

SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FINAL REPORT

**Koottilathara-Manjnjakkadavu Bridge and Approach Road
Construction Project In Thrikkandiyur-Cheriyamundam
Villages, Tirur Taluk, Malapuram District**



**SUBMITTED TO
DISTRICT COLLECTOR**

By
Don Bosco Arts and Science College
Angadikadavu, Kannur
www.donbosco.ac.in

27 July 2023

DECLARATION

Malapuram District Administration through its promulgation with (File No. DCMPPM/249/2021/LA4. dated 27-06-2023)) and with the Govt. of Kerala Gazette Notification (4/1) G.O.(P)No.2129/2023/RD dated 24/06/2023 , entrusted to Don Bosco Arts & Science College, Iritty (Kannur) the Social Impact Assessment (SIA) of the Land Acquisition for the construction of koottilathara-Manjnjakkadave Bridge and Approach road in Thrikkandiyur-Cheriyamundam villages, Tirur Taluk, Malapuram District. 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 Tirur, Malapuram, the guidance and alignment sketch from the Asst. Engineer, Bridges Section –PWD Tirur, Chairperson, Tirur Municipality, Municipal Ward Councillors (20 & 25), Cheriyamundam Panchayath member (ward-10) village Officers of Thrikandiyur & Cheriyamundam , 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. The draft report was published on 07 July 2023 and the public hearing on 22/07/2023, the final 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

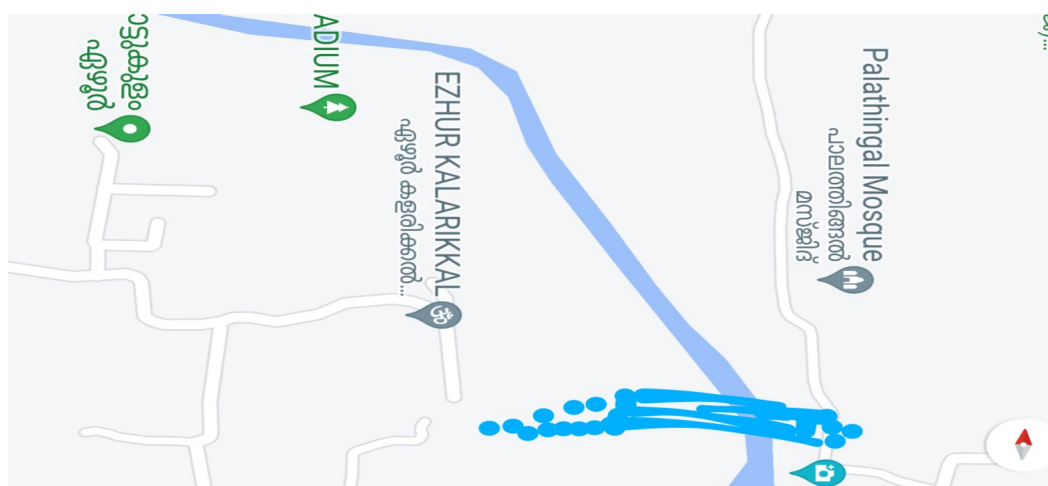
1.1 Project and Public Goals

Land acquisition work is for the construction of Koottilathara-Manjakkadave Bridge and Approach road in Thrikkandiyur-Cheriyamundam villages, Tirur Taluk, Malapuram District. It is important in terms of the traffic rush and traffic congestion in the streets across the state. The Bridge and approach road make it easy to travel through Ponmundam Bypass-Valiyaparamba-Koottilathara-Panampalam via Manjakkadave- P C Padi- Ponmundam towards Kozhikode, Malapuram. So the acquisition of land for the Koottilathara-Manjakkadave Bridge and Approach road is for the public purpose. Hence it is Inevitable; the government has positively considered the issue and decided to look into the Koottilathara-Manjakkadave Bridge and Approach road project.

The required land from 4 Survey numbers in Cheriyamundam Village and 5 Survey numbers in Thrikkandiyur village is about 0.2709 Ha of land from private possession. It is apart from the existing road in both sides of the river. The land acquisition responsibility is entrusted to the Special Tahasildar (L.A) Tirur, and the road construction responsibility is entrusted to Bridges Section- PWD.

