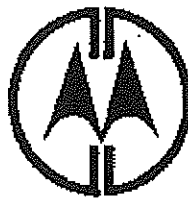
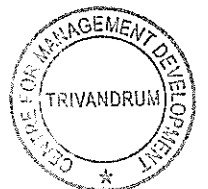


**SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF LAND ACQUISITION FOR
DEVELOPING A BIO-DIVERSITY PARK, CIVIL SERVICE
RESIDENTIAL COMPLEX, FIRE STATION, POLICE STATION ETC. BY
KINFRA UNDER IDZ SCHEME IN PINARAYI VILLAGE OF KANNUR
DISTRICT**

FINAL REPORT

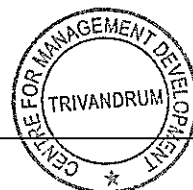


Centre for Management Development
Thiruvananthapuram



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background

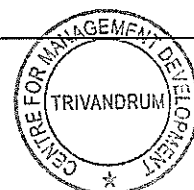
The proposed project area is intended for developing a Bio-diversity Park, Civil Service Residential Complex, Fire Station, Police Station etc. by KINFRA under the Industrial Development Zone (IDZ) scheme, in Pinarayi Village of Kannur District.

Government of Kerala has accorded administrative sanction for land acquisition for the work vide G.O. (Ms) No. 664/2018/ID dated 13/06/2018 to acquire a total area 532.98 ares of land spread over Pinarayi village in Kannur district. In compliance with Section 4 of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Act (RFCTLARR) 2013, the present Social Impact Assessment (SIA) of the project was undertaken by Centre for Management Development, Thycaud, Thiruvananthapuram as per the Govt. of Kerala vide G.O. (P) No. 87/2018/RD dated 17/12/2018 at Pinarayi Village of Kannur district.

The SIA was carried out with the objectives of identifying the potential socio economic positive and negative impacts of Land acquisition and developing attainable mitigation measures to enhance positive impacts and reduce or avoid negative impact and thereby ensuring a participative, informed and transparent process of land acquisition for developing a Bio-diversity Park, Civil Service Residential Complex, Fire Station, Police Station etc. by KINFRA under the Industrial Development Zone (IDZ) scheme, besides designing a Management Plan as mitigation measures. An inclusive approach was followed taking discussions and grievances from Representatives and affected citizens. Primary affected Persons were identified and relevant information was compiled. Data collection involved multiple step process of site visits and surveys.

The proposed project requires acquisition of 532.98 ares of land from Pinarayi village of Kannur district. The proposed site encompasses numerous trees and water resources (5 wells and 1 pond). The project should be implemented without any damage to the ecosystem. The water resources can be utilised for the implementation of the project and for future needs.

The mitigation measures suggested to reduce the impact of land acquisition included fair and enhanced compensation for the land and assets which has to be distributed without much delay, establishing a grievance handling mechanism, support services for shifting materials from present house (if any), accommodation facility during the transition period between displacement and resettlement. Employment opportunities to be reserved for the affected population in the project, offering skill training to the needy on selected vocational skills and provision of resettlement site which is reasonably close to the present location can also mitigate the negative effect of acquisition.



CHAPTER 1

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Background

- 1.1 The term development defines a process that creates growth and progress in terms of the quality of human life, with respect to its physical, economic, environmental and social components. However, the process also brings ever increasing impact, leading to adverse changes in environmental conditions, human health and social conditions. In order to ascertain the impacts due to the implementation of the development projects, impact assessments form significant tools to provide a rational approach and to devise strategies for the mitigation of the adverse effects.
- 1.2 Social Impact Assessment (SIA) is a process of assessing, in advance, the social changes that are likely to result from the implementation of various projects, and forms an important tool to foresee and assess the social repercussions and the negative impacts, that are likely to follow, and forms an aid to the decision making regarding the mitigation of negative impacts. It also helps in the mapping of the affected people and coordinates the participation of all concerned stakeholders. In order to assess all the probable impacts, the assessment is carried out at household, community, village/LSGI and area levels, thus forming a strong foundation for the Resettlement (and Rehabilitation) Action Plan (RAP).
- 1.3 In order to construct a Bio-diversity Park, Civil Service Residential Complex, Fire Station, Police Station etc. through KINFRA under the Industrial Development Zone (IDZ) scheme in Kannur district, decision had been made to acquire the land required to complete the project. The proposed project is intended to provide improved infrastructural benefits and an overall development for the district itself.

Project Objectives

- 1.4 The objectives of the project are:
 - ❖ To enhance economic growth and improve the quality of life through the development of industrial development zone.

- ❖ To increase the operational efficiency of the Government Facilities and Services.
- ❖ To improve the life of citizens of the State

Rationale for the Study

- 1.5 In order to improve the operational efficiency, Government of Kerala (GoK) had initiated various measures to modernize the industrial infrastructure. The proposed project of developing various infrastructure facilities by KINFRA in Pinarayi village is in this backdrop. The project, therefore, intends to enable the citizen better access to facilities like Bio-Diversity park, Civil Service Residential Complex, Fire Station, Police Station etc and, at the same time, to enhance the infrastructure of the state.
- 1.6 As part of the decision to develop various infrastructure facilities including Bio-Diversity Park, Civil Service Residential Complex, Fire Station, Police Station etc. by KINFRA under the Industrial Development Zone (IDZ) scheme, the Government of Kerala had accorded administrative sanction vide G.O.(Ms) No. 664/2018/ID dated 13/06/2018 to acquire a total area of 532.98 ares of land in Pinarayi village of Kannur district. The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2013, enacted by the Government of India, has mandated the conduct of Social Impact Assessment study prior to the land acquisition. In this context, the District Collector, Kannur had invited proposals vide letter no. DCKNR/8300/2016-C6 dated 03-11-2018 for conducting the Social Impact Assessment for 532.98 ares of land in the Pinarayi village.

