

**SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FINAL REPORT
OF
Land Acquisition for international Yoga Centre in
Thillankeri Village, Iritty Taluk, Kannur District**



Submitted to
The District Collector, Kannur

By
**Don Bosco Arts and Science College
Angadikadavu, Kannur**
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20 October 2023

DECLARATION

Kannur District Administration through its promulgation with File File : DCKNR/4232/2020-C4 , G.O.(P)No. 2567 RD VOL-12 dated 03/08/2023, entrusted to Don Bosco Arts & Science College, Iritty (Kannur) the Social Impact Assessment (SIA) of the Land Acquisition for the for the International Yoga Centre Project in Thillankery village of Iritty Taluk, Kannur District. As per the land details given by the Office of the Deputy Collector (LA) Kannur , Special Tahasildar (LA-General) Thalassery, site alignment sketch, and the guidance from the Panchayath President Mrs P. Srimathi Thillankery Panchayath Ward Mr. Kumaran. The SIA Team 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 is prepared using all the information given by the affected and stakeholders, the draft report was published on 23/09/2023 and the public hearing (10/10/2023), the following report has been drawn up. The form 5 was published in 2 news papers. 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

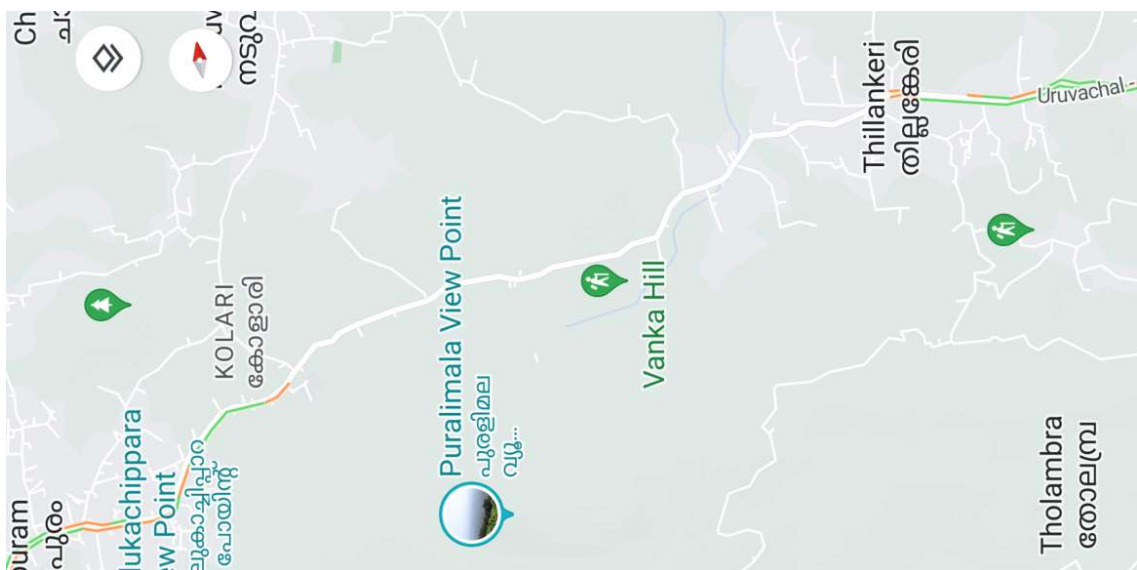
1.1 Project and Public Goals

The land acquisition work is as per the RFCTLARR Act 2013 for the International Yoga Centre in Machoormala, Thillankery Village of Iritty Taluk, Kannur District by Sports & Youth Affairs Department, government of Kerala. The major purpose of the project is to establish an International Yoga Centre in Machoor Mala, about 390 feet height from the sea level (is marvellous view point) which is located just 15 km away from the Kannur International Airport. The major purpose of the project is to attract international and local yoga and sports lovers and other tourist and thus enable infrastructural and economic development in the area. The project is also proposing a second phase of developmental activities like organic farming and folk culture and arts by which employment generation and economic growth is ensured. Hence this project is for a public purpose.

