

# **SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

## ***FINAL REPORT***

### **ULLOORKKADAVU BRIDGE APPROACH ROAD**

#### **LAND ACQUISITION**

**Chengottukavu and Ulliyeri Villages  
Koyilandy Taluk, Kozhikode District**



**Don Bosco Arts & Science College  
Angadikadavu, Iritty, Kannur – 670 706**

**Phone: (0490) 2426014; Mob: 9961200787**

**Email: [dbasoffice@gmail.com](mailto:dbasoffice@gmail.com)**

**SIA Unit  
9495903108**

**December 2019 – January 2020**

## DECLARATION

The Kozhikode District Administration through its proceedings on 29/11/2019 with regard to File No. DCKKD/6055/2018 - B2 dated 03/10/2018), entrusted to Don Bosco Arts & Science College, Iritty (Kannur) the Social Impact Assessment (SIA) of the Land Acquisition for Ulloorkkadavu Bridge Approach Road. Administrative sanction for the study was accorded by Public Works (D) Department as per G.O. (Rt) No. 562/2018/PWD, Thiruvananthapuram dated 29/03/2018; G.O. (Rt) No. 756/10/PWD dated 06/05/2010, and Letter No. CE/R&B/KKD/13486/08 dated 23.02.2018 from Chief Engineer, R&B, PWD, TVPM.

The SIA team, as per the land details given by Special Tahsildar Office (LA) Koyilandy, collected data from the project affected families and the stakeholders of the proposed project and has drafted the following report. The supportive documents have to be verified by the concerned authorities.

27 January 2020

Director  
SIA Unit  
Don Bosco Arts and Science College

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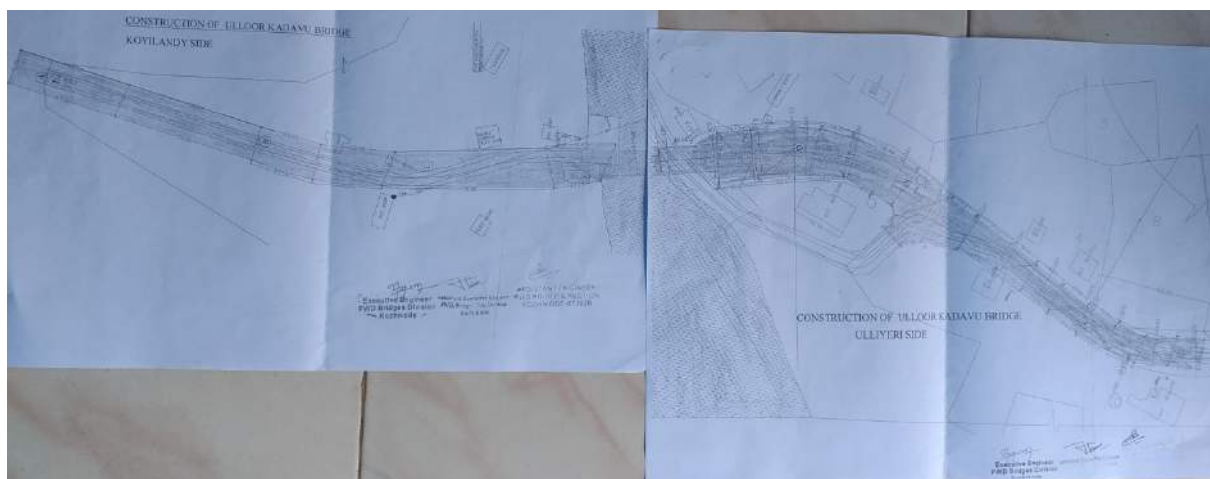
## CHAPTER 1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### 1.1 Project and Public Goals

The Ulloorkkadvu bridge approach road requires 30.69 Ares (1.4443 Hectares) of land from three survey numbers in Ulliyeeri village & two survey numbers in Chengottukavu village of Koyilandy Taluk, Kozhikode District. With the completion of the bridge and the approach road, the present mobility obstruction across Ulloorpuzha will be removed for ever.

### 1.2 Project Location

The location for Ulloorkkadavu Bridge and approach road one end is at Cheliya in Chengottukavu village and the other end is at Kunnathara, Ulloor, in Ulliyeeri village.



### 1.3 Size and Attributes of Land Acquisition

The acquisition requires 1.4443 hectares of land belonging to 19 land holders (21 land holdings) in survey No. 41 & 40 of Chengottukavu village and 11 landholders in survey No. 16, 15, 11 of Ulliyeeri village, in Koyilandy Taluk, Kozhikode District, totalling to 30 land holders and 32 land holdings. The affected area has mostly coconuts and other yielding trees, walls & gates, 2 residences and 2 commercial buildings etc.

The land required for proposed project is both the sides of the existing road on Chengottukavu side and farm land and frontages of residences in Ulliyeeri side. The attributes in the land include residences, wells, compound walls and gates, livelihood shops, small scale industry units like welding and a few agricultural assets. The proposed site is entirely dry land. As part of the existing road itself is used for the purpose, the land required for the approach road is comparatively less and the acquisition steps less involving.

### 1.4 Search for Alternatives

The study team enquired about the plans and designs for the construction of the bridge and its approach road. The team also inquired views of the affected and the key informants regarding the possible alternatives. There was a general agreement with the chosen alignment and only two of the affected were referring to a 'Y' plan which was proposed earlier. The plan selected now is the most suitable as almost everybody agrees with this plan and alignment.

### 1.5 Social Impact

Table No. 1.1 Inventory of Affected land /Property					
Sl. No.	Survey No.	Land Owners	Dry/Wet	Ares/cents	Assets Affected
1	11/38 15/85	Aalikoya & brother, Chettiyankandi House, Cheliya PO, Koyilandy	Dry	4 10	Coconut Trees 6, Mango Tree 1, others 4
2	15/4	Aasiya Kunjassan, Cheruvath House, Kunnathara PO, Ulliyeri, Koyilandy.	Dry	11	Coconut Trees 6 (small 4), Jack trees 2, Areca nut 4, front wall
3	16	Aayisha & Muhamed, Kuttiyil H, Kunnathara PO, Ulliyeri, Koyilandy	Dry	40	Coconut tree 5, Areca nuts 7, Teak 1, Wall & Gate
4		Abdulgafoor, Aashirvad, Cheliya Edakkulam PO, Koyilandy	Dry	56	Coconut trees 10, wall and gate
5	15/2	Abdurahuman Panjola	Dry		Wall, Coconut tree, Mango Tree
6		Abdurahuman, Raheema Cottage, Cheliya Edakkulam PO, Koyilandy	Dry	14.5	Mango trees 3, coconut trees 5
7	41/1	Abubakkar, VK House, Cheliya Edakkulam PO Koyilandy	Dry	17	Coconut trees 5, Areca nuts 3, Mango trees 2
8	14/1-3	Abubakkar, VK House, Cheliya Edakkulam PO, Koyilandy		12	Shop building frontage
9		Ahammed, Munavaras, Cheliya Edakkulam PO, Koyilandy	Dry	15	Coconut trees 2 (small 2), Areca nut 8, Jack tree 1
10		Asiss, Kunjayankutty, Kaithakkada, Cheliya Edakkulam PO, Koyilandy	Dry	5	Frontage of the building
11		Baiju	Dry		Coconut Tree 3, House
12		Cheliya Juma Masjid, Cheliya Edakkulam PO, Koyilandy	Dry	3	Banyan tree 1



13	14/56-B	Hareesh & Aneesh, Kadathveetil, Kunnathara PO, Ulliyeri, Koyilandy.	Dry	48	Coconut trees 25, Areca nut 5, Cashew tree 1, Kanjiram 1, Palm Tree 1
14	16/28	Kadhessa & others, Kadavathveetil, House Kunnathara PO, Ulliyeri, Koyilandy	Dry	37	Coconut Trees 14, Mango tree 1
15		Krishnan M, Malayil House, Cheliya Edakkulam PO, Koyilandy	Dry	10	Coconut trees 2, well, wall, gate, frontage of welding unit
16	41	Kunjarayankutty, Naseefmanzil, Edakkulam PO Koyilandy.	Dry	6	Coconut trees 5
17	16/4	Kunnathara Coir Co-op Society, Kunnathara PO, Ulliyeri, Koyilandy	Dry	20	Toilet building, pipeline
18		Lakshmiamma, Emachamkandithazhe, Cheliya Edakkulam PO, Koyilandy	Dry	2	House, Coconut trees 4
19	15/70	Maimuna, Madathil House, Kunnathara PO Ulliyeri, Koyilandy	Dry	16	Coconut Trees 2, Areca nut 2, Front wall
20		Majeed Chettiyankandi, Al Ameen, Cheliya Edakkulam PO, Koyilandy	Dry	20	Wall, gate, coconut trees 5, Jack tree 1, other trees
21		Mammadkoya, Manjusha H, Cheliya Edakkulam PO, Koyilandy	Dry	15	Well, wall and gate, Coconut trees 3, mahogany, jack tree 1
22	16	Moidheen C, Cheruvath H, Kunnathara PO, Ulliyeri, Koyilandy	Dry	16	Wall, gate, Coconut trees 2, Areca nuts 5, Jack trees 2, mango trees 2
23		Moidheenkutty, Cheliya Edakkulam PO, Koyilandy	Dry	9	Coconut trees 6
24		Muhammadkoya, Muhabath House, Cheliya, Edakkulam PO, Koyilandy	Dry	48	Coconut trees 8, mango tree 1
25	41/1	Mujeeb, S/o Mohammed Koya, Muhabatha, Cheliya Edakkulam PO, Koyilandy	Dry	50	Coconut Trees 8, Jack tree 1, Mahogany 1, Drumstick 1 Mango Trees 2, Areca nuts 4, well 1, wall and gate
26	14/1	Musthafa & K C Babu, Prawns Processing Unit, Cheliya Edakkulam PO, Koyilandy	Dry	1	Road to the prawns peeling unit

27		Naser, Valiyakulangara House, Cheliya Edakkulam PO, Koyilandy	Dry	13	Front gate, wall, coconut tree
28	16/57	Rajesh PK, Kaithavalapil (H), Kunnathara PO, Ulliyeri	Dry	48	Coconut trees 50, Areca nut 30, Jack trees 2, Mango trees 4, others 5
		Sajeevan Kadavath		Tea stall	Livelihood (cancer patient)
29	41	Ramakrishnan, Cheliya Edakkulam PO, Koyilandy	Dry	32	Coconut trees 5, Mango tree 1, wall and gate
30	41/3	Sivadassan, Malayil House Cheliya P.O, Koyilandy	Dry	10	Shop building with 4 rooms, Shops rented by others, Coconut trees 6
31	15/4	Suhaschandran, Kailasam, Cheruvath House, Kunnathara PO, Ulliyeri, Koyilandy	Dry	32.5	Coconut Trees 12, Mahogany 1, Jack tree 1, Areca nut 5, big mango tree 1
32	41/1	Vasantha Naduvilayil, Cheliya Edakkulam PO Koyilandy	Dry	38 19.25	Coconut trees 8

The total area of land required for the bridge approach road is 1.4443 hectares of dry land from Chengottukavu village (21 land holdings) and 11 land holdings from Ulliyeri village of Koyilandy Taluk of Kozhikode District. Besides the loss of land, the negative impact of the project is the loss of a toilet building of Coir Co-operative Society and a temporary hotel put up by a cancer affected person on the Ulliyeri side, and a mud road to the processing unit of prawns, land belonging to a masjid, and 2 residences on Chenkottukavu side. The acquisition of this land is estimated to affect a population of 118 (Male 55, Female 63) people from 26 families and 4 others (property belonging to a Masjid, coir society, prawns processing unit and the one who did not responded) who will lose their landed/built up property due to the acquisition. Fully affected families who are to be resettled will lose their social and neighbourhood life, as they need to move to some other place and start afresh.