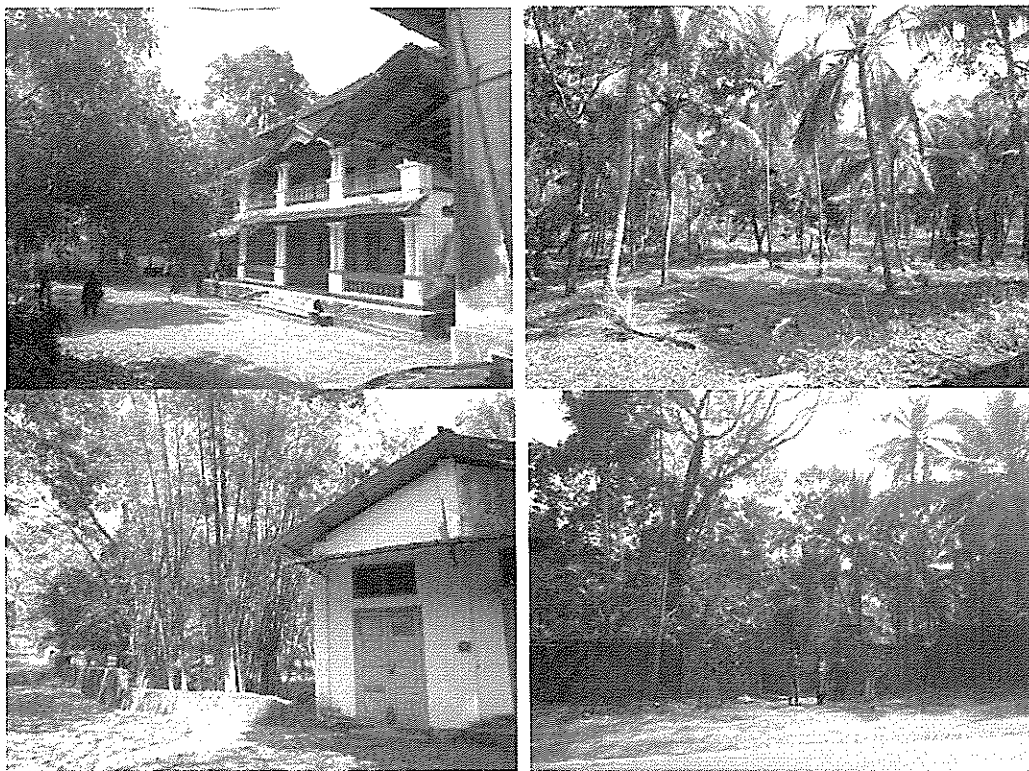
Details of the Project Area

- 1.7 The land to be acquired is spread over an area of 532.98 ares in Pinarayi village of Kannur district. The area is residential in nature, with the premises employed for non-commercial farming.

Applicable Legislation

- 1.8 The land acquisition for the proposed project is governed by the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2013, and its amendments.

Fig. 1.1 Photographs of Project Area



CHAPTER 2

APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

Background

- 2.1 As part of its decision for the development of various infrastructure facilities by KINFRA(Kerala Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation) in Kannur District, Government of Kerala (GoK) had accorded administrative sanction vide G.O.(Ms) No.664/2018/ID dated 13/06/2018 to acquire a total area of 532.98 ares of land spread over Pinarayi village of Thalassery taluk in Kannur district. The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RFCTLARR) Act 2013, enacted by the Government of India, has mandated the conduct of Social Impact Assessment study prior to the land acquisition. GoK vide G.O.(P) No. 87/2018/RD dated 17/12/2018 had accorded sanction to the Centre for Management Development, Thiruvananthapuram to conduct SIA in this regard and to prepare a Social Management Plan for the same.

Team Composition

- 2.2 The details of the team members involved in the SIA are given in Annexure III.

Objectives of the Study

- 2.3 The broad objective of Social Impact Assessment (SIA) is to identify the social and economic impacts of proposed land acquisition, for developing various infrastructure facilities including Bio-diversity Park, Civil Service Residential Complex, Fire Station, Police Station etc by KINFRA under the Industrial Development Zone (IDZ) Scheme in Pinarayi village of Kannur district on people and communities facing displacement, besides designing a Management Plan as mitigation measures.
- 2.4 The specific objectives of the study are:
- To build trust and cooperation among inhabitants of the affected area in the implementation of project,
 - To identify the families/people, community structures and common properties anticipated to be affected by the development of infrastructure facilities by KINFRA.

- To make an assessment of the socio-economic conditions of the people who will be affected by the project,
- To determine the anticipated impact of project on people in terms of socio-economic aspect, and
- To develop a Social Impact Management Plan indicating measures to mitigate the impact.

Study Approach

- 2.5 An inclusive and participatory approach through involvement of multiple stakeholders such as elected representatives, members of the requiring body and project affected people, at appropriate stages of the project.

Methodology and Data Collection

Methods and Tools

- 2.5 Qualitative information will be gathered along with the field survey through public consultation/Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) with all relevant stakeholders. The public consultation will encompass the project components as well as its socio-economic impacts. The SIA team had preliminary discussions with the key officials of the district administration and gathered information regarding the status of the government procedures, the project area and intensity of the acquisition. The team also made a preliminary site visit with the officials for physical inspection and information dissemination purposes. The existing conditions of land, status of infrastructure/structures, land use pattern and the facilities available to people residing in the project area were analysed.
- 2.6 The quantitative information regarding the families affected by the project is being collected through household surveys, in the form of filled in structured questionnaires. The survey will be completed in all the households of the persons affected by the project. The results of the survey will provide information pertaining to the demography, socio-economic status and livelihood status of the target community, and will form the basis for development of Social Impact Management Plan.

Public Hearing

- 2.7 The Section 5 of Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013, which envisages that whenever a SIA study is required to be conducted, the Government shall ensure a Public Hearing is held at the affected area to ascertain the views of the affected families to be recorded and included in the Social Impact Assessment Report. In accordance with the same a Public Hearing was conducted on 26/03/2019 at Pinarayi Grama Panchyathi Hall by Centre for Management Development for the affected population to collect the views and opinions on the draft report and on any other additional issues related to acquisition. The draft report was made available to the public through the Collectorate, Panchayath Office, Village Office, Municipality, KINFRA and was published for perusal at the website of Centre for Management Development. Prior intimation was given to all the stakeholders regarding the date and venue of the public hearing through advertisements in leading newspapers, individual letters and/or over telephone.
- 2.8 The CMD officials present at the public hearing gave a brief introduction about the objective and purpose behind the hearing along with a presentation on the major highlights of the study. Afterwards, the floor was open for discussion and for raising their issues and comments on the draft report and other allied matters. All the comments raised and issues put forward were recorded and transcribed.

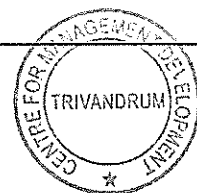
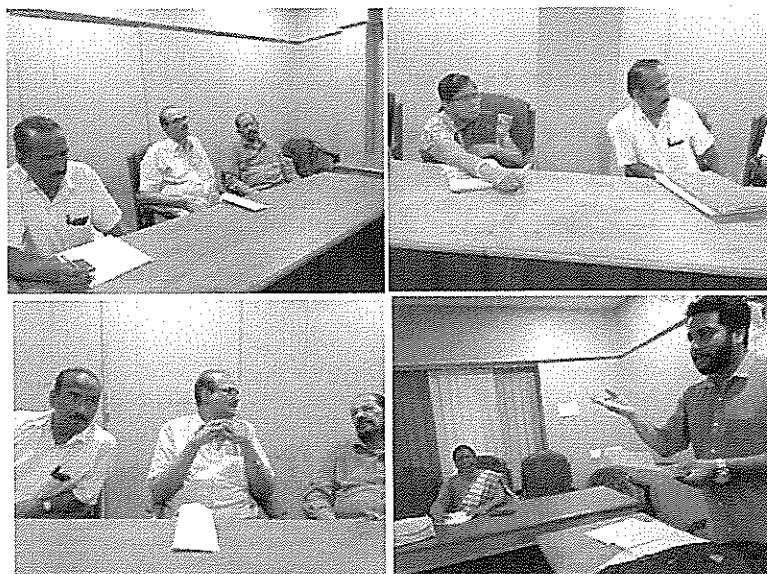


Table 2.1: Comments from Public Hearing

Sl No.	Name	Issues Raised by the Respondents	Remarks of the Officials
1.	Mr. K. Anup	The owners of the land including my mother, siblings and I have already considered this area for another private project. And we are on the process to complete the particular project very soon. So, the decision regarding acquiring this land is a burden for us. Kindly give some time to do the procedures related to our plan and conduct one more public hearing after 23/04/19.	These are official Government tasks, and as such we cannot postpone important meetings without valid reasons. The present meeting was scheduled according to the law, by following the rules of the act. The affected should express their concerns and decisions regarding the land acquisition, so that we can consider all your concerns when future proceedings are underway.

