

# **SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FINAL REPORT**

## **Coastal Highway Reach-3:- Muhayuddeenpalli-Kettungal Road Construction Project In Pariyapuram Village, Tirur Taluk, Malapuram District**



**SUBMITTED TO  
DISTRICT COLLECTOR**

By  
**Don Bosco Arts and Science College**  
**Angadikadavu, Kannur**  
[www.donbosco.ac.in](http://www.donbosco.ac.in)

**8 MAY 2023**

## **DECLARATION**

Malapuram District Administration through its promulgation with File No. DCMPM/249/2021/LA4 dated 17/03/2023) and with the Govt. of Kerala Gazette Notification (4/1) G.O.(P)No.980/2023/RD dated 17/03/2023 , entrusted to Don Bosco Arts & Science College, Iritty (Kannur) the Social Impact Assessment (SIA) of the Land Acquisition for the Coastal highway Reach -3 from Muhayuddeen Palli to Kettungal in Pariyapuram village, Tirur Taluk, Malapuram 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 owners to assess the adverse impacts, measures/ suggestions to mitigate the impact and their opinion about the project. As per the land details given by the Deputy Collector (LA), Special Tahasildar (KIIFB-LA) Collectorate Malapuram, the guidance and alignment sketch, the additional Chairman, Tanur Municipality, KRFB officials, Municipal Ward Councillors, village offer Pariyapuram Village, the SIA unit collected data from the project affected families, other affected institutions and the stakeholders of the proposed project, as soon as the college received the Intimation. After the draft report was discussed in the public hearing, the following report has been drawn up. The supportive documents have to be verified by the concerned authorities.

Director  
Social Impact Assessment Unit  
Don Bosco Arts and Science College, Iritty, Kannur

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## CHAPTER – 1

### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

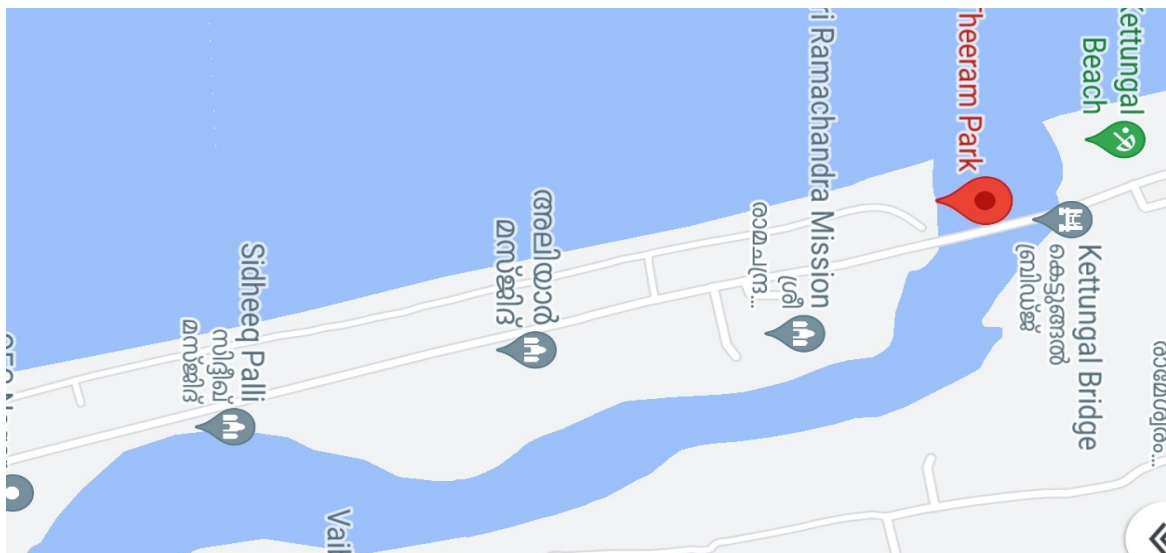
#### 1.1 Project and Public Goals

Land acquisition work is for the construction Coastal highway Reach -3 from Muhayuddeen Palli to Kettungal in Pariyapuram village, Tirur Taluk, Malapuram District. It is important in terms of the traffic rush in the National highways and traffic congestion in the streets across the state. So the acquisition of land for the Coastal Highway-Reach 3 is for the public purpose. As the project is in the benefit of all public, travellers from southern part to northern side and return, and also important for the transportation of goods from other states coming via Kasargod or Palakkad etc. Most often the NH 66 crowded and congested and sometimes it causes accidents other issues. Hence it is Inevitable; the government has positively considered the issue and decided to look into the Coastal highway project.

The required land is about 88.20 Ares of land from private possession. The land acquisition responsibility is entrusted to the Special Tahasildar (KIIFB) L.A and the road construction responsibility is entrusted to KRFB.

