

SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FINAL REPORT
OF
Land Acquisition For Kuthuparamba Ring Road In
Ambilad & Narvur Desam, Kuthuparamba Villages,
Thalassery Taluk, Kannur District



Submitted to
The District Collector, Kannur

By
Don Bosco Arts and Science College
Angadikadavu, Kannur
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16 MARCH 2023

DECLARATION

Kannur District Administration through its promulgation with File No.: DCKNR/8690/2021-C1 , G.O.(P)No. 398- VOL-12 dated 03/02/2023, entrusted to Don Bosco Arts & Science College, Iritty (Kannur) the Social Impact Assessment (SIA) of the Land Acquisition for the for the Kuthuparamba Ring Road Project in Kuthuparamba village of Thalassery Taluk, Kannur District. As per the land details given by the Office of the Deputy Collector (LA) Kannur , Special Thahasildar (LA- KIIFB-II) Kannur, Kerala Roads Fund Board-PMU Kannur Unit, site alignment sketch, and the guidance from the Chairperson Mrs Sujatha Teacher Kuthuparamba Municipality, Ward Councillors:- Mrs Vineetha, Mrs.Liji Sajesh, Mr. Surendran, Mr. Sanil, Mr. Rajesh K V, and Mr. V Prabhakaran. The SIA Team collected data from the project affected families, other affected institutions and the stakeholders of the proposed project, as soon as the college received the Intimation. The Draft report is prepared using all the information given by the affected and stakeholders, the draft report was published on 25/02/2023 and the public hearing (13/03/2023), the following report has been drawn up. The form 5 was published in 2 news papers. The supportive documents have to be verified by the concerned authorities.

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

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CHAPTER – 1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

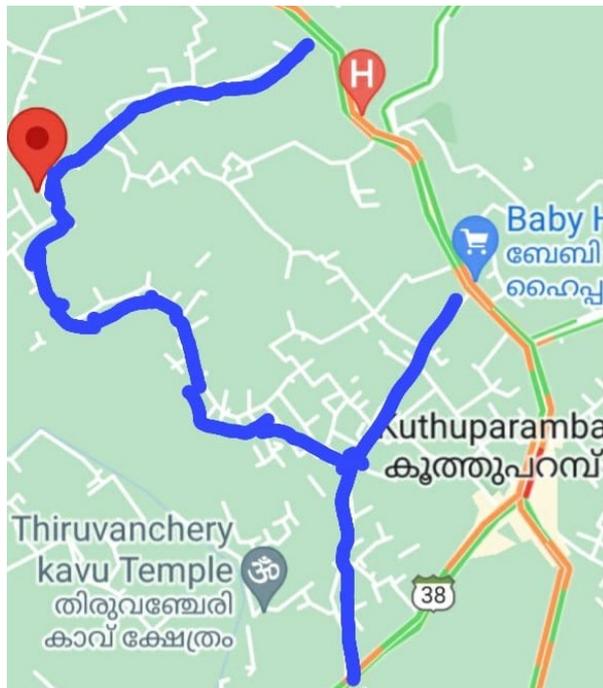
1.1 Project and Public Goals

The land acquisition work is as per the RFCTLARR Act 2013 for the Kuthuparamba Ring Road in Ambilad and Naravur Desom, Kuthuparamba Villages of Thalassery Taluk, Kannur District. The major purpose of the project is to upgrade the existing Road from Kuttikkunu via Ambilad, Purakalam, Pazhayaniath with required width and other standards. The acquisition is to remove the traffic block and congestion in the centre part of Kuthuparamba Town. The vehicles coming from Thalassery and Kannur side can bypass the traffic congestion in the town to reach Airport, Mattannur and Wayanad road. Hence the Ring Rod project is for a public purpose and enhance the public transport infrastructure in Kuthuparamba area

The total land to be acquired other than the existing road for the Kuthuparamba Ring Road is about 1.4785 hectare. The proposed Kuttikkunnu Purakkalam Ring Road project has a length of 4.065 km. with a width of 10 meter and the Pazhayaniath Purakkalam Bobmay Hotel Junction Road has a length of 1.5 km with a width of 12 metre.

1.2 Location

the Kuthuparamba Ring Road in Ambilad and Naravur Desom, Kuthuparamba Villages of Thalassery Taluk, Kannur District. Road from Kuttikkunu via Ambilad, Pazhayaniath Purakalam Bombay Hotel Junction.



The proposed location Map of the Mini bye-pass project
(The alignment sketch is given in the annex).

1.3 Size and Attributes of Land Acquisition

The Social Impact Assessment is for the acquisition of 1.4785 hector of land from Ambilad and Naravur Desom of Kuthuparamba village, from 144 survey numbers. The land required for the proposed project is adjacent to the existing road and in some cases the absolute curves are to be negotiated. The attributes in the land include frontage of residential house, commercial/livelihood shops, and electric transformers, reading room, ITI gate, Reading rooms and social clubs, Masjid, Sreenarayana Mandiram, agricultural assets like Coconut, mango tree, etc. are affected. Both the sides of the existing road is used for the purpose, the land required for the project is comparatively less.

1.4 Searches for Alternative Route

The study team searched for other alternative route for the project. The ring Road project is only the broadening of the existing road widening in the extreme curves and similar activities based on the required standards of the Indian Road Congress. Up on the enquiry with the affected, and other stake holders, 44 of the affected/representatives with the opinion that, this alignment is not correct or fair. They suggested that if at all requires some extra land, take equal distance from the middle of the road to both the sides. In other way the land acquisition is not for new road alignment but to expand/ alter some areas of the existing road.

1.5 Social Impact

The total area of land required for the Kuthuparamba Ring Road from Ambilad and Naravur desom is 1.4785 hectores from 144 survey numbers of Kuthuparamba Village of Kannur Taluk in Kannur District. The negative impact of the project is the partial loss of frontages of the houses and buildings especially which are placed on higher mud level, religious places and its properties, belong to households and their dependents etc. The acquisition of this land is affecting 187 household partially. It is estimated to directly affect a population of 735 (Male 332, Female 403) people. For 107 of them, it is their ancestral property and they are forced to break that emotional attachment too. For 100 households, they don't have any other land or property. It also partially affected the income / livelihood of 182 individuals/ families and their dependents. A comfortable compensation / rehabilitation may be enough to cure/settle completely the wound by the acquisition. It is also important to note that if some modifications can be made, the impact can be reduced to its half.

1.6 Mitigation Measures

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

Table No.1.2 Breakdown of Social Impact and Mitigation Steps			
Sl. No.	Type of Impact	Status: Direct/indirect	Proposed Mitigation Measure
1	Loss/damage of houses / commercial buildings	8 - buildings partially affected - Direct Impact	Rehabilitation/Resettlement as per RFCTLARR Act, 2013
2	Wall and gate	37- direct impact	Rehabilitation as per RFCTLARR Act, 2013
3	Well	3 - direct impact	Rehabilitation as per RFCTLARR Act, 2013
4	Loss of Livelihood	43 families are affected directly as they lose their livelihood/family income/rent. Livelihoods of people/dependents are affected. Business of all affected has direct impact - they lose livelihood fully, frontage / parking area etc.	Compensation as per the RFCTLARR Act, 2013
5	Loss of public utilities	Frontage of Govt ITI, IMA Hall, 3reading rooms, transformers etc. Roads	Rehabilitation works as per the RFCTLARR Act-2013
6	Religious place/ property	properties belonging to religious institutions Masjid and Sree Narayanaguru Mandiram	Compensation as per RFCTLARR Act, 2013

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

1.7 Social Impact Mitigation Plan (Mitigation Measures)

Based on the desk review, field investigations and consultations undertaken during the Social Impact Assessment of land acquisition for the Puthiyatheru- Kannothumbal Mini- bypass Project, the following Social Impact Mitigation Plan (SIMP) has been derived. The major mitigation measures drawn are:

Economic Measure

Loss of frontage of houses, properties/assets, and agricultural assets due to acquisition of land for the project should be compensated as mandated by the RFCTLARR Act-2013, under sections 26 to 31 and in the First Schedule of the Act for the affected 358 householders / property owners. It is observed and expressed by the affected that minimum alteration to the alignment is done/ change the alignment in such places like buildings, houses etc. the cost/compensation can be brought down to a great extent and economic impact can be mitigated.

Environmental Measures

The proponent shall design the work eco-friendly and drainages at the site/alignment minimizing the impact on the flora and fauna of the areas.

Table No. 1.3 Positive Impacts			
Impact	Direct/Indirect	Temporary / Permanent	Major/Minor
Less traffic block means fuel saving, time saving and getting done the purpose as early as possible for which the travel is done in the Kuthuparamba town.	Direct	Permanent	Major
Enhanced infrastructure for transportation in the Kuttikkunnu Pazhayaniath road	Direct	Permanent	Major
Less accident and smooth emergency vehicle movement	Direct	Permanent	Major

The discussions and interactions with various stakeholders except some of the affected families who are against the project, highlighted the need to speed up the acquisition and the compensation and thus to end the immense sufferings of the affected. Some of the affected demand a change in the alignment. The land may be acquired by considering issues and unique situations and providing due compensation as per the RFCTLARR Act-2013. The project is important for the smooth transportation of local and outstation vehicles/passengers; the proponent is suggested to balance environmental and social considerations and benefits through implementation of the proposed mitigation measures. It is recommended that preventive measures be given first consideration in order to reduce the cost of undertaking the mitigation measures and at the same time, minimizing the negative impact of the project.