1.2 Location

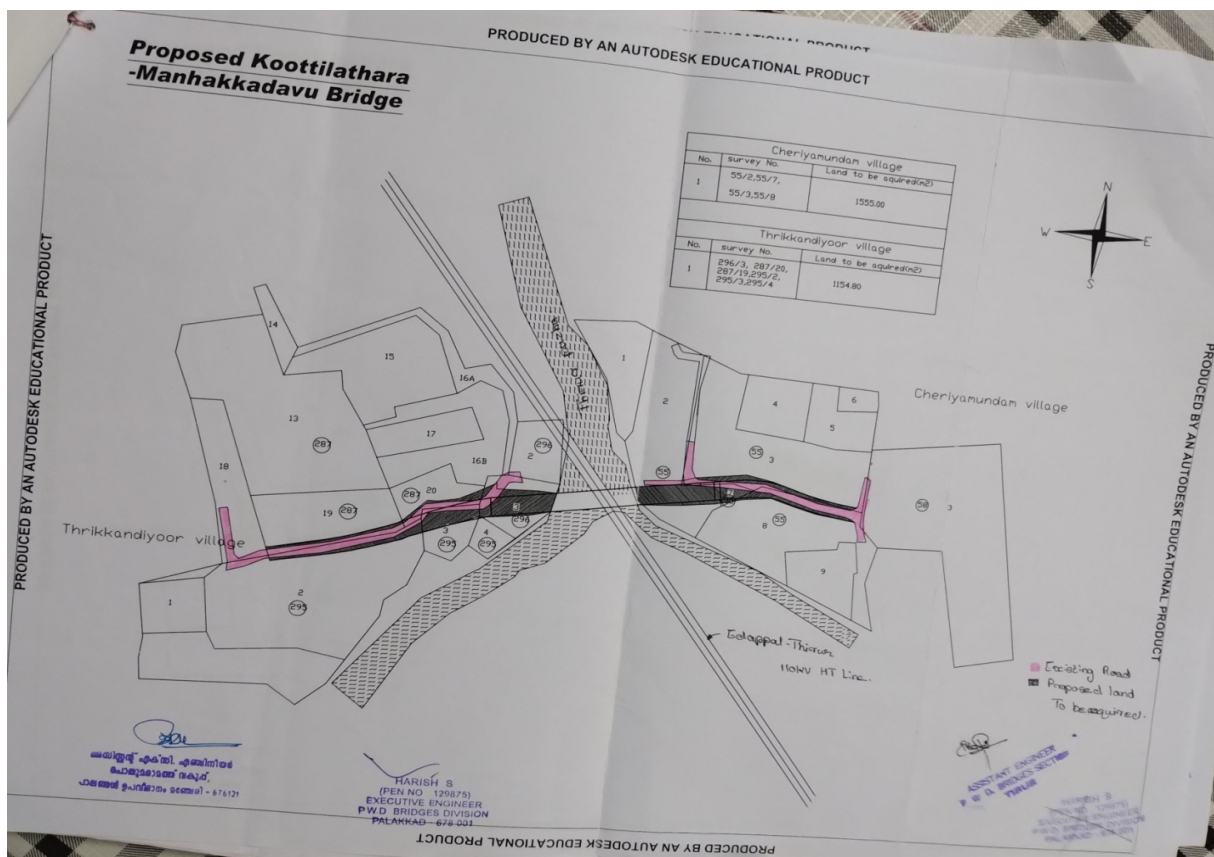
Land acquisition work for the construction of Koottilathara-Manjakkadave Bridge and Approach road in Thrikkandiyur-Cheriyamundam villages in Tirur Taluk, in Malapuram District. The location is coming in the 20 and 25 wards of Tirur Municipality in Thrikkandiyur village and in ward number 10 of Cheriyamundam Gram Panchayath.



Google location map is given in chapter 2

1.3 Size and Attributes of Land Acquisition

The total land required is about 0.2709 Ha. The land required for the Koottilathara-Manjnjakkadave Bridge and Approach road. The lands have the attributes like coconut trees, wall and gate, Pump house, borewell, Septic Tank, Road frontage of the houses, etc.



Sketch map is given in the annexure.

1.4 Searches for Alternative

The study team searched for plans and designs for Koottilathara-Manjnjakkadave Bridge and Approach road. One alternative suggested the Policeline-PCppadi-Kurukkankunnu-Panampaalam-Parappoothadam-Banglamkunnu- Ponmundam root and the bridge at Charalingalkkadavu will be the next option.

1.5 Social Impact

The area of land required to be acquired for Koottilathara-Manjnjakkadave Bridge and Approach road is about 0.2709 Ha. in Thrikkandiyur-Cheriyamundan villages (from 14 survey numbers) of Tirur Taluk in Malapuram 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 assets like coconut trees, wall and gate of properties, Pump house, bore well, septic

tank frontage of houses etc. The acquisition of this land is estimated to affect a population of 88 (Male 47, Female 4) people from 14 families. For some of them (7) 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.

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.1.4 Breakdown of Social Impact and Mitigation Steps			
Sl. No.	Type of Impact	Status: Direct/indirect	Proposed Mitigation Measure
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	Wall and gate, pump house, septic tank	
5	Wall & gate frontage	2 - direct impact	Rehabilitation as per RFCTLARR Act, 2013
6	Water source	Bore well 2	
7	Loss of Productive Assets	coconut tree, and casuenut tree, etc. will be destroyed - Direct Impact	Compensation as per RFCTLARR Act, 2013
8	Loss of Livelihood	Coconut tree, casue nut etc. will affect their income	Compensation as per the RFCTLARR Act, 2013
9	Loss of public institution and service	Nil	Nil

Note: The above data/information is 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 Koottilathara-Manjnjakkadave Bridge and Approach road 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 Koottilathara-Mananjakkadave Bridge and Approach road 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. Among the affected there are two house frontages. As the bridge and Road come on an elevated mode, the frontages of the houses are lost and it will be difficult for them to live there further. Hence they demand change in the alignment by taking more land from the other side where there are no houses. 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. Considering the loss of the affected for a public utility, maximum price would compensate the 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.

