

**SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FINAL REPORT  
OF  
LAND ACQUISITION FOR THE APPROACH ROAD FOR THE  
REGULATOR CUM BRIDGE ACROSS KUTTYADI RIVER IN  
PERINCHERIKKADAVU: CHERUVANNUR VILLAGE,  
IN KOYILANDI TALUK, KOZHICODE DISTRICT**



Submitted to:  
**The District Collector Kozhikode.**

By

**SIA UNIT: DON BOSCO & SCIENCE COLLEGE,  
ANGADIKADAVU, IRITTY, KANNUR**

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**08 JULY 2024**

## DECLARATION

Kozhikode District Administration through its promulgation with File No. File No. DCKKD / 8248 / 2022-B-2 (1) , GO ( P )No . 1659/ 2024 / RD dated 24/05/2024 entrusted Don Bosco Arts & Arts Science College, to conduct the Social Impact Assessment (SIA) for the land acquisition for the approach road and regulator cum bridge across Kuttiyadi Rver at Paerinchari Kadavu in Cheruvannur Village, of Koyilandi Taluk, Kozhikode Districts. 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 the 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) Kozhikode, Special Tahasildar (LA-KIIFBI), Requisition authority KIIDC, the alignment sketch, and the guidance from the Panchayath Presidents of Cheruvannur and Ward member , and other individuals from the locality, 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. After the draft report was published on 14/06/2024 and the public hearing (2/07/2024), the following report has been drawn up. The supportive documents of the claims by the affected have to be verified by the concerned authorities.

Director  
Social Impact Assessment Unit  
Don Bosco Arts & Science College, Angadikkadavu

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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 approach road for the regulator cum bridge across Kuttyadi River at Perincherikadavu in Chruvannur Village, in Koyilandi Taluk, Kozhikode Districts. The major purpose of this project is to regulate the saline water spreading during and high tide and stop the freshwater joining the sea while the near by areas about 1720 Hector will get water level increased. The Regulator cum Bridge will enable nearby areas of the banks of Kuttyadi River to have water availability for domestic as well as agricultural purposes and leading to total development of the aregion. It will also help the Koorankoce drinking waer supply system by Kerala water Athourity near Gulikappuzha. By all means the approach road and the regulator cum bridge across Kuttyadi River will reduce travel distance from Cheruvannur- Vatakara Town and this increase vital local development and hence the acqisition is for a public purpose.

As per the alignment from 7 suvey numbers from Cheruvannur village the acquisition is about 0.2740 Hector of land. The project is implemented at an estimated cost of. Rs.68,360000/- from KIIFB. The Kerala Iirrgation Infrastructure Development Corporation will be responsible for the project implementation.

### 1.2 Location

The approach road for the regulator cum bridge across Kuttyadi Rver at Perincheri Kadavu is in Cheruvannur Village (7 surey Numbers), Cheruvannur Panchayath, Koyilandi Taluk, Kozhikode District.



The Google map of location

### 1.3 Size and Attributes of Land Acquisition

The total land required is 0.2740 Hector from 7 survey numbers. The land required for the proposed project includes mainly coconut farming area. The attributes in the land including Public properties like road.

### 1.4 Land required for the Project

Required lad for the Project : Survey Numbers & Area	Total
Cheruvannur Village: 22/1, 22/2, 22/3, 23/1, 23/5, 23/6, 23/7	0.2740 Hector

### 1.5. Searches for Alternative Route

The study team looked at several plans and designs for the Approach road and regulator cum bridge across Kuttyadi Rver at Perincheri Kadavu. The acquisition is for the Approach road to utilise the benefit of the Ragulator cum Bridge. Hence searching for an alternate alignment for the approach road is not required.

### 1.6 Social Impact

The total area of land required for the Approach road and regulator cum bridge projects is 0.2740 Hector from 7 survey numbers. The negative impact of the project is the loss of coconut farm of 4 families and for some of them it is the plot for building houses. But infact the major impact of the project is the damage to the house due to the piling works for the bridge, one well which is the drinking water source and the land and coconut trees of another family. All these affected are outside the acquisition area. The acquisition of this land is estimated to affect a population of 20 (Male 11 and 9 Female). and for 3 of them it is their ancestral property and they are forced to break that emotional attachment too.

### 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 / economic issues.

<b>Table No.1.1 Breakdown of Social Impact and Mitigation Steps</b>			
<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Type of Impact</b>	<b>Status: Direct/indirect</b>	<b>Proposed Mitigation Measure</b>
1	Loss of Land	4 Land holdings and income from land and coconut cultivation would be affected – Direct Impact	Compensation as per RFCTLARR Act, 2013
2	affected houses/structures of	1 house of the nearest dweller due to Piling works, which is not included in the acquisition.	Compensation as per RFCTLARR Act, 2013
3	Drinking water source	1 well of the nearest dweller due to Piling works, which is not included in the	

		acquisition.	
5	Loss of Livelihood	4 families are affected directly as they lose their livelihood/family income from coconut cultivation.	Compensation as per the RFCTLARR Act, 2013
7	Loss of public utilities	Road	Rehabilitation works as per RFCTLARR Act,2013
9	Religious place/ property	Nil	--

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

### 1.8 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 approach road for the Regulator cum Bridge at Perinchari Kadavu across Kuttyadi Rver, majority of the affected stated that effective compensation can reduce the impacts. The following Social Impact Mitigation Plan (SIMP) has been developed. The major mitigation measures drawn are

#### Economic Measure

Loss of property, assets, and livelihood activities 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 4 householders / property owners and 3 properties of the 3 families which are not included in the acquisition area. 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.

#### Environmental Measures

The proponent shall design the work eco-friendly and a thorough environmental impact assessment is not required as the site/alignment for minimizing the impact on the flora and fauna of the areas.