Social & Religious Measures.

The Ring Road making would require land, properties of the religious/social institutions.

1.8 Rehabilitation & Resettlement Measures

It appears from the analysis and overview of the Act that the provisions of compensation for land acquisition under RFCTLARR Act, 2013 will be enough to manage the social issues. Speedy disbursement of compensation is recommended. Compensation as per RFCTLARR Act, 2013 apart from the possible revision of the alignment, will be enough to mitigate the impacts like loss of houses/structures/land/ frontage, loss of productive assets, loss of business, loss of public utilities and religious places. The impact affected can be reduced if some modifications on the alignment is possible, including the frontage of public utility/civic/ institutions, properties belonging to religious groups and households who lose their portion of residences, shops / livelihood, commercial rooms of building, etc. that need rehabilitation measures.

1.9 Major Suggestions by the Affected

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

- The alignment is unscientific and must be changed /altered. The ring road is not important as a bypass or NH. Make some expansions only wherever it is required and maintain the present road and avoid loss / inconveniences to a lot houses and other properties.
- Frontage of the houses and buildings are affected and will require money for compensation and hence make possible revision of the alignment and save/reduce the impact of acquisition.
- Some are losing their sole agricultural properties like Coconut trees and other output.
- Support for setting up the livelihood after completing the reconstruction of the remaining structures required
- Value calculation in par with market value
- I am a widow with 2 girls and have a huge financial liability so if my house is affected there is no other way to live.
- Acquire the land or property only if the proposed widening work will commence and complete in a given time span.
- Intimate the affected about how much land required for the project and will there be left over land that can be used. There should be proper communication from the authorities on acquisition and marking/ stone installing.
- There is some areas where the footpath not available and no space for pedestrians to walk safely. This issue to be addressed seriously.

DETAILED PROJECT DESCRIPTION

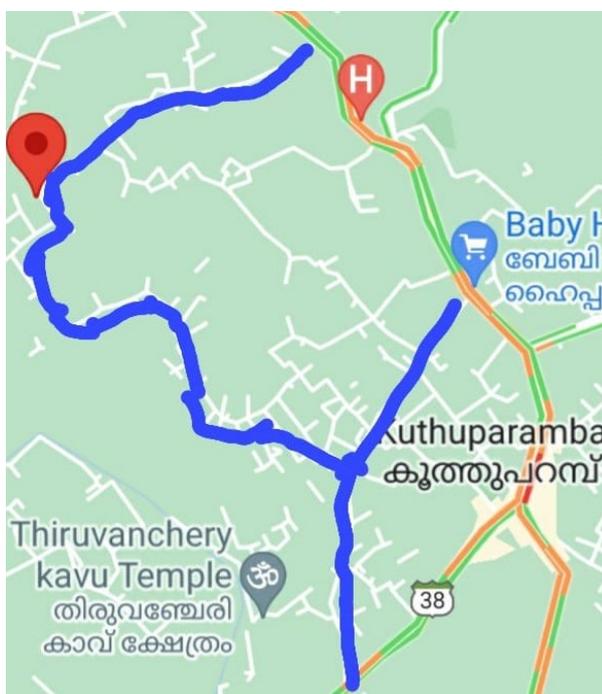
2.1 Background and Rationale of the Project

The land acquisition work is as per the RFCTLARR Act 2013 for the Kuthuparamba Ring Road in Kuthuparamba Village of Thalassery Taluk, Kannur District. The major purpose of the project is to upgrade the existing Ring Road to develop an easy passage with required width and other standards. The acquisition is to remove the traffic block and congestion in Kuthuparamba town. The vehicles from Thalassery and Kannur side to Mattannur Airport and Wayanad can easily bypass the transport congestion in centre of the Kuthuparamba Town.

The total land to be acquired other than the existing road for the Kuthuparamba Ring Road is about 1.4785 hectare. The proposed Kuttikkunnu Purakkalam Ring Road project has a length of 4.065 km. with a width of 10 meter and the Pazhayaniath Purakkalam Bobmay Hotel Junction Road has a length of 1.5 km with a width of 12 metre.

2.2 Location

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The proposed location Map of the Mini bye-pass project
(The alignment sketch is given in the annex).

2.3 Size and Attributes of Land Acquisition

The Social Impact Assessment is for the acquisition of 1.4785 hector of land from Ambilad and Naravur Desom in Kuthuparamba village from 144 survey numbers. The land required for the proposed project is adjacent to both the sides of the existing road and in some cases the absolute curves are to be negotiated. The attributes in the land include the front yard, wall and gate, well; septic tank etc of the residential houses, 2 reading rooms gate and frontage of the Govt. ITI, public utility roads, and electric transformers etc. are affected. Both the sides of the existing road is used for the purpose, the land required for the project is comparatively less.

2.4 Searches for Alternative Route

The study team searched for other alternative route for the project. The proposed Kuthuparamba Ring Rod project and its aim is to divert the vehicles coming from Kannur and Thalassery area through Kuthuparamba towards Mattannur Airport and Wayanad etc. Up on the enquiry with the affected and other stake holders, 44 of the affected/representatives with the opinion that, this alignment is not that important. They suggested that if at all requires some extra land, take equal distance from the middle of the road to both the sides. In other way the land acquisition is not for new road alignment but to expand/ alter some areas of the existing road.

Tble:2.1 Alternate Alignment		
	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	44	23.5
No	131	70.1
Not responded	10	5.3
Not applicable	2	1.1
Total	187	100

Table No. 1.1 shows the details of alternatives to the alignment. 44 out of 187 stated to avoid this road expansion while large majority did not suggest any alternatives.

2.5 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 and the family members whose livelihood are affected may be given (if needed) opportunity in the construction work as a temporary relief.

2.6 Need for Ancillary Infrastructural Facilities

There is no requirement of ancillary infrastructural facilities. Alternate traffic route at the time of construction should be carried out by making traffic diversion/control for smooth passage of vehicles and people, till the work is completed for their safety.

2.7 Applicable Rules and Statutes

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

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

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

The chapter IV, Section 11 of the Central Act states that ‘whenever it appears to the appropriate government that land in any area is required or likely to be required for any public purpose, a notification to that effect along with details of land to be acquired shall be published in the official Gazette, two daily newspapers, uploaded on the website of appropriate government and in the affected areas to all the persons affected.’ (RFCTLARR Act, sec.11). Prior to the acquisition, Section 4 of the Act mandates ‘conduct of a Social Impact Assessment’ study of the affected area to study the impact the project is likely to have on various components such as livelihood of affected families, public and community properties, assets and infrastructure particularly roads, public transport etc. Similarly, where land is acquired, fair compensation shall be paid promptly to all persons affected in accordance with sections 28, 29 and 30 of the Act, along the following parameters:

- Area of land acquired,
- Market value of the property decided by the Collector,
- Value of things attached to land or building
- Damages sustained from the severance of the land,
- Damages to other property in the process of acquiring the said land,
- Consequences of changing residence or place of business by the land owners,
- Damages from diminution of profits of the land acquired.

- Award of Compensation.
- Interest paid at the rate of minimum 12% per annum on such market value for the period commencing on and from the date of the publication of the notification of the social impact assessment study.

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

CHAPTER 3

TEAM COMPOSITION, STUDY APPROACH AND

METHODOLOGY

3.1 Background.

Kannur District Administration through its promulgation with File No: DCKNR/8690/2021-C1 and with the Govt. of Kerala Gazette Notification GO (P) No. 398- Vol-12 dated 03/02/2023, entrusted to Don Bosco Arts & Science College, Iritty (Kannur) the Social Impact Assessment (SIA) of the Land Acquisition for the Kuthuparamba Ring Road in Kuthuparamba village of Thalassery Taluk, Kannur District. The objective of a Social Impact Assessment (SIA) is to enumerate the affected land and structures, affected families and persons to identify social impacts, and to prepare Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP). Data from primary and secondary sources have been collected to elicit the information for the current process. As part of SIA, a detailed socio-economic survey has been conducted by experienced members of the SIA unit in the affected area, meeting every affected land owners to assess the adverse impacts, measures/ suggestions to mitigate the impact and their opinion about the project.

3.2 SIA Team

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

S.No.	Name	Qualification & Designation	Experience
1	Fr. Sojan Pnanchikala	Director	MSW, MBA with experience in Administrative, Academic and Developmental sector.
2	Sebastian KV	MSW, M. PHIL Team Leader, SIA Unit	28 years experience in Development Sector
3	Kishore Shaji	BSW, Research Associate.	3 years experience in development sector
4	Abhinav	BSW, Research Associate.	3 years experience in development sector
5	Avanthika	BSW, Research Associate.	3 years experience

3.3 SIA and SIMP Preparation Process

With the help of the Deputy Collector LA, Special Tahsildar (KIIFB-II) Kannur and staff members, KRFB-PMU, Kuthuparamba Municipal Chairperson, Ward Councillors, and following

the alignment sketch, the study team identified the affected area and met the affected. Before starting the detailed SIA study, field visits and pilot study of the socio-economic survey were conducted. For the data collection, the affected people were administered the interview schedule and their feedbacks collected carefully. From secondary sources, an understanding of the physical, social, economic and cultural set up of the project area was obtained. Many pre-coded questions were included in the questionnaire. The survey forms duly filled in were consolidated and entered into a database, the information updated and the report prepared.