Table No. 1.3 Positive Impacts			
Impact	Direct/ Indirect	Temporary / Permanent	Major/Minor
Less traffic block at the local level and link two villages.	Direct	Permanent	Major
Enhanced infrastructure for transportation	Direct & indirect	Permanent	Major
Travelling time and fuel consumption reduced The Bridge and approach road make it easy to travel through Ponmundam Bypass-Valiyaparamba-Kootilathara-Panampalam via Manjakkadave- P C Padi-Ponmundam towards Kozhikode, Malapuram.	Direct & indirect	Permanent	Major

The discussions and interactions with various stakeholders, including the affected families, majority of 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. 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, and others. Some modification in the alignment can avoid two households living there and the loss of the septic tank. No resettlement is required as there are no houses fully affected.

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.
- Value calculation in par with market value for compensation and speed up the acquisition process
- Grant some relaxation in the rule of minimum distance from the road for the new buildings in the remaining available land
- As the bridge and the approach road is elevated and the remaining land cannot be used as earlier and the value will be lost. Hence, compensation should be high.
- There should be service road for the residences that is already there to move in and out.
- This bridge is not required. It will take away the land and affect the livening of the people there.
- Make some changes in the alignment to avoid loss of frontages of the houses already there.

CHAPTER 2

DETAILED PROJECT DESCRIPTION

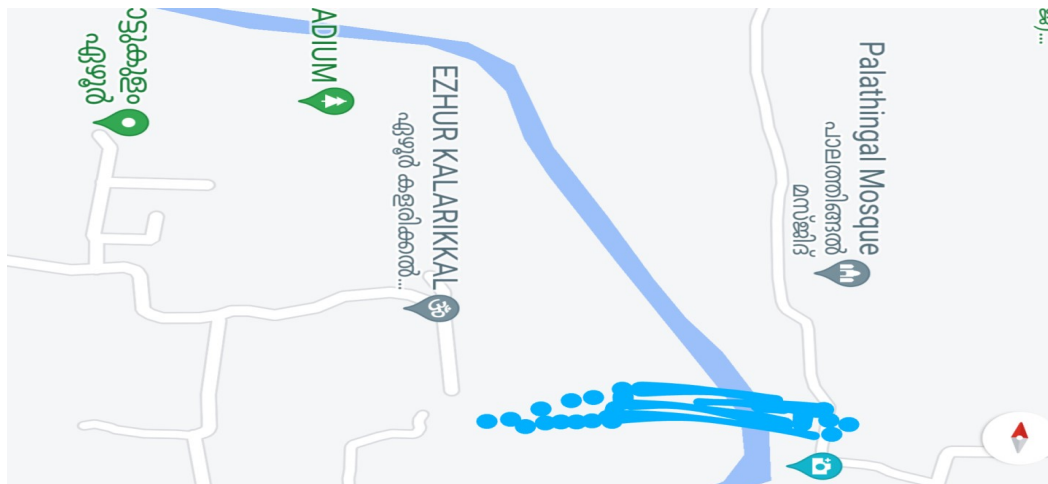
2.1. Project and Public Goals

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The required land from 4 Survey numbers in Cheriyamundam Village and 5 Survey numbers in Thrikkandiyur village is about 0.2709 Ha of land from private possession. It is apart from the existing road in both sides of the river. The land acquisition responsibility is entrusted to the Special Tahasildar (L.A) Tirur, and the road construction responsibility is entrusted to Bridges Section- PWD.