Fig. 2.1 Photographs from Public Hearing



CHAPTER 3

PROFILE OF THE PROJECT AREA

Introduction

- 3.1 The proposed project of development of infrastructure facilities by KINFRA will require 532.98 ares of land to be undertaken in Pinarayi village of Kannur district. This chapter discusses the characteristics of the land to be acquired for the proposed project.

Land Requirement for the Project

- 3.2 In order to complete the development of infrastructure facilities through KINFRA in Pinarayi village of Thalassery taluk, a total area of 532.98 ares of land has to be acquired. The sketches showing the plots to be acquired for the proposed construction of facilities under the Industrial Development Zone scheme are given in Annexure-V.

Alternate Land Considered

- 3.3 No land was considered as an alternate option for this project. KINFRA have identified this land for the development of various infrastructure facilities including Bio-Diversity Park, Civil Service Residential Complex, Fire Station, Police Station etc. under the Industrial Development Zone (IDZ) scheme mainly because the general public can reach to these services very easily. The better transportation facilities presently available to reach the identified project area were also a factor for selecting this area for the particular project.

Nature of Land and Cropping Pattern

- 3.4 The land identified for acquisition is predominantly used for non-commercial agricultural purposes. The owners of the property still enjoy benefits from non-commercial farming within their compounds, nearly a thousand coconut trees and trees of various types contribute to the wide range of productive flora within the project area. With regards to irrigation of the land for cultivation, the presence of ponds and wells in their area were observed. Water from these sources was used for irrigation purposes within the property.

Ownership Pattern, Land Distribution and Number of Residential Houses

- 3.5 The land acquisition will affect 5 families in the project area. The list of land holders and the extent of holding with survey numbers is given in the Annexure-I. It is observed from the preliminary site visit that no land transaction or maintenance of the residential structures had recently, owing to the speculation regarding implementation of the proposed project. The only structure identified in the area was utilized as residential building.

Nature of Ownership

- 3.6 The property that demands acquisition for project completion is owned by five siblings. They have reported to purchasing the particular land before 40 years.

Residential Houses and Structures

- 3.7 The project area was owned by five family members, yet no family member resides within the premises. The land is mainly used for cultivation of coconut trees. A house built in the year 1934 is also included in the land. In addition to that there are five wells, one pond, one store room, car shed and one old cattle shed is there in the land. The whole area is covered with compound wall with single entry point.

Limitations of the study

- 3.8 The owners of the land were not forthcoming with details during surveys or later through phone calls by the SIA team. When contacted for public hearing after issuing notice through newspapers 15 days prior to the meeting, only one owner out of five attended the public hearing.

CHAPTER 4

ESTIMATION AND ENUMERATION

Introduction

- 4.1 The proposed project of development of infrastructure facilities by KINFRA will require 532.98 ares of land to be undertaken in Pinarayi village of Kannur district. The acquisitions of land have direct or indirect consequence on the settlement. This chapter discusses about an estimation of units affected by the construction of projects.

Estimation of properties and families affected

- 4.2 Property area of 532.98 ares that comes under the purview of SIA study is fully affected by the proposed project. The land is spread through 3 survey numbers, owned by 5 individuals. Acquisition of this land for the project will affect them in terms of land and deduction in their source of income.

Ownership of the land

- 4.3 The area in need for acquisition for the proposed project accounts to 532.98 ares and is solely owned by private parties.

Vulnerable groups affected

- 4.4 Amongst the landholders at the project site, the family belongs to Other Backward class only. It was noted that there is no representation from Scheduled Tribes or Scheduled Castes communities.

Residences or structures affected

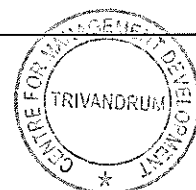
- 4.5 The land is mainly used for the non-commercial agricultural purposes and the main cultivation is coconut trees. There was a house built in the year 1934 and they are still maintaining it with frequent cleaning and maintenance, but only a care taker of the particular land was living there. Also, the area consists of five wells, a pond, a store room, a car shed and old cattle shed. Proper resettlement, as enacted by LARR Act is suggested.

Direct and Indirect impact

- 4.6 Property belonging to 5 families and their dependents will be lost on acquisition. About 800- 1000 productive coconut trees are there in the area, keeping the land profitable. In addition to that there are many wide varieties of plants and trees. A loss in supply of natural water from wells and pond is observed.

Inventory of assets

- 4.7 Properties of 5 members spread over 3 survey numbers will be affected by the project. The entire property belonging to these families and the surrounding premises is affected as it lies within proposed project area, a total loss in building and surrounding properties will be observed.



CHAPTER 5

SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL PROFILE

Introduction

- 5.1 Establishing the baseline conditions is essential for describing the receiving environment, the *status quo* and for identifying and predicting potential impacts. An accurate baseline condition is essential to extrapolate prediction of change in relation to the frame of reference.
- 5.1 The Social Impact Assessment unit, in compliance with section 7 of The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules 2015 (Amendment), conducted the socio-economic survey and collected data on relevant socio-economic conditions of the project affected population including family details, demographic information on social classification, education and occupation of family members, total family income from all sources, identification of vulnerability, key issues likely to be faced with regards to land acquisition and compensation, quantification and criteria of people impacted by the project and the relevant strategies for minimizing impact on current land usage activities or cultural heritage. This chapter provides a summary of the baseline information on the findings of the socio-economic survey.

Demographic Profile of Proposed Area

- 5.2 The household survey was targeted to cover the identified properties with a representation of cent percent of the directly affected families who have residence or holds ownership over land in the project area. Information related to various socio-economic aspects was gathered from the adult members of the each household. Detailed and relevant baseline information on affected population is discussed.

Social Profile

Religion

- 5.3 The respondents residing in proposed project adheres to the Hindu faiths amongst the surveyed households.

Age of the Respondents

- 5.4 The average age of the respondents who participated in the SIA study was middle aged citizens. In consonance with the average age, majority of the respondents from both the groups were in age bracket of 40-60 years.

Literacy level of Respondent

- 5.5 Among the directly affected, respondents possessed Under Graduation or Post Graduation levels of education.

Monthly Income of the Households

- 5.6 Monthly income constitute all the earnings derived from occupation, added with the earnings from other sources namely agriculture and/or livestock.

Sources of Income

- 5.7 Employment/occupation of the respondents is through business ventures which contribute to the source of income for the surveyed household in the directly affected group. Besides that, income derived from the land, at the project site, through cultivation was observed.

Place of Stay

- 5.8 The place of stay of respondents is not sited within the project area. The affected group owns an ancestral house of pucca nature. Pucca in the sense, houses are strong and permanent, terraced and tiled.

Vulnerable Group

- 5.9 The affected families had representation from the Other Backward class alone.

CHAPTER 6

SOCIAL IMPACT MANAGEMENT PLAN

Background

- 6.1 In compliance with Section 4 of The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Act of 2013, the present social impact assessment was undertaken by Centre for Management Development, Thiruvananthapuram for the land acquisition for developing various Infrastructure facilities by KINFRA, in Pinarayi village of Kannur district. The study was conducted with the objective of assessing the socio economic impacts of the proposed land acquisition and preparing a Social Impact Management Plan. This chapter discusses the identified impacts of land acquisition and the recommended mitigation measures.

Approach to Mitigation

- 6.2 The CMD team made use of a combination of two research approaches i.e., quantitative and qualitative, for the identification of various social impact and the mitigation measures. Adoption of a combination of both qualitative and quantitative methodology was intended to obtain a more comprehensive data and more holistic result without excluding any important area of assessment.

