

SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT STUDY
FINAL REPORT

LAND ACQUISITION FOR KOTTAKKAL BYEPASS ROAD 3rd PHASE
MALAPPURAM

Requiring Body

P.W.D Road Division Manjeri

01 February 2019

SIA Unit



RAJAGIRI outREACH

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Abbreviations

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LA	: Land Acquisition
MLA	: Member of Legislative Assembly
NH	: National Highway
PWD	: Public Works Department
RFCTLARR	: Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition Rehabilitation and Resettlement
SH	: State Highway
SIA	: Social Impact Assessment
SIM	: Social Impact Management Plan

CHAPTER 1

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1. Project and Public Purpose

India is in a developing era, so it is important that the development of both the rural and urban area would be go together. Focusing on the infrastructural development is very much important in the creation of the baseline development of the nation. Construction and development of the roads and bridges are included in the infrastructural development. It will help for the easy transportation both in the sense of public travelling and goods transportation. It will also help to reduce the traffic problems of the area.

The Kottakkal town bye-pass road is in the 3rd phase. The road would connect between Kuttippuram Kottakkal road to NH – 17 (1.55 km). It is a public need. The proposed road will help to reduce the traffic in Kottakkal town. By constructing the road public to enter the NH -17 without touching the Kottakkal town.

1.2. Location

Village : Kottakkal
Taluk : Tirur
Municipality : Kottakkal
District : Malappuram

1.3. Size and Attributes of Land Acquisition

The proposed project area belongs to the Kottakkal village of tirur thaluk in Malappuram district. The proposed project will involve land acquisition of 2.3276 hectares of land. Out of the total land requirement, approximately 0.1100 hectare is wetland and approximately 2.2176 hectare is

dry land. The total area of the land belongs to 5 blocks under different survey numbers and sub division numbers. Presently the land is used for residential and agricultural purpose.

Table No. 1.3.1 List of Land Owners and Type of Land

Sl. No	Name of the Land Owner	Survey Number	Type of Land
1.	Sri. Amarayil Beeran Master	451/2,3	Wetland
2.	Sri. Amarayil Kinji Komu	450/1,2,3,14, 15	Dry land
3.	Sri. Amaryil Ahammad	450/5	Dry land
4.	Smt. Amarayil Rukhiya	450/5	Dry land
5.	Smt. Amaryil Kunji Khadiya D/o Kunji Komu	450/17	Dry land
6.	Sri. Amarayil Mammi Haji Wife- Mariyammu	450/5	Dry land
7.	Sr. Pariyath Hamsa	401/16	Dry land
8.	Sr. Thayyil Abdhurahiman S/O Moideen	401/17	Dry land
9.	Sri. Amarayil Alavi S/O Bava Haji	401/18	Dry land
10.	Sri. Amarayil Jaleel	402/13	Dry land
11.	Sri. Amarayil Abdurahiman S/O Kunji Moideen	402/5	Dry land
12.	Smt. Amarayil Pathumma	402/6	Dry land
13.	Sri. Amarayil Alavi S/O Muhammad Haji	402/6	Dry land

14	Smt. Amarayil Kunji Pathumma	402/6	Dry land
15	Mosque Committee Kuttippuram	402/6	Dry land
16	Sri. Amarayil Abdurahiman	402/7	Dry land
17	Sri. Attumpurath Sivanandhan	402/11	Dry land
18	Sri. Puzhithara Saithalavi	402/10	Dry land
19	Sr. Karuvakottil Hamsa S/O Ayamutti Haji	402/12	Dry land
20	Sri. Pulikkal Moitheen Kutty Wife- Pathumma	403/6	Dry land
21	Sri. Pulikkal Beeran Kutty Wife- Aishu	403/14	Dry land
22	Sri. Pulikkal Moithu S/O Ahammad Kutty Haji	403/3	Dry land
23	Sri. Pulikkal Abdulla S/O Beeran Kutty	403/4,5	Dry land
24	Smt. Thayyil Khadeeja D/O Moitheen Kutty, Kuttippuram Kottakkal	426/1	Dry land
25	Sri. Pulikkal Saithalavi S/O Motheen Kutty	426/2	Dry land
26	Si. Chembra Seithalavi S/O Muhammad Kottakkal	426/3,6	Dry land
27	Sri. Karippayi Enikutty S/O Haidru Kottakkal	426/1	Dry land
28	Sri. Parakadavath Motheen	426/1	Dry land
29	Sri. Kongappally Marakkar S/O Muhammad Haji Kottakkal	426/1	Dry land