### **1.6 Mitigation Measures**

It appears from the analysis and overview of the Act that the provisions of compensation for land acquisition under RFCTLARR Act 2013 will be enough to address the social issues. Speeding up the acquisition process and disbursement of compensation was recommended.

<b>Table No.1.2 Breakdown of Social Impact and Mitigation Steps</b>			
<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Type of Impact</b>	<b>Status: Direct/indirect</b>	<b>Proposed Mitigation Measure</b>
1	Loss of Land	15 Land holdings would be affected – Direct Impact	Compensation as per RFCTLARR Act, 2013
2	Loss/damage of Built-up Property	2 residential houses, 2 commercial building, 13 walls and gates, 1 toilet unit of the coir society fully affected - Direct Impact	Rehabilitation as per RFCTLARR Act, 2013
3	Loss of Productive Assets	coconut trees, mango trees, and a number of other agricultural assets will be destroyed - Direct Impact	Compensation as per RFCTLARR Act, 2013
4	Loss of Livelihood	1 cancer survivor with his temporary hotel, 1 carpenter, and 1 fish vending shop, building rent, rent from one fully affected house, etc. are affected – Directly/ indirectly - as they lose their livelihood income/rent.	Make parking area nearby and compensation as per the RFCTLARR Act, 2013
5	Loss of public utilities	Nil	NA
6	Loss of access to civic services and common property Resources	Nil	NA
7	Religious place/ property	3 cents of land belongs to the Cheliya Juma Masjid - Direct impact	Compensation as per RFCTLARR Act, 2013
8	Water Sources	2 wells	Compensation as per RFCTLARR Act, 2013

Note: The above data/information is arrived at from the information provided by the respondents/ and the observation by the data collection team during the survey. Supporting documents need to be verified and the calculation of loss done as per the government norms.

### **1.7 Social Impact Mitigation Plan (Mitigation Measures)**

Based on the desk review, field investigations and consultations undertaken during the social impact assessment of land for Ulloorkkadavu Bridge approach road, the following Social Impact Mitigation Plan (SIMP) has been developed. The major mitigation measures drawn are:

#### **Economic Measure**

Loss of property, assets, and livelihood due to acquisition of land for the Ulloorkkadavu Bridge approach road should be compensated as mandated by the Act under sections 26 to 31 and in the First Schedule of the Act for the 30 householders/property owners. During the construction activities, preference should be given in employment to the affected families. This would compensate temporarily for the loss of the livelihood likely to be affected due to the acquisition of the land.

## Environmental Measures

The proponent shall design eco-friendly buildings and drainages at the site/alignment minimizing the impact on the flora and fauna of the areas.

<b>Table No.1.3 Positive Impacts</b>			
Impact	Direct / Indirect	Temporary / Permanent	Major/ Minor
Bridge & Approach roads connecting two villages	Direct	Permanent	Major
Enhanced infrastructure for transportation	Direct & Indirect	Permanent	Major
Avoid any dangerous situations like boat tragedy risk and accidental death	Direct	Permanent	Major

The discussions and interactions with various stakeholders including the affected families highlighted the need to speed up the acquisition and the compensation and thus to end the immense sufferings of the affected.

The SIA team is unanimous in viewing that this land is to be acquired by providing due compensation as per the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 provisions. The team emphasizes that the project is important for the development of the area and the district; the proponent suggests balancing the environmental and the social considerations and benefits through implementation of the proposed mitigation measures. It is recommended that preventive measures be given the first consideration in order to reduce the cost of undertaking the mitigation measures and at the same time, minimizing the negative impact of the project.

### 1.8 Rehabilitation & Resettlement Measures

It appears from the analysis and overview of the Act that the provisions of compensation for land acquisition under RFCTLARR Act, 2013 will be enough to manage the social issues. Speedy disbursement of compensation is recommended. Compensation as per RFCTLARR Act, 2013 will be enough to mitigate the impacts like loss of land, loss of productive assets, loss of business, and displacement of two families. A total of 4 built up properties are fully affected, including 2 residences and 2 shops. Besides there are 13 compound walls and gates.

### 1.9 Major Suggestions by the Affected

Following are the major suggestions and recommendations proposed by the affected:

- Some lose their sole property and livelihood, so better compensation
- Support for setting up another livelihood
- Value calculation on par with market value
- There should not be insistence on minimum distance from the road for the new buildings in the remaining available land.
- Two of the affected feel that the alignment is not fair and correct.

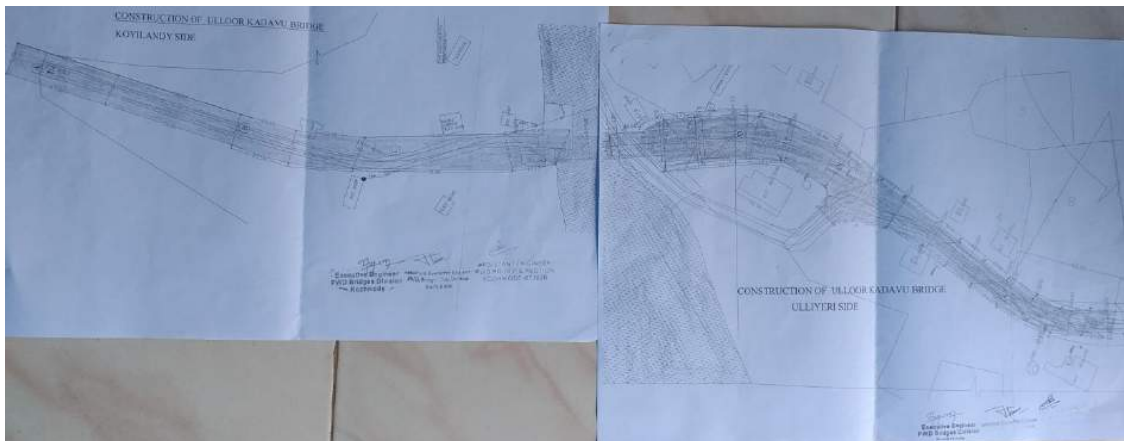
## CHAPTER 2 DETAILED PROJECT DESCRIPTION

### 2.1 Background and Rationale of the Project

The Ulloorkkadavu Bridge approach road Project plans to take over 1.4443 hectares of land belonging to 11 land holdings of Ulliyeri village and 21 land holdings of Chengottukavu village in Koyilandy Taluk Kozhikode District. With the completion of the project the transport problem of the people in the area is permanently solved. The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 is the Act which lays down procedure and rules for granting compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement to the affected persons in India.

### 2.2 Project Size & Location

The location for Ulloorkkadavu Bridge approach road is at Cheliya in Chengottukavu village one end and at Kunnathara, Ulloor, in Ulliyeri village, on the other end.



The acquisition requires 1.4443 hectares of land belonging to 19 land holders (21 land holdings) in survey No. 41 & 40 of Chengottukavu village and 11 landholders in survey No. 16, 15, 11 of Ulliyeri village, in Koyilandy Taluk, Kozhikode District, totalling to 30 land holders and 32 land holdings. The affected area has mostly coconuts and other yielding trees, walls & gates, two residential houses and one commercial building and frontages of residences.

### 2.3 Examination of Alternatives

The study team looked at several plans and designs for the construction of the bridge and its approach road. As confirmed by the key informants like Special Tahsildar LA, MLA Koyilandy Constituency, Village Officers of Ulliyeri and Chengottukavu, Panchayath Presidents of Chengottukavu, Ulliyeri, and other stakeholders, the plan selected now is the

most suitable one: it is made by utilizing the existing road and hence authorities need to acquire only 1.4443 hectares of land. As the construction of the approach road is along the road in Chengottukavu village and farm land in Ulliyeeri village, according to majority, an alternative route is not required.

#### **2.4 The Project Construction Progress**

The Project comprises of the Approach road and the Bridge. The land acquisition and construction activities are under the state government. The construction will take place after the acquisition is completed.

#### **2.5 Details of Environment Impact Assessment**

Detailed environment impact assessment is not necessary for Ulloorkkadavu Bridge and approach roads as it's not going to affect wide range of natural resources like vast area of land, water sources, forest or even huge area of earth levelling.

#### **2.6 Workforce Requirement**

The work force needs to be equipped with modern machineries and planned man power in various ranges in terms of skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled labours. The locals and the family members whose livelihood are affected may be given opportunity in the construction work as a temporary relief.

#### **2.7 Need for Ancillary Infrastructural Facilities**

There is no such requirement for any ancillary infrastructural facilities.

#### **2.8 Applicable Rules and Statutes**

Application of National Statutes and Regulations on socio-economic impact suggests that the Proponent has a legal duty and social responsibility to ensure that the proposed development be implemented without compromising the status of the environment, livelihood of people, natural resources, public health and safety. This position enhances the importance of this social impact assessment for the proposed site to provide a benchmark for its sustainable operation. The major legislation that governs the land acquisition for the present project is hereby discussed briefly:

- The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013
- The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act (Kerala) Rules 2015.
- Government of Kerala – Revenue Department - State Policy for Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition.
- Right to Information Act, 2005.
- The Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016.

### **Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013**

The chapter IV, Section 11 of the Central Act states that ‘whenever it appears to the appropriate government that land in any area is required or likely to be required for any public purpose, a notification to that effect along with details of land to be acquired shall be published in the official Gazette, two daily newspapers, uploaded on the website of appropriate government and in the affected areas to all the persons affected.’ (RFCTLARR Act, sec.11). Prior to the acquisition, Section 4 of the Act mandates ‘conduct of a Social Impact Assessment’ study of the affected area to study the impact the project is likely to have on various components such as livelihood of affected families, public and community properties, assets and infrastructure particularly roads, public transport etc. Similarly, where land is acquired, fair compensation shall be paid promptly to all persons affected in accordance with sections 28, 29 and 30 of the Act, along the following parameters:

- Area of land acquired,
- Market value of the property decided by the Collector,
- Value of things attached to land or building
- Damages sustained from the severance of the land,
- Damages to other property in the process of acquiring the said land,
- Consequences of changing residence or place of business by the land owners,
- Damages from diminution of profits of the land acquired.
- Award of Compensation.
- Interest paid at the rate of minimum 12% per annum on such market value for the period commencing on and from the date of the publication of the notification of the social impact assessment study.

*The Proponent has undertaken Social Impact Assessment and developed mitigation measures for those who will be affected by the proposed project. The Proponent shall adhere to the requirements of the Act in the implementation of land acquisition.*

## **CHAPTER 3**

### **TEAM COMPOSITION, STUDY APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Background**

The Kozhikode District Administration through its promulgation No DCKKD/6055/2018 - B2 dated 29/11/2019), based on G.O. (Rt) No. 562/2018/PWD, Thiruvananthapuram dated 29/03/2018; G.O. (Rt) No. 756/10/PWD dated 06/05/2010, and Letter No. CE/R&B/KKD/13486/08 dated 23.02.2018 from Chief Engineer, R&B, PWD, TVPM, entrusted to Don Bosco Arts & Science College, Iritty (Kannur) the Social Impact Assessment (SIA) of the Land Acquisition for the Ulloorkadavu Bridge Approach road Project in Koyilandy Taluk, Kozhikode District. The objective of a Social Impact Assessment (SIA) is to enumerate the affected land and structures, affected families and persons to identify social impacts, and to prepare Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP). Data from primary and secondary sources have been collected to elicit the information for the current process. As part of SIA, a detailed socio-economic survey was conducted by experienced members of the SIA unit in the affected area meeting every affected land owner of Ulloorkkadav Bridge approach road Project area to assess the adverse impacts of the projects.