Social Impact

- 6.3 A total area of 532.98 ares of land has to be acquired for the proposed project, from 3 survey numbers. Information collected through structured questionnaires revealed that the respondents were against in welcoming the project, they also expressed various concerns regarding the land acquisition as well as implementation of the project. The identified impacts are discussed below:

Negative impacts

- 6.4 The land being acquired for the proposed construction under Industrial Development Zone scheme is mainly residential in nature, with the premises being employed for non-commercial farming. One of the major impacts of the proposed land acquisition will be the reduced usability of the land after the acquisition. The identified negative impacts of the proposed land acquisition are as follows:

Impact on livelihood

- 6.5 The family that owns the only property within the project area enjoys a constant source of income through the land, the wide variety of trees that numbers over a thousand is a testament to that. Loss of valuable assets in the form of an ancestral home built in 1934, wells and a pond with clean natural water will be lost as well.

Impact on land

- 6.6 The area identified for the proposed project is used for residential purposes. The land belonging to the family is employed for non-commercial purpose only.

Impact on Common Property Resources

- 6.7 The proposed land acquisition has no impact on any common property resource.

Displacement

- 6.8 A major negative impact of project implementation is related to the acquisition of a single house within the area identified. The families that own the property and surrounding premises do not reside within the property, and as such no provision has to be made to arrange for rehabilitation or displacement of the families. The project area encompasses an 85 years old home that serves as an ancestral property of the affected.

Positive impacts

- 6.9 The positive impacts that will result with the developing Industrial Development Zone include:
- a. Better infrastructure and operational facilities
 - b. Better access for citizens to Government Facilities and services
 - c. Overall development for Pinarayi village and hence for the district as well.

Impact Mitigation/Management Plan

6.10 Based on the desk research, field investigations and consultations undertaken during the Social Impact Assessment study towards the development of various Infrastructure facilities by KINFRA, the following Social Impact Mitigation Plan has been developed to mitigate negative social impacts that may arise from project completion. The responsibility for the incorporation of mitigation measures for the project implementation lies with the district administration and the proponent. This mitigation plan is devised to reduce negative social impacts associated with the acquisition of 532.98 ares of land in Pinarayi village. Following are the measures suggested.

Economic Measures

6.11 The most significant social impact through the implementation of the project at the present location is the loss of property for 5 members and their dependents. Loss of property and the assets due to acquisition of land for the development of Infrastructure facilities should be compensated as mandated by the Act under sections 26-31 and which are listed in the first schedule of the Act for these families.

Rehabilitation Measures

6.12 Proper rehabilitation measures shall be devised as per the provisions under the Act for the household affected by the proposed land acquisition. The rehabilitation measures to be undertaken were a major part of the agenda for the public hearing. Since the affected families do not reside within the project area, there arises no need for displacement or subsequent rehabilitation.

Environmental Measures

6.13 At the designing and construction phase of the project, care should be given to make the design in order to minimize the impact on surrounding flora and fauna. During the operational phase, the Bio-diversity Park may use sustainable energy options for various operations, including for power supply and for waste management. The water resources within the property can be utilised for the

implementation of the project and for future needs. The pond within the property is a valuable asset and requires management.

Measures to Avoid, Mitigate and Compensate

Mitigation Measures

- 6.14 The proponent should ensure that a proper mechanism is in place to solve public grievances.
- 6.15 A public redressal mechanism should be designed at the project site to address the concerns of the indirectly affected population (if any) during the implementation stage of the project.
- 6.16 Comparing/weighing the positive against the negative impacts, it can be observed that even though compensation needs to be provided to the affected, there exists no need for rehabilitation after acquisition, furthermore, the implementation of the project will result in higher operational efficiency of the district and acts as a significant economic development. Thus it can be concluded that the former outweigh the latter reaffirming the identified site as the most suitable and apt one for the construction under the Industrial Development Zone scheme. The families that are affected would require adequate and fair resettlement. Other negative impact on land, livelihood, physical resources, public facilities or culture is comparatively lesser in relation. It is observed that many of the negative impacts highlighted in this chapter can be minimized or reduced with effective and relevant mitigation measures and strategies mentioned.

Institutional Framework

- 6.17 Following the desk studies, field investigations and public consultations undertaken in this study, a Social Impact Mitigation Plan has subsequently been developed. The plan 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).

Institutional Structures & Key persons

6.18 The Government of Kerala has set up a well-established institutional framework for the implementation of social impact mitigation/management plan and to perform the functions under the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2013. The Kerala State Policy for Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition published as per G.O. (Ms) No.485/2015/RD, dated 23/09/2015 constituted a State level Empowered Committee with its members as Chief Secretary, Revenue Secretary, Secretary of the Administrative department, Law secretary and Finance secretary to perform the functions designated to them in relation to RFCTLARR.

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 Institutions has been set up to undertake various functions under the Act. The Administrator in the committee appointed in line with sub-section (I) of section 43 of The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act.

6.19 The **Administrator** in the committee appointed in line with sub-section (I) 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) 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) M.

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 (CentralAct30of2013), 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.

6.20 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 (CentralAct30of2013), r/w sub-rule (1) of rule 3 of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Kerala) Rules, 2015 has appointed Special Tahsildar LA & 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 (1) section 11 of the above Act. The district level committee is mandated to ensure finalization of Fair compensation and appropriate Resettlement and Rehabilitation package and Mitigation measure and its proper implementation from the construction phase onwards.

Monitoring and Evaluation

6.21 Monitoring is a long-term process, which should begin from the start of construction of the infrastructure projects and 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: 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.

- 6.22 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. 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

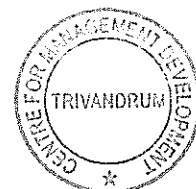
compensation, Resettlement and Rehabilitation committee with suggestions/observations.

Analysis of Costs and Benefits

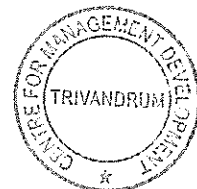
6.23 The construction of various infrastructure facilities through KINFRA under the Industrial Development Zone scheme will act as an important milestone in the economic development of Kannur district. As per the provisions of The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 the Government authorized for the acquisition of any land for the concerned public purpose by adhering to the due compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement measures as mandated by the Act. The establishment of such infrastructure facilities will modernise the life of citizens in Kannur and paves way for a life of ease. There is a notable avenue for socio economic development due to the implementation of the project.

Recommendation on acquisition

6.24 The most significant challenge or negative impact with the establishment of the project is its impact on family that has an ancestral home and land within the project area. Around 5 families are affected by loss in property and loss of assets.. Rehabilitation and Resettlement measures needs to be followed according to standardized norms and procedures to assist the displaced persons with certain benefits for livelihood restoration. Under Section 26 of land Acquisition act of the Land Acquisitions, Rehabilitation, And Resettlement Act, 2013- "Determination of market value of land by collector" gives the District Collector authority to adopt a set criteria in assessing and determining the market value of land in question. It is determined by analysing the minimum land value specified as per the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 for registration of sale deeds or agreements to sell, as the case may be, in the area, where the land is situated, the average sales price for similar type of land situated in the nearest village or nearest vicinity area or the consented amount of compensation as agreed upon under sub-section (2) of section 2 in case of acquisition of lands for private companies or for public private partnership projects. The amount chosen shall be the highest among the sub



categories, provided that the date for determination of market value shall be the date on which the notification has been issued under section 11.