30	Sri. Pulikkal Bapputty Haji S/O Koya Haji Kuttippuram	425/3	Dry land
31	Sri. Karippayi Enikkutty S/O Haidru Kottakkal	405/7,10	Dry land
32	Channekkadan Abdurahiman wife- Aisha	405/9	Dry land
33	Sri. Unnith Komu, Pallippuram	424/2	Dry land
34	Smt. Saithalavi, Karuvakkottil	406/7	Dry land
35	Sri. Chakkalath Abdul Majeed S/O Abdulla Chenakkal	423/2 406/7	Dry land
36	Sr. Kandayappuram Kunji Mahammad Kutty S/O Moitheen Kutty	417/11	Dry land
37	Kalodi Kathiyumma W/O Kunjipokkar	406/7	Dry land
38	Sri. Chakkalakkal Abdul Majeed S/O Abdulla	406/7	Dry land
39	Sm. Abdul Rahiman Bava	406/8	Dry land
40	Sri. Vadakkal Arikkodan	417/1	Dry land
41	Sri. Gopi anukuttan Nair	418/5,1	Dry land
42	Sri. Madakkal Khathiyumma	417/7	Dry land

43	Sri. Thayyil Savandan S/O Appu	417/3	Dry land
44	Sri. Ayikkathodi Abubakkar Haji	417/2,3	Dry land
45	Sri. Mangatt Moithu S/O Kammad	418/1	Dry land
46	Sri. Manjappurath Rasheed	418/1	Dry land

Table No 1.3.2
Extent of Land Acquisition

Blocks	Survey Numbers	Sub Division Nos.	Approximate extent of Land (Ares)
1	451	2,3,4,8	8.08
	450	1,2,3,4,5,8,14,15,16,17	28.06
	401	16,17,18,21	8.70
2	402	5,6,7,10,11,12,13	38.30
	403	3,4,5,6,13,14	27.22
3	426	1,2,3,5,6	14.32
	425	3,2	7.64
	405	7,9,10	15.46
4	424	2	1.00
	423	2	18.90
	406	6,7,8	4.56
5	417	1,2,3,7,1	42.92
	418	1,3,14,1,7	17.60
Total Extent			232.76 Ares

Table 1.3.3 Type of Land

<i>Type of land</i>	<i>Number of Families</i>
Purayidam	45
Nilam	1
Total	46

In total the land of 46 families will be acquired for the project; The table 1.3.3 explains that land of the 45 families are coming under the category of “Purayidam”, land of the 1 families is coming under the “Nilam” Category.

1.4 Alternatives considered

Construction of the 1st and 2nd phase of the Kottakkal town bypass road has completed. The proposed project envisages only the construction of the 3rd phase of the bye pass road. Hence, the consideration of alternatives at this stage is not relevant here.

1.5 Social Impact

Among the total affected land owners there are 45 families and 1 mosque. During the survey the SIA team can understand that 26 families are partially affected by the project and 2 families are fully affected by the project. Agriculture of 16 families are affected by it. 13 houses are affected by the project. One compound wall will be destroyed by it. 4 families will be displaced due to the project. 4 wells will be affected by it. Livelihood of 10 household will be losing by the project. 4 families will be displace from the proposed area due to the project.

Lots of trees around 334 coconut trees, 4 mahagani, 18 mango trees, 58 jack fruit trees, 9 Sandal, 116 Areacanut, 52 Pineapple etc. have to be cut down for the project.

Some of the affected families are facing multiple land acquisition , they are shared their queries during the public hearing. They opined that, they will be consider with priority.

Due to the land acquisition the entrance of some houses will be denying. They are shared the concern during the public hearing. They need to get access to the road from their land.

On the proposed land there is mosque, that will also will affected by the project.

The table below will give a clear picture on the possible social impacts of the project

Table 1.5.1. Analysis of the Various Possible Social Impacts of the Project

SI. No	Type of Impact	Status
1	Loss of Land	46 families will lose their land
2	Loss of Built-up Property	13 houses and its related infrastructures
3	Displacement	4 families will be displaced.
4	Loss of Trees	334 Coconut trees, 116Areacanut , 52 Pineapple, 20 Pepper, 3 Guava, 4 Mahagony, 18 Mango tree, 1 Anjili, 8 Perumaram, 58 Jack fruit, 3 Murikk, 1 Ambazham, 220 Banana, 30 Seemakonna, 9 Sanadal, 2 Karukappatta
5	Loss of agriculture	16 families will lose their agriculture
6	Loss of Livelihood	10 families are affected their livelihood

Note: The above data is arrived as per the information provided by the respondents during the Survey and Public Hearing. Supporting documents need to be verified during Land acquisition.

1.6. Mitigation Measures

The policy vide G.O.(Ms) No.448/2017/RD dated 29/12/2017 issued by Revenue(B) Department, Government of Kerala for the rehabilitation and resettlement package for acquisition of land in the state in lieu of RFCT LARR Act 2013 will be applicable to the land acquisition for Kottakkal bye pass road 3rd phase.

CHAPTER 2

DETAILED PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 Background of the project, including developers background and governance/management structure

The Kottakkal Bye-pass road is a major project got administrative sanction as per the (RT) No. 1002/2015/PWD dated 14/07/2015 from Public Works Department. Kottakkal town is a fast growing and developing center in Malappuram District. Kottakkal is a world famous place since the Kottakkal Arya Vaidya Sala – The Ever Green Name in Ayurveda situates at the heart of the city. Tirur-Malappuram road is passing through the center of the town which has been upgraded as state highway (71) due to heavy traffic. It acts as a main link to Kadampuzha- the ancient Devi temple and worship center in south India. Kottakkal bus stand is one of the busiest locations of Kottakkal town.