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

3.4 Methodology and Data Collection

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

Quantitative information on the Project Affected Persons and Families were gathered through the household survey. The household interviews of the affected land holders for the SIA study area covered 187 property holdings and their dependents who own property, properties belong to religious institution, Property belong to 3 Reading libraries, Govt. ITI other public utility properties like roads and 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 Municipal Chairperson and the ward members, revenue officials etc were contacted and relevant information collected.

During the study a number of informal consultations and discussions were conducted apart from the formal interviews and other information gathering process. Thus the respondents who have land in the project location were covered in the assessment study. The stakeholders were

identified and consulted with the objective of understanding the existing socio-economic conditions of the affected area and the immediate surroundings of the proposed project.

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

SOME STILLS FROM THE AREA AND SIA PROCESS



Guidance from Municipal chairperson



Meeting with the Dy. Collector (LA)



Mr. V. Prabhaakaran, Ward councillor



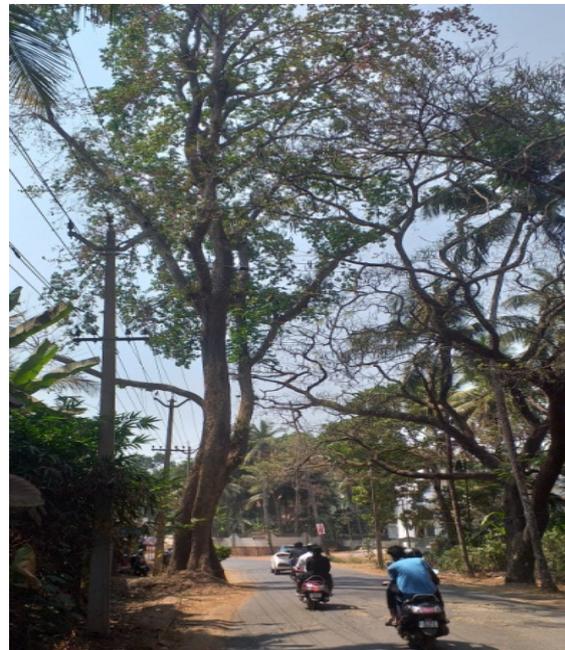
Affected gate of the Govt. ITI



Alignment is affecting the dwelling place



Affected property



Affected property



Affected property



Affected property

3.5 Site Visits and Information Gathering

From 06/02/2023 onwards the SIA team contacted the Acquisition authorities and visited the site to verify the alignment drawings and to identify the affected area. After identifying the affected areas, the SIA unit consulted with different stakeholders at the project area.

3.6 SUMMARY OF PUBLIC HEARING

In connection with the land acquisition for the Ring road in Kuthuparamb village in Thalassery Taluk, Kannur District, the public hearing as part of the SIA based on the RFCTLARR Act, for the affected landowners and the proponents including the acquisition officials was held at City Auditorium (for the affected Kuttikkunnu- Porakkalam- Pazhayanirth), at 11.00 am on 13 March 2023.

List of the Officials participated in the Session

1. Mr.Nasruddeen AK KRFB- Taluk office Thalassery
 2. Mr. Pramodkumar V, RI IA- KIIFB
 3. Mr.V. Prabhakaran- Counsellor, Kuththuparamb Municipality
 4. Mrs. Vineetha K. Counsellor, Kuththuparamb Municipality
 5. Mr. Surendran N- Counsellor, Kuththuparamb Municipality
 6. Mr. Nimil Thomas Unit, Don Bosco Arts & Science College
 7. Mrs. Lissy Ciryac, SIA Unit, Don Bosco Arts & Science College
 8. Fr. Sojan Pananchickal Director SIA Unit, Don Bosco Arts & Science College
- Mr. Sebastian K V. Coordinator , SIA Unit, Don Bosco Arts & Science College

The list of the affected participated is given in the annexure

The session started at 11.30 am as the SIA Unit Coordinator made the welcome speech. The session was chaired by Mr. V. Prabhakaran, Counsellor Kuthuparamba Municipality in the presence of Mrs. Vineetha K. Counsellors including Mr. Surendran N. The Chair Mr. V Prabhakaran said that the Kuthuparamba Ring Road project is a Dream project for the people of Kuthuparamba and local M.L A Mrs. Shylaja Teacher. With the completion of the Ring Road development, the Traffic congestion in Kuthuparamba town will be solved. The project is expected to complete within a period of 2 years. All the 187 affected are convinced that the project is required for the development of Kuthuparamba.



Mr. V. Prabhakaran Charing the session

Fr. Sojan Pananchikkal, Director of SIA unit, and HOD of department of Social Work, Don Bosco Arts and Science College made the introduction of the SIA unit and SIA study.



SIA director Fr. Sojan addressing the hearing

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

The Ward Councillor addressed the gathering by expressing her concern about the affected and the low number of participation.

Major concerns and Suggestions Expressed by the affected.

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

SN	Name	Concerns and Opinion
1	Savithri	Have only a very little land and the coconut trees are coming in the marked alignment. This is the only source of income from the land and it will be lost. If a slight change in the alignment can be made the coconut trees will

		be remaining for me.
2	Dassan	My house is near Kalrikaav and the road is very much straight there. I have only 8 cents of land and the alignment is in the front yard of my house and life will be very difficult as I have to keep my foot from the house to the Road, leaving no space gap. In fact there is sufficient land on the other side and even the existing road portion is still there beyond the alignment stone. If some change in the alignment is made may life is at ease.
3	Savitha	It is sad to see that the land is taken only from one side. It should be from both the sides. I will lose 4 cents of my little land.
4	A Raman	Due to this new alignment my house is affected. I have purchased the land 37 years ago and my house was constructed 5 years ago. The gap between my house and the alignment stone is only 75 centimetre. The existing law of the land is that there should be a distance of 3 metre between the house and the road. In Kuthuparamba there are 3 roads in a row within 500 metre.
5	Sreedharan	Willing to give the land for the Ring Road
6	Sakshi	The alignment should be revised and the land should be taken from both the sides of the road. There is land on the other side.
7	Sasindran	For my family use there is only one coconut tree and it is affected by the alignment. If a slight modification is done in the alignment, the coconut tree will be useful to us or it will be lost. The alignment should be reconsidered. If possible modify the existing road and utilise it.
8	Balakrishnan	I have only 7 cents of land which is got as the hereditary family property. 10 metre is marked for acquisition. I will lose 4 cents of it and will have only 3 cents land remaining.



The affected are responding

Reply and Clarifications

Mr. Prajith Kumar AEE, KRFB- PMU, Kannur responded to the queries and suggestions. The alignment is prepared based on the KIIFB regulations. The alignment cannot be changed and from both sides it is not possible. Kuttikkunnu road will be developed to 10 metre- 7 metre tar road and Pazhayanirath road will be developed to 12 metre- 9 metre tar road. The ‘S; bend on the raod will cause road accedents. All



Mr. Prajith Kumar K, AEE, KRFB-PMU, Kannur

will get fair compensation. The first priority was given to avoid any houses being affected. The alignment is set using the modern technical equipments. The land acquisition will start only after the SIA study and the Expert committee recommendation on the SIA study report.



Mr. Pramod Kumar R.I , KIIFB (LA Office) Kannur

Mr. Pramod Kumar R.I , KIIFB (LA Office) Kannur explained the acquisition process. The compensation will be given as per the RFCTLARR Act- 2013. The valuation is done by The Forest, Agriculture and the PWD for the respective items. The exact amount of compensation cannot be predicted now. The alignment is based on the Indian Road Congress specifications. If the alignment is taking equal distance from the middle of the road, it will not solve negotiating the curves and will remain more accident chances.

The discussion concluded around 12.30 with thanks giving by the coordinator and concluding verdict by the Chair Mr. V Prabhakaran, Ward councillor.

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 February 2023. It was learnt through this survey to what extent the proposed project would impact on the properties, income, livelihood etc. of each family. A pre-coded questionnaire was used for the purpose. The major goal of the survey was to assess the socio-economic structure, type of property, right to the assets, the likely impacts and their depth, details of properties etc. of the affected families. The findings of the survey and the gravity of the problems are discussed in this chapter.

4.2 Area Affected by the Project

The total land for which the Social Impact Assessment is done comes to 1.4785 hectares from 144 survey numbers in Kuthuparamba villages of Thalassery Taluk, Kannur District. The land required for the proposed project is adjacent to both the sides of the existing road from kuttikkunnu via Ambilad-Naravur- Purakkalam to Pazhayaniath.