#### 1.2 Location

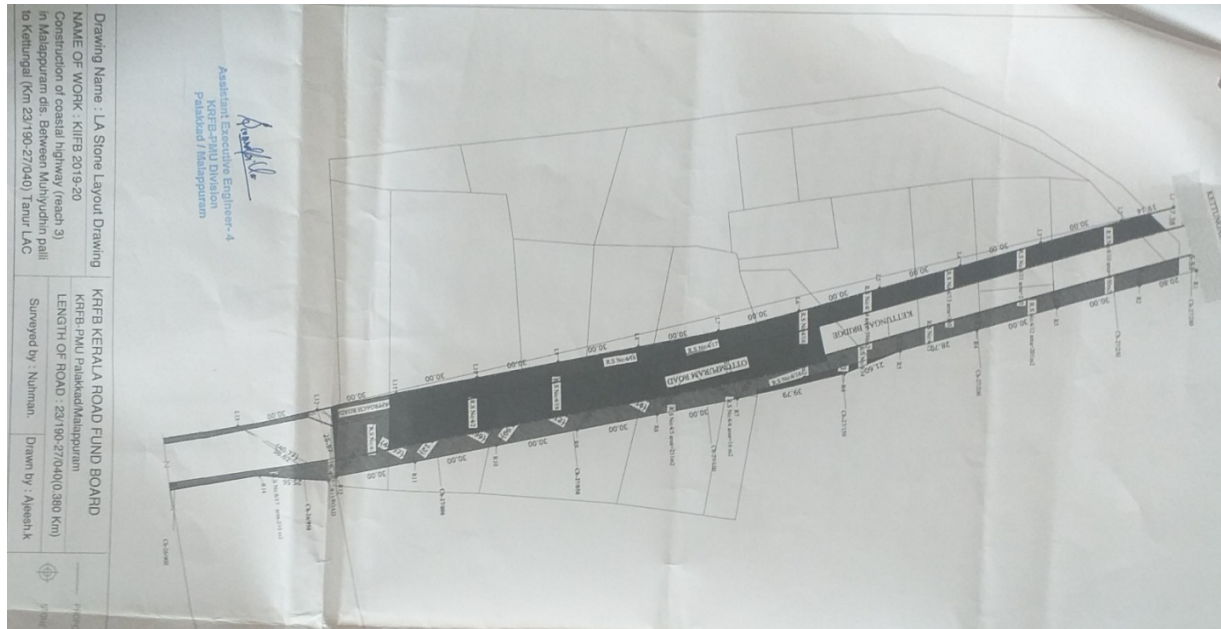
Land acquisition work for the construction of Coastal highway Reach -3 from Muhayuddeen Palli to Kettungal in Pariyapuram village, Tirur Taluk, in Malapuram District. The location is coming in the 1<sup>st</sup> ward of Tanur Municipality.



Google location map is given in chapter 2

#### 1.3 Size and Attributes of Land Acquisition

The total land required is about 88.20 ares. The land required for the coastal highway Reach-3 is near the Kettungal bridge and mainly for the approach road. It is located very close to the Thuvai Theeram Beach. The lands have the attributes like coconut trees, wall and gate, teak, etc.



Sketch map is given in the annexure.

#### 1.4 Searches for Alternative

The study team searched for plans and designs for the Coastal Highway Reach -3. The proposed acquisition of the land in the same alignment is very much needed. And no other alternatives suggested by the affected or any other stakeholders.

#### 1.5 Social Impact

The area of land required to be acquired for Coastal highway Reach-3 is about 88.20 ares in Pariyapuram village (from 14 survey numbers) of Tirur Taluk in Malappuram District. The major negative impacts of the project directly affecting are the loss of land and properties belong to 14 landholdings /households and their dependents. The loss include agricultural livelihood activities wall and gate of properties, etc. The acquisition of this land is estimated to affect a population of 106 (Male 57, Female 46) people from 14 families and the properties belonging to the Sree Ramakrishna Ashram. For some of them (6) it is their ancestral property and they are forced to break that emotional attachment too. A comfortable compensation and rehabilitation may be enough to cure/settle wholly the wound by the acquisition. Some these affected has lost their land previously also for the Bridge and Road at a lower compensation.

#### 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.

<b>Table No.1.4 Breakdown of Social Impact and Mitigation Steps</b>			
<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Type of Impact</b>	<b>Status: Direct/indirect</b>	<b>Proposed Mitigation Measure</b>
1	Loss of houses	Nil	
2	Loss of Land	14 Land holdings would be affected – Direct Impact	Compensation as per RFCTLARR Act, 2013
4	Loss/damage of Built-up Property	Nil	
5	Wall & gate frontage	1- direct impact	Rehabilitation as per RFCTLARR Act, 2013
6	Water source	Nil	
7	Loss of Productive Assets	coconut tree, and teak will be destroyed - Direct Impact	Compensation as per RFCTLARR Act, 2013
8	Loss of Livelihood	12 families are affected directly as they lose their livelihood/ family income/.	Compensation as per the RFCTLARR Act, 2013
9	Loss of public institution and service	Nil	

Note: The above data/information are arrived as per the information provided by the respondents /representatives of the affected 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 acquisition for the Coastal Highway Reach-3 Project; 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 Coastal Highway Reach-3 Project should be compensated as mandated by the RFCTLARR Act-2013 under sections 26 to 31 and in the First Schedule of the Act for the 14 householders / property owners. The compensation for the acquiring property and the rehabilitation support will enable the affected to pursue their economic life, should be provided as early as possible. Maximum would compensate temporarily for the loss of the livelihood likely to be affected due to the acquisition of the land/property.

#### **Environmental Measures**

Based on the observations and enquiries with various people in the locality and the affected the proponent shall design eco-friendly drainages at the site/alignment minimizing the impact on the flora and fauna of the areas.

<b>Table No. 1.3 Positive Impacts</b>			
Impact	Direct/Indirect	Temporary / Permanent	Major/Minor
Less traffic block at the local level and also in the National Highway	Direct	Permanent	Major
Enhanced infrastructure for transportation	Direct & indirect	Permanent	Major
Travelling time and fuel consumption reduced	Direct & indirect	Permanent	Major
Avoid any dangerous situations like accident risk and accidental death even of pedestrians	Direct	Permanent	Major

The discussions and interactions with various stakeholders, including the affected families, the affected are favouring this acquisition and suggested for maximum compensation. Some of them, suggested the need to speed up the acquisition and the compensation and thus to end the immense sufferings of the affected. The SIA team is of the view 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 better transportation across Kerala. 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/structures, loss of productive assets, loss of business, and others. The affected households suggested that they want to continue living in Tanur Municipality area and they should be resettled or sufficient compensation for attaining the same. When the govt institution wall & gate etc are affected, the rehabilitation can be done by including the same in the plan and estimate, and it can be carried out then and there by the implementing agency themselves.