In order to minimize the frequent traffic jams a proposal for a bye pass from Tirur - Malappuram road (SH-71) to NH-17 was made very earlier itself. More over the ending of the proposed road at Chenakkal comes as a main junction with revised alignment of NH – 17. The town being severely congested nowadays the snare of traffic is a common phenomenon. By constructing the bye pass not only saving of about 2.500 km, can be saved but also hours of time to overcomes the traffic obstruction due to dead slow movement of heavy vehicles amongst the crowd and vehicles at Kottakkal town.

The total strength of the bye pass (4.590 km) had been considered as three phases as follows

- ✚ Phase I : Tirur – Malappuram road km 16/500 to Chappanangadi – Indianoor – Kottakkal road (1.356 km)

✚ Phase II : Chappangadi – Indianoor – Kottakkal road to Kuttippuram – Kottakkal road (1.684 km)

✚ Phase III : Kuttippuram – Kottakkal road to NH – 17 (1.550 km)

2.2. Rationale for Project including how the project fits the public purpose criteria listed in the Act

The construction of the new bye pass road 3rd phase would connect the Kuttippuram Kottakkal road to N.H 17. This will be helpful for the public to avoid the hectic traffic block of Kottakkal town. The bye pass road construction is divided into three phases. 1st and 2nd phases are completed. The remaining 3rd phase will be complete after that the bye pass road will be consecrated for the public.

The Kottakkal bye pass road will help for the public for avoiding the traffic problems in Kottakkal town. The proposed bye pass road will make easy the way of devotees who are going to the Kadampuzha Devi temple. Thus the proposed project shall be considered as public purpose as per Section 2 (b) (1) of RFCT LARR Act.

2.3. Details of project size, location, capacity, outputs, production targets, costs and risks

The proposed 3rd phase of the Kottakkal bye pass road would connect Kuttippuram - Kottakkal road to NH 17. The proposed road will have a width of 16 m and a length of 1.55 km. The proposed road would connect the Puthur – Chenakkal to NH 17.

The affected area belongs to Kottakkal Village in Tirur Taluk. The proposed road will connect Kuttippuram Kottakkal - Puthur to Chenakkal, which will connect to the NH – 17.

Proposed items of surfacing

Land Acquisition for Kottakkal Bye-pass Road Phase 3 Malappuram District

- Providing GSB 300 mm (7400 mm vide)
- Providing WMM 200 mm (7200 mm vide)
- Surface dressing 20 mm (7200 mm vide)
- Prime coat
- Tack coat
- Providing BM 50 MM (7000 mm vide)
- Providing BC 25 mm (7000 mm vide)

Cost:

Total cost of the project is calculated as 2175 lakh.

2.4. Examination of Alternatives

1st and 2nd phase of the construction of Kottakkal town bye pass road has completed. The proposed project envisages only construction of the 3rd phase. Hence, the consideration of alternatives is not relevant here.

2.5. Phases of the Project Construction

The total construction of the bye pass will divided into three phases. The 1st and 2nd phases were completed.

1st phase would connect the Tirur Malappuram road to Chappangangadi – Indianoor – Kottakkal road which is 1.356 km.

2nd phase would connect Chappangangadi – Indianoor – Kottakkal road which is 1.684 km.

3rd phase which is going to start the construction would connect Kuttippuram – Kottakkal road to NH – 17 which is 1.55 km.

2.6. Core design Features and Size and Type of Facilities

The length of the proposed road is 1.550 k.m

Proposed items of surfacing

- Providing GSB 300 mm (7400 mm vide)
- Providing WMM 200 mm (7200 mm vide)
- Surface dressing 20 mm (7200 mm vide)
- Prime coat
- Tack coat
- Providing BM 50 MM (7000 mm vide)
- Providing BC 25 mm (7000 mm vide)

2.7. Need for Ancillary Infrastructural Facilities

Not applicable

2.8. Work Force Requirements

The work force is equipped with modern machineries and planned man power in various range in terms of skilled, semi- skilled, and unskilled labours.

2.9. Details of social impact assessment/ environment impact assessment if already conducted and any technical feasibility reports

Not Applicable

2.10. Applicable Legislations and Policies

The applicable laws on land acquisition, rehabilitation and resettlement for the proposed project land acquisition for Kottakkal Bye pass road 3rd phase are:

- The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013.
- Government of Kerala – Revenue (B) Department -State Policy for Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition vide G.O (Ms) NO.485/2015/RD dated 23/09/2015.
- Government of Kerala – Revenue (B) Department -State Policy for Rehabilitation and Resettlement Package for Land Acquisition in the State in lieu of RFCTLARR Act 2013 vide GO(MS)No.448/2017/RD dated 29/12/2017.
- Right to Information Act, 2005

CHAPTER 3

TEAM COMPOSITION APPROACH, METHODOLOGY AND SCHEDULE OF SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

As per G.O (P). No.67/2018/RD dated 26.10.2018; Revenue B department, government of Kerala has notified RAJAGIRI outREACH, as the SIA Unit to study the Social Impact Assessment of the land acquisition for Kottakkal Bye pass road 3rd phase.