#### **3.2 SIA Team**

<b>Table No. 3.1 SIA Team Members</b>			
<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Qualification &amp; Designation</b>	<b>Experience</b>
<b>1</b>	Dr. Thomas Koonan	Ph.D. in Sociology (2004) Director	25 years experience in administrative, academic and developmental sector
<b>2</b>	Sebastian KV	MSW, M. PHIL Team Leader, SIA Unit	25 years experience in Development Sector
<b>3</b>	Jince Babu	MSW, Asst. Team Leader	2 years experience in development sector

The SIA unit that undertook SIA study for the Ulloorkkadavu bridge approach road project comprised of 3 members headed by the Head of the Department of Social Work, Don Bosco Arts & Science College, Angadikadavu, affiliated to Kannur University, Kannur. The head of the team is a Doctor of Philosophy in Sociology and has wide experience in academic and development sectors. The team leader of the SIA also is with MSW and M. Phil in Social Work with extensive experience in research, project planning and implementation at the development sector over decades. The other team member is a qualified M.S.W., well versed in investigating social phenomena, undertaking studies through interviews, group discussions and PRA techniques to elicit information pertaining to the subject of inquiry.



### **3.3 SIA and SIMP Preparation Process**

With the help of the Deputy Collector LA, Tahsildar LA, and staff members and following the alignment sketch, the study team identified the affected area. Before starting the detailed SIA study, field visits and pilot study of the socio-economic survey were conducted. For the data collection, the affected people were administered the interview schedule and their feedbacks collected carefully. The information was verified with the help of proper documents. From secondary sources, an understanding of the physical, social, economic and cultural set up of the project area was obtained. Many pre-coded questions were included in the questionnaire. Before filling the questionnaires, the study team ensured the whereabouts of the respondents by examining their address proofs and property documents.

The survey forms duly filled in were consolidated and entered into a database, the information update and the report prepared.

While preparing draft SIA SIMP the study team followed some essential components and steps which are (1) identification of socio-economic impacts of the projects, (2) legal frameworks for land acquisition and compensation (RFCTLARR ACT, 2013). The various steps involved in the study have been described in detail.

### **3.4 Methodology and Data Collection**

The methodology adopted for the assessment was a mix of quantitative and qualitative processes. “By using both qualitative and quantitative methodology, more comprehensive data will be obtained, and a more holistic product would result, without excluding important areas of assessment” (DEAT, 2006).

Quantitative information on the Project Affected Persons and Families were gathered through the household survey. The SIA grouped Project Affected People into three broad categories, namely, Project Affected People whose land only is required for the proposed project and affected partially due to the acquisition; Project Affected People whose houses and land are to be acquired and are affected fully by the project; and Project Affected People whose commercial establishments / Industry being acquired for the project are affected fully/partially. The household interviews of the affected land holders, residents and commercial establishments and other structures of the SIA study area covered 28 households and their dependents who own property at the project location were conducted. Representatives of these households were contacted to elicit information pertaining to the subject.

Household survey was undertaken by team by administering predefined interview schedules targeting the Project Affected Population (PAP). It was a very difficult task to trace the land owners who own the land in the alignment and are settled/ residing elsewhere; one of such affected did not cooperate with the study to furnish the required information.

Qualitative information was gathered along with the field study/household survey through consultation with stakeholders. The consultations were conducted with the help of interview guides and guideline points. The SIA team developed several formats of interview methods to target various groups of stakeholders which included Project Affected People, elected representatives and representatives of various government departments. The key informant stakeholders, viz., elected representatives like, Member of Legislative Assembly, political leaders, revenue officials were contacted and relevant information collected.

### **SOME STILLS FROM THE AREA AND SIA PROCESS**



**Livelihood affected**



**Livelihood affected**



**Discussion with MLA**



**Key Informant: Tahsildar (LA)**

During the study a number of informal consultations and discussions were conducted apart from the formal interviews and other information gathering process. All stakeholders

were identified and consulted with the objective of understanding the existing socio-economic conditions of the affected area and the immediate surroundings of the proposed project.

The data obtained from the survey was analysed to provide a summary of relevant baseline information on affected populations - all types of project impacts which include direct and indirect impact of physical and or economic nature on the people and the general environment. The responses received from the community, the local administration and representatives of government departments through the public consultation and socio-economic survey are represented in the subsequent chapters of this report.

### 3.5 Site Visits and Information Gathering

From 09/12/2019 the SIA team visited the site and gathered valuable information from the different stakeholders at the project area.

### 3.6 Schedule of Activities

<b>Table No. 3.2 Schedule of Activities</b>		
<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Activities</i>	<i>Date of commencement</i>
1.	Selection of Don Bosco Arts & Science College, Angadikadavu, Kannur as the SIA unit	29 November 2019
2.	Preparation of Survey Tools for data collection	10 December 2019
3.	Orientation to the SIA team members	11 December 2019
4.	Preliminary Visit to the Project Site	13 December 2019
5.	Discussion with District and Panchayat authorities	13 December 2019
6.	Interaction with the Affected People	13-20 December 2019
7.	Computerization of Data	21-24 December 2019
8.	Analysis of Data	26-28 December 2019
9.	Preparation of Draft Report	29-31 December 2019
10.	Submission of Draft Report	06 January 2020
11.	Public Hearing	23 January 2020
12.	Submission of the Final Report to the District Collector	27 January 2020

### 3.7 Summary of Public Hearing

In connection with the land acquisition for Ulloorkkadavu Bridge Approach Road, public hearing of the landowners and the public was held in the presence of the concerned at Chengottukavu Grama Panchayath Hall on 23 January 2020 from 11.00 am. The present included officials from the Departments of Revenue, Public Works and Local Self Govt. besides the SIA Unit.



Those present included:

**1) Public Works Department**

Sona C Assistant Engineer, PWD Bridges Section, Kozhikode  
 Sheena K Overseer, PWD Bridges Section, Kozhikode

**2) Revenue Department**

Muraleedharan K Special Tahsildar (LA), Koyilandy

**3) Local Self Govt.**

K Dasan MLA, Koyilandy  
 Karunakaran President, Chengottukavu Grama Panchayat  
 Shaju Cherakkavil President, Uliyeri Grama Panchayat  
 Priya O Member, Chengottukavu Grama Panchayat  
 VK Sasidharan Member, Chengottukavu Grama Panchayat

**4) Social Impact Assessment Unit**

Dr K.O. Thomas (Koonan) Director, SIA  
 Sebastian KV SIA Coordinator  
 Jince Babu SIA Team Member

The minutes of the proceedings of the public hearings are given below. The register of the participants is in the appendix.

After a silent prayer, Sebastian KV (SIA Unit Coordinator) welcomed the gathering. Fr Dr K.O. Thomas (Director, SIA) explained the context and purpose of the public hearing, introduced the SIA agency and presented the salient aspects of the draft report with the help of PowerPoint.

The affected parties who participated in the Public Hearing indicated the omissions in the draft report, raised their concerns and sought clarification on related and relevant matters. The various authorities in their official capacities responded adequately to the queries.

As mentioned in the draft report, Mr. M.P. Muhammadkoya emphasized the loss of his well. Mrs Vasantha asked for concession in building rules while doing construction in the remaining land. Sri Aziz pointed out that he could not carry out maintenance of his affected building due to the lack of clarity about the exact land being acquired. Mr P.K. Rajesh referred to alternate plans other than the approved sketch.

**Responses of Authorities:**

Mrs Sona C (Assistant Engineer, PWD) explained the sketch and the dimensions of the road. Though several plans had been proposed, the plan prepared in 2008, being the most reasonable, was approved by the government. She responded to a query saying that the width has been finalized as 15 metres at the starting points and 12 metres in between.

Mr K Muraleedharan (Special Tahsildar) informed that the exact land will be determined before the acquisition and the price tabulated, as per the provisions of the Act, from the last registered sale amounts during the period of three years.

Mr Karunakaran, Chengottukavu Grama Panchayat President, exhorted everyone to co-operate in order to complete this dream project at the earliest. Mr Shaju Cherukkavil, Ulliyeri Grama Panchayat President, called for getting rid of all the anxieties of the affected and early completion of the project.

Mr K Dasan, MLA of Koyilandy, underscored that as the project was indispensable for the development of the area, it should be completed without further delay, after ensuring due compensation for the affected.

The meeting concluded with the general opinion that the draft report had captured well the details of the impact.

After the session in common, individuals who had grievances were given time to meet with the authorities and air their concerns.

The entire public hearing was held in a very pleasant and transparent manner.





Koyilandy MLA Sri. K. Dasan



Grama Panchayat President Sri. Karunakaramn



Grama Panchayat President Sri. Shaju Cherakavil



Smt. Sona C. (Asst. Engineer, PWD)



Sri. K. Muraleedharan (Special Tahsildar)



Clarification by Land Owner

## CHAPTER 4 VALUATION OF LAND

### 4.1 Background

The SIA unit conducted the socio-economic survey of the families and individuals affected by the acquisition at the project site during the month of December 2019. It was learnt through this survey to what extent the proposed project would impact on the properties, income, livelihood, etc. of each family. A pre-coded questionnaire was used for the purpose. The major goal of the survey was to assess the socio-economic structure, type of property, right to the assets, the likely impacts and its depth, details of properties, etc. of the affected families. The findings of the survey and the gravity of the problems are discussed in this chapter.

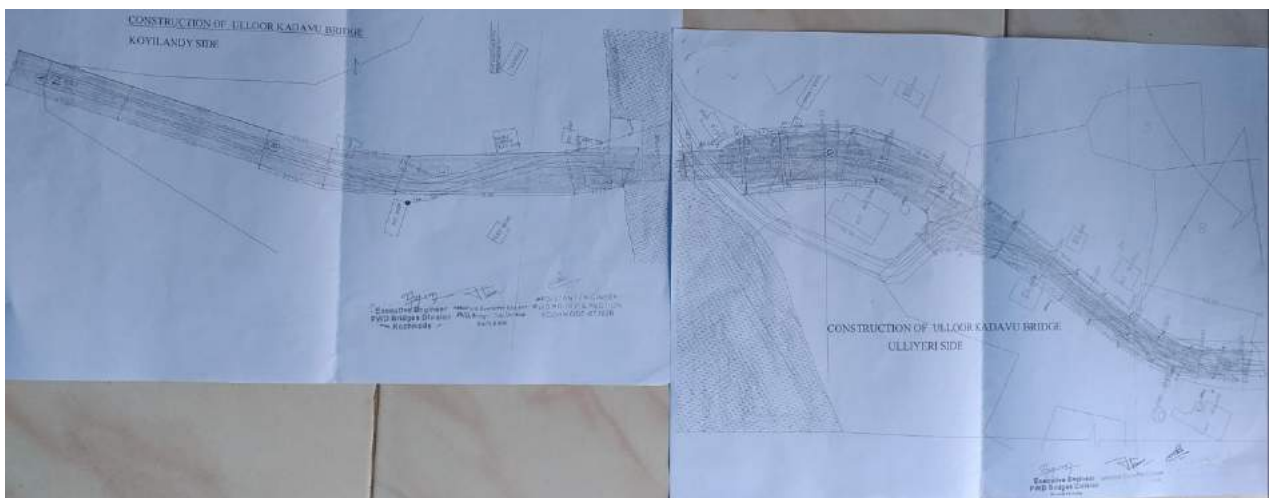
### 4.2 Affected land /Property by the Project

In the project site there are 32 land holdings possessed by 30 land/ property owners, out of which 27 are families and 3 others including one prawns processing unit, one coir co-operative society and one masjid committee.