4.3 Land Requirements for the Project

Table No.4.2 Land Required for the Project		
Survey Numbers	Village: Kuthuparamb	Affected Area
55/01, 57/05, 57/04, 58/02, 60, 61/02, 20/03, 21/01, 19/04, 19/03, 66/03, 66/02, 67/05, 67/03, 67/02, 16/02, 13/04, 13/07, 14/05, 14/04, 14/03, 05/08, 05/10, 87/01, 88/01, 88/03, 85/05, 85/1B, 85/02, 84/1A, 84/04, 82/02, 82/03, 82/04, 82/08, 80, 77/01, 75/01, 75/02, 96/01, 76/05, 76/06, 123/02, 122/01, 122/02, 122/03, 122/04, 122/05, 122/06, 56/02, 55/01, 57/03, 57/02, 58/01, 24/1A1, 60/01, 22/2A4, 21/02, 19/02, 19/03, 66/01, 67/01, 16/04, 16/02, 13/03, 13/02, 13/05, 13/06, 12/06, 14/02, 14/01, 05/07, 05/09, 87/01, 88/01, 88/05, 88/04, 85/06, 85/07, 84/02, 84/03, 82/01, 82/05, 82/07, 82/06, 81/02, 79/02, 78/02, 75/01, 95/02, 96/3A, 96/02, 97/01, 97/02, 97/04, 97/10, 98/02, 113/09, 113/10, 113/05, 113/04, 113/03, 113/2B, 116/05, 116/06, 117/05, 117/6B, 99/05, 99/04, 99/06, 99/07, 99/08, 99/02, 122, 122/07, 122/08, 137/07, 137/08, 138/01, 138/03, 138/05, 138/06, 138/07	ദേശം: ആമ്പിലാട്	1.2671 ഹെക്ടർ
Block No.175 5, 6, 107, 108, 109, 115, 116, 118, 119, 120, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 188, 189, 191, 193, 194, 195, 196, 199,	ദേശം: നരവൂർ	0.2114
ആകെ		1.4785

4.4 Site Sketch Plan

Alignment Sketch plan of the Kutbuparamba Ring Road is given in the Annexure

4.5 Use of Public Land

The public land in the affected area includes: Govt. ITI frontage, roads,

4.6 Land Already Purchased

No land has been purchased till now.

CHAPTER - 5

ESTIMATION AND ENUMERATION

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

5.1 Details of Properties Affected

Table 5.1 list of inventory				
S.N.	Property owners	Survey No.	Land area	Affected assets
1	Abdurahman	56/1	20 cents 20cent	Wall and gate, Coconut 5, Mango 1, Gooseberry
2	Prabhakaran	5/122	18 cent	Coconut tree 2, septic tank
3	Remy	5/8	15cent	Land only
4	Raghunath	NR	12 cent	Mango 1, cashewnut 1,land
5	Nithesh	85/125	25 cent	Land only
6	Raju	85/35	16 cent	Wall, land
7	Prasanna K P	NR	85 cent	Jack fruit tree 1, coconut 1
8	Ushavathi	87/103	36 cent	Land only
9	Lakshmanan	85/135	16 cent	Wall
10	Pretheepan	NR	NR	House frontage wall & gate
11	Rakesh	88/4	20 cent	Coconut 2, teak 1
12	Prasad	84/46R 67/58R 96/23R	1 acre 30 cent 1 acre 20 cent	Coconut 5, teak 2, mango 2, jack fruit 1, small portion of wall
13	Santhosh	NR	90 cent	Wall & gate, Coconut 1, teak 4, cashew nut 1, mango 1, mahagony 2, waste trees,
14	IMA	NR	NR	NR
15	Ulsah	NR	19 cent	Wall & coconut 1
16	Hasina	NR	6 cent	Land only
17	P K Suhera	NR	12 cent	Wall
18	Premarajan	18/328	7 cent	Wall & gate, Areca palm 2, pine 1

19	Surendran	NR	12 cent	Coconut 1
20	Preetha	NR	12 cent	Land only
21	Dasan	79/123	8 cent	Wall , coconut 2, Areca palm 1
22	Indira	79/2	22 cent	Septic tank, waste trees
23	Sunil Kumar	78/2	21 cent	Mango 1
24	Sreedharan	14/129 84/115	8 cent 7 cent	Wall only
25	Karthiyayani	4/122	11 cent	Teak 1
26	Pathmini	14/3	16 cent	Teak 1
27	Renya	5/136 5/102	12 cent	Small portion of wall , Areca palm 1, mango 1, waste trees
28	Shailajan V K	27/106	21 cent	Land only
29	Dileesh	NR	45 cent	Areca palm 1
30	Binu	85/110	6 cent	Coconut 2, areca palm 1
31	Devi, Janaki Vanathan veed,	85/110	15 cent	Land , coconut tree-2
32	Nanu, Idavilath House,	85/113	20 Cent	Land
33	Ashokan Chandrothara House	NR	12 cent	coconut tree-2, other trees
34	Kamalakshi V V Sreepadma	14/133	16 cent	coconut tree-1, other trees
35	Vasanthakumari Parammal	14/2	26 cent	coconut tree-2, other trees
36	Radha Panambath house	13/145	63 cent	coconut tree-2, Teak-2
37	K Sasidharan K P house	NR	14 cent	Coconut tree-2, jack tree-1, mango tree-1 other tress
38	Preman	18/328	7 cent	Land
39	P K Sajeev, V N Sarath	67/3	0.06688 R	Jack tree, Mango Tree
40	K T Rajani	66/128	19 cent	Mango tree

41	Iran Raghavan	NR	NR	NR
42	Narayan Raj Eranjoli, TLy	82/5	18.5	Mango tree,
43	Sajitha Karthika House	75/166	40 cent	Coconut tree
44	Pavithran (Babu) Balambili H	14/125	14 cent	Coconut tree, jack tree, pepper
45	Nishad Sivatham H Ambilaad	14/2	10 cent	Coconut tree, Mango tree, arecanut
46	Shobha	14/121	40 cent	Teak
47	Karayi Vasu	82/5	18.8 cent	Coconut tree, Mango tree, Casue tree
48	Anandhan Priya Nivas, Manki mukk	88/1	26 cent	Coconut tree, Mango tree, Mahagani
49	Vinayaraj Killanadi House	82/8	82/8	Casue tree
50	Savitha	13/138	20 cent	Teak 2, cashew nut 2, banana 1, coconut 3, irul 2, Tamarind
51	V Sharadha	84/1	18 ½ cent	Cashew nut 3, teak 1
52	Divaaakaran	82/2	13 cent	Frontage of shop
53	Usha	14/27	11 cent	Coconut 2, areca palm 1
54	Soumini	13/23	1 acre	Land only
55	Raju , Pushpa	13/149	20 cent	1 piece sheet of hotel, banana 3, macaranga peltata (kurkkootty) 1
56	Sundari	17/11	35 cent	Land only
57	Aravindaakshan Sharada	82/119	25 cent	Coconut 3
58	Suresh , late sharada	85/6	40 cent	Wall (platform), Areca palm 1, coconut 1
59	V Pankajakshi	15/116	10 cent	Mango 1
60	V Sathyan	75/108	30 cent	Wall , coconut 2
61	Vineetha	NR	11 ½ cent	Gate & wall, coconut 1, mango 1, waste trees

62	Janaki	NR	24 cent	Wall only
63	Shantha	5/9	8 cent	Coconut 2, mango 2
64	Jija	NR	7 cent	Land only
65	Sandya	85/140	11 cent	Wall ,Coconut 2, areca palm 2
66	Janardharan	NR	10 cent	Wall , neem 1
67	Sukesh	78/2	19 cent	Coconut 1
68	Mohan das	NR	NR	Land only
69	Shandha	5/134	15 ½ cent	Coconut 1, areca palm 5, jack fruit 1
70	Prabhakaran	88/1	24 ½ cent	Land only
71	Babu K	80/ NR	7 cent	Mango 2, coconut 1
72	Nalini	88/1	19 ½ cent	Coconut 4
73	Rajeevan N P	NR	45 cent	Coconut 4
74	Vasantha	NR	NR	Wall & gate
75	Rakesh M	13/141	13 cent 13 cent	Mango 1, coconut 1
76	Pathmini	2/ NR	2 acre 33 cent	Wall & gate , coconut 1
77	Sathi	NR	10 cent	House frontage, coconut 1, Mango 1
78	Moitheen	NR	NR	NR
79	Vasantha kumari	NR	NR	Jack fruit 1
80	Madhu	7/4	11 ¼ cent	Wall & gate, teak 1, tamarind 1 , areca palm 4, Mango 1
81	Faisal	NR	NR	Frontage of shop
82	Munna	NR	NR	NR
83	Appachu C Jasi	NR	NR	Land
84	Balan	NR	1 acre 57 cent	Mahagony 1

