

SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT STUDY FINAL REPORT

**Land Acquisition for the I.T.I for the S.C.D.D. in
Thuneri village of Vatakara Taluk, Kozhikode District**



**SUBMITTED TO
THE DISTRICT COLLECTOR
KOZHIKODE**

SIA UNIT

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DECLARATION

The Kozhikode District Administration through its promulgation No DCKKD/8926/2021-B1 based on G.O.(P) 2548/2022/RD dated 02.08.2022, Thiruvananthapuram (Vol. XI) entrusted Don Bosco Arts & Science College, Iritty (Kannur) the Social Impact Assessment (SIA) of the Land Acquisition for the Thuneri I.T.I for the S.C.D.D. Project in Vatakara Taluk, Kozhikode 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). As per the land details given by the Deputy Collector Kozhikode (LA), the alignment sketch and details by the Special Thahasildar (LA) Koyilandi, guidance and support the President Gram panchayath, The President Thuneri Block Panchayath, Mr. A. Ranjith, Ward Member, Mr. K.P.Shaji S.C.D.D. officer Kozhikode, Mrs. Saouda, SCDD Officer Kunnummal, 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 was published on 12/08/2022 and provided the copies to Thuneri Gram Panchayath Office, Block Panchayath Office, Village Office, Sub Collector/ RDO Office Vatakara, Taluk Office Vatakara, Special Thahasildar Office Koyilandi, SCDD Office and Collectorate in Kozhikode, The public hearing was held at Thuneri Panchayath Hall on (29/8/2022). The final report is submitted today 31st August 2022. The supportive documents have to be verified by the concerned authorities.

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

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CHAPTER 1

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 Project and Public Goals

Land acquisition work is for the Schedule Caste Development Department for the I.T.I in Thuneri Village of Vatakara Taluk, Kozhikode District. The Schedule Caste Development Department in Kerala is bound to eradicate poverty, and social inequalities among the backward communities. The SCDD is doing a lot developmental activities to up bring the Socio-Economic and Educational standards of the marginalized and sidelined communities. According to the 2011 Census there are 97297 male and 101912 female totalling 199191 Schedule Caste populations in Kozhikode District. At present there are 44 ITIs in Kerala having courses in 11 trades and the first ITI in Kozhikode District was established in Elathur in 1962. Establishment of Thuneri ITI will enhance the innovative and advanced skill training facilities in the interior places of Kozhikode District ultimately facilitate the educational and economic development. Hence the project and the acquisition are for the public utility purpose.

The land to be acquired for the ITI Thuneri is under private possession and it is apart from the 1 acre of land already purchased by the Negotiable purchase act. The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 is the Act which lays down procedure and rules for granting compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement to the affected persons in India.

1.2 Location

The location for the Thuneri ITI project by SCDD is in Thuneri village On Nadapuram Thalassery road - Vatakara Taluk, Kozhikode District. The acquisition requires about 0.1456 hectares of land from 1 survey number.

1.3 Size and Attributes of Land Acquisition

The total land required is about 0.1456 hectares. The land required to be acquired for the proposed Thuneri ITI is adjacent land purchased under the Negotiable purchase Act (1 Acre). The attributes in the land include agricultural assets like coconut, other trees, and plain land etc.

1.4 Searches for Alternatives

The study team observed that the land acquisition 36 cents of land is for the ITI is only an additional one and the basic required land has been already purchased under Negotiable Purchase Act and building construction is already started. The team also inquired views of the affected and the key informants regarding the possible alternatives. None of the affected suggested any other alternatives including the elected representatives and other stakeholders.

1.5 List of inventories affected

SN	Surve No.	Name of owner	Wet/Dry	Area	Affected items
1	104/2	Anthru Haji(late)/ Jameela	Dry	20 cent	Land, Coconut trees-14, jackfruit tree-2, dates-1, vatta 1
2	104	Anthru Haji : Aslam Faris & Rihan Furman	Dry	16.75 cent	Land, Coconut trees-14, jackfruit tree-2

1.6 Social Impact

The area of land required to be acquired for the Thunerer ITI is about 0.1456 hectares in Thunerer village (from 1 survey number) of Vatakara Taluk in Kozhikode District. The major negative impacts of the project directly affecting are the loss agricultural land belonging to 2 households and their dependents. The acquisition of this land is estimated to affect a population of 9 (4 Male and 5 Female) people from 2 families. In addition, both the families said that they will lose their income directly as the acquisition affects fully. For both of them it is their ancestral property and they are forced to break that emotional attachment too. A maximum comfortable compensation will be enough to cure wholly 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 address the social issues. Speeding up the acquisition process and disbursement of compensation is to be considered.

Sl. No.	Type of Impact	Status: Direct/indirect	Proposed Mitigation Measure
1	Loss of Land & Agriculture	2 Land holdings would be affected – Direct Impact	Compensation as per RFCTLARR Act, 2013
2	Loss of Productive Assets	coconut tree, mango trees, and jackfruit tree, and a few other trees- Direct Impact	Compensation as per RFCTLARR Act, 2013

Note: The above data/information is arrived at from the information provided by the respondents/ and the observation by the data collection team during the field visit. Supporting documents need to be verified and the calculation of loss done 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 for the Thuneri ITI, the following Social Impact Mitigation Plan (SIMP) has been developed. The major mitigation measures drawn are:

Economic Measure

Loss of property/ assets, due to the 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 2 householders / property owners. The compensation for the acquiring property and the rehabilitation support will enable the affected to pursue their economic life, should be provided as early as possible. Maximum compensation would compensate temporarily for the loss of the livelihood likely to be affected due to the acquisition of the land/property. Whenever a job opportunity is created in connection with the Tunnel project and Tourism growth, the priority must be given to the affected and locals.

Environmental Measures

Based on the observations and enquiries with various people in the locality and the affected there will not be much environmental concerns. The proponent shall design eco-friendly drainages at the site/alignment minimizing the impact on the flora and fauna of the areas. The mud removed for the construction must be properly and safely deposited.

Table No.1.2 Positive Impact			
Impact	Direct/ Indirect	Temporary / Permanent	Major/ Minor
1 more ITI under SCDD upliftment of the marginalised.	Direct	Permanent	Major
Innovative skills and technical training facilities available in the remote areas to cater the need of the community	Direct & Indirect	Permanent	Major

Both the property owners are not the residents in the acquiring land and hence for them it is economic impact rather than social impact. The discussions and interactions with various stakeholders including the affected families, majority are favouring this acquisition. The SIA team is of the view that the land be acquired by providing due compensation as per the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 provisions. 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.

1.9 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 will be enough to manage the social issues. Speedy disbursement of compensation is recommended. Compensation as per RFCTLARR Act, 2013 will be enough to mitigate the impacts like loss of land and loss of productive assets.

