

SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT STUDY

AKATHETHARA – NADAKKAVU RAILWAY OVER BRIDGE

PALAKKAD

FINAL REPORT



**SUBMITTED TO
THE DISTRICT COLLECTOR
PALAKKAD**

SIA UNIT

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CHAPTER 1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 Project and Public Goals

The Railway level cross at Akathethara - Nadakkavu in Palakkad Taluk is close to the Palakkad Railway Junction and on Palakkad - Malampuzha Road. The proximity to the railway junction increases the frequency of rail traffic. The tourist attraction of Malampuzha dam and garden increases the volume of traffic on the road. The closure of the gates may at times extend up to one hour. The people of the locality as well as the tourists face much inconvenience. There have been instances of patients getting stuck in the traffic at the closed gate and losing their lives on the way to hospitals. Over 20 people have lost their lives at the railway cross in the last five years. The demand for an over bridge at the location has been raised from 5 decades back.

In accordance with the 'Few Level – Cross' policy of the Railway, many a level-crosses have been inactivated and alternative ways have been established with over bridges. As the project is in the benefit of all public and inevitable, the government has positively considered the issue and decided to look into the construction of a bridge over the railway, earmarking Rs.38.68 crore for the project.

The Nadakkavu – Akathethara Railway Over Bridge Project plans to acquire 30.69 ares (0.3069 hectares) of land belonging to 42 survey numbers in Palakkad II & Akathethara villages of Palakkad Taluk, Palakkad District. With the completion of the ½ km long and 9.5 meter wide project with pillars where necessary, the present level cross can be abandoned, and the traffic obstruction removed once and for all.

1.2 Location

The location for Railway Over Bridge is at Nadakkavu, on the Palakkad – Malampuzha road in Akathethara village, Akathethara Panchayath and a small portion in Palakkad Municipality, Palakkad - 2 village. The acquisition requires 0.3069 Hectares of land in Block 15 of Palakkad - 2 Village (Survey No. 673/1 A, 674/1A2, wet land) and in Block 24 of Akathethara village with 19 survey numbers as dry land and 10 survey numbers as wet land in Palakkad Taluk of Palakkad District. This area is mostly with livelihood shops and residences.

1.3 Size and Attributes of Land Acquisition

The total land required is 0.3069 hectares. The land required for proposed project is adjacent to both the sides of the existing road. The attributes in the land include residences, well, water pipelines, compound wall and gates, livelihood shops, small scale industry units like welding and a few agricultural assets. The land includes both wet land and dry land. As part of the existing road itself is used for the purpose, the land required for the over bridge and the approach roads is comparatively less and the takeover steps less involving.

1.4 Search for Alternative Route

The study team looked at several plans and designs for the construction of the over 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 there was no other alternative found. The plan selected now is the most suitable because the over bridge is made utilizing the existing road and only 0.3069 hectares of land need to be acquired.

1.5 Social Impact

The total area of land required for the Akathethara - Nadakkavu railway over bridge is 0.3069 hectares in Block -15 of Palakkad - 2 Village (Survey no. 673/1 A, 674/1A2, wet land) and in Block 24 of Akathethara village with 19 survey numbers (dry land) and 10 survey numbers (wet land) in Palakkad Taluk of Palakkad District. The most crucial negative impact of the project is the loss of land and structures of one company, one temple and 30 households and their dependents. The acquisition of this land is estimated to affect a population of 117 (Male 52 Female 65) people from 30 families and 2 others (property belonging to a temple and to a construction company) who will lose their landed/built up property due to the acquisition. In addition, 27 families/ people will lose their livelihood directly/indirectly as the acquisition affects either partially or fully. 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. For some of them it is their ancestral property and they are forced to break that emotional attachment too. Even a comfortable compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement may not cure/settle wholly the wound by the acquisition.

Table No. 1.1 Inventory of Affected land /Property					
SL.	SURVEY NO.	LAND OWNERS	DRY / WET LAND	Area in Ares	ASSETS AFFECTED
1	304/3	Rasheed, Milma, Nadakkavu, Akathethara	Dry land	0.08	Frontage of the shop, portion of building
		Rajan K. Sabaryasramam, Kalmadam, Nadakkavu	Indirectly affected		Job - livelihood
2	306/3	Valsalakumary w/o Narayanamenon, Narayaneeyam, Nadakkavu	Dry land	0.04	Major portion of the building: Photostat and tailoring shops, livelihood, roofed terrace
		Satheesh	Indirectly affected		Job - livelihood
3	306/3	Ummar s/o Moideen, Ummusalma w/o Ummar, Nadakkavu	Dry land	0.01	Land
4	306/3	Lathika, Sisiram, Nadakkavu	Dry land	0.01	Some portion of the house - Compound wall, pipe line, etc.
5	306/8	Valsalakumary w/o Narayanamenon, Narayaneeyam, Nadakkavu	Dry land	1.43	Land with Compound wall, gate, 8 Jack trees, 6 coconut trees, 10 other trees of low value)
6	306/33	Devaky & Sachikumar, Krishna Nivas, House No. 9/464, Nadakkavu, Akathethara	Dry land	0.38	Some portion of the house front room, septic tank, staircase, up-stair rooms, compound wall & gate, electricity & water connection
7	306/35	Muraleedaran & Rajan M R Bakery, H. No 9/473 Nadakkavu, Akathethara	Dry land	0.11	Major portion of the shop building – bakery and saloon
		Manoharan S/o Krishnan	Indirectly affected		The rented saloon run by him
8	306/57	Ayisha, W/o Saithootty, Nadakkavu	Dry land	0.05	Some portion of building and land with one tree
9	306/58	Muhammad Sherief, Moulana Chicken Centre, Nadakkavu	Dry land	0.04	Some portion of the chicken shop building and shop frontage
10	306/58	Naseema W/o Muhammed, Sherief Moulana Chicken Centre, Nadakkavu	Dry land	0.04	Some portion of the fish selling shop & frontage
11	493/1	Ummusalma, W/o Muthuravuthar, & others, Samunamansil, Nadakkavu, Akathethara	Dry land	0.77	Front side of the house with 2 trees
12	494/2	Mujeeb Rahman Kulathoor House, Nadakkavu, Akathethara	Dry land	0.34	Some portion of the house, compound wall, pipe line
13	494/3	Daivany & Others, Nadakkavu, Akathethara	Dry land	0.78	Some portion of the house, septic tank, compound wall, Family Gods (Tharavattu Deivangal), etc.
14	494/1	Daivany W/o Ponmala, Nadakkavu, Akathethara	Dry land	0.9	Tailoring shop building fully, 2 rooms and livelihood
15	494/3	Murali, Muralinivas, Nadakkavu, Akathethara	Dry land	0.3	Chicken stall building fully
		Hamsa S/o Syed Muhammed	Indirectly affected		Chicken stall owner - livelihood

		Surendran, S/o A C Velayudhan Nadakkavu, Akathethara	Indirectly affected		Cycle repairing shop owner – livelihood
16	494/4	Jayanthi, Sai Home, Nadakkavu	Dry land	1.22	House frontage with car porch, compound wall and land
17	494/5	Abdul Nasar S/o Muhammed, K S House. Nadakkavu	Dry land	0.31	Shop attached to house, up-stair, staircase
18	494/5	Syyedumuhammed S/o Koyaravuthar, Nadakkavu	Dry land	0.25	Shop attached to house, Septic tank, water connection
19	494/5	Ummusalma W/o Muthuravuthar; & others Samunamansil, Nadakkavu, Akathethara	Dry land	0.25	Lottery shop fully, rent, water connection
		Yusuf	Indirectly affected		Lottery shop - livelihood
20	494/16	Abdul Azees S/o Chellaravuthar, Nadakkavu	Dry land	0.55	Hotel and some portion of the house, water connection, livelihood
		Prakasan S/o Pathmanabhan Nair, Kalmadam, Akathethara	Indirectly affected		Hotel employee - livelihood
		Rajan S/o Chellan, Lalnagar, Puthupparoyaram	Indirectly affected		Hotel employee, livelihood loss
		Rajrndran S/o Krishnan, Laksham Veedu, Chiradu	Indirectly affected		Hotel employee, livelihood loss
21	494/19	Valli, Gheethanjali, Nadakkekavvu, Akathethara	Dry land	0.71	Major portion of the house, beautician centre, livelihood, water connection, septic tank and compound wall
22	496/6	Valsalakumary w/o Narayanamenon, Narayaneeyam, Nadakkavu	Dry land	2.93	Some portion of the house, Compound wall, and land 2 gates, 4 coconut trees, 1 big mango tree, and rent from the old house
23	497/11	K Ouseph S/o Kuriyakose, Leobhavan, Kallekkulangara	Dry land	0.92	Sunshade of the house, staircase, compound wall and gate
24	526/1	Suresh, Mettuppalayam Street, Palakkad	Dry land	0.34	An old shed, compound wall, land
25	526/9	Pradeepkumar S/o Kumaran, Nadakkavu	Dry land	0.26	Two shop rooms, compound wall, gate, 1 coconut tree ,1 Jack tree
26	306/9	Ramachandran & Shanthakumary Karthika H. No.9/467, Nadakkavu, Akathethara	Wet land	0.68	Compound wall, 2 gates, water connection
27	306/55	Jayanarayanan M, Arunima H. No 9/466 Nadakkavu, Akathethara	Wet land	0.37	Major portion of the house – 2 rooms, sit-out, compound wall, gate, water pipe line, septic tank, 1 Mango tree
28	307/7	Vasanthy P K W/o. Sambukumar Mahalakshminivas, Thathamamgalam	Wet land	0.14	Front side of the building, grill, wall, and courtyard