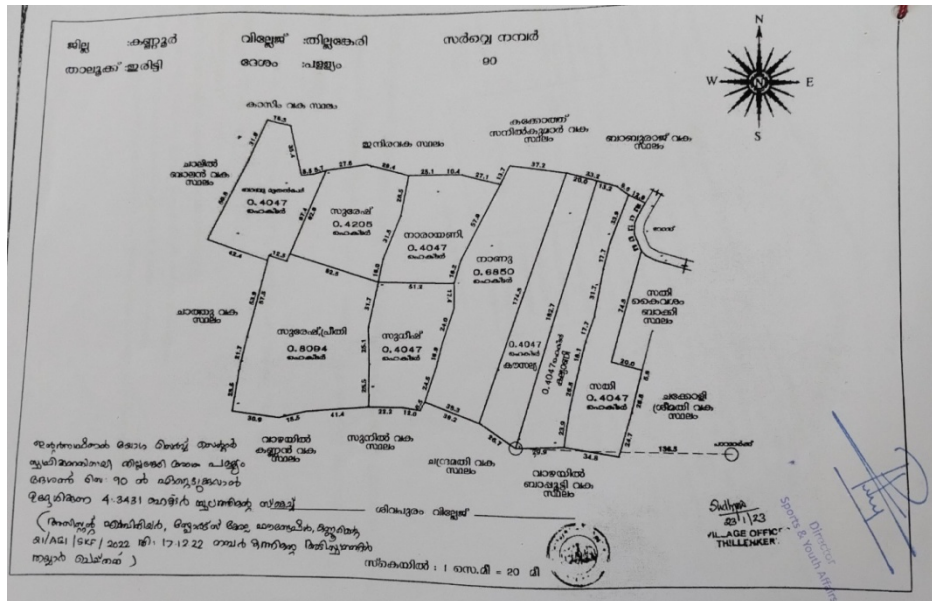
The total land to be acquired is about 12.65 Acre. The project is expected to be completed spending about Rs. 2.53 corers.

1.2 Location

The proposed International Yoga Centre is in Machoor mala which is close to the Tourist attraction view point in 12th ward of Thillankery Gram Panchayath. This spot is just 15 kilometre away from the Kannur International Airport. It comes in Thillankery Village of Iritty Taluk, Kannur District.



The proposed location Map of the International Yoga centre



(The alignment sketch).

1.3 Size and Attributes of Land Acquisition

The Social Impact Assessment is for the acquisition of 12.65 Acre of land in Machoor mala, Thillankery Village, from 1 survey number with 11 land owners. The land required for the proposed project is fully agricultural land with Rubber, coconut and other trees. The land is not having any dwelling house or any other build up properties.

1.4 Searches for Alternative Route

The study team searched for other alternative route for the project. The International Yoga Centre project will enable infrastructure- economic and create job opportunities and hence it is accepted by the people of the area. On the enquiry with the affected, and other stake holders, all the affected/representatives with the opinion that, acquisition is acceptable. So there was no other alternative site was suggested.

1.5. Land required for the Project

Land required		
Survey Number	Village	Area
90	Thillankery	12.65 Acre

1.6 Social Impact

The total area of land required for the International Yoga Centre is about 12.65 acre from 1 survey number with 11 land owners.. The negative impact of the project is the loss of agricultural land with agricultural assets like Rubber, Coconut trees and other tree items which is their livelihood. The

acquisition of this land is affecting 38 of them out of 20 male and 18 female members. 7 out of 8 affected are affecting fully by losing their entire land. A comfortable compensation may be enough to cure/settle completely the wound by the acquisition.

1.7 Mitigation Measures

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

Table No.1.2 Breakdown of Social Impact and Mitigation Steps			
Sl. No.	Type of Impact	Status: Direct/indirect	Proposed Mitigation Measure
1	Loss/damage of houses / commercial buildings	Nil - Direct Impact	Rehabilitation/Resettlement as per RFCTLARR Act, 2013
2	Structured property	Nil– direct impact	Rehabilitation as per RFCTLARR Act, 2013
3	Well	Nil - direct impact	Rehabilitation as per RFCTLARR Act, 2013
4	Loss of Livelihood	8 families are affected directly as they lose their agricultural livelihood/family income. Livelihoods of people/dependents are affected.	Compensation as per the RFCTLARR Act, 2013
5	Loss of public utilities	Nil	Rehabilitation works as per the RFCTLARR Act-2013
6	Religious place/ property	Nil	Compensation as per RFCTLARR Act, 2013

Note: The above data/information are arrived as per the information provided by the respondents / and the observation by the data collection team during the survey. Supporting documents need to be verified and the losses to be calculated as per the government norms.

1. Social Impact Mitigation Plan

Based on the desk review, field investigations and consultations undertaken during the Social Impact Assessment of land acquisition for the International Yoga Centre in Machur Mala, the following Social Impact Mitigation Plan (SIMP) has been derived. The major mitigation measures drawn are:

Economic Measure

Loss of frontage agricultural assets due to acquisition of land for the 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 affected 8 householders / 11 property owners. The cost/compensation can be brought down to a great extent and economic impact can be mitigated.