### **1.9 Major Suggestions by the Affected**

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

- Some lose their sole property and livelihood, so better compensation.
- Support for setting up another livelihood
- Value calculation 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
- Require maximum packages for those who lose their livelihood for the second and third time.
- Government is acquiring more land than they said and the compensation for the previous acquisition was too low.
- One household is losing his house and land for the coastal highway in Feroke too. So no place to live.

## **CHAPTER 2**

## DETAILED PROJECT DESCRIPTION

### 2.1 Background and Rationale of the Project

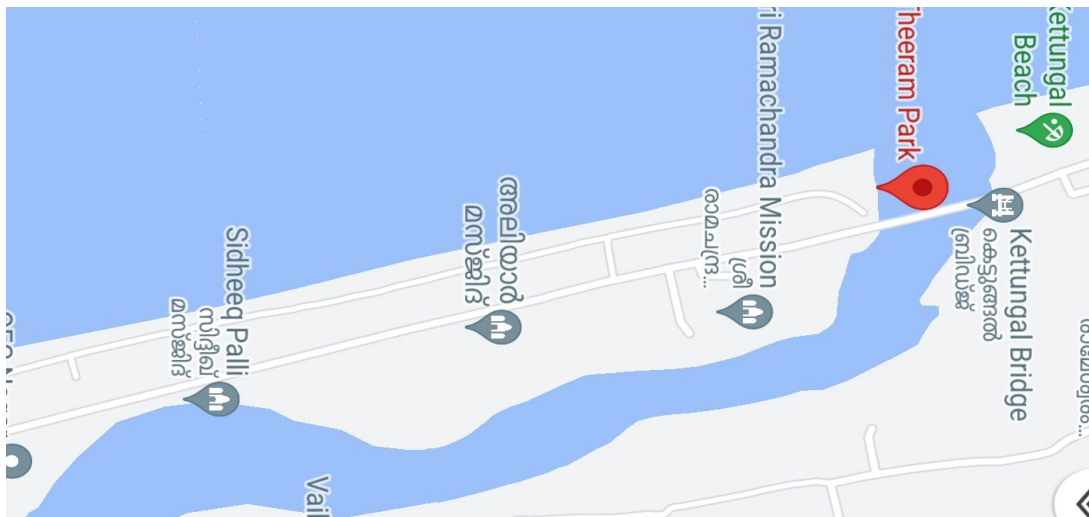
Land acquisition work is for the construction Coastal highway Reach -3 from Muhayuddeen Masjid to Kettungal in Pariyapuram village, Tirur Taluk, Malapuram District. It is important in terms of the traffic rush in the National highways and traffic congestion in the streets across the state. So the acquisition of land for the Coastal Highway-Reach 3 is for the public purpose.

As the project is in the benefit of all public, travellers from southern part to northern side and return, and also important for the transportation of goods from other states coming via Kasargod or Palakkad etc. Most often the NH 66 crowded and congested and sometimes it causes accidents other issues. Hence it is Inevitable; the government has positively considered the issue and decided to look into the Coastal highway project.

The required land is about 88.20 Ares of land from private possession. The land acquisition responsibility is entrusted to the Special Tahasildar (KIIFB) L.A and the road construction responsibility is entrusted to KRFB.

### 2.2 Project Location

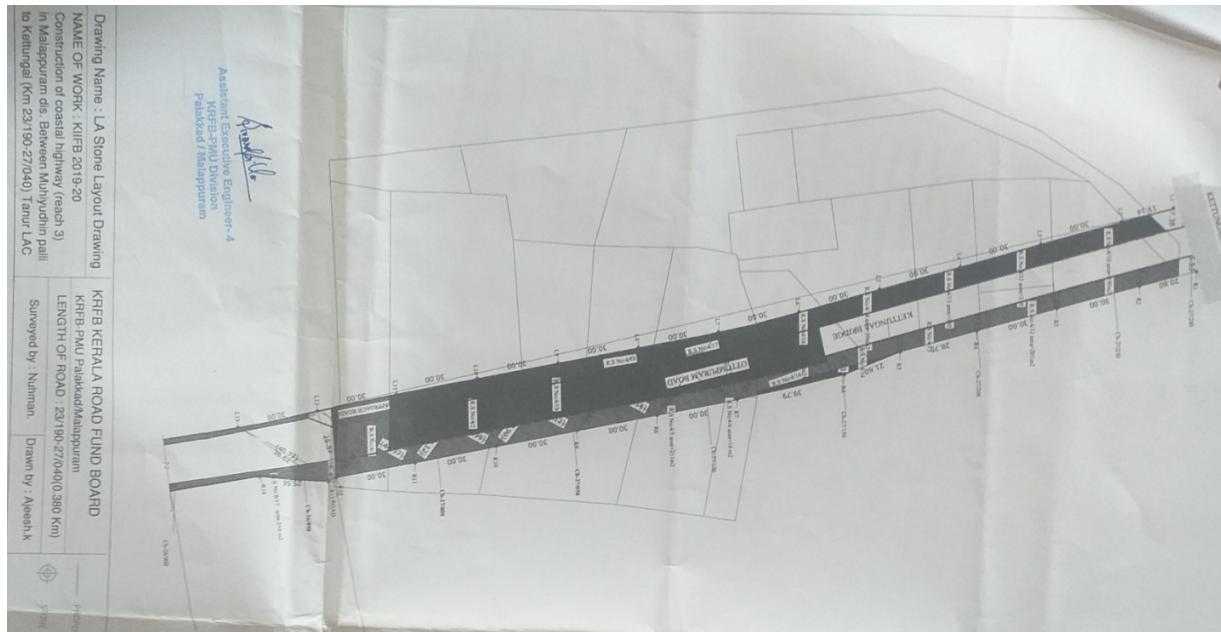
Land acquisition work is for the construction of costal highway Reach-3 from Muhayuddeen Masjid to Kettungal in pariyapuram village of Tirur Taluk, Malapuram District. Acquiring are is for the approach roads of the Kettungal bridge near the Thuval Theeram/ Kettungal Beach .



