungpa (Bhutia)</b> | 1  | 47 | 1726      | 1.488 | 1.318 | Encroached | Total land extent in the plot - 1.488 ha; Area acquired by GREF-0.17ha; Remaining area proposed for acquisition- 1.3180 is notified   |
|           | 2        | Yanchen Lachungpa                         | 2  | 39 |           |       |       |            |   |
|           | 3        | Tshering G. Lachungpa                     | 5  | 9  |           |       |       |            |   |
|           | 4        | Sonam Namgyal                             | 5  | 31 |           |       |       |            |   |
|           |          |   |    |    |           |       |       |            |   |
| <b>17</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>Dorjee Lachungpa</b>                   | 1  | 39 | 1736      | 1.546 | 0.194 | Encroached | Total land extent in the plot-0.20 ha; Area acquired by GREF-0.0060. Remaining area proposed for acquisition-0.1940 is notified   |
|           | 2        | Chungla Bhutia                            | 2  | 36 |           |       |       |            |   |
|           | 3        | Chemik Dorjee                             | 5  | 9  |           |       |       |            |   |
|           | <b>4</b> | <b>Kunzang Norbu</b>                      | 1  | 31 |           |       |       |            |   |
|           |          |   |    |    |           |       |       |            |   |
| <b>18</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>Kessang Tshering Bhutia</b>            | 1  | 35 | 1735      | 1.2   | 1.258 | Encroached | Total land extent in the plot -1.52 ha; Area acquired by GREF: 0.2620; Balance area proposed for acquisition: 1.258 ha. Landowner has not mentioned this plot number in the survey. |
|           | 2        | Kim Bhutia                                | 4  | 65 | 2061 P/A) |       | 0.254 | Hired      |   |
|           | 3        | Sonam Ongden Bhutia                       | 7  | 31 | 2063/3785 |       | 0.1   | Hired      | Parcha not submitted for these plots. Verified  |
|           | 4        | Chador Chewang Bhutia                     | 7  | 28 | 1843      |       | 0.154 | Hired      |   |
|           | 5        | Rinzing Norbu Bhutia                      | 7  | 24 | 2357      |       | 0     | Hired      |   |

|    |   |                                 |   |    |      |       |       |            |  |
|----|---|---------------------------------|---|----|------|-------|-------|------------|--|
|    |   |                                 |   |    | 1809 |       | 0.338 | Encroached | This notified plot is not included by the landowner in the census survey form. The plot is there in the parcha submitted by landowner and hence included |
|    |   |                                 |   |    |      |       |       |            |  |
| 19 | 1 | <b>Tenzing Gyatso Lachungpa</b> | 1 | 74 | 1803 | 2.538 | 0.416 | Encroached | Parcha not submitted by landowner. Verified  |
|    | 2 | Chalham L                       | 2 | 77 |      |       |       |            |  |
|    | 3 | Kunthok Lachungpa               | 5 | 35 |      |       |       |            |  |
|    | 4 | Tashi Norbu L.                  | 5 | 30 |      |       |       |            |  |
|    |   |                                 |   |    |      |       |       |            |  |
| 20 | 1 | <b>Taychhing Bhutia</b>         | 1 | 65 | 1326 | 1.918 | 0.28  | Encroached |  |
|    | 2 | Uthik Bhutia                    | 2 | 52 | 1330 | 1.046 | 1.046 | Hired      |  |
|    | 3 | Thupden Norzang Bhutia          | 5 | 38 |      |       |       |            |  |
|    | 4 | Kessang Gyatsen Bhutia          | 5 | 30 |      |       |       |            |  |
|    | 5 | Chewang Chopel Bhutia           | 5 | 28 |      |       |       |            |  |
|    | 6 | Kunzang Doma Bhutia             | 6 | 25 |      |       |       |            |  |
|    | 7 | Tseten Chungchung Bhutia        | 6 | 23 |      |       |       |            |  |
|    | 8 | Deden Bhutia                    | 5 | 22 |      |       |       |            |  |
|    | 9 | Kalden Tashi Bhutia             | 5 | 16 |      |       |       |            |  |
|    |   |                                 |   |    |      |       |       |            |  |
| 21 | 1 | <b>Nima Bhutia</b>              | 1 | 51 | 1849 | 1.072 | 0.554 | Encroached |  |
|    | 2 | Sonam C Bhutia                  | 2 | 51 |      |       |       |            |  |
|    | 3 | Dorjee Ongmu                    | 6 | 25 |      |       |       |            |  |
|    | 4 | Tsering Lakhit                  | 6 | 23 |      |       |       |            |  |
|    | 5 | Sonam Yuden                     | 6 | 18 |      |       |       |            |  |
|    |   |                                 |   |    |      |       |       |            |  |
| 22 | 1 | <b>Needup Bhutia</b>            | 1 | 29 | 1850 | 0.534 | 0.534 | Encroached |  |
|    |   |                                 |   |    | 1837 | 0.048 | 0.048 | Hired      |  |
|    |   |                                 |   |    |      |       |       |            |  |
| 23 | 1 | <b>Karma Bhutia</b>             | 1 | 47 | 3202 | 2.696 | 0.636 | Encroached |  |

|           |          |   |    |    |      |       |       |            |   |
|-----------|----------|---|----|----|------|-------|-------|------------|---|
|           | 2        | Tseden Nima Bhutia                          | 2  | 48 | 968  |       | 0.268 | Encroached | Landowner only claims 0.1340 in Plot No. 968. Land extent notified and in the parcha is 0.2680. Verified from the Khatian. Total Land is 0.2680 and cultivated land is 0.1340 |
|           | 3        | Diki Palmu Bhutia                           | 6  | 13 |      |       |       |            |   |
|           |          |   |    |    |      |       |       |            |   |
| <b>24</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>Sonam Chuzor Lachungpa</b>               | 1  | 46 | 956  | 0.156 | 0.156 | Encroached | Parcha not submitted. Verified from Khatian   |
|           | 2        | Dechen D lachungpa                          | 2  | 46 | 2056 | 0.114 | 0.114 | Hired      |   |
|           | 3        | Dorjee Ongmu Lachungpa                      | 6  | 24 |      |       |       |            |   |
|           | 4        | Tsering L Lachungpa                         | 6  | 19 |      |       |       |            |   |
|           | 5        | Pema G Lachungpa                            | 6  | 21 |      |       |       |            |   |
|           | 6        | Chewang C Lachungpa                         | 6  | 13 |      |       |       |            |   |
|           |          |   |    |    |      |       |       |            |   |
| <b>25</b> |          | <b>Lt. Tamding Ongay Bhutia</b>             |    |    | 984  | 4.65  | 0.198 | Encroached |   |
|           | 1        | Tsheten Norbu s/o late Tamding Ongay Bhutia | 5  | 43 |      |       |       |            |   |
|           | 2        | Phupu Choden                                | 10 | 40 |      |       |       |            |   |
|           | 3        | Cheltram Bhutia                             | 5  | 37 |      |       |       |            |   |
|           | 4        | Rinchen Khemdu                              | 2  | 68 |      |       |       |            |   |
|           | 5        | Tashi Bhutia                                | 13 | 11 |      |       |       |            |   |
|           | 6        | Pema Choden                                 | 14 | 14 |      |       |       |            |   |
|           |          |   |    |    |      |       |       |            |   |
| <b>26</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>Chemik Lachungpa</b>                     | 1  | 51 | 950  | 1.865 | 0.212 | Encroached |   |
|           | 2        | Dawa Choden                                 | 2  | 49 |      |       |       |            |   |
|           | 3        | Tshering Yangden                            | 6  | 21 |      |       |       |            |   |
|           | 4        | Ringzing Bhutia                             | 5  | 19 |      |       |       |            |   |
|           | 5        | Pema Chomu                                  | 6  | 18 |      |       |       |            |   |
|           |          |   |    |    |      |       |       |            |   |
| <b>27</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>Donka Lachungpa</b>                      | 1  | 70 |      |       |       |            |   |
|           | 2        | Thendup Lachungpa                           | 2  | 60 | 942  | 0.458 | 0.458 | Encroached |   |

|           |          |                                  |    |    |          |        |       |            |   |
|-----------|----------|----------------------------------|----|----|----------|--------|-------|------------|---|
|           | 3        | Norzum                           | 6  | 35 |          |        |       |            |   |
|           | 4        | Yangden                          | 6  | 27 |          |        |       |            |   |
|           |          |                                  |    |    |          |        |       |            |   |
| <b>28</b> |          | <b>Lt. Pargey Bhutia</b>         | 1  |    |          |        |       |            |   |
|           | 1        | Diki                             | 2  | 74 | 943      | 1.426  | 0.15  | Encroached |   |
|           | 2        | Phurbu                           | 5  | 44 |          |        |       |            |   |
|           | 3        | Tsering Diki                     | 10 | 49 |          |        |       |            |   |
|           | 4        | Chewang Gyatsen                  | 13 | 19 |          |        |       |            |   |
|           | 5        | Sonam Thargay                    | 13 | 18 |          |        |       |            |   |
|           | 6        | Damdi                            | 5  | 37 |          |        |       |            |   |
|           | 7        | Norbu Chewang                    | 5  | 39 |          |        |       |            |   |
|           |          |                                  |    |    |          |        |       |            |   |
| <b>29</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>Lakpa T Bhutia</b>            | 1  | 68 | 3201     | 2      | 0.55  | Encroached |   |
|           |          |                                  |    |    |          |        |       |            | Sale deed submitted for Land extent of .606 in Plot No 1327 purchased by Tsh. Lhamu Bhutia from Sonal Topden Bhutia |
|           | 2        | Tsering Lhamu Lachungpa          | 2  | 61 | 1327     | 0.606  | 0.606 | Hired      |   |
|           | 3        | Tseten Thunley                   | 5  | 35 | 1848     |        | 0.62  | Hired      |   |
|           | 4        | Zomden Lachungpa                 | 6  | 38 |          |        |       |            |   |
|           |          |                                  |    |    |          |        |       |            |   |
|           |          | <b>Kessang Chewang Lachungpa</b> | 1  |    |          |        |       |            | Land in the name of Keshang Chewang and will be given to his daughter as she becomes major                          |
| <b>30</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>Koksi Lhamu Bhutia</b>        | 1  | 58 | 960 (p)  | 1.0716 | 0.316 | Hired      | Parcha submitted has land extent of 0.4560 in Plot No. 960. GREF has 0.1400. Remaining land is notified             |
|           | 2        | Chedup Lachungpa                 | 2  | 61 | 3207(p)B |        | 0.052 | Encroached |   |
|           | 3        | Lhaden Lachungpa                 | 6  | 35 |          |        |       |            |   |
|           | 4        | Sonam Eden Lachungpa             | 6  | 31 |          |        |       |            |   |
|           | 5        | Choney Chow                      | 6  | 28 |          |        |       |            |   |
|           |          |                                  |    |    |          |        |       |            |   |

|    |   |                             |    |    |          |      |        |            |  |
|----|---|-----------------------------|----|----|----------|------|--------|------------|--|
| 31 |   | <b>Lt. Hookching Bhutia</b> | 1  |    | 3210(p)B | 4    | 0.18   | Encroached | Total land extent is 0.2400. Remaining land extent of 0.60 is going to be acquired by ITBP                         |
|    | 1 | Gatuk Bhutia                | 5  | 62 |          |      |        |            |  |
|    | 2 | Doma Bhutia                 |    | 64 |          |      |        |            |  |
|    | 3 | Kipa Doma Bhutia            | 14 | 14 |          |      |        |            |  |
|    | 4 | Pema Khandu Bhutia          | 14 | 13 |          |      |        |            |  |
|    | 5 | Chong Rapden                | 5  | 57 |          |      |        |            |  |
|    | 6 | Hangu Bhutia                |    | 52 |          |      |        |            |  |
|    | 7 | Khedop Bhutia               | 13 | 30 |          |      |        |            |  |
|    | 8 | Tashi Bhutia                | 14 | 25 |          |      |        |            |  |
|    |   |                             |    |    |          |      |        |            |  |
| 32 | 1 | <b>Pema Ongda Bhutia</b>    | 1  | 36 | 3211     | 0.23 | 0.23   | Encroached |  |
|    | 2 | Tenzin Norden               | 2  | 27 |          |      |        |            |  |
|    | 3 | Tsering Topgay              | 5  | 9  |          |      |        |            |  |
|    | 4 | Tsering Namgyal             | 5  | 5  |          |      |        |            |  |
|    |   |                             |    |    |          |      |        |            |  |
| 33 | 1 | <b>Samden Bhutia</b>        | 1  | 50 | 874      | 1.5  | 0.0939 | Encroached | Total land extent in the plot: 0.1080; Land acquired by GREF: .0141; Balance land proposed for acquisition: 0.0939 |
|    | 2 | Phurphu Bhutia              | 2  | 65 |          |      |        |            |  |
|    | 3 | Dorjee Bhutia               | 5  | 35 |          |      |        |            |  |
|    | 4 | Tsering Gyalpo              | 5  | 28 |          |      |        |            |  |
|    | 5 | Karma Bhutia                | 5  | 24 |          |      |        |            |  |
|    | 6 | Yangthi Bhutia              | 4  | 88 |          |      |        |            |  |
|    |   |                             |    |    |          |      |        |            |  |
| 34 | 1 | <b>Lozang Hissey Bhutia</b> | 1  | 61 | 873      | 1.01 | 0.115  | Encroached | Land extent in the Plot: 0.1400; Land acquired for GREF: 0.0250; Balance proposed for acquisition: 0.115           |
|    | 2 | Ninkey Bhutia               | 2  | 58 |          |      |        |            |  |
|    | 3 | Sherap Palden               | 5  | 31 |          |      |        |            |  |
|    | 4 | Sonam Yuden                 | 6  | 28 |          |      |        |            |  |

|           |          |                            |   |       |           |        |        |            |  |
|-----------|----------|----------------------------|---|-------|-----------|--------|--------|------------|--|
|           | 5        | Thupden Lachungpa          | 5 | 25    |           |        |        |            |  |
|           | 6        | Pintso Choden              | 6 | 22    |           |        |        |            |  |
|           |          |                            |   |       |           |        |        |            |  |
| <b>35</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>Sonam Choden Bhutia</b> | 1 | 51    | 846 (p)A  | 0.2412 | 0.2412 | Encroached | Plot No. 846 has combined land extent of 0.7060 ha. GREF has acquired 0.0048 ha  |
|           | 2        | Neema Chaden               | 2 | 51    | 846       |        | 0.46   | Hired      |  |
|           | 3        | Dorjee Ongmo               | 6 | 25    | 843 (p) A |        | 0.482  | Encroached |  |
|           |          |                            |   |       |           |        |        |            | Plot No. 843 has a combined land extent of 0.726. The landowner claims to have sold extent of 0.0160 to Pakey Lachunga. Pakey Lachungapa is not in the list, however has filled up form and submitted parcha and hence is included as a separate landowner (S.No.91). Land records to be updated |
|           | 4        | Tsering Lakit              | 6 | 23    | 843       |        | 0.244  | Hired      |  |
|           | 5        | Sanam                      | 6 | 18    |           |        |        |            |  |
|           |          |                            |   |       |           |        |        |            |  |
| <b>36</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>Keem Bhutia</b>         | 1 | 61    | 799       | 1.1    | 0.576  | Encroached |  |
|           | 2        | Tseten Yangzom Bhutia      | 6 | 36    |           |        |        |            |  |
|           | 3        | Sonam Ongki Bhutia         | 6 | 33    |           |        |        |            |  |
|           | 4        | Tsering Yangden Bhutia     | 6 | 28    |           |        |        |            |  |
|           | 5        | Sonam Gyatso Bhutia        | 5 | 14    |           |        |        |            |  |
|           |          |                            |   |       |           |        |        |            |  |
| <b>37</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>Hisey Lachungpa</b>     | 1 | 39    | 815       | 2.8    | 0.342  | Encroached |  |
|           | 2        | Karma Thagden              | 2 | 38    |           |        |        |            |  |
|           | 3        | Pema Choden                | 6 | 2     |           |        |        |            |  |
|           | 4        | Sonam Choden               | 5 | 3 mon |           |        |        |            |  |
|           | 5        | Kippo                      | 4 | 75    |           |        |        |            |  |
|           |          |                            |   |       |           |        |        |            |  |
| <b>38</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>Nima Lhamu Bhutia</b>   | 1 | 75    | 817       | 1.5    | 0.47   | Encroached |  |
|           | 2        | Pewa Bhutia                | 2 | 80    |           |        |        |            |  |

|           |          |                             |    |    |           |       |        |            |  |
|-----------|----------|-----------------------------|----|----|-----------|-------|--------|------------|--|
|           | 3        | Passang Thendup             | 5  | 40 |           |       |        |            |  |
|           | 4        | Diki Chenzom                | 10 | 38 |           |       |        |            |  |
|           |          |                             |    |    |           |       |        |            |  |
| <b>39</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>Yaaku Tashi Bhutia</b>   | 1  | 57 | 816       | 0.08  | 0.08   | Encroached |  |
|           | 2        | Kee Zompa Bhutia            | 2  | 52 | 876       | 0.924 | 0.7646 | Encroached | Total land extent in the Plot: 0.9240 ha: Area acquired from Plot No. 876 for GREF: 0.1594 ha: Balance area notified: 0.7646 |
|           | 3        | Nim Lam Bhutia              | 6  | 26 | 2054      | 0.178 | 0.178  | Hired      |  |
|           | 4        | Kali Ongmu Bhutia           | 6  | 22 | 1983/3795 | 0.11  | 0.11   | Hired      |  |
|           | 5        | Rigzing Gyatso Bhutia       | 5  | 24 |           |       |        |            |  |
|           |          |                             |    |    |           |       |        |            |  |
| <b>40</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>Zigmee Ongay Bhutia</b>  | 1  | 43 | 810(P)A   | 1.61  | 0.0733 | Encroached | Parcha submitted is in Chewang Norbu's name. DC has verified that the new parcha is in his name                              |
|           | 2        | Tsering Ongmay              | 4  | 87 | 819       |       | 0.392  | Encroached | The plot numbers/extent do not match with the Parcha.  |
|           | 3        | Dickey                      | 2  | 39 | 810       |       | .184   | ired       | Total land extent in the Plot: 0.2107; Area acquired for GREF: 0.067 ha; Balance proposed for acquisition: 0.1840 ha         |
|           | 4        | Tsering Choden              | 6  | 5  | 814       |       | 0.35   | Hired      | Survey No. not included by the landowner in the questionnaire. The plot no. is notified .                                    |
|           |          |                             |    |    |           |       |        |            |  |
| <b>41</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>Dava Tashi Lachungpa</b> | 1  | 66 | 820       | 6     | 0.414  | Encroached | Land extent in the plot is 0.3540 in Plot No.820 (as per Parcha submitted) while land notified is 0.414.                     |
|           | 2        | Thungkar Lachungpa          | 2  | 60 |           |       |        |            |  |
|           | 3        | Sonam Tsering               | 7  | 62 |           |       |        |            |  |
|           | 4        | Pema Thendup                | 5  | 36 |           |       |        |            |  |
|           | 5        | Changyong Lachungpa         | 10 | 37 |           |       |        |            |  |

|           |          |                                  |    |    |           |       |       |            |   |
|-----------|----------|----------------------------------|----|----|-----------|-------|-------|------------|---|
|           | 6        | Karma Gyatso                     | 5  | 34 |           |       |       |            |   |
|           | 7        | Choden Lachungpa                 | 6  | 27 |           |       |       |            |   |
|           | 8        | Tenzin Lachungpa                 | 13 | 2  |           |       |       |            |   |
|           | 9        | Sonam Lachungpa                  | 13 | 2  |           |       |       |            |   |
|           |          |                                  |    |    |           |       |       |            |   |
| <b>42</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>Pema Bhutia</b>               | 1  | 41 | 822       | 0.5   | 0.276 | Encroached |   |
|           | 2        | Donka Bhutia                     | 2  | 37 |           |       |       |            |   |
|           | 3        | Tsering Yanghen Bhutia           | 6  | 9  |           |       |       |            |   |
|           | 4        | Sonam Rigzing Bhutia             | 5  | 4  |           |       |       |            |   |
|           |          |                                  |    |    |           |       |       |            |   |
| <b>43</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>Kessang D Bhutia</b>          | 1  | 45 | 801       | 4.186 | 0.35  | Encroached |   |
|           | 2        | Tashi Thendup                    | 5  | 22 | 803(p)    |       | 1.382 | Hired      |   |
|           | 3        | Kunga Dorjee                     | 5  | 20 |           |       |       |            |   |
|           | 4        | Tsering Gyatsen                  | 5  | 18 |           |       |       |            |   |
|           |          |                                  |    |    |           |       |       |            |   |
| <b>44</b> |          | <b>Lt. Passang Namgay Bhutia</b> | 1  |    | 800       | 0.512 | 0.512 | Encroached |   |
|           | 1        | Thunkey Lachungpa                | 2  | 52 | 774 (P)A  | 0.342 | 0.342 | Encroached | Parcha shows land extent of 0.5200 including 0.032 owned by Takki Bhutia. |
|           | 2        | Kunfen D Lachungpa               | 5  | 31 | 774(P)    |       | 0.146 | Hired      |   |
|           | 3        | Karma R Lachungpa                | 10 | 25 |           |       |       |            |   |
|           | 4        | Rikzing T Lachungpa              | 5  | 23 |           |       |       |            |   |
|           | 5        | Samiley Lhamu Lachungpa          | 6  | 28 |           |       |       |            |   |
|           |          |                                  |    |    |           |       |       |            |   |
| <b>45</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>Takki Bhutia</b>              | 1  | 59 | 774/ 3329 | 0.032 | 0.032 | Encroached | Parcha not submitted. Verified  |
|           | 2        | Sonam Wangtuk Bhutia             | 2  | 58 |           |       |       |            |   |
|           | 3        | Rigzing Dorjee Bhutia            | 5  | 28 |           |       |       |            |   |
|           | 4        | Tsering Pelma Bhutia             | 6  | 26 |           |       |       |            |   |
|           | 5        | Sonam Donkar Bhutia              | 6  | 32 |           |       |       |            |   |
|           |          |                                  |    |    |           |       |       |            |   |
| <b>46</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>Tenzing Ongdi Lachungpa</b>   | 1  | 65 | 831/3806  | 0.644 | 0.644 | Encroached |   |
|           | 2        | Ongmo Bhutia                     | 2  | 46 |           |       |       |            |   |

|           |          |                                |    |    |          |       |        |            |   |
|-----------|----------|--------------------------------|----|----|----------|-------|--------|------------|---|
|           | 3        | Tashi Chopel                   | 5  | 24 |          |       |        |            |   |
|           | 4        | Pema Chewang                   | 5  | 21 |          |       |        |            |   |
|           | 5        | Tsering Yangden                | 6  | 12 |          |       |        |            |   |
|           |          |                                |    |    |          |       |        |            |   |
| <b>47</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>Pema Tenzing Bhutia</b>     | 1  | 32 |          |       |        |            |   |
|           | 2        | Palden Dorjee                  | 3  | 65 | 841 (P)A | 5.18  | 0.374  | Encroached | Plot No. 841 has combined land extent of 0.8380   |
|           | 3        | Diden                          | 17 | 86 | 841      |       | 0.464  | Hired      |   |
|           | 4        | Nawang Dolma                   | 4  | 52 | 1987     |       | 0.32   | Hired      | Parcha not submitted. Verified  |
|           | 5        | Ruschen Doma                   | 2  | 31 |          |       |        |            | Has also given details of 2018 (0.188) and Plot No. 920(0.938) in area to be acquired. Verified that it is neither under hiring nor under acquisition |
|           | 6        | Sonam Palden                   | 8  | 25 |          |       |        |            |   |
|           | 7        | Chewang Norbu                  | 13 | 8  |          |       |        |            |   |
|           | 8        | Donka                          | 14 | 7  |          |       |        |            |   |
|           |          |                                |    |    |          |       |        |            |   |
| <b>48</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>Norbu Zangpo Bhutia</b>     | 1  | 41 | 838      | 3.388 | 0.352  | Encroached |   |
|           | 2        | Pema Manger                    | 2  | 35 | 847      |       | 0.3846 | Hired      | Total land extent in the plot is .04760 ha; Area acquired for GREF:.0914 ha. Balance proposed for acquisition-0.3846                                  |
|           |          |                                |    |    | 844      |       | 0.25   | Hired      |   |
|           |          |                                |    |    | 844(p)A  |       | 0.152  | Encroached | Total land in Plot No. 844 is 0.4020  |
|           |          |                                |    |    |          |       |        |            |   |
| <b>49</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>Karma Lodey Lachungpa</b>   | 1  | 40 | 845(p)A  | 5.387 | 0.886  | Encroached | Total land in Plot No. 845 is 1.100   |
|           | 2        | Hissay Zangmo Lachungpa        | 2  | 37 | 845 (P)  |       | 0.214  | Hired      |   |
|           | 3        | Thupden Chewang lachungpa      | 5  | 18 | 798/3374 |       | 0.32   | Encroached |   |
|           | 4        | Kalzang Thendup Bhutia         | 5  | 13 |          |       |        |            |   |
|           | 5        | Ringzing Ongda Bhutia          | 7  | 37 |          |       |        |            |   |
|           |          |                                |    |    |          |       |        |            |   |
| <b>50</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>Chenga Pintso Lachungpa</b> | 1  | 87 | 834      | 2     | 0.162  | Encroached |   |
|           | 2        | Aden Lama                      | 2  | 80 |          |       |        |            |   |
|           | 3        | Leyong Doma                    | 6  | 50 |          |       |        |            |   |