2.2 Location

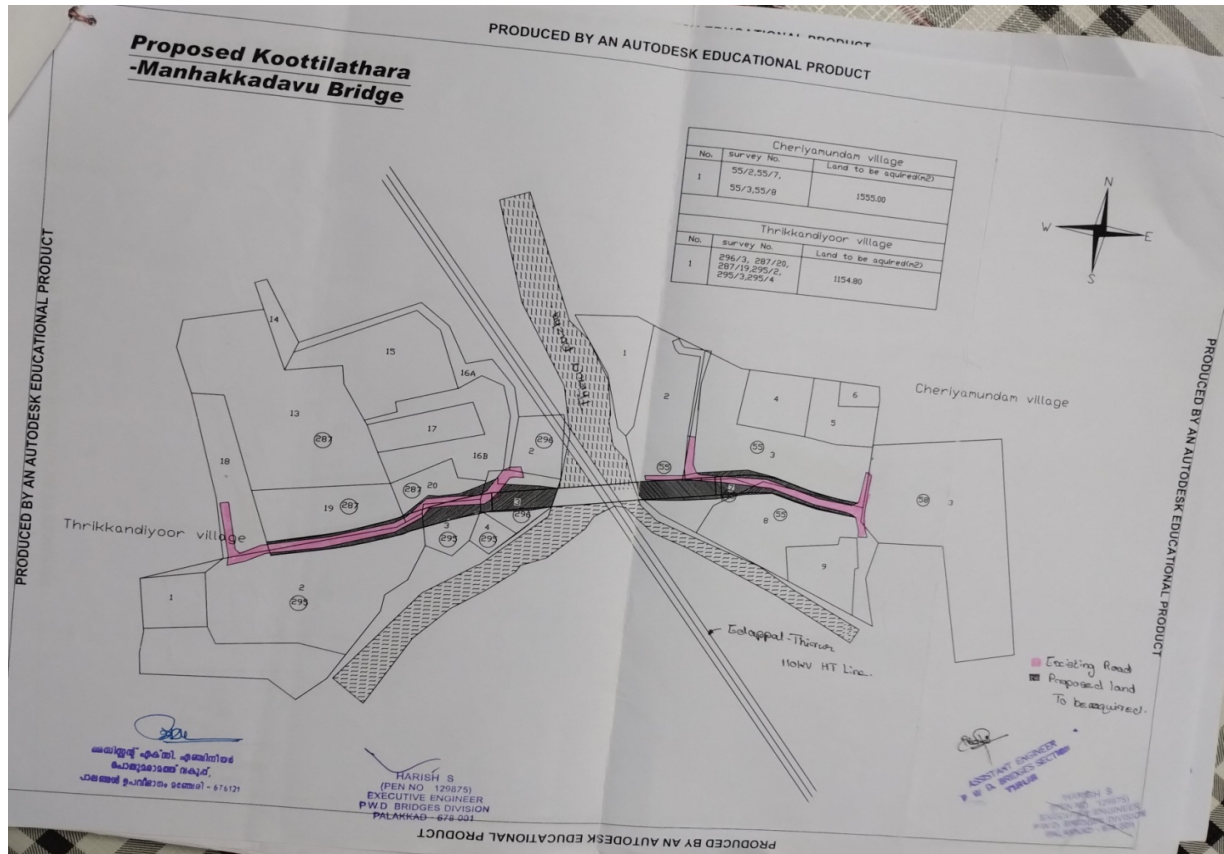
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2.4 Searches for Alternative

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2.5 Details of Environment Impact Assessment

The proposed project does not require large land filling/ digging / earth moving or lose of large water bodies and forest cutting down. It is not going to make a serious environmental impact.

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.

2.7 Need for Ancillary Infrastructural Facilities

The elevated bridge and approach road would hamper the mobility the residence whose' frontages are lost in the alignment. Hence there should be a service road in that side.

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. DCMPPM/249/2021/LA4 dated 27-06-2023 and with the Govt. of Kerala Gazette Notification (4/1) G.O.(P)No.2129/2023/RD dated 24/06/2023 entrusted to Don Bosco Arts & Science College, Iritty (Kannur) the Social Impact Assessment (SIA) of the Land Acquisition for the construction of the koottilathara-Manjnjakkadave Bridge and Approach road in Thrikkandiyur-Cheriyamundam villages, 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 Malapuram, Special Tahsildar LA Tirur and staff members, Tirur Municipal Chairperson, 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 Chairperson 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



Frontage affected house in Thrikkandiyur village



Affected land and pump house in Cheriyamundam village

3.5 Site Visits and Information Gathering

From 03/07/2023 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.

3.6 Summary of Public Hearing

The public hearing of the Social Impact Assessment for Land Acquisition for the construction of Koottilathara-Mananjakkadave Bridge and Approach road in Thrikkandiyur-Cheriyamundam villages, Tirur Taluk, Malapuram District, Conducted by the Don Bosco Arts and Science College was held on 22nd July 2023 at Tirur Municipality Hall at 11.00 am. There were 10 officials including the Acquisition Officer and the Requisition Authority representatives. There were 21 affected/ representatives who attended in the meeting

The officials present in the Public hearing:

1. Mr.R.Sajeev, Valuation Asst. Tahasildar LA General Office, Malapuram
2. Mr. Abdusamad, Ward Member, Cheriyamundam Gram Panchayath
3. Mrs.Shamsiya Subair, President , Cheriyamundam Gram Panchayath
4. Mrs.Reena C, Overseer, PWD Bridges Section Tirur
5. Mr. Najeebudheen, Councillor, Tirur Municipality
6. Mrs. Geena Bhaskar, Councillor, Tirur Municipality

7. Mr. Jithin T R, Asst. Engineer, PWD-Bridges Section, Tirur
- 8, Mrs Asiya, Councillor, Tirur Municipality
9. Mr. Nimil Thomas, SIA Unit, Don Bosco Arts & Science College
10. Mr. K. V. Sebastian, Coordinator, SIA Unit, Don Bosco Arts & Science College, Kannur

The list of participants is provided in the annexure



Mr. Sebastian K V, SIA Coordinator

The session started at 11.10 am. Mrs. Shamsiya Subair Panchayath President, Cheriya mundam Grama panchayath chaired the meeting. 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.



Mrs. Shamsiya Subair, President , Cheriya mundam Gram Panchayath

In the presidential address the Chairperson said the Bridge and Approach road is a very important and needed project for the development and smooth transportation of the region. The bridge would enable the smooth transportation to Malapuram and Kozhikode from the south. 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/Panchayath will give all support for the affected and the department for acquisition and construction activities.