29	307/8	Shabna D/o Jabbar, Shabnamansil Poojanagar, Kallekkulangara	Wet land	0.32	Compound wall, gate, bore well, litch pit, sun shade, water connection
30	307/8	Rahmath W/o Abhdulbasheer Safamansil, Poojanagar	Wet land	0.39	Land
31	307/7	Shibu S/o Ashraf, Shabnamansil, Poojanagar, Kallekkulangara	Wet land	0.31	Frontage of 4 shop rooms with parapet/sunshade, slab, water connection
32	307/36	Prabakaran S/o V K R Menon, Panjajanyam, Nadakkavu	Wet land	0.02	A small portion of the compound
33	493/7	Ummusalma W/o Muthiuravuthar; & Others, Nadakkavu, Akathethara	Wet land	0.01	Some portion of the house
34	496/1	Jayapalamenon, Mumbai	Wet land	3.67	Land
35	497/6	K ouseph, S/o kuriyakkose	Wet land	0.43	Frontage of 2 shops, rent
36	497/7	K R Rugmani W/o Ramanadhan Devinivas, Nadakkavu	Wet land	1.62	Most of the house, tap, well, pipeline, car porch, 5 coconut trees, 1 jack tree, compound wall, gate, staircase, upstairs rooms and rent for upstairs
37	497/7	Radha Vasudhevan	Wet land	1.44	Some portion and frontage of the two-storied house, 2 coconut trees, rent
38	497/7	Kuruville Mathew, (America)	Wet land	1.92	Land
39	497/8	M C Balakrishnan, S/o Chami, Balakrishnanivas H. No 6/323, Nadakkavu, Akathethara	Wet land	3.15	House and 2 shop rooms fully, 4 coconut trees
		Vinod/ S/o Chandran, Kunnukaad, Sasthanagar	Indirectly affected		Welding workshop - livelihood
			Indirectly affected		Electrical shop - livelihood
40	673/1A	Valsalakumary W/o Narayananmenon, Narayaneeyam, Palakkad 2	Wet land	0.39	Land
41	674/1A2	Valsalakumary w/o Narayanamenon, Narayaneeyam, Palakkad 2	Wet land	2.81	Land
42	306	Shiju S President Sree Vaathmeeka Durgadevi Kshethram	Dry land	Don't Know	Arch and gate of temple with land/ road to the temple

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 manage the social issues. Speeding up the acquisition process and disbursement of compensation is recommended.

Table No.1.2 Breakdown of Social Impact and Mitigation Steps			
Sl. No.	Type of Impact	Status: Direct/indirect	Proposed Mitigation Measure
1	Loss of Land	10 Land holdings would be affected – Direct Impact	Compensation as per RFCTLARR Act, 2013
2	Loss/damage of Built-up Property	27 Built up properties either full or partially affected - Direct Impact	Rehabilitation as per RFCTLARR Act, 2013
3	Loss of Productive Assets	coconut trees, mango trees, and number of other agricultural assets will be destroyed - Direct Impact	Compensation as per RFCTLARR Act, 2013
4	Loss of Livelihood	27 people are affected – Directly/ indirectly - as they lose their livelihood income/rent. Business of all affected has indirect impact - they lose frontage and parking area.	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	The arch gate and some land of the Bhagavathi Temple - Direct impact	Compensation as per RFCTLARR Act, 2013

Note: The above data/information are arrived as per 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 losses calculated 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 Akathethara - Nadakkavu Railway Over Bridge, 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 Akathethara-Nadakkavu Railway Over Bridge should be compensated as mandated by the Act under sections 26 to 31 and in the First Schedule of the Act for the 32 households / property owners. During the construction activities, preference should be given in employment to the affected families, if required, depending on their skills. 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. If possible, it should be on elevated concrete pillars.

Table No. 1.3 Positive Impacts			
Impact	Direct/Indirect	Temporary / Permanent	Major/Minor
Less traffic block at the level cross	Direct	Permanent	Major
Enhanced infrastructure for transportation	Direct & indirect	Permanent	Major
Avoid any dangerous situations like level crossing risk and accidental death even of pedestrians	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. A few of them are reluctant to give up their land and property requesting better compensation. The SIA team is unanimous in viewing that this land 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 is suggested to balance environmental and social considerations and benefits through implementation of the proposed mitigation measures. It is recommended that preventive measures be given 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, loss of public utilities and displacement of vulnerable groups and others. A total of 27 built up properties are either fully or partially affected, including 8 households who lose their residences, 6 houses cum shops, 13 shops / livelihood, an arch and a gate of a temple. There are other structures like 10 compound walls and gates, water taps and pipe line to all the houses, 4 plots of land etc. that need rehabilitation/resettlement measures.

1.9 Major Suggestions by the Affected

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

- Some lose their sole property and livelihood, so better compensation
- If possible, avoid demolition of small portions of houses/buildings, especially new ones.
- Support for setting up another livelihood
- Unmarried daughter must get pension support

- Value calculation in par with market value
- Grant some relaxation in the rule of minimum distance from the road for the new buildings in the remaining available land
- If portion of the house is demolished, it will become difficult for habitation because no space is left for septic tank and other requirements.
- Avoid the demolition of wall at the landing end
- Alignment is not fair and correct.
- Consider as dry land the wet land inhabited for many years, some even as many as 37 years, and give fair compensation.

CHAPTER 2

DETAILED PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 Background and Rationale of the Project

The Akathethara – Nadakkavu Railway over Bridge Project plans to take over 0.3069 hectares of land belonging to 40 land holdings of Akathethara village and 2 land holdings of Palakkad – 2 village in Palakkad Taluk, Palakkad District. With the completion of the project the present level cross ceases to be in existence and the traffic obstruction permanently removed.

The major part of the land to be acquired for the over bridge construction is under private possession. 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.

In accordance with the 'Few Level – Cross' policy of the Railway, many a level-cross have been inactivated and alternative ways have been established for new railway lines. A long - standing level cross is currently in operation on Akathethara Road. Even the local people find it difficult to reach nearby places due to the long waiting at the level cross, let alone the cases of long-distance passengers and tourists to the Malampuzha Dam. Worst of all is the long waiting of ambulances with very critical patients on emergency cases. Within last 5 years more than 20 people have lost their life because of the block at the rail way gate. Even one of the families affected by the acquisition lost the head of their house after being held up at the railway gate after a cardiac arrest. Hence, the planning of the Akathethara - Nadakkavu Railway Over Bridge project is for the benefit of all and it is inevitable.

2.2 Project Size & Location

The Akathethara - Nadakkavu railway over bridge project will require the acquisition of 0.3069 hectares of land from 42 land holdings owned by 32 individuals/concerns which belong to Palakkad-2 village and Akathethara village Palakkad Taluk in Palakkad district. People – locals as well as visitors / tourists - face transportation difficulties even when having vehicles at their disposal. With the completion of the over bridge project the present level cross may cease to exist and the traffic obstruction eliminated forever.

Roads and Bridges Development Corporation of Kerala Ltd. is responsible for the master plan for the Railway over Bridge.

2.3 Examination of Alternatives

The study team looked at several plans and designs for the construction of the Over Bridge and its approach road. As confirmed by the key informants like MLA, Municipal Chairperson, Municipal Secretary, Village Officer, and other stakeholders, the plan selected now is the most suitable one among them: it is made by utilizing the existing road and hence authorities need to acquire only 0.3069 Hectares of land. As the construction of the Over Bridge is along the road, an alternative route is not required.

2.4 The Project Construction Progress

The Project comprises of the Over Bridge and its service roads. 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 Akathethara - Nadakkavu Railway over bridge project 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. The construction should be carried out by making approach roads for smooth passage of vehicles and people till the work is completed.

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 Palakkad District Administration through its promulgation No DCPKD/1377/2018 - C2 dated 03/10/2018), in keeping with Kerala Gazette Notification dated 4-10-2018, based on the GO (P) 649/2015/RD dated 4-12-2015, entrusted to Don Bosco Arts & Science College, Iritty (Kannur) the Social Impact Assessment (SIA) of the Land Acquisition for the Akathethara-Nadakkavu Railway Over Bridge Project in Palakkad 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 has been conducted by experienced members of the SIA unit in the affected area meeting every affected land owner of Akathethara-Nadakkavu Railway over Bridge Project to assess the adverse impacts of the projects.

3.2 SIA Team

The SIA unit that undertook SIA study for the Akathethara- Nadakkavu Railway over bridge project at Nadakkavu in Akathethara Village, Palakkad Taluk of Palakkad District, 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 and well versed in investigating social phenomena, undertaking studies through interviews, group discussions and PRA techniques to elicit information pertaining to the subject of inquiry.

Table No. 3.1 SIA Team Members			
Sl. No.	Name	Qualification & Designation	Experience
1	Dr. Thomas Koonan	Director	Ph.D. in Sociology with 25 years experience in administrative, academic and developmental sector
2	Sebastian KV	MSW, M. PHIL Team Leader, SIA Unit	25 years experience in Development Sector
3	Mr. Joyal	MSW, Asst. Team Leader	2 years experience in development sector

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 updated 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 42 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 qualified and experienced data enumerators 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 them living abroad was unable to be reached.

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.

During the study a number of informal consultations and discussions were conducted apart from the formal interviews and other information gathering process. Thus about 32 respondents and others which include the authorities of religious and social organizations that have land in the project location were covered in the assessment study. The 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.

SOME STILLS FROM THE AREA AND SIA PROCESS



Traffic block at level cross



Traffic jam when gate opens



Livelihood affected



Livelihood affected



The Gate and entrance of Temple affected



Hotel, one of the Livelihood affected



Discussion with Village Officer



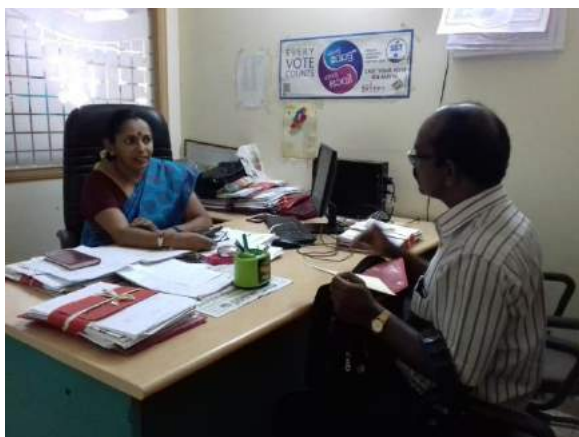
Discussion with Municipal Chairperson



Discussion with MLA



Discussion with Municipal Secretary



Key Informant: Deputy Collector (LA)



Key Informant: Tahsildar (LA)

3.5 Site Visits and Information Gathering

From 3/10/2018 onwards the SIA team visited the site to verify the alignment drawings and to identify the affected area. After identifying the affected areas, the SIA unit consulted different stakeholders at the project area. The survey team collected the data in the month of October 2018.