|    |    |                               |    |    |     |       |       |            |  |
|----|----|-------------------------------|----|----|-----|-------|-------|------------|--|
|    | 4  | Sonam Bhutia                  | 7  | 70 |     |       |       |            |  |
|    | 5  | Tashi Chyoda                  | 5  | 30 |     |       |       |            |  |
|    | 6  | Norchen                       | 5  | 25 |     |       |       |            |  |
|    | 7  | Pema Khoti                    | 6  | 28 |     |       |       |            |  |
|    | 8  | Norzong Doma                  | 6  | 23 |     |       |       |            |  |
|    | 9  | Yangchen                      | 10 | 30 |     |       |       |            |  |
|    | 10 | Seema                         | 10 | 25 |     |       |       |            |  |
|    | 11 | Jigme Ongchen                 | 13 | 2  |     |       |       |            |  |
|    | 12 | Zangmu                        | 14 | 5  |     |       |       |            |  |
|    |    |                               |    |    |     |       |       |            |  |
| 51 | 1  | <b>Chewang Thenden Bhutia</b> | 1  | 20 | 823 | 0.19  | 0.19  | Encroached |  |
|    | 2  | Pema Dorjee Bhutia            | 4  | 58 |     |       |       |            |  |
|    | 3  | Kwinki L Bhutia               | 8  | 24 |     |       |       |            |  |
|    | 4  | Tsering T Bhutia              | 8  | 22 |     |       |       |            |  |
|    |    |                               |    |    |     |       |       |            |  |
| 52 | 1  | <b>Samten Lachungpa</b>       | 1  | 46 | 824 | 1     | 0.778 | Encroached |  |
|    | 2  | Tsering Yangzom               | 2  | 35 | 872 |       | 0.298 | Hired      |  |
|    | 3  | Tsering Chenzom               | 6  | 9  | 818 |       | 0.06  | Encroached | Not included by the landowner in the survey. The plot no. is notified and is there in the parcha submitted by landowner      |
|    |    |                               |    |    | 863 |       | 0.254 | Hired      | Not included by the landowner in the survey form. The plot no. is notified and is there in the parcha submitted by landowner |
|    |    |                               |    |    |     |       |       |            |  |
| 53 | 1  | <b>Kessang Zigme Bhutia</b>   | 1  | 44 | 808 | 1.222 | 0.426 | Hired      |  |
|    | 2  | Pema Dechan                   | 2  | 36 | 809 |       | 0.524 | Hired      |  |
|    | 3  | Dorjee Ongchuk                | 5  | 15 | 832 |       | 0.272 | Encroached | Not included by the landowner in the survey. The plot no. is notified  |

|           |          |                                  |    |    |           |        |       |            |  |
|-----------|----------|----------------------------------|----|----|-----------|--------|-------|------------|--|
|           |          |                                  |    |    |           |        |       |            | and is there in the parcha submitted by landowner                    |
|           | 4        | Sonam Chomu                      | 6  | 13 |           |        |       |            |  |
|           |          |                                  |    |    |           |        |       |            |  |
| <b>54</b> |          | <b>Lt. Tshering Lachunhpa</b>    | 1  |    | 825       | 0.552  | 0.552 | Encroached | Parcha not submitted. Verified.                                      |
|           | 1        | Denden Lachungpa                 | 2  | 59 |           |        |       |            |  |
|           | 2        | Thupden Lachungpa                | 5  | 32 |           |        |       |            |  |
|           | 3        | Gyatsu Lachungpa                 | 5  | 29 |           |        |       |            |  |
|           | 4        | Jikmee Wongmu                    | 10 | 32 |           |        |       |            |  |
|           |          |                                  |    |    |           |        |       |            |  |
| <b>55</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>Tamding Chewang Lachungpa</b> | 1  | 78 | 826(P) A  | 1.4105 | 0.912 | Encroached | Total land extent of 1.018 ha is given in the parcha in Plot No. 826 |
|           | 2        | Tsering Uden                     | 6  | 33 | 826       |        | 0.106 | Hired      |  |
|           | 3        | Laden Bhutia                     | 6  | 39 |           |        |       |            |  |
|           | 4        | Tashi Bhutia                     | 5  | 16 |           |        |       |            |  |
|           |          |                                  |    |    |           |        |       |            |  |
| <b>56</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>Dabla Lachungpa</b>           | 1  | 50 | 821       | 3.224  | 0.954 | Encroached |  |
|           | 2        | Diki Zumpa                       | 2  | 42 |           |        |       |            |  |
|           | 3        | Rikzam                           | 6  | 22 |           |        |       |            |  |
|           | 4        | Sonam Chopel                     | 5  | 20 |           |        |       |            |  |
|           | 5        | Tenzing Chopel                   | 7  | 45 |           |        |       |            |  |
|           |          |                                  |    |    |           |        |       |            |  |
| <b>57</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>Rangdol Bhutia</b>            | 1  | 50 | 851       | 3.251  | 0.56  | Encroached | Submitted parcha does not have Plot No. 851. Verified                |
|           | 2        | Gati Bhutia                      | 2  | 40 |           |        |       |            |  |
|           | 3        | Dorjee Gyatso Bhutia             | 5  | 20 |           |        |       |            |  |
|           | 4        | Karma Jigme Bhutia               | 5  | 19 |           |        |       |            |  |
|           |          |                                  |    |    |           |        |       |            |  |
| <b>58</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>Thuten Bhutia</b>             | 1  | 89 | 828 (P)   | 2.322  | 0.014 | Hired      | Plot No. 828 has the combined extent 0.162 in the Parcha             |
|           | 2        | Yangden Bhutia                   | 2  | 62 | 828 (P) A |        | 0.148 | Encroached |  |
|           | 3        | Sonam Thendup                    | 5  | 28 |           |        |       |            |  |

|    |   |                        |    |    |           |       |        |            |  |
|----|---|------------------------|----|----|-----------|-------|--------|------------|--|
|    | 4 | Karma Wangdi           | 5  | 24 |           |       |        |            |  |
|    |   |                        |    |    |           |       |        |            |  |
| 59 | 1 | Norbu Bhutia           | 1  | 47 | 827       | 1.5   | 0.15   | Hired      | The Parcha shows total land extent of 0.2580 in Plot No. 827. Land is notified in two sub divisions in the list-Plot Nos 827 (List No.126) and 827(p)A in List No. 88. GREF has acquired 0.0065 ha of land (out of 0.1565 ha) from Plot 827. |
|    | 2 | Zangmu                 | 2  | 42 | 827(p)A   |       | 0.1015 | Encroached |  |
|    | 3 | Chewang Ringzing       | 5  | 13 |           |       |        |            |  |
|    | 4 | Tshering Yangden       | 6  | 15 |           |       |        |            |  |
|    |   |                        |    |    |           |       |        |            |  |
| 60 | 1 | Ninday Bhutia          | 1  | 79 | 812 P (a) | 1.558 | 0.294  | Encroached | Plot NO. 812 (parcha) has an extent of 0.5400. The remaining land, 0.246 ha is wrongly shown in the name of Pachen Ongmu (S.No.1)  |
|    | 2 | Sherap P Bhutia        | 5  | 36 |           |       |        |            |  |
|    | 3 | Nimoo Bhuta            | 10 | 28 |           |       |        |            |  |
|    | 4 | Chunip Paldeb Bhutia   | 14 | 7  |           |       |        |            |  |
|    | 5 | Tsering Dolkar Bhutia  | 14 | 4  |           |       |        |            |  |
|    |   |                        |    |    |           |       |        |            |  |
| 61 | 1 | Dawa Singh Bhutia      | 1  | 47 | 813 (P)   | 1.5   | 0.046  | Encroached | Only Dawa Singh has taken survey (Nima Gyaltzen Bhutia is also a co-owner). Parchaa submitted by Dawa has Plot No. 813 with an extent of 0.5 ha  |
|    | 2 | Doma Bhutia            | 2  | 43 | 813 (P)A  |       | 0.454  | Hired      |  |
|    | 3 | Netuk Dorjee Bhutia    | 5  | 17 |           |       |        |            |  |
|    | 4 | Tsering Bhutia         | 6  | 15 |           |       |        |            |  |
|    | 5 | Tenzing Chewang Bhutia | 5  | 14 |           |       |        |            |  |
|    |   |                        |    |    |           |       |        |            |  |
| 62 | 1 | Lhendup Bhutia         | 1  | 52 | 980       | 1.214 | 0.28   | Hired      |  |

|           |          |                             |    |    |          |       |       |       |  |
|-----------|----------|-----------------------------|----|----|----------|-------|-------|-------|--|
|           | 2        | Chungtik Bhutia             | 2  | 45 |          |       |       |       |  |
|           | 3        | Tsering Bhutia              | 6  | 25 |          |       |       |       |  |
|           | 4        | Tsering Peda                | 6  | 23 |          |       |       |       |  |
|           | 5        | Chewang Choden Bhutia       | 6  | 23 |          |       |       |       |  |
|           |          |                             |    |    |          |       |       |       |  |
| <b>63</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>Enchung Bhutia</b>       | 1  | 83 | 983      | 3.52  | 0.192 | Hired |  |
|           | 2        | Rinchen Bhutia              | 2  | 75 | 981 (P)B |       | 0.07  | Hired |  |
|           | 3        | Sonam Lhaden Bhutia         | 6  | 35 | 981 (P)A |       | 0.312 | Hired |  |
|           | 4        | Palden Bhutia               | 8  | 36 | 2062     |       | 0.16  | Hired |  |
|           | 5        | Riksel Bhutia               | 13 | 5  |          |       |       |       |  |
|           |          |                             |    |    |          |       |       |       |  |
| <b>64</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>Lisee Bhutia</b>         | 1  | 40 |          |       |       |       |  |
|           | 2        | Lakpa Bhutia                | 2  | 50 | 979      | 2.408 | 0.084 | Hired |  |
|           | 3        | Rinchen Tashi Bhutia        | 5  | 20 |          |       |       |       |  |
|           |          |                             |    |    |          |       |       |       |  |
| <b>65</b> |          | <b>Lt. Tensing Bhutia</b>   | 1  |    | 829      | 6.5   | 0.134 | Hired | The respondent has included Plot number 2057 (List No. 103) and Plot No. 2064 (List No. 110). The concerned landowners are not among the family members listed though they are sons of Lt. Tensing Bhutia, they are not included in the family details and the plot numbers are not in the parcha submitted. Hence not included. |
|           | 1        | Kunga Bhutia                | 5  | 75 |          |       |       |       |  |
|           | 2        | Nimphuti Bhutia             | 10 | 70 |          |       |       |       |  |
|           | 3        | Yama Dadul Lachungpa        | 13 | 35 |          |       |       |       |  |
|           | 4        | Pampo Chungchunbg Bhutia    | 17 | 36 |          |       |       |       |  |
|           | 5        | Sonam T Bhutia              | 17 | 18 |          |       |       |       |  |
|           | 6        | Tsering Gyatso Bhutia       | 17 | 17 |          |       |       |       |  |
|           | 7        | Tseten Choden Bhutia        | 17 | 2  |          |       |       |       |  |
|           |          |                             |    |    |          |       |       |       |  |
| <b>66</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>Lakpa Tsering Bhutia</b> | 1  | 70 | 2059     | 0.112 | 0.112 | Hired |  |
|           | 2        | Nima Bhutia                 | 2  | 69 |          |       |       |       |  |
|           | 3        | Pintso Norbu                | 5  | 27 |          |       |       |       |  |

|           |          |                              |    |    |           |       |        |       |  |
|-----------|----------|------------------------------|----|----|-----------|-------|--------|-------|--|
|           |          |                              |    |    |           |       |        |       |  |
| <b>67</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>Gachuk Lachungpa</b>      | 1  | 60 | 2060      | 6.072 | 0.262  | Hired | This plot number is not included in the parcha submitted. Verified<br>Zomden (List Sl.No. 112) is wife of Gachuk. Her land details are included here. In plot 875, land extent of 0.2477 ha has been acquired by GREF from the total of 1.884 ha. The balance area, 1.6363 ha is notified. |
|           | <b>2</b> | <b>Zomden Lachungpa</b>      | 2  | 55 | 868       |       | 0.104  | Hired |  |
|           | 3        | Sonam Tenzing Lachungpa      | 5  | 30 | 864       |       | 0.342  | Hired |  |
|           | 4        | Sangay Doma Lachungpa        | 10 | 32 | 875       |       | 1.6363 | Hired |  |
|           | 5        | Pema Choden Lachungpa        | 14 | 4  |           |       |        |       |  |
|           |          |                              |    |    |           |       |        |       |  |
| <b>68</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>Pema Choden Bhutia</b>    | 1  | 30 | 831       | 0.898 | 0.898  | Hired |  |
|           | 2        | Dagey Lachungpa              | 4  | 55 |           |       |        |       |  |
|           | 3        | Karma                        | 2  | 38 |           |       |        |       |  |
|           | 4        | Yangden                      | 6  | 4  |           |       |        |       |  |
|           |          |                              |    |    |           |       |        |       |  |
| <b>69</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>Thackay Bhutia</b>        | 1  | 72 | 775       | 0.155 | 0.02   | Hired |  |
|           | 2        | Karma Chokpa Bhutia          | 5  | 28 | 775(p)A   |       | 0.036  | Hired |  |
|           | 3        | Pema Ongden Bhutia           | 5  | 26 |           |       |        |       |  |
|           |          |                              |    |    |           |       |        |       |  |
| <b>70</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>Hangu Bhutia</b>          | 1  | 72 | 1781 (P)  | 2.436 | 0.152  | Hired | Plot No. 1781 owned by Hangu Bhutia has an extent of only 0.1600 in the parcha but the In Khatian, the land extent is 0.1840An extent of 0.0320 acquired for GREF also.  |
|           | 2        | Ongchuk Bhutia               | 5  | 28 |           |       |        |       |  |
|           | 3        | Dorjee Bhutia                | 5  | 26 |           |       |        |       |  |
|           |          |                              |    |    |           |       |        |       |  |
| <b>71</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>Dorjee Kessang Bhutia</b> | 1  | 73 | 1782(P)   | 2     | 0.172  | Hired | Total land extent in the plot: 0.2660; Area acquired for GREF is .0940; Remaining proposed for acquisition is 0.1720   |
|           | 2        | Tserting Phuti               | 2  | 64 | 1783/3801 |       | 0.152  | Hired |  |
|           | 3        | Thachung Tsering             | 7  | 62 | 1798      |       | 0.152  | Hired |  |

|           |          |                             |    |    |          |       |       |            |  |
|-----------|----------|-----------------------------|----|----|----------|-------|-------|------------|--|
|           | 4        | Yanki Lhamu                 | 8  | 61 | 1331     |       | 0.326 | Hired      |  |
|           | 5        | Kalden Wangchuk             | 5  | 31 | 2010     |       | 0.212 | Hired      |  |
|           |          |                             |    |    |          |       |       |            |  |
| <b>72</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>Tashi Ongyal Bhutia</b>  | 1  | 31 | 1783     | 2.82  | 0.36  | Hired      | The owner also claims land acquisition from Plot No. 3181, but plot no is not notified and not in the parcha.      |
|           | <b>2</b> | <b>Sonam Topgay Bhutia</b>  | 1  | 28 |          |       |       |            |  |
|           | <b>3</b> | <b>Dawa Thendup Bhutia</b>  | 1  | 23 |          |       |       |            |  |
|           | 4        | Phupu Doma Bhutia           | 8  | 21 |          |       |       |            |  |
|           | 5        | Pemki Bhutia                | 8  | 24 |          |       |       |            |  |
|           | 6        | Norzang Bhutia              | 8  | 33 |          |       |       |            |  |
|           |          |                             |    |    |          |       |       |            |  |
| <b>73</b> |          | <b>Lt. Gatuk Bhutia</b>     |    |    |          |       |       |            | Parcha not submitted. Verified   |
|           | 1        | Tempo Bhutia                | 5  | 35 | 1784     | 0.232 | 0.192 | Hired      | Total land extent in the plot: 0.2320; Land acquired for GREF: 0.04 ha; Balance are proposed for acquisition:0.192 |
|           | 2        | Diki Doma                   | 10 | 30 |          |       |       |            | He also claims land in Plot No. 1328 (List No. 161) notified in the name of Chuzor Lachungpa                       |
|           | 3        | Yuden Bhutia                | 6  | 37 |          |       |       |            |  |
|           |          |                             |    |    |          |       |       |            |  |
| <b>74</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>Norgay Bhutia</b>        | 1  | 37 | 1786     | 1.48  | 0.172 | Hired      |  |
|           | 2        | Doma Bhutia                 | 2  | 32 | 1789     |       | 0.464 | Hired      |  |
|           | 3        | Yuden Lachungpa             | 4  | 15 | 1802     |       | 0.648 | Encroached |  |
|           | 4        | Ugen Lachungpa              | 6  | 12 | 1800     |       | 0.158 | Encroached |  |
|           |          |                             |    |    |          |       |       |            |  |
| <b>75</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>Kunzang Norbu Bhutia</b> | 1  | 37 | 1787     | 0.512 | 0.512 | Hired      |  |
|           | 2        | Dawa Bhutia                 | 2  | 32 | 1983(p)C | 0.05  | 0.05  | Hired      | In the parcha submitted, Plot No. 1983(p)c has an extent of 0.2300. Partial land acquisition                       |
|           | 3        | Sempal Bhutia               | 5  | 15 |          |       |       |            |  |

|           |          |                               |    |    |           |       |       |       |                         |
|-----------|----------|-------------------------------|----|----|-----------|-------|-------|-------|-------------------------|
|           | 4        | Sherap Wangchuk               | 5  | 12 |           |       |       |       |                         |
|           |          |                               |    |    |           |       |       |       |                         |
| <b>76</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>Tashi Topgay Bhutia</b>    | 1  | 60 | 1788      | 0.301 | 0.072 | Hired |                         |
|           | 2        | Chizey Bhutia                 | 2  | 40 | 1797      |       | 0.134 | Hired |                         |
|           | 3        | Hisey Peden Bhutia            | 6  | 20 |           |       |       |       |                         |
|           | 4        | Pema Khandu Bhutia            | 6  | 19 |           |       |       |       |                         |
|           | 5        | Passing O Bhutia              | 6  | 18 |           |       |       |       |                         |
|           | 6        | Onki Bhutia                   | 6  | 14 |           |       |       |       |                         |
|           |          |                               |    |    |           |       |       |       |                         |
| <b>77</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>Dawa Tshering Bhutia</b>   | 1  | 55 | 1793      | 1.754 | 1.456 | Hired |                         |
|           | 2        | Sandu Doma                    | 2  | 60 |           |       |       |       |                         |
|           | 3        | Parden Bhutia                 | 6  | 35 |           |       |       |       |                         |
|           | 4        | Karma Thupden                 | 9  | 36 |           |       |       |       |                         |
|           | 5        | Tsheten Bhutia                | 13 | 15 |           |       |       |       |                         |
|           |          |                               |    |    |           |       |       |       |                         |
| <b>78</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>Tashi Pema Lachungpa</b>   | 1  | 23 | 1796      | 3     | 0.498 | Hired |                         |
|           | 2        | Nanden Bhutia                 | 4  | 50 |           |       |       |       |                         |
|           |          |                               |    |    |           |       |       |       |                         |
| <b>79</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>Tshering Ongdey Bhutia</b> | 1  | 87 | 1799(p)A  | 5.3   | 0.132 | Hired | Claimed by Tashi Pintso |
|           | 2        | Lekzay Bhutia                 | 6  | 46 | 1799 (P)B |       | 0.234 | Hired |                         |
|           |          |                               |    |    | 1772      |       | 1.346 | Hired |                         |
|           |          |                               |    |    |           |       |       |       |                         |
| <b>80</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>Gyenchhen Bhutia</b>       | 1  | 56 | 1772/3330 | 0.894 | 0.894 | Hired |                         |
|           | 2        | Niki Lepcha                   | 2  | 50 |           |       |       |       |                         |
|           | 3        | Tshering Yangden Bhutia       | 6  | 29 |           |       |       |       |                         |
|           | 4        | Lhamu bhutia                  | 6  | 25 |           |       |       |       |                         |
|           | 5        | Palden bhutia                 | 5  | 23 |           |       |       |       |                         |
|           |          |                               |    |    |           |       |       |       |                         |
| <b>81</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>Lt. Sampey Bhutia</b>      | 1  |    | 1332      | 2.882 | 0.64  | Hired |                         |
|           | 2        | Zangpo Bhutia                 | 5  | 57 |           |       |       |       |                         |
|           | 3        | Rigzing Ongmu                 | 10 | 58 |           |       |       |       |                         |

|           |          |                                |    |    |      |       |       |       |                                |
|-----------|----------|--------------------------------|----|----|------|-------|-------|-------|--------------------------------|
|           | 4        | Norzana Bhutia                 | 14 | 32 |      |       |       |       |                                |
|           | 5        | Chewang Norden                 | 14 | 22 |      |       |       |       |                                |
|           | 6        | Sonam Choki                    | 14 | 18 |      |       |       |       |                                |
|           |          |                                |    |    |      |       |       |       |                                |
| <b>82</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>Choizing Lachungpa</b>      | 1  | 45 | 1334 | 0.226 | 0.226 | Hired | Parcha not submitted. Verified |
|           | 2        | Lakpadoma Lachungpa            | 2  | 38 |      |       |       |       |                                |
|           | 3        | Palzor Lachungpa               | 5  | 19 |      |       |       |       |                                |
|           | 4        | Sampel Dorjee Lachungpa        | 5  | 14 |      |       |       |       |                                |
|           | 5        | Kunga Zangpo Lachungpa         | 5  | 14 |      |       |       |       |                                |
|           |          |                                |    |    |      |       |       |       |                                |
| <b>83</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>Nima Ongdi Bhutia</b>       | 1  | 64 | 2052 | 0.997 | 0.112 | Hired |                                |
|           | 2        | Doma Bhutia                    | 2  | 45 |      |       |       |       |                                |
|           | 3        | Rigzing Bhutia                 | 5  | 19 |      |       |       |       |                                |
|           | 4        | Sonam Lepcha                   | 5  | 15 |      |       |       |       |                                |
|           |          |                                |    |    |      |       |       |       |                                |
| <b>84</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>Mindu Tshering Bhutia</b>   | 1  | 50 | 2053 | 0.458 | 0.13  | Hired |                                |
|           | 2        | Khantak Bhutia                 | 5  | 32 |      |       |       |       |                                |
|           | 3        | Hisey Doma                     | 10 | 33 |      |       |       |       |                                |
|           | 4        | Tsering                        | 14 | 10 |      |       |       |       |                                |
|           | 5        | Chewang Gyalpo                 | 5  | 30 |      |       |       |       |                                |
|           |          |                                |    |    |      |       |       |       |                                |
| <b>85</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>Chungtak Nima Lachungpa</b> | 1  | 75 | 2055 | 5     | 0.094 | Hired |                                |
|           | 2        | Nima Bhutia                    | 7  | 70 |      |       |       |       |                                |
|           | 3        | Kinchok Phuti Bhutia           | 2  | 68 |      |       |       |       |                                |
|           | 4        | Chewang Dadul                  | 5  | 42 |      |       |       |       |                                |
|           | 5        | Pema Choden                    | 6  | 44 |      |       |       |       |                                |
|           | 6        | Kesang Bhutia                  | 5  | 38 |      |       |       |       |                                |
|           | 7        | Gyatso Bhutia                  | 5  | 37 |      |       |       |       |                                |
|           | 8        | Chewang Pintso                 | 5  | 36 |      |       |       |       |                                |
|           | 9        | Wangchuk Bhutia                | 5  | 33 |      |       |       |       |                                |
|           | 10       | Sonam Choden                   | 6  | 28 |      |       |       |       |                                |