Table No. 1.2 Positive Impacts			
Impact	Direct/ Indirect	Temporary / Permanent	Major/ Minor
The Approach Road and the regulator cum Bridge will connect Cheruvannur and Thiruvallur Panchayaths.	Direct	Permanent	Major
The project completion will have better transportation facility to the nearest town- Vatakara.	Direct	Permanent	Major
Will bring about drastic development in area and help regulate the saline water from the sea to a vast area.	Direct	Permanent	Major
Will help increase the water level and availability of water on both the banks of Kuttyadi Rver for agriculture as well as domestic purposes.	Direct	Permanent	Major



Discussions with the affected and analysing their remarks came to the conclusion that the acquisition of the land should be completed fast and the compensation must be given as early as possible.

<b>Bad effects</b>	<b>Direct/ Indidirect</b>	<b>Temporary/ permanent</b>	<b>Major/ minor</b>
4 families will lose their income from coconut cultivation	Direct	permanant	Major
4 individuals/ families are affected/ they lose portion of their property.	Direct	permanant	Major
A total of 20 population is affected including 11 male and 9 female.	Direct	permanant	Major
Serious damages to one house, one well and land of another who are not included in the acquisition.	Direct	permanant	Major

### **1.9 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 can support to manage the social issues. Speedy disbursement of compensation will be more supportive. Compensation as per RFCTLARR Act, 2013 may be enough to mitigate the impacts like loss of land/structures/ house, loss of productive assets, loss of drinking water source, public utilities ) Road, and others.

### **1.10 Major Suggestions by the Affected**

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

- Those who lose their property and livelihood are affected badly and give maximum compensation.
- For 3 of us the land is the ancestral property and we have an emotional bond that would be broken.
- The social impact assessment should be done before the property acquisition and now it is done just opposite.
- The acuisition and taking over the land is hampering the income and livelihood. The work should be completed cleaning the left over construction materials to enable further cultivation activities.
- Piling Work During the construction of the Bridge has damaged the one house, one well for the drinking water and land with coconut cultivation belonging to 3 families who are not in the alignment, must be provided due compensation.

## Chapter 2

### Detailed Project Description

#### 2.1 Project and Public Goals

The land acquisition work is as per the RFCTLARR Act 2013 for the approach road for the regulator cum bridge across Kuttyadi River at Perincherikadavu in Chruvannur Village, in Koyilandi Taluk, Kozhikode Districts. The major purpose of this project is to regulate the saline water spreading during high tide and stop the freshwater joining the sea while the near by areas about 1720 Hecter will get water level increased. The Regulator cum Bridge will enable nearby areas of the banks of Kuttyadi River to have water availability for domestic as well as agricultural purposes and leading to total development of the aregion. It will also help the Koorankoce drinking waer supply system by Kerala water Athourity near Gulikappuzha. By all means the approach road and the regulator cum bridge across Kuttyadi River will reduce travel distance from Cheruvannur- Vatakara Town and this increase vital local development and hence the acquisition is for a public purpose.

As per the alignment from 7 suvey numbers from Cheruvannur village the acquisition is about 0.2740 Hecter of land. The project is implemented at an estimated cost of. Rs.68,360000/- from KIIFB. The Kerala Iirrgation Infrastructure Development Corporation will be responsible for the project implementation.

#### 2.2 Location

The approach road for the regulator cum bridge across Kuttyadi Rver at Perincheri Kadavu is in Cheruvannur Village (7 surey Numbers), Cheruvannur Panchayath, Koyilandi Taluk, Kozhikode District.



The Google map of location

### 2.3 Size and Attributes of Land Acquisition

The total land required is 0.2740 Hector from 7 survey numbers. The land required for the proposed project includes mainly coconut farming area. The attributes in the land including Public properties like road.

### 2.4 Land required for the Project

Required lad for the Project : Survey Numbers & Area	Total
Cheruvannur Village: 22/1, 22/2, 22/3, 23/1, 23/5, 23/6, 23/7	0.2740 Hector

### 2.5. Searches for Alternative Route

The study team looked at several plans and designs for the Approach road and regulator cum bridge across Kuttyadi Rver at Perincheri Kadavu. The acquisition is for the Approach road to utilise the benefit of the Ragulator cum Bridge. Hence searching for an alternate alignment for the approach road is not required.

### 2.5. The Project Construction Progress

The land acquisition is the responsibility of the Revenue Department/ Speical Thahasildar KIIFB Kozhikoe, and its yet to be done. The Approach Road construction will take place after the acquisition is completed though the Regulator cum bridge construction is 25 percent competed.

### 2.6. Details of Environment Impact Assessment

The proponent shall design the work eco-friendly and basically there is no major work that would affect the environment.

### 2.7. Workforce Requirement

The work force requirements include highly skilled, semi-skilled, and unskilled and needs to be equipped with modern machineries in various ranges in terms of labours. The locals and the family members whose livelihood are affected may be given opportunity in the construction work as a temporary relief if they require it. Work force from far and wide must be provided with accommodation, sanitary facilities, and health services as and when required.

### 2.8 Need for Ancillary Infrastructural Facilities

The proposed Approach Road cutting across the existing road and hence thesame should be maintained as it is by making an underpass/ over bridge or as a service road of the approach road and Regulator Cum Bridge.

## 2.9 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 formation of the Bypass be implemented without compromising much of 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.

Kozhikode District Administration through its promulgation with File No. File No. DCKKD / 8248 / 2022-B-2 (1) , GO ( P )No . 1659/ 2024 / RD dated 24/05/2024 entrusted Don Bosco Arts & Arts Science College, to conduct the Social Impact Assessment (SIA) for the land acquisition for the approach road and regulator cum bridge across Kuttiyadi Rver at Paerinchari Kadavu in Cheruvannur Village, of Koyilandi Taluk, Kozhikode Districts. 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 4 members headed by the Director & Manager of Don Bosco Arts& Science College Fr. Dr. Joy Ullattil. The head of the team is having the Ph. D. In Development sector, The Coordinator of the SIA unit is also with MSW and M.Phil in Social Work and has wide experience in academic and development sectors. Other Team members are also equally qualified and with Social Work experience in research, project planning, and implementation in development sector.