Environmental Measures

The proponent shall design the work eco-friendly and drainages at the site/alignment minimizing the impact on the flora and fauna of the areas. Hence the site is on a hill top side, earth works must be done with sufficient soil protection measures so that the people live beneath or in the valley will not be affected.

Table No. 1.3 Positive Impacts			
Impact	Direct/Indirect	Temporary / Permanent	Major/Minor
The International Yoga Centre in Machur mala will help basic infrastructure like road and ancillary facilities.	Direct	Permanent	Major
The International Yoga Centre in Machur mala will help creation of employment opportunities	Direct	Permanent	Major
The International Yoga Centre in Machur mala will cause promotion of tourism both National and International to boost economic growth in the region.	Direct	Permanent	Major

The discussions and interactions with various stakeholders except some of the affected families who infavour of the project, highlighted the need to speed up the acquisition and the compensation. The land may be acquired by considering issues and unique situations and providing due compensation as per the RFCTLARR Act-2013. The proponent is suggested to balance environmental and social considerations and benefits through implementation of the proposed mitigation measures. It is recommended that preventive measures be given first consideration in order to reduce the cost of undertaking the mitigation measures and at the same time, minimizing the negative impact of the project.

1.8 Rehabilitation & Resettlement Measures

It appears from the analysis and overview of the Act that the provisions of compensation for land acquisition under RFCTLARR Act, 2013 will be enough to manage the social issues. Speedy disbursement of compensation is recommended. Compensation as per RFCTLARR Act, 2013 will be enough to mitigate the impacts like loss of loss of productive agricultural assets. Hence there is not dwelling place/ residence or any built up structures rehabilitation/ resettlement is not required/

1.9 Major Suggestions by the Affected

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

- Some are losing their sole agricultural properties like rubber, Coconut trees and other output. Hence maximum compensation required.
- Support for setting up the livelihood required
- Value calculation in par with market value

- Provide job for the members of the affected family based on their skill and qualification in the International Yoga centre.

CHAPTER 2

DETAILED PROJECT DESCRIPTION

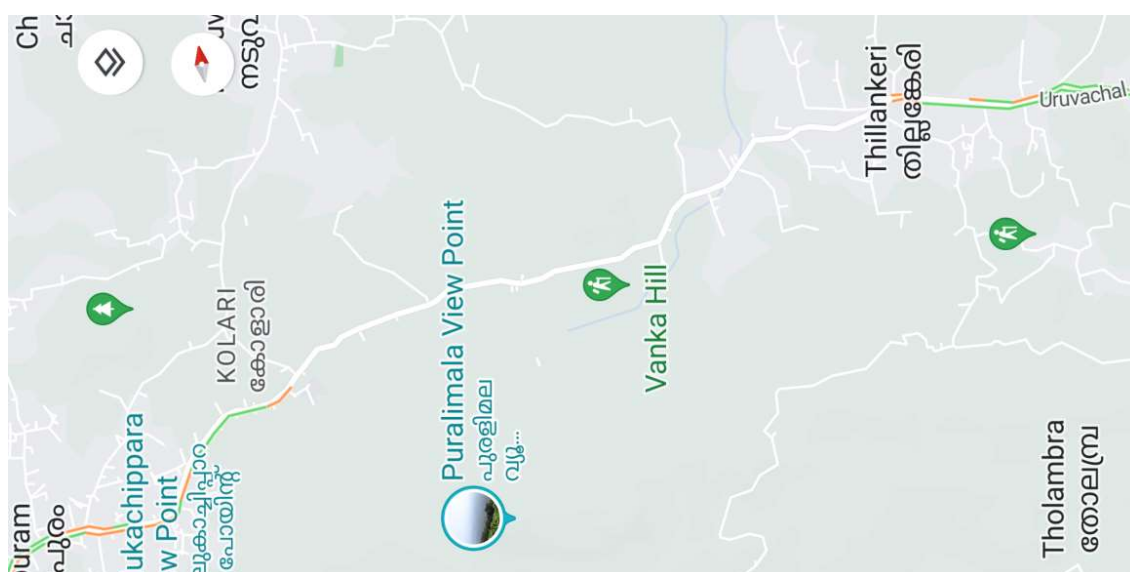
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The total land to be acquired is about 12.65 Acre. The project is expected to be completed spending about Rs. 2.53 corers.

2.2 Location

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The study team searched for other alternative route for the project. The International Yoga Centre project will enable infrastructure- economic and create job opportunities and hence it is accepted by the people of the area. On the enquiry with the affected, all the affected/representatives with the opinion that, acquisition is acceptable. So there was no other alternative site was suggested.