Abdusamad Ward Member Cheriya-mundam Panchayath

Tirur Ward Counsellors (Mr. Najmudheen (25) and Mrs Asiya-20) and the Panchayath ward Member Mr. Abdusamad attended the session actively. They demanded better packages and compensations for the affected. Mr. Abdusamad 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. The government is committed to development and at the same time the affected will get fair compensation.



R. Sajeev, Valuation Asst., Tahasildar General (L A) Office

The Acquisition Office representative Mr. R Sajeev, Valuation Asst. 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 valuation Assistant (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.



PWD –Bridges Section Overseer explaining the technical details

The PWD- Bridges Section Overseer Mrs. Reena (Requisition Agency) explained details for Bridge and approach road. She said the Bridge will have a length of 98.5 metre. And width of 11 metre. The service Road will have 3 metre.



The affected attended

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

SN	Name	Concerns and Opinion
1	Haidar	About one acre of land belongs to 8 heirs. Fair compensation should be given. There is lack of clarity about the sketch. There should be service roads. Otherwise the remaining land will become useless. New sketch should be

		prepared including the service roads before the acquisition. Otherwise the land will not be given.
2	Marakkar	Better compensation should be given. The land is with agricultural assets and we will lose the agricultural income. As soon as the land is taken over the compound wall should be rebuilt/compensation should be given for the same.
3	Kabeer	This bridge is not required here. There are bridges very close by. The approach road/ramp of the bridge would cause flood and diversion of the flood water. We are living here for more than 10 years. It will be difficult to survive here during the monsoon. There should be proper drainage facilities. There should be road connectivity to the bridge. What happened to the Panampalam bridge?
4	Abdurahman	I bought this land to build a house for my son. This bridge is not required here. If the bridge is made there should be service road and there should be an exemption in terms of distance from road to build the house by the Municipality.
5	Musthafa	This bridge is not required here. I have only 6.25 cents of land and my house. If the bridge is built here we cannot live here comfortably.
6	Moidu	This bridge is not required here. My land is very much closer and low lying. If the ramp of the bridge is built there will be water logging during the monsoon floods and land will be submerged. Land will become unusable. In that case take over the entire land and give maximum compensation.
7	Seyythooty Hajji	As the bridge is elevated, access to the remaining land will be unusable. Acquisition affect agricultural assets and income. Should get better compensation.
8	Basheer Thottikkandy	The land is inherited and it belongs to our sisters. It is very painful for us to give up. As the bridge is constructed one piece of land on onside will become totally unusable and unreachable. There should be service roads otherwise land cannot be give. Or take over the entire land and give compensation.

The Public hearing was attended by more indirectly affecting people than directly affecting fearing that they will be badly affected by the future expansion of road from bridge to the bypass after the completion of the bridge. So they argue for taking up the old alignment for the bypass via Kurukkankunnu-Panampaalam- Parapputhadam-PonmuNtam, where already land acquired for the road and build the bridge in Charalingalkadave . Now it will cause new acquisition if the bridge is built in Koottilathara.



The affected is in heated argument.

Major study findings agreed upon:

- ❖ It is unanimously approved that the project is for Public Utility.
- ❖ Some of the affected parties are not willing to give their properties for the project.
- ❖ Fair compensation will be sufficient to mitigate the impact to a great extent.
- ❖ If service road is provided the land can be given

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.
- ❖ If there is service Road to the land in both sides to avoid blocking the entry in to the land only the land can be given.

Conclusion: All the affected are not willing to give the land for the Koottilathara- Manjakkadave bridge and approach road. Majority of the participants are not supporting it. The directly affected have made some suggestions to mitigate the impacts even though they don't favour acquisition. After a vote of thanks to all the people gathered by the Coordinator, the Chairperson disbursed the gathering at 12.30 pm.