<b>Table No. 3.1 SIA Team</b>			
<b>SN</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Qualification &amp; Designation</b>	<b>Experience</b>
1	Fr.Dr. Joy Ullattil	Director	Rector & Manager, HoD-Department of Social Work with experience in Administrative, Academic and Developmental sector.
2	Sebastian KV	MSW, M. PHIL Coorrdinator, SIA Unit	28 years experience in Development Sector
3	Mrs. Lissy Cyriac	Research Associate.	30 years experience in development sector
4	Miss. Dona	MSW, Research Associate	2 years experience in development sector

### 3.3 SIA and SIMP Preparation Process

With the help of the Deputy Collector (LA) Kozhikode, Speical Thahasildar (LA-KIIFB) Assistant Engineer KIICD, Gram panchayath presidents of Cheruvannur, ward Member, and also following the alignment sketch, the study team identified the affected area. Before starting the detailed SIA study, field visits, and pilot study of the socio-economic survey were conducted. For the data collection, the affected people were administered the interview schedule and their feedbacks collected carefully. 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 4 property holdings and their dependents who own property at the project 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 Presidents, the ward Member, revenue officials, KIICD officials were contacted and relevant information collected.

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



**SIA Unit Director Dr. Joy Ullattil Visiting the affected area**



**Regulator cum Bridge construction work is getting completed**





Affected Huse due the Piling work



land to be acquired

### 3.5 Site Visits and Information Gathering

From 11/06/2024 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.

## PUBLIC HEARING

### 3.6 SUMMARY OF PUBLIC HEARING

The public hearing of the Social Impact Assessment for land acquisition for the The Approach Road for the Regulator Cum Bridge at Perincherikkadavu across Kuttiyadi Rver in Cheruvannur Villages, Kozhikode Districts, conducted by Don Bosco Arts & Science College, Angadikkadave.

The public hearing was held on 2nd April 2024 at Play City Turff Hall near the project area. The session was started at 11.30am. There were 4 officials including the acquisition Officer (Valuation Assistant- Special Tahsildar KIIFB - LA), the requisition authority (A E-KIIDC) representatives, and SIA staff. There were 7 affected/ representatives who attended in the meeting.

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

1. Mr. Gireesh Kumar, Valuation Asst. KIIFB-LA Kozhikode
2. Mr. Anupama, AE, KIIDC.
3. Fr. Dr. Joy Ullatil, Director-SIA Unit, Don Bosco Arts and Science college
4. Mr. K. V. Sebastian, SIA Unit, Don Bosco Arts and Science college

*The list of participants is provided in the annexure*



Mr. Sebastian K V facilitating the Session

SIA Unit Director Mr. Sebastian K V made the welcome speech and introduction to SIA. He explained about the RFCTLARR Act 2013 and introduced the SIA process, purpose of the public hearing and briefed the major findings of the study. And said that the SIA study is a preliminary study for the government to decide whether the acquisition is possible and what will be the social impacts it might cause. He informed the affected that the KIIDC Project Engineer and the Tahsildar will explain all the aspects of acquisition and Approach Road design and alignment etc.

He welcomed the affected people to share their concerns and doubts regarding the project before the officials.



Fr. Dr. Joy Ullattil, Director-SIA Unit

Dr. Joy Ullattil, Director, SIA Unit, Don Bosco Arts and Science College, Angadikadavu briefly introduced the College, SIA Unit, and process and procedure, its importance etc. He said that the SIA study is a preliminary study for the government to decide whether the acquisition is possible and what will be the social impacts it might cause. The project will help increase the fresh water availability and development. Government is responsible for the suitable compensation. He informed the affected that

the KIIFB officers and the KRFB officials will explain all the aspect of acquisition and bypass design and alignment etc.



The affected

### The affected expressing their grievances and queries

The affected were invited to for sharing their anguishes and concerns about the loss of property and the project. A number of affected expressed their anguishes, doubts and opinions are given bellow:

In general all the affected were disappointed and disturbed by the way the some people including local leaders and construction team about starting the work before acquisition and many promises they made initially and not fulfilling them. So the affected have some anguish and fear that they may not be given proper compensation.

SN	Name	Concerns and Opinion
1	Moidhu P M	The property is an area where coconut cultivation is done. 15 coconut trees in 10 cents of land where lost due the land slide by the Piling work. My land used for the transportation of construction equipments and materials. About 15 coconut trees are damaged by using the J C Bs and other heavy machineries. Because of the project, last two years no income. The acquisition authorities should consicer all these factors while calculating the compensation for impact mitigation.
2	Moidu (Subaida)	I am losing 12 cents of land. But it is like the entire land is lost. I will lose the income from coconut cultivation. Should get maximum compensation. We

		are not against development.
3	Nazeema	This land is given by my father for building a house for me. The alignment is in the middle of my land. The remainder land in both the sides cannot be used for anything. My income is from the coconut trees in the land. I am losing the same. I need to get better compensation.
4	Abdulla	I have 34 cents of land. The alignment is cutting across the land to two portions. Some land is becoming unusable. The construction activities started before acquisition. The silt and other waste from the river deposited in my land during the construction. Because of this 15 coconut trees were dried up and I lost yield from this. Now, when the acquisition happens other 15 coconut trees will be lost. So my whole income will be lost. Construction should have happened after the acquisition.
5	Sarah	Remaining land should be cleared to use further for cultivation activities. I got this land as a hereditary asset. The alignment is in the middle of the land remaining unusable land should be taken by the government.
6	Asharaf	My property is not in the alignment. During the construction work- due to piling works and other activity river side of my land including 8 coconut trees were lost. We were shifted to shelter places by the Panchayath. My well which is the only source drinking water collapsed and became unusable. Now I have no drinking water facility. We need compensation and rehabilitation packages.
7	Jafar	My house is close to the alignment. During the construction work- due to piling works and other activity back side of my house including kitchen was collapsed. We were shifted to shelter place by the Panchayath. I am a Widow. I need compensation for all losses.