3.6 SUMMARY OF PUBLIC HEARING

In connection with the land acquisition for Akathethara-Nadakkavu Railway over bridge, the sites belonging to Akathethara and Palakkad - 2 villages in Plakkad Taluk, a public hearing of the landowners before the authorities was held at the Akathethra Panchayath Kalyanamandapam on 11 December 2018 from 11.00 am. Those present included:

Mrs. Renu, Deputy Collector (LA Palakkad),

Mr. Sisira Sugunan, Manager RBDCK

Mr. P. Rajan, Deputy Collector (Rtd.) RBDCK

Mr. Binumon P. Tahsildar, L.A. No. II

Mr. D. Sadasivan (President, Gram Panchayath, Akathethara)

Mr. Bipin Andrews, Village Officer, Akathethara

Mr. Gopalkrishnan, Clerk – L. A. G-II

Mr. Sasidaran P., OA, of ARC Chairman

And the members of the Study team, Don Bosco Arts & Science College.

Fr. Dr K.O. Thomas (Koonan), Director, SIA Unit, Don Bosco Arts & Science College, Kannur.

Mr. Sebastian K.V. Team Leader, SIA Unit

Mr. Xavier Francis, Asst. Professor, Don Bosco Arts & Science College, Kannur.

List of affected participants: participant's registration copy given in the annexure



Public Hearing

Gist of the Meeting

The affected parties who participated in the Public Hearing presented their problems and indicated the minor omissions in the report regarding the assets and inventories. The team leader clarified and got the draft report corrected. The project area belongs to Palakkad 2 - and Akathethara villages.

Major study findings agreed upon:

- ❖ It is unanimously approved that the over bridge is for Public Utility
- ❖ The site proposed is the best for the project and no alternate alignment
- ❖ All the affected parties are willing to give their properties for the project.

Common Proposals:

- ❖ Fair compensation
- ❖ Rehabilitation of the house – losers with basic amenities.

- ❖ Take over the remainder land/structure too, if rendered unusable
- ❖ Proper Resettlement packages for the fully affected families
- ❖ Compensation for those who lose source of income / livelihood

RESPONSE OF THE AUTHORITIES TO THE QUESTIONS RAISED AT THE PUBLIC HEARING

The main question was related to fair compensation, considering as dry land the wet land inhabited for many years, some even as many as 37 years. Another issue raised was to avoid demolition of negligible portions of assets like a small portion of a new house / bed room, compound wall etc. The affected also requested that if the acquisition renders the house uninhabitable then consider it as fully affected and provide compensation and resettlement packages. The owner of a very old two-story house roofed with tiles (given on rent) pointed out that the house will become unusable after the acquisition as the top is not concreted.

The Deputy Collector (LA) explained that the Land acquisition is done through different methods. Most commonly used method is acquisition based on the Negotiable Purchase Act and now RFCTLARR Act-2013 and followed by the Kerala Govt. statutory rules of 2015. In this regard when the first one was not accepted by the affected, the new Act for Land Acquisition for development works and public utility activities is applied. She clarified that all the benefits and provisions of the RFCTLARR Act will be provided for the affected. All the officials explained that the compensation is calculated in a scientific manner keeping in mind the difficulties and pain of the affected. The Panchayath president pointed out that the MLA of the affected area is committed not only to alleviate the suffering of the people due to the level cross but also to mitigate their losses and ensure maximum compensation.

CHAPTER 4

VALUATION OF LAND

4.1 Background

The SIA unit conducted the socio-economic survey of the families and individuals affected by the Project at the project site during the month of October 2018. 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 their 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.

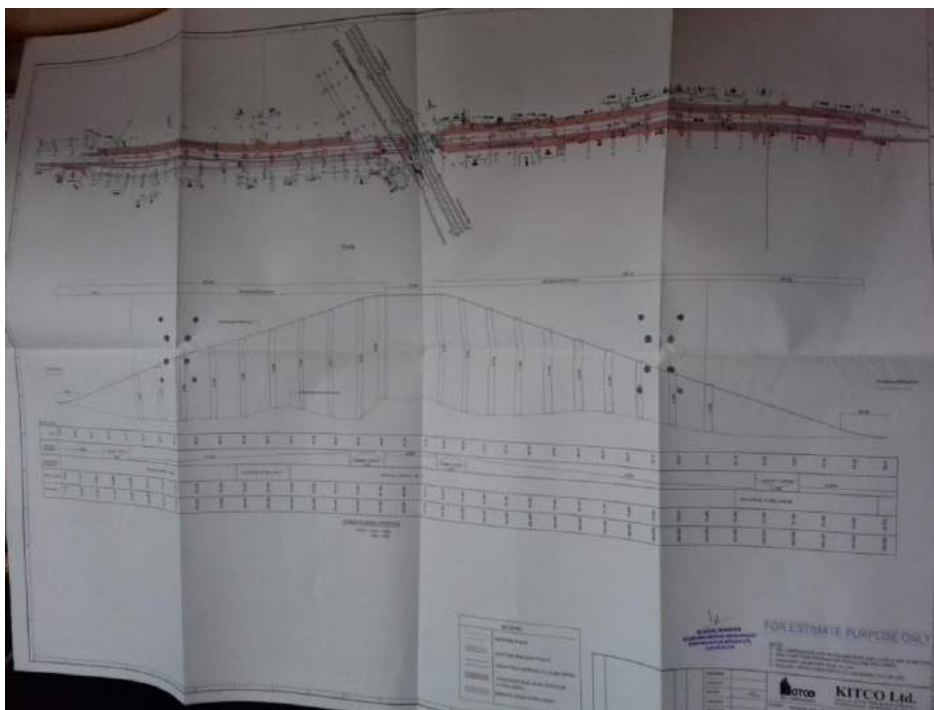
4.2 Area Affected by the Project

Table No.4.1 Area Affected by the Project				
SL.	SURVEY NO.	DRY / WET LAND	Area in Ares	ASSETS AFFECTED
1	304/3	Dry land	0.08	Frontage of the Shop, portion of building
2	306/3	Dry land	0.04	Major portion of the Building: Photostat and tailoring shops, livelihood, roofed terrace
3	306/3	Dry land	0.01	Land
4	306/3	Dry land	0.01	Some portion of the house - Compound wall, pipe line, etc.
5	306/8	Dry land	1.43	Land with Compound wall, gate, 8 Jack trees, 6 coconut trees, 10 other trees of low value)
6	306/33	Dry land	0.38	Some portion of the house front room, septic tank, staircase, up-stair rooms, compound wall & gate, electricity & water connection
7	306/35	Dry land	0.11	Major portion of the shop building – bakery and saloon
		Indirectly affected		The rented saloon run by him
8	306/57	Dry land	0.05	Some portion of building and land with one tree
9	306/58	Dry land	0.04	Some portion of the chicken shop building and shop frontage
10	306/58	Dry land	0.04	Some portion of the fish selling shop & frontage
11	493/1	Dry land	0.77	Front side of the house with 2 trees
12	494/2	Dry land	0.34	Some portion of the house, compound wall, pipe line
13	494/3	Dry land	0.78	Some portion of the house, septic tank, compound wall, Family Gods (<i>Tharavattu Deivangal</i>), etc.
14	494/1	Dry land	0.9	Tailoring shop building fully, 2 rooms and livelihood
15	494/3	Dry land	0.3	Chicken stall building fully
16	494/4	Dry land	1.22	House frontage with car porch, compound wall and land
17	494/5	Dry land	0.31	Shop attached to house, up-stair, staircase
18	494/5	Dry land	0.25	Shop attached to house, Septic tank, water connection
19	494/5	Dry land	0.25	Lottery shop is fully, rent, water connection
		Indirectly affected		Lottery shop - livelihood
20	494/16	Dry land	0.55	Hotel and some portion of the house, water connection, livelihood

21	494/19	Dry land	0.71	Major portion of the house, beautician centre, livelihood, water connection, septic tank and compound wall
22	496/6	Dry land	2.93	Some portion of the house, Compound wall, and land 2 gates, 4 coconut trees, 1 big mango tree, and rent from the old house
23	497/11	Dry land	0.92	Sunshade of the house, staircase, compound wall and gate
24	526/1	Dry land	0.34	An old shed, compound wall, land
25	526/9	Dry land	0.26	Two shop rooms, compound wall, gate, 1 coconut tree ,1 Jack tree
26	306/9	Wet land	0.68	Compound wall, 2 gates, water connection
27	306/55	Wet land	0.37	Major portion of the house – 2 rooms, sit-out, compound wall, gate, water pipe line, septic tank, 1 Mango tree
28	307/7	Wet land	0.14	Front side of the building, grill, wall, and courtyard
29	307/8	Wet land	0.32	Compound wall, gate, bore well, litch pit, sun shade, water connection
30	307/8	Wet land	0.39	Land
31	307/7	Wet land	0.31	Frontage of 4 shop rooms with parapet/sunshade, slab, water connection
32	307/36	Wet land	0.02	A small portion of the compound
33	493/7	Wet land	0.01	Some portion of the house
34	496/1	Wet land	3.67	Land
35	497/6	Wet land	0.43	Frontage of 2 shops, rent
36	497/7	Wet land	1.62	Most of the house, tap, well, pipeline, car porch, 5 coconut trees,1 jack tree, compound wall,gate, staircase, upstairs rooms and rent for upstairs
37	497/7	Wet land	1.44	Some portion and frontage of the two-storied house, 2 coconut trees, rent
38	497/7	Wet land	1.92	Land
39	497/8	Wet land	3.15	House and 2 shop rooms fully, 4 coconut trees
		Indirectly affected		Welding workshop - livelihood
		Indirectly affected		Electrical shop - livelihood
40	673/1A	Wet land	0.39	Land
41	674/1A2	Wet land	2.81	Land
42	306	Dry land	Don't Know	Arch and gate of temple with land/ road to the temple

Table No.4.1 shows the total impact of the land acquisition for the proposed Akathethara - Nadakkavu Railway over bridge. Altogether there are 42 land holdings possessed by 32 land/ property owners, out which 30 families and 2 others including one company and another one a religious place.