Map of the proposed location.

### 2.3 Project Size & Attributes of land

The total land required is about 88.20 ares. The land required for the coastal highway Reach-3 is near the Kettungal bridge and mainly for the approach road. It is located very close to the Thuval Theeram Beach. The lands have the attributes like coconut trees, wall and gate, teak, etc.



## **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.

Malapuram District Administration through its promulgation with File No. DCMPM/249/2021-LA4 and with the Govt. of Kerala Gazette Notification (4/1) GO. No. 980/2023 ( Vol. XI,) Thiruvanthapuram dated 17/03/ 2023) entrusted to Don Bosco Arts & Science College, Iritty (Kannur) the Social Impact Assessment (SIA) of the Land Acquisition for the construction of the coastal highway Reach -3 in Pariyapuram Village, Tirur Taluk, Malapuram 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 owners to assess the adverse impacts, measures,/ suggestions to mitigate the impact and their opinion about the project.

#### 3.2. SIA Team

The SIA unit that undertook SIA study comprised of members headed by the Vice-Principal & Head of the Department of Social Work, Don Bosco Arts & Science College, Angadikadavu, affiliated to Kannur University, Kannur. The head of the team is having MBA and MSW and has wide experience in academic and development sectors. The Coordinator of the SIA unit is also with MSW and M. Phil. in Social Work with 28 years experience in research, project planning and implementation in development sector, over decades.

Table No. 2.1 SIA Team Members			
Sl. No.	Name	Qualification & Designation	Experience
1	Fr. Sojan Pananchikal	Director, MBA & MSW	HOD & Vice principal, with 10 years experience in administrative, academic and developmental sector
2	Sebastian KV	MSW, M. PHIL Coordinator, SIA Unit	27 years experience in Development Sector
3	Lissy Cyriac	Research Associates	MSW
4	Nimal Thomas	Research Associates	MSW

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

With the help of the Deputy Collector LA, Special Tahsildar LA (KIIFB) and staff members, Tanur Municipal Chairman, Ward Councillors, and following the alignment sketch, the study team identified the affected area project site/ alignment and met the affected. 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. From secondary sources, an understanding of the physical, social, economic, ecological, and cultural set up of the project area was obtained. Many pre-coded questions were included in the questionnaire. 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 household interviews of the affected land holders for the SIA study area covered 14 property holdings and their dependents who own property. 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/property in the alignment and settled / residing far and wide.

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 Municipal Chairman and the ward Councillors, revenue officials etc 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 the respondents who 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 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.

### **Stills from the study**



**Discussion deputy Collector LA and Special Tahasildar KIIFB**



**Affected properties**



Affected land

### 3.5 Site Visits and Information Gathering

From 22/03/2023 onwards the SIA team contacted the Acquisition authorities and visited the site to verify the alignment drawings and to identify the affected area. After identifying the affected areas, the SIA unit consulted with different stakeholders at the project area. The survey team collected the data in the month of June 2022.

### 3.6 Summary of Public Hearing

The public hearing of the Social Impact Assessment for Land Acquisition for coastal highway Reach-3 in Pariyapuram village, Tirur Taluk, Malapuram District, Conducted by the Don Bosco Arts and Science College was held on 3<sup>rd</sup> April 2023 at PWD Rest house Tanur at 11.00 am. There were 9 officials including the acquisition Officer and the requisition authority representatives. There were 12 affected/representatives who attended in the meeting

#### **The officials present in the Public hearing:**

1. . Mr.P.P. Shamsuddeen, Chairman Thanur Municipality
  2. Mr. K.P. Nizamuddeen Thahir, Ward Councillor-, Thanur Municipality
  3. Mr.basheer V P, Ward councillor, Thanur Municipality
  4. Mr. V P. Raghumani, Special Tahasildar, LA (KIIFB)
  5. Mr. Saleem M, A.E. KRFB, Malapuram
  6. Mr. Shuhaib N. SS KRFB, Malapuram
  7. Mr. Vinodkumar V, P Taluk Office
  8. Mr. Nimil Thomas, SIA Unit, Don Bosco Arts & Science College
  9. Mr. K. V. Sebastian, Coordinator, SIA Unit, Don Bosco Arts & Science College, Kannur
- The list of participants is provided in the annexure***



The session started at 11.10 am, Chaired by the Municipal Chairperson Shri, P.P. Shamsuddeen, Chairman Thanur Municipality. Mr. Sebastian K V, SIA Coordinator welcomed the gathering. And introduced the SIA process, purpose of the public hearing and briefed the major findings of the study.



In the presidential address the Chairman said the coastal highway is a very important and needed project in the Municipality. With the completion of the coastal highway, Kozhikode Thrissur to and fro journey will be much easier. The then Panchayath has acquired land for the road coastal highway and the compensation was very low (Rs.50000/ cent.) The land acquisition is affecting the people badly but for the public purpose and hence they should be compensated and supported well. So the Municipality will give all support of the affected and the department for acquisition and construction activities.



Mr. Nizamuddeen, Ward Councillor



Mr. Basheer Ward Councillor

The Ward counsellors attained the session actively. They demanded better packages and compensations for the affected. Mr. Nizamuddeen demanded for a very effective compensation for the affected as per the new acquisition Act. The people who lose their land, have the right to know all aspects regarding the acquisition. Government should make clear all details. Said Mr. Basheer, Ward councillor.