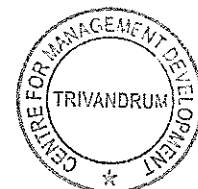
ANNEXURES

- i. Details of the land in the SIA study area for Pinarayi Village
- ii. List of key informants contacted and interacted
- iii. SIA Team members
- iv. G.Os on Implementation and monitoring system
- v. Plots to be acquired
- vi. Questionnaires used for survey
- vii. Newspapers Articles regarding Public Hearing
- viii. List of Participants from Public hearing

ANNEXURE-I

Details of the land in the SIA study area for Pinarayi Village

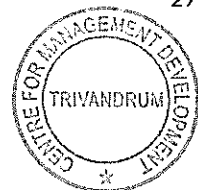
Village	Survey No.	Extent (In ares)
Pinarayi Village	2/1, 4/1, 4/2	532.98
	Total	532.98



ANNEXURE-II

List of key informants contacted and interacted

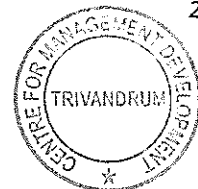
1. K. V. Gangadharan, Advisor (L. M.) KINFRA,
2. K. P. Raghunath, KINFRA
3. Deputy Collector, L.A Kannur
4. Special Thasildhar, L.A
5. Deputy Thasildhar, L.A



ANNEXURE-III

SIA Team members

Sl. No.	Name	Designation	Qualification
1	Dr. G. Suresh	Project Director	Ph. D.
2	Shri. Riyas K. Basheer	Project Coordinator	MBA, B.Tech.
3	Dr.S. Remadevi	Domain Expert	Ph. D.
4	Shri. Suradh K. Surendran	Field Coordinator	M. Tech.
5	Shri. Albin M.	Field Investigator	MBA
6	Shri. Nounith Noble	Field Investigator	MSW
7	Shri. Josukutty Kurian	Field Investigator	MSW



ANNEXURE-IV

**Government Order portraying the structure /person for the implementation and
monitoring of Social Impact Management Plan**

13842
14/10/15



GOVERNMENT OF KERALA

Abstract

Revenue Department - State policy for Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition - Approved - Orders issued.

REVENUE (B) DEPARTMENT

G.O.(M) No.485/2015/RD

Dated Thiruvananthapuram, 23/09/2015.

Read : G.O.(P) No.470/2015/RD dated 19/09/2015.

ORDER

The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 has been enacted with the objective of ensuring just and fair compensation and rehabilitation for the affected families due to compulsory acquisition of land for public purpose. This Act came into force w.e.f 01/01/2014. The State Government as per G.O. read above has approved Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Kerala) Rules, 2015.

2. Section 108 of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 provides for framing a state law/policy which provides higher compensation than that calculated under this Act for the acquisition of land so that the affected person or his family or member of his family can opt to avail such a higher compensation under such state policy.

3. Therefore, in order to speed up and simplify the procedures of land acquisition for public purpose, Government are now pleased to approve a state policy for compensation in land acquisition as appended to this order. The important objective of this policy is to conduct negotiations with the land owners and reach consensus on compensation and rehabilitation by the District Level. Fair compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement committee (DLFC) and approval of the same by the State Level Empowered Committee (SLEC).

(By Order of the Governor)

Dr. Vishwas Mehta
Principal Secretary to Government

To

The Commissioner, Land Revenue, Thiruvananthapuram
All District Collectors
The Public Works /Water Resources/Industries/Power/Transport/
Local Self Government/IT Departments
The Accountant General (Audit/A&E) Kerala, Thiruvananthapuram
The Finance Department
General Administration (SC) Department
Information & Public Relations (W&NM) Department
Stock File/Office Copy.

Forwarded/By Order


Section Officer.

Policy of the State of Kerala for compensation in land acquisition

Introduction

The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 has been enacted with the objective of ensuring adequate compensation and Rehabilitation & Resettlement to Land owners whose land are compulsorily acquired by the State for bonafide public purposes. Section 108 of the Act empowers the Government to frame law or policy which provides a higher compensation than calculated under this Act for the acquisition of land and thereby enabling the land ouster to exercise option either to avail such higher compensation for Rehabilitation and Resettlement under such policy of the State or to go by the provisions of the Act. Kerala is a State with high population density and whenever Government resorts to acquisition of land for public purpose, families get displaced from their ancestral properties and lose lands which are often their sole livelihood. In order to ensure that immediate relief by providing enhanced compensation and Rehabilitation & Resettlement package to such affected families, Government of Kerala felt the need for framing an adequate policy on the subject.

Objectives

Government aims to ensure the following relief to the land losers through this policy.

1. The land losers are provided with just and reasonable compensation for land acquired, relieving them from the burden of approaching judicial forums for enhancement of compensation.
2. Rehabilitation & Resettlement policy as provided in the Act along with additional packages including employment/stake holdings in eligible cases according to the nature of the project.
3. Disbursement of compensation before taking possession of land and ensuring Rehabilitation and Resettlement packages including infrastructural amenities as provided in the third schedule of the Act within 18 months of the date of publication of DD.
4. Transparency in procedures and less negative impact ensuring the land losers that their socio-economic status does not fall below what it was before the acquisition.

Frame work of the policy

The general provisions of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 shall apply to all land acquisitions. Social Impact Assessment (SIA) study shall be conducted in projects where it is mandatory and preliminary notification under Section 11 of the Act shall be published after approval of the project by the Expert Committee.

- (1) The Government shall constitute a District Level Fair Compensation, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Committee in every District.
- (2) The District Level Fair Compensation, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Committee shall have the following Members:

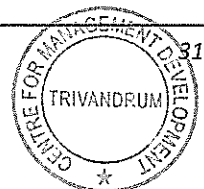
*SIA of Land Acquisition for developing various
Infrastructure facilities by KINFRA in Pinarayi Village*

-3-

- i) District Collector
- ii) Administrator for Resettlement and Rehabilitation
- iii) Land Acquisition Officer
- iv) Finance Officer
- v) Representative of the Requiring Body empowered to take financial decisions on its behalf.
- vi) Representative of the Local Self Government Institution of the area where the land is situated.

Provided that where the affected area covers more than one district, the District Level Fair Compensation, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Committee of the district, where major portion of the land to be acquired belongs to, shall function as District Level Fair Compensation, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Committee to take action in the matter.

- (3) The District Collector will verify the title deeds, non-encumbrance certificate, basic tax receipt, building tax receipt, possession certificate and other relevant records of each parcel of land to be acquired.
- (4) The District Government Pleader or any other advocate specially authorized by the District Collector in this behalf will scrutinize the title deeds, and other documents relating to ownership and possession and give necessary recommendation to the District Collector.
- (5) The District Collector shall, within 7 days of the preliminary notification under Section 11, send the SIA Report and other relevant documents to the District Level Fair Compensation, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Committee.
- (6) The District Level Fair Compensation, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Committee shall fix the parameters and shall define criteria for categorization of land as per the local needs to fix land value and the same may be approved by the Committee. The Committee should take utmost care in determining the criteria for categorization. There should not be any ambiguity regarding classification. The authority to change the categorization once approved by the District Level Fair Compensation, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Committee shall rest only with the SLEC.
- (7) After categorization of lands, land value shall be arrived at as per the provisions of the Right to Fair Compensation and transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 and keeping this as the basis land value and taking into consideration the existing market value of the land make negotiation with the land owners and reach consensus with them on the final land value
- (8) The Committee will finalise the estimate of a 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.
- (9) The District Level Fair Compensation, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Committee shall send the estimate arrived as above, in Annexures I & II to the State Level Empowered Committee for approval.