|           |          |                                   |    |    |           |       |       |            |   |
|-----------|----------|-----------------------------------|----|----|-----------|-------|-------|------------|---|
|           | 11       | Sonam Choden                      | 14 | 6  |           |       |       |            |   |
|           | 12       | Tshering Lhaden                   | 14 | 7  |           |       |       |            |   |
|           | 13       | Rigzel Bhutia                     | 13 | 3  |           |       |       |            |   |
|           |          |                                   |    |    |           |       |       |            |   |
| <b>86</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>Passam Bhutia</b>              | 1  | 62 | 1992      | 0.116 | 0.116 | Hired      | Parcha not submitted. Verified  |
|           | 2        | Thungden Bhutia                   | 2  | 58 |           |       |       |            |   |
|           | 3        | Gyatso Bhutia                     | 5  | 26 |           |       |       |            |   |
|           | 4        | Ringzing Bhutia                   | 5  | 22 |           |       |       |            |   |
|           | 5        | Tshering Bhutia                   | 10 | 24 |           |       |       |            |   |
|           |          |                                   |    |    |           |       |       |            |   |
| <b>87</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>Zamyang Bhutia</b>             | 1  | 45 | 2004/3222 | 3.552 | 0.132 | Hired      |   |
|           | 2        | Kesang Diki Bhutia                | 6  | 11 |           |       |       |            |   |
|           |          |                                   |    |    |           |       |       |            |   |
| <b>88</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>Tenzing Gyaltzen Lachungpa</b> | 1  | 52 | 1838      | 2.499 | 0.512 | Hired      |   |
|           | 2        | Thakchey Bhutia                   | 2  | 48 | 1321      |       | 1.036 | Hired      |   |
|           | 3        | Tashi Nangyal Bhutia              | 5  | 23 |           |       |       |            |   |
|           | 4        | Zigdel Chewang Bhutia             | 5  | 18 |           |       |       |            |   |
|           | 5        | Sonam Wangyal Bhutia              | 5  | 15 |           |       |       |            |   |
|           | 6        | Tenzing Champa Bhutia             | 6  | 14 |           |       |       |            |   |
|           |          |                                   |    |    |           |       |       |            |   |
| <b>89</b> |          | <b>Lt. Samching Lachungpa</b>     | 1  |    |           |       |       |            |   |
|           | 1        | Chonglhamu Lachungpa              | 2  | 82 | 1844(p) A | 5     | 0.522 | Hired      | The three land extents add upto 0.688. The land extent in Plot No. 1844 in the Parcha submitted is 0.7500. Verify |
|           | 2        | Pema Lachungpa                    | 6  | 25 | 1844(p) B |       | 0.088 | Hired      |   |
|           | 3        | Dadul lachungpa                   | 5  | 36 | 1844(p) C |       | 0.078 | Hired      |   |
|           | 4        | Chong Choden Lachungpa            | 6  | 20 |           |       |       |            |   |
|           |          |                                   |    |    |           |       |       |            |   |
| <b>90</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>Pakey Lachungpa</b>            | 1  | 50 | 843/ 3807 | 0.16  | 0.016 | Encroached | Land Purchased from Sonam Choden Bhutia (Sl.No.71). Land records to be updated                                    |
|           | 2        | Tashi Norbu                       | 5  | 25 |           |       |       |            |   |
|           | 3        | Sonam Palzor                      | 5  | 20 |           |       |       |            |   |
|           | 4        | Ongay                             | 5  | 19 |           |       |       |            |   |

|           |          |                            |    |    |           |       |       |            |  |
|-----------|----------|----------------------------|----|----|-----------|-------|-------|------------|--|
|           | 5        | Pema Laden                 | 6  | 16 |           |       |       |            |  |
|           | 6        | Diki                       | 10 | 22 |           |       |       |            |  |
|           | 7        | Ongpu                      | 13 | 4  |           |       |       |            |  |
|           |          |                            |    |    |           |       |       |            |  |
| <b>91</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>Norgay Lachungpa</b>    | 1  | 38 | 805 (p)   | 0.822 | 0.252 | Encroached | Total land extent in Plot 805 is 0.822, out of which 0.252 is proposed for acquisition. Both these plots have partial acquisition. |
|           | 2        | Dillon Chettri             | 2  | 30 | 833/ 3599 | 0.813 | 0.127 | Encroached |  |
|           | 3        | Sonam Tashi                | 5  | 22 |           |       |       |            |  |
|           | 4        | Tsering Thendup            | 5  | 21 |           |       |       |            |  |
|           | 5        | Chimon Lachungpa           | 5  | 4  |           |       |       |            |  |
|           |          |                            |    |    |           |       |       |            |  |
| <b>92</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>Pempa Dorjee Bhutia</b> |    |    | 798       | 1.364 | 0.236 | Encroached |  |
|           | 2        | Yuden                      |    |    |           |       |       |            |  |
|           | 3        | Zigme                      |    |    |           |       |       |            |  |

Annexure IV

Details of Affected Landowners in Lachen

| .no | S. No. | Name of the Family Members | Relation with the Landowner | Age | Plot No. | Total Land Owned as Reported by Landowner | Affected Area | Remarks  |
|-----|--------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----|----------|---|---------------|--|
| 1   | 1      | Kina Bhutia                | 1                           | 70  | 815      | 2.5700                                    | 0.1740        |  |
|     | 2      | Yeong Bhutia               | 2                           | 83  | 34       |   | 0.0940        |  |
|     | 3      | Tshering Bhutia            | 5                           | 48  |          |   |               |  |
|     | 4      | Yangchen Bhutia            | 10                          | 52  |          |   |               |  |
|     | 5      | Kanden Doyang              | 6                           | 43  |          |   |               |  |
|     |        |                            |                             |     |          |   |               |  |
| 2   | 1      | Sonam Gyentsen Bhutia      | 1                           | 55  | 868      | 5.6520                                    | 0.1340        | Total extent in Plot as per Parcha: 0.1480 ha; Area acquired by GREF: 0.0140 ha; Balance area proposed for acquisition: 0.1340 ha. |
|     | 2      | Chunki Bhutia              | 2                           | 55  | 627      |   | 0.2480        |  |
|     | 3      | Ugen Bhutia                | 5                           | 25  | 931      |   | 0.2180        | Total extent in Plot as per Parcha: 0.2660; Area acquired by GREF-0.0480 ha; Balance proposed for acquisition: 0.2180.             |
|     | 4      | Tshering Chunki            | 6                           | 32  | 817      |   | 0.2480        |  |
|     |        |                            |                             |     | 621      |   | 0.1680        | Total extent in Plot as per parcha: 0.2100; Area acquired for GREF: 0.0420 ha; Balance proposed for Acquisition: 0.1680            |
|     |        |                            |                             |     |          |   |               |  |
| 3   | 1      | Cho Rabzor Bhutia          | 1                           | 64  | 819      | 0.0620                                    | 0.0620        |  |
|     | 2      | Chumdem Bhutia             | 2                           | 58  | 620      | 0.4680                                    | 0.3800        | GREF has acquired 0.0880 ha. Parcha for this plot not submitted. Verified  |

|          |   |                          |   |    |         |        |        |   |
|----------|---|--------------------------|---|----|---------|--------|--------|---|
|          | 3 | Karma Loday Bhutia       | 5 | 37 | 789     | 0.1000 | 0.0680 | REF has constructed road on 0.0320 ha and is not reflected in the Parcha (total extent in parcha is 0.1000)                                     |
|          | 4 | Jampel Dorjee Bhutia     | 5 | 35 | 41      | 0.8120 | 0.4780 | REF has acquired 0.3340 ha and is not reflected in the Parcha (total extent in parcha is 0.8120)  |
|          | 5 | Tashi Chopel Bhutia      | 5 | 32 | 42      | 0.2300 | 0.2300 |   |
|          | 6 | Yapchung Bhutia          | 5 | 28 | 54      | 0.1540 | 0.0080 | REF has acquired 0.1460 ha and is not reflected in the Parcha (total extent in parcha is 0.1540)  |
|          |   |                          |   |    | 939     | 1.0740 | 1.0740 |   |
|          |   |                          |   |    | 942     | 0.3020 | 0.3020 |   |
|          |   |                          |   |    | 1456    |        | 0.6840 | Area not mentioned by the landowner in the form. REF has acquired 0.08 ha and is not reflected in the Parcha (total extent in parcha is 0.7640) |
|          |   |                          |   |    |         |        |        |   |
| <b>4</b> |   | <b>Lt. Rangnu Bhutia</b> | 1 |    |         |        |        |   |
|          | 1 | Tshering G Lachenpa      | 1 | 49 | 862 (P) | 0.9800 | 0.8260 | REF has acquired 0.1540 ha and is not reflected in the Parcha (total extent in parcha is 0.9800)  |
|          | 2 | Kamal Lachenpa           | 2 | 49 | 2017    | 0.5500 | 0.5500 |   |
|          | 3 | Kunga T Lachenpa         | 5 | 20 |         |        |        |   |
|          | 4 | Dugchuk D Lachenpa       | 5 | 18 |         |        |        |   |
|          | 5 | Tshering D Lachenpa      | 8 | 38 |         |        |        |   |
|          |   |                          |   |    |         |        |        |   |
| <b>5</b> |   | <b>Yangdup Bhutia</b>    |   |    |         |        |        | Land is in the name of Tuezang Bhutia in the parcha submitted   |
|          | 1 | Tuezang Bhutia           | 1 | 55 | 864     | 2.3540 | 0.1960 |   |
|          | 2 | Karma Doma               | 2 | 55 | 783     |        | 0.1620 | REF has acquired 0.06 ha and is not reflected in the Parcha (total extent in parcha is 0.2280)  |

|          |          |                          |    |    |     |        |        |  |
|----------|----------|--------------------------|----|----|-----|--------|--------|--|
|          | 3        | Kessang Ladenla          | 6  | 34 | 792 |        | 0.4180 | GREF has acquired 0.0720 ha and is not reflected in the Parcha (total extent in parcha is 0.4900)  |
|          | 4        | Tshering Tobgyal         | 5  | 27 | 796 |        | 0.3600 |  |
|          | 5        | Pinkyla                  | 10 | 27 |     |        |        |  |
|          |          |                          |    |    |     |        |        |  |
| <b>6</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>Genden Bhutia</b>     | 1  | 60 | 866 | 2.0000 | 0.1300 |  |
|          | 2        | Tharkang Lachenpa        | 5  | 45 | 32  |        | 0.0720 | Land is shown in the name of Billi Bhutia in the list (and Khatian). However, Plot no. 32 is owned by Genden Bhutia (parcha is submitted by him). Further, GREF has acquired 0.0720 ha and is not reflected in the Parcha (total extent in parcha is 0.1440) |
|          | 3        | Lezei Lachenpa           | 2  | 40 |     |        |        |  |
|          | 4        | Sonam Diki               | 6  | 30 |     |        |        |  |
|          | 5        | Tshering Yangden         | 6  | 25 |     |        |        |  |
|          | 6        | Ugen Choppel             | 5  | 21 |     |        |        |  |
|          | 7        | Samdup Dorjee            | 13 | 14 |     |        |        |  |
|          | 8        | Sonam Tenzing            | 13 | 3  |     |        |        |  |
|          | 9        | Kassang Bhutia           | 10 | 28 |     |        |        |  |
|          | 10       | Dadul Lachenpa           | 5  | 37 |     |        |        |  |
|          |          |                          |    |    |     |        |        |  |
| <b>7</b> |          | <b>Lt. Akhaya Bhutia</b> | 1  |    |     |        |        |  |
|          | 1        | Suki Lachenpa            | 10 | 36 | 867 | 2.2400 | 0.1180 |  |
|          | 2        | Nawang Zangpo Lachenpa   | 13 | 16 | 599 |        | 0.1300 |  |
|          |          |                          |    |    | 794 |        | 0.0580 |  |
|          |          |                          |    |    |     |        |        |  |
| <b>8</b> |          | <b>Tshering Yangzom</b>  |    |    |     |        |        |  |

|    |    |                          |    |    |          |        |        |  |
|----|----|--------------------------|----|----|----------|--------|--------|--|
|    | 1  | Sonam Gyentsen Bhutia    | 16 | 55 | 860      | 1.1980 | 0.1140 | Sonam Gyentsen, uncle of the landowner has not provided family details of Tshering Yangzom         |
|    |    |                          |    |    |          |        |        |  |
| 9  | 1  | <b>Yobal Lachenpa</b>    | 1  | 64 | 601      | 2.0000 | 0.0500 | GREF has acquired 0.0160 ha and is not reflected in the Parcha (total extent in parcha is 0.0660). |
|    | 2  | Panki Lachenpa           | 2  | 59 | 1005     |        | 0.0100 | GREF has acquired 0.0260 ha and is not reflected in the Parcha (total extent in parcha is 0.0360)  |
|    | 3  | Phengym Dorjee           | 8  | 40 |          |        |        |  |
|    | 4  | Luki Lachenpa            | 10 | 35 |          |        |        |  |
|    | 5  | Tenzing                  | 13 | 15 |          |        |        |  |
|    | 6  | Selden Ongma             | 14 | 12 |          |        |        |  |
|    | 7  | Chegyal Dawa             | 5  | 35 |          |        |        |  |
|    |    |                          |    |    |          |        |        |  |
| 10 | 1  | <b>Lt. Rewang Bhutia</b> | 1  |    | 600/2527 | 4.0000 | 0.3260 | GREF has acquired 0.0980 ha and is not reflected in the Parcha (total extent in parcha is 0.4240)  |
|    | 2  | Shayzang Lachenpa        | 2  | 60 |          |        |        |  |
|    | 3  | Kessang Lachenpa         | 5  | 38 |          |        |        |  |
|    | 4  | Sherap Bhutia            | 10 | 32 |          |        |        |  |
|    | 5  | Karma Chuki Lachenpa     | 14 | 5  |          |        |        |  |
|    | 6  | Hisey Chhapel Lachenpa   | 5  | 32 |          |        |        |  |
|    | 7  | Karma Wongmu Lachenpa    | 14 | 28 |          |        |        |  |
|    | 8  | Tsewang Lachenpa         | 13 | 9  |          |        |        |  |
|    | 9  | Sonam Lachenpa           | 14 | 1  |          |        |        |  |
|    | 10 | Tenzing                  | 6  | 28 |          |        |        |  |
|    |    |                          |    |    |          |        |        |  |

|    |   |                            |    |    |     |        |        |  |
|----|---|----------------------------|----|----|-----|--------|--------|--|
| 11 |   | <b>Lt. Tawang Lachenpa</b> | 1  |    | 622 | 1.0071 | 0.1800 | GREF has constructed a road on 0.0420 ha and is not reflected in the Parcha (total extent in parcha is 0.2220) |
|    | 1 | Tsering Lhama              | 2  | 62 |     |        |        |  |
|    | 2 | Hishey Nangyal             | 5  | 25 |     |        |        |  |
|    | 3 | Chilu Zangma               | 6  | 28 |     |        |        |  |
|    | 4 | Chuytik                    | 6  | 26 |     |        |        |  |
|    |   |                            |    |    |     |        |        |  |
| 12 |   | <b>Lt. Kyaden Bhutia</b>   | 1  |    |     |        |        |  |
|    | 1 | Kassang Lachenpa           | 5  | 51 | 628 | 1.6900 | 0.0520 | GREF has acquired 0.0880 ha and is not reflected in the Parcha (total extent in parcha is 0.1400)              |
|    | 2 | Palzey Lachenpa            | 10 | 49 |     |        |        |  |
|    | 3 | Chodup Dorjee Lachenpa     | 13 | 21 |     |        |        |  |
|    | 4 | Choden Ongmu Lachenpa      | 14 | 18 |     |        |        |  |
|    |   |                            |    |    |     |        |        |  |
| 13 |   | <b>Lt. Anu Bhutia</b>      | 1  |    | 624 | 2.0000 | 0.0860 | GREF has acquired 0.07600 ha and is not reflected in the Parcha (total extent in parcha is 0.1620)             |
|    | 1 | Boom Lachenpa              | 7  | 65 |     |        |        |  |
|    | 2 | Tenzing Choyang            | 17 | 34 |     |        |        |  |
|    | 3 | Pema Namgyal               | 17 | 31 |     |        |        |  |
|    | 4 | Dingal Bhutia              | 17 | 29 |     |        |        |  |
|    | 5 | Angcho Bhutia              | 2  | 65 |     |        |        |  |
|    |   |                            |    |    |     |        |        |  |
| 14 | 1 | <b>Galay Lachenpa</b>      | 1  | 33 | 625 | 1.0650 | 0.1240 |  |
|    | 2 | Chagathamu                 | 2  | 32 | 52  | 1.0650 | 0.0120 | GREF has acquired 0.1280 ha and is not reflected in the Parcha (total extent in parcha is .1400)               |
|    | 3 | Lokshak                    | 4  | 58 |     |        |        |  |

|           |          |                              |   |     |      |         |        |  |
|-----------|----------|------------------------------|---|-----|------|---------|--------|--|
|           |          |                              |   |     |      |         |        |  |
| <b>15</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>Kessang Lachenpa</b>      | 1 | 30  | 630  | 1.3120  | 0.1100 |  |
|           | 2        | Tshering Kipra               | 2 | 30  | 1002 |         | 0.0400 |  |
|           | 3        | Sangay Ongchuk               | 5 | 0.9 | 1008 |         | 0.0380 | GREF has acquired 0.0020 ha and is not reflected in the Parcha (total extent in parcha is .0400)   |
|           |          |                              |   |     |      |         |        |  |
| <b>16</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>Dota Lachenpa</b>         | 1 | 82  | 626  | 0.0640  | 0.0640 |  |
|           | 2        | Hisey Lachenpa               | 2 | 55  | 1470 | 0.1380  | 0.1380 |  |
|           | 3        | Norchin Lachenpa             | 5 | 23  | 1432 | 0.1000  | 0.1000 |  |
|           | 4        | Tse Chuki Lachenpa           | 6 | 25  | 1431 | 0.2100  | 0.2100 |  |
|           |          |                              |   |     | 1430 | 0.0700  | 0.0700 |  |
|           |          |                              |   |     | 1428 | 0.1200  | 0.1200 |  |
|           |          |                              |   |     |      |         |        |  |
| <b>17</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>Ugen Tenzing Bhutia</b>   | 1 | 38  | 536  | 3.2820  | 0.0360 |  |
|           | 2        | Zongki Lachenpa              | 4 | 61  | 538  |         | 0.1060 |  |
|           | 3        | Larin Bhutia                 | 2 | 35  | 1440 |         | 0.0880 |  |
|           | 4        | Dorjee Dangchuk Bhutia       | 5 | 12  | 1441 |         | 0.1520 |  |
|           | 5        | Linchen Tsewang Bhutia       | 5 | 7   |      |         |        |  |
|           |          |                              |   |     |      |         |        |  |
| <b>18</b> |          | <b>Gaon Sanchayat/Pipeon</b> |   |     | 611  | 10.0000 | 1.1340 | SPWD has acquired 0.0080 ha for construction of road and an area of .0100 acquired by ICDS. However, the total land extent in the parcha is 1.1420 and not 1.1520. Verified. In the Khatian it is 1.1520 |
|           |          |                              |   |     |      |         |        |  |
|           |          |                              |   |     |      |         |        |  |
| <b>19</b> |          | <b>Lt. Thunden Lachenpa</b>  | 1 |     | 614  | 4.3220  | 0.0820 |  |
|           | 1        | Palzor Lachenpa              | 5 | 48  |      |         |        |  |

|           |          |                                |    |    |          |        |        |   |
|-----------|----------|--------------------------------|----|----|----------|--------|--------|---|
|           | 2        | Chumnaki Lachenpa              | 2  | 73 |          |        |        |   |
|           | 3        | Vangzom Bhutia                 | 10 | 42 |          |        |        |   |
|           | 4        | Diki Pema Lachenpa             | 6  | 36 |          |        |        |   |
|           | 5        | Tamling Chewang                | 5  | 32 |          |        |        |   |
|           | 6        | Rinchenla Lachenpa             | 6  | 30 |          |        |        |   |
|           | 7        | Sonam Chomu Lachenpa           | 14 | 22 |          |        |        |   |
|           | 8        | Chewang Gombu Lachenpa         | 13 | 19 |          |        |        |   |
|           |          |                                |    |    |          |        |        |   |
| <b>20</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>Nawang Tenzing Lachenpa</b> | 1  | 30 | 605/2542 | 0.0180 | 0.0031 | REF has acquired 0.0149 ha; not reflected in the Parcha (total extent in parcha is .0180)       |
|           | 2        | Pachung Lachenpa               | 4  | 52 |          |        |        |   |
|           | 3        | Tshering Yanchen               | 8  | 24 |          |        |        |   |
|           | 4        | Pulching Lachenpa              | 2  | 20 |          |        |        |   |
|           | 5        | Karma Lachenpa                 | 5  | 1  |          |        |        |   |
|           |          |                                |    |    |          |        |        |   |
| <b>21</b> |          | <b>Lt Kugu Bhutia</b>          | 1  |    | 549      | 0.0180 | 0.0180 |   |
|           | 1        | Tshering Wangdi Bhutia         | 5  | 39 |          |        |        |   |
|           | 2        | Kee Lhamu Bhutia               | 2  | 56 |          |        |        |   |
|           | 3        | Sangchok Bhutia                | 10 | 39 |          |        |        |   |
|           | 4        | Tshering Kiden Bhutia          | 14 | 17 |          |        |        |   |
|           | 5        | Tenzing Sela Bhutia            | 14 | 9  |          |        |        |   |
|           |          |                                |    |    |          |        |        |   |
| <b>22</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>Thessung Bhutia</b>         | 1  | 78 | 782      | 0.1140 | 0.0160 | REF has acquired 0.0980 ha and is not reflected in the Parcha (total extent in parcha is .1140) |
|           | 2        | Tolej G Lachenpa               | 5  | 49 |          |        |        |   |
|           |          |                                |    |    |          |        |        |   |
| <b>23</b> |          | <b>Lt. Youhani Bhutia</b>      | 1  |    | 784      | 1.0000 | 0.1600 |   |

|           |          |                         |    |    |      |        |        |  |
|-----------|----------|-------------------------|----|----|------|--------|--------|--|
|           | 1        | Longchuk Lachenpa       | 5  | 22 |      |        |        |  |
|           | 2        | Samba Lachenpa          | 5  | 16 |      |        |        |  |
|           | 3        | Thidong Lachenpa        | 2  | 50 |      |        |        |  |
|           |          |                         |    |    |      |        |        |  |
| <b>24</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>Lozang Bhutia</b>    | 1  | 56 | 786  | 2.8500 | 0.1800 |  |
|           | 2        | Leshe Bhutia            | 2  | 54 | 25   |        | 0.0780 |  |
|           | 3        | Teekee Lachenpa         | 5  | 34 |      |        |        |  |
|           | 4        | Gunden Lachenpa         | 5  | 29 |      |        |        |  |
|           | 5        | Diphu Lachenpa          | 5  | 24 |      |        |        |  |
|           | 6        | Reepsng Lachenpa        | 10 | 20 |      |        |        |  |
|           |          |                         |    |    |      |        |        |  |
| <b>25</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>Chotup Bhutia</b>    | 1  | 54 | 790  | 1.3520 | 0.0600 | REF has acquired 0.04 ha and is not reflected in the Parcha (total extent in parcha is 0.1)    |
|           | 2        | Chomu Bhutia            | 2  | 46 |      |        |        |  |
|           | 3        | Tshering Wangyal Bhutia | 5  | 27 |      |        |        |  |
|           | 4        | Rinchen Dorjee Bhutia   | 5  | 18 |      |        |        |  |
|           | 5        | Karma Zangmu Bhutia     | 6  | 14 |      |        |        |  |
|           |          |                         |    |    |      |        |        |  |
| <b>26</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>Phutuk Lachenpa</b>  | 1  | 29 | 791  | 0.1020 | 0.0720 | REF has acquired 0.03 ha and is not reflected in the Parcha (total extent in parcha is 0.1020) |
|           | 2        | Bhutuk Lachenpa         | 4  | 68 | 795  | 0.4660 | 0.4660 |  |
|           | 3        | Goktang Lachenpa        | 7  | 25 |      |        |        |  |
|           | 4        | Denchung Lachenpa       | 2  | 30 |      |        |        |  |
|           | 5        | Tshering                | 6  | 7  |      |        |        |  |
|           |          |                         |    |    |      |        |        |  |
| <b>27</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>Chingku Bhutia</b>   | 1  | 59 | 797  | 1.6260 | 0.2480 |  |
|           | 2        | Basi Bhutia             | 7  | 55 | 2014 |        | 0.2580 |  |
|           | 3        | Namgagi Bhutia          | 2  | 52 |      |        |        |  |