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 for the construction of the International yoga Centre. The locals and the family members whose livelihood are affected may be given (if needed) opportunity in the construction work as a temporary relief.

2.6 Need for Ancillary Infrastructural Facilities

There is a requirement of ancillary infrastructural facilities like proper widened road, residential facilities of the labour force while construction work is done.

2.7 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 etc. 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.

Kannur District Administration through its promulgation with File: DCKNR/4232/2020-C4 and with the Govt. of Kerala Gazette Notification G.O.(P)No. 2567 RD dated 03/08/2023, entrusted to Don Bosco Arts & Science College, Iritty (Kannur) the Social Impact Assessment (SIA) of the Land Acquisition for the International Yoga Centre in Thillankery village of Iritty Taluk, Kannur 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. 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. 3.1 Social Impact Assessment Team			
S.No.	Name	Qualification & Designation	Experience
1	Fr. Sojan Pnanchikal	Director	MSW, MBA with experience in Administrative, Academic and Developmental sector.
2	Sebastian KV	MSW, M. PHIL Team Leader, SIA Unit	28 years experience in Development Sector
3	Miss. Dona	MSW	3 years experience in Development Sector

3.3 SIA and SIMP Preparation Process

With the help of the Deputy Collector LA Kannur, Special Tahsildar general (L A) Thalassery and staff members, Sports and Youth Affairs Department, President and 12th ward Member of Thillankery Gram Panchayth , and following the alignment sketch, the study team identified the affected area 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 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 11 property holdings from 8 household and their dependents who own property etc. location were contacted. 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 Panchayath President and the ward members, 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 and or economic nature on the people and the general environment. The responses received from the community, the local administration and representatives of government departments through the public consultation and socio-economic survey are represented in the subsequent chapters of this report.

SOME STILLS FROM THE AREA AND SIA PROCESS



Local youth showing the affected area



Affected area



View point close to the Yoga Centre location

3.5 Site Visits and Information Gathering

From 07 /09/2023 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

In connection with the land acquisition for the International Yoga Centre in Thillankery village in Iritty Taluk, Kannur District, the public hearing as part of the SIA based on the RFCTLARR Act, for the affected landowners and the proponents including the acquisition officials was held in Thillankery Panchayath Hall, at 11.00 am on 11 October 2023. The Public Hearing was chaired by Mrs. Shriimathi, Thillankery Grama Panchayath, in the presence of Mr.K. Kumaran, 12 ward member.

List of the Officials participated in the Session:

1. Mr. Mohan C V, Valuation Asst. Special Tahsildar (General) Thalassery.
2. Mr. K. Kumaran, 12th ward member
3. Mrs. Shrimathi, President, Thillankeri Gram Panchayath
4. Miss. Dona, Research associate SIA unit, Don Bosco Arts and Science College.
5. Mr. K. V. Sebastian, Coordinator, SIA Unit, Don Bosco Arts and Science College.

The list of the affected participated is given in the annexure



SIA Coordinator Sebastian K V briefing the findings

The session started at 11.10 am as the SIA Unit Coordinator made the welcome and introduction of the purpose of the Public hearing by the SIA Unit Coordinator Mr. K.V. Sebastian explained the findings briefly as prescribed in the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act - RFCTLARR 2013. The affected parties who participated in the Public Hearing presented their problems and made corrections in the draft report accordingly regarding the assets and inventories.



Panchayath President Mrs. Shrimathi

Mrs. Shrimathi in her presidential address said that the International Yoga Centre will be blessing for the Panchayath as it will bring lot of opportunities for economic growth, infrastructure development employment generation. The Panchayath will be with the affected and it will ensure all support for the affected in the future too.



Mr. K Kumaran

The Panchayath ward member Mr. K Kumaran welcomed the project and expressed his happiness to have this project in his Ward. He said the project will invite way for growth in many areas for economic and employment generation. He suggested that all the affected should get maximum compensation for their loss.

Major concerns and Suggestions Expressed by the affected.

A number of affected stood up and expressed their anguishes, doubts and opinion is given bellow:

SN	Name	Concerns and Opinion
1	Sridharan (Sathi)	Price of the land close to the existing road should be more than the land away from the road side.
2	Vinod	As per the discussion during the meeting with the M.L.A long back is not adequate now. The proposed land price should be revised.