4.3 Site Sketch Plan



The Sketch of the Proposed Railway Over Bridge

4.4 Land Requirements for the Project

Table No.4.2 Land Required for the Project			
Sl. No.	Survey No.	Dry /Wet Land	Affected Area (Ares)
1	304/3	Dry land	0.08
2	306/3	Dry land	0.04
3	306/3	Dry land	0.01
4	306/3	Dry land	0.01
5	306/8	Dry land	1.43
6	306/33	Dry land	0.38
7	306/35	Dry land	0.11
8	306/57	Dry land	0.05
9	306/58	Dry land	0.04
10	306/58	Dry land	0.04
11	493/1	Dry land	0.77
12	494/2	Dry land	0.34
13	494/3	Dry land	0.78
14	494/1	Dry land	0.9
15	494/3	Dry land	0.3
16	494/4	Dry land	1.22
17	494/5	Dry land	0.31
18	494/5	Dry land	0.25
19	494/5	Dry land	0.25
20	494/16	Dry land	0.55
21	494/19	Dry land	0.71
22	496/6	Dry land	2.93
23	497/11	Dry land	0.92

24	526/1	Dry land	0.34
25	526/9	Dry land	0.26
26	306/9	Wet land	0.68
27	306/55	Wet land	0.37
28	307/7	Wet land	0.14
29	307/8	Wet land	0.32
30	307/8	Wet land	0.39
31	307/7	Wet land	0.31
32	307/36	Wet land	0.02
33	493/7	Wet land	0.01
34	496/1	Wet land	3.67
35	497/6	Wet land	0.43
36	497/7	Wet land	1.62
37	497/7	Wet land	1.44
38	497/7	Wet land	1.92
39	497/8	Wet land	3.15
40	673/1A	Wet land	0.39
41	674/1A2	Wet land	2.81
42	306	Dry land	Don't Know

Table No.4.2 shows that the proposed project of Akathethara - Nadakkavu railway over bridge requires 0.003069 hectares of land. Most of the affected area is under private possession and 3 sub roads belong to Akathethara Panchayath. Out of the 42 land holdings 26 are dry land and 16 land holdings are coming under the wetland category.

4.5 Use of Public Land

The public land in the affected area includes 3 roads belonging to Akathethara Panchayath and another land belonging to the railway and so not requiring any acquisition formalities.

4.6 Land Already Purchased

No land has been purchased till now.

4.7 Previous Transactions in the Area

Table No. 4.3 Transaction on Land		
Transaction	Frequency	Percent
Nil	32	76.2
Bank loan	8	19.0
Not applicable	1	2.4
Not Reachable	1	2.4
Total	42	100.0

Table No. 4.3 shows the information given by the respondents about the previous transactions on land. Out of 42 land holdings, 32 have not done any transactions but 8 respondents stated that they have taken bank loans. One is non-applicable and one is unavailable/ unreachable to 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 the loss of inventory among the affected. Besides, this chapter provides an estimation of the units affected at the marked alignment in the villages of Palakkad Taluk of Palakkad District.

5.1 Number of Properties Affected

The property area extending up to 0.3069 hectares in the proposed site for the Akathethara-Nadakkavu railway over bridge that comes under the purview of SIA study is fully affected by the project. This land which is spread over 42 survey numbers is owned by 30 families, their dependents and 2 others.

Table No. 5.1 Properties affected		
Sl. No.	Name of Villages	No. of landholdings
1	Akathethara	40
2	Palakkad - 2	2
	Total	42

Table No. 5.1 shows the village vs. number of landholdings affected by the acquisition. There are 40 land holdings in the Akathethara village and 2 land holdings in the Palakkad-2 village.

5.2 Extent Affected

Table No. 5.2 Extent Affected		
Extent	Frequency	Percent
Totally affected	27	64.3
Partially affected	14	33.3
Unreachable	1	2.4
Total	42	100.0

Table No.5.2 shows the extent of land or property affected by the acquisition. Out of 42 land holdings 27 are stated to be affected fully and 14 land holdings/ properties are partially affected. The one which is unreachable also seems to be partially 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. If the basic facilities are

affected and no space for new one (the septic tank is included in the acquisition and no other space left for making a new one) then it should be considered as fully affected.

5.3 Ownership of the Land

The SIA study area accounting to 0.3069 hectares is fully privately owned. There are also 3 public roads coming under the acquisition area.

Table No. 5.3 Type of Land Ownership		
Ownership Type	Frequency	Percentage
Hereditary	5	12
Purchased	34	81
Not available	3	7
Total	42	100.0

Table No. 5.3 shows the type of ownership of the affected by the acquisition. Out the 42 land holdings, 5 land ownerships are hereditary, 34 land ownerships by purchase and details of 3 land holdings are not available including the landholding belonging to the Temple.

5.4 Duration of Ownership of the Land

Table No. 5.4 Duration of Possession		
Year Range	Frequency	Percent
1950-1960	8	19
1960-1970	3	7
1970-1980	14	33
1980-1990	10	24
1990-2000	4	10
NA	2	5
No Response	1	2
Total	42	100.0

Table No. 5.4 shows that there are 42 households directly affected by the project implementation. 8 families have obtained the land between 1950 and 1960; 3 owners between 1961 and 1970; 14 owners from 1971 to 1980; 10 owners from between 1991 to 2000. The ownership of 2 land holdings is not available and the details of another one, unreachable.

5.5 Type of Land

Table No. 5.5 Type of Land		
Type	Frequency	Percentage
Dry land	26	61.9
Wet land	16	38.1
Total	42	100.0

Table No 5.5 shows details of the land type. Basically there are two types - dry land and wet land. The properties in the alignment include both wet land and dry land. Major portion (26 land holdings) of the land area is found to be dry land (61.9%). The wet land is in the hands of 16 landholdings (38.1%). It is derived from the information given by the revenue authorities.

5.6 Patta for the Land

The responses of property holders reveal that among the 41 directly affected families, most of them have *patta*/deed for their entire property. The details of the *patta* /deed of the temple is not found - it may be considered as a public utility, existing for more than a hundred years.

5.7 Current Use of the Affected Property

Table No.5.6 Use of Land/Property		
<i>Items</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>
House	8	19.0
Shop Frontage	5	11.9
Compound wall and gate	10	23.8
No Response/ NA	1	2.4
Land	4	9.5
Livelihood / shop	8	19.0
House & shop	6	14.3
Total	42	100.0

Table No. 5.6 shows the use of the land affected by the acquisition. Out of the total 42 landholdings, houses numbering 8 are 19%, land numbering 4 constitute 9.5%. Both house and shop together constitute 6 landholdings (14.3%). There are 8 landholdings used for other types of livelihood like welding unit (19%) and 10 landholdings are having compound wall and gates.

5.8 Reusability of the Remaining Land

Table No. 5.7 Reusability after Acquisition		
<i>Can reuse</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Yes	24	57.1
No	17	40.5
Unreachable	1	2.4
Total	42	100.0

Table No. 5.7 shows further usability of the remaining land. As per the response given by the landholders 24 of them said their land can be still be used (57.1%) even after the acquisition of the required land. 17 landholders (40.5) reported that they will not able to use the remaining portion of their land. Usability of 1 landholding is not available (2.4%). Though the totally affected property is 27 as stated by the affected, some of them want to reuse the remaining property for some other purposes.

5.9 Possession of Other Lands

Table No. 5.8 Possession of Other Lands		
Any other land	Frequency	Percent
Yes	22	52.4
No	17	40.5
NA/NR	3	7.1
Total	42	100.0

Table No. 5.8 shows the details of possession of land anywhere else. 22 out of 42 stated that they have land other than the land in the project site. 17 of them stated that they do not have any land other than this. Details of 3 landholders are not available.

5.10 Affected Vulnerable Groups

Table No. 5.9 Vulnerable Group		
<i>Social Category</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Scheduled Caste	4	9.5
Scheduled Tribe	2	4.8
OBC	18	42.9
General	16	38.1
NA / NR	2	4.8
Total	42	100.0

Table No. 5.9 presents the vulnerable social group affected by the project. There are 4 Scheduled Caste families and 2 scheduled Tribes families affected by the acquisition. At the same time 18 families are of Other Backward Families. The general category constitutes 16 families.

5.11 Difficult Situations in the Affected Families

Table No.5.10 Difficult Situation		
Conditions	Frequency	Percent
Widow / widower	16	38.1
Sick	1	2.4
Others	16	38.1
NA / NR	9	21.4
Total	42	100.0

Table No. 5.10 shows the conditions in the families affected by the acquisition. Among the affected families, 16 members are widow / widowers. One person suffers from cardiac disease. 16 are stated to be in normal conditions and 9 are of no response and not applicable category.

5.12 Indirectly Impacted by the Project

Table No. 5.11 Indirect Impact of the Project					
Sl. No.	Survey No.	Land Owners	Dry / Wet Land	Area Affected (Ares)	Affected Assets
	304/3	Rasheed, Milma, Nadakkavu, Akathethara	Dry land	0.08	Frontage of the Shop, portion of building
1		Rajan K. Sabaryasramam, Kalmadam, Nadakkavu	Indirectly affected		Job / livelihood
	306/3	Valsalakumary w/o Narayanamenon, Narayaneeyam, Nadakkavu	Dry land	0.04	Most of the Building - photostat and tailoring shop - livelihood
2		Satheesh	Indirectly affected		
	306/35	Muraleedaran & Rajan M R bakery, H. No 9/473 Nadakkavu, Akathethara	Dry land	0.11	Major portion of the shop building - bakery and saloon
3		Manoharan S/o Krishnan	Indirectly affected		
	494/3	Murali, Muralinivas, Nadakkavu, Akathethara	Dry land	0.3	Chicken stall building fully
4		Hamsa S/o Syyed Muhammed	Indirectly affected		Chicken stall owner - Livelihood
5		Surendran, S/o A C Velayudhan Nadakkavu, Akathethara	Indirectly affected		Cycle repairing shop owner – Livelihood
	494/5	Ummusalma W/o Muthuravuthar; others - Samunamansil, Nadakkavu, Akathethara	Dry land	0.25	Lottery shop is fully affected - rent is loss
6		Yoosuf	Indirectly affected		Lottery shop - livelihood
	494/16	Abdul Azees S/o Chellaravuthar, Nadakkavu	Dry land	0.55	Hotel attached to house and livelihood
7		Prakasan S/o Pathmanabhan Nair, Kalmadam, Akathethara	Indirectly affected		Hotel employee -livelihood
8		Rajan S/o Chellan, Lalnagar, Puthupparoyaram	Indirectly affected		Hotel employee - livelihood
9		Rajrndran S/o Krishnan, Lakshamvedu, Chiradu	Indirectly affected		Hotel employee - livelihood
	497/8	M C Balakrishnan, S/o Chami, Balakrishnanivas H.NO 6/323, Nadakkavu, Akathethara	Wet land	3.15	House and 2 shop rooms fully
10		Vinod/ S/o Chandran, Kunnukaad, Sasthanagar	Indirectly affected		Welding workshop – livelihood
11			Indirectly affected		Electrical shop - livelihood

Table No. 5.11 shows the indirectly affected population in this study, those individuals and their family whose livelihood is affected by the acquisition. Some of them are employed by the owners of the building / shop owners and others who have rented the space for the livelihood like lottery stall, barber shop, chicken stall etc. A total of 11 individuals and their families are indirectly definitely affected.