CHAPTER - 4

VALUATION OF LAND

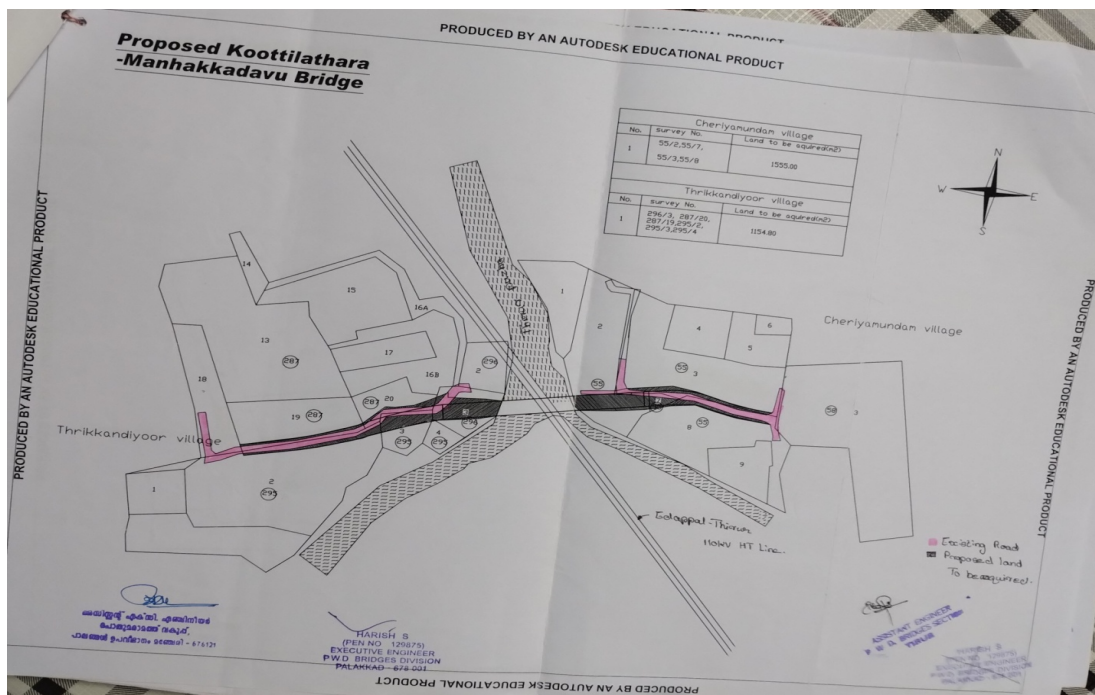
4.1 Background

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 July 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 Koottilathara-Manjnjakkadave Bridge and Approach road in Thrikkandiyur-Cheriyamundam villages of Tirur Taluk Malapuram district. The required land to be acquired is about 0.2709 Ha. of land. There are agricultural assets like coconut, teaks, built up structures like wall and gate, pump houses, bore wells etc.

4.3 Site Sketch Plan



Sketch plan is given in the annexure

4.4 Required land for the project

Table No.4.1 Land Required for the Project		0.2709 Ha	
Survey Numbers	Villages: Cheriyaundam		Area
55/2, 55/3, 55/7 55/8		Wet land	0.0808
		Dry land	0.0346
Survey Numbers	Villages: Thrikkandiyur		Area
287/19, 287/20, 295/3 295/4, 296/3		Dry land	0.096
		Wet land	0.0595

Table No.4.1 shows the details of Survey Numbers (9 nos.) of land required for acquisition.

The land acquisition is for the Koottilathara-Manjnjakkadave Bridge and Approach road in Thrikkandiyur-Cheriyamundam villages of Tirur Taluk Malapuram district. The required lands to be acquired from 14 survey numbers are about 0.2709 Ha. of land.

4.5 Use of Public Land

The existing roads and the bank of the river are the public utility properties coming in the alignment.

4.6 Land Already Purchased

There is no land already purchased

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 Thrikkandiyur-Cheriyamundam villages, Tirur Taluk, Malapuram District.

5.1 Number of Properties Affected

Details of assets affected					
Thrikkandiyur village					
SN	Survey No.		Mob.	Assets affected	Land possessed
1	NA	Kabeer Palaththinkal	9946525551	Coconut tree -3	12 cent
2	295/2	Marakkar Pottachal	9400725398	Coconut tree -4, Mango tree-1, Anjili-2	29.25 cent
3	NA	Faththumma Umma Pottachchola	9048881083	Coconut tree, Paddy field	40 cent
4	NA	Beerankutty	9846427550	Wall, Coconut tree Nutmeg-1, Casue-6, Anjili-3	50 cent
5	NA	Abdurahman S/o, Moideen Haaji Thiyedathil house	9605000324	Land	15 cent
6	295/2	Rafi Pottachola	9747585566	Wall, Shed, Bore well, Coconut tree 4, Nutmeg--4, Anjili -2	42.5 cent
7	287/19	Musthafa Pulikkal	9048331521	Septic Tank, Coconut tree 1, Lemon 1	6.25 cent
8	295/4	Moideen Mannupparampil H.	8157999339	Wall, Coconut tree -6	18.5 cent
Cheriyamundam villages					
9	55	Kunjumarykkutty Thottikkandy H	8714133029	Coconut tree -20	20.5 cent
10	55/3	Abdul Majeed Thottykkandy	6282090137	Land	3 cent
11	55	Faisal Palathingal	9526011999	Road	12 cent
12	55/3	Ummar Chakkalakal	7559916261	Land Wall, Coconut tree -13	33 cent
13	55	Hamsa Medammal	9846581079	Wall, Coconut tree-5	34 cent
14	55	Seythootty Haaji Mundeckad	9946414892	Land Wall, Coconut tree-6	25 cent

5.2 Extent Affected

Table No. 5.2 Extent Affected	
Extent	Frequency
Totally affected	0
Partially affected	14
Total	14

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

5.3 Ownership of the Land

Table No. 5.3 Type of Land Ownership	
Ownership Type	Frequency
Hereditary	7
Purchased	7
Total	14