1.10 Major Suggestions by the Affected

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

- The market value should be considered for compensation

Suggestion and response from the stakeholders

1. Shahina P., Thuneri Gram Panchayath President: i wish this ITI will become a centre for imparting innovative skills and finding a better employment for the poor and marginalised communities to attain a better standard of living. There should be hostel facilities for the one who come to acquire skill from far and wide. Also it is important to state that the people who give away their valuable properties for the ITI must be given maximum compensation.
2. Madhu Mohanan, Panchayath Vice President: This area is not having high quality technical education institutions. Though it is a rural area the land price is very high here. There should be innovative courses for the youth to find better jobs and there also should be training facilities for the other unskilled labours to get chance for acquiring skills suiting to them and upgrading the skills already acquired.

CHAPTER 2

DETAILED PROJECT DESCRIPTION

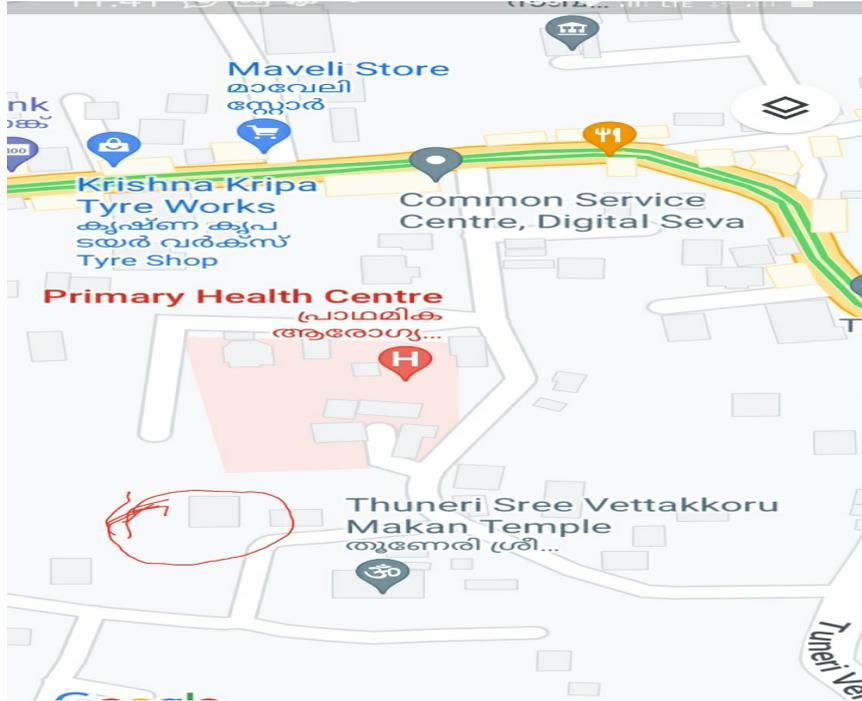
2.1 Background and Rationale of the Project

The Thuneri ITI project plans to take over 0.1456 hectares of land belonging to 2 land holdings of Thuneri village in Vatakara Taluk, Kozhikode District. With the completion of the project a new opening is made for the Schedule Caste and other marginalised communities in the remote areas of Kozhikode District which will provide opportunities for skill training and innovative job opportunities. The Schedule Caste Development Department in Kerala is bound to eradicate poverty, and social inequalities among the backward communities. The SCDD is doing a lot of developmental activities to up bring the Socio-Economic and Educational standards of the marginalized and weaker communities. According to the 2011 Census there are 97297 male and 101912 female totalling 199191 Schedule Caste populations in Kozhikode District. At present there are 44 ITIs in Kerala having courses in 11 trades and the first ITI in Kozhikode District was established in Elathur in 1962. Establishment of Thuneri ITI will enhance the innovative and advanced skill training facilities in the interior places of Kozhikode District ultimately facilitate the educational and economic development. Hence the project and the acquisition are for the public utility purpose.

The land to be acquired for the ITI Thuneri is under private possession and it is apart from the 1 acre of land already purchased by the Negotiable purchase Act. The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 is the Act which lays down procedure and rules for granting compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement to the affected persons in India.

2.2 Project Location

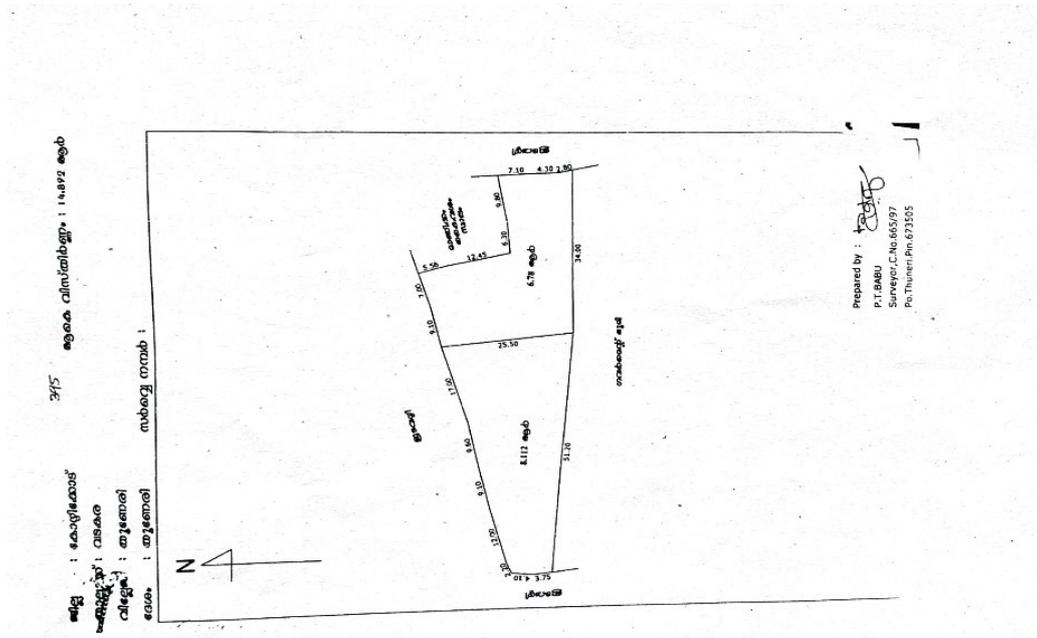
The location for the Thuneri ITI project by SCDD is in Thuneri village on the Nadapuram Thalassery road, Vatakara Taluk, Kozhikode District. The acquisition requires about 0.1456 hectares (36.75 cents) of land from 1 survey number.



Project Location Google map

2.3 Area of land and Attributes

The land to be acquired for the Thuneri ITI is in Thuneri village of Vatakara Taluk. It is about 36.75 cents (0.1456 hector). The attributes of the land include Coconut trees and other agricultural assets.