85	Aneesh	NR	45 cent	Wall & gate, teak 1
86	Late Vazhayil Narayani	NR	NR	Coconut 1, Mango 1
87	Radha	88/1	28 ½ cent	Coconut 2, mahagony 8
88	Mahesh PM	NR	NR	NR
89	Raveendran	13/159	7 cent	May flower 2, Mango 1
90	Sheeja, Rohit, Deekshit	76/127	26 cent	Land only
91	Saraswathi	82/5	20 cent.	Coconut 1
92	Vijayan	NR	6 ½ cent.	Wall & gate, areca palm 1, Mango 1
93	Sreedharan	97/4	87 cent	Wall & gate, coconut 4, waste trees
94	Rapin raj	NR	62 cent	Land only
95	Rohini	NR	24 cent	Way
96	Lalu	NR	10 cent	Wall , coconut 1, mahagony 1, jack fruit 2
97	Munnera	19/103	18 cent	Land only
98	Samir	NR	20 cent	Wall & gate , coconut 3, jack fruit 1
99	Appachan	22/207	22 cent	Wall only
100	Mohan	61/127	10 cent	Coconut 1
101	Sjini R K	NR	2 acre 65 cent	Rubber 34
102	Emmanuel Augusty	16/208	57 cent	Land only
103	ITI (Gangaadharan principal)	NA	NA	Gate
104	P bhaskaran	19/3	20 cent	Jack fruit 1 , waste trees
105	Sajith	NR	8 cent	Workshop building
106	Radha K	23/1	24 cent	Wall, coconut 5, teak 12
107	Narayani	NR	NR	Building
108	Prabha Ramdas	57/4	100 cent	Wall , coconut , areca palm, waste tree

119	K S K Nambiar	66/1	74 cent.	Wall , rubber , coconut
110	Janu maanchali	3/11	17 cent.	Coconut 2, teak 1, waste trees
111	Ramith, sumith, vrinda	NR	40 cent	Teak 2, mahagony 2, Mango 3, guava 1(peraykka)
112	Madhusoothanan	66/111	1 ½ cent	Plat form of vayanashala
113	Lakshmi	20/108	100 cent	Coconut , mango, areca, jack fruit, cashewnut, banana
114	Ayisha	55/ 1	13 cent	Wall & gate, coconut 2
115	Sijina	NR	40 cent	Coconut 1
116	A Nanu	55/55	11 ¾ cent	Wall & Gate
117	Sujith	49/4	15 cent	Teak 1
118	Shakundala kumari	82/8	12 ¾ cent	Cashew nut 1
119	Ashok kumar	66/111	13 ½ cent	Cashew nut, coconut 4, teak 2, mahagony 1
120	Rajamani, Ramesh, Ratheesh babu	82/169	70 cent	Wall & gate, Coconut 10, cashew nut 3, teak 1, banana 15, mahagony 4
121	Suresh babu	66/111	20 cent	Land only
122	Sheeba	NR	5. 80 cent	Wall
123	Nalini	NR	18 cent	Coconut 2, jack fruit 2,
124	Sudhakaran	14/4	36 ¾	Wall
125	Abootty Haji	NR	16 cent	House frontage, mango 1
126	Joseph mathew	55/1	34 cent	Wall & gate, Mango 2
127	Mumthaas M A	NR	32 cent	Coconut 2, cashew nut 2
128	Lenil Kumar K	45/2	25 cent	Mango 1, tamarind 1, jack fruit 1, coconut 2
129	Ajith Kumar	61/1	25 cent	Coconut 2, Mango 1, jack fruit 1, waste trees

130	Mohanan	NR	3 cent	Coconut 1
131	Late Abraham Mathew	57/117	30 cent	Gate & wall, Mango 1, coconut 2
132	Shashi	NR	24 cent	Wall & gate
133	Sreenivasan	36/30	31 cent	Paddy field, coconut 12, areca palm 4
134	Geetha	2/4	NR	Wall
135	Mahendran	NR	2 cent	Kallu vilak
136	A K Raveendran	2/194	9 cent	Wall & frontage of house
137	Rajeev , Jisha, shailaja	9/170	36 cent	Wall
138	Naroth Kumaran	NR	2 cent	Frontage of building
139	K V Gangadaran (sree narayana guru mandir)	11/3	3 cent	Well
140	Peetakandy Anitha	113/5	2 ½ cent	House frontage, mango 1,
141	Darbidulla TVK	120/5	54 cent	Wall & gate
142	Rajan	NR	30 cent.	Wall
143	Ramachandran	121/4	9 cent	Wall & gate
144	Rasiya Nasar	52/191	14 cent	Wall , Coconut 1, Areca palm 3
145	Mampalli Lakshmi	11/161	23 cent	Other trees
146	Chndrika Karayi House	12/1	3 cent	Frontage of build
147	Valsala N , Karunakaran V Bavukkan Pazhayanirath	12/163	14.75 cent	Land , Arecanut
148	Pankaja Vandikkarantavide	NR	3.5 cent	Frontage of 2 room shop
149	Dr. Arun NV Devadruvam	NR	30+ cent	Portion of Wall
150	Premaraj Yeshida Mandiram	NR	10 cent	Teak-1 coconut tree-1
151	Gangadharan	NR	12 cent	Land
152	Venugopal Aiswarya House	122/161	13 cent	Wall and gate

		122/163		
153	Likhitha P P Nakshathram house	16 cent	16 cent	Coconut tree, arecunut tree, other trees
154	Karayi Chandran sudheesh	3 cent	3 cent	Land, arecunut
155	Pankaja Vipin Nivas, kanjileri	97/187	2 cent	land
156	Afsal & Fasila Zaida manzil	75/139	8 cent	land
157	Mariyu (late) Zaida manzil	122/124	15 cent	Coconut-5, Arecanut-2, mango tree-1
158	Mohanan UMANG	76/108	15 cent	Road, soil wall
159	K K Raveendran	122/126	10 cent	Coconut tee-2, Mango tree- 1
160	A Raman Dwaraka H	NR	NR	Mango tree-1, Arecanut tree-1
161	Kanari Sari	NR	5 cent	Frontage of the shop
162	Gangadharan	NR	14 cent	Soil wall, mango tree-1 Jack tree-3, cocnut tree-4, other tree-3
163	Khatheeja KP Shave Cottage	98/117	28 cent	Wall
164	Mohammed P M	NR	30 cent	Wall
165	Snehalatha V P	113/107 113/108	30 cent 30 cent	Coconut-4, Mahagani, Jack tree, Other trees
166	Ambadi & others	NR	20 cent	Pillar of the building
167	Secretary (Refique) Kuthuparamba palli	26/3	10 cent	Masjid frontage
168	Vimala Chemmeri Nivas	97/167	39 cent	Wall and gate
169	Zirajuddeen	NR	20 cent	Coconut-1, Arecanut-1
170	Karayi Cheerutti Kunnummel house	97/142	13 cent	Land
171	Rajeesh Namitham	NR	30 cent	Land Coconut tree
172	Vinodkumar Chathancharuti	NR	25 cent	Frontage of shop, coconuttree-1
173	Prakash Janasamith H, Kalarikave	122/1	22.75 cent	Wall, coconut tree, Mahagani

174	Syamala Ambalathumkandi	97/87	2.5 cent	land
175	Basheer	NR	2 acres	Land, house
176	Valsala K Gurumandiram Muzhupilangad	97/187	2.5 cent	land
177	Vinodan Kunnummal H	97/187	7 cent	land
178	Jayachandran Chandrika Bhavan	98/199	30 cent	Wall, mango tree, other trees
179	Moosa K M Villas	24/5	29 cent	Land Wall and gate
180	Shameela Fayis Shameela Nivas	NR	15 cent	Wall and gate, palm tree
181	Shinos Marva Homes	92/6	15 cent	Wall
182	Pavithran Anandapadmapavithram	NR	NR	Land, well, wall, mango tree
183	Razeena Shameelamansil	NR	15 cent	Wall and gate
184	Vijay Bhanu karimpanapoyil	76/6	11 cent	land
185	Majeed Vellithode	NR	2 cent	land
186	Savithri	NR	NR	land
187	M K Shivandha Vakkammal	82/2	13.5 cent	Land , coconut tree

5.2 Extent Affected

Table No. 5.2 Extent Affected		
Extent	Frequency	Percent
Totally affected	0	00
Partially affected	187	100
Total	187	100

Table No.5.2 shows the extent of land or property affected by the acquisition. None of the property is fully affected. 14 land holders/properties are partially affected.

5.3 Ownership of the Land

The SIA study area accounting to about 0.0509 hectares are both publically and privately owned (6).

There are 8 public institution and roads coming under the acquisition area.

Ownership Type	Frequency	Percentage
Hereditary	107	57.2
Purchased	62	33.2
Govt. Institution/Public	4	
Kudikidap	1	05
Religious	2	1.0
Roads	7	
Total	14	

Table No. 5.3 shows the type of ownership of the affected by the acquisition. Out the 14 land holdings, 2 land ownerships are hereditary, 3 land ownerships by purchase and 7 landholders possessed are of public utility roads. 1 Govt institution land and 1 is owned by a religious institution.

5.4 *Patta* for the Land/land documents

	Number
Have documents	170
No	6
Not responded	10
Not applicable	1
Total	187

Table No. 5.4 shows the responses of property holders reveal that among the 187 directly affected 170, has *patta*/deed for their entire property 10 have not responded and 1 is not applicable.

5.5 Current Use of the Affected Property

<i>Items</i>	<i>Frequency</i>
Buildings	7
Compound wall and gate	67
Frontage/ road side	18
Land	91
Septic tank	2
Road	2
Total	187

Table No. 5.5 shows the use of the land affected by the acquisition 7 landholders have buildings affected and 67 landholdings are having compound wall and Gates. 18 landholdings have property frontage/ road side , 91 landholdings have agricultural 2 land hold have Septic tank, and properties are roads.