Table No. 5.3 shows the type of ownership of the property affected by the acquisition. Out the 14 land holdings, 7 land ownerships are hereditary, 7 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	
Items	Frequency
Frontage of the house	1
Frontage of the house & septic tank	1
Land & coconut trees	8
Land pump house	2
Wall & gate	1
Road	1
Total	14

Table No. 5.5 shows the use of the land affected by the acquisition. Out of the total 14 landholdings, 8 landholders have land and coconut trees, 1 wall and gate and 1house frontage, one septic tank, 1 pump house,

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

SN	ബാധിതരായ ജനസംഖ്യ					
	സർവ്വേ നം.		ഫോൺ	പുരുഷൻ	സ്ത്രീ	ആകെ
1	NA	Kabeer Palaththinkal	9946525551	3	3	6
2	295/2	Marakkar Pottachal	9400725398	3	3	6
3	NA	FaththummaUmma Pottachchola	9048881083	3	5	8
4	NA	Beerankutty	9846427550	4	3	7
5	NA	Abdurahman, S/o, Moideen Haaji Thiyedathil house	9605000324	4	1	5
6	295/2	Rafi Pottachola	9747585566	4	1	5
7	287/19	Musthafa Pulikkal	9048331521	2	3	5
8	295/4	Moideen ,Mannupparampil H.	8157999339	2	4	6
9	55	Kunjumarykkutty, Thottikkandy H	8714133029	2	3	5
10	55/3	Abdul Majeed , Thottykkandy	6282090137	1	4	5
11	55	Faisal Palathingal	9526011999	3	2	5
12	55/3	Ummar Chakkalakkal	7559916261	3	4	7
13	55	Hamsa Medammal	9846581079	6	7	13
14	55	Seythootty Haaji Mundekkad	9946414892	1	4	5
		Total		41	47	88

Table No. 6.1 shows the details of families. A total 88 members - 41 male and 47 female - from 14 families/households and one organisation are directly affected by the acquisition.

6.3 Monthly Family Income

Table No. 6.3 shows the monthly income details of the land owners. Out of the 14 landholders affected, 9 of them stated that their family income is below 10000 per month. 5 of them said their family income is between 11000 and 20000.

Table No. 6.3 Monthly Income of the Land Owners	
Income range	Frequency
Below 10000	9
11000 – 20000	5
Total	14

6.4 Effect on Family Income

10 out of 14 affected stated that their family income will be affected and 4 of said no if their property is acquired.

6.5 Employment / Major Source of Income

Table No. 6.5 Major Source of Income	
Source	Frequency
Gulf	7
Agriculture	6
Kooli	1
Total	14

Table No.6.5 shows the details of major income source of the landholders. Out of 14 landholdings, 7 of them stated that the major income source is Gulf and. There are 6 people surviving with agriculture. 1 of them said that they get income from kooli labour.

6.6 Type of Ration Card

Table No. 6.6 Type of Ration Card	
Type	Frequency
APL	14
BPL	0
Not Applicable	0
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.

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. Some of the land / property owners mainly said that they are not interested to give up their property. 2 of the households who are affected by the alignment suggested making some change in the alignment to the other side so that the frontage of their houses including the septic tank will not be affected. But others demand 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 to mitigate the possible impacts.

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	Kabeer Palaththinkal	Coconut tree -3	Compensation/packages as per the RFCTLARR Act,
2	Marakkar Pottachal	Coconut tree -4, Mango tree-1, Anjili-2	Compensation/packages as per the RFCTLARR Act
3	Faththumma Umma Pottachchola	Coconut tree, Paddy field	Compensation/packages as per the RFCTLARR Act, left over unusable land should be taken over by the government.
4	Beerankutty	Wall, Coconut tree Nutmeg-1, Casue-6, Anjili-3	Compensation/packages as per the RFCTLARR Act, change the alignment to avoid the loss of house frontage and reduce mitigation by taking the land from the other side.
5	Abdurahman S/o, Moideen Haaji Thiyedathil house	Land	Compensation/packages as per the RFCTLARR Act. The land is for house construction for his son. Avoid acquisition or provide similar land / compensation
6	Rafi Pottachola	Wall, Shed, Bore well, Coconut tree 4, Nutmeg--4, Aanjili -2	Compensation/packages as per the RFCTLARR Act.

7	Musthafa Pulikkal	Septic Tank, Coconut tree 1, Lemon 1	Compensation/packages as per the RFCTLARR Act. Front yard and septic tank is affected. change the alignment to avoid the loss of house frontage and reduce mitigation by taking the land from the other side.
8	Moideen Mannuppampil H.	Wall, Coconut tree -6	Compensation/packages as per the RFCTLARR Act, avoid acquisition or take over the total land. Remaining land will have no value as the bridge is elevated.
9	Kunjumarykkutty Thottikkandy H	Coconut tree -20	Compensation/packages as per the RFCTLARR Act. Remaining land will have less value and hence give extra land price
10	Abdul Majeed Thottikkandy	Land	Compensation/packages as per the RFCTLARR Act
11	Faisal Palathingal	Road	Compensation/packages as per the RFCTLARR Act
12	Ummar Chakkalakkal	Land Wall, Coconut tree -13	Compensation/packages as per the RFCTLARR Act
13	Hamsa Medammal	Wall, Coconut tree-5	Compensation/packages as per the RFCTLARR Act
14	Seythootty Haaji Mundekkad	Land Wall, Coconut tree-6	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 meant for building a house 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 a suggestion/request for alternate alignment of the project. The 2 households are losing their house frontage including Septic tank and hence take land from the other side. One alternative suggested

the Policeline-PCppadi-Kurukkankunnu-Panampaalam-Parappoothadam-Banglamkunnu- Ponmundam root and the bridge at Charalingakkadavu will be the next option.