Sketch plan the land to be acquired

2.4 Examination of Alternatives

The study team observed that the land acquisition of 36.75 cents land is for the ITI is only an additional one and the basic required land has been already purchased under Negotiable Purchase Act and building construction is already started. The team also inquired views of the affected and the key informants regarding the possible alternatives. None of the affected suggested any other alternatives including the elected representatives and other stakeholders.

2.5 The Project Construction Progress

The building construction for the Thuneri ITI is already started in the purchased land of 1 acre. Earth works and construction of the first floor of the building is progressing.



Building construction is in progress

2.6 Details of Environment Impact Assessment

Detailed environment impact assessment is not necessary for the project land, as it is not going to affect wide range of natural resources like vast area of mountain range, forest, land, water sources etc. the minimum earth work required for the ground making is done and the Mud is dumped in one corner needs to be addressed/taken care well. Otherwise it might cause difficulties to the neighbours. Further the levelling works must be cautiously done as it might be a threat to the house on the upper side.

2.6 Workforce Requirement

The work force needs to be equipped with modern machineries and planned man power in various ranges in terms of skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled labours. The locals may be given opportunity in the construction work, if they require.

2.7 Need for Ancillary Infrastructural Facilities

There is no such requirement for any ancillary infrastructural facilities other than that which is proposed in the project.

2.8 Applicable Rules and Statutes.

Application of National Statutes and Regulations on socio-economic impact suggests that the Proponent has a legal duty and social responsibility to ensure that the proposed development be implemented without compromising the status of the environment, livelihood of people, natural resources, public health and safety. This position enhances the importance of this social impact assessment for the proposed site to provide a benchmark for its sustainable operation. The major legislation that governs the land acquisition for the present project is hereby discussed briefly:

- The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013
- The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act (Kerala) Rules 2015.
- Government of Kerala – Revenue Department - State Policy for Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition.
- Right to Information Act, 2005.
- The Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016.

Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013

The chapter IV, Section 11 of the Central Act states that ‘whenever it appears to the appropriate government that land in any area is required or likely to be required for any public purpose, a notification to that effect along with details of land to be acquired shall be published in the official Gazette, two daily newspapers, uploaded on the website of appropriate government and in the affected areas to all the persons affected.’ (RFCTLARR Act, sec.11). Prior to the acquisition,

Section 4 of the Act mandates 'conduct of a Social Impact Assessment' study of the affected area to study the impact the project is likely to have on various components such as livelihood of affected families, public and community properties, assets and infrastructure particularly roads, public transport etc. Similarly, where land is acquired, fair compensation shall be paid promptly to all persons affected in accordance with sections 28, 29 and 30 of the Act, along the following parameters:

- Area of land acquired,
- Market value of the property decided by the Collector,
- Value of things attached to land or building
- Damages sustained from the severance of the land
- Damages to other property in the process of acquiring the said land,
- Consequences of changing residence or place of business by the land owners,
- Damages from diminution of profits of the land acquired.
- Award of Compensation.
- Interest paid at the rate of minimum 12% per annum on such market value for the period commencing on and from the date of the publication of the notification of the social impact assessment study.

The Proponent has undertaken Social Impact Assessment and developed mitigation measures for those who will be affected by the proposed project. The Proponent shall adhere to the requirements of the Act in the implementation of land acquisition.

CHAPTER 3

TEAM COMPOSITION, STUDY APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

3.1 Background

The Kozhikode District Administration through its promulgation File No DCKKD/8926/2021-B1, based on G.O.(P) 2548/2022/RD dated 2.08.2022 entrusted to Don Bosco Arts & Science College, Iritty (Kannur) the Social Impact Assessment (SIA) of the Land Acquisition for the Thuneri ITI Project in Thuneri Village of Vatakara Taluk, Kozhikode 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 was conducted by experienced members of the SIA unit in the affected area meeting every affected land owners to assess the adverse impacts of the projects.

3.2 SIA Team

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

Sl. No.	Name	Qualification & Designation	Experience
1	Fr. Sojan Pananchikal	Director	HOD & Vice principal, with 10 years experience in administrative, academic and developmental sector
2	Sebastian KV	MSW, M. PHIL Team Leader, SIA Unit	26 years experience in Development Sector, Research etc.
3	Mrs. Lissy Cyriac	Team member	25 years experience in development works

3.3 SIA and SIMP Preparation Process

With the help of the Deputy Collector LA, Special Tahasildar (LA) Kozhikode, SCDD Office Kozhikode, and following the alignment sketch, the study team identified the affected area.

Before starting the detailed SIA study, field visits and pilot study of the socio-economic survey were conducted. For the data collection, the affected people were administered the interview schedule and their feedbacks collected carefully. The information was verified with the help of proper documents. From secondary sources, an understanding of the physical, social, economic and cultural set up of the project area was obtained. Many pre-coded questions were included in the questionnaire. Before filling the questionnaires, the study team ensured the whereabouts of the respondents by examining their address proofs and property documents.

The survey forms duly filled in were consolidated and entered into a database, the information update and the report prepared.

While preparing draft SIA SIMP the study team followed some essential components and steps which are (1) identification of socio-economic impacts of the projects, (2) legal frameworks for land acquisition and compensation (RFCTLARR ACT, 2013). The various steps involved in the study have been described in detail.

3.4 Methodology and Data Collection

The methodology adopted for the assessment was a mix of quantitative and qualitative processes. “By using both qualitative and quantitative methodology, more comprehensive data will be obtained, and a more holistic product would result, without excluding important areas of assessment” (DEAT, 2006).

Quantitative information on the Project Affected Persons and Families were gathered through the household survey. The SIA grouped Project Affected People into three broad categories, namely, Project Affected People whose land only is required for the proposed project and affected partially due to the acquisition; Project Affected People whose houses and land are to be acquired and are affected fully by the project; and Project Affected People whose commercial establishments / Industry being acquired for the project are affected fully/partially. The household interviews of the affected land holders, residents and commercial establishments and other structures of the SIA study area covered 2 households and their dependents who own property at the project location were conducted. Representatives of these households were contacted to elicit information pertaining to the subject.

Household survey was undertaken by team by administering predefined interview schedules targeting the Project Affected Population (PAP). It was a very difficult task to trace the land owners

who own the land in the alignment and are settled/ residing elsewhere; one of such affected family is not available to furnish the required information as the whole family is living in Gulf country.

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 of the Local Self Government, revenue officials were contacted and relevant information collected.

During the study a number of informal consultations and discussions were conducted apart from the formal interviews and other information gathering process. Thus 2 respondents and others which include the representatives of all the affected families that have land in the project location were covered in the assessment study. The stakeholders were identified and consulted with the objective of understanding the existing socio-economic conditions of the affected area and the immediate surroundings of the proposed project.