Mr.Gireesh Kumar, Valuation Asst. KIIFB - LA

Mr.Gireesh Kumar, Valuation Assistant, Special Tahasildar KIIFB - LA responded to the queries related to the alignment stone and clarified the anguishes expressed by the affected. He informed that the ever increasing scarcity of water everywhere is a problem and this project is to regulate the saline water and make fresh water if the Ummanchira available to the nearby areas. So it was a high priority work. The acquisition of required land will be proper as per the RFCTLARR Act-2013 and all the affected will get compensation and per the ACT. There is a process and will be done one by one. 6/1 notification, then 4/1 notification, expert committee report, followed by this 11/1 notification and all the affected will be formerly contacted and communicated all details regarding acquisition and compensation. 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. Total land required for the approach Road is about 0.2740 hectares. The final survey for the land acquisition will start only after the Government Order (11/1 notification) is issued.

He replied that the compensation will be double or more than their expectations. The compensation will be for land and the assets on it. Moreover, in case the acquisition procedure is delayed they will get interest on their compensation. He 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 date of GO for acquisition. The land value will be based on the similar land deal rate. He suggested the affected to keep all the land documents ready and provide the consent paper as early as per to speed up the acquisition process.



AE, KIIDC.

The Asistant Engineer ,Kerala Irrigation Infrastructure Development Corporation said that considering the need of the hour, the water issues, and need for loacal development, the Regulator cum Bridge is constructed with atmost priority. Pre experiences of making the regulator cum brindge in many places wherever freshwater scarcilty is more the water level has increased to large area. As far as the Kuttyadi Rver is conserved, a vast area can be benefited with fresh water availability. The he concluded the meeting at 12.45 pm. And the SIA staff offered the vote of thanks.

.....

## CHAPTER - 4 VALUATION OF LAND

### 4.1 Background

The Social Impact Assessment unit conducted the socio-economic survey of the families and individuals/institutions/ establishments affected by the project in the alignment during the month of June 2024. 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 required is 0.2740 cents from 7 survey numbers in Cheruvannur village of Kozhikode District. The Regulator cum Bridge is to connect Avala and perincherikadavu side of Thiruvallur .

### 4.3. Site Sketch Plan

The sketch plan and drawings is available to the SIA study is given in the annexure.

### 4.4 Land Requirements for the Project

Required lad for the Project : Survey Numbers & Area	Total
Cheruvannur Village: 22/1, 22/2, 22/3, 23/1, 23/5, 23/6, 23/7	0.2740 Hector

Table No.4.1 shows that the proposed project area for the Regulator cum Bridge, in Cheruvannur Village requires about 0.2740 hector of land from 7 survey numbers. The affected areas are under private possession and as well as Panchayath Road.

### 4.5 Use of Public Land

The public land in the affected area include the bank of the river

### 4.6 Land Already Purchased

No land has been purchased by the government apart from the existing Road.

### 4.7 Previous Transactions/liabilities on land

The information given by the respondents about the previous transactions/liabilities on land. Any of land holdings have not done any transactions in the last 3 years. Nobody said that they have bank loans against their property.

## 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 Cheruvannur Village in Kozhikode Districts.

### 5.1 Extent Affected

<b>Table No. 5.1 Extent Affected</b>		
Extent	Frequency	Percent
Totally affected	00	00
Partially affected	4	100
Total	4	100.0

Table no. 5.1 shows extend of impact. No property stated to be affected fully and 4 householders/ properties are partially affected.

### 5.2 Ownership of the Land

The SIA study area accounting to about (0.2740 hectares) is publically and privately owned. There are Panchayath road coming under the acquisition area.

<b>Table No. 5.2 Type of Land Ownership</b>	
Ownership Type	Frequency
Hereditary	3
Purchased/ Cooperative Society	1
Public /Panchayath	1
Total	5

Table No. 5.2 shows the type of ownership of the affected by the acquisition. 5 Out of 3 land holdings are hereditary ownerships, 1 land ownership is by purchase, and 1 is Panchayat property.

### 5.3 Patta for the Land/land documents

Table No. 5.2 shows the responses of property holders reveal that among the 14 directly affected propertyholders has *patta*/deed for their entire property.

<b>Table no.5.2 Land documents</b>	
	Number
Have all documents	4
Not applicable	1
Total	5



#### 5.4 Current Use of the Affected Property

Items	Frequency
Panchayath Raod	1
Coconut cultivation Land	4
Total	5

Table No. 5.3 shows the use of the land affected by the acquisition. Out of total 5landholdings, 1 landholding is having Raod , and 4 landholdings are having coconut cultivation land.

#### 5.5 Possession of Other Lands

Any other land	Frequency
Yes	4
Not applicable	1
Total	5

Table No. 5.4 shows the details of possession of land anywhere else. 4 out of 5 stated that they have land other than the land in the project site. 1 is Not Applicable.