5.6 Possession of Other Lands

Table No. 5.6 Possession of Other Lands	
Any other land	Frequency
No other land	100
Not responded	16
Yes	67
Not applicable	4
Total	187

Table No. 5.6 shows the details of possession of land anywhere else. 35 out of 78 stated that they have land other than the land in the project site. 17 of them stated that they do not have any land other than this. Details of 1 landholder are not available. 6 are Not Applicable.

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

The population Affected						
			Phone NO.	Male	Female	Total
1	Abdurahman	56/1	9447283394	2	3	5
2	Prabhakaran	5/122	6235355116	3	2	5
3	Remy	5/8	9562539158	3	1	4
4	Raghunath	Nil	9603135018	2	1	3
5	Nithesh	85/125	6366732141	2	1	3
6	Raju	85/35	9847604114	3	2	5
7	Prasanna K P	Nil	9495256361	4	2	6
8	Ushavathi	87/103	6235800601	0	2	2
9	Lakshmanan	85/135	9400763995	3	1	4
10	Pretheepan, Kuwait	Nil	0096597271552	0	0	0
11	Rakesh	88/4	9497291948	2	2	4
12	Prasad	84/46R 67/58R 96/23R	9400863813	1	1	2
13	Santhosh	Nil	9961361535	1	2	3
14	IMA	NR	9744978888	0	0	0
15	Ulsah	ലഭ്യമല്ല	9958606492	1	1	2
16	Hasina	ലഭ്യമല്ല	9633089740	3	2	5
17	P K Suhara	ലഭ്യമല്ല	9895487724	2	2	5
18	Premarajan	18/328	9387566180	2	3	5
19	Surendran	Nil	9400043801	2	2	4
20	Preetha	Nil	9446650989	2	2	4
21	Dasan	79/123	9947975776	1	1	2

22	Indira	79/2	9847146059	1	1	2
23	Sunil Kumar	78/2	9961814351	2	2	4
24	Sreedharan	14/129 84/115	9446265703	2	2	4
25	Karthyayani	4/122	984601110	1	1	2
26	Pathmini	14/3	9947321339	0	1	1
27	Renya	5/136 5/102	8137977114	3	2	5
28	Shailajan V K	27/106	9605213454	1	1	2
29	Dileesh	Nil	9526522450	1	3	4
30	Binu	85/110	9744383834	3	1	4
31	Devi, Janaki Vanathan veed,	85/110	9947643716	1	2	3
32	Nanu, Idavilath House,	85/113	9947403549	0	1	1
33	Ashokan Chandrothara House	NR	9544809434	4	1	5
34	Kamalakshi V V Sreepadma	14/133	9544911912	2	4	6
35	Vasanthakumari Parammal	14/2	8943076010	0	1	1
36	Radha Panambath house	13/145	9746889557	1	3	4
37	K Sasidharan K P house	NR	9446696817	1	3	4
38	Preman	18/328	9387566180	2	3	5
39	P K Sajeev, V N Sarath	67/3	7034727715	2	2	4
40	K T Rajani	66/128	9388820968	2	1	3
41	Iran Raghavan	NR	9447321592	0	0	0
42	Narayan Raj Eranjoli, TLy	82/5	9037135344	2	2	4
43	Sajitha Karthika House	75/166	9072053617	3	1	4
44	Pavithran (Babu) Balambili H	14/125	9562053855	2	2	4
45	Nishad, Sivatham H Ambilaad	14/2	9447547448	1	3	4

46	Shobha	14/121	7025933172	2	2	4
47	Karayi Vasu	82/5	9446094942	2	1	3
48	Anandhan, Priya Nivas, Manki mukk	88/1	7306441970	2	3	5
49	Vinayaraj Killanadi House	82/8	9951228618	1	0	1
50	Savitha	13/138	9897516257	2	3	5
51	V Sharadha	84/1	9495745043	0	2	2
52	Divaaakaran	82/2	9847912911	1	1	2
53	Usha	14/27	9656419529	1	1	2
54	Soumini	13/23	9847399410	1	1	2
55	Raju , Pushpa	13/149	9562016744	1	0	1
56	Sundari	17/11	9961578830	2	2	4
57	Aravindaakshan , Sharada	82/119	9562174507	2	4	6
58	Suresh , late sharada	85/6	9846935230	1	3	4
59	V Pankajakshi	15/116	9496708838	0	1	1
60	V Sathyan	75/108	9446058331	2	1	3
61	Vineetha	NR	9497059107	2	1	3
62	Janaki	NR	9206284379	2	1	3
63	Shantha	5/9	9847368726	3	2	5
64	Jija	NR	6235114164	2	2	4
65	Sandya	85/140	8805373424	0	3	3
66	Janardharan	NR	8547490476	2	3	5
67	Sukesh	78/2		2	2	4
68	Mohan das	NR	9895160446	0	0	0
69	Shandha	5/134	9605747099	4	1	5

70	Prabhakaran	88/1	9744159227	2	1	3
71	Babu K	80/ NR	9656858621	1	5	6
72	Nalini	88/1	9020144311	1	2	3
73	Rajeevan N P	NR	9947437721	2	2	4
74	Vasantha	NR	9943087456	3	3	6
75	Rakesh M	13/141	8078471627	2	2	4
76	Pathmini	2/ NR	9447370779	4	4	8
77	Sathi	NR	9645423263	0	1	1
78	Moitheen	NR	9895887568	1	3	4
79	Vasantha kumari	NR	9495655611	0	1	1
80	Madhu	7/4	9447852572	3	1	4
81	Faisal	NR	9446977779	2	6	8
82	Munna (gulf)	NR	0096597271552	0	0	0
83	Appachu C Jasi	NR	9048229999	6	2	8
84	Balan (gulf)	NR	9495389170	2	2	4
85	Aneesh	NR	9447264102	2	2	4
86	Vazhayil Narayani(Late)	NR	8086355726	3	3	6
87	Radha	88/1	9744159227	1	3	4
88	Mahesh PM	NR	7025722211	0	0	0
89	Raveendran	13/159	9495331491	1	1	2
90	Sheeja, Rohit, Deekshit	76/127	9656816769	2	1	3
91	Saraswathi	82/5	7306980308	1	1	2
92	Vijayan	NR	9961653991	2	2	4
93	Sreedharan	97/4	8547510120	2	1	3

94	Rapin raj	NR	9645457227	2	0	2
95	Rohini	NR	9495834824	1	4	5
96	Lalu	NR	9562757255	2	2	4
97	Munnera	19/103	9400690045	1	3	4
98	Samir	NR	9633010234	2	2	4
99	Appachan	22/207	9447484328	2	2	4
100	Mohan	61/127	7558995068	2	2	4
101	Sjini R K	NR	9447053378	3	2	5
102	Emmanuel Augusty	16/208	9497291874	1	1	2
103	ITI (Gangaadharan principal)	NA	9447889307	0	0	0
104	P bhaskaran	19/3	9744125377	3	3	6
105	Sajith	NR	9447687002	2	5	7
106	Radha K	23/1	8547567820	1	3	4
107	Narayani	NR	9447687002	2	5	7
108	Prabha Ramdas	57/4	9446657788	1	2	3
119	K S K Nambiar	66/1	7994917274	1	1	2
110	Janu maanchali	3/11	944113430	2	4	6
111	Ramith, sumith, vrinda	NR	9744882158	2	1	3
112	Madhusoothanan	66/111	9847789279	0	0	0
113	Lakshmi	20/108	9747431271	3	2	5
114	Ayisha	55/ 1	8606674409	4	2	6
115	Sijina	NR	8547325829	1	1	2
116	A Nanu	55/55	8547325829	0	2	2
117	Sujith	49/4	8306662891	3	1	4

118	Shakundala kumari	82/8	8921362442	0	3	3
119	Ashok kumar	66/111	8113906482	1	1	2
120	Rajamani, Ramesh, Ratheesh babu	82/169	9747066929	1	2	3
121	Suresh babu	66/111	7909290829	1	1	2
122	Sheeba	NR	8606714995	2	2	4
123	Nalini	NR	8281134225	4	2	6
124	Sudhakaran	14/4	9567885795	4	2	6
125	Abootty Haji	NR	9847927990	3	9	12
126	Joseph mathew	55/1		2	2	4
127	Mumthaas M A	NR	9074809495	6	12	18
128	Lenil Kumar K	45/2	9207601533	2	3	5
129	Ajith Kumar	61/1	9727779182	1	1	2
130	Mohanan	NR	9447952426	3	4	7
131	Late Abraham Mathew	57/117	7561812448	1	1	2
132	Shashi	NR	9567550499	2	3	5
133	Sreenivasan	36/30	9497255525	3	1	4
134	Geetha	2/4	9048320465	2	2	4
135	Mahendran	NR	7846062588	0	0	0
136	A K Raveendran	2/194	9495726725	2	2	4
137	Rajeev , Jisha, shailaja	9/170	8086051152	1	4	5
138	Naroth Kumaran	NR	9961939524	2	3	5
139	K V Gangadaran (sree narayana guru mandir)	11/3	9744808423	0	0	0
140	Peettakandy Anitha	113/5	9747376649	1	3	4
141	Darbidulla TVK	120/5	9833088795	3	2	5