<b>Table No. 4.1 Affected People and Property</b>					
Sl. No.	Survey No.	Land Owners	Dry/Wet	Ares/cents	Assets Affected
1	11/38 15/85	Aalikoya & brother	Dry	4 10	Coconut Trees 6, Mango Tree 1, others 4
2	15/4	Aasiya Kunjassan	Dry	11	Coconut Trees 6 (small 4), Jack trees 2, Areca nut 4, front wall
3	16	Aayisha& Muhamed	Dry	40	Coconut tree 5, Areca nuts 7, Teak 1, Wall & Gate
4		Abdulgafoor, Aashirvad	Dry	56	Coconut trees 10, wall and gate
5	15/2	Abdurahuman, Panjola	Dry		Wall, Coconut tree, Mango Tree
6		Abdurahuman,	Dry	14.5	Mango trees 3, coconut trees 5
7	41/1	Abubakkar,	Dry	17	Coconut trees 5, Areca nuts 3, Mango trees 2
8	14/1-3	Abubakkar,		12	Shop building frontage
9		Ahammed, Munavaras	Dry	15	Coconut trees 2 (small 2), Areca nut 8, Jack tree 1
10		Asiss, Kunjayankutty	Dry	5	Frontage of the building
11		Baiju	Dry		Coconut Tree 3, House
12		Cheliya Juma Masjid	Dry	3	Banyan tree 1
13	14/56-B	Hareesh & Aneesh	Dry	48	Coconut trees 25, Areca nut 5, Cashew tree 1, Kanjiram 1, Palm Tree 1
14	16/28	Kadhessa & others	Dry	37	Coconut Trees 14, Mango tree 1
15		Krishnan M	Dry	10	Coconut trees 2, well, wall, gate, frontage of welding unit

16	41	Kunjarayankutty	Dry	6	Coconut trees 5
17	16/4	Kunnathara Coir Co-op Society	Dry	20	Toilet building, pipeline
18		Lakshmiamma	Dry	2	House, Coconut trees 4
19	15/70	Maimuna	Dry	16	Coconut Trees 2, Areca nut 2, Front wall
20		Majeed Chettiyankandi,	Dry	20	Wall, gate, coconut trees 5, Jack tree 1, other trees
21		Mammadkoya	Dry	50	Well, wall and gate, jack tree 1, Coconut trees 3, mahogany,
22	16	Moidheen C	Dry	16	Wall, gate, Coconut trees 2, Areca nuts 5, Jack trees 2, mango trees 2
23		Moidheenkutty	Dry	9	Coconut trees 6
24		Muhammadkoya,	Dry	48	Coconut trees 8, mango tree 1
25	41/1	Mujeeb, S/o Mohammed Koya	Dry	50	Coconut Trees 8, Jack tree 1, Mahogany 1, Drumstick 1 Mango Trees 2, Areca nuts 4, well 1, wall and gate
26	14/1	Musthafa & K C Babu	Dry	1	Road to the prawns peeling unit
27		Naser	Dry	13	Front gate, wall, coconut tree
28	16/57	Rajesh PK	Dry	48	Coconut trees 50, Areca nut 30, Jack trees 2, Mango trees 4, others 5
		Sajeewan Kadavath		Tea stall	Livelihood (cancer patient)
29	41	Ramakrishnan	Dry	32	Coconut trees 5, Mango tree 1, wall and gate
30	41/3	Sivadassan	Dry	10	Shop building with 4 rooms, Shops rented by others, Coconut trees 6
31	15/4	Suhaschandran	Dry	32.5	Coconut Trees 12, Mahogany 1, Jack tree 1, Areca nut 5, big mango tree 1
32	41/1	Vasantha Naduvilayil	Dry	38, 19.25	Coconut trees 8

### 4.3 Site Sketch Plan



**The Sketch of the Proposed Bridge**



#### 4.4 Land Requirements for the Project

<b>Table No.4.2 Land Required for the Project</b>			
Sl. No.	Survey No.	villages	Affected Area
1	41 & 40	Chengottukavu	1.4443 hectares
2	16,15, & 11	Ulliyeri	

Table No.4.1 shows that the proposed project of the approach road to Ulloorkkadavu Bridge requires 1.4443 hectares of land. All the affected area is dry land under private possession.

#### 4.5 Use of Public Land

There is no public land in the alignment.

#### 4.6 Land Already Purchased

No land has been purchased till now.

#### 4.7 Previous Transactions in the Area

<b>Table No. 4.3 Transaction on Land</b>		
Transaction	Frequency	Percent
No	31	96.9
NA/NR	1	3.1
Total	32	100.0

Table No. 4.2 shows the information given by the respondents about the previous transactions on land. Out of 32 land holdings, 31 have not done any transactions. One did not respond.

## CHAPTER 5 ESTIMATION AND ENUMERATION

This chapter presents the livelihood affected families and the scale of impact on the affected families. It also mentions about loss of properties of the affected. Besides, this chapter provides an estimation of the units affected at the marked alignment in the villages of Koyilandy Taluk, Kozhikode District.

### 5.1 Number of Properties Affected

The property area extending up to 1.4443 hectares in the proposed site for the Approach road for the Ulloorkkadavu Bridge that comes under the purview of SIA study is affected by the project. There are 32 landholdings owned by 30 land holders and their dependents.

<b>Table No. 5.1 Properties affected</b>		
Sl. No.	Name of Villages	No. of landholdings
1	Chengottukavu	21
2	Ulliyeri	11
	Total	32

Table No. 5.1 shows the village vs. number of landholdings affected by the acquisition. There are 21 land holdings in the Chengottukavu village and 11 land holdings in Ulliyeri village.

### 5.2 Extent Affected

<b>Table No. 5.2 Extent Affected</b>		
Extent	Frequency	Percent
Totally affected	4	12.5
Partially affected	28	87.5
Total	32	100.0

Table No.5.2 shows the extent of land or property affected by the acquisition. Out of 32 land holdings 28 are stated to be affected partially and 4 land holdings/ properties (including 2 houses) are fully affected. As per the normal situation, only if any land or any other property is affected more than 70 percent, it is considered as fully affected. But in the case of a house which requires an amount of privacy and all facilities and aspects of a dwelling place, it should be considered differently.

### 5.3 Ownership of the Land

The SIA study area accounting to 1.4443 hectares is fully privately owned.

Ownership Type	Frequency	Percentage
Hereditary	6	18.8
Purchased	25	78.1
Not available /NR	1	3.1
Total	32	100.0

Table No. 5.3 shows the nature of the ownership of the listed land. Out the 32 land holdings, 6 land ownerships are hereditary, 25 land ownerships by purchase and details of 1 land holding is not available.

### 5.4 Patta for the Land

The responses of property holders reveal that all the 32 affected lands have *patta*/deed for their entire property.

### 5.5 Current Use of the Affected Property

<i>Items</i>	<i>Frequency</i>
Houses	2
Shop/Commercial	2
Compound walls and gates	13
One toilet building	1
Frontage of buildings	4
Land	15
Road	1
Well	2
Others	6

Table No. 5.4 shows the use of the land affected by the acquisition. There are 2 holdings with houses, 15 holdings are lands with agricultural assets, 1 toilet building of the Coir Society, 4 Frontage of the buildings/shops, and 13 compound walls and gates. The shop is used for two livelihood units – fish vending, carpentry - and a club. The frontage of a welding unit and a fabrication unit is affected. There is also a temporary shed with fast food items.

### 5.6 Total Land Possessed

Table No. 5.5 shows the details of land possession in the affected area by the project affected families. 4 landholders have only below 5 cents and only 3 land holders have land between 5 and 10 cents. 6 landholders are with 11 to 15 cents. 5 landholders have 16 to 25

cents. 12 landholdings have 26 to 50 cents of land. 2 land holders have more than 50 cents of land.

Land in cents	Frequency	Percent
Below 5 Cents	4	12.5
5 - 10 cents	3	9.4
11 - 15 cents	6	18.8
16 - 25 cents	5	15.6
26 – 50	12	37.5
above 50	2	6.2
Total	32	100.0

### 5.7 Area of land Affected

The study found that the exact area of land that the affected lose has not been measured and conveyed to them.

### 5.8 Possession of other Lands

Any other land	Frequency	Percent
Yes	22	68.8
No	9	28.1
NA/NR	1	3.1
Total	32	100.0

Table No. 5.6 shows the details of possession of land anywhere else. 22 out of 32 stated that they have land other than the land in the project alignment. 9 of them stated that they do not have any land. The detail of 1 landholder is not available.

### 5.9 Affected social categorisation

Category	Frequency	Percent
SC	01	03.1
OBC	19	59.4
General	6	18.9
NA/NR	4	12.6
Total	30	100.0

Table No. 5.7 presents the social category affected by the project. There is one Scheduled Caste family affected by the acquisition. 19 families are of Other Backward Community. The general category constitutes 6 families. 4 land holders are others/ Not applicable/ Not responded.

### 5.10 Members with Chronic Diseases

<b>Table No. 5.8 Members with chronic diseases</b>	
Diseases	Frequency
Cancer	2
CVD	2
Diabetic	4
Cardiac	2
NA/NR	22

Table No. 5.8 shows the health conditions in the families affected by the acquisition. Among the affected families, 2 persons suffer from cardiac disease. 2 families have CVD and 4 diabetic problems. 22 households are stated to be in normal condition and no response and not applicable category.

### 5.11 Livelihoods Affected by the Project

There are 3 livelihood units indirectly (rented for livelihood from the owners) affected due to the property acquisition. One has a temporary tea shop on the Ulloor side (the property belongs to Mr. Rajesh) and there is one carpentry unit and fish vending shop in the commercial unit on the Chengottukavu side.

## CHAPTER 6 SOCIO – ECONOMIC DESIGN

### 6.1 Preface

This chapter contains the social, economic and cultural status and the peculiarities of the families in the project affected areas. Details of the population, socialisation of the people and such related information are provided in this chapter.

### 6.2 Family Details

<b>Table No. 6.1 No. of Family Members</b>					
<i>Sl.</i>	<i>Survey No.</i>	<i>Land Owners</i>	<i>No. of Family Members</i>		
			<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
1	11/38,15/85	Aalikoya & brother	1	1	2
2	15/4	Aasiya U K	2	2	4
3	16	Aayisha, Kuttiyil H.	1	4	5
4		Abdulgafoor, Aasheervad (H)	2	4	6
5		Abdurahuman Panjola	2	3	5
6		Abdurahuman, Raheema Cottage	4	2	6
7	41/1	Abubakkar	2	4	6
8		Ahammed, Munavaras	1	3	4
9		Asiss (Kunjayankutty)	4	1	5
10		Baiju	1	-	1
11		Cheliya Jumma Masjid	-	-	0
12	14/56-B	Hareesh and Aneesh	3	2	5
13		Krishnan M	1	3	4
14		Kunjarayankutty	2	1	3
15	16/4	Kunnathara Coir Society	-	-	0
16		Lakshmiamma	2	1	3
17	15/70	Maimuna / Khadeesa	1	3	4
18		Majeed Chettiyamkandi	4	1	5
19		Mammadkoya, Manjusha (H)	4	2	6
20		Moidheen C, Cheruvath	2	3	5
21		Moidheenkutty	2	2	4
22		Muhammadkoya, Muhabath	2	4	6
23		Mujeeb	1	3	4
24		Musthafa & K C Babu	-	-	0
25		Naser Valiyakulangara	2	3	5
26	16/57	Rajesh P K	1	1	2
27	41	Ramakrishnan	1	2	3
28	41/3	Sivadasan, Malayil house	2	2	4
29	15/4	Suhaschandran	1	3	4
30	41/1	Vasantha, Naduvilayil	4	3	7
Total			55	63	118

Table No. 6.1 shows the details of families. A total 118 members - 55 male and 63 female - from 27 families are directly affected by the acquisition.

### 6.3 Community Life Affected

<b>Affects community life</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
No	31	96.9
NA / NR	1	3.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table No.6.2 projects the situation of community life after the acquisition. All the respondents stated that their social life will not be affected even though two of the households are fully affected. 1 respondent did not respond.

### 6.4 Monthly Family Income

<b>Income range</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Below 5,000	4	12.5
5,000 – 10,000	5	15.6
10,001 – 20,000	2	6.2
20,001 – 50,000	8	25.0
Above 50,000	7	21.9
NA	6	18.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table No. 6.3 shows the monthly income details of the land owners. Out of the 32 landholdings affected, 4 of them stated that their family income is below Rs. 5,000/- per month. Another 5 of them said their family income is between Rs. 5,001/- and Rs. 10,000/-. 2 of them said their income is between Rs. 10,001/- and Rs. 20,000/-. There are 8 landholders who stated that their family income is between Rs. 20,001/- and Rs. 50,000/- and 7 of them said their family income is more than Rs. 50,000/ in a month. There are 6 land holdings coming under the no response category.