Mr. Raghumani, Special Tahasildar(KIIFB) explaining the process

The Special Tahasildar (KIIFB, LA) explained the process of acquisition, calculation of compensation, and other concerns and worries of the affected were clarified. He replied that the compensation will be double or more than their expectations. The compensation will be for land and the assets on it. And in case the acquisition procedure is delayed they will get interest on their compensation. He said that the land already purchased will not be revised. The land additionally acquiring only will be considered for the compensation based on the RFCTLARR Act-2013. The Special Tahasildar (LA) explained the value calculation. It is calculated by taking average of the highest rate of sale in the last 3 years in three kilometre surrounding and double the same plus 100% solatium adding 12% of interest from the GO for acquisition. The land value will be based on the similar land deal rate.



Mr. Saleem, AE, KRFB, Malapuram

The Assistant Engineer, KRFB explained details for Road, Bridge and the newly proposed approach road. He said that normally the coastal highway has a width of 15.5 metre. But the bridge does not have that much with and in the future there can be a need for another bridge. The approach road will have 5.5 metre width.



The affected attended

A number of affected expressed their anguishes, doubts and opinions are given bellow:

SN	Name	Concerns and Opinion
1	Mr. Lethif	Earlier i have given land to the Panchayath free of cost. I have literally shed my blood in Gulf and using the earning I purchased this land. I deserve better compensation. That is why I have moved to the court.
2	Sabir	Panchayath was actually cheating us. We were given very silly rate and now those who went to the court will get better price. We also need price in par with them. Officers must be impartial.
3	Abubakkar	We ar fighting in the sea to make life living. Our property must get proper value. There should not be two justice.
4	Shaj- SRCM	We are losing land, wall and gate and 10 teaks. We should get better compensation.



The affected is in heated argument.

#### **Major study findings agreed upon:**

- ❖ It is unanimously approved that the coastal highway Reach 3 is for Public Utility.
- ❖ All the affected parties are willing to give their properties for the project.
- ❖ Fair compensation will be sufficient to mitigate the impact to a great extent.

#### **Common Proposals**

- ❖ Fair compensation / market rate
- ❖ Takeover of remainder land, if rendered unusable.
- ❖ Proper Rehabilitation packages for the affected.
- ❖ The affected with serious problems in their family should be considered empathetically.
- ❖ Any delay in compensation should be avoided and none should be left as stranded.

**Conclusion:** All the affected are willing to give the land for the coastal highway Reach 3 as it is for a public need. Their demand is only high compensation. One of the affected said that if this land is used for commercial purposes by us we will get regular income for a long period. Once we give up the land we are losing that opportunity. Nobody opposed the acquisition. After a vote of thanks to all the people gathered by the Coordinator, the Chairman disbursed the gathering at 12.25 pm.

## CHAPTER - 4

### VALUATION OF LAND

#### 4.1 Background

The Social Impact Assessment unit conducted the socio-economic survey of the families and individuals affected by the Project at the project location during the month of March and April 2023. 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.

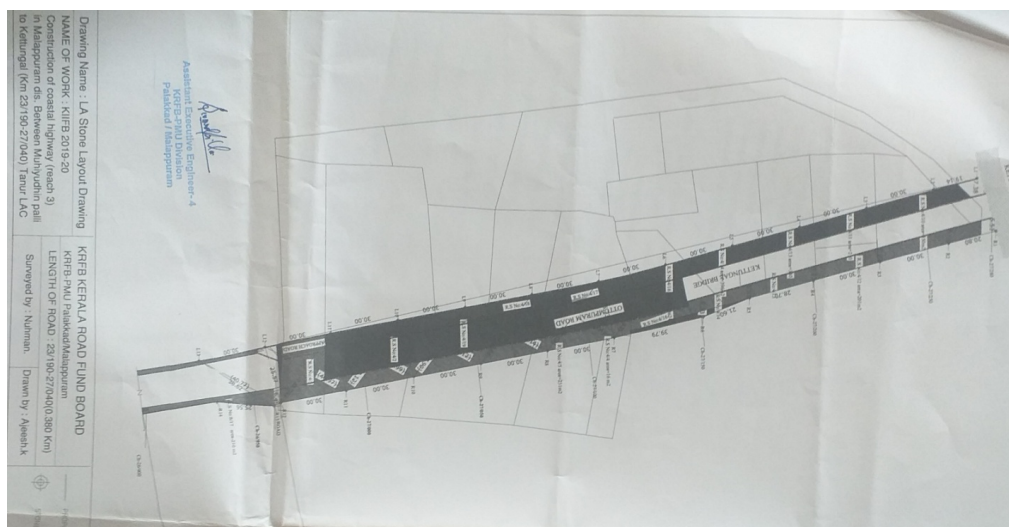
#### 4.2 Area Affected by the Project

The land acquisition is for the Coastal highway Reach 3 from Muhayuddeen Masjid till kettungal , Pariyapuram Village of Thirur Taluk Malapuram district. The required land to be acquired is about 88.20 Ares of land. There are agricultural assets like coconut, teaks, built up structures like wall and gate etc.

Table No.4.1 Land Required for the Project		
Survey Numbers	Villages : Manjeri	Affected Area
Block No. 25 277, 287, 291,418, 419, 433, 286, 436		About 0.6380 Hector

Table No.4.1 shows the details of Survey Numbers (8 nos.) of land required for acquisition.

#### 4.3 Site Sketch Plan



Sketch plan is given in the annexure

#### 4.4 Required land for the project

TableNo.1.1 required land		
Survey Number	Village: Pariyapuram	Area
4/2, 4/3, 4/4, 4/5, 4/10, 4/11, 4/12, 4/13, 4/14, 4/16, 4/17, 4/18, 4/19, 8/17		About 88.20 Ares

The land acquisition is for the Coastal highway Reach 3 from Muhayuddeen Masjid till Kettungal , Pariyapuram Village of Tirur Taluk Malapuram district. The required land to be acquired from 14 survey numbers are about 88.20 Ares of land.