3	Sudheesh/ Narayani	Almost 5 years back the meeting with M.L.A had decided to share the sanctioned money. But years have passed, price of everything including land has gone up many fold. The land price should be revised and latest market value should be given. We are losing our income as we give up the land and there should be job reservation for the evictees/ dependents based on their qualification and skill.
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The affected are responding

Reply and Clarifications



Mr.Mohanan Valuation Assts. (LA-Office) Thalassery

The Thahasildar responded to the query related to the alignment stone. After getting the clearance the alignment will be confirmed and alignment stone will be laid to mark the area for the project. It will be done after the govt. notification. And all the affected will be contacted and in case anyone is not included in the notification it will be called on again. Everything will be transparent. The value of land is calculated taking the average for the land price registered in the last 3 years within 5 kilometres and adds solatium (double) and structures will be valued by the PWD valuation team, the agricultural assets will be valued by the agriculture department. Give request regarding the acquisition of the remaining land if it is unusable. The public asked in case the project is dropped

who will take away the yellow stone and they themselves answered that the same section who had laid the stone. The affected can approach the court if the price is not satisfying.

The discussion concluded around 12.15 with thanks giving by the coordinator and concluding verdict by the Chairperson Mrs. Shrimathi, honourable Panchayath presidents.

Major suggestions agreed up on

- The compensation for the land near the road side must be higher.
- In case the acquisition is taking place the affected must be given better compensation/ special package.
- Job in the Yoga Centre or ancillary projects for the affected/ their dependents as evictees for losing their livelihood due to the acquisition based on their qualification and skill must be reserved.

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 in the alignment during the month of September 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 total land for which the Social Impact Assessment is done comes to 12.65 acres from one survey number in Thillankery village of Iritty Taluk, Kannur District. The land required for the proposed project is totally agriculture livelihood.

4.3 Land Requirements for the Project

Land required		
Survey Number	Village	Area
90	Thillankery	12.65 Acre

4.4 Site Sketch Plan

Alignment Sketch plan of the land required for the International Yoga Centre is given in the Annexure

4.5 Use of Public Land

There is no public land is existing in the alignment area.

4.6 Land Already Purchased

No land has been purchased till now.

CHAPTER - 5

ESTIMATION AND ENUMERATION

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

5.1 Details of Properties Affected

Table 5.1 list of inventory				
S.N.	Property owners	Survey No.	Land area	Affected assets
1	Suresh & Preethi, Saugandh, Eranjoli	90	2 Acre 1 Acre	Land, Rubber-500, Irul-2, Kunni-3
2	Narayani, Pazhayidathth Reshma Nivas, Machur mala	90	1 Acre	Land, coconut-8 Rubber-125, Jack tree-20, Irul-12, Rosewood-2
3	Sudheesh Thillankery Anpazhakam	90	1 Acre	Land, coconut-1 Rubber-150, Jack tree-15, other trees-25
4	Baburaj, Vinod and Jayesh, Vallummam MethalepaRamb, Sivapuram	90	1 Acre	Land, Rubber-195, Mahagani-20, Mango tree-1
5	Kollankandi Nanu, Vannantavida House, Thjillankery	90	2 Acre	Land, Rubber-250, other trees-10
6	Chakkoli Sathi Sivapuram	90	1.39 Acre	Rubber-150, other trees- jack tree-1, Irul-15
7	Kollanadi Kausallya	90	1 Acre	Irul-96, other trees 103
8	Kollanadi Kallyani	90	1 Acre	land

5.2 Extent Affected

Table No. 5.2 Extent Affected	
Extent	Frequency
Totally affected	7
Partially affected	1
Total	8

Table No.5.2 shows the extent of land or property affected by the acquisition. 7 out of the 8 properties are fully affected. 1 land holder/property is partially affected.

5.3 Ownership of the Land

The SIA study area accounting to about 0.0509 hectares are both publically and privately owned (6). There are 8 public institution and roads coming under the acquisition area.

Table No. 5.3 Type of Land Ownership	
Ownership Type	Frequency
Hereditary	4
Purchased	4
Total	8

Table No. 5.3 shows the type of ownership of the affected by the acquisition. Out the 8 land holdings, 4 land ownerships are hereditary, 4 land ownerships by purchase.

5.4 *Patta* for the Land/land documents

The property holders reveal that among the 8 directly affected, all have *patta*/deed for their entire property.

5.5 Current Use of the Affected Property

The use of the land affected by the acquisition all landholdings have agriculture – Rubber, coconut etc.