### 6.5 Effect on Family Income

	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Yes	14	43.8
No	15	46.9
NA/NR	3	9.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table No.6.4 shows the impact of the acquisition on the family income of the affected. Out of 32 land holdings 14 are affected and 15 of the respondents stated that their family income is not affected. 3 were unreachable or not applicable category.

### 6.6 Employment/Major Source of Income

Table No.6.5 shows the details of major income source of the landholders. Out of 32 landholdings, 3 of them stated that their major source of income is business. 5 of them are in govt. jobs, another 5 are in private job. Coolie labour is the source of income for 1 and two are in factory works. Self employment and pension are sources of income for one each. Eight families are in other groups like NRI, farming rent from building etc. 6 of them are among the NA/NR.

Source	Frequency	Percent
Govt. job	5	15.6
Pvt. Job	5	15.6
Coolie	1	3.1
Factory	2	6.3
Business	3	9.4
Self employment	1	3.1
Pension	1	3.1
Others	8	25.0
NA/NR	6	18.8
Total	32	100.0

### 6.7 Type of Ration Card

Type	Frequency	Percent
APL	24	75
BPL	2	6.2
NA/NR	6	18.8
Total	32	100.0

Table No.6.6 shows the type of ration cards possessed by the landholders. Out of 32 landholders 24 of them are APL. There are two land owners who possess ration cards in the BPL category. 2 are in the non-applicable category while another 6 are in no response / not applicable category.



## **CHAPTER 7 PLANNING OF COUNTER – IMPACT IMPLEMENTATION**

### **7.1 Approaches to Impact Mitigation**

The social counter-impact project has been planned to reduce/mitigate the social impact caused in connection with land acquisition. Land/property owners mainly demand for satisfactory compensation. Therefore, what has been proposed as a counter-impact mitigation step is to negotiate the amount for the loss of land and properties with the affected parties concerned and pay them well in advance prior to the takeover.

### **7.2 Methods for Negation, Mitigation and Compensation of the Impact**

The entire affected area is coming under rural area and during the SIA study the team got the feedback from the affected community that they are willing to give their land/property if a fair compensation is given. Make the compensation payment at the appointed time as per the strict execution of RFCTLARR Act, 2013 which insists on Fair compensation, Transparency, Rehabilitation, Resettlement and other packages.

### **7.3 Measures Included in Rehabilitation and Resettlement**

Compensation as outlined in the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2013 shall be provided to the affected. The proponent also shall clearly and transparently uphold the provisions of the Act and disseminate the compensation for rehabilitation and resettlement packages as per the Act and as per the directions from the government that comes time to time. It includes the land value compensation, properly and fairly assessed structured property values, transportation charges and rent packages etc for the resettlement, rehabilitation charges and support services respecting the grievances of the affected, etc.

### **7.4 Measures Requiring Body Has Stated to Introduce to the Project Proposal**

The Requiring Body need to make a separate budget to provide compensation in par with the present money value, inflation and market realities particularly in Kerala. The affected are giving up their valuables and some of them moving away for the benefit of the larger public and their sentiments/ emotional attachment to the property should be considered with at most reality.

### **7.5 Alterations to Project Design to Reduce the Social Impact**

There was no suggestion or request for alternate alignment. All were supporting the alignment as well as the need for the approach road and the bridge.

## 7.6 Impact Mitigation and Management Plan

Based on the desk review, field investigations and consultations undertaken during the social impact assessment study for the approach road and the Bridge Project, the following Social Impact Mitigation Plan (SIMP) has been developed to mitigate the negative social impact that may arise. The responsibility for the incorporation of mitigation measure for the project implementation lies with the district administration and the proponents. This mitigation plan is addressed to reduce the negative social impact of the acquisition of 1.4443 hectares of land from Chengottukavu and Ulliyeeri villages. The mitigation measures suggested:

<b>Table No. 7.1 Impact Mitigation and Management plan</b>			
<b>Impact</b>	<b>Mitigation Means</b>	<b>Factors to be monitored</b>	<b>Concerned Agency</b>
Concern about Compensation	To formulate and publish beforehand criteria for full compensation; To set up Grievance Redressal system	Transparency in compensation, Number of complaints about compensation, Number of demands to enhance the compensation	Dept of Revenue
Apprehension about rehabilitation and resettlement packages	Disseminate the packages and provisions fixed by the government	Compensation value reaches Transparently. Package provisions are correct and for the right purpose	Dept of Revenue
Fund insufficient to buy alternative land	Modify criteria to increase the compensation to buy land in the same locality.	Number of persons unable to find land.	Dept of Revenue
Concern about the delay in the payment of the compensation	Finalise the amount before handing over the land for the Project	Number of affected waiting for the amount even after the taking over is completed	Dept of Revenue

### Economic Measures

- a. The most significant social impact through the implementation of the project at the present location is the loss of property for 30 landholders and their dependents. Loss of property and the assets due to the acquisition of land for the bridge should be compensated as mandated by the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 under sections 26-31 and the First Schedule of the Act.
- b. It is suggested that during the construction phase, labour from the same villages be used depending on its availability and the need of the affected.

### Environmental Measures

- a. At the designing phase of the project, care should be given to design eco-friendly buildings at the site minimizing the impact on the flora and fauna of the area.

- b. The construction plan also should include proper drainage, avoiding water logging during the monsoon.

### **Rehabilitation and Resettlement Measures**

The fully affected households must be properly and transparently resettled and fair compensation should be given to them for the purchase of required alternate land. Along with the compensation the resettlement package provisions should be made available.

The rehabilitation must be done with utmost care and the sentiments of the affected should be respected. Support schemes to be provided.

### **Other measures**

A public redressal mechanism should be designed at the project site/in the concerned office to address the concerns of the indirectly affected population during the construction and operational stages of the project.

### **7.7 Measures to Avoid, Mitigate and Compensate**

- Preventive measures are taken to address sanitation and health issues of the workers particularly those who may migrate from other states to the construction sites.
- Continued effort need to be made to contact those the SIA unit could not contact.
- The livelihood of 3 households is affected; they must be given proper compensation and linked with schemes or programs that will help them to engage in new or the same livelihood even after the acquisition.
- The risks to the safety of employees and the public at different stages of the construction are to be addressed by the concerned agencies.
- A redressal system may be set up with representatives from Revenue Department, Panchayat and the proponent for the speedy settlement of the unanticipated issues that may crop up during the various stages of the project as well as at the time of evacuation/ demolition.

Comparing/weighing the positive against the negative impacts, it can be easily concluded that the former outweighs the latter reaffirming the identified site as the most suitable and apt one for the construction of the approach road and the bridge. The loss of ancestral assets will have its negative impact physically and psychologically. Nevertheless, the project is justified as the negative is minimal and the land owners are willing to part with their land. It is also observed by the SIA team that many of the negative impacts indicated above can be minimized or mitigated further with appropriate and effective mitigation measures/strategies mentioned above.

## **CHAPTER 8**

### **SOCIAL IMPACT ACTION PLAN DIRECTORATE**

#### **8.1 Introduction**

Following the desk studies, field investigations and public consultations undertaken in this study, a Social Impact Mitigation Plan (SIMP) has subsequently been developed. The SIMP provides a general outlay of the social aspects, potential impacts and mitigation measures. The responsibility for the incorporation of mitigation measures for the project implementation lies with the Institutional Framework Officials designated by the Government for the said purpose in accordance with the sub-section (1) of section 44 of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (Central Act 30 of 2013).

#### **8.2 Institutional Structures & Key Persons**

The Government of Kerala has set up a well-established institutional frame work for the implementation of social impact mitigation/management plan (SIMP) and to perform the functions under the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2013.

The Kerala State Policy for Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition published as per G.O. (Ms) No.485/2015/RD, dated 23/09/2015 constituted a **State level Empowered Committee** with its members as Chief Secretary, Revenue Secretary, Secretary of the Administrative Department, Law Secretary and Finance Secretary to perform the functions designated to them in relation to RFCTLARR.

As per the same policy at the **district level a Fair Compensation, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Committee with its members as** District Collector, Administrator for resettlement and rehabilitation, Land Acquisition officer, Finance Officer, Representatives of the requiring body to take financial decisions on its behalf and Representatives of Local Self-Government Institution has been set up to undertake various functions under the Act.

The **Administrator** in the committee appointed in line with sub-section (1) of section 43 of Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act' 2013 (Central Act 30 of 2013), is responsible for the rehabilitation and resettlement formulation' execution and monitoring of the rehabilitation and resettlement scheme in respect of land acquisition. Government of Kerala as per G.O. (P) M. No. 590/2015/RD dated 11 November 2015 has appointed the Deputy Collector (Land

Acquisition) in each District as the Administrator for rehabilitation and resettlement for performing the functions under the said Act and rules made there under in respect of the persons who are involuntarily displaced due to acquisition of land'

Besides, as per G. O. (P) M. 589/2015/RD dated 11 November 2015, has appointed the Land Revenue commissioner as the Commissioner for Rehabilitation and Resettlement in accordance with sub-section (1) of section 44 of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (Central Act 30 of 2013), for supervising the formulation of Rehabilitation and Resettlement scheme or plans, proper implementation of the same and to carry out post-implementation of social audit.

At the district level as per G O. (P) No.649/2015/RD dated 4 December 2015, the Government of Kerala in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (g) of Section 3 of Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (Central Act 30 of 2013), r/w sub-rule (1) of rule 3 of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Kerala) Rules, 2015 has appointed Special Tahsildar LA, Koyilandy & Deputy Collector LA Kozhikode to perform any one or more functions of a Collector under the said Act within the area specified in column (3) thereof and authorize them, their servants and workmen to exercise the powers conferred by section 12 in respect of any land within their respective jurisdiction for the acquisition of which a notification under sub-section (1) section 11 of the above Act.

The district level committee is mandated to ensure finalization of Fair compensation and appropriate Resettlement and Rehabilitation package and Mitigation measure and its proper implementation.

**CHAPTER - 9**  
**SOCIAL IMPACT MANAGEMENT BUDGET**  
**AND FINANCING OF MITIGATION PLAN**

**9.1 Costs of all Resettlement and Rehabilitation Required**

The cost is to be calculated for resettlement and rehabilitation as per the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 by the Empowered committees at the State and the District levels.

**9.2 Annual Budget and Plan of Action**

To be worked out by the land acquisition section of the Revenue Department.

**9.3 Funding Sources with Break Up**

Not available.

## **CHAPTER 10**

### **SOCIAL IMPACT MANAGEMENT PLAN MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

#### **10.1 Introduction**

Monitoring is a long-term process which should begin from the start of the construction of the railway over bridge and should continue throughout the life of the project. Its purpose is to establish benchmarks so that the nature and magnitude of anticipated social impacts can be continually assessed. Monitoring involves the continuous or periodic review to determine the effectiveness of recommended mitigation measures. The types of parameters that can be monitored may include mitigation measures or design features, or actual impacts. However, other parameters, particularly those related to socio-economic and ecological issues can only be effectively assessed over a more prolonged period of say 3 to 5 years.

The Government of Kerala in accordance with the State Policy for Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition frame in connection with the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (Central Act 30 of 2013), has established district and state level mechanisms for reporting and monitoring the land acquisition process and the implementation of various social mitigation measures. It includes the following:

#### **10.2 State Level Body**

At the state level as per G. O. (P) M. 589/2015/RD dated 11 November 2015, *the Land Revenue commissioner appointed as the Commissioner for Rehabilitation and Resettlement* in accordance with sub-section (1) of section 44 of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (Central Act 30 of 2013), is responsible for supervising the formulation of Rehabilitation and Resettlement scheme or plans, proper implementation of the same and to carry out post-implementation of social audit.