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 added to this chapter.

6.2 Family Details

Table No. 6.1 No. of Family Members					
Sl.	Survey No.	Land Owners	No. of Family Members		
			MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
1	304/3	Rasheed, Milma, Nadakkavu, Akathethara	1	0	1
2	306/3	Valsalakumary w/o Narayanamenon, Narayaneeyam, Nadakkavu	4	3	7
3	306/3	Ummar s/o Moideen, Ummusalma w/o Ummar, Nadakkavu	3	2	5
4	306/3	Lathika, Sisiram, Nadakkavu	0	2	2
5	306/33	Devaky & Sachikumar, Krishna Nivas, House No. 9/464, Nadakkavu	3	2	5
6	306/35	Muraleedaran & Rajan, M R Bakery, H. No 9/473 Nadakkavu, Akathethara	2	3	5
7	306/57	Ayisha, W/o Saithootty, Nadakkavu	2	3	5
8	306/58	Muhammad Sherief, Moulana Chicken centre, Nadakkavu	3	3	6
9	494/2	Mujeeb Rahman, Kulathoor House, Nadakkavu, Akathethara	1	3	4
10	494/3	Daivany & Others, Nadakkavu Akathethara	0	1	1
11	494/3	Murali, Muralinivas, Nadakkavu, Akathethara	2	2	4
12	494/4	Jayanthi, Sai Home, Nadakkavu	1	3	4
13	494/5	Abdul Nasar S/o Muhammed, K S House, Nadakkavu	2	2	4
14	494/5	Syedumuhammed S/o Koyaravuthar, Nadakkavu	2	5	7
15	494/16	Abdul Azees S/o Chellaravuthar, Nadakkavu	2	4	6
16	494/19	Valli, Gheethanjali, Nadakekkavu, Akathethara	2	4	6
17	497/11	K Ouseph S/o Kuriyakose, Leobhavan, Kallekkulangara	3	4	7
18	526/1	Suresh, Mettuppalayam Street, Palakkad	0	0	0
19	526/9	Pradeepkumar S/o Kumaran Nadakkavu	2	3	5
20	306/9	Ramachandran & Shanthakumary Karthika H.No.9/467, Nadakkavu	2	2	4

21	306/55	Jayanarayanan M, Arunima H. No 9/466 Nadakkavu, Akathethara	2	1	3
22	307/7	Vasanthi P K W/o. Sambukumar Mahalakshminivas, Thathamangalam	2	1	3
23	307/8	Shabna D/o Jabbar, Shabnamansil Poojanagar, Kallekkulangara	2	2	4
24	307/8	Rahmath W/o Abhdulbasheer, Safamansil, Poojanagar	2	2	4
25	307/7	Shibu S/o Ashraf, Shabnamansil, Poojanagar, Kallekkulangara	1	3	4
26	307/36	Prabakaran S/o V K R Menon, Panjajanyam, Nadakkavu	1	1	2
27	496/1	Jayapalamenon, Mumbai	0	0	0
28	497/7	K R Rugmani W/o Ramanathan Devinivas, Nadakkavu	4	2	6
29	497/7	Radha Vasudhevan	0	1	1
30	497/8	M C Balakrishnan, S/o Chami Balakrishnanivas H. No. 6/323, Nadakkavu, Akathethara	1	1	2
31	497/7	Kuruvila Mathew, (America)	0	0	0
32		Bhagavati Temple	0	0	0
Total			52	65	117

Table No. 6.1 shows the details of families. A total 117 members - 52 male and 65 female - from 28 families are directly affected by the acquisition. 4 units out of which one is company and the other one is place of worship are considered as *Not Applicable* and 2 units were unavailable or did not respond.

6.3 Wellbeing/Livability of Community Affected

Table No. 6.2 Community Life / Livability		
Affects community life	Frequency	Percent
Yes	5	11.9
No	34	81.0
NA / NR	3	7.1
Total	42	100.0

Table No.6.2 shows the situation of community life after the acquisition. Only 5 respondents stated that their social life will be affected as they are forced to move out. While 34 of them said their community life is not affected as they will be living in the same locality even after the acquisition. 3 are coming under *not reachable / not applicable* category.

6.4 Monthly Family Income

Table No. 6.3 Monthly Income of the Land Owners		
Income range	Frequency	Percent
Below 5000	3	7.1
5000 - 10000	8	19.0
10000 - 20000	11	26.2
20000 - 50000	10	23.8
Above 50000	6	14.3
NA	4	9.5
Total	42	100.0

Table No. 6.3 shows the monthly income details of the land owners. Out of the 42 landholdings affected, 3 of them stated that their family income is below 5000 per month. Another 8 of them said their family income is between 5000 and 10000. The highest number is 11 who said their income is between 10000 and 20000. There are 10 landholders who stated that their family income is between 20000 and 50000 and 6 of them said their family income is more than 50000 in a month. There are 4 land holdings which are not applicable/not reachable and coming under the no response category.

6.5 Effect on Family Income

Table No. 6.4 Effect on Family Income		
	Frequency	Percent
Yes	19	45.2
No	20	47.6
NA	3	7.1
Total	42	100.0

Table No.6.4 shows the Impact of acquisition on family income of the affected. Out of 42 land holdings 19 are affected and 20 of the respondents stated that their family income is not affected. 3 were unreachable or not applicable.

6.6 Employment / Major Source of Income

Table No.6.5 shows the details of major income source of the landholders. Out of 42 landholdings, 9 of them stated that the major income source as business and 14 of them survive with the rent, while 8 respondents depend on Pension.

There is 1 person surviving with a small welding unit and 4 landholders are not applicable / not reachable and another 1 landholder is depending on their children while 3 landholders are getting salary. 2 are surviving with coolie labour.

Table No. 6.5 Major Source of Income		
Source	Frequency	Percent
Business	9	21.4
Salary	3	7.1
Rent	14	33.3
Coolie	2	4.8
Welding unit	1	2.4
Pension	8	19.0
NR/ NA	4	9.5
Dependent	1	2.4
Total	42	100.0

6.7 Type of Ration Card

Table No. 6.6 Type of Ration Card		
Type	Frequency	Percent
APL	35	83.3
BPL	1	2.4
NA	5	11.9
NR	1	2.4
Total	42	100.0

Table No.6.6 shows the type of ration cards possessed by the landholders. Out of 42 landholders 35 of them are APL. There is only 1 land owner who possess a ration card in the BPL category and 5 are not applicable while another 1 is unreachable or no response category.

6.8 Utilisation of Land and Livelihood

Table No. 6.7 Utilization of Land and Livelihood					
SL.	SURVEY NO.	LAND OWNERS	DRY / WET LAND	Area in Ares	Affected ASSETS
1	304/3	Rasheed, Milma, Nadakkavu, Akathethara	Dry land	0.08	Frontage of the Shop, portion of building
		Rajan K. Sabaryasramam, Kalmadam, Nadakkavu	Indirectly affected		Job - livelihood
2	306/3	Valsalakumary w/o Narayanamenon, Narayaneeyam, Nadakkavu	Dry land	0.04	Major portion of the Building – Photostat and tailoring shop – livelihood, roofed terrace
		Satheesh	Indirectly affected		Job - livelihood
3	306/3	Ummar s/o Moideen, Ummusalma w/o Ummar, Nadakkavu	Dry land	0.01	Land
4	306/3	Lathika, Sisiram, Nadakkavu	Dry land	0.01	Some portion of the house, Compound wall, pipe line
5	306/8	Valsalakumary w/o Narayanamenon, Narayaneeyam, Nadakkavu	Dry land	1.43	Land with Compound wall, gate, 8 Jack trees, 6 coconut trees, 10 other trees (low value trees)
6	306/33	Devaky & Sachikumar, Krishna Nivas, House No. 9/464, Nadakkavu, Akathethara	Dry land	0.38	Some portion of the house – front room, septic tank, staircase, up-stair rooms, compound wall & gate, electricity & water connection.

7	306/35	Muraleedaran & Rajan M R bakery, H. No 9/473 Nadakkavu, Akathethara	Dry land	0.11	Major portion of the shop building – bakery and saloon
8		Manoharan S/o Krishnan	Indirectly affected		The rented saloon run by him
8	306/57	Ayisha, W/o Saithootty, Nadakkavu	Dry land	0.05	Some portion of building and land with one tree
9	306/58	Muhemmad Sherief, Moulana Chicken Centre, Nadakkavu	Dry land	0.04	Some portion of the Chicken shop and shop frontage
10	306/58	Naseema W/o Muhammed, Sherief Moulana Chicken Centre, Nadakkavu	Dry land	0.04	Some portion of the fish selling shop & frontage
11	493/1	Ummusalma, W/o Muthuravuthar, & others, Samunamansil, Nadakkavu, Akathethara	Dry land	0.77	Front side of the house with 2 trees
12	494/2	Mujeeb Rahman, Kulathoor house, Nadakkavu Akathethara,	Dry land	0.34	Some portion of the house, compound wall, pipe line affected
13	494/3	Daivany & Others, Nadakkavu Akathethara	Dry land	0.78	Some portion of the house, septic tank, compound wall, Family Gods (Tharavattu Deivangal)
14	494/1	Daivany W/o Ponmala, Nadakkavu, Akathethara	Dry land	0.9	Tailoring shop building fully affected, 2 rooms- livelihood
15	494/3	Murali, Muralinivas, Nadakkavu, Akathethara	Dry land	0.3	Chicken stall building fully
		Hamsa S/o Syeed Muhammed	Indirectly affected		Chicken stall owner - livelihood
		Surendran, S/o A C Velayudhan Nadakkavu, Akathethara	Indirectly affected		Cycle repairing shop owner – livelihood
16	494/4	Jayanthi, Sai home, Nadakkavu	Dry land	1.22	House frontage with car porch, compound wall and land
17	494/5	Abdul Nasar S/o Muhammed, K S House, Nadakkavu	Dry land	0.31	Shop attached to house, up-stair, staircase
18	494/5	Syyedumuhammed S/o Koyaravuthar, Nadakkavu	Dry land	0.25	Shop attached to house, Septic tank, water connection
19	494/5	Ummusalma W/o Muthuravuthar; & others; Samunamansil, Nadakkavu, Akathethara	Dry land	0.25	Lottery shop fully, rent, water connection
		Yusuf	Indirectly affected		Lottery shop - livelihood
20	494/16	Abdul Azees S/o Chellaravuthar, Nadakkavu	Dry land	0.55	Hotel and some portion of the house, water, livelihood
		Prakasan S/o Pathmanabhan Nair, Kalmadham, Akathethara	Indirectly affected		Hotel employee, livelihood
		Rajan S/o Chellan, Ialnagar, Puthupparoyaram	Indirectly affected		Hotel employee, livelihood