5.6 Possession of Other Lands

All the farmers have 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 / Total population affected

Table no. 6.1 The population Affected					
SN	Name affected	Phone No.	Male	Female	Total
1	Suresh & Preethi, Saugandh, Eranjoli	9947937725	2	2	4
2	Narayani, Pazhayidathth Reshma Nivas, Machur mala	9446988061	2	2	4
3	Sudheesh Thillankery Anpazhakam	9400405440	2	2	4
4	Baburaj, Vinod and Jayesh, Vallummil MethalepaRamb, Sivapuram	9495369630	3	5	8
5	Kollankandi Nanu, Vannantavida House, Thjillankery	9048617050	1	1	4
6	Chakkoli Sathi , Sivapuram	9400414144	3	2	5
7	Kollanadi Kausallya	9446776044	3	1	4
8	Kollanadi Kallyani	8606743336	4	3	7
	Total		20	18	38

Table No. 6.1 shows the details of families. A total 38 members - 20 male and 18 female - from 8 families are directly affected by the acquisition.

6.3 Monthly Income

Table No. 6.2 Monthly Income of the Land Owners	
Income range	Frequency
Below 10000	2
10000-20000	4
Above – 41000	2
Total	

Table No. 6.2 shows the monthly income details of the land owners. There are 2 respondents whose income is below 10000. 4 respondents stated that their income is between 10001 and 20000. 2 respondents stated that their income is above 40000/- per month.

6.4 Acquisition affects Income

The Impact of acquisition on family income is negative. Out of 8 land holders 7 said their family income will be affected by the acquisition and 1 of the respondents said it will not affect their family income.

6.5 Source of Income:

Table No.6.3 shows the details of major income source of the landholders. Out of 187 landholdings, 26 of them are in business/petti-shop, agriculture is the source of income for 10 families. Rent on building/house is for 5. 9 of them are in gulf/ NRI.

Table No. 6.3 Source of Income	
	Frequency
Agriculture	2
Pension	6
Total	8

6.6 Type of Ration Card

Table No. 6.4 Type of Ration Card	
Type	Frequency
No card	0
BPL	0
APL	8
Total	8

Table No.6.4 shows the type of ration cards possessed by the landholders. Out of 8 landholders all of them are APL.

6.7. Affected Vulnerable Groups

The vulnerable social group affected by the project. All the affected families are from Other Backward Community.

CHAPTER – 7

PLANNING OF COUNTER – IMPACT IMPLEMENTATION

7.1 Approaches to Impact Mitigation

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

7.2 Methods for Negation, Mitigation and Compensation of the Impact

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

Table No. 7.1: impacts and mitigation				
S.N	Property owners	Land area	Affected assets/loss	Compensation
1	Suresh & Preethi, Saugandh, Eranjoli	2 Acre 1 Acre	Land, Rubber-500, Irul-2, Kunni-3	Compensation as per the RFCTLARR -2013 Act
2	Narayani, Pazhayidathth Reshma Nivas, Machur mala	1 Acre	Land, coconut-8 Rubber-125, Jack tree-20, Irul-12, Rosewood-2	Compensation as per the RFCTLARR -2013 Act
3	Sudheesh Thillankery Anpazhakam	1 Acre	Land, coconut-1 Rubber-150, Jack tree-15, other trees-25	Compensation as per the RFCTLARR -2013 Act
4	Baburaj, Vinod and Jayesh, Vallummil MethalepaRamb, Sivapuram	1 Acre	Land, Rubber-195, Mahagani-20, Mango tree-1	Compensation as per the RFCTLARR -2013 Act
5	Kollankandi Nanu, Vannantavida House, Thjillankery	2 Acre	Land, Rubber-250, other trees-10	Compensation as per the RFCTLARR -2013 Act
6	Chakkoli Sathi Sivapuram	1.39 Acre	Rubber-150, other trees-jack tree-1, Irul-15	Compensation as per the RFCTLARR -2013 Act
7	Kollanadi Kausallya	1 Acre	Irul-96, other trees 103	Compensation as per the RFCTLARR -2013 Act
8	Kollanadi Kallyani	1 Acre	land	Compensation as per the RFCTLARR -2013 Act

7.3 Measures Included in Rehabilitation and Resettlement

Compensation as outlined in the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2013 shall be provided to the affected. The proponent also shall clearly and transparently uphold the provisions of the Act and disseminate the compensation for rehabilitation and resettlement packages as per the Act and as per the directions from the government that comes time to time. It includes the land value compensation, properly and fairly assessed structured property values, transportation charges and rent packages etc for the resettlement, rehabilitation charges and support services respecting the grievances of the affected etc. In this case rehabilitation and resettlement is not required as there is residence or build up structure not affected.

7.4 Measures Requiring Body Has Stated to Introduce to the Project Proposal.

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

7.5 Alterations to Project Design to Reduce the Social Impact.

There are no suggestions or request for alternate alignment in this particular site for the proposed International Yoga Centre.