142	Rajan	NR	9895111011	2	2	4
143	Ramachandran	121/4	9074843658	5	5	10
144	Rasiya Nasar	52/191	9447861785	1	3	4
145	Mampalli Lakshmi	11/161		0	1	1
146	Chndrika Karayi House	12/1	9947768377	1	1	2
147	Valsala N , Karunakaran V Bavukkan , Pazhayaniath	12/163	9048603239	3	3	6
148	Pankaja Vandikkarantavide	NR	9744325280	3	2	5
149	Dr. Arun NV Devadrumam	NR	9447852719	1	3	4
150	Premaraj Yeshida Mandiram	NR	9495296461	2	2	4
151	Gangadharan	NR	9947068581	1	1	2
152	Venugopal Aiswarya House	122/161 122/163	9446303627	2	1	3
153	Likhitha P P Nakshathram house	16 cent	9961371975	1	1	2
154	Karayi Chandran sudheesh	3 cent	9495641606	2	2	4
155	Pankaja Vipin Nivas, kanjileri	97/187	9446384708	1	1	2
156	Afsal & Fasila Zaida manzil	75/139	8547072316	1	4	5
157	Mariyu (late) Zaida manzil	122/124	9995567650	13	15	28
158	Mohanan UMANG	76/108	8304864367	3	3	6
159	K K Raveendran	122/126	9406016282	1	1	2
160	A Raman Dwaraka H	NR	9539656914	1	1	2
161	Kanari Sari	NR	9745499745	2	4	6
162	Gangadharan	NR	9495756653	1	4	5
163	Khatheeja KP Shave Cottage	98/117	6235293221	6	5	11
164	Mohammed P M	NR	9746613311	3	3	6

165	Snehalatha V P	113/107 113/108	8943197013	1	4	5
166	Ambadi & others	NR	9447684691	1	3	4
167	Secretary (Refique) Kuthuparamba palli	26/3		0	0	0
168	Vimala Chemmeri Nivas	97/167	9947044577	0	1	1
169	Zirajuddeen	NR	7846637330	1	4	5
170	Karayi Cheerutti Kunnummel house	97/142	9745699732	1	3	4
171	Rajeesh, Namitham	NR	9847565128	1	1	2
172	Vinodkumar, Chathancharuti	NR	9048857530	2	2	4
173	Prakash Janasamith H, Kalarikave	122/1	8075684179	1	1	2
174	Syamala Ambalathumkandi	97/87	8547877298	1	3	4
175	Basheer	NR	NR	0	0	0
176	Valsala K, Gurumandiram Muzhupilangad	97/187	9895842874	1	1	2
177	Vinodan Kunnummal H	97/187	7025467472	2	2	4
178	Jayachandran Chandrika Bhavan	98/199	9656421316	1	1	2
179	Moosa, K M Villas	24/5	9747876777	2	3	5
180	Shameela Fayis Shameela Nivas	NR	7909198864	2	4	6
181	Shinos, Marva Homes	92/6	8075710082	1	3	4
182	Pavithran Anandapadmapavithram	NR	9747117921	3	4	7
183	Razeena Shameelamansil	NR	7909198864	3	2	5
184	Vijay Bhanu karimpanapoyil	76/6		1	3	4
185	Majeed Vellithode	NR	8086429258	4	4	8
186	Savithri	NR	9400212877	0	1	1
187	M K Shivandha Vakkammal	82/2	9820037120	2	3	5
	Total			332	403	735

Table No. 6.1 shows the details of families. A total 735 members - 332 male and 403 female - from 182 families are directly affected by the acquisition. 5 units are public utility institution and place of worship, are considered as *Not Applicable* and details of two of the affected families did not provide.

6.3 Monthly Income

Income range	Frequency
Below 5000	74
5001- 10000	35
10001-20000	14
21000 – 30000	16
31000 – 40000	8
Above – 41000	13
NA/NR	32
Not applicable	5
Total	187

Table No. 6.2 shows the monthly income details of the land owners. There are 74 respondents are in income below 5000. 35 respondents stated that their income is between 5001-10000. 14 respondents stated that their income is between 10001-20000. 16 respondents said his income is between 21000 and 30000. There is 8 landholders who stated that his family income is between 31000 and 40000. 13 respondents stated that their family income is above 41000/- per month. There are 32 respondents did not respond their monthly income. 5 are not applicable.

6.4 Acquisition affects Income

	Frequency
Yes	45
Not	120
Not responded	12
Not applicable	5
Total	187

Table No.6.3 shows the Impact of acquisition on family income of the affected. Out of land holders 3 said their family income will be affected by the acquisition and 3 of the respondents did not responded. 8 were not applicable.

6.5 Source of Income: Table No.6.4 shows the details of major income source of the landholders. Out of 187 landholdings, 26 of them are in business/petti-shop, agriculture is the source of income for 10 families. Rent on building/house is for 5. 9 of them are in gulf/ NRI.

	Frequency
Business	26
Agriculture	10
Building Rent	5
Gulf	9
Kooli	23
Driver	7
Others	44
Pension	34
Govt. job	12
Not Responded	11
Not applicable	5
Total	187

23 of them survive with kooli labour. 7 of them stated that their major income source as driving, 44 of them do other jobs. 34 of them survive with old age/pension.12 of the have govt. job. 5 landholders are not applicable and 11 did not respond.

6.6 Type of Ration Card

Type	Frequency
No card	2
BPL	42
APL	130
Not responded	8
Not Applicable	5
Total	187

Table No.6.5 shows the type of ration cards possessed by the landholders. Out of 187 landholders 130 of them are APL. 42 of them are in BPL category. 3 of them don't have ration card. 8 of them did not respond and 5 are not applicable.

6.7 Affected Vulnerable Groups

<i>Social Category</i>	<i>Frequency</i>
OBC	134
General	42
Not responded	8
Not applicable	3
Total	187

Table No. 6.7 presents the vulnerable social group affected by the project. There are 134 families from Other Backward Community affected by the acquisition. 42 of them are in General category. 3 affected are in the not applicable category. 8 respondents did not respond.

6.8 Difficult Situations in the Affected Families

Conditions	Frequency
Cancer	2
Stroke	3
Heart problems	7
Other chronic issues	22
Aged	24
Differently abled	6
Total	64

Table No. 6.7 shows the conditions in the families affected by the acquisition. Among the affected families, only one family stated to be suffering with sickness. 3 did not respond and 10 are not applicable.

CHAPTER – 7

PLANNING OF COUNTER – IMPACT IMPLEMENTATION

7.1 Approaches to Impact Mitigation

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

7.2 Methods for Negation, Mitigation and Compensation of the Impact

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

7.3 Measures Included in Rehabilitation and Resettlement

Compensation as outlined in the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2013 shall be provided to the affected. The proponent also shall clearly and transparently uphold the provisions of the Act and disseminate the compensation for rehabilitation and resettlement packages as per the Act and as per the directions from the government that comes time to time. It includes the land value compensation, properly and fairly assessed structured property values, transportation charges and rent packages etc for the resettlement, rehabilitation charges and support services respecting the grievances of the affected etc.

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

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

7.5 Alterations to Project Design to Reduce the Social Impact

There are some suggestions or request for alternate alignment in this particular Ring Road in the proposed site. The alignment is prepared with the Indian Road Congress Standards and it affects the

living situation of some of the houses. Some of the houses are on the upper side of the road and as per the alignment they will lose the frontage and entrance to the house which will make them suffer the rest of their life in such houses. In such spots there should be possible alterations to the alignment, especially when there is space on the other side available.

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 Thekki Bazar Flyover 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 negative social impact of the acquisition of about the additional 0.0509 hectares of land from Kannur –I & II villages. The mitigation measures suggested:

Table No. 7.1 Impact Mitigation and Management plan			
Impact	Mitigation Means	Factors to be monitored	Concerned Agency
Concern about Inadequacy of Compensation	To formulate criteria for full compensation; Criteria to be published before hand; To set up a Grievance Redressal system	Transparency in compensation Number of complaints about compensation Number of demands to enhance the compensation	Dept of Revenue
Concern about Alignment preparation/ measurement	Take the measurement from the middle of the road to both the sides equally where ever possible.	People's concern and tension reduced and everyone is satisfied. Less objection/litigation	KRFB & proponent
Concern about liveability/reusability in the house/building after acquisition	Make possible alteration in the alignment wherever there is space on the opposite side.	Greater reduction of compensation from the govt. and properties and intact.	KRFB & proponent
Apprehension about rehabilitation and packages	Disseminate the Packages and provisions fixed by the government	Compensation value reaches Transparently. Package provisions are correct and for the right purpose	Dept of Revenue
Complaint about the delay in the payment of the compensation	Finalise the amount before handing over the land to the Project	Number of affected waiting for the amount even after the taking over is completed	Dept of Revenue
reduction of business due to the loss of frontage view and parking	To find out areas with such facilities for parking or create parking space elsewhere.	Support services	Concerned Agency
Fear of delay during the construction work	Prepare plan for quick work completion as far as possible one	Systematic schedule and plan of action, traffic	KRFB & proponent Corporation/

and traffic issues.	way system	reroute/diversion	Traffic police
Loss of religious places (Masjid & property portions)	Conduct meetings with religious leaders and concerned groups to come to a consensus.	Amicable solutions in the meeting with a win – win strategy.	KRFB & proponent

Economic Measures

- a. The most significant social impact through the implementation of the project at the present location is the loss of some portion of their property for 182 households and their dependents and 5 others / landholdings. Loss of property and the assets due to the project should be compensated as mandated by the RFTLARR Act, 2013 under sections 26-31 and which are listed in the First Schedule of the Act.
- b. It is suggested that during the construction phase, labour from the affected group/ nearby villages be used depending on its availability/requirement and the need of the affected and their skill.