|           |          |                           |            |    |      |        |        |  |
|-----------|----------|---------------------------|------------|----|------|--------|--------|--|
|           | 4        | Karma Bhutia              | 17(nephew) | 15 |      |        |        |  |
|           | 5        | Yangden Bhutia            | 6          | 31 |      |        |        |  |
|           |          |                           |            |    |      |        |        |  |
| <b>28</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>Gyalpo Bhutia</b>      | 1          | 60 | 2013 | 0.2860 | 0.2860 |  |
|           | 2        | Billi Bhutia              | 2          | 58 |      |        |        |  |
|           | 3        | Notak Bhutia              | 5          | 30 |      |        |        |  |
|           | 4        | Thupden Norbu             | 5          | 28 |      |        |        |  |
|           | 5        | Nawang C Bhutia           | 5          | 25 |      |        |        |  |
|           | 6        | Kipa Lhamu                | 6          | 22 |      |        |        |  |
|           | 7        | Tshering C Bhutia         | 5          | 19 |      |        |        |  |
|           |          |                           |            |    |      |        |        |  |
| <b>29</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>Sonam Dadul Bhutia</b> | 1          | 37 | 2015 | 0.3020 | 0.2520 |  |
|           | 2        | Tashi Kumphel             | 3          | 67 |      |        |        |  |
|           | 3        | Doyang Lachenpa           | 4          | 52 |      |        |        |  |
|           | 4        | Onchen Pema               | 7          | 30 |      |        |        |  |
|           | 5        | Pema Choden               | 8          | 13 |      |        |        |  |
|           | 6        | Tshering Angela           | 8          | 10 |      |        |        |  |
|           |          |                           |            |    |      |        |        |  |
| <b>30</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>Chongay Bhutia</b>     | 1          | 42 | 2016 | 2.1780 | 0.6140 |  |
|           |          |                           |            |    |      |        |        | GREF has acquired 0.042 ha and is not reflected in the Parcha (total extent in parcha is 0.23) |
|           | 2        | Pukchung Lachenpa         | 2          | 32 | 51   |        | 0.1880 |  |
|           | 3        | Sonam Doma Lachenpa       | 6          | 15 |      |        |        |  |
|           | 4        | Tolmu Lanchenpa           | 6          | 18 |      |        |        |  |
|           |          |                           |            |    |      |        |        |  |
| <b>31</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>Huti Bhutia</b>        | 1          | 70 | 2020 | 1.2570 | 0.1050 |  |
|           | 2        | Tenzing Doma              | 2          | 58 |      |        |        |  |
|           | 3        | Thupden Zangpo            | 5          | 32 |      |        |        |  |
|           | 4        | Tshering Norbu            | 5          | 29 |      |        |        |  |
|           | 5        | Chokki Lhamu              | 6          | 26 |      |        |        |  |

|           |          |                                 |    |    |           |        |        |  |
|-----------|----------|---------------------------------|----|----|-----------|--------|--------|--|
|           |          |                                 |    |    |           |        |        |  |
| <b>32</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>Chewang Thendup Lachenpa</b> | 1  | 59 | 2018/2589 | 1.1450 | 0.1400 |  |
|           | 2        | Dugomo Lachenpa                 | 2  | 60 | 2018/2590 |        | 0.6000 |  |
|           | 3        | Dolly Mundra                    | 17 | 3  |           |        |        |  |
|           |          |                                 |    |    |           |        |        |  |
| <b>33</b> |          | <b>Lt. Kurung Bhutia</b>        | 1  |    | 2045      | 0.3380 | 0.3380 |  |
|           | 1        | Nina Gyaltsen                   | 2  | 65 |           |        |        |  |
|           | 2        | Thithup Namgyal                 | 5  | 35 |           |        |        |  |
|           | 3        | Chungay Lachenpa                | 10 | 30 |           |        |        |  |
|           | 4        | Sonam Palki                     | 14 | 13 |           |        |        |  |
|           | 5        | Sonam Tashi                     | 13 | 2  |           |        |        |  |
|           |          |                                 |    |    |           |        |        |  |
| <b>34</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>Lt. Ninda Bhutia</b>         | 1  |    | 3         | 1.1820 | 0.2300 |  |
|           | 1        | Sonam G Lachenpa                | 5  | 55 |           |        |        |  |
|           | 2        | Chunki Lachenpa                 | 10 | 55 |           |        |        |  |
|           | 3        | Ugen Lachenpa                   | 13 | 25 |           |        |        |  |
|           | 4        | Tshering Chunki Lachenpa        | 15 | 35 |           |        |        |  |
|           |          |                                 |    |    |           |        |        |  |
| <b>35</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>Kandu Lachenpa</b>           | 1  | 35 | 37        |        | 0.2140 | REF has acquired 0.2180 ha and is not reflected in the Parcha (total extent in parcha is 0.4320) |
|           | 2        | Taksin Lachenpa                 | 2  | 44 | 4         | 2.2600 | 0.2900 |  |
|           | 3        | Ungay Lachenpa                  | 5  | 25 | 38        |        | 0.4220 | REF has acquired 0.0280 ha and is not reflected in the Parcha (total extent in parcha is 0.45)   |
|           | 4        | Tshering Palzor                 | 5  | 28 |           |        |        |  |
|           |          |                                 |    |    |           |        |        |  |
| <b>36</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>Kunthup Dawa Bhutia</b>      | 1  | 38 | 6         | 3.4240 | 0.0460 |  |
|           | 2        | Laki Doma Bhutia                | 2  | 35 | 23        |        | 0.0380 |  |

|           |   |                           |    |    |    |        |        |  |
|-----------|---|---------------------------|----|----|----|--------|--------|--|
|           | 3 | Dorjee O Bhutia           | 6  | 13 | 27 |        | 0.1320 | GREF has acquired 0.0880 ha and is not reflected in the Parcha (total extent in parcha is 0.22)  |
|           | 4 | Tshering Choden Bhutia    | 6  | 11 | 39 |        | 0.1500 |  |
|           |   |                           |    |    | 40 |        | 0.2120 | GREF has acquired 0.0180 ha and is not reflected in the Parcha (total extent in parcha is 0.23)  |
|           |   |                           |    |    |    |        |        |  |
| <b>37</b> |   | <b>Lt. Gopa Bhutia</b>    | 1  |    |    |        |        |  |
|           | 1 | Jula Lanchenpa            | 1  | 48 | 77 | 0.0900 | 0.0500 | GREF has acquired 0.04 ha and is not reflected in the Parcha (total extent in parcha is 0.09)  |
|           | 2 | Pema Choden               | 2  | 45 | 9  | 0.1860 | 0.1860 |  |
|           | 3 | Tseten Namgyal            | 5  | 22 |    |        |        |  |
|           | 4 | Tsering Dolkav            | 6  | 18 |    |        |        |  |
|           |   |                           |    |    |    |        |        |  |
| <b>38</b> |   | <b>Lt. Limak Lachenpa</b> | 1  |    | 11 | 5.0000 | 0.1460 | This is a landlocked area and may have to be acquired. Land is in the name of Lt. Limak Bhutia (and not Gatuk as given in the list), father of Gatuk Bhutia. |
|           | 1 | Gatuk Lachenpa            | 5  | 52 | 12 |        | 0.2000 | Land in the name of Late Limak Bhutia (S.No. 60) is also included here. The parcha is in the name of Limak and survey was done by his son Gatuk              |
|           | 2 | Salu Lachenpa             | 4  | 84 | 47 |        | 0.1740 |  |
|           | 3 | Tsogni Lachenpa           | 6  | 58 | 50 |        | 0.0520 |  |
|           | 4 | Choden Lachenpa           | 10 | 45 | 78 |        | 0.1520 | GREF has acquired 0.032 ha and is not reflected in the Parcha (total extent in parcha is 0.1840)   |

|           |          |                           |    |    |    |        |        |  |
|-----------|----------|---------------------------|----|----|----|--------|--------|--|
|           |          |                           |    |    |    |        |        | Not included by the landowner in the survey form. But the plot number is notified and also in the name of the landowner in the parcha submitted. |
|           | 5        | Palzang Lachenpa          | 5  | 47 | 63 |        | 0.0960 |  |
|           | 6        | Sonam Dorjee              | 13 | 31 |    |        |        |  |
|           | 7        | Chungden Zangmu           | 14 | 29 |    |        |        |  |
|           | 8        | Nawang Yangli             | 14 | 27 |    |        |        |  |
|           | 9        | Tenzing Doma              | 14 | 25 |    |        |        |  |
|           |          |                           |    |    |    |        |        |  |
| <b>39</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>Pema Chorap Bhutia</b> | 1  | 59 | 13 | 1.0000 | 0.0540 | Parcha not submitted. Verified   |
|           | 2        | Lekzay Bhutia             | 2  | 70 | 19 |        | 0.1520 |  |
|           | 3        | Dorjee Namgyal Bhutia     | 5  | 36 | 29 |        | 0.0940 | Parcha not submitted. Verified   |
|           | 4        | Chumsang Bhutia           | 10 | 35 | 67 |        | 0.1040 | Parcha not submitted. Verified   |
|           | 5        | Tshering Kipa Bhutia      | 6  | 26 | 69 |        | 0.1300 |  |
|           | 6        | Norki Bhutia              | 6  | 23 | 70 |        | 0.1720 |  |
|           | 7        | Kunga Yozer Bhutia        | 5  | 4  | 76 |        | 0.1140 | Parcha not submitted. GREF has acquired 0.0660 ha. Total extent in the list is 0.1800.   |
|           |          |                           |    |    | 81 |        | 0.0860 | GREF has acquired 0.0440 ha. Total extent in the list is 0.1300.   |
|           |          |                           |    |    |    |        |        |  |
| <b>40</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>Zangrup Bhutia</b>     | 1  | 80 | 14 | 1.0000 | 0.0860 |  |
|           | 2        | Rangzung Lachenpa         | 5  | 55 |    |        |        |  |
|           | 3        | Hangzuk Lachenpa          | 10 | 48 |    |        |        |  |
|           | 4        | Thupden Tenzing Lachenpa  | 13 | 36 |    |        |        |  |
|           | 5        | Tshering Kalden           | 13 | 28 |    |        |        |  |
|           | 6        | Keshong Lanchenpa         | 17 | 36 |    |        |        |  |
|           |          |                           |    |    |    |        |        |  |
|           |          | <b>Kulu Bhutia</b>        |    |    |    |        |        | He is the landowner in the list but land has been transferred  |

|    |   |                         |    |      |      |        |        |   |
|----|---|-------------------------|----|------|------|--------|--------|---|
| 41 | 1 | Sonam Tseten Lachenpa   | 17 | 22   |      |        |        | Land has been transferred to Sonam Tseten Lachenpa, nephew of landowner. Peme Doma Bhutia, mother of Sonam was surveyed                 |
|    | 2 | Pema Doma Bhutia        | 11 | 53   | 15   | 0.1820 | 0.1740 |   |
|    | 1 | Chewang Dorjee Lachenpa | 17 | 15   |      |        |        |   |
|    |   |                         |    |      |      |        |        |   |
| 42 | 1 | Chung Lhamu Bhutia      | 1  | 62   | 17   | 1.0000 | 0.1160 |   |
|    | 2 | Thupthok Bhutia         | 2  | 45   | 35   |        | 0.0700 |   |
|    | 3 | Sonam Paljor            | 5  | 17   | 46   |        | 0.0560 |   |
|    |   |                         |    |      | 48   |        | 0.0760 |   |
|    |   |                         |    |      |      |        |        |   |
| 43 |   | <b>Lt. Dotam Bhutia</b> |    |      |      |        |        | Land has already been transferred in the name of Topjor Bhutia s/o Lt. Dotam Bhutia (S.No.65)   |
|    | 1 | Topjor Bhutia           | 1  | 39   | 1433 | 1.9300 | 0.0860 |   |
|    | 2 | Kessang Diki Bhutia     | 2  | 37   | 18   |        | 0.1500 |   |
|    | 3 | Norbu Laden Bhutia      | 6  | 0.10 | 83   |        | 0.1140 | GREF has acquired 0.0260 ha and is not reflected in the Parcha (total extent in parcha is 0.1400)                                       |
|    |   |                         |    |      |      |        |        |   |
| 44 | 1 | <b>Billi Bhutia</b>     | 1  | 67   | 20   | 0.0900 | 0.0900 |   |
|    | 2 | Khenduki Bhutia         | 2  | 64   | 31   | 0.0620 | 0.0280 | GREF has acquired 0.0340 ha and is not reflected in the Parcha (total extent in parcha is 0.0620)                                       |
|    | 3 | Passang Lachenpa        | 5  | 39   | 36   | 0.2160 | 0.1460 | GREF has acquired 0.0700 ha and is not reflected in the Parcha (total extent in parcha is 0.2160)                                       |
|    | 4 | Tenjing Nawang          | 10 | 37   | 32   |        |        | Land extent of .0720 ha in Plot No. 32 is claimed by Ganden Bhutia who has al.so submitted parcha for the same. Hence not included here |

|           |          |                              |    |    |     |        |        |  |
|-----------|----------|------------------------------|----|----|-----|--------|--------|--|
|           | 5        | Tenjing Gakee                | 14 | 2  | 49  |        | 0.0340 | Land is not mentioned by the landowner in the survey form. However, this plot is notified and also there in the parcha |
|           | 6        | Tashi Lachenpa               | 13 | 8  |     |        |        |  |
|           |          |                              |    |    |     |        |        |  |
| <b>45</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>Kulu Bhutia</b>           | 1  | 64 | 30  | 2.9800 | 0.0800 | GREF has acquired 0.13 ha and is not reflected in the Parcha (total extent in parcha is 0.21)                          |
|           | 2        | Choden Bhutia                | 2  | 65 | 59  |        | 0.3320 | GREF has acquired 0.16 ha and is not reflected in the Parcha (total extent in parcha is 0.4920)                        |
|           | 3        | Singhi Wangchen Lachenpa     | 5  | 38 | 62  |        | 0.1240 | GREF has acquired 0.0620 ha and is not reflected in the Parcha (total extent in parcha is 0.1860)                      |
|           | 4        | Norbu Doma Lachena           | 10 | 37 | 64  |        | 0.1460 | GREF has acquired 0.0260 ha and is not reflected in the Parcha (total extent in parcha is 0.1720)                      |
|           | 5        | Tenzing Sherup Lachenpa      | 13 | 6  | 65  |        | 0.0500 | GREF has acquired 0.0380 ha and is not reflected in the Parcha (total extent in parcha is 0.0880)                      |
|           | 6        | Pema Uden Lachenpa           | 6  | 29 | 984 |        | 0.0840 |  |
|           | 7        | Tshering Yangchen Lachenpa   | 6  | 30 |     |        |        |  |
|           |          |                              |    |    |     |        |        |  |
| <b>46</b> |          | <b>Lt. Ringzing N Bhutia</b> | 1  |    | 43  | 1.2260 | 0.4600 | GREF has acquired 0.0120 ha and is not reflected in the Parcha (total extent in parcha is 0.4720)                      |
|           | 1        | Ringzing C Bhutia            | 5  | 52 |     |        |        |  |
|           | 2        | Pema Donka Lachenpa          | 10 | 47 |     |        |        |  |
|           | 3        | Hisey Choden Kazi            | 11 | 25 |     |        |        |  |
|           | 4        | Diki Choden Kazi             | 11 | 23 |     |        |        |  |

|           |          |                            |    |    |      |        |        |   |
|-----------|----------|----------------------------|----|----|------|--------|--------|---|
|           | 5        | Pema Yanchen Kazi          | 11 | 21 |      |        |        |   |
|           | 6        | Tyiway W Kazi              | 11 | 18 |      |        |        |   |
|           | 7        | Golay Namgyal Kazi         | 5  | 56 |      |        |        |   |
|           |          |                            |    |    |      |        |        |   |
| <b>47</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>Lt. Tamki Bhutia</b>    | 1  |    | 1442 | 0.7020 | 0.1520 |   |
|           | 1        | Tamding Wagyal             | 13 | 31 |      |        |        |   |
|           | 2        | Tshering Norkay            | 14 | 25 |      |        |        |   |
|           | 3        | Laki Bhutia                | 6  | 49 |      |        |        |   |
|           |          |                            |    |    |      |        |        |   |
| <b>48</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>Daju Bhutia</b>         | 1  | 62 | 1435 | 1.3100 | 0.0660 |   |
|           | 2        | Rigzing Bhutia             | 2  | 60 | 1001 |        | 0.0700 | GRES has acquired 0.0340 ha and is not reflected in the Parcha (total extent in parcha is 0.1040)         |
|           | 3        | Tshewang T Bhutia          | 5  | 35 |      |        |        |   |
|           | 4        | Keetshering Bhutia         | 10 | 30 |      |        |        |   |
|           | 5        | Kalden Bhutia              | 13 | 18 |      |        |        |   |
|           |          |                            |    |    |      |        |        |   |
| <b>49</b> |          | <b>Lt. Samjor Bhutia</b>   |    |    | 1434 | 0.4660 | 0.0520 |   |
|           | 1        | Doma Lachenpa              | 10 | 49 |      |        |        |   |
|           | 2        | Ongdup Lachenpa            | 13 | 23 |      |        |        |   |
|           | 3        | Tenzing Ongmu              | 14 | 21 |      |        |        |   |
|           | 4        | Tenzing Dolkar             | 14 | 19 |      |        |        |   |
|           | 5        | Ongal Dorjee               | 13 | 18 |      |        |        |   |
|           |          |                            |    |    |      |        |        |   |
| <b>50</b> |          | <b>Lt. Norching Bhutia</b> |    |    |      |        |        | He is the landowner in the list. But land has already been transferred to his grandson (parcha submitted) |
|           | 1        | Pal Dorjee Bhutia          | 1  | 29 | 1426 | 2.0280 | 0.0860 |   |
|           | 2        | Tshering K Lachenpa        | 2  | 27 |      |        |        |   |
|           | 3        | Sonam Chongyal Lachenpa    | 5  | 4  |      |        |        |   |

|           |          |                           |    |    |      |        |        |   |
|-----------|----------|---------------------------|----|----|------|--------|--------|---|
|           |          |                           |    |    |      |        |        |   |
| <b>51</b> |          | <b>Lt Kalay Bhutia</b>    | 1  |    |      |        |        |   |
|           | 1        | Semchung Lachenpa         | 2  | 74 | 1461 | 1.2920 | 0.5800 |   |
|           | 2        | Thitup Lachenpa           | 5  | 50 | 1000 | 1.3180 | 0.0160 | Land is in the name of Lt. Doting Bhutia and the respondent Thitup Bhutia claims to be his son and has submitted Lt. Doting's parcha. Parcha. GREF has acquired 0.0440 ha and is not reflected in the Parcha (total extent in parcha is 0.06) |
|           | 3        | Tenzing Lachenpa          | 10 | 38 |      |        |        |   |
|           | 4        | Tashi Loangchup           | 13 | 22 |      |        |        |   |
|           | 5        | Chewang Dorjee            | 13 | 16 |      |        |        |   |
|           |          |                           |    |    |      |        |        |   |
| <b>52</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>Zamyang Lachenpa</b>   | 1  | 51 | 1448 |        | 0.0840 |   |
|           | 2        | Palden Lachenpa           | 3  | 80 | 33   |        | 0.0740 | GREF has acquired 0.0380 ha and is not reflected in the Parcha (total extent in parcha is 0.1120)   |
|           | 3        | Amin Lachenpa             | 4  | 76 |      |        |        |   |
|           | 4        | Kyu Lhamu Lachenpa        | 2  | 49 |      |        |        |   |
|           | 5        | Karma Gyamtso Lachenpa    | 5  | 27 |      |        |        |   |
|           | 6        | Tashi Thendup Lachenpa    | 5  | 25 |      |        |        |   |
|           | 7        | Hisey Choden Lachenpa     | 6  | 21 |      |        |        |   |
|           | 8        | Tenzing Norbu Lachenpa    | 7  | 39 |      |        |        |   |
|           |          |                           |    |    |      |        |        |   |
| <b>53</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>Dula Palden Bhutia</b> | 1  | 53 | 96   | 2.5000 | 0.1480 |   |
|           | 2        | Enda Lachenpa             | 2  | 46 |      |        |        |   |
|           | 3        | Hisey Laden               | 6  | 25 |      |        |        |   |
|           | 4        | Galzen Ongmu              | 6  | 15 |      |        |        |   |

|           |          |                          |   |    |      |        |        |   |
|-----------|----------|--------------------------|---|----|------|--------|--------|---|
|           |          |                          |   |    |      |        |        |   |
| <b>54</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>Thakur Bhutia</b>     | 1 | 48 | 986  | 0.9460 | 0.1640 |   |
|           | 2        | Chhetrimoo Lachenpa      | 4 | 71 |      |        |        |   |
|           | 3        | Baysing Lachenpa         | 2 | 39 |      |        |        |   |
|           | 4        | Pema Gyurmey Lachenpa    | 7 | 36 |      |        |        |   |
|           | 5        | Tsoten Ongmu Lachenpa    | 6 | 14 |      |        |        |   |
|           | 6        | Tshering Palzor Lachenpa | 5 | 8  |      |        |        |   |
|           |          |                          |   |    |      |        |        |   |
| <b>55</b> |          | <b>Lt. Kumphe Bhutia</b> | 1 |    |      |        |        |   |
|           | 1        | Dorjee Namgyal Bhutia    | 1 | 36 | 985  | 0.6300 | 0.3540 |   |
|           | 2        | Chumsang Bhutia          | 2 | 35 | 991  |        | 0.2280 | GREF has acquired 0.0240 ha and is not reflected in the Parcha (total extent in parcha is 0.2520)                                 |
|           | 3        | Kunga Tozer Bhutia       | 5 | 4  | 993  |        | 0.0480 | GREF has acquired 0.0820 ha and is not reflected in the Parcha (total extent in parcha is 0.1300)                                 |
|           |          |                          |   |    | 1457 |        | 0.0000 | Land extent shown in the parcha is 0.4900. The land extent in the said plot in the list is 0.3440 which is proposed for dehiring. |
|           |          |                          |   |    | 1453 |        | 0.0000 | Proposed for Dehiring   |
|           |          |                          |   |    |      |        |        |   |
| <b>56</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>Mondal Bhutia</b>     | 1 | 58 | 989  | 0.0920 | 0.0920 |   |
|           | 2        | Moli Lachenpa            | 2 | 43 |      |        |        |   |
|           | 3        | Tshering Tsomo           | 6 | 22 |      |        |        |   |
|           | 4        | Ralyug Tshering          | 5 | 20 |      |        |        |   |
|           | 5        | Tshering Choden          | 6 | 12 |      |        |        |   |
|           |          |                          |   |    |      |        |        |   |