#### **10.3 District Level Body**

At the district level, the **Administrator** appointed in line with sub-section (1) of section 43 of Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act' 2013 (Central Act 30 of 2013), is responsible for the rehabilitation and resettlement formulation' execution and monitoring of the rehabilitation and resettlement scheme in respect of land acquisition. Government of Kerala as per G.O. (P)

M. No. 590/2015/RD dated 11 November 2015 has appointed the Deputy Collector (Land Acquisition) of Kozhikode District as the Administrator for rehabilitation and resettlement for performing the functions under the said Act and Rules made there under in respect of the persons who are involuntarily displaced due to acquisition of land'

Besides, the *Fair Compensation, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Committee at the district level* and *State Level Empowered Committee* is authorized to ensure finalization, implementation and monitoring of the compensation, rehabilitation & resettlement package and mitigation measures.

The District level committee is expected to finalize the fair and reasonable price of land and compensation along with the Rehabilitation and Resettlement package to be given to the affected person/family. The committee shall ensure that eligible affected family is given Rehabilitation & Resettlement as envisaged in the second and third schedule of the Act. The state level empowered committee is expected to approve or return the estimate prepared and submitted by the District level Fair Compensation, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Committee with suggestions/observations.



## **CHAPTER 11**

### **ANALYSIS OF COSTS AND BENEFITS**

### **RECOMMENDATION ON ACQUISITION**

#### **11.1 Introduction**

The proposed Ulloorkkadavu Bridge across the Ulloor River and Approach Road will put an end to the transportation and mobility problems of Ulliyeri and Chengottakavu Panchayats; so the project is inevitable. The Bridge and Approach road will help the people living far and wide to reach the Private Medical College which is just 3 kilometres for Treatment and Health Services. Currently the small country boat is the only means for the people to cross the river and the travel is a nightmare. The people's cry for the bridge is at least a few decades old.

#### **11.2 Character of Social Impact**

The affected people of the area face some difficulties due to the implementation of the project. On both the sides of the road there are buildings – residences, shops, agricultural assets etc. 32 land holdings belonging to 30 land holders will be affected. According to the affected, 4 land holdings/properties are fully affected and 28 landholdings/properties partially. 3 individuals/families lose their livelihood due the project and 2 wells too will be lost. The families expressed the concern that before the acquisition they need to get fair compensation considering the loss of livelihood and income in multiple ways.

Since the project is treated as 'framed for a public purpose' under RFCTLARR Act, 2013, the people of the area should feel secure that they would get fair compensation. If all the authorities and people of the project area work together, the implementation of the project will be successful. Considering the public advantage and interest and treating it as inevitable, the project needs to be implemented.

#### **11.3 Major Suggestions by the Affected**

Following are the major suggestions and recommendations by the affected to mitigate the impacts:

- Better compensation for those whose sole property and livelihood are affected.
- Support for setting up another livelihood
- Value calculation on par with market value
- In the case of new constructions by the affected people in their remaining land, the local governments should waive the customary distance from the road.
- 2 people opined that the alignment is not fair and correct.

#### **11.4 Conclusion and Recommendations**

The Ulloorkkadavu Bridge cum Approach Road project will be a milestone in the path towards a permanent solution for difficulties faced by the people of Ulliyeri and Chengottukavu villages for transport. The proposed project involves acquisition of 1.4443 hectares of land from 30 landholders with 32 landholdings. 31 out of 32 landholders expressed willingness to handover their property. The acquisition fully affects 4 owners and their dependents and 28 properties are affected partially. There are 118 people (55 male and 63 female) population directly affected. The project is aimed at public utility and there is no more suitable alternate alignment. This study report helps the affected people to receive fair compensation as per RFCTLARR Act 2013.

When we explore the positive impacts along with the long term goal of the Ulloorkkadavu Bridge cum approach road, it is necessary to realize it. To execute this project, many people need to sacrifice and give away even their sole property. Some people of the area lose land, frontage of house/ building/livelihood units etc. According to the Right to Fair Compensation, Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation, Resettlement Act 2013, the people of this area need to get fair compensation. For this, the team has studied the social impact on the area and proposed methods to reduce the negative impact. Provisions of compensation for the land acquisition under the RFCTLARR Act 2013 are enough to mitigate the impact of the loss of land/property and livelihood.

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### Appendix 1: Government Orders

File No.DCKKD/6055/2018-B2

#### ജില്ലാകലക്ടറുടെ 29/11/2019 തീയതിയിലെ നടപടിക്രമം (ഹാജർ സീറാം സാംബശിവറാവു, ഐ എ എസ്)

വിഷയം - എൽ.എ - ഉള്ളൂർക്കടവ് പാലം നിർമ്മാണം - സാമൂഹ്യാഘാത പഠനം നടത്തുന്നതിന് സാമൂഹ്യ ആഘാത പഠന ഏജൻസിയെ നിയമിച്ച് ഉത്തരവാകുന്നത് സംബന്ധിച്ച്

സൂചന-1. ജില്ലാ കലക്ടറുടെ 14.03.2017 ലെ ബി3. 58911/16 നമ്പർ നടപടിക്രമം.

2. ജില്ലാകലക്ടറുടെ 16/09/2019 ലെ DCKKD/4717/2017- B3 നമ്പർ നടപടിക്രമം.

.....

കോഴിക്കോട് ജില്ലയിലെ ഭൂമി ഏറ്റെടുക്കൽ നടപടികളിൽ സാമൂഹ്യ പ്രത്യാഘാത പഠനം നടത്തുന്നതിന്റെ ആവശ്യത്തിലേക്കായി സൂചനാ നടപടിക്രമ പ്രകാരം ഒരു പഠനൽ രൂപീകരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതാണ്. ഉള്ളൂർക്കടവ് പാലം നിർമ്മാണത്തിനായി ഭൂമി ഏറ്റെടുക്കൽ സംബന്ധിച്ച് സാമൂഹ്യ പ്രത്യാഘാത പഠനം നടത്തുന്നതിലേക്കായി മേൽ പഠനലിൽ നിന്നും ഡോൺ ബോസ്കോ ആർട്സ് & സയൻസ് കോളേജ്, കണ്ണൂർ എന്നിവരെ നിയോഗിച്ച് ഇതിനാൽ ഉത്തരവാകുന്നു.

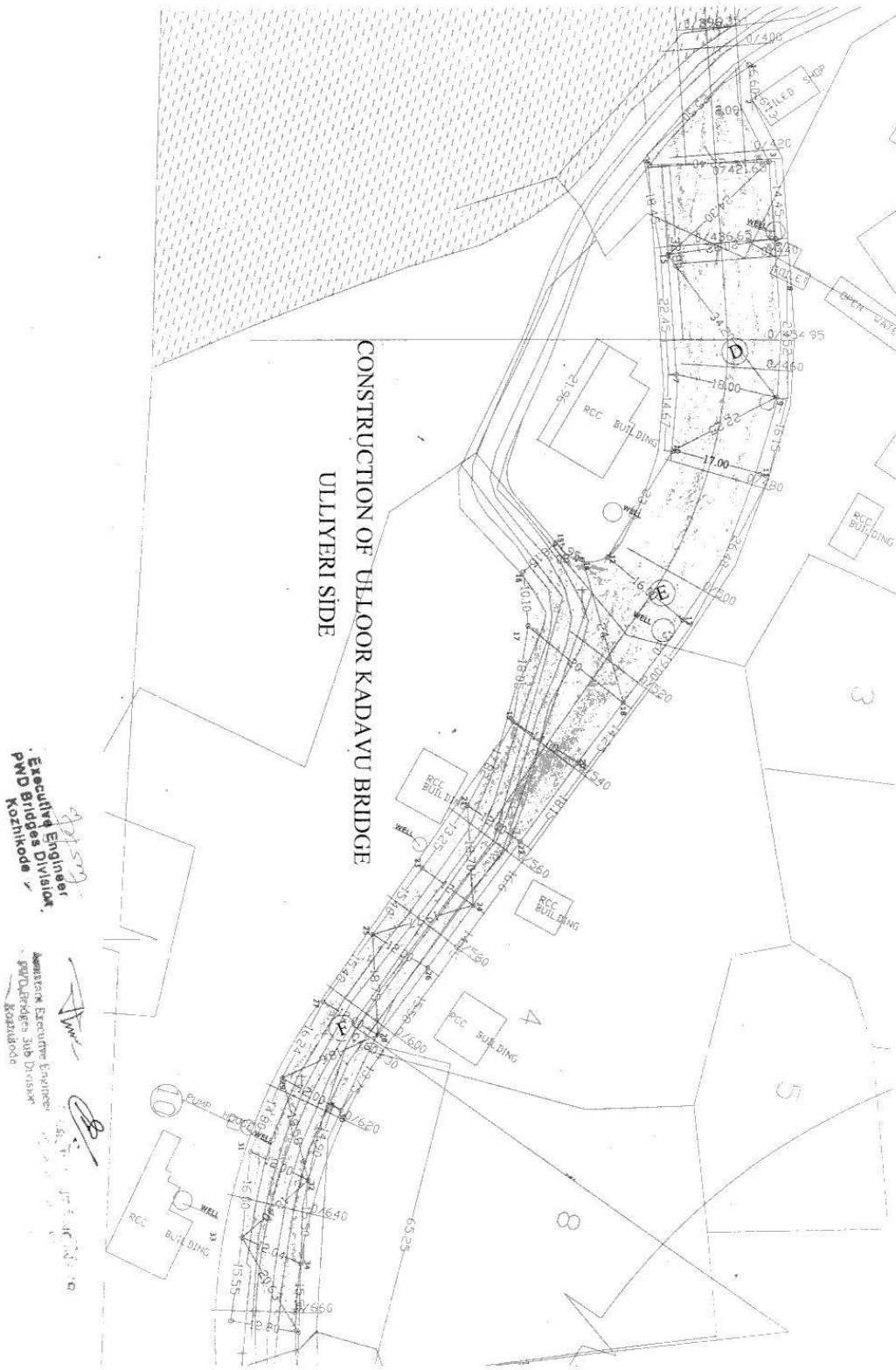
മേൽ സാമൂഹ്യ പ്രത്യാഘാത വിലയിരുത്തൽ യൂണിറ്റ് 01.01.2014 മുതൽ നിലവിൽ വന്ന ആക്ടിന് കീഴിലും ചട്ടത്തിൻ കീഴിലും ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്ന പ്രകാരം സാമൂഹ്യ പ്രത്യാഘാത വിലയിരുത്തൽ പഠന റിപ്പോർട്ട് 8 ആഴ്ചയ്ക്കുള്ളിൽ തയ്യാറാക്കി സമർപ്പിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്.