Environmental Measures

- a. At the designing phase of the project, care should be given to design eco-friendly drainages at both sides minimizing the impact on the flora and fauna of the area.
- b. The construction plan also should include proper drainage, avoiding water logging during the monsoon.
- c. The photographs of the Aryaal Tree shown in the report is very much a matter of environmental concern, try not to cut the entire tree at least.

Rehabilitation and Resettlement Measures

Since there is no one affected fully resettlement is not required. All those who lose their land or properties are affecting partially only and they should be given adequate compensation for rehabilitation of land or property must be taken care with utmost care and the sentiments of the affected should be respected.

Rehabilitation of the wall and gate belongs to the Public utility institutions can be planned and included in the road works contract itself so that any delay/ procedural delay can be avoided and simultaneous work can be completed.

7.7 Measures to Avoid, Mitigate and Compensate

- The Proponent should ensure that preventive measures are taken to address the sanitation and health issues of the workers particularly those who have migrated from other states to the

construction sites. Proper residential and sanitation facilities are to be ensured for the migrant workers and they have to be linked to the government health facilities in the vicinity.

- The family income of 45 households/properties are affected Proper compensation must be provided for the same and link them with schemes or programs that will help them engage in new or the same livelihood even after the acquisition.
- A redressal system may be set up with representatives from Revenue Department, Corporation and the proponent (KIIFB & KRFB) for the speedy settlement of the unanticipated issues that may crop up during various stages of the project as well as at the time of evacuation / demolition.

Comparing / weighing the positive against the negative impacts, it can be easily concluded that the former outweighs the latter reaffirming the project as the most inevitable and apt one for the Ring Road works. The loss of ancestral assets for 107 households will have its negative impact physically and psychologically. Nevertheless, the project is justified as the negative is minimal. It is also observed by the SIA team that many of the negative impacts highlighted above can be minimized or mitigated further with appropriate and effective mitigation measures / strategies mentioned above.

7.8 Willingness to give up land

	Frequency
Yes	141
No	36
Not Responded	8
Not applicable	2
Total	187

Table No. 7.2. Willingness shows to give up their land/property. 141 Out of 1187 said that they are willing to give up the land. 36 of them said that they are not willing to give up their property and 8 did not respond. 2 are 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 above a High level Committee headed by the Chief Secretary with the following members was constructed for issuing sanction for acquisition of land and guidelines had been issued for placing proposals before the High level Committee. The guidelines specify that all proposals for Land Acquisition shall be examined in detail by the concerned Administrative Department and forward the same to Revenue Department for approval by placing before the High Level Committee and thereby issuing sanction for acquisition.

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

As per the same policy at the **district level a Fair Compensation, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Committee with its members as** District Collector, Administrator for resettlement and rehabilitation, Land Acquisition officer, Finance Officer, Representatives of the requiring body to take financial decisions on its behalf and Representatives of Local Self-Government Institution has been set up to undertake various functions under the Act.

The **Administrator** in the committee appointed in line with sub-section (l) of section 43 of Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act' 2013 (Central Act 30 of 2013), is responsible for the rehabilitation and resettlement formulation' execution and monitoring of the rehabilitation and resettlement scheme in respect of land acquisition. Government of Kerala as per G.O. (P) No. 590/2015/RD dated 11 November 2015 has appointed the Deputy Collector (Land Acquisition) in each District as the Administrator for rehabilitation and resettlement for performing the functions under the said Act and rules made there under in respect of the persons who are involuntarily displaced due to acquisition of land'

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

At the district level as per G O. (P) No.649/2015/RD dated 4 December 2015, the Government of Kerala in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (g) of Section 3 of Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (Central Act 30 of 2013), r/w sub-rule (l) of rule 3 of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Kerala) Rules, 2015 has appointed Special Tahasildar LA (KIIFB-II) & Deputy Collector LA Kannur to perform any one or more functions of a Collector under the said Act within the area specified in column (3) thereof and authorize them, their servants and workmen to exercise the powers conferred by section 12 in respect of any land within their respective jurisdiction for the acquisition of which a notification under sub-section (l) section 11 of the above Act.

CHAPTER - 9

**SOCIAL IMPACT MANAGEMENT BUDGET
AND FINANCING OF MITIGATION PLAN**

9.1 Costs of all Resettlement and Rehabilitation Required

The cost is to be calculated for resettlement and rehabilitation as per the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 by the land Revenue Commissioner at the State and the District levels.

9.2 Annual Budget and Plan of Action

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

9.3 Funding Sources with Break Up

Not available.

CHAPTER 10

SOCIAL IMPACT MANAGEMENT PLAN MONITORING AND EVALUATION

10.1 Introduction

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

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

10.2 State Level Body

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

10.3 District Level Body

At the district level, the **Administrator** appointed in line with sub-section (1) of section 43 of Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act' 2013 (Central Act 30 of 2013), is responsible for the rehabilitation and resettlement formulation' execution and monitoring of the rehabilitation and resettlement scheme in respect of land acquisition. Government of Kerala as per G.O. (P) M. No. 590/2015/RD dated 11 November 2015 has appointed

the Deputy Collector (Land Acquisition) of Kannur District as the Administrator for rehabilitation and resettlement for performing the functions under the said Act and Rules made there under in respect of the persons who are involuntarily displaced due to acquisition of land'

Besides, the ***Fair Compensation, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Committee at the district level*** and ***Land Revenue Commissioner*** is authorized to ensure finalization, implementation and monitoring of the compensation, rehabilitation & resettlement package and mitigation measures.

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

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

CHAPTER 11

ANALYSIS OF COSTS AND BENEFITS RECOMMENDATION ON ACQUISITION

11.1 Final Conclusion and Assessing the Aims

The proposed Kuthuparamba Ring Road project will put an end to the ever increasing and continuous traffic problems in the heart of Kuthuparamba Ring Road. Considering the enormous inconvenience to the travellers from Thalassery and Kannur side to Mattannur Airport and Wayanad, the Kuttikkunnu- Purakkalam- Pazhayanirath Ring Road is very much required for the development of Kuthuparamba Municipality. The urban areas in Kerala are day by day becoming more congested and rush due to the ever increasing number of vehicles. So the roads and other related infrastructure also needs to be developed.

11.2 Character of Social Impacts

The affected people of the area face many difficulties due to the implementation of the project. On both the sides of the road there are residence, shop , religious worship place hospital compounds, government institutions like ITI, reading rooms, wall and gate, agricultural assets, and Public Roads. Mostly some portions of all these 187 land holdings belonging to 182 landholders and 5 others will be partially affected. Some the houses will lose its frontage and living in the future will be very difficult due to the alignment plan. The families expressed the concern that, for the acquisition they need to get fair compensation, considering the loss of livelihood and income.

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

11.3 Major Suggestions by the Affected

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

- The alignment is unscientific and must be changed /altered. The ring road is not important as a bypass or NH. Make some expansions only wherever it is required and maintain the present road and avoid loss / inconveniences to a lot houses and other properties.
- Frontage of the houses and buildings are affected and will require money for compensation and hence make possible revision of the alignment and save/reduce the impact of acquisition.
- Some are losing their sole agricultural properties like Coconut trees and other output.
- Support for setting up the livelihood after completing the reconstruction of the remaining structures required
- Value calculation in par with market value
- I am a widow with 2 girls and have a huge financial liability so if my house is affected there is no other way to live.
- Acquire the land or property only if the proposed widening work will commence and complete in a given time span.
- Intimate the affected about how much land required for the project and will there be left over land that can be used. There should be proper communication from the authorities on acquisition and marking/ stone installing.
- There is some areas where the footpath not available and no space for pedestrians to walk safely. This issue to be addressed seriously.

SUMMARY & CONCLUSION

The Kuthuparamba Ring Road project is for a public purpose and will be a milestone in the path towards a permanent solution to the traffic problems in Kuthuparamba Town. The project will enable an overall infrastructural development and economic development in the area. The SIA for the Additional Land acquisition for the proposed project involves acquisition of about 147.85 hectares of land in 144 survey numbers from 187 landholdings/properties including the land of a religious place and Govt. Industrial Training Institute public roads. The Project is aimed at public utility and there is no other better alternate /suitable alignment. Some of the affected have expressed their willingness to give land for the acquisition expecting a fair compensation (market value). This study report helps the affected people to receive fair compensation as per the RFCTLARR Act 2013.

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

When we explore the positive impacts with long term goal of the project, it is necessary to acquire land for the Kuthuparamba Ring Road project and implement the project. Out of 187 affected private individuals/families, majority are willing to give their land for the project and 5 plots are public institutions. 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.