3.1 List of all team members with qualification

The study team is headed by the Project Director, RAJAGIRI outREACH, who is the Chairperson of SIA Unit. A team of 7 members having experience in conducting Social Impact Assessment Study and Socio Economic Surveys were assigned for field level data collection, monitoring of data collection and co-ordination of the study. Representatives from Revenue Department supported the investigators to identify the affected families. Details of the study team are mentioning in the table below:

Table No. 3.1.1
SIA Team Members

Sl.No	Name	Qualification and Designation	Experience
1.	Meena Kuruvilla	MSW, Chairperson - SIA Unit	30 years in development sector
2.	Ranjith K U	DSS, Research Associate – SIA Unit	23 years in development sector
3.	Biju C.P	BA – Research Associate	23 years in development sector
4.	Tony Babu	MSW Research Associate	1 Years experience in development sector
5.	Gigin.P.S	MSW Research Associate	1 Years experience in development sector
6.	Jerin.J	MSW Research Associate	1 Years experience in development sector
7.	Priyanka Prakash	MSW Research Associate	1 Years experience in development sector

3.2 Description and rationale for the methodology and tools used to collect information for the social impact assessment

The objective of Social Impact Assessment (SIA) is to enumerate affected land and structures, affected families and persons, to identify social impacts, and to prepare Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP). In order to capture data for the present exercise, both primary as well as secondary sources were systematically tapped. As a part of SIA, census socio-economic survey has been conducted by experienced members of SIA Unit in the proposed project area to list out the favorable and adverse impacts of the project. Before preparing the SIA study report

the study team acquired maximum information about the project. Questionnaires are used to collect data from the affected families.

3.3 Sampling methodology used

Since sampling methodology was not suitable for the proposed project, all the 46 families were studied in detail.

3.4 Overview of information/ data sources used

Secondary source information was collected from various concerned departments including Office of the Special Tahsildar (LA), and Requiring Body of the project. Thus, secondary source information complemented the primary data elicited through field survey from the affected people and other stakeholders. Besides understanding was created about the physical, social, economic, and cultural set-up of the project area.

3.5 Schedule of consultations with key stakeholders and brief description of public hearings conducted

- Kerala Gazette Notification : 26.10.2018

Revenue B Department entrusted RAJAGIRI outREACH
to conduct the SIA study

- Preliminary visit to the affected area : November 2018
- Data Collection : 08.12.2018
- Notification of Public Hearing : 15.12.2018
- Draft Report Submission : 28.12.2018
- Public Hearing : 29.12.2018
- Final Report Submission : 01.02.2019



Public Hearing



Public Hearing:

As per Form 5 of Rule 14 (1) of the Kerala Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules 2015, a public/community consultation (Public Hearing) of Kottakkal bye pass was held on 29th December, 2018 at Kottakkal Municipality hall. Honorable. M.L.A (Kottakkal) Sri. Abid Hussain Thangal, Binu. S -Deputy Tahsildar, Abdu Kannakadan- Village Officer, PWD representative, K. K Najan- Chairman Kottakkal Municipality, P. Saidalavi- Ward Councilor and affected persons from various families were participate in the public hearing. . Smt. Meena Kuruvilla, SIA unit chairperson & Project Director RAJAGIRI outREACH was chaired the meeting. Draft report presentation was conducted during the hearing. The affected persons shared their concerns and anxieties in front of the SIA unit and the officials. The officials were responded to their concerns.

The public hearing session has recorded with video streaming. The concerns/anxieties/queries raised by the participants were given to the requiring body in writing and it was answered by them. The details are given in the below given table.

Land Acquisition for Kottakal Bypass Road

Social Impact Assessment Study

Venue: Municipality Hall, Kottakal Malappuram district

Date & Time: 29.12.2018; 11.30 PM

Participants: Project Affected Family members, Representatives of Local Self Government, Special Tahsildar (LA) and the Requiring body and Social Impact Assessment Unit (RAJAGIRI outREACH)

SL No	Affected person	Concern Raised	Remarks by Requiring Authority
1.	Faisal	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Wanted to clarify the differences in the amount of land that is to be acquisitioned for the road in the two surveys. 2. Seeks relaxation of the 5m distance requirement for building to ensure that the remaining land is not rendered useless. 3. Opined that the road and land (property) be made level. 	<p>1. May take opinion from revenue department.</p> <p>2&3:Detailed Road estimate may prepare after land acquisition all the se matters consider</p>