#### 4.5 Use of Public Land

The land already purchased by the Municipality and the land belong to PWD roads are the public utility properties coming in the alignment.

#### 4.6 Land Already Purchased

SN	Name	Survey Number	Area of land
1	Mujeeb Rahman	4/10	0.3458
2	Sahrabanu Nechchiyangal	4/12	2.5441
3	Hilar Nechiyangal	4/16	13.2145
4	Muhammedkutty Andikkadavath	4/13	3.952
5	Seydmuhamad Andikkadavath	4/14	5.3846
6	Abubakkar Mammalintepurakkal Sirajmon Mammalintepurakkal	4/17	13.7579
7	Halima Amithaanakath	4/4	1.0868
8	Nefeesa Amithanakath	4/5	6.6443
9	Muneer Vikkeerantepurakkal	4/18	4.0014
10	Abubakkar Cherupurakkal	4/19	19.3895
11	Jafar pareekkadavath Shihabuddeen Pathacchchintepurakkal	4/2	1.9488
12	Latheef Kuttyammuntepurakkal	4/3	17.982

The table shows the details of land already purchased for the project.

#### 4.7 Previous Transactions/liabilities on land

Based on the information given by the respondents about the previous transactions on land. Out of 14 land holdings, none said to have any transactions in the last 3 years.

## CHAPTER - 5

### ESTIMATION AND ENUMERATION

This chapter presents the livelihood of the 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 Pariyapuram village, Tirur Taluk, Malapuram District.

#### 5.1 Number of Properties Affected

SN	Details of the affected property				
	Survey No.	Land owner	Mobile	Assets	Land Area
1	4/2	Latheef Kuttikkammuntepurakkal	9895190500	Coconut trees-20	99.9 cent
2	4/3	Ramsheed Vadakkarantepurakkal	8301843676	Coconut trees-3	5 cent
3	4/3	Sulfath & Rahmathunnisa Greenville , Ottumpuram	9539838702	Coconut trees-4	7 cent
4	4/4	Halima Amithanakath	9967530000 9061192834	Coconut trees-10	14 cent
5	4/5	Nafeesa Amithanakath	9895052165	Coconut trees-25	35 cent
6	4/10	Mujeeb Nechiyengal	9846999171	Coconut trees-3	1 Acre
7	4/11	Saydmon & Ibrahim Moosantepurakkal	9778212341	Coconut trees-25	40 cent
8	4/12	Sahirabanu Nechiyengal	9846999171	Coconut trees-20	30 cent
9	4/13	Muhamadkutty Andikkadavath	9895578060	Coconut trees-46	42.5 cent
10	4/14	Sydmuhammad Andikkadavath	9142872245	Coconut trees-12	52 cent
11	4/16	Hilar Nechiyengal	9846286085	Coconut trees-20	25 cent
12	4/17	Basheer Beerachntepurakkal	Not included in the acquiring area		
13	4/18	Sirajuddeen (Safoora-late) Mammalintepurakkal Edakkara kadapuram	9539783705	Coconut trees-12	15 cent
14	4/19	Abubakkar Cherupurakkal Yunus Cherupurakkal Jafar Pareekkadavath	9995633573	Coconut trees-50	14 cent
15	8/17	Sree Ramakrishna Asramam	9995890504	Wall and Gate, Teak	2.72 Acre

## 5.2 Extent Affected

Table No. 5.2 Extent Affected	
Extent	Frequency
Totally affected	1
Partially affected	13
Total	14

Table No.5.2 shows the extent of land or property affected by the acquisition. Out of 14 land holders 1 respondents stated to be affected fully (\* the exact measurement is not taken and hence some of them are not able to say the extent.) and 13 land holders/properties are partially affected.

## 5.3 Ownership of the Land

Table No. 5.3 Type of Land Ownership	
Ownership Type	Frequency
Hereditary	6
Purchased	8
Total	14

Table No. 5.3 shows the type of ownership of the property affected by the acquisition. Out the 14 land holdings, 6 land ownerships are hereditary, 8 land ownerships are by purchase.

## 5.4 Patta for the Land/land documents

The responses of property holders reveal that among the 14 directly affected has *patta*/deed for their entire property.

## 5.5 Current Use of the Affected Property

Table No.5.5 Use of Land/Property	
<i>Items</i>	<i>Frequency</i>
Land	13
Wall & gate	1
Total	14

Table No. 5.5 shows the use of the land affected by the acquisition. Out of the total 14 landholdings, 13 landholders have land and coconut trees, 1 wall and gate and 10 teak.

## 5.6 Possession of Other Lands

The details of possession of land anywhere else. All 14 stated that they have land other than the land in the project site.

## 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 Number of Family members

Affected population						
SN	Survey No.	Land owners	Mobile	Male	Female	Total
1	4/2	Lathif Kuttikkammuntepurakkal Angadi	9895190500	4	7	11
2	4/3	Ramsheed Vadakkarantepurakkal	8301843676	3	2	5
3	4/3	Sulfath & Rahmathunnisa Greenvilla , Ottumpuram	9539838702	2	4	6
4	4/4	Halima Amithanakath	9061192834	5	6	11
5	4/5	Nafeesa Amithanakath	9895052165	9	7	16
6	4/10	Mujeeb Nechiyengal	9846999171	4	2	6
7	4/11	Saydmon & Ibrahim Moosantepurakkal	9778212341	10	5	15
8	4/12	Sahirabanu Nechiyengal	9846999171	2	3	5
9	4/13	Muhamadkutty Andikkadavath	9895578060	4	2	6
10	4/14	Sydmuhammad Andikkadavath	9142872245	2	1	3
11	4/16	Hilar Nechiyengal	9846286085	2	4	6
12	4/17	Basheer Beerachntepurakkal	Not included			
13	4/18	Sirajuddeen (Safoora-late) Mammalintepurakkal Edakkara kadapuram	9539783705	8	4	12
14	4/19	Abubakkar Cherupurakkal Yunus Cherupurakkal Jafar Pareekkadavath	9995633578	2	2	4
15	8/17	Aasramam	9995890504	00	00	00
		<b>Total</b>		<b>57</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>106</b>

Table No. 6.1 shows the details of families. A total 106 members - 57 male and 49 female - from 13 families/households and one organisation are directly affected by the acquisition.