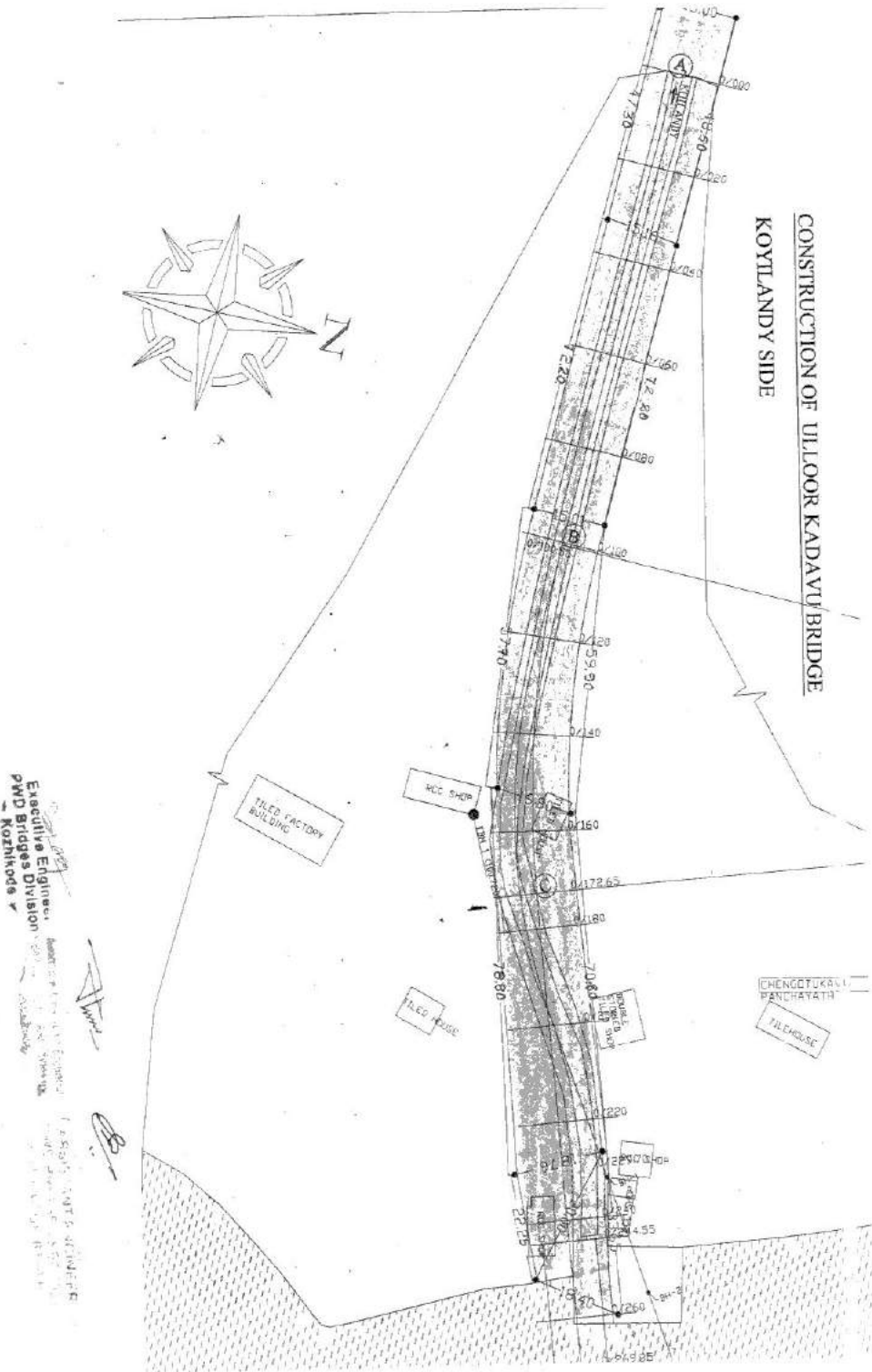
ജില്ലാകലക്ടർ

- ✓ Director, SIA & Head, Department of Social Work, Don Bosco Arts and Science College, Angadikadavu ,Iritty, Kannur
- പകർപ്പ്
- 1. സ്പെഷ്യൽ തഹസീൽദാർ (എൽ.എ), കൊയിലാണ്ടി
- 2. എക്സിക്യൂട്ടീവ് എഞ്ചിനീയർ(PWD), ബ്രിഡ്ജ്സ് ഡിവിഷൻ, കോഴിക്കോട്.

Signature valid

Digitally signed by SEELRAM SAMBASIVA RAO  
Date: 2019.11.29 15:34:52 IST  
Reason: Approved





## Appendix 2: Tool for Data Collection



**സാമൂഹ്യ ആഘാത പഠനം: ഉള്ളൂർക്കടവ് പാലം പ്രോജക്ട്**  
**ചെങ്ങോട്ടുകാവ് - ഉള്ളിയേരി വില്ലേജുകളിൽ. കോയിലാണ്ടി താലൂക്ക്, കോഴിക്കോട് ജില്ല**  
**ഏജൻസി: ഡോൺ ബോസ്കോ ആർച്ച്സ് ആൻഡ് സയൻസ് കോളേജ്, അങ്ങാടിക്കടവ്, ഇരിട്ടി, കണ്ണൂർ - 670706**  
**DCKKD/6055/2018-B2**  
**വ്യക്തിഗത വിവര ശേഖരണത്തിനുള്ള ഫോറം: ഡിസംബർ 2019**

**1. പൊതുവായ വിവരങ്ങൾ**

പഞ്ചായത്ത് / മുനിസിപ്പാലിറ്റി		വാർഡ് നമ്പർ:	വില്ലേജ്
വിവരദാതാവിന്റെ പേര്		വിവരദാതാവിന്റെ മൊബൈൽ നമ്പർ:	
ആഘാതബാധിതനായ വ്യക്തിയുടെ പേര്			മൊബൈൽ നമ്പർ:
റേഷൻ കാർഡിന്റെ നമ്പർ	1. ബി.പി.എൽ.	2. എ.പി.എൽ:	
മതം:	ഹിന്ദു	മുസ്ലീം	ക്രിസ്ത്യാനി
സാമൂഹ്യവിഭാഗം:	പട്ടിക ജാതി	പട്ടിക വർഗ്ഗം	മറ്റു പിന്നോക്കവിഭാഗം
ബന്ധപ്പെടാനുള്ള ഫോൺ നമ്പർ	ആധാർ നമ്പർ		പൊതുവിഭാഗം
വിലാസം			

**2. കുടുംബ വിവരങ്ങൾ**

ക്രമ നമ്പർ	പേര്	1. ലിംഗം	2. പ്രായം	3. കുടുംബ നാമനുമായുള്ള ബന്ധം	4. വൈവാഹിക നില	5. വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം
1				കുടുംബ നാമ/ൻ		
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
<b>3.</b> 1. നാമൻ/നാമ 2. ഭർത്താവ്/ഭാര്യ 3. അവിവാഹിത മകൻ/മകൾ 4. വിവാഹിത മകൻ/മകൾ 5. വിവാഹിത മകന്റെ/മകളുടെ ഭാര്യ/ഭർത്താവ് 6. പേരക്കുട്ടി 7. അച്ഛൻ/അമ്മ 8. സഹോദരൻ/സഹോദരി				<b>4.</b> 1. വിവാഹിത/ൻ, 2. അവിവാഹിത/ൻ 3. വിധവ/വിഭാര്യ 4. അപ്രസക്തം <b>5.</b> 1. പഠിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നു 2. പഠനം പൂർത്തിയായി		

**2.6 കുടുംബാംഗങ്ങളുടെ ജോലി/വരുമാന മാർഗ്ഗം**

ക്രമ നമ്പർ	പേര്	2. തൊഴിൽ	3. പ്രതിമാസ വരുമാനം
1			
2			
3			
4			
<b>2.</b> 1. സർക്കാർ ജോലി 2. സ്വകാര്യ ജോലി (a. Managerial/administrative, b. supervisory c. clerical d. assistant/attendant) 3. കൂലി (a) നിർമ്മാണം (b) കാർഷികം (c) ടെക്നിക്കൽ) 4. ഫാക്ടറി 5. കരകൗശല വസ്തുക്കൾ 6. സ്വയം തൊഴിൽ 7. മൃഗാസൂത്രണം 8. ഡ്രൈവർ 9. പെൻഷ്യൻ 10. വേറെ എന്തെങ്കിലും 4. ആകെ പ്രതിമാസ കുടുംബ വരുമാനം 5. ഭൂമി ഏറ്റെടുക്കൽ വരുമാനത്തെ ബാധിക്കുമോ? 1. ഉവ്വ് 2. ഇല്ല			

**2.7 ആരോഗ്യ സ്ഥിതി:** തുടർച്ചയായി രോഗങ്ങളുള്ള കുടുംബാംഗങ്ങളുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ, വിശദാംശങ്ങൾ:

ക്രമ നമ്പർ	1. രോഗം	2. തിരിച്ചറിഞ്ഞ വർഷം	3. നിലവിലെ സ്ഥിതി
1			
2			
3			
<b>1:</b> 1. ക്യാൻസർ 2. ക്ഷയം 3. മലമ്പനി 4. എയ്ഡ്സ് 5. ശ്വാസകോശ സംബന്ധം 6. പ്രമേഹം 7. വേറെ എന്തെങ്കിലും			<b>3:</b> 1. മരുന്നുകൾ കഴിക്കുന്നു 2. സുഖമായി



**3. ഭൂമിയുടെ വിശദാംശങ്ങൾ**

1. സർവ്വേ നമ്പർ	2. വിസ്തീർണ്ണം	3. കൈവശമായ വിധം	4. കൈവശമായ വർഷം	5. ഭൂമിയിനം	6. ഭൂമിയിൽനിന്നുള്ള പ്രതിവർഷ വരുമാനം
3. 1 വിലയിൽ വാങ്ങിയത് 2. പരമ്പരാഗതമായി 3. കടന്നുകയറിയത് - പുറമ്പോക്ക് 4. മറ്റുള്ളവ (വ്യക്തമാക്കുക)					
5. 1 പുരയിടം/കര 2. നിലം					
7	ഭൂമിയിൽ പട്ടയം: 1) ഉണ്ട് 2) ഇല്ല 3) ഭാഗികം				
8	ഭാഗികമെങ്കിൽ, പട്ടയമില്ലാത്ത ഭൂമിയുടെ വിശദാംശങ്ങൾ:				
<b>ഭൂമിയിലുള്ള വസ്തുവിവരങ്ങൾ</b>					
11	1. മരങ്ങൾ (ഇനവും എണ്ണവും) 2. ഫല വൃക്ഷങ്ങൾ 3. അടുക്കള തോട്ടം 4. കിണറുകൾ 5. കുളങ്ങൾ 6. ജലവിതരണ പൈപ്പ് 7. വൈദ്യുതി 8. ജല ടാങ്ക് 9. ഭൂഗർഭ ഓടുകൾ 10. മറ്റുള്ളവ				
12	നിർദ്ദിഷ്ട സ്ഥലത്ത് കൃഷിയുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ, ഇനങ്ങൾ				
13	എത്ര വർഷമായി കൃഷി ചെയ്യുന്നു?				
15	നിർദ്ദിഷ്ട സ്ഥലത്തേക്ക് വഴിയുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ, വഴിയുടെ സ്വഭാവം 1. മണ്ണ് 2. ടാർ 3. കോൺക്രീറ്റ്				
16	കഴിഞ്ഞ മൂന്ന് വർഷങ്ങളിൽ ഭൂമിയിൽ നടന്ന വ്യവഹാരങ്ങളുടെ വിശദാംശങ്ങൾ:				
17	ഭൂമിയിൽ എന്തെങ്കിലും ബാധ്യതയുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ, രേഖപ്പെടുത്തുക : 1) ഉണ്ട് 2) ഇല്ല				
18	ഭൂമിയുടെ ഉടമസ്ഥതയെക്കുറിച്ച് എന്തെങ്കിലും കേസ് നിലനിൽക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ? 1) ഉണ്ട് 2) ഇല്ല 3) അറിയില്ല				
19	ഏറ്റെടുക്കൽ ഭൂമിയെ എങ്ങനെ ബാധിക്കുന്നു? 1. പൂർണ്ണമായി <input type="checkbox"/> 2. ഭാഗികമായി <input type="checkbox"/>				
20	താങ്കൾക്ക് വേറെ എവിടെയെങ്കിലും ഭൂമിയുണ്ടോ? 1) ഉണ്ട് <input type="checkbox"/> 2) ഇല്ല <input type="checkbox"/>				

**4. കെട്ടിടങ്ങൾക്കുള്ള ആഘാതം - പദ്ധതി പ്രദേശത്ത് കെട്ടിടങ്ങളുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ വിശദാംശങ്ങൾ:**