			on that estimate
2.	Shaukat Ali M	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Proper and fair compensation (at least 3lakhs) 2. A small corner is left after the land is acquisitioned and it cannot be used and hence he is requesting that the entire land be taken. 3. He hoped that the construction of the road be completed as fast as possible. 	<p>1&2:Compensation may provide as per the existing rules and regulation.</p> <p>3.after land acquisition construction may complete with in one year</p>
3.	Muhamed Mustafa	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Requires compensation for the loss of his well. 2. Requests that a protection wall be constructed. 	1&2:Compensation may provide as per the existing rules and regulation
4.	Abubakar	He would like to know the compensation given for the loss to trees (coconut trees).	Compensation may provide as per the existing rules and regulation
5.	Abdul Majid	As per the current measurement the road cuts of the steps to his house and hence that house cannot be used and thus wants compensation for the same.	Compensation may provide as per the existing rules and regulation
6.	Valsalakumari	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Will loss their agriculture 2. Protection wall for the house as the road passes very near to it. 	1&2:Compensation may provide as per the existing rules and regulation
7.	Representative of the Mosque	As per the measurement there is a mosque affected by it. The representative of the same would like to know about the	:Compensation may provide as per the existing

		compensation procedures. Know that the compensation money will go to the mosque board or to the mosque.	rules and regulation
8.	Enthi Karippayi	Requests that a protection wall be constructed.	May consider protection wall for the road protection if necessary at the time of estimate preparation
10.	Kunje Muhammed	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Entire land be taken over. 2. Compensation for the loss of agriculture. 	Compensation may provide as per the existing rules and regulation
11.	Abdul Rahman	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A small portion of the land is alone is not taken and wishes that the same be taken over. 2. Stated that there is a loss of agriculture. 	Acquisition and Compensation may provide as per the existing rules and regulation
12.	Pulickal Muhammad	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ramps or access to the road. 2. Construction of protection wall. 3. Proper and fair compensation 	Ramps and accesses may provide at the time of construction
13.	Nafiza	The porch, garden and a portion of the wall is lost and wishes that vehicles entry to the property should be facilitated.	Ramps and accesses may provide at the time of construction
14.	Muhamed Bin	Would like to know the details regarding the amount of land being acquisitioned.	Compensation may provide as per the existing rules and regulation.

15.	Mangaitil Moidhu	1. Multiple Displacement Act 2. Land should be taken equally from both the sides	Land may take as per approved alignment
16.	Amayil Beerai (Kuttiapuram)	1. Multiple Displacement Act	Compensation may provide as per the existing rules and regulation

CHAPTER 4

LAND ASSESSMENT

4.1 Description with the help of the maps, information from land inventories and primary sources

The affected land belongs to Kottakkal village of Thirur taluk in Malappuram district. The place is famous in the name of Ayurveda. Kottakkal Aryavaidya Shala is the world famous Ayurveda treatment center.

4.2 Entire area of impact under the influence of the project

Among the total affected land owners there are 45 families and 1 mosque. During the survey the SIA team can understand that 26 families are partially affected by the project and 2 families are fully affected by the project. Agriculture of 16 families are affected by it. 13 houses are affected by the project. One compound wall will be destroyed by it. 4 families will be displaced due to the project. 4 wells will be affected by it. Livelihood of 10 household will be losing by the project. 4 families will be displace due to the project.

Lots of trees around 334 coconut trees, 4mahagani18 mango trees, 58 jack fruit trees, 9 Sandal, 116Areacanut, 52 Pineapple etc. have to be cut down for the project.

Some of the affected families are facing multiple land acquisition, they are shared their queries during the public hearing. They opined that, they will be considering with priority.

Due to the land acquisition the entrance of some houses will be denying. They are shared the concern during the public hearing. They need to get access to the road from their land.

The table below will give a clear picture on the possible social impacts of the project

Table 4.2.1 Possible Impacts of the Project

Possible Impact of the project	Number of families
Loss of land	46
Affected residence	13
Loss of Livelihood	10
Displacement	4

Table 4.2.2. Impact on Productive Assets

Name	Number
Coconut	334
Mahagani	4
Jack Fruit	58
Banana	220
Areca nut tree	116
Seema konna	30
Sandal	9
Mango tree	18
Murikk	3
Aanjili	1
Pineapple	52
Padumaram	8
Guava	3
Badam	3
Pepper	20
Karukappatta	2

4.3 Total land requirement for the project

The proposed project of construction of Kottakkal bye pass road shall require 2.3276 Hectares of land for the implementation of the project. The affected area belongs to the Kottakkal village of Thirur thaluk in Malappuram district. Total land falls in to 46 survey numbers. Among that 45 are Purayiodam category and 1 is Nilam category. .

4.4 Present use of any public, utilized land in the vicinity of the project area

The area and all the affected land is owned by private parties, thus no public land is affected with this project.

4.5 Land (if any) already purchased, alienated, leased or acquired, and the intended use for each plot of land required for the project

No land is purchased, alienated, leased or acquired already in the area for the requirement of the proposed project.