*SIA of Land Acquisition for developing various
Infrastructure facilities by KINFRA in Pinarayi Village*

-4-

- (10) The Government shall constitute a State Level Empowered Committee which shall have the following members:
- (i) Chief Secretary
 - (ii) Revenue Secretary
 - (iii) Secretary of the Administrative Department
 - (iv) Law Secretary
 - (v) Finance Secretary
- (11) The State Level Empowered Committee shall approve the estimate or return it for reconsideration by the District Level Purchase Committee with suggestions/observations that it thinks fit.
- (12) The District Level Fair Compensation, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Committee shall, within 15 days of the receipt of such approval with or without changes, send individual notices to the affected families and affected persons apprising them of the provisions of the law or policy and giving them a date to appear before it on a specified date for the purpose of considering settlement of compensation and resettlement and rehabilitation claims on the basis of the policy.
- (13) On the date fixed as above, the District Level Fair Compensation, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Committee shall explain the policy to the affected family or affected person and give them an estimate of the compensation and resettlement and rehabilitation package worked out under the policy.

Provided that the date so fixed may be adjourned for another date for reasons to be recorded, Provided further that the proceedings shall not be adjourned for more than a period of 30 days in all from the first date.

- (14) At the proceedings, the District Level Fair Compensation, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Committee shall present the estimated compensation and resettlement and rehabilitation package to the affected family or affected person and explain the terms and conditions of the same,
Provided that the District Level Fair Compensation, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Committee may change the compensation and relief and resettlement package for the benefit of the affected family or affected persons to the extent of 10% in order to arrive at a mutually acceptable settlement. If District Level Fair Compensation, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Committee feels that a higher payment exceeding 10% is absolutely necessary, then the proceedings may be recorded and sent to SLEC for approval.
- (15) The affected family or affected persons shall thereupon submit their consent to having their claims settled according to such law or policy of the State instead of settling the same under the Act
Provided that the affected families or affected persons who earlier rejected the negotiated settlement may, by a written application to the Collector, shall choose the option of the State policy at any time before passing the final award under Sections 30 and / or 31.
- (16) Upon receiving the consent of the affected person or affected family, the District Level Fair Compensation, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Committee shall submit the consent along with minutes of its proceedings to the Collector for finalizing the conveyance of land in terms of the consent.



*SIA of Land Acquisition for developing various
Infrastructure facilities by KINFRA in Pinarayi Village*

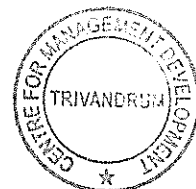
-5-

- (17) The Collector, upon receiving the consent, shall cause a Sale Deed in terms of the settlement arrived at in the proceedings before the District Level Fair Compensation, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Committee to be executed and registered between himself and the affected family or affected person.
- (18) The Collector shall ensure that the draft declaration under Section 19 of the Act has been published before proceeding with the execution of the sale deed.
- (19) The designated officer of the concerned project authority will take steps to effect necessary changes in the classification of land through the Taluk Tahsildar on the basis of the copy of the registered deed obtained from the Office of the Sub Registrar.
- (20) The Compensation or package received by the affected family or affected person shall not be subject to income tax or any other levy.
- (21) The compensation and package agreed upon shall be paid into the bank account the details of which shall be submitted by the affected family or affected person along with the consent.
- (22) On completion of the conveyance the Collector shall take possession of the land immediately, provided that the Collector may, on a written application by the affected family or affected person, accord sanction for extension of taking of possession of the land by a period not exceeding 30 days.
- (23) No conveyance made under these rules shall be called in question in any court of law on any ground except that the same was executed by a person other than the one who was competent to do so.

Appendix-I

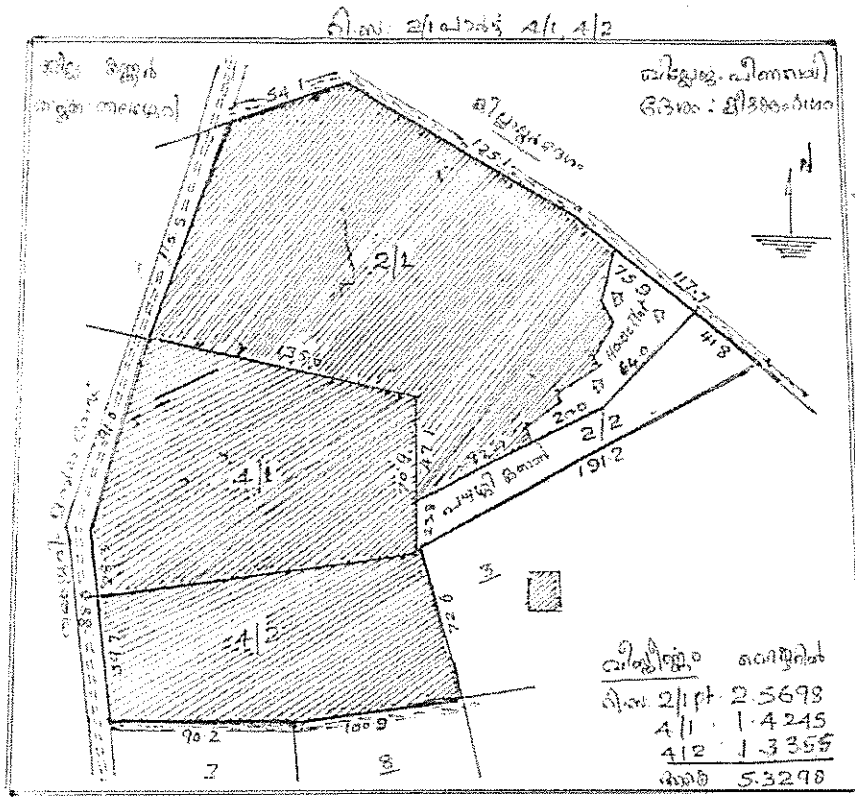
Check List for District Level Purchase Committee

1. Whether the title of the land is clear :
2. Whether any Government land is involved :
3. Criteria for categorization :
4. Criteria for fixing land value :
5. Decision of the DLPC :



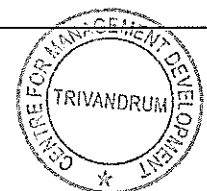
ANNEXURE-V

PLOTS TO BE ACQUIRED



MANAGEMENT DIRECTOR
Kerala Infrastructure & Regeneration
Development Corporation
Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala

K.V. GANGADHARAN
Advisor to the Director
Kerala Infrastructure & Regeneration
Development Corporation



ANNEXURE- VI

Questionnaires used for survey

കേരള സർക്കാർ
സാമൂഹ്യ പ്രത്യാഘാത വിലയിരുത്തൽ

എ). പൊതുവിവരങ്ങൾ

ജില്ലബ്ലോക്ക്.....പഞ്ചായത്ത്.....

വില്ലേജ്.....

തിരിച്ചറിയൽ അടയാളം : റവന്യൂ സർവ്വേ നമ്പർ.....