#### 5.6. Details of land and assets affected

<b>Details of land and assets affected</b>				
<b>Cheruvannur Village</b>				
<b>Sl.</b>	<b>Land Owners</b>	<b>Survey No</b>	<b>land Cents</b>	<b>Assets Affected</b>
1	Subaidha Plakkunni	22/16-	70 cent	Coconut tree-18, mango tree- 2, teak-1
2	Sara & Others	23/1	12 cent	Coconut tree-15
3	Abdulla Haaji	22/11, 24/21	34 cent	Coconuttree-8, Aecunut-7
4	Nazeema, D/o Mayeenkutty Haaji	22/26-1	26 cent	Coconut tree-14

## 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

Details of Population affected						
Cheruvannur Village						
Sl.	Land Owners	Survey No	Mob	Male	Female	Total
1	Subaidha Plakkunni	22/16	9645715043	4	2	6
2	Sara & Others	23/1	9400665642	1	4	5
3	Abdulla Haaji	22/11, 24/21	9846450360	4	2	6
4	Nazeema, D/o Mayeenkutty Haaji	22/26-1	9539992248	2	1	3
				<b>11</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>20</b>

Details of families. A total 20 members - 11 male and 9 female – from 4 families/properties are directly affected by the acquisition apart from three families whose properties are affected at the thime of Piling works.

#### 6.3 Social Structures

Table: 6:2 social structures		
Schedule Caste	0	0
Other Backward Caste	4	100
Total	15	100

Table No.5.2 shows the structure affected by the acquisition. 4 Out of 4 householders are in Other Backward Communities.

#### 6.4 Monthly Income

Table No. 6.3 Monthly Income of the Land Owners		
Income range	Frequency	Percent
Below 10000	3	75
10000 – 20000	1	25
Total		100

Table No. 6.3 shows the monthly income details of the land owners. Out of the 4 identified landholders affected, 3 of them said their family income is below 10000. 1 respondent said his income is between 10000 and 20000.

### 6.5 Acquisition affects Income

Table No.6.3 shows the Impact of acquisition on family income of the affected. Out of 15 householders 13 said their family income will be affected by the acquisition 2 was not applicable.

Table No. 6.3 Affect Income		
	Frequency	Percent
Yes	4	100
Total	4	100

### 6.6. Source of Income

Table No. 6.4 Source of Income		
	Frequency	
Agriculture	4	100
Total	4	100

Table No.6.4 shows the details of major income source of the landholders. 4 Out of 4 landholders survive with income from agriculture.

### 6.7.Type of Ration Card

Table No. 6.5 Type of Ration Card		
Type	Frequency	Percentage
APL	4	100
Total	15	100

Table No.6.5 shows the type of ration cards possessed by the landholders. 4 Out of 4 landholders are APL.

### 6.8 Difficult Situations in the Affected Families

Table No.6.7 Difficult Situation	
Conditions	Frequency
Other sickness	1
Diabetic	1
T B	1

Table No. 6.7 shows the conditions in the families affected by the acquisition. Among the affected families, 1 family is with other disease, 1 of them suffers Diabetic issues, and 1 of the families have TB problem.

## **CHAPTER – 7**

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

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

The social counter-impact of the project has been planned to reduce / mitigate the social impact caused in connection with land acquisition. Hence propose counter impact mitigation. Convincing the affected about their concerns, prose and corns of the projects and negotiate for complying with the process as per the RFCTLARR Act-2013.

#### **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 they are given good compensation. Here the hereditary family property is belonging to 3 families. All of them get income from the coconut cultivation and it will be affected by the acquisition. If the concerns and anguishes expressed by the affected are rectified, then the project can be implementd after providing required compensation and settlement. If all their concerns of the first group are addressed and convinced the affected, then a fair compensation as per the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 will work out to mitigate the impacts. Make the compensation payment at the appointed time as per the strict execution of RFCTLARR Act, 2013 which insists on Fair Compensation, Transparency, Rehabilitation, Resettlement, and other packages.

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

For the effective rehabilitation and resettlement the following things can be observed. The people who require rehabilitation:-the affected are losing the portion of their land /property/livelihood partially. They should be provided with all the rehabilitation packages proposed in the RFCTLARR Act-2013. Compensation as outlined in the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation, and Resettlement Act 2013 shall be provided to the affected. The proponent also shall clearly and transparently uphold the provisions of the Act and disseminate the compensation for rehabilitation and resettlement packages as per the Act and as per the directions from the government that comes time to time. It includes the land value compensation, properly and fairly assessed structured property values, transportation charges and rent packages etc for the resettlement, rehabilitation charges, and support services respecting the grievances of the affected etc.

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

The Requiring Body need to address the issues raised by the affected like who are partially affected and will continue to stay in the same place and also the neighbouring people. Three families are affected during the construction work- one house, one well and one person's land. They should be

rehabilitated and compensated for their loss. Convince the affected before the acquisition and then 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/ source of income for the benefit of the larger public and their sentiments / emotional attachment to the property, inconveniences caused to them, should be considered with at most reality. The project must be implemented with timeline otherwise it will make economic loss to the government and public will lose their peace of mind.

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

The study team looked at several plans and designs for the Perincheri Kadavu regulator cum bridge and approach road Project. The acquisition is to utilise the benefit of the Regulator cum bridge. Hence searching for an alternate alignment for the approach road is not required.

### 7.6 Impact Mitigation and Management Plan

Based on the desk review, field investigations, and consultations undertaken during the social impact assessment study for the Approach road for the Regulator cum Bridge across the Kuttiyadi River at Perincheri Kadavu, 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 measures 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 the required land.