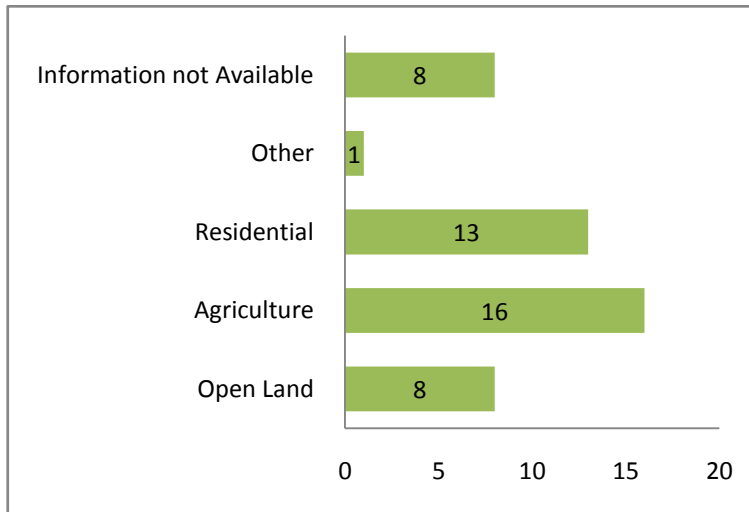
4.6 Quality and location of land proposed to be acquired for the project

In total, 2.3276 Hectares of land is proposed to be acquired for the project and is located in Kottakkal village. The proposed land is using for agriculture purpose by 16 families using the land for agricultural purposes.

4.7 Nature, present use and classification of land and if agriculture land, irrigation coverage and cropping patterns

The total land is falls under 46 survey numbers. Among that 45 lands are comes under the Purayidam category and 1 is comes under Nilam category.

Figure No. 4.7.1
Type of Use of Land



From the above figure it is understandable that the type of use of land of the proposed area. 16 families are using the land for agricultural purposes 13 families using the land for residential purposes only one family is using the land for other purpose, which is for compound wall. 8 lands are open land. Information is not available form 8 families.

4.8 Size of holdings, ownership patterns, land distributions and number of residential houses

The affected properties are owned by 45 families and one mosque. 21 families the land acquired by hereditary pattern and 18 families are acquired by purchase of the land. Details of 8 affected persons is nor available.

4.9 Land prices and recent changes in ownership, transfer and use of lands over the last three years

As per the information given by the respondents, no transactions had been taken place in the affected properties for the last three years and the market price of land as per the recent transactions in the locality was between Rs.8 to 10 lakhs per cent.

CHAPTER 5

ESTIMATION AND ENUMERATION (WHERE REQUIRED) OF AFFECTED FAMILIES AND ASSETS

This chapter comprises of the details of the families that are directly and indirectly affected by the project, extend of impact and the mitigation measures that the requiring body stated that it will introduce in project proposal.

5.1 Estimation of families

5.1.1 Families which are directly affected (own land that is proposed to be acquired)

There are 46 families who are being directly affected because of the land Acquisition for construction of Kottakkal bye pass road 3rd phase and their socio-economic background is assessing below:

Social Background of the Directly Affected families

Table No 5.1.1. Religion of the Affected families

Religion	Frequency
Hindu	6
Muslim	34
Not Responded	5
Total	45

From the figure it is clear that, in the affected area 34 families are following Islam religion, 6 families are following Hindu religion and 5 families are not responded to the question.

Table No 5.1.2. Caste of the Affected families

Sl.No	Social Group	Number
1	SC	1
2	ST	Nil
3	OBC	6
4	General	24
5	Not Responded	15

The table shows that, among the total affected families 26 are general community, 6 families are OBC and 1 is SC. From 15 families were not responded to it.

Table No 5.1.3. Family Pattern

Family pattern	Frequency
Joint	7
Nuclear	24
Single	1
Information not Available	13
Total	45

About 7 families follow joint family system, 24 families follow nuclear family system and only 1 is staying alone. Information is not available from 13 households.

5.2 Family of scheduled tribes and other traditional forest dwellers who have lost any of their forest rights

No families belonging to Scheduled Tribe and other traditional forest dwellers are residing in the land proposed for acquisition.

5.3 Families which depend on common property resources which will be affected due to acquisition of land of their livelihood

No families depend on common property resources will be affected due to acquisition of land of their livelihood.

5.4 Families which have been assigned land by the State Government or the Central Government under any of its schemes and such land is under acquisition

Not applicable

5.5 Families which have been residing on any land in the urban areas for proceeding three years or more prior to the acquisition of the land

Not applicable

5.6 Families which have depended on the land being acquired as a primary source of livelihood for three years prior to the acquisition

5.6.1 Families which are indirectly impacted by the project (not affected directly by the acquisition of own lands)

Agricultural labours working in the project affected area for more than 3 years should be considered as the indirectly affected families of the project.

5.6.2 Inventory of productive assets and significant lands

- Lose of productive assets are specified in Table in 4.2.2.
- On the proposed area there is mosque, this will also affected by the project.

CHAPTER 6

SOCIAL ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL PROFILE

6.1 Demographic details of the population in the project area

Demographic details of the 46 project affected families studied are analyzing below:

Table No 6.1.1 Age Group of the Affected Persons

Age in years	Number
0-18	57
19-30	39
31-45	30
46-59	29
60 and above	23
Total	178

Table 6.1 reveals the age group distribution of the affected persons in the area. 23 respondents are above 60 years of age. 57 respondents are belongs to up to 18 years. 39 respondents are belongs to 19 – 30 years old. 30 respondents are belongs to the age group of 31 – 45. The remaining 29 respondents are belongs to the age group of 46 – 59.