|           |          |                          |    |    |      |        |        |   |
|-----------|----------|--------------------------|----|----|------|--------|--------|---|
| <b>57</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>Chiten Lachenpa</b>   | 1  | 50 | 990  | 0.8060 | 0.0740 |   |
|           | 2        | Phigh Lachenpa           | 2  | 60 |      |        |        |   |
|           | 3        | Tshering Wangdi          | 5  | 35 |      |        |        |   |
|           | 4        | Dawa Lachenpa            | 10 | 25 |      |        |        |   |
|           | 5        | Nawong dinolen           | 5  | 22 |      |        |        |   |
|           |          |                          |    |    |      |        |        |   |
| <b>58</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>Balay Bhutia</b>      | 1  | 58 | 998  | 2.2980 | 0.0300 |   |
|           | 2        | Yangten Lachenpa         | 2  | 56 |      |        |        |   |
|           | 3        | Kessang N Bhutia         | 5  | 32 |      |        |        |   |
|           | 4        | Sangay Doma Lachepa      | 11 | 30 |      |        |        |   |
|           | 5        | Dechok Kipa Lachenpa     | 6  | 23 |      |        |        |   |
|           | 6        | Choden Lachenpa          | 15 | 4  |      |        |        |   |
|           |          |                          |    |    |      |        |        |   |
| <b>59</b> |          | <b>Lt. Dichen Bhutia</b> | 1  |    | 1004 | 0.0160 | 0.0020 | GREF has acquired 0.0140 ha and is not reflected in the Parcha (total extent in parcha is 0.0160) |
|           | 1        | Sany Lachenpa            | 2  | 70 |      |        |        |   |
|           | 2        | Sonam Topgay             | 5  | 42 |      |        |        |   |
|           | 3        | Yancho Bhutia            | 10 | 38 |      |        |        |   |
|           | 4        | Doma Lhamu               | 14 | 15 |      |        |        |   |
|           | 5        | Tshering Doma            | 14 | 14 |      |        |        |   |
|           | 6        | Nedup Doma               | 14 | 11 |      |        |        |   |
|           |          |                          |    |    |      |        |        |   |
| <b>60</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>Changba Bhutia</b>    | 1  | 69 | 1010 | 1.0000 | 0.1660 | Parcha not submitted. Verified from Khatian. Total extent is .0220. Gref has acquired 0.0180.     |
|           | 2        | Kangshig Lachenpa        | 2  | 59 | 1006 |        | 0.0040 |   |
|           | 3        | Kunthup Dawa Lachenpa    | 5  | 39 |      |        |        |   |
|           | 4        | Nazey Lachenpa           | 10 | 33 |      |        |        |   |
|           | 5        | Kunzang O Lachenpa       | 14 | 12 |      |        |        |   |

|           |          |                               |    |    |      |        |        |  |
|-----------|----------|-------------------------------|----|----|------|--------|--------|--|
|           | 6        | Hissey Pintso Lachenpa        | 13 | 8  |      |        |        |  |
|           |          |                               |    |    |      |        |        |  |
| <b>61</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>Palden Lachenpa</b>        | 1  | 31 | 1007 | 0.8200 | 0.0800 | GREF has acquired 0.0020 ha and is not reflected in the Parcha (total extent in parcha is 0.0820)  |
|           | 2        | Doyang Lachenpa               | 4  | 59 |      |        |        |  |
|           | 3        | Kissang Bhutia                | 7  | 32 |      |        |        |  |
|           | 4        | Tshering Pintso Bhutia        | 3  | 47 |      |        |        |  |
|           |          |                               |    |    |      |        |        |  |
| <b>62</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>Rikpa Bhutia</b>           | 1  | 70 | 994  | 2.1000 | 0.0200 |  |
|           | 2        | Manglay Bhutia                | 2  | 66 |      |        |        |  |
|           | 3        | Tshering Lendup Bhutia        | 5  | 36 |      |        |        |  |
|           | 4        | Derim Bhutia                  | 10 | 34 |      |        |        |  |
|           | 5        | Tenzing Bhutia                | 5  | 22 |      |        |        |  |
|           | 6        | Tshering Yangden Bhutia       | 6  | 14 |      |        |        |  |
|           | 7        | Bhai Bhutia                   | 5  | 6  |      |        |        |  |
|           | 8        | Saden Bhutia                  | 6  | 16 |      |        |        |  |
|           |          |                               |    |    |      |        |        |  |
| <b>63</b> |          | <b>Lt. Pempa Raghu Bhutia</b> |    |    |      |        |        |  |
|           | 1        | Sonam Wangdi Bhutia           | 1  | 32 | 94   | 1.5740 | 0.0260 | Land is listed in the name of Pempa Raghu Bhutia. Claimed by Sonam Wangdi (grandson of Lt. Pempa Raghu Bhutia). However this plot number is not there in the parcha submitted and is in the name of Pempa Raghu in Khatian. GREF has acquired an area of 0.07 out of the total land extent of 0.0960 and 0.0260 is proposed for acquisition. |
|           | 2        | Tshering Dorjee Bhutia        | 3  | 58 | 1009 |        | 0.0480 |  |
|           | 3        | Kessang Nangyal               | 7  | 29 | 1455 |        |        | Plot No. 1455 is in the name of Sonam Wangdi, great grandson of Nima   |

|           |   |                         |    |    |     |        |        |  |
|-----------|---|-------------------------|----|----|-----|--------|--------|--|
|           |   |                         |    |    |     |        |        | Bhutia. This land is proposed for dehiring   |
|           | 4 | Kathi Bhutia            | 4  | 58 |     |        |        |  |
|           | 5 | Tshering Choki          | 5  | 17 |     |        |        |  |
|           | 6 | Sonam Laden             | 6  | 12 |     |        |        |  |
|           | 7 | Kunga Nima              | 5  | 2  |     |        |        |  |
|           |   |                         |    |    |     |        |        |  |
|           |   | <b>Lt. Kadup Bhutia</b> |    |    |     |        |        |  |
| <b>64</b> | 1 | Thungay Lachenpa        | 6  | 50 | 391 | 0.1640 | 0.1386 | Area of 0.0254 ha is proposed for dehiring as Health Department has constructed a building and is not reflected in the Parcha (total extent in parcha is 0.1640) |
|           | 2 | Tigmee Dorjee Lachenpa  | 17 | 13 |     |        |        | His name is appearing twice-S.No 23 and 158  |
|           | 3 | Passang Keepa Lachenpa  | 17 | 18 |     |        |        |  |

Annexure V

Details of Affected landowners in Chungthang

| Q.No. | S.No | Name of the family member | Relationship with the landowner | Age | Plot No.   | Total Land Owned (Acres) | Affected area (acres) | Land Status | Remarks   |
|-------|------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|-----|------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|---|
| 1     | 1    | <b>Palden Lepcha</b>      | 1                               | 55  | 1097       | 2.9953                   | 0.256                 | Hired       |   |
|       | 2    | Chewang Lhamu Lepcha      | 2                               | 53  | 1099       |                          | 0.01                  | Hired       | Plot No. is given as 1099/1995 in Parcha  |
|       | 3    | Tenzing Chewang Lepcha    | 5                               | 28  | 1028 (p)A  |                          | 0.7354                | Hired       | Plot No. is given as 1028/1991 in Parcha  |
|       | 4    | Sonam Chomu Lepcha        | 6                               | 26  |            |                          |                       |             |   |
|       | 5    | Karma Doma Lepcha         | 6                               | 25  |            |                          |                       |             |   |
|       |      |                           |                                 |     |            |                          |                       |             |   |
| 2     | 1    | <b>Samten Lepcha</b>      | 1                               | 49  | 1099(P) A  | 2.0573                   | 0.01                  | Hired       |   |
|       | 2    | Bimla Lepcha              | 2                               | 51  | 1028 (P) B |                          | 0.2693                | Hired       | Total land extent in the parcha is 0.7353 while area proposed is 0.2693. Verified. It's a partial acquisition |
|       | 3    | Sameer Lepcha             | 5                               | 24  |            |                          |                       |             |   |
|       | 4    | Sukmit Lepcha             | 6                               | 12  |            |                          |                       |             |   |
|       |      |                           |                                 |     |            |                          |                       |             |   |
| 3     | 1    | <b>Phuchung Lepcha</b>    | 1                               | 30  | 1099       | 3.1914                   | 0.01                  | Hired       |   |
|       | 2    | Meyamite Lepcha           | 2                               | 31  | 1028       |                          | 0.2693                | Hired       | Partial land extent proposed from the plot.   |
|       | 3    | Phugyal Lepcha            | 5                               | 8   |            |                          |                       |             |   |

|   |   |                            |    |    |            |       |       |       |   |
|---|---|----------------------------|----|----|------------|-------|-------|-------|---|
|   | 4 | Karmad Lepcha              | 5  | 3  |            |       |       |       |   |
|   |   |                            |    |    |            |       |       |       |   |
| 4 | 1 | <b>Lt. Pembo Lepcha</b>    | 1  |    |            |       |       |       |   |
|   | 2 | Laktok Lepcha              | 5  | 35 | 1092 (P) A | 9.838 | 0.09  | Hired | Land extent is 0.7240 in Plot No. 1092; .   |
|   | 3 | Phurkit Lepcha             | 10 | 32 | 1092 (P) B |       | 0.35  | Hired |   |
|   | 4 | Dawa Tshering Lepcha       | 13 | 15 |            |       |       |       |   |
|   | 5 | Sonam Lepcha               | 13 | 14 |            |       |       |       |   |
|   | 6 | Nima Lamhu Lepcha          | 14 | 13 |            |       |       |       |   |
|   |   |                            |    |    |            |       |       |       |   |
| 5 | 1 | <b>Tashi Puitso Lepcha</b> | 1  | 39 | 1091       | 1.106 | 0.018 | Hired | Verify-Land extent is shown as 0.6480 in parcha   |
|   | 2 | Bhumi Lepcha               | 2  | 34 | 1033       |       | 0.214 | Hired |   |
|   | 3 | Semnory Lepcha             | 5  | 14 |            |       |       |       |   |
|   | 4 | Languit Lepcha             | 6  | 13 |            |       |       |       |   |
|   | 5 | Lenchoy Lepcha             |    | 11 |            |       |       |       |   |
|   |   |                            |    |    |            |       |       |       |   |
|   |   |                            |    |    |            |       |       |       |   |
| 6 | 1 | <b>Norzang Lepcha</b>      | 1  | 52 | 1034       | 6.77  | 0.068 | Hired | The total extent is 0.458 (Plot No.1034); 0.024(Plot No.1039) and 0.950 (Plot No. 1037) in the parcha and landowner also claims the same. Is this a partial land acquisition? Are |

|   |   |                            |    |    |      |       |       |       |                   |       |
|---|---|----------------------------|----|----|------|-------|-------|-------|-------------------|-------|
|   |   |                            |    |    |      |       |       |       | there<br>impacts. | other |
|   | 2 | Chumkit Lepcha             | 2  | 48 | 1039 |       | 0.024 | Hired |                   |       |
|   | 3 | Thendup Lepcha             | 5  | 36 | 1037 |       | 0.156 | Hired |                   |       |
|   | 4 | Sabita Lepcha              | 10 | 29 |      |       |       |       |                   |       |
|   | 5 | Phurzung Lepcha            | 14 | 11 |      |       |       |       |                   |       |
|   | 6 | Norzum Lepcha              | 14 | 8  |      |       |       |       |                   |       |
|   |   |                            |    |    |      |       |       |       |                   |       |
| 7 | 1 | <b>Dukpa Lepcha</b>        | 1  | 49 | 180  | 2     | 0.19  | Hired |                   |       |
|   | 2 | Sambuk Lepcha              | 3  | 86 |      |       |       |       |                   |       |
|   | 3 | Dawkit Lepcha              | 2  | 45 |      |       |       |       |                   |       |
|   | 4 | Sonam Lepcha               | 6  | 20 |      |       |       |       |                   |       |
|   | 5 | Kunzang Lepcha             | 5  | 16 |      |       |       |       |                   |       |
|   | 6 | Menchung Lepcha            | 8  | 39 |      |       |       |       |                   |       |
|   |   |                            |    |    |      |       |       |       |                   |       |
| 8 | 1 | <b>Sonam Palden Bhutia</b> | 1  | 68 | 173  | 0.346 | 0.268 | Hired |                   |       |
|   | 2 | Meena Ongmu                | 2  | 63 |      |       |       |       |                   |       |
|   | 3 | Kalzang                    | 5  | 39 |      |       |       |       |                   |       |
|   | 4 | Dawa Tshering Lepcha       | 10 | 39 |      |       |       |       |                   |       |
|   | 5 | Aden Wagdu Bhutia          | 5  | 38 |      |       |       |       |                   |       |
|   | 6 | Choden Bhutia              | 10 | 39 |      |       |       |       |                   |       |
|   | 7 | Pema Bhutia                | 13 | 20 |      |       |       |       |                   |       |
|   | 8 | Yanchen Bhutia             | 14 | 17 |      |       |       |       |                   |       |
|   | 9 | Zigneo                     | 13 | 10 |      |       |       |       |                   |       |

|    |    |                           |    |    |     |       |       |       |  |
|----|----|---------------------------|----|----|-----|-------|-------|-------|--|
|    | 10 | Norbu Zangpo              | 13 | 19 |     |       |       |       |  |
|    | 11 | Sonam Gyatso              | 13 | 9  |     |       |       |       |  |
|    |    |                           |    |    |     |       |       |       |  |
| 9  | 1  | <b>Doma Lepcha</b>        | 1  | 54 | 174 | 6.38  | 0.542 | Hired |  |
|    | 2  | Mashanmit Lepcha          | 6  | 31 |     |       |       |       |  |
|    | 3  | Rikzing Ongchuk           | 5  | 27 |     |       |       |       |  |
|    | 4  | Karma Wangdi              | 5  | 20 |     |       |       |       |  |
|    | 5  | Sonam Chamu               | 10 | 26 |     |       |       |       |  |
|    |    |                           |    |    |     |       |       |       |  |
| 10 |    | <b>Lt. Zeerung Lepcha</b> |    |    | 175 | 7.818 | 0.122 | Hired |  |
|    | 1  | Lozang Lepcha             | 5  | 45 |     |       |       |       |  |
|    | 2  | Sangay Doma Lepcha        | 10 | 43 |     |       |       |       |  |
|    | 3  | Nimkit Lepcha             | 6  | 28 |     |       |       |       |  |
|    | 4  | Dezum Palmu Lepcha        | 14 | 17 |     |       |       |       |  |
|    | 5  | Tshering Laden Lepcha     | 14 | 15 |     |       |       |       |  |
|    | 6  | Sonam Thinley Lepcha      | 13 | 10 |     |       |       |       |  |
|    | 7  | Namkit Lepcha             | 6  | 33 |     |       |       |       |  |
|    |    |                           |    | 48 |     |       |       |       |  |

Annexure VI

Structures in the Project Affected Area in Lachung

| S. No | Name of the Land Owner     | Plot No.  | Khatian | Parcha | Claimed |
|-------|----------------------------|-----------|---------|--------|---------|
| 1.    | Karma Lachungpa            | 1792      | No      | No     | Yes     |
| 2.    | Kunzang Zigmee Lachungpa   | 1778      | No      | No     | Yes     |
| 3.    | Lt. Ching Phuti Lachungpa  | 1780      | No      | No     | Yes     |
| 4.    | Loday Gyatso Bhutia        | 1842      | No      | No     | Yes     |
| 5.    | Lt. Ongay Lachungpa        | 1758      | No      | No     | Yes     |
| 6.    | K. Jhon Lachungpa          | 3209(p)B  | No      | No     | Yes     |
| 7.    | Pema Norbu Bhutia          | 1329      | No      | No     | Yes     |
| 8.    | Ongay Lachungpa            | 1841      | No      | No     | Yes     |
| 9.    | Nima Bhutia                | 1849      | No      | No     | Yes     |
| 10.   | Needup Bhutia              | 1837      | No      | No     | Yes     |
| 11.   | Chemik Lachungpa           | 950       | No      | No     | Yes     |
| 12.   | Yaaku Tashi Bhutia         | 876       | No      | No     | Yes     |
| 13.   | Dava Tashi Lachungpa       | 820       | No      | No     | Yes     |
| 14.   | Pema Tenzing Bhutia        | 841 (P)A  | No      | No     | Yes     |
|       |                            | 841       | No      | No     | Yes     |
| 15.   | Samten Lachungpa           | 824       | No      | No     | Yes     |
| 16.   | Ninday Bhutia              | 812 P (a) | No      | No     | Yes     |
| 17.   | Dawa Singh Bhutia          | 813 (P)   | No      | No     | Yes     |
| 18.   | Lisee Bhutia               | 979       | No      | No     | Yes     |
| 19.   | Lakpa Tsering Bhutia       | 2059      | No      | No     | Yes     |
| 20.   | Thackay Bhutia             | 775       | No      | No     | Yes     |
| 21.   | Dorjee Kessang Bhutia      | 1782(P)   | No      | No     | Yes     |
| 22.   | Norgay Bhutia              | 1786      | No      | No     | Yes     |
| 23.   | Kunzang Norbu Bhutia       | 1787      | No      | No     | Yes     |
| 24.   | Tashi Topgay Bhutia        | 1788      | No      | No     | Yes     |
| 25.   | Lt. Sampey Bhutia          | 1332      | No      | No     | Yes     |
| 26.   | Chozing Lachungpa          | 1334      | No      | No     | Yes     |
| 27.   | Chungtak Nima Lachungpa    | 2055      | No      | No     | Yes     |
| 28.   | Passam Bhutia              | 1992      | No      | No     | Yes     |
| 29.   | Zamyang Bhutia             | 2004/3222 | No      | No     | Yes     |
| 30.   | Tenzing Gyaltsen Lachungpa | 1838      | No      | No     | Yes     |
|       |                            | 1321      | No      | No     | Yes     |
| 31.   | Lt. Samching Lachungpa     | 1844(p) A | No      | No     | Yes     |
| 32.   | Ningay Palden Lachungpa    | 1336      | Yes     | No     | Yes     |
| 33.   | Gachuk Bhutia              | 864       | No      | Yes    | No      |

**Annexure VII**

**Structures in the Project Affected Area in Lachen**

| S.No | Name of the family member | Plot No.  | Khatian | Parcha | Claimed | Size  |
|------|---------------------------|-----------|---------|--------|---------|-------|
| 1.   | Kina Bhutia               | 815       | No      | No     | Yes     |       |
| 2.   | Sonam Gyentsen Bhutia     | 868       | Yes     | Yes    | No      |       |
| 3.   | Cho Rabzor Bhutia         | 819       | No      | No     | Yes     |       |
| 4.   | Lt. Rangnu Bhutia         | 862       | No      | Yes    | Yes     |       |
| 5.   | Genden Bhutia             | 866       | No      | No     | Yes     |       |
| 6.   | Lt. Akhaya Bhutia         | 867       | Yes     | Yes    | Yes     |       |
| 7.   | Tshering Yangzom          | 860       | Yes     | No     | Yes     |       |
| 8.   | Yobal Lachenpa            | 601       | No      | Yes    | No      |       |
|      |                           | 1005      | Yes     | -      | -       | 40*35 |
| 9.   | Lt. Rewang Bhutia         | 600/2527  | No      | No     | Yes     |       |
| 10.  | Lt. Tawang Lachenpa       | 622       | No      | No     | Yes     |       |
| 11.  | Lt. Kyaden Bhutia         | 628       | No      | Yes    | No      |       |
| 12.  | Lt. Anu Bhutia            | 624       | No      | No     | Yes     |       |
| 13.  | Galay Lachenpa            | 52        | No      | No     | Yes     |       |
| 14.  | Kessang Lachenpa          | 1002      | Yes     | Yes    | No      |       |
|      |                           | 1008      | No      | Yes    | Yes     |       |
| 15.  | Dota Lachenpa             | 626       | No      | Yes    | No      |       |
|      |                           | 1432      | No      | No     | Yes     |       |
| 16.  | Lt. Thunden Lachenpa      | 614       | No      | No     | Yes     |       |
| 17.  | Lt. Youhani Bhutia        | 784       | No      | No     | Yes     |       |
| 18.  | Chotup Bhutia             | 790       | No      | No     | Yes     |       |
| 19.  | Chingku Bhutia            | 797       | No      | No     | Yes     |       |
| 20.  | Gyalpo Bhutia             | 2013      | Yes     | No     | Yes     |       |
| 21.  | Sonam Dadul Bhutia        | 2015      | No      | No     | Yes     |       |
| 22.  | Chongay Bhutia            | 51        | Yes     | Yes    | No      |       |
| 23.  | Huti Bhutia               | 2020      | No      | No     | Yes     |       |
| 24.  | Chewang Thendup Lachenpa  | 2018/2589 | No      | No     | Yes     |       |
|      |                           | 2018/2590 | No      | No     | Yes     |       |
| 25.  | Kunthup Dawa Bhutia       | 6         | No      | No     | Yes     |       |
|      |                           | 23        | No      | No     | Yes     |       |
|      |                           | 27        | No      | No     | Yes     |       |
| 26.  | Lt. Gopa Bhutia           | 9         | No      | No     | Yes     |       |
| 27.  | Lt. Limak Lachenpa        | 11        | No      | Yes    | No      |       |
|      |                           | 12        | Yes     | Yes    | No      |       |
| 28.  | Pema Chorap Bhutia        | 69        | Yes     | Yes    | No      |       |
| 29.  | Zangrup Bhutia            | 14        | No      | No     | Yes     |       |
| 30.  | Chung Lhamu Bhutia        | 17        | No      | No     | Yes     |       |
|      |                           | 35        | No      | Yes    | No      |       |
|      |                           | 46        | No      | No     | Yes     |       |
| 31.  | Lt. Dotam Bhutia          | 1433      | No      | No     | Yes     |       |
|      |                           | 18        | No      | No     | Yes     |       |
| 32.  | Kulu Bhutia               | 59        | No      | Yes    | Yes     |       |
| 33.  | Lt. Ringzing N Bhutia     | 43        | No      | No     | Yes     |       |

|     |                                   |      |     |     |     |       |
|-----|-----------------------------------|------|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| 34. | Lt. Tamki Bhutia                  | 1442 | No  | No  | Yes |       |
| 35. | Daju Bhutia                       | 1001 | Yes | Yes | Yes | 20*20 |
| 36. | Lt. Kalay Bhutia                  | 1000 | Yes | Yes | No  |       |
| 37. | Zamyang Lachenpa                  | 33   | No  | No  | Yes |       |
| 38. | Dula Palden Bhutia                | 96   | No  | No  | Yes |       |
| 39. | Thakur Bhutia                     | 986  | Yes | Yes | Yes |       |
| 40. | Lt. Kumphel Bhutia                | 991  | Yes | Yes | No  |       |
|     |                                   | 993  | Yes | Yes | No  | Yes   |
| 41. | Mondal Bhutia                     | 989  | Yes | Yes | Yes |       |
| 42. | Chiten Lachenpa                   | 990  | No  | Yes | No  |       |
| 43. | Balay Bhutia                      | 998  | Yes | Yes | No  |       |
| 44. | Lt. Dichen Bhutia                 | 1004 | Yes | Yes | No  |       |
| 45. | Changpa Bhutia                    | 1010 | Yes | No  | Yes | 20*20 |
|     |                                   | 1006 | No  | No  | Yes |       |
| 46. | Palden Lachenpa                   | 1007 | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes   |
| 47. | Rikpa Bhutia                      | 994  | Yes | Yes | No  | 15*15 |
| 48. | Lt. Kugu Bhutia                   | 549  | Yes | Yes | No  |       |
| 49. | Kullu Bhutia                      | 64   | Yes | Yes | Yes |       |
| 50. | Sonam Wangdi Bhutia               | 94   | No  | No  | Yes |       |
|     |                                   | 1009 | Yes | Yes | No  | Yes   |
| 51  | Norden Bhutia s/o Kinchok Bhutia  | 999  | NS  |     |     | 35*15 |
| 52  | Cherap Bhutia s/o Lakchung Bhutia | 540  | NS  |     |     | 20*15 |

NS-Land Owner not part of Census Survey

**Annexure VIII**

**Structures in the Project Affected Area in Chungthang**

| S.No. | Name of the family member  | Plot No.  | House mentioned in Khatian | House mentioned in Parcha | Land Owner Claims Structure | Physical Structure Size |
|-------|----------------------------|-----------|----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1.    | <b>Palden Lepcha</b>       | 1097      |                            | No                        | No                          | Yes (27*27)             |
|       |                            | 1099      |                            | No                        | No                          | Yes (35*12)             |
|       |                            | 1028 (p)A |                            | No                        | No                          |                         |
| 2.    | <b>Tashi Puitso Lepcha</b> | 1091      |                            | No                        | No                          |                         |
|       |                            | 1033      | Yes                        | Yes                       | No                          |                         |
| 3     | <b>Norzang Lepcha</b>      | 1034      | Yes                        | Yes                       | No                          |                         |

## Annexure IX

## List of Vulnerable Women Headed Households among Affected Landowners in the Study Area

## 1. Lachen

| Q. no | S. No. | Name of the family member | Relationship with the landowner | Gender | Age (years) | Marital Status | Occupation | Average Reported monthly Income (Rs.) |
|-------|--------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|--------|-------------|----------------|------------|---------------------------------------|
| 7     |        | <b>Late Akhaya Bhutia</b> |                                 |        |             |                |            |                                       |
|       | 1      | Suki Lachenpa             | 10                              | 2      | 36          | 5              | 2          | 6000                                  |
|       | 2      | Nawang Zangpo Lachenpa    | 13                              | 1      | 16          | 2              | 8          |                                       |