ബി). വസ്തുവിന്റെ വിവരങ്ങൾ

1. വസ്തുവിന്റെ ലേഖനനമ്പർ.....വ്യക്തമാക്കുക.....
2. വസ്തുവിന്റെ ഉപയോഗം

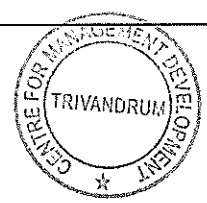
1. താമസസ്ഥലം	2. വാണിജ്യത്തിന്	3. ഒരുമിച്ചുള്ളത്
4. സർക്കാർ വക	5. കൃഷിഭൂമി	6. തനീശ്ശുഭൂമി
7. സംസ്കാരികം വക	8. സമുദായംവക	9. മറ്റുള്ളത്
3. വസ്തു ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്ന വ്യക്തിയുടെ സ്ഥാനം:

1. ഉടമസ്ഥൻ	2. വാടകക്കാരൻ
3. കൈയേറ്റക്കാരൻ	4. കുടിയേറ്റക്കാരൻ
5. തൊഴിലാളി	
4. വസ്തു ഉടമസ്ഥന്റെ പേര് തൊഴിൽ.....
5. വസ്തു ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്ന ആളിന്റെ പേര്
6. വിവരങ്ങൾ നൽകുന്ന ആളിന്റെ പേര്
7. വസ്തു ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്ന വ്യക്തി / ഉടമസ്ഥനുമായുള്ള ബന്ധം

സി). കുടുംബാംഗങ്ങളുടെ വിവരങ്ങൾ / വ്യവസായ സ്ഥാപനത്തിലെ വിവരങ്ങൾ

1. എന്തെങ്കിലും വസ്തുവുമായി ബന്ധപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്ന വ്യക്തികളുടെ എണ്ണം.....
2. കുടുംബാംഗങ്ങളുടെ വിശദവിവരങ്ങൾ / വ്യവസായ സ്ഥാപനത്തിലെ തൊഴിലാളികളുടെ വിശദ വിവരങ്ങൾ

ആൺ : പെൺ :

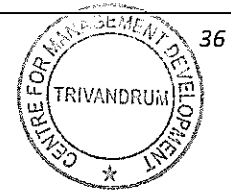


SIA of Land Acquisition for developing various Infrastructure facilities by KINFRA in Pinarayi Village

നമ്പർ	പേര്	വയസ്സ്	ആൺ / പെൺ	വിവാഹിതൻ / അവിവാഹിതൻ	കുടുംബനാമനുചെയ്യുന്ന ബന്ധം	വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം	തൊഴിൽ		മാസ വരുമാനം	അടിപ്രായം
							പ്രധാന തൊഴിൽ	ഉപ തൊഴിൽ		

ഡി) സാമൂഹിക വിവരങ്ങൾ

1. വസ്തു ഉടമസ്ഥന്റെ / ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്ന ആളിന്റെ സാമൂഹ്യ അവസ്ഥ... a. താഴെത്തട്ടിലുള്ളത് b. അല്ലാത്തത്
2. താഴെത്തട്ടിലുള്ളതാണെങ്കിൽ എന്ത്: 1) ബി.പി.ൽ 2) എസ്.സി. 3) എസ്.റ്റി. 4) അംഗപരിചിതർ
5) സ്ത്രീ നാമധാരിയുള്ള കുടുംബം
3. ബി.പി.ൽ. ആണെങ്കിൽ എന്തിന്റെ അടിസ്ഥാനത്തിൽ ആണ് തരം തിരിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നത് :
1) റേഷൻ കാർഡ് 2) ഐ.ആർ.ഡി.പി പട്ടിക 3) കുടുംബശ്രീ ഗ്രൂപ്പ് 4) മറ്റ് ശാരീരിക ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടുകൾ
4. മതം : 1. ഹിന്ദു 2. മുസ്ലീം 3. ക്രിസ്ത്യൻ 4. മറ്റുള്ളവ (വിശദമാക്കുക)
ജാതി : 1. എസ്.സി, 2. എസ്. റ്റി. 3. മറ്റ് പിന്നോക്ക ജാതി, 4. മുന്നോക്ക ജാതി
5. ശാരീരിക വൈകല്യം ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ വിവരിക്കുക 1. അസ്ഥിസംബന്ധമായ വൈകല്യം
2. കാഴ്ച, സംസാരം, കേൾവി സംബന്ധമായ വൈകല്യം,
3. മാനസിക വൈകല്യം
ബി) ശാരീരിക വൈകല്യം എത്ര ശതമാനം
6. എ) കുടുംബത്തിലെ എന്തെങ്കിലും അംഗത്തിന് സ്ഥിരമായ അസുഖങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടോ? ഉണ്ട് / ഇല്ല
ബി) ഉണ്ട് എങ്കിൽ താഴെകൊടുത്തിരിക്കുന്ന കോളങ്ങൾ പൂരിപ്പിക്കുക



SIA of Land Acquisition for developing various Infrastructure facilities by KINFRA in Pinarayi Village

പേര് / കുടുംബനാമസൂചനയുള്ള ബന്ധം	രോഗാവസ്ഥ	ചികിത്സ നടത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ടോ	മാസചിലവ്

ഇ). പദ്ധതി ബാധിക്കുന്ന വസ്തുവിന്റെയും സ്വത്തിന്റെയും വിവരം (വിസ്തീർണ്ണം മീറ്ററിൽ 1 സെന്റ് = 40m²)

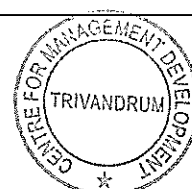
വിവരണം	വിസ്തീർണ്ണം	വിശദീകരിക്കുക
പദ്ധതി ബാധിത വ്യക്തിയുടെ ഉടമസ്ഥതയിലുള്ള / ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്ന സ്ഥലത്തിന്റെ ആകെ വിസ്തീർണ്ണം		താമസസ്ഥലം / വാണിജ്യസ്ഥലം / ഒരുമിച്ചുള്ളത് / കൃഷിസ്ഥലം / തരിശുഭൂമി
വസ്തുവിൽ കെട്ടിടം ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ കെട്ടിടത്തിന്റെ ആകെ വിസ്തീർണ്ണം		ചുറ്റുമതിൽ / താങ്ങു മതിൽ / കടമുറി / സ്ഥാപനങ്ങൾ / മറ്റ് എന്തെങ്കിലും (വ്യക്തമാക്കുക)
പദ്ധതി ബാധിക്കുന്ന കെട്ടിടത്തിന്റെ വിസ്തീർണ്ണം		
കൈയ്യേറ്റ ഭൂമിയുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അതിന്റെ ആകെ വിസ്തീർണ്ണം		കെട്ടിടം ഉള്ളത് / കെട്ടിടം ഇല്ലാത്തത്
ബാധിക്കുന്ന വസ്തുവിൽ ഉള്ള മരങ്ങൾ എത്രയും എത്ര എണ്ണം		

എഫ്). കൃഷി / തോട്ടം

എന്തരം കൃഷി	കൃഷിയിടത്തിന്റെ വിസ്തീർണ്ണം	വാർഷിക വിളവ് (കിലോ / പറ / എണ്ണം)	പണിക്കൂലി / വളം	ആകെ വരുമാനം
വാർഷിക വിളകൾ (അരം തിരിക്കുക)				
ദീർഘകാല വിളകൾ (അരം തിരിക്കുക)				

ജി). പദ്ധതി ബാധിക്കുന്ന മറ്റു സ്വത്ത് വികകൾ

സ്വത്ത് വികകൾ	
1 കൂടിവെള്ള സ്രോതസ്സ്	കിണർ / കുഴൽ കിണർ / ഹാൻഡ് പമ്പ് / പൈപ്പ് / പമ്പ്ഹൗസ് / പമ്പിംഗ്
2 കക്കൂസ് / കുളിമുറി	സെപ്റ്റിക് ടാങ്ക് / ഇരട്ട കുഴി / കുളിമുറി
3 മറ്റുള്ളവ (വിശദമാക്കുക)	