Table No. 6.1.2***Sex of the Affected Persons***

Sex	Numbers
Male	100
Female	98

From the available information we can understand that, the proposed area consist of 100 male and 98 females.

Table No. 6.1.3***Marital Status of the Affected Family Members***

Marital Status	Total
Married	102
Unmarried	22
Widow/widower	10
Separated	1
Children	117
TOTAL	252

From the above table shows that 102 married, 22 unmarried, 10 widowers, 1 separated and 117 children are included in the project affected people..

6.2 Income and poverty levels

Table No. 6.2.1
Monthly Income of the Affected Family

Description (Amount in Rs)	No of families
1000 – 5000	4
7001 – 10000	5
10001 – 15000	3
15001 – 20000	9
20001 – 30000	1
30001 – 40000	1
40001 - 50000	4
70001 – 100000	1
Data unavailable	12

Out of the affected families, 4 families are earning monthly income in between 1000 - 5000 (in Rs). 5 families are earning between Rs. 7001 – 10000. 3 families are earning between Rs. 10001 – 15000. 9 families are earning monthly between Rs. 15001 – 20000. Only one family each belongs between Rs. 20001 – 30000, 30001 – 40000 and 70001 – 100000. 4 families are belonging to between Rs. 40001 – 50000. From 12 family members the data is unavailable.

Table 6.2.2. Type of Ration Card

Color of Ration card	Number of families
White	8
Blue	9
Pink	10
Yellow	11
Information not revealed	7
Total	45

From the table it is clear 10 families have pink card, 9 families have blue cards, 8 families have white cards and 11 families have yellow cards. 7 families were not responded to the question.

6.3 Vulnerable groups

- 23 members of the project affected people who are in the age group of above 60 years, 117 children below 18 years are defined as the vulnerable groups that are affected because of the project.
- 10 widows/widowers, belongs to the affected families are also considered as vulnerable groups that are affected because of the project.
- 1 person is separated also considered as vulnerable groups that are affected because of the project.

6.4 Land use and livelihood

16 families are using the land for agricultural purposes 13 families using the land for residential purposes only one family is using the land for other purpose, which is for compound wall. Livelihood of 10 families will be affected by the project.

6.5 Local economic activities

Not Applicable

6.6 Factors that contribute to local livelihoods

Agriculture is important in the livelihoods of local people in Kottakkal. Coconut is the major cultivation of the proposed land.

6.7 Kinship patterns and social and cultural organization

Out of the affected families 21 households are hereditary transferred. 18 families are purchased the land. However there are considerable numbers of nuclear families living in the area.

6.8 Administrative organization

None of the administrative organization establishments were affected by the project.

6.9 Political organization

None of the political organization establishments were affected by the project. However during survey and meeting with political leaders Shri. Abid Husain Thangal - MLA, Ward councillors, etc have opined to speed up further proceedings.

6.10 Community based and civil society organizations

Not applicable

6.11 Regional dynamics and historical change processes

No major negative impact could be found regarding the regional dynamics and historical change processes.

6.12 Quality of the living environment

The project area located at Kottakkal village of Tirur thaluk in Malappuram district. The land is comes under majority of the dry land category. Coconut is the major cultivation in the area. The

environmental condition is good in nature. Priestly on the proposed area there is 45 houses and 1 mosque.

CHAPTER 7

SOCIAL IMPACT MANAGEMENT

7.1 Approach to mitigation

- The Rehabilitation and Resettlement package as per the Policy issued by Revenue(B) Department, Government of Kerala vide G.O.(Ms)No.448/2017/RD dated 29/12/2017 for the rehabilitation and resettlement package for land acquisition in the state in lieu of RFCTLARR Act 2013 shall be provided to the affected land owners.
- Consider the request of affected parties to the need of protection walls.
- Displaced families for the project should be treated with priority.
- Some families are facing multiple displacement should treat with priority.
- Acquire the land left after the acquisition, otherwise it will be useless.
- Provide fair compensation to the loss of wells.
- There will be a religious institution (Mosque) will be affected by it, provide fair compensation.

7.2 Measures to avoid mitigate and compensate impact

Fair compensation and mitigation measures as explained in Point 7.1.

7.3 Measures that are included in terms of Rehabilitation and Resettlement and Compensation as outlined in the Act

The Rehabilitation and Resettlement package as per the Policy issued by Revenue(B) Department, Government of Kerala vide G.O.(Ms)No.448/2017/RD dated 29/12/2017 for the rehabilitation and resettlement package for land acquisition in the state in lieu of RFCTLARR Act 2013.

7.4 Measures that the Requiring Body has stated it will introduce in the project proposal

Measures stated by the requiring body in the project proposal as sufficient fund has been reserved as compensation.

7.5 Measures that the Requiring Body has stated it will introduce in the project proposal

Measures stated by the requiring body in the project proposal as sufficient fund has been reserved as compensation.