The data obtained from the survey was analysed to provide a summary of relevant baseline information on affected populations - all types of project impacts which include direct and indirect impact of physical and or economic nature on the people and the general environment. The responses received from the community, the local administration and representatives of government departments through the public consultation and socio-economic survey are represented in the subsequent chapters of this report.

SOME STILLS FROM THE AREA AND SIA PROCESS



Discussion with Deputy Collector (LA)



Discussion with Special Tahasildar (Koyilandy)



Discussion with panchayath President and Vice-President



Affected property/land

3.5 Site Visits and Information Gathering

From 06/08/2022 onwards the SIA team visited the site to verify the alignment drawings and to identify the affected area. After identifying the affected areas, the SIA unit consulted the different stakeholders at the project area. The survey team collected the data visiting far and wide, where the landholders settled.

3.6 Details of Public Hearing

In connection with the land acquisition for the Thuneri ITI in Thuneri village of Vatakara Taluk, Kozhikode District, the public hearing of the landowners along with the authorities and other stakeholders was held at Thuneri Gram Panchayath Hall at 11.00 am on 29/8/2022. The Session was Chaired by the Honourable Ward Member Shri, A. Ranjith. The meeting was attended by 3 affected/representatives. There were 1 official representing the S.C.D.D, The valuation Assistant representing the acquisition authority and SIA Unit staff, etc.



SIA Coordinator explaining the study findings.

Mr. K.V. Sebastian SIA Unit Coordinator welcomed the participants and officials and introduced the purpose, and process of public hearing. He explained the findings and the draft report after welcoming the officials in order to get the concerns of the affected and also to resolve their issues and worries. He also informed the participants that they have the chance to interact with the respective officials about the technical side of the project and also about acquisition of land and its valuation. Following is the list of affected and the Officials/ stakeholders participated in the Public Hearing.

LIST OF OFFICIALS ATTENDED			
SN	Name	Designation	Department
1.	V. Sivasankaran	Valuation Assistant	Spl. Thahasildar Office Koyilandi
2	Souda S	SCDO Kunnummal	SC, Development Department
3	A Ranjith	Ward Member	Thuneri Gram Panchayath
4	Mr. Sebastian K.V	Coordinator	SIA Unit Don Bosco Arts & Science College
5	Mrs. Lissy Cyriac	Research Associate	SIA Unit Don Bosco Arts & Science College

List of affected Attended			
SN	Name	House name	Mob. Number
1.	Anthru Haaji	Kurungate	9747452928
2	Hussain	Kovakkaiyil	9745892526
3	Hameed	Chandaroth	9995734518



SCDD Officer, valuation Assistant and the Ward member

Honourable Panchayath member presided over and expressed his views regarding the acquisition. He stated that it is very good opportunity for the area to have such an intuition. It will add on to the growth of the area and better access to employable training and related things in the rural areas



The affected expressing their concerns and suggestions

Concerns and suggestions of the affected

The affected expressed their anguishes, doubts and opinions are given below:

1. The area has wide development potentials and the new airport road is passing through this area, so the land value also should be in par with.
2. The land purchased under Negotiable purchase Act document registration made an error in the Survey Number. The total land is in 2 survey numbers- 104/51 and 104/52. The purchase document shows 104/51 only so the error must be rectified during the next acquisition transaction process (correction in the documents registration).
3. If the land value is too low/lower than the present scenario we are not interested to give land. At least the value calculated for the negotiable purchase should be considered for the value fixing.
4. Where there arise a need for staff/ manpower for the ITI, preference must be given to the affected or his family members.

Response by the Acquisition authority.

The Valuation Assistant from Special Tahasildar Office Koyilandi addressed the queries and doubts were clarified. He explained about the purpose of SIA and gave an outline of the project. She described that the SIA study is to identify the losses of people caused by the project. He said that the land value is calculated by taking the land value average of the similar land for the last 3 years sale in the area and its double will be given and also the cost of the agricultural assets in the land. In case

any delay in payment there will be 12% interest. In case the price is not acceptable the affected, the only option left with the affected is to approach the court and no option for retreating from the acquisition process.

Major study findings agreed upon:

- All agreed the Thuneri ITI is an important and necessary project.
- All the affected parties are willing to give their properties for the project.
- Fair/maximum compensation will be sufficient to mitigate the impact to a great extent.
- Compensation should calculate in par with the current market value due to the recent development potentials including the Airport Road etc.

Conclusion:

The affected are willing to give their land for the Thuneri ITI. Asking for compensation in par with the local land value at least consider the rate given to the negotiable purchase rate and solatium. It is true that there is a vast difference between the open market rate of land and the government rate of the land. The followed by a vote of thanks on behalf of SIA Unit Don Bosco Arts and Science College, meeting got disbursed at 12.00 pm.

CHAPTER 4

VALUATION OF LAND

4.1 Background

The SIA unit conducted the socio-economic survey of the families and individuals affected by the acquisition at the project site during the month of August 2022. 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 its 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 Inventory List

Table No. 1.1 affected land / details of assets					
SN	Survey No.	Land Owners	Dry/ wet	Area of land	Assets Affected
1	104/2	Anthru Haaji (late)	Dry	20 Cent	Land, Coconut tree ₁ _14, Jack tree_2 Dates_1, Other tree_2
2	104/2	Anthru Haaji: Aslam Faris & Rihan farman	Dry	16 1/4 Cent	Land, Coconut tree ₁ _14, Jack tree -2

Table No.4.1 shows the total impact of the land acquisition for the proposed Thuneri ITI. Altogether there are 2 land holdings.

4.3 Land Requirements for the Project

Table No.4.2 Land Required for the Project			
Sl. No.	Survey No.	Villages	Affected Area (Hectors)
1	104/2	Thuneri	01

Table No.4.2 shows that the proposed project of approach road for the Thuneri ITI requires 0.1456 hectors of land. The affected area is under private possession.

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 loss of properties of the affected. Besides, this chapter provides an estimation of the units affected at the marked alignment in Thuneri village of Thamarassery Taluk, Kozhikode District.

5.1 Number of Properties Affected

The property area extending up to 0.1456 hectares in the proposed site for the Thuneri ITI that comes under the purview of SIA study is affected by the project. There are 2 landholdings owned by the landholders and their dependents.

Table No. 5.1 Properties affected		
Sl. No.	Name of Villages	No. of landholdings
1	Thuneri	2
	Total	2

Table No. 5.1 shows the village vs. number of landholdings affected by the acquisition. There are 2 land holdings in Thuneri village.

5.2 Extent Affected

Table No. 5.2 Extent Affected		
Extent	Frequency	Percent
Fully affected	2	100
Total	28	100

Table No.5.2 shows the extent of land or property affected by the acquisition. Both of the land is affected fully.