എച്ച്). കട ബാധ്യതയുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ വിശദമാക്കുക

ഉറവിടം	കടംവാങ്ങിയ തുക	ബാങ്കിന്റെ പേരും സ്ഥലവും	കൊടുത്തു തീർക്കാനുള്ള തുക
ഈ വസ്തു ഏതെങ്കിലും ബാങ്കിൽ പണയം വെച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ ?			
ഏതെങ്കിലും സ്വകാര്യ വ്യക്തിക്കു പാടുത്തിനു കൊടുത്തതാണോ ?			
മറ്റുള്ളവ (വിശദമാക്കുക)			

ഐ). പദ്ധതി ബാധിത വസ്തുവിന്റെ കൂടുതൽ വിവരങ്ങൾ

1. പദ്ധതി ബാധിക്കുന്ന സ്ഥലത്തിന്റെ സർവ്വെ നമ്പർ.....
2. ഉടമസ്ഥൻ / ഉടമസ്ഥർ.....
3. കൈവശാവകാശി ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ പേര്.....
4. എത്ര വർഷമായി കൈവശം വയ്ക്കുന്നു.....
5. പദ്ധതി ബാധിക്കുന്ന വസ്തുവിന്റെ തണ്ടപ്പേർ നമ്പർ.....
6. വസ്തുവിന്റെ മൂന്ന് മുൻ ഉടമസ്ഥരുടെ പേരും മേൽ വിലാസവും (ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ).....
.....
.....
7. വസ്തു കരം എന്നു വരെ അടച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട് ?
8. വസ്തു സംബന്ധമായ തർക്കങ്ങൾ / പ്രത്യേക വിവരങ്ങൾ
എ). ബാങ്കിൽ പണയപ്പെടുത്തൽ ബി). ഉടമസ്ഥാവകാശ തർക്കം സി). നിയമ നടപടികൾ
ഡി). കണ്ടുകെട്ടൽ സംബന്ധമായ പ്രശ്നങ്ങൾ ഇ). മറ്റുള്ളവ

ജെ). കെട്ടിടത്തിന്റെ കൂടുതൽ വിവരങ്ങൾ

1. കെട്ടിടം ആരുടെ കൈവശമാണ് ? ഉടമസ്ഥൻ / വാടകക്കാരൻ / കൈയേറ്റക്കാരൻ / തൊഴിലാളി
2. കെട്ടിടം എത്രവർഷം പഴക്കമുള്ളതാണ് ? (വർഷം)
3. കെട്ടിടത്തിന്റെ ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ മാർക്കറ്റ് വില (വസ്തു ഒഴിച്ചുള്ള)
4. കെട്ടിടം കൈവശം ലഭിച്ചിട്ട് എത്രവർഷം ?



SIA of Land Acquisition for developing various Infrastructure facilities by KINFRA in Pinarayi Village

5. കെട്ടിടത്തിന്റെ ഉപയോഗം : താമസസ്ഥലം / കട / സംഭരണ ശാല / പണിപ്പുര / ഓഫീസ് / മറ്റുള്ളവ (വ്യക്തമാക്കുക)
6. വാടകക്കാരൻ ആണെങ്കിൽ മാസവാടക എത്ര ?
 1) തിരിച്ചുകൊടുക്കേണ്ടതായ അഡ്വാൻസ് തുക കൈപ്പറ്റിയിട്ടുണ്ടോ ? ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ എത്ര? ഉണ്ട് / ഇല്ല
 2) രൂപ
7. ഏതെങ്കിലും മതം / സമുദായം വക വസ്തു ആണോ ? ഏതുതരം വസ്തു / കെട്ടിടം വിശദമാക്കുക

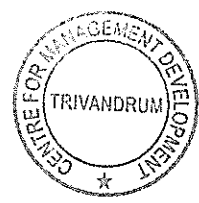
8. ഏതെങ്കിലും പൊതു വക വസ്തു ആണോ ? ഏതുതരം വസ്തു / കെട്ടിടം വിശദമാക്കുക

കെ). കുടുംബ നാമന്റെ വരുമാനവും സ്വത്തുക്കളും

	വരുമാനവും സ്വത്തുക്കളും	അളവ്
1	സ്ഥിര ജോലിയിൽ നിന്നുള്ള വരുമാനം	
2	മറ്റുള്ള വരുമാനം	
3	വീട്ടിലെ മറ്റ് അംഗങ്ങൾക്കുള്ള വരുമാനം	
4	സ്വത്ത് / വാടക ഇനത്തിൽ കിട്ടുന്ന വരുമാനം	
5	ക്യാഷിയിൽ നിന്ന് കിട്ടുന്ന വരുമാനം	
6	ഈ കുടുംബത്തിന് മറ്റ് സ്വത്തുക്കൾ ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ എത്ര ?	
7	കൈവശം ഉള്ള കെട്ടിടത്തിന്റെ ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ അവസ്ഥ (മാർക്ക് ചെയ്യുക)	കൂടിൽ, സെമി പക്ക, പക്ക, മേഞ്ഞ, ടെറസ്, ടൈൽ, ഒറ്റനില, ബഹുനില, കക്കൂസ് ഉൾപ്പെടെ, ഇലക്ട്രിസിറ്റിയുള്ളത്, വാട്ടർ കണക്ഷൻ ഉള്ളത്, ചുറ്റുമതിൽ ഉള്ളത്
8	ഇലക്ട്രോണിക് / ഇലക്ട്രിക് സാധനങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ എന്തെല്ലാം (തരം തിരിക്കുക)	
9	സ്വന്തമായി വാഹനം ഉണ്ടോ ?	സൈക്കിൾ, സ്കൂട്ടർ, മോട്ടോർ ബൈക്ക്, മോപ്പിഡ് ഓട്ടോറിക്ഷ, കാർ, ലോറി, ബസ്
10	റോഡ് സൗകര്യം	നട, ഇടുങ്ങിയ വഴി, കല്ലുപാകിയ വഴി (ചാപനങ്ങൾ പോകുന്ന വഴി)

എൽ). പുനരധിവാസം

1. പുനരധിവാസം ഏതുതരത്തിലാണ് നിങ്ങൾ പ്രതീക്ഷിക്കുന്നത് ?



2. പുനരധിവാസം കാൽപര്യമില്ലാത്തതിന്റെ കാരണം ? (NGOയുടെ അഭിപ്രായം)

തിയതി ഒപ്പ് , അഭിമുഖം നടത്തിയ ആളുടെ പേര് / പദവി

തിയതി ഒപ്പ് , വിവരശേഖരണം പരിശോധിച്ചമേലുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്റെ പദവി

ANNEXURE- VIII

List of Participants from Public hearing

Public Hearing on Social Impact Assessment

PUBLIC HEARING ON SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Public Hearing on Social Impact Assessment for Land Acquisition from Pinarayi Village for the Infrastructure Development through KINFRA

Venue: Panchayath Office, Pinarayi

Date: 26.03.2014

Sl. No.	Name	Address	Signature
1	K. V. Gopaldharan Adv. of CEMJ KINFRA	KINFRA MATHANUR	
2	K ANUP KANNU	DEVI BHAVAN KANNU	
3	K. P. Raghavan Guru	Convent	
4	Prasanthakumari P.K.	S.S. 1, A (a) Thalassery	
5	Geethamma P.K.	President Pinnassey GP	
6			
7			
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9			
10			
11			
12			
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