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 International Yoga Centre , the following Social Impact Mitigation Plan (SIMP) has been developed to mitigate the negative social impact that may arise. The responsibility for the incorporation of mitigation measure for the project implementation lies with the district administration and the proponents. This mitigation plan is addressed to reduce negative social impact of the acquisition of about 12.65 Acres of land from Thillankeri village. The mitigation measures suggested:

Table No. 7.2 Impact Mitigation and Management plan			
Impact	Mitigation Means	Factors to be monitored	Concerned Agency
Concern about Inadequacy of Compensation	To formulate criteria for full compensation; Criteria to be published before hand; To set up a Grievance Redressal system	Transparency in compensation Number of complaints about compensation. Number of demands to enhance the compensation	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
Concern about the loss of income and lively hood	Provide possible job opportunities in the Yoga centre or related program based on their qualification and abilities.	Number of affected employed or rehabilitated for livelihood	Requisition authority

Economic Measures

- a. The most significant social impact through the implementation of the project at the present location is the loss of agricultural property of 8 households and their dependents. Loss of property and the assets due to the project should be compensated as mandated by the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 under sections 26-31 and which are listed in the First Schedule of the Act.
- b. It is suggested that during the construction phase, labour from the affected group/ nearby villages be used depending on its availability/requirement and the need of the affected and their skill.

Environmental Measures

- a. At the designing phase of the project, care should be given to design eco-friendly drainages at both sides 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/ land slide from the worksite to the low laying/beneath area.

Rehabilitation and Resettlement Measures

Since there is no residence affected resettlement is not required. All those who lose their land /properties and income from agricultural income are affecting partially only and they should be given adequate compensation for rehabilitation of land or property must be taken care with utmost care and the sentiments of the affected should be respected. Affecting the livelihood can be mitigated by providing them employment in the Yoga Centre/ allied projects.

7.7 Measures to Avoid, Mitigate and Compensate

- The Proponent should ensure that preventive measures are taken to address the sanitation and health issues of the workers particularly those who have migrated from other states to the construction sites. Proper residential and sanitation facilities are to be ensured for the migrant workers and they have to be linked to the government health facilities in the vicinity.
- The family income of 7 households/properties are affected. Proper compensation must be provided for the same and link them with schemes or programs that will help them engage in new or the same livelihood even after the acquisition.
- A Redressal system may be set up with representatives from Revenue Department, Panchayath and the proponent (KIIFB & KRFB) for the speedy settlement of the unanticipated issues that may crop up during various stages of the project as well as at the time of evacuation / demolition.

Comparing / weighing the positive against the negative impacts, it can be easily concluded that the former outweighs the latter reaffirming the project as the most inevitable and apt one for the International Yoga Centre. The loss of ancestral assets for 4 households will have its negative impact physically and psychologically. 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.

7.8 Willingness to give up land

Table No. 7.3 Willingness to give up land	
	Frequency
Yes	8
No	0
Total	8

Table No. 7.3. Willingness shows to give up their land/property. 8 Out of 8 said that they are willing to give up the land.

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 (General) Thalassery & Deputy Collector LA Kannur 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 International Yoga Centre should and 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 Kannur 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 proposed International Yoga Centre project Centre in Machoor Mala, Thillankery Village of Iritty Taluk, Kannur District by Sports & Youth Affairs Department, government of Kerala. Purpose of the project is to establish an International Yoga Centre in Machoor Mala, about 390 feet height from the sea level (is marvellous view point) which is located just 15 km away from the Kannur International Airport. The major goal of the project is to attract international and local yoga and sports lovers and other tourist and thus enable infrastructural and economic development in the area. The project is also proposing a second phase of developmental activities like organic farming and folk culture and arts by which infrastructure development, employment generation and economic growth is ensured. Hence this project is for a public purpose.

11.2 Character of Social Impacts

The total area of land required for the International Yoga Centre is about 12.65 acre from 1 survey number with 11 land owners. The negative impact of the project is the loss of agricultural land with agricultural assets like Rubber, Coconut trees and other tree items which is their livelihood. The acquisition of this land is affecting 38 of them out of 20 male and 18 female members. 7 out of 8 affected are affecting fully by losing their entire land. A comfortable compensation may be enough to cure/settle completely the wound by the acquisition.

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, 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 are losing their sole agricultural properties like rubber, Coconut trees and other output. Hence maximum compensation required.
- Support for setting up the livelihood required
- Value calculation in par with market value
- Provide job for the members of the affected family based on their skill and qualification in the International Yoga centre.