5.3 Ownership of the Land

Table No. 5.3 Type of Land Ownership		
Ownership Type	Frequency	Percentage
Hereditary	2	100.0
Total	28	100.0

The SIA study area amounting to 0.1456 hectares is fully privately owned. Table No. 5.3 shows the nature of the ownership of the listed land. Both the landholdings are possessed hereditarily.

5.4 Patta for the Land

The responses of property holders reveal that all the 2 directly affected families have *patta*/deed for their entire property.

5.5 Current Use of the Affected Property

Table No. 5.4 Use of Land/Property	
Items	Frequency
Land and agriculture	2
Total	2

Table No. 5.4 shows the use of the land affected by the acquisition. Out of the total 2 landholdings, there are 2 landholdings with agricultural assets.

5.6 Total Land Possessed

Table No. 5.5 Total Land Possessed		
Land in cents	Frequency	Percent
16 cents	1	50
20 cents	1	50
Total	2	100.0

Table No. 5.5 shows the details of land possession in the affected area by the project affected families. One landholder has 16 cents land. Another land holder has 20 cents of land.

5.7 Possession of Other Lands

Table No. 5.6 Possession of Other Lands		
Any other land	Frequency	Percent
Yes	2	100
Total	28	100.0

Table No. 5.6 shows the details of possession of land anywhere else. Both the landholdings have all land documents

5.8 Affected social categorisation

Table No. 5.7 Social Categorization		
Category	Frequency	Percent
OBC	2	100
Total	2	100.0

Table No. 5.7 presents the social category affected by the project. Both the families are Other Backward Communities.

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 provided in this chapter.

6.2 Family Details

Table No. 6.1 No. of Family Members						
<i>Sl.</i>	<i>Survey No.</i>	<i>Land Owners (Thurayur Side)</i>	<i>No. of Family Members</i>			
			<i>MALE</i>	<i>FEMALE</i>		<i>TOTAL</i>
1	104/2	AnthruHaaji (late) / Jameela	8943402124	2	2	4
2	104/2	AnthruHaaji : Aslam Faris & Rihan Farman	9747452926	2	3	5
		Total		4	5	9

Table No. 6.1 shows the details of families. A total 9 members - 4 male and 5 female - from 2 families are directly affected by the acquisition.

6.3 Monthly Family Income

Did not reveal the family income per month.

6.4 Effect on Family Income

Table No. 6.3 Effect on Family Income		
Responses	Frequency	Percent
Yes	2	100
Total	2	100.0

Table No.6.3 shows the impact of the acquisition on the family income of the affected. Both land holders said that their family income is affected by the acquisition

6.5 Employment/Major Source of Income

Table No. 6.4 Major Source of Income		
Source	Frequency	Percent
NIR	2	100
Total	2	100.0

Table No.6.4 shows the details of major income source of the landholders. Both landholders are NRIs.

6.6 Type of Ration Card

Type	Frequency	Percent
APL	2	100
Total	2	100.0

Table No.6.5 shows the type of ration cards possessed by the landholders. Both landholders are in the APL category.

CHAPTER 7

PLANNING OF COUNTER – IMPACT IMPLEMENTATION

7.1 Approaches to Impact Mitigation

The social counter-impact project has been planned to reduce/mitigate the social impact caused in connection with land acquisition. Land/property owners mainly demand for satisfactory compensation. Therefore, what has been proposed as a counter-impact mitigation step is to calculate the amount for the loss of land 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

As per the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 the compensation for the land acquisition in rural areas is four times of the value and in urban areas it is two times of the value. The entire affected area is coming under rural area and during the SIA study the team got the feedback from majority of the affected community that they are willing to give their land if a fair compensation 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 if required.

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 as and when required. It includes the land value compensation, properly and fairly assessed structured property values and support services respecting the grievances of the affected, etc.

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

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

7.5 Alterations to Project Design to Reduce the Social Impact

Responses	Frequency	Percent
No	2	100
Total	2	100

Table No. 7.1 shows the opinions on alternatives. Both of the Affected did not provide any other alternatives for the Thuneri ITI Project, instead it is only an additional acquisition with the present site.

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 Thuneri ITI Project, the following Social Impact Mitigation Plan (SIMP) has been developed to mitigate the negative social impact that may arise. The responsibility for the incorporation of mitigation measure for the project implementation lies with the district administration and the proponents. This mitigation plan is addressed to reduce the negative social impact of the acquisition of 0.1456 hectares of land from Thuneri villages. The mitigation measures suggested:

Impact	Mitigation Means	Factors to be monitored	Concerned Agency
Concern about Compensation	To formulate and publish beforehand criteria for full compensation; To set up Grievance Redressal system	Transparency in compensation, Number of complaints about compensation, Number of demands to enhance, the compensation	Dept of Revenue
Concern about the delay/insufficient compensation to buy another land	Finalise the amount before handing over the land for the Project	Number of affected waiting for the amount even after the taking over is completed	Dept of Revenue (LA)
Loss of income from agriculture/ assets	Maximum compensation	Number of unemployed	Dept of Revenue (LA)

Economic Measures

- a. The most significant social impact through the implementation of the project at the present location is the loss of property for 2 landholdings and their dependents. Loss of property and the assets due to the acquisition of land for the bridge and approach road should be compensated as mandated by the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 under sections 27-31 and the First Schedule of the Act.

Environmental Measures

Thuneri ITI project do not cause any serious environmental impact. As far as possible maintain the trees and agricultural assets as it is and make normal eco systems in the campus

Rehabilitation and Resettlement Measures

The acquisition affect only agricultural belong to 2 landholders. The main loss is the income from the land. For both the properties are inherited and the attachment to it will be more. The loss and damage to the affected property must be addressed with utmost care and the sentiments of the affected should be respected. Support schemes are to be provided to the affected that lose their income from the livelihood/ agricultural assets.

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 may migrate from other states to the construction sites. Proper residential and sanitation facilities are to be ensured for the workers and they have to be linked to the government health facilities in the vicinity.

Comparing/weighing the positive against the negative impacts, it can be easily concluded that the former outweighs the latter reaffirming the identified site as the most suitable and apt one for the Thuneri ITI. The loss of ancestral assets of the affected households will have its negative impacts 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 indicated above can be minimized or mitigated further with appropriate and effective mitigation measures/strategies mentioned above.

7.8 Suggestions for Mitigation

Table No. 7.3 Means for mitigation		
Means	Frequency	Percent
Maximum Compensation for loss of property	2	100
Total	2	100.0

Table No.7.3 shows the opinions expressed by the affected about the mode of mitigation. Both the landholders suggested that proper compensation would be the best means of.

7.9 Willingness to give up the land

Table No. 7.4 Willingness to give up land		
Willingness	Frequency	Percent
Yes	2	100
Total	28	100.0

Table No. 7.4 shows the willingness to give up the land for the Thuneri ITI. Both of the land holders stated that they are willing to give up the land.