7.6 Alterations to project design and additional measures that may be required to address the extend and intensity of impacts across various groups as identified during SIA

Not Applicable

7.7 Detailed Mitigation Plan including detailed activities to be carried out for each mitigation strategy, timelines for each mitigation strategy

- The Rehabilitation and Resettlement package as per the Policy issued by Revenue(B) Department, Government of Kerala vide G.O.(Ms)No.448/2017/RD dated 29/12/2017 for the rehabilitation and resettlement package for land acquisition in the state in lieu of RFCTLARR Act 2013 shall be provided to the affected land owners.
- Consider the request of affected parties to the need of protection walls.
 - Displaced families for the project should be treated with priority.
 - Some families are facing multiple displacement should treat with priority.
 - Acquire the land left after the acquisition, otherwise it will be useless.
 - Provide fair compensation to the loss of wells.

- There will be a religious institution (Mosque) will be affected by it, provide fair compensation.

7.8 The Social Impact Management Plan indicating which measures the Requiring Body has committed to undertake and those that have been proposed, but not committed to be undertaken by the Requiring Body

Not Applicable

CHAPTER 8

SOCIAL IMPACT MANAGEMENT PLAN

INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

8.1 Description of institutional structures and key person responsible for each mitigation measures

RTFCTLARR Act, 2013 defines the Administrator appointed by the State Government would be the person responsible for Preparation of Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme for affected families of Land Acquisition. Subject to the superintendence, directions and control of the appropriate Government and the Commissioner for Rehabilitation and Resettlement, the formulation, execution and monitoring of the Rehabilitation & Resettlement Scheme shall vest in the Administrator.

As per G.O. (Ms) No.485/2015/RD, dated 23/09/2015, The Kerala State Policy for Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, the District Level Fair Compensation, Resettlement and Resettlement Committee comprising :

- District Collector, Administrator for resettlement and rehabilitation,
- Land Acquisition officer
- Finance Officer
- Representatives of the requiring body to take financial decisions on its behalf,
- Representatives of Local Self Government Institution will monitor the

Rehabilitation Action Plan

8.2 Specify role of Non Governmental Organizations

Not Applicable

8.3 Indicate capacities required and capacity building plan, including technical assistance if any

Not Applicable

8.4 Timelines for each activity

Timeline will be finalized as per the Kerala Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules, 2015.

CHAPTER 9
SOCIAL IMPACT MANAGEMENT PLAN BUDGET AND
FINANCING OF MITIGATION PLAN

9.1 Costs of all resettlement and rehabilitation costs

The requiring body stated that necessary budget provision exists for meeting the cost of acquisition.

9.2 Annual budget and plan of action

Not Applicable

9.3 Funding sources with break up

Not Applicable

CHAPTER 10
SOCIAL IMPACT MANAGEMENT PLAN
MONITORING AND EVALUATION

10.1 Key monitoring and evaluative indicators

- Rehabilitation and Resettlement procedures
- Fair compensation

10.2. Reporting mechanisms and monitoring roles

- Rehabilitation and Resettlement procedures as stated in the Kerala Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules 2015

10.3. Plan for independent evaluation

Not Applicable

CHAPTER 11

ANALYSIS OF COSTS AND BENEFITS AND RECOMMENDATION ON ACQUISITION

11.1 Final conclusions on assessment of public purpose, less displacing alternatives, minimum requirements of land, the nature and intensity of social impacts, and viable mitigation measures will address costs

Construction of the Kottakkal bye pass road 3rd phase falls under the definition of “Public Purpose” under the RTFCTLARR Act, 2013, Section 2 (b) 1, for the purpose easy public travelling. The Kottakkal town bye-pass road is in the 3rd phase. The road would connect between Kuttippuram Kottakkal road to NH – 17 (1.55 km).

45 families and one mosque own the affected land would be considered as the directly affected parties of the project. While conducting the Social Impact Assessment, the SIA team observed that the proposed land is using for agriculture purpose by 16 families, 13 families will lose their residence and 10 families shared that they lose livelihood 4 families will be displaced due to the project. Therefore, since there is displacement involved, there is requirement of Rehabilitation & Resettlement process and thus mitigation measures need to be considered for the same. Besides these impacts many trees will be affected by the project.

11.2 The above analysis will use the equity principle as a framework of analysis for presenting a final recommendation on whether the acquisition should go through or not.

Recommendations

- The proposed land acquisition for construction of Kottakkal bye pass road 3rd phase is recommended based on the compensation and resettlement as per the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy issued by Revenue (B) Department, Government of Kerala vide G.O.

(Ms)No.448/2017/RD dated 29/12/2017, for the rehabilitation and resettlement package for acquisition of land in the state in lieu of RFCTLARR Act 2013, considering all loss due to the land acquisition.

- 4 families will lose their well, make necessary alternative or compensation.
- 3 families will be facing multiple displacement, should treat them with priority.
- Make arrangements for the protection of the families who are living beside the road.
- Displaced families for the project should be treated with priority.
- Acquire the land left after the acquisition, otherwise it will be useless.
- The families who have losing the agriculture will be provided fair compensation.
- The families who have losing the livelihood will be provided fair compensation.

REFERENCES AND ANNEXURES

References

- RFCTLARR Act & Rules

Annexure falls in the appendix pages.