SUMMARY & CONCLUSION

The International Yoga Centre project is for a public purpose and will be a milestone in the path in local development. The project will enable an overall infrastructural development and economic development and employment generation in the area. The SIA for the Land acquisition for the proposed project involves acquisition of about 12.65 acres of land in one survey number from 11 landholdings/properties. The Project is aimed at public utility and there is no other better alternate /suitable alignment. The affected have expressed their willingness to give land for the acquisition expecting a fair compensation (market value). This study report helps the affected people to receive fare compensation as per the RFCTLARR Act 2013.

To execute this project, many people need to sacrifice and give away some portions of their properties. As part of land acquisition for this project, people of that area lose their income from agriculture etc. According to the Right to Fair Compensation, Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation, Resettlement Act 2013, the people of this area need to get fair compensation. For this, the team has studied the social impact on the area and proposed methods to reduce the negative impact.

When we explore the positive impacts with long term goal of the project, it is necessary to acquire land for the International Yoga Centre project and implement the project. Out of 11 affected private individuals/families, all are willing to give their land for 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.

പിടിത്തത്തിന് പ്രാഥമിക പോലീസ് സുവളാട്ടിന്റെ പോലീസ് മലത്തെത്തിലയിരുത്തി.

പരാതി

നിന്റെ ഭാഗമാകുമായ മണ്ണ് മനങ്ങളും ഉൾക്കുഴിക്കാൻ കമാത്രമാണ് ന് സ്ഥലം ഉടസ് പണി കഴിസ്സിവി കരാക്കാതെ പോവന്നും പറയുത് വകുപ്പ് ഇചെയ്തപ്പോവെന്നു കാമത്ത് വകുപ്പിലിലും ഇരിട്ടിരാതി നൽകിസ്ഥലം ഉടമയാഫിന്റെ പിതാ



മഹിളാ കോൺഗ്രസ് ഇരിട്ടി ബ്ലോക്ക് കൺവൻഷൻ സംസ്ഥാന പ്രസിഡന്റ് ജെബി മേത്തർ എംപി ഉദ്ഘാടനം ചെയ്തു പ്രസംഗിക്കുന്നു.

സ്ഥലമേറ്റേടുപ്പ്-പൊതുചർച്ച (Public Hearing)

ഫോറം 5 വിജ്ഞാപനം

23-09-2023

കണ്ണൂർ ജില്ലയിൽ ഇരിട്ടി താലൂക്കിൽ, തില്ലങ്കേരി വില്ലേജിൽ മച്ചൂർമലയിൽ അന്താരാഷ്ട്ര യോഗ കേന്ദ്രത്തിനുവേണ്ടി പദ്ധതി നടപ്പിലാക്കുവാൻ 12.65 ഏക്കർ ഭൂമി ഏറ്റെടുക്കലിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് സർക്കാർ ഉ G.O.(P) No.2567 RD, തീയതി 03-08-2023 പ്രകാരം ഡോൺ ബോസ്കോ ആർട്സ് ആന്റ് സയൻസ് കോളേജ്-ഇരിട്ടി, നടത്തിയ സാമൂഹ്യ ആഘാത പഠനത്തിന്റെ (RFCTLARR Act-2013) പൊതുചർച്ച 2023 ഒക്ടോബർ 10ന് രാവിലെ 11.00 ന് തില്ലങ്കേരി പഞ്ചായത്ത് ഹാളിൽ വെച്ച് നടത്തുന്നതാണ്. കരുടുരേഖ തില്ലങ്കേരി പഞ്ചായത്ത് ഓഫീസിലും തില്ലങ്കേരി വില്ലേജ് ഓഫീസിലും, ഇരിട്ടി താലൂക്ക് ഓഫീസിലും, തലശേരി ആർ.ഡി.ഒ. ഓഫീസിലും, തലശേരി സ്പെഷ്യൽ തഹസീൽദാർ (എൽ.എ) ഓഫീസിലും, കണ്ണൂർ കളക്ട്രേറ്റിലും <http://www.donbosco.ac.in> എന്ന വെബ്സൈറ്റിലും ലഭ്യമാണ്.

സർവ്വേനമ്പർ: 90	വില്ലേജ്: തില്ലങ്കേരി	ഏരിയ: 12.65 ഏക്കർ
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ഡയറക്ടർ, സാമൂഹ്യ ആഘാത പഠന സംഘം
ഡോൺ ബോസ്കോ ആർട്സ് ആന്റ് സയൻസ് കോളേജ്, ഇരിട്ടി.

C2309-310294