The mitigation measures suggested:

<b>Table No. 7.1 Impact Mitigation and Management plan</b>			
<b>Impact</b>	<b>Mitigation Means</b>	<b>Factors to be monitored</b>	<b>Concerned Agency</b>
Loss of income from coconut cultivation.	Rehabilitation as per the choice of the affected either as compensation package/same and equal living condition.	List of resettled- fully affected households	Dept of Revenue/ KIICD/proponent
Loss of ancestral property for 3 affected and 1 which is purchased.	Provide rehabilitation/ compensation packages with timeline same day/ next day of the acquisition.	List of affected who received compensation packages.	Dept of Revenue/ KIICD/proponent
existing road	Provide under pass/ over bridge by extending or new road along with service road.	People's concern reduced and everyone is satisfied. Less objection/litigation	Revenue/proponent
Apprehension about Rehabilitation packages.	No one should be deprived of their right to compensation. Disseminate the Packages and provisions fixed by the government.	Compensation value reaches Transparently to the affected. Package provisions are correct and for the right purpose/ required amount.	Dept of Revenue
3 households are affected by the construction activities/piling work	Compensation/rehabilitation for the house, well, and land	The affected live normally and peacefully. Justice is done	Dept of Revenue/ KIICD/proponent

### **Economic Measures**

The most significant social impact through the implementation of the project at the present location is the loss of property for 4 householders and the dependents of the directly affected and also the indirectly affected 3 households due to the construction activities. Loss of property and the assets due to acquisition of land for the Approach road 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.

### **Environmental Measures**

Based on the opinion made by the directly/indirectly affected there is not much environmental impact by the project. The construction plan also should include proper drainage, avoiding water logging and flood during the monsoon.

### **Rehabilitation and Resettlement Measures**

The affected households must be properly and transparently provided fair compensation. Along with the compensation/ package provisions should be made available. The rehabilitation of land or property must be taken care with utmost care and the sentiments of the affected should be respected.

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

<b>SN</b>	<b>Timeline to Avoid/mitigate/ compensate</b>	<b>Time line</b>
1	Project feasibility study (with DPR)	Ready by now
2	Environmental Impact Study	Before the 11-1 notification
3	11-1 notification Acquisition process	Within 12 months after the SIA study
4	Land Acquisition	Within 1 year After the 11-1 notification
5	Disbursement of compensation	The same day /next day of the transactions
6	Completion of resettlement/ rehabilitation	Within 6 months after the acquisition
7	Projection completion	Based on the DPR Timeline

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

- The Kozhikode District Administration, Cheruvannur Panchayaths, KIICD and KIIFB/ Revenue Department together should form an Administration and Monitoring Unit for the entire operations.
- Proper compensation must be provided to the livelihood of households affected for the same and link those with schemes or programs that will help them engage in new or the same livelihood even after the acquisition. Provide maximum compensation to the indirectly affected due to the construction works

- The risks to the safety of employees and the public at different stages of the construction are to be addressed by the concerned agencies.

Comparing / weighing the positive against the negative impacts and concerns, to conclude that the former outweighs the latter. It should be determined by the connection with environmental balancing. The affected are willing to give up their valuable assets. Further with appropriate and effective mitigation measures / strategies mentioned above the impacts can be mitigated maximum.

### 7.9 Willingness to give up land

<b>Table No. 7.2 Willingness to give up land</b>	
	Frequency
Yes	4
No	0
Total	4

Table No. 7.2 Willingness to give up the land/property. Everyone is willing to give up the land. 1 is not applicable

### 7.10 Welcome the project

<b>Table No. 7.3 Welcome the Project</b>	
	Frequency
Yes	4
Total	4

Table No. 7.3. Welcome the project. 14 out of 15 welcome the project, 1 is not applicable.

## 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 as per the GO 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 KIIFB (LA) & Deputy Collector LA Kozhikode to perform any one or more functions of a Collector under the said Act within the area specified in column (3) thereof and authorize them, their servants and workmen to exercise the powers conferred by section 12 in respect of any land within their respective jurisdiction for the acquisition of which a notification under sub-section (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 Approach Road for the Perincheri Kadavu regulator cum bridge in Cheruvannur Village 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 Kozhikode District as the Administrator for rehabilitation

and resettlement for performing the functions under the said Act and Rules made there under in respect of the persons who are involuntarily displaced due to acquisition of land.

Besides, the *Fair Compensation, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Committee at the district level* and *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 land acquisition work is as per the RFCTLARR Act 2013 for the Approach Road and regulator cum Bridge in Cheruvannur Villages of Kozhikode District. The major purpose of this project is to enhance the transportation infrastructure on the Cheruvannur-Thiruvallur-Vatakara. The Regulator cum Bridge will enable nearby areas of the banks (1720 hector) of Kuttyadi River to have fresh water availability for domestic as well as agricultural purposes and regulate the sea water salinity which will also lead to total development of the aregion. It will also support the Kerala Water Authority water supply project in Koorankod near Gulikappuzha. By all means the approach road and the regulator cum bridge across Kuttyadi River will enhance the local development and hence the acquisition is for a public purpose.

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

The total area of land to be required for the approach road and regulator cum bridge project is 0.2740 Hector) from 7 survey numbers from Cheruvannur Village of Koyilandi Taluk, in Kozhikode District. The most crucial negative impact of the project is the loss of income from coconut cultivation (4 households and damages of one house, one well and land (due to the piling work for the Bridge) of three others who are not in the alaignment, raod etc. Rehabilitation of these landholders and their dependents with regard to their income and livelihood should be settled asper the Act. The acquisition of this land is estimated to affect a population of 20 (Male 11, Female 9) people from 4 families, and other properties.

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

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

- Those who lose their property and livelihood are affected badly and give maximum compensation.
- For 3 of us the land is the ancestral property and we have an emotional bond that would be broken.
- The social impact assessment should be done before the property acquisition and now it is done just opposite.

- The acquisition and taking over the land is hampering the income and livelihood. The work should be completed cleaning the left over construction materials to enable further cultivation activities.
- Piling Work During the construction of the Bridge has damaged the one house, one well for the drinking water and land with coconut cultivation belonging to 3 families who are not in the alignment, must be provided due compensation.