7.10 Welcome the Project

Table No. 7.5 Welcome the project		
Welcome	Frequency	Percent
Yes	2	100
Total	2	100.0

Table No. 7.5 shows that the welcome of the project by the affected people. Both of the land owners expressed welcome to the project

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 Officials 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 formed 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 Thahasildar LA Koyilandi & 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 Empowered committees at the State and the District levels.

9.2 Annual Budget and Plan of Action

To be worked out by the land acquisition section of the Revenue Department.

9.3 Funding Sources with Break Up

Not available.

CHAPTER 10

SOCIAL IMPACT MANAGEMENT PLAN MONITORING AND EVALUATION

10.1 Introduction

Monitoring is a long-term process which should begin from the start of the construction Thuneri ITI should continue throughout the life of the project. Its purpose is to establish benchmarks so that the nature and magnitude of anticipated social impacts can be continually assessed. Monitoring involves the continuous or periodic review to determine the effectiveness of recommended mitigation measures. The types of parameters that can be monitored may include mitigation measures or design features, or actual impacts. However, other parameters, particularly those related to socio-economic and ecological issues can only be effectively assessed over a more prolonged period of say 3 to 5 years.

The Government of Kerala in accordance with the State Policy for Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition frame in connection with the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (Central Act 30 of 2013), has established district and state level mechanisms for reporting and monitoring the land acquisition process and the implementation of various social mitigation measures. It includes the following:

10.2 State Level Body

At the state level as per G. O. (P) M. 589/2015/RD dated 11 November 2015, *the Land Revenue commissioner appointed as the Commissioner for Rehabilitation and Resettlement* in accordance with sub-section (1) of section 44 of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (Central Act 30 of 2013), is responsible for supervising the formulation of Rehabilitation and Resettlement scheme or plans, proper implementation of the same and to carry out post-implementation of social audit.

10.3 District Level Body

At the district level, the **Administrator** appointed in line with sub-section (1) of section 43 of Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act' 2013 (Central Act 30 of 2013), is responsible for the rehabilitation and resettlement formulation' execution and monitoring of the rehabilitation and resettlement scheme in respect of

land acquisition. Government of Kerala as per G.O. (P) M. No. 590/2015/RD dated 11 November 2015 has appointed the Deputy Collector (Land Acquisition) of 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 ***State Level Empowered Committee*** is authorized to ensure finalization, implementation and monitoring of the compensation, rehabilitation & resettlement package and mitigation measures.

The District level committee is expected to finalize the fair and reasonable price of land and compensation along with the Rehabilitation and Resettlement package to be given to the affected person/family. The committee shall ensure that eligible affected family is given Rehabilitation & Resettlement as envisaged in the second and third schedule of the Act.

The state level empowered committee is expected to approve or return the estimate prepared and submitted by the District level Fair Compensation, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Committee with suggestions/observations.

CHAPTER 11

ANALYSIS OF COSTS AND BENEFITS

RECOMMENDATION ON ACQUISITION

11.1 Final Conclusion and Assessing the Aims

The proposed Thuneri Industrial Training Institute for the Schedule Caste Development Department of Kerala will be a new venture for the upliftment of the youth from the age old backward and marginalised communities in the remote eastern region of Kozhikode. Skill training and skill up gradation for youth will enable them to get empowered for economic development and social mobility. And also it will be solution for the ever increasing unemployment especially educated unemployment. By all means the land must be acquired and the project must be executed.

11.2 Character of Social Impact

The affected people are losing their land assets and the income/ produce from, due to the acquisition. 2 land holdings belonging to 2 land holders will be affected. According to the land holders their entire property is affected/ acquired. The impact on income/livelihood is not major as land and some agricultural assets are only being affected and hence, they ask compensation for the entire thing.

Since the project is treated as 'framed for a public purpose' under RFCTLARR Act, 2013, the people of the area should feel secure that they would get fair compensation. If all the authorities and people of the project area work together, the implementation of the project will be successful. Considering the public advantage and interest and treating it as inevitable, the project needs to be implemented.

11.3 Major Suggestions by the Affected

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

- The market value should be considered for compensation. There is a very high land price in the area

SUMMARY & CONCLUSION

The proposed Thuneri ITI by the Schedule Caste Development Department will be landmark in the inertial place like Thuneri where a large number of Schedule Caste population live. One of prominent goal of the Schedule Caste Development Department and the Government of Kerala is assimilate the backward communities by empowering them skill enhancement for better economic progress. Hence the Twin Tunnel will invite growth of tourism and employment opportunities. So far there are only 3 ITIs established by the SCDD in the Northern region namely Madai, Cheruvathur and Elathur. Setting up the 4th one in Thuneri will also help the Schedule caste youth from Wayanad, Kozhikode and Kannur to avail the training courses. Government already purchased 1 acre of land according to the Negotiable purchase Act for the ITI and the acquisition is and additional land of 36 cents from 2 landholders in 1 survey number from the Thuneri Village of Vatakara Taluk as per the RFCTLARR Act-2013.

The major negative impacts of the project directly affecting are the loss of 36 cents of land from 2 householders and their dependents. The acquisition of this land is estimated to affect a population of 9 (Male 4, Female 5) people from 2 families who are not residing in the alignment. So, it is economic impact rather than social impact for them.

This study report helps the affected people to receive fair compensation as per RFCTLARR Act 2013. 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.

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സാമൂഹിക ആഘാത പഠനം:തുണേരി ഐ. ടി. ഐ പ്രോജക്ട്

ബോസ്കോ ആർട്സ് ആൻഡ് സയൻസ് കോളേജ്, അങ്ങാടിക്കടവ്, ഇരിട്ടി, കണ്ണൂർ - 670706

വ്യക്തിഗത വിവരശേഖരണത്തിനുള്ള ചോദ്യാവലി

1. പൊതുവായ വിവരങ്ങൾ

പഞ്ചായത്ത് / മുനിസിപ്പാലിറ്റി		വാർഡ് നമ്പർ:		വില്ലേജ്	
വിവരദാതാവിന്റെ പേര്:				വിവരദാതാവിന്റെ മൊബൈൽ നമ്പർ:	
ആഘാതബാധിതനായ വ്യക്തിയുടെ പേര്				മൊബൈൽ നമ്പർ:	
റേഷൻ കാർഡിന്റെ തരം		ബി.പി.എൽ.		എ.പി.എൽ:	
കാർഡ് ഇല്ല:					
മതം:	ഹിന്ദു	മുസ്ലീം	ക്രിസ്ത്യാനി	സാമൂഹ്യവിഭാഗം	പട്ടികജാതി
				പട്ടികവർഗ്ഗം	മറ്റു പിന്നോക്കവിഭാഗം
വിലാസം		പൊതുവിഭാഗം			