## 2. Lachung

| Q. No | S. No. | Name of the Family Member        | Relationship with the Landowner | Gender | Age (years) | Marital Status | Occupation | Average Reported Monthly Income (Rs.) |
|-------|--------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------|-------------|----------------|------------|---------------------------------------|
| 36    | 1      | <b>Keem Bhutia</b>               | 1                               | 1      | 61          | 5              | 2          | 3000                                  |
|       | 2      | Tseten Yangzom Bhutia            | 6                               | 2      | 36          | 2              | 2          | 1000                                  |
|       | 3      | Sonam Ongki Bhutia               | 6                               | 2      | 33          | 2              | 2          | 3000                                  |
|       | 4      | Tsering Yangden Bhutia           | 6                               | 2      | 28          | 2              | 8          |                                       |
|       | 5      | Sonam Gyatso Bhutia              | 5                               | 1      | 14          | M              | 8          |                                       |
|       |        |                                  |                                 |        |             |                |            |                                       |
| 44    |        | <b>Lt. Passang Namgay Bhutia</b> | 1                               |        |             |                |            |                                       |
|       | 1      | Thunkey Lachungpa                | 2                               | 2      | 52          | 5              | 2          | 2500                                  |
|       | 2      | Kunfen Lachungpa                 | 5                               | 1      | 31          | 1              | 2          | 2500                                  |
|       | 3      | Rikzing T Lachungpa              | 5                               | 1      | 23          | 2              | 8          |                                       |
|       | 4      | Samiley Lhamu Lachungpa          | 6                               | 2      | 28          | 1              | 7          | 9000                                  |
|       |        |                                  |                                 |        |             |                |            |                                       |
|       |        | <b>Lt. Samching</b>              |                                 |        |             |                |            |                                       |
| 89    | 1      | Chonglhamu Lachungpa             | 2                               | 2      | 82          | 5              | 8          |                                       |
|       | 2      | Pema Lachungpa                   | 6                               | 2      | 25          | 2              | 2          | 2000 for all                          |
|       | 3      | Dadul lachungpa                  | 5                               | 1      | 36          | 2              | 2          |                                       |
|       | 4      | Chong Choden Lachungpa           | 6                               | 2      | 20          | 2              | 2          |                                       |

## Annexure X

## List of Elderly Persons Among Affected Households in the Study Area

| S.No | Name of Landowner/<br>Elderly Member in Family | Relationship<br>with Landowner | Reported<br>Age |
|------|--|--------------------------------|-----------------|
|      | <b>Lachung</b>                                 |                                |                 |
|      | <b>Lt. Ching Phuti Lachungpa</b>               | 1                              |                 |
| 1    | Lachung Bhutia                                 | 5                              | 85              |
| 2    | <b>Ningay Palden Lachungpa</b>                 | 1                              | 87              |
| 3    | <b>Kjon Bhutia</b>                             | 1                              | 90              |
|      | <b>Samden Bhutia</b>                           | 1                              | 50              |
| 4    | Yangthu Bhutia                                 | 4                              | 88              |
|      | <b>Nima Lhamu Bhutia</b>                       | 1                              | 75              |
| 5    | Pewa bhutia                                    | 2                              | 80              |
| 6    | <b>Tsering ongmay Bhutia</b>                   | 1                              | 87              |
|      | <b>Pema Tenzing</b>                            | 1                              | 32              |
| 7    | Diden  | 17                             | 86              |
| 8    | <b>Chenga Pintso Lachungpa</b>                 | 1                              | 87              |
| 9    | Aden Lama                                      | 2                              | 80              |
| 10   | <b>Thuten Bhutia</b>                           | 1                              | 89              |
| 11   | <b>Enchung Bhutia</b>                          | 1                              | 83              |
|      | <b>Norgay Bhutia</b>                           | 1                              | 34              |
| 12   | Yuden Bhutia                                   | 4                              | 87              |
| 13   | <b>Tsering Ongdey Lachungpa</b>                | 1                              | 87              |
|      | <b>Lt. Samching</b>                            | 1                              |                 |
| 14   | Chonglhamu Lachungpa                           | 2                              | 82              |
|      | <b>Lachen</b>                                  |                                |                 |
|      | <b>Kina Bhutia</b>                             | 1                              | 70              |
| 15   | Yeong Bhutia                                   | 2                              | 83              |
| 16   | <b>Dota Lachenpa</b>                           | 1                              | 82              |

|    |                           |   |    |
|----|---------------------------|---|----|
|    | <b>Lt. Limak Lachenpa</b> | 1 |    |
| 17 | Salu Lachenpa             | 4 | 84 |
| 18 | <b>Zangrup Bhutia</b>     |   | 80 |
|    | <b>Zamyang Lachenpa</b>   | 1 | 51 |
| 19 | Palden Lachenpa           | 3 | 80 |
|    | <b>Chungthang</b>         |   |    |
|    | <b>Dukpa Lepcha</b>       | 1 | 49 |
| 20 | Sambuk Lepcha             | 3 | 86 |

Annexure XI

Hiring Charges and Interest Payment for Encroached Lands in Lachung

| S.No | Start Date | End Date   | No. of Days | No. of years | MSP   | Area (ha) | Annual yield in Kg  | Yield per day | Total Hiring Charges (Rs.) | Period after end date in years | Total including Interest @7% Rs) |
|------|------------|------------|-------------|--------------|-------|-----------|---------------------|---------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1    | 4/1/1998   | 5/21/2001  | 1147        | 3.14         | 3.38  | 40.0565   | 800                 | 2.19          | 100700.94                  | 18.87                          | 244,820.55                       |
| 2    | 5/22/2001  | 4/24/2006  | 1798        | 4.93         | 6     | 40.0565   | 800                 | 2.19          | 157855.53                  | 13.95                          | 339,164.51                       |
| 3    | 4/25/2006  | 10/15/2012 | 2365        | 6.48         | 11    | 40.0565   | 800                 | 2.19          | 207635.34                  | 7.46                           | 363,194.02                       |
| 4    | 10/16/2012 | 3/31/2013  | 166         | 0.45         | 13.5  | 40.0565   | 800                 | 2.19          | 14573.98                   | 7.01                           | 21,952.81                        |
| 5    | 4/1/2013   | 3/31/2014  | 365         | 1.00         | 14    | 40.0565   | 800                 | 2.19          | 448632.80                  | 6.01                           | 652,932.80                       |
| 6    | 4/1/2014   | 3/31/2015  | 365         | 1.00         | 14.5  | 40.0565   | 800                 | 2.19          | 464655.40                  | 5.01                           | 643,725.95                       |
| 7    | 4/1/2015   | 3/31/2016  | 365         | 1.00         | 15.25 | 40.0565   | 800                 | 2.19          | 488689.30                  | 4.00                           | 642,720.15                       |
| 8    | 4/1/2016   | 3/31/2017  | 365         | 1.00         | 15.25 | 40.0565   | 800                 | 2.19          | 488689.30                  | 3.00                           | 608,511.90                       |
| 9    | 4/1/2017   | 3/31/2018  | 365         | 1.00         | 16.25 | 40.0565   | 800                 | 2.19          | 520734.50                  | 2.00                           | 611,962.90                       |
| 10   | 4/1/2018   | 3/31/2019  | 365         | 1.00         | 17.35 | 40.0565   | 800                 | 2.19          | 555984.22                  | 1.00                           | 614,469.19                       |
| 11   | 4/1/2019   | 3/31/2020  | 365         | 1.00         | 18.4  | 40.0565   | 800                 | 2.19          | 589631.68                  | 0.00                           | 610,268.79                       |
|      |            |            |             |              |       |           |                     |               | <b>4037783.00</b>          |                                | <b>5,353,723.58</b>              |
|      |            |            |             |              |       |           | <b>Amt in Lakhs</b> |               | <b>40.38</b>               |                                | <b>53.54</b>                     |

Annexure XII

**Hiring Charges (with Interest Charges) for Army Occupied Lands in Lachung, Lachen and Chungthang (2016-17 till 2019-2020)**

| Hiring Lot | Date of Possession | Total Area (Ha) | MSP               |             |             |             |             | Annual Yield (Kg/ha) | Hiring Charges -Private Land (Rs.) |                    |                    |                    | Total including interest @7% (Rs.) |
|------------|--------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------------------------|
|            |                    |                 | Private Land (Ha) | MSP-2016-17 | MSP 2017-18 | MSP-2018-19 | MSP 2019-20 |                      | 1/4/2016 - 31/3/17                 | 1/4/2017 - 31/3/18 | 1/4/2018 - 31/3/19 | 1/4/2019 - 31/3/20 |                                    |
| SK/14/HRG  | 4/1/1966           | 5.8152          | 5.8152            | 15.25       | 16.25       | 17.35       | 18.4        | 800                  | 70945.44                           | 75597.6            | 80714.97           | 85599.744          | 351,944.05                         |
| SK/159/HRG | 10/1/1971          | 1.7805          | 1.7805            | 15.25       | 16.25       | 17.35       | 18.4        | 800                  | 21722.1                            | 23146.5            | 24713.34           | 26208.96           | 107,758.35                         |
| SK/172/HRG | 4/1/1964           | 0.9510          | 0.9510            | 15.25       | 16.25       | 17.35       | 18.4        | 800                  | 11602.2                            | 12363              | 13199.88           | 13998.72           | 57,555.85                          |
| SK/174/HRG | 4/1/1977           | 2.972           | 2.574             | 15.25       | 16.25       | 17.35       | 18.4        | 800                  | 31402.8                            | 33462              | 35727.12           | 37889.28           | 155,782.08                         |
| SK/187/HRG | 4/1/1982           | 2.0386          | 0                 | 15.25       | 16.25       | 17.35       | 18.4        | 800                  |                                    |                    |                    |                    |                                    |
| SK/191/HRG | 4/1/1983           | 1.6555          | 0.216             | 15.25       | 16.25       | 17.35       | 18.4        | 800                  | 2635.2                             | 2808               | 2998.08            | 3179.52            | 13,072.62                          |
| SK/201/HRG | 7/17/1986          | 1.4460          | 0.9320            | 15.25       | 16.25       | 17.35       | 18.4        | 800                  | 11370.4                            | 12116              | 12936.16           | 13719.04           | 56,405.94                          |
| SK/210/HRG | 8/1/1987           | 7.1360          | 2.0020            | 15.25       | 16.25       | 17.35       | 18.4        | 800                  | 24424.4                            | 26026              | 27787.76           | 29469.44           | 121,163.84                         |
| SK/211/HRG | 8/1/1987           | 4.0560          | 4.0560            | 15.25       | 16.25       | 17.35       | 18.4        | 800                  | 49483.2                            | 52728              | 56297.28           | 59704.32           | 245,474.80                         |
| SK/212/HRG | 6/1/1985           | 3.1080          | 2.2680            | 15.25       | 16.25       | 17.35       | 18.4        | 800                  | 27669.6                            | 29484              | 31479.84           | 33384.96           | 137,262.54                         |
| SK/213/HRG | 4/1/1987           | 3.2480          | 3.2480            | 15.25       | 16.25       | 17.35       | 18.4        | 800                  | 39625.6                            | 42224              | 45082.24           | 47810.56           | 196,573.51                         |
| SK/214/HRG | 8/1/1987           | 13.2380         | 6.6460            | 15.25       | 16.25       | 17.35       | 18.4        | 800                  | 81081.2                            | 86398              | 92246.48           | 97829.12           | 402,225.22                         |
| SK/215/HRG | 9/1/1987           | 56.3100         | 4.0980            | 15.25       | 16.25       | 17.35       | 18.4        | 800                  | 49995.6                            | 53274              | 56880.24           | 60322.56           | 248,016.70                         |
| SK/216/HRG | 5/1/1987           | 93.7940         | 3.8480            | 15.25       | 16.25       | 17.35       | 18.4        | 800                  | 46945.6                            | 50024              | 53410.24           | 56642.56           | 232,886.35                         |
| SK/143/HRG | 11/6/1970          | 0.3660          | 0                 | 15.25       | 16.25       | 17.35       | 18.4        | 800                  |                                    |                    |                    |                    |                                    |
| SK/161/HRG | 7/1/1972           | 3.1890          | 0                 | 15.25       | 16.25       | 17.35       | 18.4        | 800                  |                                    |                    |                    |                    |                                    |
| SK/164/HRG | 7/1/1972           | 5.5840          | 0                 | 15.25       | 16.25       | 17.35       | 18.4        | 800                  |                                    |                    |                    |                    |                                    |
| SK/188/HRG | 4/1/1982           | 8.0846          | 8.0846            | 15.25       | 16.25       | 17.35       | 18.4        | 800                  | 98632.12                           | 105099.8           | 112214.25          | 119005.312         | 489,291.31                         |
| SK/189/HRG | 4/1/1982           | 10.6116         | 10.6116           | 15.25       | 16.25       | 17.35       | 18.4        | 800                  | 129461.52                          | 137950.8           | 147289.01          | 156202.752         | 642,228.89                         |
| SK/194/HRG | 4/1/1983           | 0.6540          | 0.3020            | 15.25       | 16.25       | 17.35       | 18.4        | 800                  | 3684.4                             | 3926               | 4191.76            | 4445.44            | 18,277.46                          |
| SK/200/HRG | 7/1/1984           | 3.7560          | 3.7560            | 15.25       | 16.25       | 17.35       | 18.4        | 800                  | 45823.2                            | 48828              | 52133.28           | 55288.32           | 227,318.38                         |
| SK/205/HRG | 8/14/1987          | 8.5080          | 7.9860            | 15.25       | 16.25       | 17.35       | 18.4        | 800                  | 97429.2                            | 103818             | 110845.68          | 117553.92          | 483,323.90                         |
| SK/206/HRG | 8/14/1987          | 0.7380          | 0.7380            | 15.25       | 16.25       | 17.35       | 18.4        | 800                  | 9003.6                             | 9594               | 10243.44           | 10863.36           | 44,664.79                          |
| SK/207/HRG | 8/14/1987          | 1.3120          | 1.3120            | 15.25       | 16.25       | 17.35       | 18.4        | 800                  | 16006.4                            | 17056              | 18210.56           | 19312.64           | 79,404.08                          |
| SK/208/HRG | 4/1/1985           | 4.1600          | 4.0000            | 15.25       | 16.25       | 17.35       | 18.4        | 800                  | 48800                              | 52000              | 55520              | 58880              | 242,085.60                         |
|            |                    | 244.5120        | 75.2249           |             |             |             |             |                      |                                    |                    |                    |                    | 4,552,716.26                       |

Annexure XIII

Interest Charges Payable on Hiring Arrears Disbursed in Study Area (Amount in Rs)

| Hiring Lot | Date of Possession | Annual Yield Per Ha | Total Area (Ha) | Private Land (Ha) | Total Hiring Charges with Interest @7% till 31.03.2016 | Hiring Charges Paid till 2016 on Private Lands | Balance Amount      | Balance amount + 7% interest |
|------------|--------------------|---------------------|-----------------|-------------------|--|--|---------------------|------------------------------|
| SK/14/HRG  | 4/1/1966           | 400                 | 5.8152          | 5.8152            | 1,123,307.70   | 547,494.29                                     | 575,813.41          | 737,041.17                   |
| SK/159/HRG | 10/1/1971          | 400                 | 1.7805          | 1.7805            | 309,763.96   | 159,797.80                                     | 149,966.16          | 191,956.68                   |
| SK/172/HRG | 4/1/1964           | 400                 | 0.9510          | 0.9510            | 190,716.71   | 91,057.14                                      | 99,659.57           | 127,564.25                   |
| SK/174/HRG | 4/1/1977           | 400                 | 2.972           | 2.574             | 402,815.22   | 219,689.73                                     | 183,125.49          | 234,400.63                   |
| SK/187/HRG | 4/1/1982           | 400                 | 2.0386          | 0                 | 0.00   |  |                     |                              |
| SK/191/HRG | 4/1/1983           | 400                 | 1.6555          | 0.216             | 30,102.24  | 17,399.59                                      | 12,702.65           | 16,259.39                    |
| SK/201/HRG | 7/17/1986          | 400                 | 1.4460          | 0.9320            | 121,918.61   | 71,868.50                                      | 50,050.11           | 64,064.14                    |
| SK/210/HRG | 8/1/1987           | 400                 | 7.1360          | 2.0020            | 256,736.85   | 114,684.53                                     | 142,052.32          | 181,826.97                   |
| SK/211/HRG | 8/1/1987           | 400                 | 4.0560          | 4.0560            | 520,142.20   | 312,643.10                                     | 207,499.10          | 265,598.84                   |
| SK/212/HRG | 6/1/1985           | 400                 | 3.1080          | 2.2680            | 303,154.54   | 178,752.74                                     | 124,401.80          | 159,234.30                   |
| SK/213/HRG | 4/1/1987           | 400                 | 3.2480          | 3.2480            | 419,186.51   | 251,229.01                                     | 167,957.50          | 214,985.60                   |
| SK/214/HRG | 8/1/1987           | 400                 | 13.2380         | 6.6460            | 852,284.28   | 512,285.64                                     | 339,998.64          | 435,198.26                   |
| SK/215/HRG | 9/1/1987           | 400                 | 56.3100         | 4.0980            | 524,678.82   | 315,615.71                                     | 209,063.11          | 267,600.78                   |
| SK/216/HRG | 5/1/1987           | 400                 | 93.7940         | 3.8480            | 495,844.59   | 289,039.98                                     | 206,804.61          | 264,709.90                   |
| SK/143/HRG | 11/6/1970          | 400                 | 0.3660          |                   | 0.00   |  |                     |                              |
| SK/161/HRG | 7/1/1972           | 400                 | 3.1890          | 0                 | 0.00   |  |                     |                              |
| SK/164/HRG | 7/1/1972           | 400                 | 5.5840          | 0                 | 0.00   |  |                     |                              |
| SK/188/HRG | 4/1/1982           | 400                 | 8.0846          | 8.0846            | 1,148,628.53   | 657,672.77                                     | 490,955.76          | 628,423.37                   |
| SK/189/HRG | 4/1/1982           | 400                 | 10.6116         | 10.6116           | 1,507,654.86   | 863,241.27                                     | 644,413.59          | 824,849.40                   |
| SK/194/HRG | 4/1/1983           | 400                 | 0.6540          | 0.3020            | 42,087.39  | 24,325.94                                      | 17,761.45           | 22,734.65                    |
| SK/200/HRG | 7/1/1984           | 400                 | 3.7560          | 3.7560            | 510,978.34   | 298,785.41                                     | 212,192.93          | 271,606.94                   |
| SK/205/HRG | 8/14/1987          | 400                 | 8.5080          | 7.9860            | 1,023,431.53   | 615,337.69                                     | 408,093.84          | 522,360.12                   |
| SK/206/HRG | 8/14/1987          | 400                 | 0.7380          | 0.7380            | 94,577.07  | 56,864.40                                      | 37,712.67           | 48,272.22                    |
| SK/207/HRG | 8/14/1987          | 400                 | 1.3120          | 1.3120            | 168,137.01   | 99,088.91                                      | 69,048.10           | 88,381.57                    |
| SK/208/HRG | 4/1/1985           | 400                 | 4.1600          | 4.0000            | 536,381.49   | 315,796.14                                     | 220,585.35          | 282,349.24                   |
|            |                    |                     | <b>244.5120</b> | <b>75.2249</b>    | <b>10,582,528.44</b>                                   | <b>6,012,671.07</b>                            | <b>4,569,858.15</b> | <b>5,849,418.43</b>          |

Annexure XIV

Land Prices (Top 50 percent Transactions in Last Three Years from November 2019)-Lachung

| S.No | Date     | Name of the Seller                               | Name of the Purchaser  | Plot No  | Value  | Land Extent | Price Per Hectare |
|------|----------|--|--|----------|--------|-------------|-------------------|
| 1    | 05/11/18 | Yanku Tashi Bhutia s/o Lt. Dotam Bhutia          | Sonam Dorjee Bhutia s/o Lt. Pema Rikzing Bhutia                  | 680 (p)  | 100000 | 0.009       | 11111111          |
| 2    | 17/04/17 | Hishey Dorjee Lachungpa s/o Lt. Tharchok Bhutia  | Pema Wangyal Lachungpa s/o Lt. Tharchok Lachungpa                | 510 (p)  | 124245 | 0.023       | 5401956.5         |
| 3    | 12/09/18 | Choden Bhutia w/o Lt. Daden Bhutia               | Kezong Lachungpa s/o Enchungla Lachungpa                         | 48 (p)   | 180000 | 0.0334      | 5389221.6         |
| 4    | 12/09/18 | Tashi Perma Bhutia d/o Lt. Lakpa Tshering Bhutia | Kezong Lachungpa s/o Enchungla Lachungpa                         | 589 (p)  | 269100 | 0.05        | 5382000           |
| 5    | 22/10/19 | Mrs. Sona Choden Bhutia d/o Leda Bhutia          | Pakey Bhutia d/o Rinzing Bhutia                                  | 843 (p)  | 86112  | 0.016       | 5382000           |
| 6    | 15/11/19 | Kagay Lhamu Bhutia d/o Lt. Ongay Bhutia          | Palden Chewang Bhutia s/o Lt. Wangay Bhutia                      | 1389     | 279864 | 0.052       | 5382000           |
| 7    | 12/09/18 | Choden Bhutia w/o Lt. Daden Bhutia               | Tashi Pema Bhutia s/o Lt. Lakpa Tshering Bhutia                  | 1588 (p) | 100105 | 0.0186      | 5381989.2         |
| 8    | 30/04/19 | Takshing Bhutia s/o Lt. Loday Bhutia             | Ugen Lama s/o Lt. Rigpa Lama                                     | 1238 (p) | 74271  | 0.0138      | 5381956.5         |
| 9    | 26/04/19 | Anchungla Bhutia w/o Lt. Dorjee Tsh. Bhutia      | Tseten Thinlay Namgyal Lachungpa s/o Lt. Lakpa Thendup Lachungpa | 546 (p)  | 90000  | 0.0168      | 5357142.9         |
| 10   | 29/05/19 | Chitem Lachungpa s/o Lt. Tshering Lachungpa      | Rinchen Dorjee Bhutia s/o Lt. Atop Bhutia                        | 1881 (p) | 96000  | 0.018       | 5333333.3         |
| 11   | 26/08/19 | Enchungpa Bhutia s/o Lt. Dorjee Tshering Bhutia  | Kezong Bhutia s/o Enchungla Lachungpa                            | 579      | 82112  | 0.016       | 5132000           |
| 12   | 18/12/18 | Samden Bhutia d/o Papden Bhutia                  | Lhako Lachungpa s/o Tashi Wangdi Bhutia                          | 779      | 120000 | 0.024       | 5000000           |
| 13   | 28/11/19 | Keem Bhutia d/o Lt. Ongdi Bhutia                 | Dawa Singh Bhutia s/o Lt. Chipen Bhutia                          | 1163 (p) | 40000  | 0.013       | 3076923.1         |
| 14   | 12/09/18 | Sanak Tenzing Bhutia s/o Lt. Thuthop Bhutia      | Rinsing Chopel Bhutia s/o Chapa Dadu Bhutia                      | 1298     | 100000 | 0.034       | 2941176.5         |