		Rajrndran S/o Krishnan, Lakshamveedu, chiradu	Indirectly affected		Hotel employee, livelihood
21	494/19	Valli, Gheethanjali, Nadakkekkavu, Akathethara	Dry land	0.71	Major portion of the house beautician centre, livelihood, water connection, septic tank and compound wall
22	496/6	Valsalakumary w/o Narayanamenon, Narayaneeyam, Nadakkavu	Dry land	2.93	Some portion of the house, Compound wall, and land with 2 gates, 4 coconut trees, 1 big mango tree, and rent from the old house
23	497/11	K Ouseph S/o Kuriyakose, Leobhavan, Kallekkulangara	Dry land	0.92	Sun shade of the house, staircase, compound wall and gate
24	526/1	Suresh, Mettuppalayam street, Palakkad	Dry land	0.34	An old shed, compound wall land
25	526/9	Pradeepkumar S/o Kumaran Nadakkavu,	Dry land	0.26	Two shop rooms, compound wall, gate, 1 coconut tree ,1 Jack tree
26	306/9	Ramachandran & Shanthakumary Karthika H. No. 9/467, Nadakkavu, Akathethara	Wet land	0.68	Compound wall, 2 gates, water connection
27	306/55	Jayanarayanan M, Arunima H. No. 9/466 Nadakkavu, Akathethara	Wet land	0.37	Major portion of the house – 2 rooms, sit-out, compound wall, gate, water pipe line, septic tank, 1Mango tree.
28	307/7	Vasanthy P K W/o. Sambukumar Mahalakshminivas, Thathamamgalam	Wet land	0.14	Front side of the building, grill, wall, and courtyard,
29	307/8	Shabna D/o Jabbar, Shabnamansil Poojanagar, Kallekkulangara	Wet land	0.32	Compound wall, gate, bore well, litch pit, sun shade, water connection
30	307/8	Rahmath W/o Abhdulbasheer, Safamansil, Poojanagar	Wet land	0.39	Land
31	307/7	Shibu S/o Ashraf, Shabnamansil, Poojanagar, Kallekkulangara	Wet land	0.31	Frontage of 4 shop rooms with parapet/ sunshade, slab water connection.
32	307/36	Prabakaran S/o V K R Menon, Panjajanyam, Nadakkavu	Wet land	0.02	A small portion of the compound wall is affected.
33	493/7	Ummusalma W/o Muthiuravuthar; & Others, Nadakkavu, Akathethara	Wet land	0.01	Some portion of house is affected
34	496/1	Jayapalamenon, Mumbai	Wet land	3.67	Land is lost
35	497/6	K Ouseph, S/o Kuriyakkose	Wet land	0.43	Frontage of 2 shops, rent is affected.
36	497/7	K R Rugmani W/o Ramanadhan Devinivas, Nadakkavu	Wet land	1.62	Most of the house, tap, well, pipeline, car porch, 5 coconut trees,1 jack tree, compound wall, gate, staircase, upstairs rooms and rent for upstairs are affected,

37	497/7	Radha Vasudhevan	Wet land	1.44	Some portion and frontage of the 2 storied house, 2 coconut trees lost and income from rent is affected
38	497/7	Kuruvila Mathew (America)	Wet land	1.92	Land
39	497/8	M C Balakrishnan, S/o Chami, Balakrishnanivas H.NO 6/323, Nadakkavu, Akathethara	Wet land	3.15	House and 2 shop rooms, 4 coconut trees are fully affected.
		Vinod/ S/o Chandran, Kunnukaad, Sasthanagar	Indirectly affected		Welding workshop - livelihood
			Indirectly affected		Electrical sop - livelihood
40	673/1A	Valsalakumary W/o Narayanamenon, Narayaneeyam, Palakkad 2	Wet land	0.39	Land
41	674/1A2	Valsalakumary W/o Narayanamenon, Narayaneeyam, Palakkad 2	Wet land	2.81	Land
42	306	Shiju S President Sree Vaathmeeka Durgadevi Kshethram	Dry land	Don't Know	Arch and gate of temple with land/ road to the temple

Table No. 6.7 shows the details of land use and livelihood. Out of the total 42 landholdings, there are 8 houses. House cum shop constitutes 6 landholdings. There are 8 landholdings used for other types of livelihood like welding unit and 10 landholdings have compound walls and gates, courtyard in front. 4 landholdings are not used for any other purpose.

CHAPTER 7

PLANNING OF COUNTER – IMPACT IMPLEMENTATION

7.1 Approach 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

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 as per the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 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 Railway Over Bridge. Some of them asked for slight

changes in the construction plan so that such changes will avoid or reduce demolition of their newly built dwelling places like bedroom etc.

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 Akathethara – Nadakkavu Railway Over 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 negative social impact of the acquisition of 0.3069 hectares of land from Akathethara and Palakkad - 2 villages. The mitigation measures suggested:

Table No. 7.1 Impact Mitigation and Management plan			
Impact	Mitigation Means	Factors to be monitored	Concerned Agency
Concern about Inadequacy of Compensation	To formulate criteria for full compensation; Criteria to be published before hand; 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. Enable exemptions in stamp duty and such things	Number of persons unable to find land. Caution about misuse	Dept of Revenue
Complaint about the delay in the payment of the compensation	Finalise the amount before handing over the land to the Project	Number of affected waiting for the amount even after the taking over is completed	Dept of Revenue
Fear the tenants may cancel the tenancy and claim deposits	Provide loan facility to settle the deposits if needed	Policy-making and execution	Concerned Agency
Fear of major reduction of business due to the loss of frontage view and parking	To find out areas with such facilities for parking or create parking space under the bridge by making Metro model over bridges	Support services	Concerned Agency
Fear of the use of the space under the bridge by anti socials	Prepare separate plan for Parking ground as far as possible and the rest of the space must be utilised like green pasture/ in such a way that anti socials cannot enter.	Space utilisation, town Beautification and Law and Order.	Town planning office/ municipality/ police

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 households and two others / 42 landholdings and their dependents. Loss of property and the assets due to acquisition of land for the over bridge should be compensated as mandated by the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 under sections 26-31 and which are listed in the First Schedule of the Act.
- b. It is suggested that during the construction phase, labour from the nearby 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 of the land or property must be taken care with utmost care and the sentiments the affected should be respected.

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

- The Proponent should ensure that preventive measures are taken to address the sanitation and health issues of the workers particularly those who have migrated from other states to the construction sites. Proper residential and sanitation facilities are to be ensured for the migrant workers and they have to be linked to the government health facilities in the vicinity.
- Two households in the proposed land were not accessible to the SIA Unit for consultation. The department should make necessary arrangement for catering to the issues with regards to the acquisition of their property.

- The livelihood of 27 households are affected (including the indirectly affected) and proper compensation must be provided for the same and link them with schemes or programs that will help them 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 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 over bridge. The loss of ancestral assets for 5 households will have its negative impact physically and psychologically. There is displacement of households and negative impact on land, livelihood, and physical resources. Nevertheless, the project is justified as the negative is minimal. It is also observed by the SIA team that many of the negative impacts highlighted 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 and key persons 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 Tahasildar LA & Deputy Collector LA Palakkad 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 Palakkad 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 Final Conclusion and Assessing the Aims

The proposed Akathethara - Nadakkavu over bridge will put an end to the increasing traffic problems due to the frequent movement of trains to Palakkad Railway Junction through the Akathethara - Nadakkavu level cross. Considering the enormous inconvenience to the passengers on the road, the project is inevitable. Because of this level cross, people need to wait for a long time to cross the railway track. Apart from the locals, hundreds of heavy as well as light vehicles come this way with tourists to Malampuzha. Being one of the main roads to Palakkad town, even ambulances with emergency life-saving trips need to wait at the level cross and an over bridge is the only solution to these problems. During the last five years more than 20 people have lost their life in the ambulance on the way to hospitals due to closure of the railway gate. The cry for the over bridge by the people is at least 5 decades old. Making an over bridge to solve the traffic problems is a dream of the local MLA and Former Honourable Chief Minister of Kerala, Shri. V.S. Achuthanandan.

11.2 Character of Social Impacts

The affected people of the area face many difficulties due to the implementation of the project. On both the sides of the road there are buildings – residences, shops or both. 42 land holdings belonging to 32 land holders will be affected. According to the affected, 27 land holdings / properties are fully affected and 15 landholdings/properties partially. The affected also stated that 17 of these properties cannot be reused at all and 25 are reusable for one or another purpose. 27 individual / families lose their livelihood due the project. The families expressed the concern that for 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 and through this Act, they need to 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:

- The area under construction is the sole property and source of livelihood, so better compensation
- If possible, avoid demolition of small portions of houses / buildings especially new ones.
- Support for setting up another viable livelihood
- Unmarried daughter must get some support by way of pension
- Value calculation on par with market value
- In the case of new constructions replacing the affected structures by affected people in the remaining land, the local governments should grant reduction in the mandatory distance from the road.
- If portions of the house are demolished, it will become dangerous to stay in the remaining part. There may not be also space for basic facilities such as septic tank.
- Avoid the demolition of wall at the end of the landing.
- Alignment is not fair and correct.
- Consider as dry land the wet land inhabited for many years (on one land even as many as 37 years), and give fair compensation.