2. കുടുംബ വിവരങ്ങൾ

ക്ര. ന.	പേര്	1. ലിംഗം	2. പ്രായം
1			
2			
3			
4			

2.6 കുടുംബാംഗങ്ങളുടെ ജോലി/വരുമാന മാർഗ്ഗം

ക്ര. നമ്പർ	പേര്	2. തൊഴിൽ
1		
2		

2: 1. സർക്കാർ ജോലി 2. സ്വകാര്യ ജോലി (a. Managerial/administrative. b. supervisory c. clerical d. assistant/attendant)
 3. കൂലി (a) നിർമ്മാണം (b) കാർഷികം (c) ടെക്നിക്കൽ) 4. ഫാക്ടറി 5. കരകൗശല വസ്തുക്കൾ 6. സായം തൊഴിൽ
 7. മൃഗാസൂത്രണം 8. ഡ്രൈവർ 9. പെൻഷ്യൻ 10. വേറെ എന്തെങ്കിലും

4	ആകെ പ്രതിമാസ കുടുംബ വരുമാനം	
5	ഭൂമി ഏറ്റെടുക്കൽ വരുമാനത്തെ ബാധിക്കുമോ?	1. ഉവ്വ് 2. ഇല്ല

2.7 ആരോഗ്യ സ്ഥിതി: തുടർച്ചയായി രോഗങ്ങളുള്ള കുടുംബാംഗങ്ങളുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ, വിശദാംശങ്ങൾ:

ക്ര. ന.	1. രോഗം
1	
2	

1: 1. ക്യാൻസർ 2. ക്ഷയം 3 എയ്ഡ്സ് 4. ശ്വാസകോശ സംബന്ധം 5. വേറെ എന്തെങ്കിലും

3. ഭൂമിയുടെ വിശദാംശങ്ങൾ

സർവ്വേ നമ്പർ	2. വിസ്തീർണ്ണം	3. കൈവശമായ വിധം	4. കൈവശമായ വർഷം	5. ഭൂമിയിനം	6. ഭൂമിയിൽനിന്നുള്ള പ്രതിവർഷ വരുമാനം

3. 1 വിലയ്ക്ക് വാങ്ങിയത് 2. പരമ്പരാഗതമായി 3. കടനുകയറിയത് - പുറമ്പോക്ക് 4. മറ്റുള്ളവ (വ്യക്തമാക്കുക) കുടികിടപ്പ്

5. 1 പുരയിടം/ കര 2. നിലം	
7	ഭൂമിയ്ക്ക് പട്ടയം 1) ഉണ്ട് 2) ഇല്ല 3) ഭാഗികം
8	ഭാഗികമെങ്കിൽ, പട്ടയമില്ലാത്ത ഭൂമിയുടെ വിശദാംശങ്ങൾ:
9	പദ്ധതി പ്രദേശത്തുള്ള ഭൂമിയുടെ അളവ്:
ഭൂമിയിലുള്ള വസ്തുവിവരങ്ങൾ	
10	1. മരങ്ങൾ (ഇനവും എണ്ണവും) 2. ഫല വൃക്ഷങ്ങൾ 3. അടുക്കള തോട്ടം
12	നിർദ്ദിഷ്ട സ്ഥലത്ത് കൃഷിയുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ, ഇനങ്ങൾ
13	എത്ര വർഷമായി കൃഷി ചെയ്യുന്നു?
14	നിർദ്ദിഷ്ട സ്ഥലത്തേക്ക് വഴിയുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ, വഴിയുടെ സ്വഭാവം മണ്ണ്/ടാർ/കോൺക്രീറ്റ്
15	കഴിഞ്ഞ മൂന്ന് വർഷങ്ങളിൽ ഭൂമിയിൽ നടന്ന വ്യവഹാരങ്ങളുടെ വിശദാംശങ്ങൾ: 1) ഉണ്ട് 2) ഇല്ല
16	ഭൂമിയ്ക്ക് എന്തെങ്കിലും ബാധ്യതയുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ, രേഖപ്പെടുത്തുക 1) ഉണ്ട് 2) ഇല്ല തുക തിരിച്ചടയ്ക്കലിന്റെ വിശദാംശങ്ങൾ
18	ഭൂമിയുടെ ഉടമസ്ഥതയെക്കുറിച്ച് എന്തെങ്കിലും കേസ് നിലനിൽക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ? 1) ഉണ്ട് 2) ഇല്ല 3) അറിയില്ല
19	ഏറ്റെടുക്കൽ ഭൂമിയെ എങ്ങനെ ബാധിക്കുന്നു? പൂർണ്ണമായി <input type="checkbox"/> ഭാഗികമായി <input type="checkbox"/>
20	താങ്കൾക്ക് വേറെ എവിടെയെങ്കിലും ഭൂമിയുണ്ടോ? 1) ഉണ്ട് <input type="checkbox"/> 2) ഇല്ല <input type="checkbox"/>

4. കെട്ടിടങ്ങൾക്കുള്ള ആഘാതം - പദ്ധതി പ്രദേശത്ത് കെട്ടിടങ്ങളുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ വിശദാംശങ്ങൾ:

1. ഉപയോഗം	2. കെട്ടിടത്തിന്റെ ഇനം	3. നിർമ്മിച്ച വർഷം	4. കെട്ടിടത്തിന്റെ സ്വഭാവം	5. ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ അവസ്ഥ	6. വൈദ്യുതി ഉണ്ടോ?
1: 1)വീട് 2.വ്യവസായം 3.ക്ഷേൽ/ആല 4. മതിൽ/ഗെയ്റ്റ് 5.മറ്റുതരംകെട്ടിടം 4: 1. പക്ക-പണി തീർന്നത് 2. കച്ച-പണി തീരാത്തത് 5: 1. നല്ല അവസ്ഥ 2. ഭാഗികമായി നല്ലത് 3. കേടായിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നത്					

5. ജല സ്രോതസ്സും ശുചിത്വവും

ബാധിതമാകുന്ന ജലസ്രോതസ്സുകൾ	1.പൊതുടാപ്പ്/കിണർ 2. സ്വന്തം കിണർ 3. പൈപ്പ് ലൈൻ 4. കുളങ്ങൾ 6. ജല ടാങ്ക് 7. ഭൂഗർഭ ഓടുകൾ 8. മറ്റുള്ളവ
ബാധിതമാകുന്ന ശുചിത്വസംവിധാനം	1. സെപ്റ്റിക് ടാങ്ക് 2. വീടിനോട് ചേർന്നോ/അല്ലാതെയോ ഉള്ള കക്കൂസ്.