|    |          |   |  |               |        |        |           |
|----|----------|---|--|---------------|--------|--------|-----------|
| 15 | 18/12/18 | Kunga Dorjee/ Tashi Thendup Bhutia s/o Nando Bhutia | Nima Wangdi Bhutia s/o Lt. Tashi Wangdi Bhutia         | 2354          | 100000 | 0.0354 | 2824858.8 |
| 16 | 13/06/18 | Smt. Khongren Bhutia d/o Lt. Nawang Dorjee Bhutia   | Rinku Lachungpa d/o Lt. Rikden Lachungpa               | 323 (p)       | 100000 | 0.038  | 2631578.9 |
| 17 | 06/06/17 | Lhakpa Tshering Bhutia s/o Tashi Ongdi Bhutia       | Pema Wangdi Bhutia w/o Lhakpa Tshering Bhutia          | 2352 (p)      | 75000  | 0.03   | 2500000   |
| 18 | 30/06/18 | Dorjee Thongot Bhutia s/o Popden Bhutia             | Rikzing Choden Bhutia d/o Dorjee Thomgot Bhutia        | 1354 (p)      | 100000 | 0.04   | 2500000   |
| 19 | 06/04/18 | Dawa Tashi Bhutia s/o Lt. Nim Tashi Bhutia          | Nima Wangdi Bhutia s/o Lt. Tashi Ongdi Bhutia          | 2353 (p)      | 75000  | 0.032  | 2343750   |
| 20 | 13/06/18 | Smt. Khongren Bhutia d/o Lt. Nawang Dorjee Bhutia   | Rinku Lachungpa d/o Lt. Rikden Lachungpa               | 323 (p)       | 30000  | 0.016  | 1875000   |
| 21 | 23/11/17 | Namgyal Ongdi Bhutia s/o Lt. Norden Bhutia          | Norzom Bhutia w/o Sonam Paljor Bhutia                  | 1358/ 3431    | 100000 | 0.056  | 1785714.3 |
| 22 | 28/04/18 | Chungtak Bhutia s/o Lt. Ugen Bhutia                 | Hissay Lachungpa s/o Lt. Ninda Lachungpa               | 1311          | 100000 | 0.06   | 1666666.7 |
| 23 | 30/06/18 | Karma Tshering Bhutia s/o Lt. Kundup Bhutia         | Smt. Peden Bhutia w/o Jorbu Lepcha                     | 1261/3232 (p) | 100000 | 0.06   | 1666666.7 |
| 24 | 12/09/18 | Chimik Dorjee Bhutia w/o Lt. Taching Bhutia         | Mitok Uden Bhutia d/o Lt. Taching Bhutia               | 950 (p)       | 100000 | 0.064  | 1562500   |
| 25 | 26/04/19 | Sonam Tenzing Bhutia s/o Dorjee Mimba Bhutia        | Sonam nedup Bhutia s/o Lt. dorjee mimba Bhutia         | 3066          | 100000 | 0.0643 | 1555210   |
| 26 | 26/04/19 | Dawa Tshering Bhutia s/o Lt. Dorjee Mimba Bhutia    | Sonam Nedup Bhutia                                     | 3066/3698     | 100000 | 0.0645 | 1550387.6 |
| 27 | 09/08/18 | Kessang Doma Bhutia d/o Lt. Dawa Bhutia             | Chewang Tolpgyal Bhutia s/o Lt. Tshering Topgay Bhutia | 2004 (p)      | 10000  | 0.007  | 1428571.4 |
| 28 | 19/08/17 | Pema Tenzing Bhutia s/o Palden Dorjee Bhutia        | Chetup Tenzing Bhutia s/o Lt. Shakya Bhutia            | 1273          | 100000 | 0.074  | 1351351.4 |
| 29 | 13/06/18 | Kiksai Bhutia d/o Lt. Gyurmik Bhutia                | Tshering Gyalp Bhutia s/o Phurbu bhutia                | 776 (p)       | 10000  | 0.008  | 1250000   |
| 30 | 05/11/18 | Yanku Tashi Bhutia s/o Lt. Dotam Bhutia             | Sonam Dorjee Bhutia s/o Lt. Pema Rikzing Bhutia        | 680 (p)       | 100000 | 0.08   | 1250000   |
| 31 | 25/02/19 | Dorjee Tenzing Bhutia s/o Lt. Wangdi Gaypo Bhutia   | Pem Choden Bhutia d/o Lt. Wangdi Gaypo Bhutia          | 3162/3378     | 10000  | 0.008  | 1250000   |

|    |          |   |   |           |        |        |           |
|----|----------|---|---|-----------|--------|--------|-----------|
| 32 | 22/01/19 | Yama lachungpa s/o Lt. Ongay Lachungpa                          | Keshang Tshering Lachungpa s/o Lt. Lakpa Gyalsten Lachungpa | 2063 (p)  | 100000 | 0.1    | 1000000   |
| 33 | 22/09/18 | Smt. Gyachho Bhutia w/o Lt. Nakkaya Bhutia                      | Sonam Rabzom Bhutia s/o Lt. Tashi Tshering Bhiutia          | 1459      | 60000  | 0.0685 | 875912.41 |
| 34 | 12/09/18 | Keshang Tshering Lachungpa s/o Lt. Lt. Lakpa Gya;tsen Lachungpa | Yama Lachungpa s/o Lt. Ongay Bhutia                         | 2061 (p)  | 150000 | 0.176  | 852272.73 |
| 35 | 22/11/17 | Chewang Topgay Bhutia s/o Lt. Thendup Bhutia                    | Pintso Dorjee Bhutia s/o Chewang Topgay Bhutia              | 492 (p) A | 150000 | 0.18   | 833333.33 |
| 36 | 24/07/18 | Zangmu Bhutia w/o Lt. Dawa Bhutia                               | Kessang Bhutia s/o Lt. Dawa Thendup Bhutia                  | 386 (p)   | 20000  | 0.024  | 833333.33 |
| 37 | 24/07/18 | Zangmu Bhutia w/o Lt. Dawa Bhutia                               | Palzor Bhutia s/o Lt. Dawa Thendup Bhutia                   | 386 (p)   | 20000  | 0.024  | 833333.33 |
| 38 | 24/07/18 | Zangmu Bhutia w/o Lt. Dawa Bhutia                               | Palzor Bhutia s/o Lt. Dawa Thendup Bhutia                   | 323 (p)   | 30000  | 0.036  | 833333.33 |
| 39 | 10/04/17 | Sanak Tenzing Bhutia s/o Lt. Thuthop Bhutia                     | Chethup Tenzing Bhutia                                      | 1298 (P)  | 20000  | 0.026  | 769230.77 |
| 40 | 11/04/17 | Lhakpa Thendup Bhutia s/o Lt. Thendey Bhutia                    | Dawang Wangchuk Bhutia s/o Lt. Thendup Tshering Bhutia      | 139 (P)   | 20000  | 0.026  | 769230.77 |
| 41 | 06/04/18 | Smt. Tseten Lhamu Bhutia w/o Ringzing Dorjee Bhutia             | Jimee Tenzing Bhutia s/o Khorlo Bhutia (Lachenpa)           | 1003 (p)  | 60000  | 0.078  | 769230.77 |
| 42 | 04/07/18 | Karma Tshering Bhutia s/o Lt. Kundee Bhutia                     | Tseten Doma Bhutia d/o Karma Tshering Bhutia                | 1471 (p)  | 40000  | 0.052  | 769230.77 |
| 43 | 19/08/17 | Norbu Zangpo Bhutia s/o Lt. Chewang Bhutia                      | Smt. Nawang Doma Lachungpa w/o Palden Dorjee Bhutia         | 1309      | 10000  | 0.014  | 714285.71 |
| 44 | 30/05/17 | Tshering Lachungpa s/o Lt. Phoochung Lachungpa                  | Palden Lachungpa s/o Lt. Hookching Lachungpa                | 414 (p)   | 25000  | 0.035  | 714285.71 |
| 45 | 08/06/17 | Ugen Lama s/o Rikpa Lama  | Mrs. Tshering Lhaki Bhutia w/o Karma Thendup Bhutia         | 477 (p)   | 20000  | 0.029  | 689655.17 |
| 46 | 15/12/17 | Dadi lama S/o Lt. Mingyur Dorjee                                | Tenzing Thendup Bhutia s/o Karma Bhutia                     | 706/ 3749 | 60000  | 0.096  | 625000    |

|    |          |  |   |          |        |        |           |
|----|----------|--|---|----------|--------|--------|-----------|
| 47 | 28/08/18 | Namgay Bhutia s/o Lt. Gyatso Bhutia                                  | Chewang Dorjee Bhutia s/o Chopa Dadul Bhutia          | 1237 (p) | 10000  | 0.016  | 625000    |
| 48 | 24/07/18 | Zangmu Bhutia w/o Lt. Dawa Bhutia                                    | Tempo Wangdi Bhutia s/o Lt. Dawa Thendup Bhutia       | 386 (p)  | 20000  | 0.034  | 588235.29 |
| 49 | 03/05/19 | Lham Tshering Bhutia d/o Lt. Phenden Bhutia                          | Rikzing Bhutia s/o Pema Wangchuk Bhutia               | 246      | 20000  | 0.038  | 526315.79 |
| 50 | 10/04/17 | Dowang Wanchuk Bhutia s/o Thendup Tshering Bhutia                    | Chethup Tenzing Bhutia s/o Lt. Shakya Bhutia          | 1299     | 20000  | 0.038  | 526315.79 |
| 51 | 23/11/17 | Passang Norzing Bhutia s/o Lt. Tenzing Bhutia                        | Mrs.Doma Bhutia w/o Nima Nima Wangdi Bhutia           | 1909     | 80000  | 0.164  | 487804.88 |
| 52 | 09/08/18 | Takshing Bhutia s/o Lt. Loday Bhutia                                 | Chewang Dorjee Bhutia s/o Chopa Dadul Bhutia          | 1238 (p) | 10000  | 0.0212 | 471698.11 |
| 53 | 22/11/19 | Loday Gyatso Bhutia s/o Lt. Champa Bhutia                            | Kunzang Zingmee Bhutia s/o Namgay Wangdi Bhutia       | 1166 (p) | 30000  | 0.068  | 441176.47 |
| 54 | 31/12/18 | Chundi Tharchen s/o Lt. Chopel Bhutia                                | Social Justice Empowerment & Welfare Department       | 318 (p)  | 10000  | 0.0232 | 431034.48 |
| 55 | 06/07/18 | Sheptuk Bhutia s/o Tsering Bhutia                                    | Dorjee Dadul Bhutia s/o Lt. Dawa Sheptok Bhutia       | 934      | 100000 | 0.258  | 387596.9  |
| 56 | 18/12/18 | Zangpo Lachungpa s/o Lt. Samphay Lachungpa                           | Smt. Nima Phutey Bhutia w/o Lt. Sonam Wangchuk Bhutia | 1565 (p) | 100000 | 0.288  | 347222.22 |
| 57 | 08/06/17 | Karma Lachungpa s/o Chupel Bhutia                                    | Hissey Lachungpa s/o Lt. Norden Bhutia                | 1381 (p) | 10000  | 0.029  | 344827.59 |
| 58 | 14/02/19 | Thenduk Bhutia s/o Lt. Pedo Bhutia                                   | Dathup Bhutia s/o Thendup Bhutia                      | 422 (p)  | 20000  | 0.06   | 333333.33 |
| 59 | 25/02/19 | Mimo Tshering Bhutia s/o Chewang Lama Bhutia                         | Sonam Gyatso Bhutia s/o Mimo Tshering Bhutia          | 1393     | 15000  | 0.05   | 300000    |
| 60 | 06/06/17 | Tenzing Gyatso Bhutia s/o Lt. Tashi Ongdi Bhutia                     | Pema Ongdup Bhutia s/o Lt. Gorok Bhutia               | 556      | 17000  | 0.058  | 293103.45 |
| 61 | 08/06/17 | Karma Lachungpa s/o Chupel Bhutia                                    | Hissey Lachungpa s/o Lt. Norden Bhutia                | 1381 (p) | 10000  | 0.036  | 277777.78 |
| 62 | 05/10/18 | Kunga Phum Doma & Sonam Bhutia (children of Lt. Lako Gyachuk Bhutia) | Norbu Bhutia s/o Chewang Bhutia                       | 253      | 25000  | 0.09   | 277777.78 |

|    |          |   |  |                 |        |        |           |
|----|----------|---|--|-----------------|--------|--------|-----------|
| 63 | 20/02/19 | Mrs. Lisee Bhutia w/o Lakpa Bhutia                | Lhakpa Bhutia s/o Lt. Thendup Tshering Bhutia                    | 481             | 30000  | 0.11   | 272727.27 |
| 64 | 25/02/19 | Sonam Tharchen Bhutia s/o Ching Tenduk Bhutia     | Tashi Tshering Bhutia s/o Sonam Tharchen Bhutia                  | 1008            | 21582  | 0.08   | 269775    |
| 65 | 08/10/18 | Chewang Bhutia s/o Lt. Kinzang Bhutia             | Tashi Pema Bhutia s/o Lt. Lakpa Tshering Bhutia                  | 1319            | 48000  | 0.178  | 269662.92 |
| 66 | 26/04/19 | Zamyang Bhutia s/o Thedup Bhutia                  | Dowang Wangchuk Bhutia s/o Lt. Thendup Tshering Bhutia           | 2004            | 310063 | 1.152  | 269151.91 |
| 67 | 15/11/18 | K. John Butia s/o Lt. Kunden Lachungpa            | Karma Bhutia s/o K. John Bhutia                                  | 2867 (p)        | 188370 | 0.7    | 269100    |
| 68 | 07/03/19 | Kunzang Norbu Bhutia s/o Lt. Losay Bhutia         | Yanku Bhutia s/o Lt. Dorjee Damdi Bhutia                         | 1983 (p)        | 29601  | 0.11   | 269100    |
| 69 | 17/07/19 | Kumphen Bhutia                                    | Chomu Choden Bhutia  | 50              | 37674  | 0.14   | 269100    |
| 70 | 29/07/19 | Chewang Topgay Bhutia s/o Lt. Tatop Bhutia        | Lung Chung Kipo d/o Karzang Bhutia                               | 2809            | 72657  | 0.27   | 269100    |
| 71 | 26/04/19 | Chewang Bhutia s/o Lt. Atop Bhutia                | Tseten Thinlay Namgyal Lachungpa s/o Lt. Lakpa Thendup Lachungpa | 1216 & 1217 (p) | 19133  | 0.0711 | 269099.86 |
| 72 | 05/10/18 | Chopel Bhutia s/o Lt. Tshering Bhutia             | Karma Thendup Bhutia s/o Lt. Tshering Pintso Bhutia              | 1813            | 160383 | 0.596  | 269098.99 |
| 73 | 15/11/18 | Chewang Topay Bhutia s/o Tenduk Bhutia            | Palzing Lachungpa s/o K. John Lachungpa                          | 3209            | 95261  | 0.354  | 269098.87 |
| 74 | 15/11/18 | Tshering Chuden Bhutia d/o Lt. Ongay Bhutia       | Rinzing Chopel Bhutia s/o Champa Dadul Bhutia                    | 1750 (p)        | 40903  | 0.152  | 269098.68 |
| 75 | 15/11/18 | K. John Butia s/o Lt. Kunden Lachungpa            | Palzing Lachungpa s/o K. John Lachungpa                          | 1265            | 79115  | 0.294  | 269098.64 |
| 76 | 25/02/19 | Diki Lhaden Bhutia d/o Ongdi Genpu Bhutia         | Dorjee Tenzin Bhutia s/o Lt. Wangdi Geypo Bhutia                 | 3162            | 68351  | 0.254  | 269098.43 |
| 77 | 26/04/19 | Minduk Tshering Bhutia s/o Lt. Tashi Ongdi Bhutia | Dowang Wangchuk Bhutia s/o Lt. Thendup Tshering Bhutia           | 351             | 76962  | 0.286  | 269097.9  |
| 78 | 25/02/19 | Diki Lhaden Bhutia d/o Ongdi Genpu Bhutia         | Tempo Sherap Bhutia s/o Lt. Wangdi Gyalpo Bhutia                 | 385 (p)         | 35790  | 0.133  | 269097.74 |
| 79 | 25/02/19 | Diki Lhaden Bhutia d/o Ongdi Genpu Bhutia         | Ugen Dorjee Bhutia s/o Wangdi Gyapu Bhutia                       | 385 (p)         | 35790  | 0.133  | 269097.74 |

|    |          |  |  |           |       |       |           |
|----|----------|--|--|-----------|-------|-------|-----------|
| 80 | 07/05/19 | Tshering Wangdi Bhutia s/o Lt. Sonam Norbu Bhutia                                    | Chewang Bhutia s/o Lt. Atop Bhutia                     | 949       | 46823 | 0.174 | 269097.7  |
| 81 | 29/04/19 | Doma Bhutia w/o Nima Wangdi Bhutia   | Keem Bhutia d/o Pempa Golay Bhutia                     | 1909 (p)  | 22066 | 0.082 | 269097.56 |
| 82 | 29/04/19 | Doma Bhutia w/o Nima Wangdi Bhutia   | Needup Bhutia s/o Pempa Golay Bhutia                   | 1909 (p)  | 22066 | 0.082 | 269097.56 |
| 83 | 17/01/19 | Chokyong Bhutia s/o Lt. Shangdo Bhutia   | Pakey Bhutia d/o Chokyang Bhutia                       | 445       | 30677 | 0.114 | 269096.49 |
| 84 | 03/09/19 | karma Tshering Bhutia s/o Lt. Kundup Bhutia  | Palden Wangchuk Bhutia s/o Karma Tshering Bhutia       | 632       | 36597 | 0.136 | 269095.59 |
| 85 | 26/04/19 | Lhakpa Thendup Bhutia s/o Lt. Thedey Bhutia  | Dowang Wangchuk Bhutia s/o Lt. Thendup Tshering Bhutia | 138 & 139 | 17222 | 0.064 | 269093.75 |
| 86 | 24/06/19 | Tashi Wangyal Bhutia, Sonam Topgay Bhutia & Dawa Thendup Bhutia s/o Lt. Ledup Bhutia | Dorjee Dessang Bhutia s/o Lt. Dogay Bhutia             | 1783 (p)  | 40403 | 0.152 | 265809.21 |
| 87 | 26/04/19 | Chewang Bhutia s/o Lt. Atop Bhutia   | Nima Bhutia d/o Atop Bhutia                            | 3451/3250 | 65620 | 0.255 | 257333.33 |
| 88 | 15/11/18 | K. John Butia s/o Lt. Kunden Lachungpa   | Tseten Bhutia w/o Renam Lachenpa                       | 1828 (p)  | 74115 | 0.294 | 252091.84 |
| 89 | 15/12/17 | Dadi lama S/o Lt. Mingyur Dorjee   | Tenzing Thendup Bhutia s/o Karma Bhutia                | 1438      | 60000 | 0.244 | 245901.64 |
| 90 | 06/06/17 | Minduk Tshering Bhutia s/o Lt. Tashi Ongdi Bhutia                                    | Pema Wangdi Bhutia w/o Lhakpa Tshering Bhutia          | 568       | 10000 | 0.042 | 238095.24 |
| 91 | 29/10/18 | Sonam Chulzor Bhutia s/o Lobsang Bhutia  | Lobsang Yeshey Bhutia s/o Chuzor Bhutia                | 2566      | 49514 | 0.23  | 215278.26 |
| 92 | 29/10/18 | Norgay Bhutia s/o Tenden Bhutia  | Lobsang Yeshey Bhutia s/o Chuzor Bhutia                | 2590      | 23250 | 0.108 | 215277.78 |
| 93 | 06/06/17 | Minduk Tshering Bhutia s/o Lt. Tashi Ongdi Bhutia                                    | Pema Wangdi Bhutia w/o Lhakpa Tshering Bhutia          | 568       | 10000 | 0.075 | 133333.33 |
| 94 | 26/04/19 | Passing Tshering Bhutia s/o Lt. Daphu Bhutia   | Sonam Tshering Lachungpa s/o Lt. Loday Lachungpa       | 2098      | 26371 | 0.98  | 26909.184 |
| 95 | 23/04/19 | Tshering Ongden Bhutia   | Thendup Tshering Bhutia                                | 1832      | 19536 | 0.726 | 26909.091 |
| 96 | 29/10/18 | Layden Bhutia  | Lobsang Yeshey Bhutia                                  | 2560      | 64584 | 6.24  | 10350     |

Annexure XV

Land Prices (Top 50 percent Transactions in Last Three Years from November 2019)-Lachen

| S.No | Date     | Name of the Seller                                   | Name of the Purchaser                                  | Plot Nos    | Value   | Land Extent | Price Per Hectare |
|------|----------|--|--|-------------|---------|-------------|-------------------|
| 1    | 06/04/18 | Thaya Lachenpa s/o Doting Lachenpa                   | Chado Lachenpa s/o Nor Tshering Lama                   | 1530/ 2577  | 2000000 | 0.064       | 31250000          |
| 2    | 13/03/18 | Anil Lachenpa s/o Lt. Dorjee Samdup Lachenpa         | Tshering Namgyal Lachenpa s/o Lt. D. Lachenpa          | 1765        | 130000  | 0.022       | 5909091           |
| 3    | 23/09/19 | Cho Rabzor Lachenpa s/o Lt. Wangchuk Palden Lachenpa | Jampel Dorjee Lachenpa s/o Cho Rabjor Lachenpa         | 1760 & 1763 | 134334  | 0.024       | 5597250           |
| 4    | 22/10/19 | Tenzing Chopel Bhutia s/o Lt. Hissey Bhutia          | Myingur Dorjee Bhutia s/o Ambey Bhutia                 | 1549 (p)    | 50375   | 0.009       | 5597222           |
| 5    | 21/11/19 | Changba Bhutia s/o Lt. Chuzila Bhutia                | Food, CS & CA, Government of Sikkim                    | 1933        | 600000  | 0.132       | 4545455           |
| 6    | 10/04/17 | Kolu Bhutia s/o Lt. Gnodup Bhutia                    | Sonam Tseten Lachenpa                                  | 1859 (p)    | 54000   | 0.0182      | 2967033           |
| 7    | 26/04/19 | Zamyang Bhutia s/o Thedup Bhutia                     | Dowang Wangchuk Bhutia s/o Lt. Thendup Tshering Bhutia | 2004 (p)    | 10000   | 0.007       | 1428571           |
| 8    | 06/10/18 | Sonam Gentsen Bhutia s/o Lt. Ninda Bhutia            | Tashi Norbu Bhutia s/o Lipsang Bhutia                  | 2065 (p)    | 80000   | 0.075       | 1066667           |
| 9    | 06/10/18 | Gentsen Bhutia s/o Lt. Ninda Bhutia                  | Paksay Bhutia s/o Chingay Bhutia                       | 1999 (p)    | 20000   | 0.021       | 952381            |
| 10   | 21/04/17 | Jamyang Lachenpa s/o Lt. Pintso Tashi Lachenpa       | Kunzang Chopel Lachenpa s/o Lt. Pintso Tashi Lachenpa  | 1725 (p)    | 20000   | 0.024       | 833333.3          |
| 11   | 10/04/17 | Sambuk Lepcha s/o Lt. Thibu Lepcha                   | Chungchung Lepcha s/o Chuden Lepcha                    | 609 (p)     | 10000   | 0.012       | 833333.3          |
| 12   | 20/12/18 | Sonam Gyaltsen Bhutia s/o Lt. Ninda Bhutia           | Karma Chultim Bhutia s/o Lt. Pemba Bhutia              | 1999 (p)    | 10000   | 0.012       | 833333.3          |

|    |          |   |  |           |        |       |          |
|----|----------|---|--|-----------|--------|-------|----------|
| 13 | 19/08/17 | Ugen Gyrumi Lachenpa<br>s/o Lt. Chunzey Lachenpa    | Pempa Dadul Lachenpa<br>s/o Lt. Norchung<br>Lachenpa   | 1778      | 10000  | 0.012 | 833333.3 |
| 14 | 19/08/17 | Pipon of Lachen Dzumsa                              | Pempa Dadul Lachenpa<br>s/o Lt. Norchung<br>Lachenpa   | 1775 (p)  | 10000  | 0.012 | 833333.3 |
| 15 | 07/02/19 | Tawang Lachenpa s/o<br>Tshering Dhondup<br>Lachenpa | Hishey Zangpo Lachenpa<br>s/o Tawang Lachenpa          | 2063/2489 | 20000  | 0.026 | 769230.8 |
| 16 | 30/07/19 | Tsingya Bhutia s/o Lt. Ugen<br>Bhutia               | Jula Bhutia s/o Lt. Gopa<br>Bhutia                     | 526 (p)   | 20000  | 0.027 | 740740.7 |
| 17 | 05/10/18 | Thupden Gyatso Bhutia<br>s/o Jorden Bhutia          | Kamsung Bhutia s/o<br>Jorden Bhutia                    | 1662/2656 | 10000  | 0.014 | 714285.7 |
| 18 |          |   |  |           | 10000  | 0.014 | 714285.7 |
| 19 | 25/04/17 | Jula Lachenpa s/o Lt.<br>Goepa Lachenpa             | Bandhu Lachenpa s/o Lt.<br>Goepa Lachenpa              | 1886      | 15000  | 0.024 | 625000   |
| 20 | 06/04/18 | Thaya Lachenpa s/o<br>Doting Lachenpa               | Chado Lachenpa s/o Nor<br>Tshering Lama                | 1530/2577 | 20000  | 0.032 | 625000   |
| 21 | 11/06/19 | Tempa Bhutia s/o Lt. Atop<br>Bhutia                 | Rinchen Dorjee Bhutia s/o<br>Lt. Atop Bhutia           | 1881 (p)  | 10000  | 0.018 | 555555.6 |
| 22 | 16/04/18 | Chokla Lachenpa s/o Lt.<br>Tengden Lachenpa         | Sangay Dorjee Lachenpa<br>s/o Shri Chokla Lachenpa     | 1710      | 20000  | 0.039 | 512820.5 |
| 23 | 28/04/18 | Thanden Bhutia s/o Lt.<br>Chozila Bhutia            | Palzor Lachenpa s/o<br>Thenden Lachenpa                | 1761      | 25000  | 0.052 | 480769.2 |
| 24 | 15/11/18 | Khongren Bhutia s/o<br>Nawang Dorjee Bhutia         | Palzing Lachungpa s/o K.<br>John Lachungpa             | 1813      | 30000  | 0.072 | 416666.7 |
| 25 | 05/10/18 | Topjor Bhutia s/o Lt. Dotam<br>Bhutia               | Karma Thendup Bhutia s/o<br>Lt. Tshering Pintso Bhutia | 453       | 20000  | 0.054 | 370370.4 |
| 26 | 04/07/18 | Ugen Tenzing Bhutia s/o Lt.<br>Gyaltsing Bhutia     | Narim Bhutia d/o Sonam<br>Bhutia                       | 1733      | 15000  | 0.042 | 357142.9 |
| 27 | 28/04/18 | Daju Lachenpa s/o Lt.<br>Tamding Lachenpa           | Tensing Dawa Lachenpa<br>s/o Daju Lachenpa             | 675       | 25000  | 0.076 | 328947.4 |
| 28 | 09/08/18 | Gaon Sanchayat, lachen<br>Public/ Lachen Dzomsa     | Energy and Power<br>Department                         | 2104      | 244773 | 0.758 | 322919.5 |

|    |          |   |   |          |        |        |          |
|----|----------|---|---|----------|--------|--------|----------|
| 29 | 10/04/18 | Lhamjum Bhutia s/o Lt. Sherap Bhutia            | Tensing Chopel Bhutia s/o Lt. Pemba Bhutia        | 2010     | 45000  | 0.144  | 312500   |
| 30 | 27/10/18 | Ambhi Lachenpa s/o Hari Lachenpa                | Bandu Lachenpa s/o Gopa Lachenpa                  | 1195     | 51001  | 0.172  | 296517.4 |
| 31 | 06/10/18 | Sonam Gentsen Bhutia s/o Lt. Ninda Bhutia       | Tashi Norbu Bhutia s/o Lipsang Bhutia             | 2065 (p) | 31064  | 0.111  | 279855.9 |
| 32 | 07/03/19 | Changba Lachenpa s/o Lt. Chuzila Lachenpa       | Dikden Lachenpa s/o Lt. Kunden Lachenpa           | 1960 (p) | 36597  | 0.136  | 269095.6 |
| 33 | 17/04/17 | Hishey Dorjee Lachungpa s/o Lt. Tharchok Bhutia | Pema Wangyal Lachungpa s/o Lt. Tharchok Lachungpa | 510      | 120000 | 0.8049 | 149086.8 |