### 6.3 Monthly Family Income

<b>Table No. 6.3 Monthly Income of the Land Owners</b>	
Income range	Frequency
Below 10000	5
11000 – 20000	5
21000 – 30000	2
Not responded	1
Not Applicable	1
Total	14

Table No. 6.3 shows the monthly income details of the land owners. Out of the 14 landholders affected, 5 of them stated that their family income is below 10000 per month. 5 of them said their family income is between 11000 and 20000. 2 respondents said their income is between 21000 And 30000. 1 Respondents did not provide information and 1 is not applicable.

### 6.4 Effect on Family Income

All the affected their family income will be affected one or the other way if their property is acquired.

### 6.5 Employment / Major Source of Income

<b>Table No. 6.5 Major Source of Income</b>	
Source	Frequency
Fishing	3
Gulf	1
Pension	3
Agriculture	5
Not applicable	1
Govt. Service	1
Total	14

Table No.6.5 shows the details of major income source of the landholders. Out of 14 landholdings, 3 of them stated that the major income source is Fishing, one family income is in Gulf and, while 3 respondents depend on Pension. There are 2 people surviving with agriculture. 1 of them have Govt. job and 1 is not applicable.

## 6.6 Type of Ration Card

Table No. 6.6 Type of Ration Card	
Type	Frequency
APL	7
BPL	6
Not Applicable	1
Total	14

Table No.6.6 shows the type of ration cards possessed by the landholders. Out of 14 landholders 7 of them are APL. There are 6 land owners who possess a ration card in the BPL category. 1 is not applicable.

## 6.7 Affected Vulnerable Groups

Table No. 6.7 Vulnerable Group	
<i>Social Category</i>	<i>Frequency</i>
OBC	13
Not Applicable	1
Total	18

Table No. 6.7 presents the vulnerable social group affected by the project. There are 13 families from Other Backward Community affected by the acquisition. 1 is in the Not Applicable category.

## CHAPTER – 7

### PLANNING OF COUNTER – IMPACT IMPLEMENTATION

#### 7.1 Approaches to Impact Mitigation

The social counter-impact project has been planned to reduce / mitigate the social impact caused in connection with land acquisition. Majority of the land / property owners mainly said that they are not interested to give up their property as they were given very low compensation for the previous acquisition by the Panchayath. While a few of them demand for satisfactory compensation. Therefore, what has been proposed as a counter-impact mitigation step is to derive the amount for the loss of land and properties with the affected parties concerned and pay them well in time. This will help the minimum and basic requirement of the Railway Over Bridge and Approach Road.

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

During the SIA study the team got the feedback from some of 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.

SN	Name of the affected	Impact	compensation
1	Latheef Kuttikkammuntepurakkal Angadi	Coconut trees-20	Compensation/packages as per the RFCTLARR Act, give back the land earlier given free of cost for the colony road and use the approach road for the colony.
2	Ramsheed Vadakkarantepurakkal	Coconut trees-3	Compensation/packages as per the RFCTLARR Act
3	Sulfath & Rahmathunnisa Greenville , Ottumpuram	Coconut trees-4	Compensation/packages as per the RFCTLARR Act, give back the land earlier given free of cost for the colony road and use the approach road for the colony.
4	Halima Amithanakath	Coconut trees-10	Compensation/packages as per the RFCTLARR Act
5	Nafeesa Amithanakath	Coconut trees-25	Compensation/packages as per the RFCTLARR Act
6	Mujeeb Nechiyengal	Coconut trees-3	Compensation/packages as per the RFCTLARR Act
7	Saydmon & Ibrahim Moosantepurakkal	Coconut trees-25	Compensation/packages as per the RFCTLARR Act
8	Sahirabanu Nechiyengal	Coconut trees-20	Compensation/packages as per the RFCTLARR Act
9	Muhamadkutty Andikkadavath	Coconut trees-46	Compensation/packages as per the RFCTLARR Act
10	Sydmuhammad Andikkadavath	Coconut trees-12	Compensation/packages as per the RFCTLARR Act
11	Hilar Nechiyengal	Coconut trees-20	Compensation/packages as per the RFCTLARR Act

12	Sirajuddeen (Safoora-late) Mammalintepurakkal Edakkara kadapuram	Coconut trees-12	Compensation/packages as per the RFCTLARR Act
13	Abubakkar Cherupurakkal Yunus Cherupurakkal Jafar Pareekkadavath	Coconut trees-50	Compensation/packages as per the RFCTLARR Act
14	Sree Ramakrishna Asramam	Wall and Gate, Teak	Compensation/packages as per the RFCTLARR Act, rehabilitation for the wall and gate.

### **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 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 for 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 losing their land which was mean for building a house (Sulfath and Rahumathunnisa) 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 for the project. This project is to help smooth transportation in the existing road across and approach road for the Bridge.