6. ജീവനോപാതി നഷ്ടപ്പെടുന്നവർ

തൊഴിൽ നഷ്ടപ്പെടുന്നവർ	വർഷം:	ആശ്രിതർ :
വരുമാനം നഷ്ടപ്പെടുന്നവർ	വർഷം:	ആശ്രിതർ :

7. പദ്ധതിയുമായി ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട വിവരങ്ങൾ

പദ്ധതിമുഖേനയുണ്ടാകാവുന്ന പ്രയോജനങ്ങൾ:
1) ഗതാഗത സൗകര്യങ്ങൾ മെച്ചപ്പെടും 2) ഭൂമി വിലയിൽ വർദ്ധനവ് , 3) വാടക വരുമാനത്തിൽ വർദ്ധനവ്

	4) സാമ്പത്തിക/വ്യാപാര മേഖലകളിലുള്ള വളർച്ച 5) അടിസ്ഥാനസൗകര്യങ്ങളുടെ വികസനം, 7) ഒന്നുമില്ല 8)മറ്റുള്ളവ
	പദ്ധതിമൂലമുണ്ടാകാവുന്ന ദോഷഫലങ്ങൾ: 1) വീടുകളുടെ നഷ്ടം 2) കെട്ടിടങ്ങളുടെ നഷ്ടം 2) കൃഷി ഭൂമിയുടെ നഷ്ടം. 3) ജലസ്രോതസ്സുകളുടെ നഷ്ടം 4) താമസസ്ഥലങ്ങളുടെയും വ്യാപാരസ്ഥലങ്ങളുടെയും വാടക വർദ്ധനവ്. 5) ജനസാന്ദ്രതയിലുള്ള ആധിക്യം 6) മറ്റ് പ്രദേശവാസികളുടെ വരവുവഴി സ്വകാര്യതയ്ക്കുണ്ടാകുന്ന ക്ഷതം. 7) ശബ്ദമലിനീകരണം 8) ജല ദൗർലഭ്യത 9) ഒന്നുമില്ല 10) മറ്റുള്ളവ:

	പദ്ധതിമൂലമുണ്ടാകാവുന്ന പ്രയോജനങ്ങൾ: 1) കൂടുതൽ ജോലി സാധ്യതകൾ 2) ഭൂമി വിലയിൽ വർദ്ധനവ് , 3) വാടക വരുമാനത്തിൽ വർദ്ധനവ് 4) സാമ്പത്തിക/വ്യാപാര മേഖലകളിലുള്ള വളർച്ച 5) അടിസ്ഥാനസൗകര്യങ്ങളുടെ വികസനം , 6) മെച്ചപ്പെട്ട യാത്രാസൗകര്യം 7. ഒന്നുമില്ല 8. മറ്റുള്ളവ
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	പദ്ധതിമൂലമുണ്ടാകാവുന്ന ദോഷഫലങ്ങൾ: 1) വീടുകളുടെയും കെട്ടിടങ്ങളുടെയും നഷ്ടം 2) കൃഷി ഭൂമിയുടെയും മേച്ചിൽപ്പുറങ്ങളുടെയും നഷ്ടം 3) ഉപരിതല/ഭൂഗർഭ ജലസ്രോതസ്സുകളുടെ നഷ്ടം 4) താമസസ്ഥലങ്ങളുടെയും വ്യാപാരസ്ഥലങ്ങളുടെയും വാടക വർദ്ധനവ്. 5) ജനസാന്ദ്രതയിലുള്ള ആധിക്യം 6) മറ്റ് പ്രദേശവാസികളുടെ വരവുവഴി സ്വകാര്യതയ്ക്കുണ്ടാകുന്ന ക്ഷതം. 7) ശബ്ദമലിനീകരണം 8) ജല ദൗർലഭ്യത 9) ഒന്നുമില്ല 10. മറ്റുള്ളവ:
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പദ്ധതി അധികാരികളിൽനിന്നും താങ്കൾ എന്തെങ്കിലും **ആനുകൂല്യം** പ്രതീക്ഷിക്കുന്നെങ്കിൽ, വിവരിക്കുക:

ഭൂമി ഏറ്റെടുക്കൽ **സാമൂഹ്യ ജീവിതത്തെ** ബാധിക്കുമോ? 1) ഉണ്ട് 2) ഇല്ല 3) അറിയില്ല

ഭൂമി ഏറ്റെടുക്കൽ **സാമ്പത്തിക മേഖലയെ** ബാധിക്കുമോ?, 1) ഉണ്ട് 2) ഇല്ല 3) അറിയില്ല

പദ്ധതി സൃഷ്ടിക്കാവുന്ന ഇതര നഷ്ടങ്ങൾ/വെല്ലുവിളികൾ ഏവ?
1) നിർമ്മാണ ഘട്ടത്തിൽ:
2) പ്രവർത്തന ഘട്ടത്തിൽ:

മുകളിൽ പ്രതിപാദിച്ച വെല്ലുവിളികൾ നേരിടുവാനുള്ള മാർഗ്ഗങ്ങൾ ഏവ?
1) ഒന്നുമില്ല 2) പുനരധിവാസത്തിനുള്ള സഹായം 3) മൂല്യത്തിനനുസൃതമായ നഷ്ടപരിഹാരം 4) ബാധിതരാകുന്ന കുടുംബങ്ങളിലുള്ളവർക്ക് ജോലി 5) ജലസംരക്ഷണത്തിനുള്ള മാർഗ്ഗങ്ങൾ 6) വ്യക്ഷലതാദികളും ജലസ്രോതസ്സുകളും സംരക്ഷിച്ചുകൊണ്ടുള്ള നിർമ്മാണങ്ങൾ 7) പൂർണ്ണമായി ബാധിക്കുന്നവർക്ക് പുനഃസ്ഥാപനം 8) വേറെ ഏതെങ്കിലും

തൂണേരി ഐ. ടി. ഐ പ്രോജക്ട് സ്വാഗതം ചെയ്യുന്നുവോ? 1. ഉവ്വ് 2. ഇല്ല

പ്രോജക്ടിന് ഭൂമി വിട്ടുകൊടുക്കുവാൻ നിങ്ങൾ തയ്യാറാണോ? 1. അതെ 2. അല്ല ,
തയ്യാറല്ലെങ്കിൽ കാരണം:

ഈ പദ്ധതിയ്ക്കായി നിർദ്ദേശിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന സ്ഥലത്തിന് പകരമായി വേറെ ഏതെങ്കിലും ഉചിതമായ സ്ഥലം നിർദ്ദേശിക്കാനുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ, വിശദാംശങ്ങൾ നൽകുക?
പ്രദേശം പഞ്ചായത്ത് വാർഡ്: സർവ്വേ നമ്പർ: ഉടമസ്ഥർ:

1 കൂടുതൽ വിവരങ്ങൾ/നിർദ്ദേശങ്ങൾ:

വിവരദാതാവിന്റെ പേര്

അഭിമുഖം നടത്തിയ ആളുടെ പേര്

ഒപ്പ്
തിയതി

ഒപ്പ്
തിയതി