1. ഉടമയുടെ പേര്	2. കെട്ടിടത്തിന്റെ ഇനം	3. നിർമ്മിച്ച വർഷം	4. കെട്ടിടത്തിന്റെ സ്വഭാവം	5. ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ അവസ്ഥ	6. വൈദ്യുതി ഉണ്ടോ? 1) ഉണ്ട് 2) ഇല്ല
<b>4.1. പക്ക 2.കച്ച 3.പണി തീരാത്തത് 4.പണിയെല്ലാം തീർന്നത് 5:1.നല്ല അവസ്ഥ 2.ഭാഗികമായി നല്ലത് 3. കേടായിരിക്കാണിരിക്കുന്നത്</b>					

**5. ജല സ്രോതസ്സും ശുചിത്വവും**

1	ബാധിതമാകുന്ന ജലസ്രോതസ്സുകൾ	1. പൊതു ടാപ്പ്/കിണർ 2. സ്വന്തം കിണർ 3. പൈപ്പ് ലൈൻ 4. ടാങ്കർ ലോറി 5. വേറെ എന്തെങ്കിലും
2	ബാധിതമാകുന്ന ശുചിത്വ സംവിധാനം	1. സെപ്റ്റിക് ടാങ്ക് 2. വീടിനോട് ചേർന്നോ അല്ലാതെയോ 3. വേറെ എന്തെങ്കിലും

**6. പദ്ധതിയുമായി ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട വിവരങ്ങൾ**

1	<b>പദ്ധതിമുഖേനയുണ്ടാകാവുന്ന പ്രയോജനങ്ങൾ:</b> 1) കൂടുതൽ യാത്രാസൗകര്യങ്ങൾ 2) കൂടുതൽ ജോലി സാധ്യതകൾ 3) ഭൂമി വിലയിൽ വർദ്ധനവ് 4) സാമ്പത്തിക/വ്യവഹാര മേഖലകളിലുള്ള വളർച്ച 5) അടിസ്ഥാനസൗകര്യങ്ങളുടെ വികസനം 6) വാടക വരുമാനത്തിൽ വർദ്ധനവ് 7) മറ്റുള്ളവ ....
2	<b>പദ്ധതി മുഖേനയുണ്ടാകാവുന്ന ദോഷഫലങ്ങൾ:</b> 1) വീടുകളുടെയും കെട്ടിടങ്ങളുടെയും നഷ്ടം 2) കൃഷി ഭൂമിയുടെയും മേച്ചിൽപുറങ്ങളുടെയും നഷ്ടം 3) ഉപരിതല/ഭൂഗർഭ ജലസ്രോതസ്സുകളുടെ നഷ്ടം 4) താമസസ്ഥലങ്ങളുടെയും വ്യാപാരസ്ഥലങ്ങളുടെയും വാടക വർദ്ധനവ് 5) ജനസാന്ദ്രതയിലുള്ള ആധിക്യം 6) മറ്റ് പ്രദേശവാസികളുടെ വരവുവഴി സ്വകാര്യതയ്ക്കുണ്ടാകുന്ന ക്ഷതം 7) ശബ്ദമലിനീകരണം 8) ജല ദൗർലഭ്യത 9) മറ്റുള്ളവ
3	പദ്ധതി അധികാരികളിൽനിന്നും താങ്കൾ എന്തെങ്കിലും <b>ആനുകൂല്യം</b> പ്രതീക്ഷിക്കുന്നെങ്കിൽ, വിവരിക്കുക:

4	ഭൂമി ഏറ്റെടുക്കൽ സാമൂഹ്യ ജീവിതത്തെ ബാധിക്കുമെങ്കിൽ: 1) ഉണ്ട് 2) ഇല്ല വിവരിക്കുക:
5	ഭൂമി ഏറ്റെടുക്കൽ സാമ്പത്തിക മേഖലയെ ബാധിക്കുമെങ്കിൽ: 1) ഉണ്ട് 2) ഇല്ല വിവരിക്കുക:
7	മുകളിൽ പ്രതിപാദിച്ച വെല്ലുവിളികൾ നേരിടാനുള്ള മാർഗ്ഗങ്ങൾ ഏവ? 1) പുനരധിവാസത്തിനുള്ള സഹായം 2) മൂല്യത്തിനനുസൃതമായ നഷ്ടപരിഹാരം 3) ജലസംരക്ഷണത്തിനുള്ള മാർഗ്ഗങ്ങൾ 4) വ്യക്തതയാർജ്ജിക്കലും ജലസ്രോതസ്സുകളും സംരക്ഷിച്ചുകൊണ്ടുള്ള നിർമ്മാണങ്ങൾ 5) പൂർണ്ണമായി ബാധിക്കുന്നവർക്ക് പുനഃസ്മാപനം 6) വേറെ ഏതെങ്കിലും :
9	പദ്ധതിയ്ക്കായി ഭൂമി വിട്ട് കൊടുക്കുവാൻ നിങ്ങൾ തയ്യാറാണോ? 1. അതെ <input type="checkbox"/> 2. അല്ല <input type="checkbox"/> തയ്യാറല്ലെങ്കിൽ കാരണം:
10	ഈ പദ്ധതിയ്ക്കായി നിർദ്ദേശിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന സ്ഥലത്തിന് പകരമായി വേറെ ഏതെങ്കിലും ഉചിതമായ സ്ഥലം നിർദ്ദേശിക്കാനുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ, വിശദാംശങ്ങൾ നൽകുക? പ്രദേശം: _____ പഞ്ചായത്ത് വാർഡ്: _____ സർവ്വേ നമ്പർ: _____ ഉടമസ്ഥർ: _____
11	കൂടുതൽ വിവരങ്ങൾ/നിർദ്ദേശങ്ങൾ:

വിവരദാതാവിന്റെ പേര്

ഒപ്പ്

തീയതി

അഭിമുഖം നടത്തിയ ആളുടെ പേര്

ഒപ്പ്

തീയതി



**Appendix 3: Public Hearing**  
**Chengottukavu Grama Panchayat - 23 January 2020**  
**List of Participants**

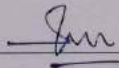









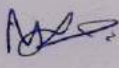
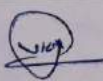
ഉള്ളൂർക്കടവ് പാലം അനുബന്ധ റോഡ്: ഉള്ളിയേരി, ചെങ്കോട്ട്കാവ് വില്ലേജുകൾ  
 കൊയിലാണ്ടി താലൂക്ക്, കോഴിക്കോട് ജില്ല  
 സാമൂഹ്യ ആഘാത പഠനം  
 പൊതുചർച്ച: 23 ജനുവരി 2020  
 പങ്കെടുത്തവർ: അധികാരികൾ

ക്ര. നം.	പേര് + സ്ഥാനം	വില്ലേജ്	ഫോൺ	ഒപ്പ്
1	SONA-C. ASSISTANT ENGINEER PWD BRIDGES SECTION KOZHIMMUR		9645082944	
2	Sheena K Overseer PWD Bridges section Kozhikode		9544266992	
3	Muradeedharan B. SRA, Kappilady		9446311419	
4	K. Parvathaswami President	Chengottukavu	938798313	
5	Shaji Chakkani President	Uliyari	9496048176	
6	PRIYA D. Director	Chengottukavu	9539337090	
7	V.K. Sasidharan	Chengottukavu	9446621775	
8	K. Darsan	MLA	9447721922	
9	Sebastian KV	SIA Team Leader	9400859729	
10	Thomas KO DIRECTOR SIA		9495 903108	

ഉള്ളൂർക്കടവ് പാലം അനുബന്ധ റോഡ്: ഉള്ളിയേരി, ചെങ്കോട്ട്കാവ് വില്ലേജുകൾ  
 കോയിലാണ്ടി താലൂക്ക്, കോഴിക്കോട് ജില്ല  
 സാമൂഹ്യ ആഘാത പഠനം  
 പൊതുചർച്ച: 23 ജനുവരി 2020  
 പങ്കെടുത്തവർ: ഭൂവുടമകൾ, പൊതുജനം.

ക്ര. സം.	പേര്	വില്ലേജ്	ഫോൺ	ഒപ്പ്
1	ടി-ആർ മുഹമ്മദ്	ഉള്ളിയേരി	9846369155	[Signature]
2	Abdurahmana	Ulleri	9846542996	[Signature]
3	ശ്യാമപ്രസാദ് മേനോൻ	ഉള്ളിയേരി	9846757683	[Signature]
4	ശ്യാമപ്രസാദ് മേനോൻ	ഉള്ളിയേരി		[Signature]
5	ശ്യാമപ്രസാദ് മേനോൻ	ഉള്ളിയേരി	9946866248	[Signature]
6	ടി.ആർ. വി.കെ. മുഹമ്മദ്	ഉള്ളിയേരി	9846137448	[Signature]
7	ബി.എ. MV	ചെങ്കോട്ട്കാവ്	9946983277	[Signature]
8	സരിയ മമ്പുഴ	ഉള്ളിയേരി	8943388172	[Signature]
9	മുഹമ്മദ്	ചെങ്കോട്ട്കാവ്	9995735750	[Signature]
10	Reyash. PK	Ullery	9446438715	[Signature]
11	ബി.എ.കെ. മുഹമ്മദ്	ഉള്ളിയേരി	9048490495	[Signature]
12	M. P. M. M. M.	Chidiya	9048490495	[Signature]

കൊയിലാണ്ടി താലൂക്ക്, കോഴിക്കോട് ജില്ല  
സാമൂഹ്യ ആഘാത പഠനം  
പൊതുചർച്ച: 23 ജനുവരി 2020  
പങ്കെടുത്തവർ: ഭൂവുടമകൾ, പൊതുജനം

ക്ര. സം.	പേര്	വിലപ്പേര്	ഫോൺ	ഒപ്പ്
13	മിമ്പനാഥൻ	ചെങ്ങമുക്ക്	9645030537	
14	സുഹാസ് ചന്ദ്ര. S	ഉളിയേരി	9526002512	
15	ആലിനോൽ കി.കെ.	ഉളിയേരി	953944 2427	
16	അനീസ്.ജെ തെരുത്തട	ലേലി ചെങ്ങമുക്ക്	7356263120	
17	ബാലകൃഷ്ണൻ	ലേലി ചെങ്ങമുക്ക്	9946335683	
18	അനീസ്.സി	ഉളിയേരി	9947802164	
19	പ്രജയന്തൻ	ഉളിയേരി അനീസ്	9496042176	
20	ശേഖരൻ		9946095966	
21	നാദിധൻ	തളിർ	9562663646	
22	V.K.രാമകൃഷ്ണൻ	ലേലി	9466488323	
23	Majid. L.	ലേലി	9645512791	
24	മിമ്പൻ വി.രാ	ലേലി	9446069349	



ഉള്ളൂർക്കടവ് പാലം അനുബന്ധ റോഡ്: ഉള്ളിയേരി, ചെങ്കോട്ട്കാവ് വില്ലേജുകൾ  
 കോയിലാണ്ടി താലൂക്ക്, കോഴിക്കോട് ജില്ല  
 സാമൂഹ്യ ആഘാത പഠനം  
 പൊതുചർച്ച: 23 ജനുവരി 2020  
 പങ്കെടുത്തവർ: ഭൂവുടമകൾ, പൊതുജനം.

ക്ര. നം.	പേര്	വില്ലേജ്	ഫോൺ	ഒപ്പ്
25	MOLDEEM KUTTY	C.K. V		
26	വെമ്പന	ചെങ്കോട്ട കാവ്	9946192290	
27	സി.ജി.ടി.	ഉച്ചിയേരി	9846613420	
28	നാത്തിമ	ഉച്ചിയേരി	8547642478	
29	ത്വലൻമുസനാൻ	ഉച്ചിയേരി	90482690 14	
30	ചൊല്ലൂർ മുസ്തഫാ	ഉച്ചിയേരി കാവ്	9745188 286	
31	ബാബുരാജ്	ഉച്ചിയേരി കാവ്	953985 6875	
32	മുഹമ്മദ് റിം	ചെങ്കോട്ട്കാവ്	9946013062	
33				
34				
35				
36				