SUMMARY & CONCLUSION

The Akathethara - Nadakkavu Railway over Bridge Project will be a milestone in the path towards a permanent solution to the traffic problems. The proposed project involves acquisition of 0.3069 hectares of land in 42 survey numbers from 30 households, one company and one temple. The remaining land includes the PWD road which already exists there and the land belonging to the Railway. The Project is aimed at public utility and there is no other alternate suitable alignment than this. All the affected have expressed their willingness to give land for acquisition expecting a fair compensation. This study report helps the affected people to receive fair compensation as per RFCTLARR Act 2013.

The Akathethara - Nadakkavu Railway over bridge is planned to minimise the railway crosses as per the new railway rules.


To execute this project, many people need to sacrifice and give away their sole property. As part of land acquisition for this project, people of that 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.

When we explore the positive impacts with long term goal of the project, it is necessary to acquire land from people for the Akathethara - Nadakkavu over Bridge and implement the project. 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.

Kerala Gazette: Government Order Assigning the SIA to Don Bosco College, Kannur

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കേരള സർക്കാർ
Government of Kerala
2018



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Regn. No. KERBIL/2012/45073
dated 5-9-2012 with RNI
Reg. No. KL/TV(N)/634/2018-20

കേരള ഗസറ്റ്
KERALA GAZETTE
അസാധാരണം
EXTRAORDINARY

ആധികാരികമായി പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തുന്നത്
PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

വാല്യം 7 Vol. VII	} <div style="display: flex; flex-direction: column; align-items: center;"> <div style="margin-bottom: 10px;">തിരുവനന്തപുരം, വ്യാഴം</div> <div>Thiruvananthapuram, Thursday</div> </div>	<div>2018 ഒക്ടോബർ 4 4th October 2018</div> <hr/> <div>1194 കന്നി 18 18th Kanni 1194</div> <hr/> <div>1940 ആശ്വിനം 12 12th Aswina 1940</div>	നമ്പർ } No. }	2499
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ഫോറം നമ്പർ 4
[ചട്ടം 11 (3) കാണുക]

വിജ്ഞാപനം

നമ്പർ DCPKD/1377/2018-C2.

2018 ഒക്ടോബർ, 3.

കേരള സർക്കാരിന്റെ 4-12-2015-ാം തീയതിയിലെ ജി. ഒ. (പി) 649/2015/ആർ.ഡി. നമ്പർ ഉത്തരവ് വിജ്ഞാപന പ്രകാരം 2013-ലെ ഭൂമി ഏറ്റെടുക്കൽ ന്യായമായ നഷ്ടപരിഹാരത്തിനും സുതാര്യതയ്ക്കും പുനരധിവാസത്തിനും പുനഃസ്ഥാപനത്തിനുമുള്ള അവകാശ ആക്ട് (2013-ലെ 30-ാം നമ്പർ കേന്ദ്ര ആക്ട്) പ്രകാരമുള്ള കളക്ടറുടെ ചുമതലകൾ നിർവ്വഹിക്കുവാൻ സ്പെഷ്യൽ തഹസീൽദാർ, എൽ. എ. (ജനറൽ) നമ്പർ 1, പാലക്കാടിനെ നിയമിച്ചു ഉത്തരവായിരിക്കുന്നതിനാലും;

ഇതോടൊപ്പമുള്ള പട്ടികയിൽ വിവരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ഭൂമി ഒരു പൊതു ആവശ്യത്തിന്, അതായത്, പാലക്കാട് താലൂക്കിൽ അകത്തേത്തറ-നടക്കാവ് റെയിൽവേ മേൽപ്പാലം നിർമ്മിക്കുന്നതിനുവേണ്ടി ആവശ്യമുണ്ടെന്നോ ആവശ്യമുണ്ടായേക്കാമെന്നോ ജില്ലാ കളക്ടർക്ക് ബോധ്യമാകുന്നതിനാലും;

33/3709/2018/S-26.

2

2013-ലെ ഭൂമി ഏറ്റെടുക്കലിൽ ന്യായമായ നഷ്ടപരിഹാരത്തിനും ആക്ട് (2013-ലെ 30-ാം നമ്പർ കേന്ദ്ര ആക്ട്) 4-ാം വകുപ്പ് (1)-ാം ഉപവകുപ്പിലെ വ്യവസ്ഥകൾക്കനുസൃതമായി ജില്ലാ കളക്ടർ, താഴെ പട്ടികയിൽ പറയുന്ന സ്ഥലത്ത് ഒരു സാമൂഹ്യപ്രത്യാഘാത വിലയിരുത്തൽ നടത്തുന്നതിന് തീരുമാനിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതിനാൽ;

ഇപ്പോൾ, തന്മൂലം, ജില്ലാതല സാമൂഹ്യപ്രത്യാഘാത വിലയിരുത്തൽ യൂണിറ്റായ ഡോൺ ബോസ്കോ ആർട്സ് ആന്റ് സയൻസ് കോളേജ്, അങ്ങാടിക്കടവ്, ഇരിട്ടിയെ നിയമം അനുശാസിക്കുന്ന രീതിയിലുള്ള സാമൂഹ്യ പ്രത്യാഘാത പഠനം നടത്തുന്നതിനും, സാമൂഹ്യ പ്രത്യാഘാത നിർവ്വഹണ പദ്ധതി തയ്യാറാക്കുന്നതിനും ചുമതലപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നു. ഈ പ്രക്രിയ ഒന്നരമാസത്തിനകം തീർക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. ഒരു കാരണവശാലും ആറ് മാസത്തിൽ കൂടുവാൻ പാടുള്ളതല്ല.

പട്ടിക

ജില്ല—പാലക്കാട്.

താലൂക്ക്—പാലക്കാട്.

(ഏകദേശ വിസ്തീർണ്ണമാണ് ചേർത്തിരിക്കുന്നത്)

ക്രമ നമ്പർ	ബ്ലോക്ക്	സർവ്വേ/സബ് ഡിവിഷൻ നമ്പർ	ഭൂമിയുടെ തരം	വിസ്തീർണ്ണം (ആർ.-ൽ)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
വില്ലേജ്—അകത്തേത്തറ				
1	24	304/3	പുരയിടം	0.08
2	"	306/3	"	0.06
3	"	306/8	"	1.43
4	"	306/33	"	0.38
5	"	306/35	"	0.11
6	"	306/57	"	0.05
7	"	306/58	"	0.08
8	"	493/1	"	0.77
9	"	494/1	"	0.90
10	"	494/2	"	0.34
11	"	494/3	"	0.75

3

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
12	24	494/4	പുരയിടം	1.22
13	"	494/5	"	0.81
14	"	494/6	"	0.55
15	"	494/19	"	0.71
16	"	496/16	"	2.93
17	"	497/11	"	0.92
18	"	526/1	"	0.34
19	"	526/9	"	0.26
20	"	306/9	നിലം	0.68
21	"	306/55	"	0.37
22	"	307/7	"	0.45
23	"	307/8	"	0.71
24	"	307/36	"	0.02
25	"	493/7	"	0.01
26	"	496/1	"	3.67
27	"	497/6	"	0.43
28	"	497/7	"	4.98
29	"	497/8	"	3.15
ആകെ				27.49
വില്ലേജ് പാലക്കാട്-2				
30	15	673/1എ	നിലം	0.39
31	"	674/1എ2	"	2.81
ആകെ				3.20
ഒട്ടാകെ				30.69

(ഒപ്പ്)
ജില്ലാ കളക്ടർ,
പാലക്കാട്.

സർക്കാർ പ്രസ്താവനയുടെ സുപ്രഭാഷിനാൽ തിരുവനന്തപുരം ഗവൺമെന്റ് സെൻട്രൽ പ്രസ്സിൽ അച്ചടിച്ച് പ്രസിദ്ധീകരിച്ചത്, 2018.

Survey Form for Data Collection

1



SIA STUDY: AKATHETHARA–NADAKKAVU RAILWAY OVER BRIDGE

PALAKKAD DISTRICT

Agency: Don Bosco Arts and Science College, Angadikadavu,

Iritty, Kannur – 670706

Interview Schedule for the Household Survey: October-November 2018

PART I –A: General Details

Name interviewer		Date of Interview:	
1. District	PALAKKAD	2. Taluk	
3. Corporation/Municipality		4. Block Panchayath:	
5. Grama Panchayat:		6. Ward Number	
7. Survey No.		8. House number	
9. Respondent's Name		10. Respondent's Mobile No	
11. Ration card Category of the family	1. APL <input type="checkbox"/> 2. BPL <input type="checkbox"/> 3. No Ration card <input type="checkbox"/>	12. Aadhar: Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	13. Religion:
			14. Caste category:

B. FAMILY MEMBER DETAILS

	15. Full Name	16. Gender	17. Age	18. Relationship	19. Marital Status	20. Education	21. Diseases
1				Head			
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							

18. 1. Head, 2. Spouse, 3. Unmarried Child, 4. Married Child, 5. Spouse of Married Child, 6. Grandchild, 7. Father/Mother/Father-in-law/Mother in-law, 8. Brother/ Sister

20. Education 1. Complete, 2. Student

C. EMPLOYMENT/OCCUPATION: (of the Family Members)

22. Occupation	23. Monthly income (Mention)	
22. 1. Govt. Class-a. I b. II c. III d. IV. 2. Private job: a. Managerial/administrative. b. supervisory c. clerical d. assistant /attendant 3. Coolie: a) construction works b). Agri-labour c). Mechanic. 4. factory/industry 5. Handicrafts 6. Self employment 7. Fishing related 8. Animal husbandry 9. 10 Service pensions 11. Welfare pension 12 Any other (specify)		
24. Total Monthly Income of the Family		
25. Acquisition affects family income	1. Yes:	1. No:

D. LAND Details

26.1. Survey No.	2. Extent (in cents)	3. Ownership	4. Year of Possession	5. Patta/Document	6. Use of land	7. Annual income from land
3.1 Purchased 2. Ancestral 3. Not own- <i>paramboke</i> 6.1. Residential only 2. Agricultural 3. Residential+ Agricultural 4. Industrial			5. Res+ Industrial, 6. Residential+ Business 7. Others specify		5. 1. Yes 2. No	