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 Koottilathara-Maninjakkadave Bridge 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 (PWD- Bridges Section, Tirur). This mitigation plan is addressed to reduce negative social impact of the acquisition of about 0.2709 Ha. of land. The mitigation measures suggested:

Table No. 7.1 Impact Mitigation and Management plan			
Impact	Mitigation Means	Factors to be monitored	Concerned Agency
Rehabilitation of the Partially lost / affected (septic tank, frontage and wall, pump house)	Calculation of loss/damage and calculation of the compensation/ valuation 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 front yard of the houses including septic tank	Make possible change in the alignment to the other side and provide maximum compensation to the losers.	Living condition of the affected residents will be less affected.	PWD-Bridges Section
Concern about left over unusable land	Acquire the unusable land and provide compensation	Concerns taken care	RFCTLARR Act/ Revenue department
Loss of wall and gate	Compensation for making wall and gate.	Timely release of compensation/rehabilitation works	Dept of Revenue
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
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

Economic Measures

The most significant social impact through the implementation of the project at the present location is the loss of property for 14 households, their dependents. 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

None is affected fully for resettlement. The affected households be properly and transparently provided fair compensation timely. 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.
- Make possible changes in the alignment to avoid affecting the 2 household living and provide special maximum compensation to the affected who lose property
- A redressal system may be set up with representatives from Revenue Department, municipality (including ward councillors) and the proponent (PWD-Bridges) 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 - Chairperson
2. Secretary Revenue Department Member
3. Secretary of the Administrative Department - Member
4. Any Officer nominated by The Chairperson 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 Tirur & 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 Koottilathara-Manjakkadave 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, 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 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 Koottilathara-Manjakkadave Bridge and approach Road in Thrikkandiyur- Cheriya mundam villages in Tirur Taluk is an inevitable and needed for the smooth transportation of the locals and people from far and wide. The Bridge and approach road make it easy to travel through Ponmundam Bypass- Valiyaparamba-Koottilathara-Panampalam via Manjakkadave- P C Padi- Ponmundam towards Kozhikode, Malapuram. So the acquisition of land for the Koottilathara-Manjakkadave Bridge and Approach road is for the public purpose. Some of 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 for the passengers, and goods transportation and locals.

11.2 Character of Social Impacts

The proposed land for acquisition is from 14 survey numbers and the area is about 0.2709 Ha. with coconuts and casue trees, nutmeg, wall and gate, pump house, bore well etc. Lose of these properties and the incomes from the land are the major social impact. For some these lands are for constructing their houses. Two households already living there will lose their house frontage. 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 income from the agriculture, so better compensation.
- Grant some relaxation in the rule of minimum distance from the road for the new buildings in the remaining available land

- As the bridge and the approach road are elevated and the remaining land cannot be used as earlier and the value will be lost. Hence, compensation should be high.
- There should be service road for the residences that is already there to move in and out.
- This bridge is not required. It will take away the land and affect the livening of the people there.
- Make some changes in the alignment to avoid loss of frontages of the houses already there.

Major study findings agreed upon:

- ❖ It is not unanimously approved that the project is for Public Utility.
- ❖ Some of the affected parties are willing to give their properties for the project if give satisfactory compensation
- ❖ If access/entry in to the land is made by service road the land can be given.
- ❖ Takeover of remainder land too, if rendered unusable.
- ❖ If there is provision for service road to enable access to the remaining property, we are willing to give up the land.

SUMMARY & CONCLUSION

The Koottilathara-Manjakkadave Bridge and approach Road project is for a public purpose. The proposed project involves acquisition of 0.2709 Ha. of land in 14 survey numbers from 14 households. The remaining land includes the existing road. The Project is aimed at public utility and there is one alternative suggested: the Policeline-PCppadi-Kurukkankunnu-Panampaalam-Parappoothadam-Banglamkunnu- Ponmundam root and the bridge at Charalingalkkadavu. Most of the affected have expressed their willingness to give land for acquisition expecting a fair compensation and other packages. This study report helps the affected people to receive fare compensation as per RFCTLARR Act 2013.

To execute this project, many people need to sacrifice and give away their 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 22 July 2023 at Tirur Municipality hall. 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 Koottilathara-Manjakkadave Bridge and approach road. It also important at the part of the proponent to check the alternative root (Police line-PC Padi-Kurukkankunnu-Panampaalam-Parappoothadam-Banglamkunnu-Ponmundam root and the bridge at Charalingalkkadavu to reduce cost as most of the land for the road already acquired.) 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.