## **SUMMARY & CONCLUSION**

The land acquisition work is as per the RFCTLARR Act 2013 for the approach road for the regulator cum bridge across Kutiyadi River at Perincherikadavu in Cheruvannur Village, in Kozhikode District. The major purpose of this project is to regulate the sea water spreading through Kuttiyadi River, enable better drinking water supply service by the Kerala Water Authority, increase the surface water level about 1720 Hectore area to have water availability for domestic as well as agricultural purposes and leading to total development of the region. The Bridge is to enhance the Infrastructure development to connect Cerruvannur - Thruvallur - Vatakara Town. By all means the approach road and the regulator cum bridge across Kuttiyadi River will enhance the local development issues. Hence the acquisition is for a public purpose. Go ahead with the acquisition process and provide all required compensations and rehabilitations as prescribed by the law.

The total land required is 0.7240 hectares from 7 survey numbers belonging to 4 landholders. The most crucial negative impact of the project is the loss of coconut cultivating land which is their source of income, and the damages occurred to a house a well, and the land etc. Rehabilitation of 4 landholders/holdings/properties of the affected and their dependents is required. The acquisition of this land is estimated to affect a population of 20 (Male 11, Female 9) people from 4 families. Most of the affected communicated that good compensation; rehabilitation may be enough to cure/settle the wound by the acquisition.

The project is for a public purpose. The feelings of the affected, which lose their house and livelihood, are to be taken care. This study report helps the affected people to receive fair compensation and other provisions as per the RFCTLARR Act 2013.

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Government of Kerala  
2024



Regn.No. KERBIL/2012/45073  
dated 05-09-2012 with RNI  
Reg No.KL/TV(N)/634/2021-2023

# കേരള ഗസറ്റ് KERALA GAZETTE

## അസാധാരണം EXTRAORDINARY

ആധികാരികമായി പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തുന്നത്  
PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

വാല്യം 13 Vol. XIII	തിരുവനന്തപുരം, വെള്ളി	2024 മേയ് 24 24th May 2024	നമ്പർ No. } 1659
	Thiruvananthapuram, Friday	1199 ഇടവം 10 10th Idavam 1199 1946 ജ്യേഷ്ഠം 3 3rd Jyaishta 1946	

Form No.4

[ See Rule 11(3)]  
NOTIFICATION.

DCKKD/8248/2022/B2.

Date : 14/05/2024

WHEREAS, it appears to the Government of Kerala that the land specified in the schedule below is needed or likely to be needed for a public purpose, to wit for the acquisition of an extend of 0.2740 hectares of land in Cheruvannur village of Kozhikode District for the construction of Kuttyadi-Perincherikadavu regulator cum bridge approach road.

AND WHEREAS, in exercise of the powers conferred in sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (Central Act 30 of 2013), Government of Kerala have decided to conduct a Social Impact Assessment in the area specified in the schedule below.

Now, THEREFORE, sanction is accorded to the District level Social Impact Assessment Unit, Director, Don Bosco Arts & Science college, Iritty, Kannur to conduct a Social impact Assessment

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study and to prepare a social impact Management plan as provided in the act, the process shall be completed within a 45 days, in any case.

ഫോറം നമ്പർ 4  
ചട്ടം 11 (3) കാണുക.  
വിജ്ഞാപനം.

ഡി.സി.കെ.കെ.ഡി/8248/2022- ബി2.

തീയതി : 14/05/2024.

കോഴിക്കോട് ജില്ലയിലെ ചെറുവണ്ണൂർ വില്ലേജിൽ നിന്നും കുറ്റ്യാടി- പെരിഞ്ചേരിക്കടവ് റഗുലേറ്റർ കം ബ്രിഡ്ജ് അപ്രോച്ച് റോഡ് നിർമ്മാണത്തിനായി ചുവടെയുള്ള പട്ടികയിൽ വ്യക്തമാക്കിയ 0.2740 ഹെക്ടർ ഭൂമി ഏറ്റെടുക്കുന്നത് പൊതു ആവശ്യമോ ആവശ്യത്തിനോ ആണെന്ന് കേരള സർക്കാരിന് ബോധ്യപ്പെട്ടതിനാലും,

കൂടാതെ 2013- ലെ സ്ഥലമെടുപ്പ് ആക്ടിന് വിധേയമായി ഭൂമി ഏറ്റെടുക്കലിൽ ന്യായമായ നഷ്ടപരിഹാരത്തിനും സുതാര്യതയും പുനരധിവാസത്തിനും പുനസ്ഥാപനത്തിനുമുള്ള അവകാശം (സെൻട്രൽ ആക്ട് 30-2013) സെക്ഷൻ 4- ലെ ഉപവകുപ്പ് (1) ൽ നൽകിയിരിക്കുന്ന അധികാരങ്ങൾ വിനിയോഗിച്ചു കൊണ്ട് കേരള സർക്കാർ ചുവടെയുള്ള പട്ടികയിൽ വ്യക്തമാക്കിയ പ്രദേശത്ത് ഒരു സാമൂഹികാഘാത വിലയിരുത്തൽ പഠനം നടത്തുന്നതിന് തീരുമാനിച്ചു.

ആയതിനാൽ ആക്റ്റിൽ പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്ന പ്രകാരം സാമൂഹികാഘാത പഠനം നടത്തി വ്യക്തമായ ഒരു സാമൂഹികാഘാത പദ്ധതി ലഭ്യമാക്കുന്നതിന് ജില്ലാതല സാമൂഹ്യപ്രത്യാഘാത വിലയിരുത്തൽ ഡയറക്ടർ, സോഷ്യൽ ഇംപാക്ട് അസ്സസ്സ്മെന്റ് യൂണിറ്റ്, ഡോൺ ബോസ്പോ ആർട്സ് & സയൻസ് കോളേജ്, ഇരിട്ടി, കണ്ണൂർ എന്ന ഏജൻസിയ്ക്ക് 45 ദിവസത്തിനുള്ളിൽ പഠനം പൂർത്തിയാക്കണമെന്ന വ്യവസ്ഥയ്ക്ക് വിധേയമായി അനുമതി നൽകുന്നു.