### **7.6 Impact Mitigation and Management Plan**

Based on the desk review, field investigations, and consultations undertaken during the social impact assessment study for the Coastal Highway Reach -3 and the approach Road 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 (KERB). This mitigation plan is addressed to reduce

negative social impact of the acquisition of about 88.20 hectares of land from Pariyapuram village. The mitigation measures suggested:

<b>Table No. 7.1 Impact Mitigation and Management plan</b>			
<b>Impact</b>	<b>Mitigation Means</b>	<b>Factors to be monitored</b>	<b>Concerned Agency</b>
Rehabilitation of the Partially lost / affected	Calculation of loss/damage and calculation of the compensation considering the inflation rate	Ensure the compensation is utilised for the Rehabilitation. Transparency in compensation Number of complaints about compensation	The proponent / Revenue Department
Concern of the livelihood/income loss.	Provide RFCTLARR Act packages to support the cases	Periodic inspection of livelihood activities and consultancy services if required	RFCTLARR Act/ Revenue department
Loss of wall and gate of the Asramam	compensation for making wall and gate.	Timely release of compensation/ rehabilitation works	Dept of Revenue/ KIIFB
Apprehension about Rehabilitation/ insufficient compensation	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/KIIFB
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/KIIFB

#### **Economic Measures**

- a. The most significant social impact through the implementation of the project at the present location is the loss of property for 13 households, their dependents and 1 the property of the Ashramam . Loss of property and the assets due to acquisition of land 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.

#### **Environmental Measures**

- a. At the designing phase of the project, care should be given to design eco-friendly drainages as much as it is required, 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, as the acquiring area is a wet land and low lying.

#### **Rehabilitation and Resettlement Measures**

The fully affected households/ shop building owners 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 land or property must be taken care with utmost care and the sentiments of the affected should be respected.

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

- The livelihoods affected families directly / indirectly are to be supported with proper compensation and must be the same and link them with schemes or programs that will help them engage in new or the same livelihood even after the acquisition.
- Prior to the coastal highway, some of the affected had given land for making road to the nearby colony free of cost. Recently the Panchayath/ Municipality had acquired land from the same affected at a very low price. So the affected are at a loss. Maximum compensation must be given.
- A redressal system may be set up with representatives from Revenue Department, municipality (including ward councillors) and the proponent (KRFB) for the speedy settlement of the unanticipated issues that may crop up during various stages of the project.

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. 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.

GO (Ms)No.56/2019/RD dated 14/2/2019, Thiruvanthapuram, Revenue (B) Department  
At state level the land Revenue Commissioner is entrusted to perform the functions designated to them in relation to RFCTLARR Act-2013.

As per the GO read above a High level Committee headed by the Chief Secretary with the following members was constructed for issuing sanction for acquisition of land and guidelines had been issued for placing proposals before the High Level Committee. The guidelines specify that all proposals for Land Acquisition shall be examined in detail by the concerned Administrative Department and forward the same to Revenue Department for approval by placing before the High Level Committee and thereby issuing sanction for acquisition.

1. Chief Secretary - Chairman
2. Secretary Revenue Department - Member
3. Secretary of the Administrative Department - Member
4. Any Officer nominated by The Chairman may be called as a Special Invitee.

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 (l) 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) 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) 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 (l) 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 KIIFB & Deputy Collector LA Malapuram 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 (l) section 11 of the above Act.

## **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 Land Revenue Commissioner 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 works of the Railway Over Bridge and approach road 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' exeReachion 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 Malapuram 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 ***Land Revenue Commissioner*** 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 Coastal Highway C-3 project at Muhayudeenpalli- Kettunggal in Pariyaram village in Tirur Taluk is an inevitable and needed for the smooth transportation of the locals and people from far and wide. Considering the traffic flow in this NH 66 and the number of vehicles on road, is inviting the importance, the project is inevitable. As the information gathered during the study, the locals including the affected are supporting this development. The affected agree to the situation and are willing to give up their properties. The authorities can go for all the suggested mitigation measures and compensate adequately to continue with the acquisition process. It enables to and fro smooth journey from Thiruvananthapuram-Kasargod for the passengers, and goods transportation from northern states.

#### **11.2 Character of Social Impacts**

The proposed land for acquisition is from 14 survey numbers and the area is about 88.20 Ares with coconuts and teak, wall and gate. The land is part of the Thuuval Theeram beach and it has a lot of commercial value in terms of any kind of tourism related shop or other activities. Lose of these properties and the incomes from the land are the major social impact. For some these lands are for constructing their houses (2 girls). The families expressed the concern that, for the acquisition they need to get fair compensation considering the loss of livelihood and income and future growth opportunities. 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 proposed by the affected to mitigate the impacts on them:

- Some lose their sole property and livelihood, so better compensation
- Support for setting up another livelihood
- 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
- Require maximum and speedy packages for those who lose the livelihood like coconut.

**Major study findings agreed upon:**

- ❖ It is unanimously approved that the coastal highway is for Public Utility.
- ❖ All the affected parties are willing to give their properties for the project if give satisfactory compensation
- ❖ Fair compensation unlike earlier will be sufficient to mitigate the impact to a great extent.
- ❖ Takeover of remainder land too, if rendered unusable.
- ❖ Any delay in compensation should be avoided and none should be left as stranded.

## **SUMMARY & CONCLUSION**

The coastal highway Reach-3 project will be a milestone in the path towards infrastructure development of Kerala State. The proposed project involves acquisition of 88.20 Ares of land in 14 survey numbers from 13 households and Sreeramakrishna Ashramam. The remaining land includes the PWD road which already exists there and the land purchased by the Municipality. The Project is aimed at public utility and there is no other alternate suitable alignment other 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.

To execute this project, many people need to sacrifice and give away their sole property. For this, the team has studied the social impact on the area and proposed methods to reduce the negative impact. As part of the Social Impact Assessment the public hearing was conducted on 2023 May 03 at P.W.D. Rest House , Thanur. At 11.00 am. When we explore the positive impacts with long term goal of the project, it is necessary to acquire land from people for the Chiramangalam Railway 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. The SIA Study team recommends a speedy acquisition and fair compensation process for impact mitigation.

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