Annexure XVI

Land Prices (Top 50 percent Transactions in Last Three Years from November 2019)-Chungthang

| S.No | Date     | Name of the Seller   | Name of the Purchaser                        | Value  | Plot No.       | Land Extent | Price Per Hectare |
|------|----------|--|--|--------|----------------|-------------|-------------------|
| 1    | 10/04/17 | Sambuk Lepcha s/o Lt.Thibu Lepcha                                      | Chungchung Lepcha s/o Chuden Lepcha          | 100000 | 609 (p)        | 0.054       | 1851851.852       |
| 2    | 05/09/18 | Smt. Bnim Phutia Lepcha d/o Lt. Chojor Lepcha                          | Smt. Azang lepcha Lt. Thungchung Lepcha      | 10000  | 469 (p)        | 0.0095      | 1052631.579       |
| 3    | 04/10/17 | Smt. Pemu Lepcha/Pempa Lepcha w/o Lt. Lakpa Lepcha/Lt. Phuyukbu Lepcha | Sonam Ongyal Lepcha s/o Pempa Lepcha         | 20000  | 550 (p)        | 0.022       | 909090.9091       |
| 4    | 26/8/17  | Yangkyap Lepcha s/o Lt. Tending Lepcha                                 | Zigme Lepcha s/o Yangkyap Lepcha             | 40000  | 917 (p)        | 0.0495      | 808080.8081       |
| 5    | 14/2/19  | Lakpa Tshering Lepcha s/o Lt. Passang Lepcha                           | Mani Lhakhang                                | 10000  | 1376 (p)       | 0.017       | 588235.2941       |
| 6    | 04/10/17 | Pempa Lepcha s/o Lt.Phuyukbu Lepcha                                    | Smt. Pemu Lepcha w/o Lt. Lakpa Lepcha        | 20000  | 548            | 0.046       | 434782.6087       |
| 7    | 02/07/19 | Nimgay Lepcha s/o Lt.Kunthup Lepcha                                    | Tshering Lhamu Lepcha d/o Nimgay Lepcha      | 20000  | 12 (p)         | 0.058       | 344827.5862       |
| 8    | 02/07/19 | Nimgay Lepcha s/o Lt.Kunthup Lepcha                                    | Chopel Lepcha s/o Pyatuk Lepcha              | 20000  | 12             | 0.058       | 344827.5862       |
| 9    | 21/10/19 | Nimgay Lepcha s/o Lt.Kunthup Lepcha                                    | Guatso Lepcha s/o Lt. Pyangtuk Lepcha        | 15919  | 438            | 0.058       | 274465.5172       |
| 10   | 11/07/19 | Sang Lendup Lepcha s/o Lt. Phuchung Lepcha                             | Lakpa Tshering Lepcha s/o Lt. Passang Lepcha | 84492  | 150            | 0.314       | 269082.8025       |
| 11   | 25/2/19  | Pempa Tshering Lepcha s/o Lt. Lopsay Lepcha                            | Sonam Lepcha s/o Topchung Lepcha             | 30000  | 1104 (p)       | 0.128       | 234375            |
| 12   | 12/06/17 | Dewayenti Lepcha D/o Lanka Lepcha                                      | Dup Tshering Lepcha s/o Chhewang Lepcha      | 60000  | 1218 & 033 (p) | 0.351       | 170940.1709       |
| 13   | 24/11/18 | Tasa Tengay Lepcha s/o Lt. Sonam Tshering Lepcha                       | Kesang Ringzing Lepcha s/o Tseten Lepcha     | 200000 | 441            | 1.182       | 169204.7377       |
| 14   | 24/11/18 | Tasa Tengay Lepcha s/o Lt. Sonam Tshering Lepcha                       | Tseten Lepcha s/o Tasa Tengay Lepcha         | 100000 | 631 (p)        | 0.66        | 151515.1515       |

|    |          |                                      |   |       |         |        |             |
|----|----------|--------------------------------------|---|-------|---------|--------|-------------|
| 15 | 28/8/17  | Lako Lepcha s/o Lt.Sherap Lepcha     | Ongdup Lepcha s/o Lako Lepcha             | 10000 | 882 (p) | 0.1458 | 68587.10562 |
| 16 | 31/8/17  | Lako Lepcha s/o Lt.Sherap Lepcha     | Rabden Lepcha s/o Lako Lepcha             | 10000 | 883 (p) | 0.1458 | 68587.10562 |
| 17 | 12/06/17 | Lanka Lepcha s/o Lt. Samching Lepcha | Karma Tshering Lepcha s/o Chhewang Lepcha | 60000 | 1245    | 1.161  | 51679.58656 |
| 18 | 12/06/17 | Lanka Lepcha s/o Lt. Samching Lepcha | Dup Tshering Lepcha s/o Chhewang Lepcha   | 60000 | 794     | 1.58   | 37974.68354 |

Annexure XVII

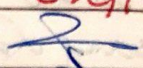
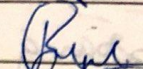
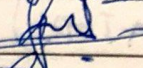

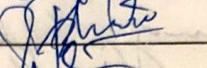
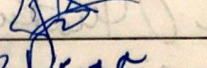
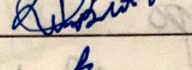
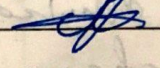
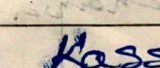
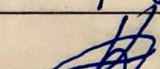
Medical Equipment/Infrastructure Support in PHSCs and PHC in Study Area

| S NO                               | Equipments  | Cost   | No. of Units | Total           |
|------------------------------------|---|--|--------------|-----------------|
| <b>PHSCs at Lachung and Lachen</b> |   |  |              |                 |
| 1                                  | B P Apparatus   | 1500   | 2            | 3000            |
| 2                                  | Stethoscope   | 1000   | 2            | 2000            |
| 3                                  | Weighing Machine-Paediatric   | 20000  | 2            | 40000           |
| 4                                  | Weighing Machine-Adult  | 11000  | 2            | 22000           |
| 5                                  | Patient Stretcher Trolley   | 35000  | 2            | 70000           |
| 6                                  | Baby Tray   | 1000   | 2            | 2000            |
| 7                                  | Nebulizer   | 15000  | 2            | 30000           |
| 8                                  | Wheel Chair   | 10000  | 2            | 20000           |
| 9                                  | Haemoglobin Test Kit  | 7000   | 2            | 14000           |
| 10                                 | Oxygen Mask   | 200  | 10           | 2000            |
| 11                                 | Two Wheelers for ANM  | 150000   | 2            | 300000          |
| 12                                 | Computer Kit  | 100000   | 2            | 200000          |
| 13                                 | Heaters   | 15000  | 2            | 30000           |
| 14                                 | Radiant Neonatal Warmer   | 25000  | 2            | 50000           |
|                                    |   |  | <b>TOTAL</b> | <b>785000</b>   |
| <b>PHC at Chungthang</b>           |   |  |              |                 |
| 1                                  | Pulse Oximetre  | 100000   | 1            | 100000          |
| 2                                  | Neonatal Resuscitation Kit  | 5000   | 1            | 5000            |
| 3                                  | Heaters   | 15000  | 1            | 15000           |
| 4                                  | Vital Sign Monitor Screen   | 100000   | 1            | 100000          |
|                                    |   |  | <b>TOTAL</b> | <b>220000</b>   |
|                                    | Infrastructure Improvement Kit:<br>Toilet, Hand wash basin with tap, Laboratory Sample Collection Area, Equipment Sterilization Autoclave etc | Three Lakhs for Lachung PHSC and Lachen PHSC and Four Lakhs for Chungthang PHC |              | <b>1000000</b>  |
|                                    |   | <b>GRAND TOTAL</b>   |              | <b>20,05000</b> |

Annexure XVIII

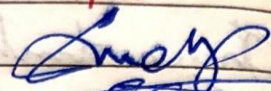

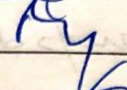
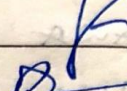
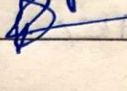
List of participants in the Public Hearing in the Study Area

I Lachung

|    | NAME                  | SIGN   |
|----|-----------------------|--|
| 1  | Passang H. Lachungpa  |   |
| 2  | Pema Ram              |   |
| 3  | Khoring Wangdi Phutia |   |
| 4  | Konphel Droyee        |    |
| 5  | Nalging Lachungpa     |    |
| 6  | Tinogay               |    |
| 7  | Pema Norbu            |    |
| 8  | Dorji Kezang          |    |
| 9  | Khesang Doma          |   |
| 10 | Kassang               | Kassang  |
| 11 | Pema                  | Pema   |
| 12 | Dawa Choden           | PDAWA  |
| 13 | Laler                 |  |
| 14 | Paehen Ongsum         | P Lachungpa  |
| 15 | DOMA                  | DOMA   |
| 16 | Sameken               | Sameken  |
| 17 | NEWKI                 | NEWKI  |
| 18 | Thakcho               | Thakcho  |
| 19 | Yangden               | yangden  |
| 20 | Dame                  | Doma   |
| 21 | don                   |  |
| 22 | Chunzang Kieph        |  |
| 23 | Khoring               |  |
| 24 | Risi Wam              |  |
| 25 | Ngan Day              |  |
| 26 | Panni Ram             |  |

|    | NAME                        | SIGN             |
|----|-----------------------------|------------------|
| 22 | Chanduk                     | C.D.             |
| 23 | Tomrang                     | Tomrang          |
| 29 | Thupden Lachungpa           | Thupden          |
| 30 | Dawa                        | DAWA             |
| 31 | Paki                        | Paki             |
| 32 |                             | འཕྲིན་ལྷན་ཁང་གི་ |
| 33 | Chemang                     | Chemang          |
| 34 | wongchuk                    | wongchuk         |
| 35 | K. Khomus                   | K. Khomus        |
| 36 |                             |                  |
| 37 | Ninma                       | Ninma            |
| 38 | DABKE                       | DABKE            |
| 39 | Sherp                       | Sherp            |
| 40 | Hishay Lachungpa            | Hishay           |
| 41 | Gawek                       | Gawek            |
| 42 | Karna                       | Karna            |
| 43 | Kesheng                     | Kesheng          |
| 44 | Norku                       | Norku            |
| 45 | Nima LAMP                   | Nima             |
| 46 | Namgyay Butchu              | 313120           |
| 47 | Gung Wardi                  | འཕྲིན་ལྷན་ཁང་གི་ |
| 48 | Tshering Wardi              | Tshering         |
| 49 | Dawa Pahi                   | Dawa             |
| 50 | Khakpa Sherig               | Khakpa           |
| 51 | Subash Chimray Exm. Chugbar | Subash           |
| 52 | R. Gyatso Lepels DP, DESOL  | R. Gyatso        |
| 53 | Yangku                      | Yangku           |
| 54 | Pempa                       | Pempa            |

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|    | NAME                 | SIGN  |
|----|----------------------|---|
| 55 | Chakpa T. Lachungpa  |  |
| 56 | Tenzing-             |  |
| 57 | MAJ V. SENTHIL KUMAR |  |
| 58 | Tashi Topgany        |  |
| 59 | Patela Madhu J       |  |
| 60 |                      |   |
| 61 |                      |   |
| 62 |                      |   |
| 63 |                      |   |
| 64 |                      |   |
| 65 |                      |   |

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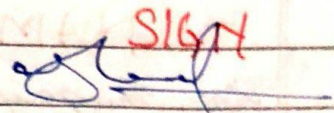
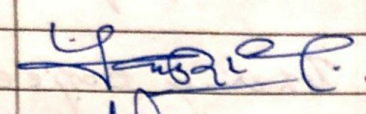
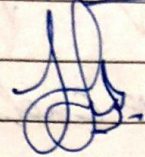
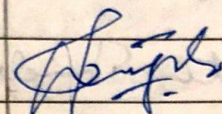
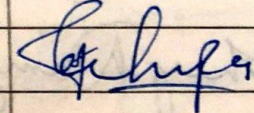
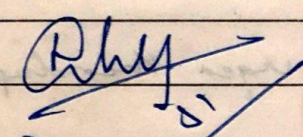
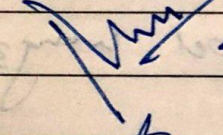
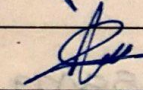
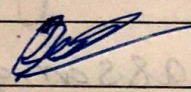
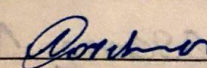
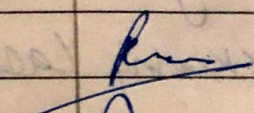
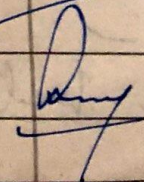
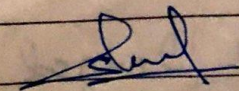
II) Lachen

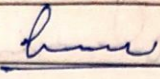
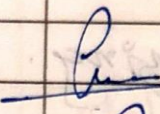

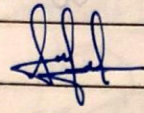
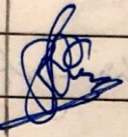
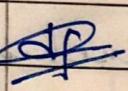
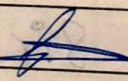
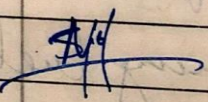

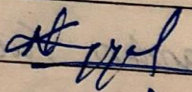
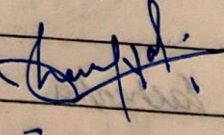
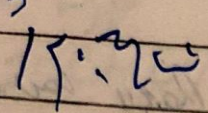
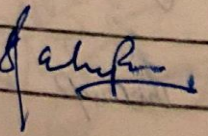
Date 3/3/20  
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Public Hearing Meeting, Lachen


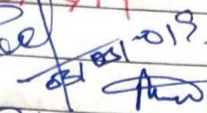
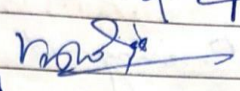

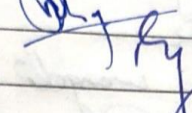

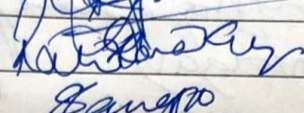
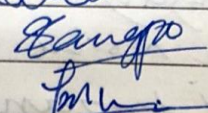
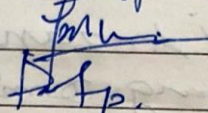
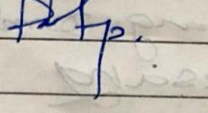
| NAME                  | SIGN |
|-----------------------|------|
| 1. Gyatso Lachenpa    |      |
| 2. Kunthup Lachenpa   |      |
| 3. Rikpa Lachenpa     |      |
| 4. Chakur Lachenpa    |      |
| 5. Yombor Lachenpa    |      |
| 6. Dageo Lachenpa     |      |
| 7. Changang Lachenpa  |      |
| 8. Fula Lachenpa      |      |
| 9. Khandu Lachenpa    |      |
| 10. Karma Thendu      |      |
| 11. Yuthi             |      |
| 12. Kinging Gyatso    |      |
| 13. Dorjee Lachenpa   |      |
| 14. Gyami             |      |
| 15. Tshering Lachenpa |      |
| 16. Dorchung Lachenpa |      |
| 17. Kalzom Dorjee     |      |
| 18. Tshen Lachenpa    |      |
| 19. Ringing Chewang   |      |
| 20. Chewang Thongpa   |      |
| 21. Phutuk Lachenpa   |      |

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| NAME                      | SIGN  |
|---------------------------|---|
| 22 Pema Wangyal           |    |
| 23 Ngan Sonzing           |     |
| 24 Jamling Wangyal        |    |
| 25 LAKDEN                 | LAKDEN  |
| 26 Tshering Wangdi        |    |
| 27 Passang Luchumpa       |    |
| 28 Karung Sir             |   |
| 29 Phuchung Luchumpa      |  |
| 30 Bst                    |  |
| 31 Rula Panden Lachumpa   |  |
| 32 Dola Lachumpa          |  |
| 33 Azo Ragu Lachumpa      |   |
| 34 Ngaga Thetrup Lachumpa |  |
| 35 Lungchuk Lachumpa      |  |

|     | NAME                  | SIGN   |
|-----|-----------------------|--|
| 34. | Wini Thugay           |    |
| 37  | Tshering Dorjee       |    |
| 38  | Dangdup Lachenpa      |    |
| 39  | Wangchen Lachenpa     |    |
| 40  | Yanten Thendup        |    |
| 41  | Flukey Namgyal        |    |
| 42. | Ugen Thendup Lachenpa |   |
| 43  | Tsepal Wangzer        |  |
| 44  | Kessang Lachenpa      |  |
| 45  | Kassang Namgyal       |  |
| 46  | Kassang Namgyal       |  |
| 47  | Tharkang Lachenpa     |  |
| 48. | Sonam Teten           |  |
| 49  | Dangsel Lachenpa      | DANGSEL  |

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|    | NAME                   | SIGN   |
|----|------------------------|--|
| 50 | R. Gyato Lepcha        |   |
| 51 | Praven Ceaulam         |   |
| 52 | Kasang Lachang         |    |
| 53 | Kasang Chawang         |    |
| 54 | MAJOR V. SENTHIL KUMAR |    |
| 55 | Kalsang Sanyal         |    |
| 56 | Kalika Guadua          |    |
| 57 | S Zangpo               |   |
| 58 | Yangchen Khukia        |  |
| 59 | Dutrup Lachang         |  |

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**iii) Participants at the Special Meeting at Chungthang**

|    |   |
|----|---|
| 1. | Doma Lepcha, Landowner                    |
| 2. | Palden Lepcha, Landowner                  |
| 3. | Samten Lepcha (Brother/Landowner)         |
| 4. | Sonam Palden (Daughter-in-Law/ Landowner) |
| 5. | Zeerung Lepcha (Son/Landowner)            |
| 6. | Tashi Lepcha (Spouse/ Landowner)          |
| 7. | Pembo Lepcha                              |
| 8. | Chung Chung Lepcha, Sarpanch              |

Annexure XIX

Letter & Email Correspondences with the Parpanch, Chungthang

To  
Dr. Reshmi Nair,  
S.I.A Team  
Delhi, India.

24/07/2020

Sub: Application Regd. Land Acquisition by the Ministry of  
Defence, at Chungthang, NORTH SIKKIM.

Respected Madam,

with due respect I on behalf of public of chung-  
thang, NORTH SIKKIM would like to express our Gratitude to  
you and your team for giving your precious time to our people  
in taking up and assessing the 'Social impact assessment'.  
I being an Indian feel proud of the  
National defense and security of our Country and feel it's my  
utmost duty to help the Nations Defense/Security in every  
possible ways to strengthen and secure the border Areas  
of our Great Nation, But, keeping the Hope and Aspirations  
of the people too should be a priority.

I would like to bring to your  
Kind information that few local issues which needs to be  
Addressed at the Solad before the Acquisition, are.

1. Access to Lands that are Adjacent to Land being  
Acquired.
2. De-hiring of Lands: the defence have de-hired few  
local Lands.
3. Few Lands that are being claimed by our local  
people. which is been found recorded in 'Sikkim  
Encumbrance'. These lands originally belonged to  
our Local people and they are receiving Hiring for  
the same till date, but the Acquisition of these  
Lands are being delayed, as these lands to be

Contd:

different and complicated procedure for claiming it under forest Act. The issues of these land too should be taken up at the earliest. These poor land owners are being deprived of their Ancestral Land.


4. Three (3) plots at Rangom Range under Chungthang G.P.O have been transferred in favour of Indo Tibetan border police (ITBP) without the Consent and knowledge of the land owners in the year 2003.

These issues too should be addressed as the lands are being Acquired/possessed in the name of Security.

We regret that a proper public hearing could not be arranged at this moment of Corona virus Pandemic, but we wait in Anticipation hoping that our voice is heard by the Government. That we ~~are~~ would like to thank you and your Entire team.

Thanking You Madam.

Copy to: A.C/NORTH.

Yours Sincerely  
  
Chungching Lepcha  
Panchayat President,  
15/ Chungthang GUT  
North Siliguri.

From: **Chung chung Lepcha** <[chungchunglepcha2121@gmail.com](mailto:chungchunglepcha2121@gmail.com)>  
Date: Sat, Jul 4, 2020 at 9:28 AM  
Subject: Re: Land Acquisition of Chungthang-Acceptance of the Report  
To: Reshmy Nair <[reshmy.asci@gmail.com](mailto:reshmy.asci@gmail.com)>

Madame,

**All the issues raised by me is incorporated in your report, i am fully satisfied with the report.**

Thank you  
With regards

**Chung chung lepcha**  
Panchayat president  
15- chungthang gpu  
North sikkim

On Sat, 4 Jul 2020, 09:08 Reshmy Nair, <[reshmy.asci@gmail.com](mailto:reshmy.asci@gmail.com)> wrote:

**Dr. Reshmy Nair**  
Eco.Hons.(SRCC, Delhi), M.Phil. & Ph.D.(JNU, Delhi)  
Professor & Director

 **SIA-MINISTRY OF DEFENCE FINAL REPORT...**

**Mr Chung Chung**  
Panchayat President  
Chungthang

Dear Sir,

This has reference to your letter dated 3rd July, 2020 regarding land acquisition by the Ministry of Defence at Chungthang.

We have taken note of each of the issues highlighted by your kind self in your letter. The four issues relate to issue of access, dehiared lands, 'claim lands' and transfer of lands for national security/defence without the knowledge of the landowner.

While we had incorporated these issues earlier, we have produced in verbatim the issues in your name in the public hearing proceedings and clearly written the action taken by the SIA team in each of these cases. We have also strengthened the recommendations with regard to the fourth issue, citing the issue at hand.

For transparency and your kind perusal, we attach the entire modified report. The same was sent to your kind self to your whatsapp yesterday night.

**Please send us a confirmation if all the issues have been satisfactorily included in the report and we can now go ahead with the submission of the Final Report.**

Thank you

Warm regards

**Dr. Reshmy Nair**