പട്ടിക.

(ഏറ്റെടുക്കുന്ന ഭൂമിയുടെ വിശദാംശങ്ങൾ)

ജില്ല : കോഴിക്കോട്.  
വില്ലേജ് : ചെറുവണ്ണൂർ

താലൂക്ക് : കൈയിലാണ്ടി.

(ഏകദേശ വിസ്തീർണ്ണം.)

റീ.സ.	വില്ലേജ്	ദേശം	വിസ്തീർണ്ണം(ഹെക്ടറിൽ)
22/1, 22/2, 22/3, 23/1, 23/5, 23/6, 23/7	ചെറുവണ്ണൂർ	ആവള	0.2740 Ha

( ഒപ്പ് )  
ജില്ലാകളക്ടർ  
കോഴിക്കോട്.





DCKKD/8248/2022-B2

DCKKD/8248/2022-B2- (1)

കലക്ടറേറ്റ്,കോഴിക്കോട്  
തീയതി:28-05-2024

പ്രേഷകൻ

ജില്ല കളക്ടർ,  
കോഴിക്കോട്.

സ്വീകർത്താവ്

ഡയറക്ടർ,  
സോഷ്യൽ ഇംപാക്ട് അസ്സസ്സ്മെന്റ് യൂണിറ്റ്  
ഡോൺ ബോസ്റ്റോ ആർട്സ് & സയൻസ് കോളേജ്  
ഇരിട്ടി, കണ്ണൂർ.

സർ,

വിഷയം:- എൽ. എ.- കറ്റാടി റഗുലേറ്റർ കം ബ്രിഡ്ജ് നിർമ്മാണം-സാമൂഹ്യ പ്രത്യാഘാത പഠനം നടത്തുന്നതിന് ഏജൻസിയെ നിയമിച്ചുകൊണ്ട് ഉത്തരവായത് - സംബന്ധിച്ച്.

- സൂചന:-
- 1 . സർ കാരിന്റെ 30/04/2023 ലെ ജി.ഒ. (എം.എസ്) 94/2023/ആർ.ഡി നമ്പർ ഉത്തരവ്.
  - 2 . കോഴിക്കോട് ജില്ലാകളക്ടറുടെ 25/08/2023 ലെ DCKKD/13641/2022-B3 നമ്പർ ഉത്തരവ്.
  3. കേരള ഗസറ്റ് (അസാധാരണം) നമ്പർ 1659,, തീയതി : 24/05/2024.

സൂചനയിലേയ്ക്ക് ശ്രദ്ധ ക്ഷണിക്കുന്നു. സൂചന 1 ഉത്തരവു പ്രകാരം ജില്ലാതലത്തിൽ പഠന ഏജൻസികളുടെ പാനൽ രൂപീകരിക്കുന്നതിന് നിർദ്ദേശിച്ചതനുസരിച്ച് കോഴിക്കോട് ജില്ലയിലെ ഭൂമി ഏറ്റെടുക്കൽ നടപടികളിൽ സാമൂഹ്യ പ്രത്യാഘാത പഠനം നടത്തുന്നതിനായി സൂചന 2 പ്രകാരം ജില്ലാതല ഏജൻസികളുടെ ഒരു പാനൽ രൂപീകരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതാണ്.

കറ്റാടി റഗുലേറ്റർ കം ബ്രിഡ്ജ് നിർമ്മാണവുമായി ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട് കോഴിക്കോട് ജില്ല കായിലാണ്ടി താലൂക്ക്, ചെറുവണ്ണൂർ വില്ലേജിലെ വിവിധ സർവെ നമ്പറുകളിൽ പെട്ട ഭൂമി ഏറ്റെടുക്കൽ നടപടികളിൽ സാമൂഹ്യ പ്രത്യാഘാത പഠനം നടത്തുന്നതിനായി മേൽ പാനലിൽ നിന്നും ഡയറക്ടർ, സോഷ്യൽ ഇംപാക്ട് അസ്സസ്സ്മെന്റ് യൂണിറ്റ് ഡോൺ ബോസ്റ്റോ ആർട്സ് & സയൻസ് കോളേജ്, ഇരിട്ടി, കണ്ണൂർ. എന്ന ഏജൻസിയെ നിയമിച്ചുകൊണ്ട് സൂചന 3 പ്രകാരം 4(1) വിജ്ഞാപനം

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പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുള്ളതാണ്.

മേൽ സാമൂഹ്യ പ്രത്യാഘാത യൂണിറ്റിന് 01.01.2014 മുതൽ നിലവിൽ വന്ന ആക്ടിന് കീഴിലും ചട്ടത്തിൻ കീഴിലും ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്ന പ്രകാരം സാമൂഹ്യ പ്രത്യാഘാത വിലയിരുത്തൽ പഠന റിപ്പോർട്ട് 4 5 ദിവസത്തിനുള്ളിൽ തയ്യാറാക്കി സമർപ്പിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. ഗസറ്റിന്റെ പകർപ്പ് ഇതോടൊപ്പം ഉള്ളടക്കം ചെയ്യുന്നു.

വിശ്വസ്തയോടെ  
ഡെപ്യൂട്ടി കളക്ടർ(എൽ.എ.)  
ജില്ലാകളക്ടർക്കു വേണ്ടി

ഉള്ളടക്കം : സൂചന (3)

"This document is electronically approved in eOffice by RENJITH T V on 28-05-2024.  
Hence it does not require signature in ink"

Signed by  
T V Renjith  
Date: 28-05-2024 14:01:50