27. Do you own land anywhere else other than this land? 1. Yes 2. No

28. Litigation, if any, regarding land ownership? 1. Yes ☐ 2. No ☐ 3. Don't Know ☐

E. Water Source							
29	Water source affected	1. Public tap/well 2. Own Well 3. House connection/piped water 4. Tanker Lorry 5. Any other (specify)					
30	Toilet facility affected	1. Single pit 2. Double pit 3. Septic Tank 4. Attached to house/ Separate 5. Any other (specify)					
F. HEALTH							
31. Family members with chronic disease. 1. Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 2. No <input type="checkbox"/>							
31.1 If yes, give details							
31.1	1.Type of Chronic disease	2.Year diagnosed	3. Present status				
	1. Cancer. 2. TB. 3. Malaria. 4. HIV-AIDS. 5. Cardio Vascular Diseases. 6. Chronic respiratory disease. 7. Diabetes.						3.1. Taking Medicine 2. Cured 3. Deceased
32.	3. Do you welcome the establishment of the Railway over bridge here?						1. Yes 2. No
33.	4. Are you willing to give the land?						1. Yes 2. No
G Impact on House/ building property							
	34. Do you have any structures in this land?						1. Yes 2. No
	a. If yes, what are they?						
	1. 2.						
	b. How many years old is the construction?						
35.	Structure details (owner name)	1. Item (specify)	2. Year built	3. Ownership	5. Plinth Area (in sq. ft.)	6. Nature	7. Present Condition
							8. Electrification Yes/No
3.1. Own 2. Rented 3. Ancestral a. 6.1. Thatched 2. Tiled 3. Concrete 4. Temporary shed				7.1 Good condition 2 Partially good 3. Damaged/perishing			
36.	1. Do you have any alternate land to construct?						1. Yes 2. No
	2. If yes, Specify						
	3. If yes Place: Village: Taluk:						
	4. Extant in acre/cents:						
H Impact on physical resources							
37.	Do you have title for the land (<i>patta</i> /deed)? 1. Yes 2. No. 3. Partial						
38.	If partial (<i>patta</i>) details of the land without <i>patta</i> :						
39.	Name of the title holder as in the document:						
40.	Land holding size at the project location:						
41.	How long have you been the owner of this land holding?						
42.	How does the land acquisition affect? Partial: Fully:						
43.	Type of land 1. Dry land 2. Wet land						
44.	Extent of acquisition 1. Fully 2. Partial						
45.	Details of transactions made on the property during the last 3 years? 1: Yes 2: No: Specify:						
Utilities in the affected land							
46.	1. Trees (No.) 2. Fruit trees (No) 3. Kitchen garden 4. Coconut trees 5. Wells 6. Pond 7. Canal 8. Water pipeline 9. Electric/telephone poles 10. Water tank 11. Underground sewage line						
47.	Did (do) you have any cultivation in this location? 1. Yes 2. No						
48.	If yes, What crops do (did) you grow on this land: How long? :						
49.	How long have you been cultivating in this land? :						

50.	a. Do you own a path/ road to your land b. If yes, describe its nature width:	1. Yes 2. No c. tarred/concreted / mud.)
51.	If yes, the amount Rs.:	Repayment details and the liability as of now:
52.	Describe the quality of the land (the fertility)	
Project Related Information		
53.	Do you expect any kind of benefit from the Railway? 1. Yes 2. No If Yes, What type of benefit?	
54.	Would the Construction of the ROB affect the community wellbeing & livability? 1. Yes 2. No If Yes, how?	
55.	Would Construction of the ROB affect economy in the village? 1. Yes 2. No If Yes, how?	
56.	Would the Construction of the Railway bring development to the village as a whole? 1. Yes 2. No Why/how?	
57.	According to you what are the positive impact of the establishment of Railway? 1. Better transport facilities and connectivity 2. Increase in employment opportunities 3. Increase in land prices 4. Increase in economic and business activities 5. Infrastructure development of the area 6. Better reach to towns for various facilities 7. Higher income from rental due to better infrastructure development 8. Others (specify)	
58.	What are other perceived negative impacts with the construction of the Railway? 1. Loss of house and buildings. 2. Loss of productive land for agriculture and pasturing 3. Loss of water resources and ground water recharging 4. Increase in rentals for tenants for both residential and commercial properties 5. Vulnerability towards social evils- alcoholism, tobacco use 6. Increase in the density around the establishment 7. More influx of outside population and loss of privacy 8. Noise pollution 9. Water scarcity 10. Others (specify).	
59.	What are the other losses/demands (problems you experience & foresee) with the coming of the Sabari Railway? At the construction phase (for example: pollution due to transportation of construction materials) Operation phase:	
60.	What are your suggestions to address the concerns? 1. Rehabilitation grants 2. Cash compensation at replacement value 3. Employment for the members from the affected families 4. Construction of rainwater harvesting systems for water recharging 5. Designing the construction in such way by maintaining the greenery and water resources available in the area 6. Planting of trees 7. Others (specify)	
61.	Any additional information	

Newspaper Announcement on Public Hearing

സാമൂഹികാഘാതപഠനത്തിൽ ചർച്ച 11-ന്

▶ അതേസമയം, അകത്തേത്തറ നടക്കാവ് റെയിൽവേ മേൽപ്പാലം സ്ഥലമേറ്റെടുക്കലുമായി ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട് കണ്ണൂർ ഡോൺ ബോസ്റ്റോ ആർട്ട്സ് ആൻഡ് സയൻസ് കോളേജ് നടത്തിയ സാമൂഹികാഘാതപഠനത്തിന്റെ കരട് റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ പൊതുചർച്ച നടത്തുമെന്നും അധികൃതർ അറിയിച്ചു.

ഡിസംബർ 11-ന് അകത്തേത്തറ പഞ്ചായത്ത് കലുറ ഗ്രാമണ്ഡപത്തിലാണ് ചർച്ചയെന്ന് എൽ.എ. ഡെപ്യൂട്ടികളക്ടർ അറിയിച്ചു.

പഠനത്തിന്റെ കരടുപതിശ്രദ്ധയായി സ്പെഷൽ തഹസീൽദാർ എൽ.എ. (ജി) 2, അകത്തേത്തറ പഞ്ചായത്ത് എന്നിവിടങ്ങളിൽ ലഭിക്കും.

അകത്തുനിന്നും തുറന്നു കാണിക്കുക

കാലശേഷിപ്പ്

അവർക്ക് അനുകൂലമായതിനാൽ അത്
അവർക്ക് അനുകൂലമായതിനാൽ അത്
അവർക്ക് അനുകൂലമായതിനാൽ അത്

നടക്കാൻ പേർഷ്യൻമാർക്കായി സ്ഥലം വിട്ടുനൽകുന്നവർക്ക് നഷ്ടപരിഹാരം നൽകും. ഏതൊരു സംസ്ഥാനത്തിന്റെയും സർക്കാർ ആഭിമുഖീകരിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. അതിനാൽ സംസ്ഥാന സർക്കാരാണ് കൈകാര്യം ചെയ്യേണ്ടത്. വിവിധ സംസ്ഥാന

[illegible]

എന്നതാണ് അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം. അദ്ദേഹം പറയുന്നത് ശരിയാണ്. അദ്ദേഹം പറയുന്നത് ശരിയാണ്. അദ്ദേഹം പറയുന്നത് ശരിയാണ്.

[illegible][illegible]

● **စာမေးကောက်မှု** မြန်မာနိုင်ငံတော်အတွင်းရှိ မြို့နယ်အလိုက် စာမေးကောက်မှု (လက်မှတ်) အကျဉ်းချုပ်

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

Public Hearing: Participants

നടത്തൽ - അർജ്ജുനൻ മെമ്പർമാർ (എസ്.എസ്.സി.)

SIA വകുപ്പ് 23, അർജ്ജുനൻ മെമ്പർമാർ, 11/12/2018

ക്രമ. നമ്പർ.	മുൻപേയ്ക്ക്	നമ്പർ	മൊബൈൽ നമ്പർ	സംസ്ഥാനം
1	വി. മുരളീധരൻ.	നടത്തൽ.	9037651192	പൂർവ്വ
2	V. വൈദ്യനാഥൻ	നടത്തൽ	"	V. Vaidyanathan
3	U.P. ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻ	"	2556220	കേരളം
4	P.R. VASANTHI	307/7	9846209606	P.R. Vasanthi
5	Shambukannan	307/7	9846209606	Shambukannan
6	M. C. Balakrishnan	497/8	9400554302	M. C. Balakrishnan
7	P. Romachandran	306/9	9446496870	P. Romachandran
8	V. V. V.	494/19	8943228264	V. V. V.
9	K. Pradeep Kumar.	526/07	8281903952	K. Pradeep Kumar.
10	P. Lakshmi	306/03	9446476399	P. Lakshmi
11	12 വയസ്സ്	494/16	964007733	12 വയസ്സ്
12	20 വയസ്സ്	304/3	9400977626	20 വയസ്സ്
13	Naseema	306/35	9947545440	Naseema
14	Abdul Azeez	306/58	9249894147	Abdul Azeez
15	Muhammed Shif	494/16	9745591129	Muhammed Shif
16	Ab. Jabbar (Sachin)	306/58	9249894147	Ab. Jabbar (Sachin)
17	Jayaraman. M.	307/8	9020306609	Jayaraman. M.
18	K.R. RUKMANI.	306/55	4495807212	K.R. RUKMANI.
19	CSIVARAMAKRISHNAN	497/7	9037757775	CSIVARAMAKRISHNAN
20	Rahmath.	307/8	9847638269	Rahmath.
21	Radhika Varghese	497/7	9496715345	Radhika Varghese
22	Vaneja Sachukumar	306/33	9497630666	Vaneja Sachukumar

Sl. No	Name	Mobile #	Signature
24.	M. Praveen Kumar	494/5 9037479172	
25	K. OUSEPH	497/6 9495448986	
26.	LATHIFF.S (2002)	306/57 9995395221	
27	MUJEEBRAHMAN	494/2 9847740034	
28	Bipin K. Andrews VO Akathethara	9495189884	
29.	Don Bosco School, Akathethara	94463 390 39	
30.	Mr. W. R. M. O. A. of Akathethara	9847930225	
31	Gauri R. M. (2002)	9895582648	
32.	Dr. M. K. M. P. (2002)	94447 80776	
33	Dr. M. K. M. P. (2002)	9447134959	
34.	Sisira Sugunan, Manager, RADCK	9446109687	
35	Valsala Kammari	306/8 9142102363	
36	D. Padajivan	KDP 9447327931	
37.	R. FRANCIS, DBAS College	KNR 811307154	
38	FR. DR. K. O. THOMAS	KNR 9995903101	
39	Sebastian K.V	Kammari 9400859729	
40.	H. P. J. A. N.	9387286162	
	c/o MR. KURUVILA		