

Social Impact Assessment Study
of
Banasura sagar Irrigation Project
Kappumkunnu Distribution canal
(Padinjarathara Village)

(0.1586 Hectare)

Final Report

Requisition Authority
Kerala Irrigation Department

By

KERALA VOLUNTARY HEALTH SERVICES

COLLECTORATE P.O.

MULLANKUZHY

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Abbreviations

APL	Above Poverty Line
BPL	Below Poverty Line
KSEB	Kerala State Electricity Board
DLPC	District Level Purchasing Committee
LA	Land Acquisition
NGO	Non - Governmental Organisation
NTH	Non - Title Holder
MSW	Master of Social Work
PAP	Project Affected Person
PAF	Project Affected Family
TH	Title Holder
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
SIMP	Social Impact Management Plan
RTFCTLARR Act	The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act



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CHAPTER 1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1. Introduction – Project and Public purpose

Banasura Sagar Dam, which impounds the Karamanathodu tributary of the Kabini River, is part of the Indian Banasurasagar Project consisting of a dam and a canal project started in 1979. The goal of the project is to support the Kakkayam Hydroelectric power project and satisfy the demand for irrigation and drinking water in a region known to have water shortages in seasonal dry periods.

In the dam's reservoir there is a set of islands that were formed when the reservoir submerged the surrounding areas. The islands with the Banasura hills are in the background view. It is the largest earth dam in India and the second largest of its kind in Asia. The dam is made up of massive stacks of stones and boulders.

Banasurasagar is a multipurpose project, which includes a dam across Karamanathodu, a tributary of Panamaram River by the Kerala State Electricity Board and an irrigation project by Irrigation department. The dam has a capacity to store 6.70 TMC of water, out of which 5 TMC of water is to be directed to the Kuttiyadi Hydro Electric Project and the remaining 1.70 TMC of water is to be made available for this project. Water for irrigation will be released from a sluice, which is constructed in the dam. Banasurasagar project was commenced in 1971 with an estimated cost of Rs.1137.07 lakhs to irrigate an area of 2800 ha of agriculture land for the second and third crops. The project consist of canal system only viz.2.73 length, two branches with a total length of 13.76km, 14 no. of distributaries having a total length of 69.04km. The revised estimate of the project based on 2010 Schedule of rate is Rs.185.5crores. The work of the main canal of length 2.73 km. except for the aqueduct from Ch.0-150M. and from Ch.1130M to 1500 M.is completed. The distributaries taking off from the main canal will be completed during this year. Expenditure incurred is Rs. 3697 lakhs including a part of the share cost given to KSEB. The first two phases of Canals were completed in eighties and nineties. There after Government of India was not give priority to Canal irrigation. This policy shift give financial constrains to the Bhanasurasagar canal project. Other technical reasons also made long delay of the project completion. Now Government decided to complete the project as a permanent solution for the water scarcity of the area. More over last year flood situation also forced the Government to speed up the completion of the project.

Therefore Government of Kerala give administrative and financial sanction for acquisition of a compact area 0.1586 hectare land for Banasurasagar Irrigation Project, (Kappumkunnu distribution canal construction) in Padinjarathara Village of Wayanad District through G.O (Rt) No. 369/2017/RD dated 31/01/2017 and G.O (Rt) No. 5182/2017/RD dated 01/12/2017. The Banasurasagar irrigation project is a multi-purpose project which support the irrigation, Power generation and drinking water supply of the area. Therefore the proposed project seems to be in the characteristics of public purpose.



Canal Irrigation and its Importance

Canals were the most important means of irrigation up to 1960, but in the 1970, they yielded to wells and tube wells. Now canals are the second largest source of irrigation, providing water to about one-third of the net irrigated area. India has one of the largest canal systems stretching to more than one lac kilo meters.

Canals can be an effective source of irrigation in areas of low level relief, deep fertile soils and extensive command areas. Thus, the main concentration of canal irrigation is in the Northern Plains of India. In South India, the coastal and the delta regions do have some canals for irrigation.

There are two types of irrigation canals.

(1).The inundation canals, which are taken out directly from the rivers without making any kind of barrage or dam. Such canals use the excess water of rivers at the time of floods and remain operational during the rainy season (2).The perennial canals are those which are taken out from the perennial rivers by constructing a barrage or weir to regulate the flow of water. Most of the canals in our country belong to this group. The merits of canal irrigation are (i) Most of the canals provide perennial irrigation and save the crops from drought conditions (ii). The sediments brought by the canals are deposited in the fields. They add to the fertility of the soils (iii). The canals, which are parts of multipurpose river valley projects, provide cheap source of irrigation (iv). Although the initial expenditure is very high, but it is quite cheap in the long run. In the other side the demerits of Canal Irrigation (i). Canals generally lead to water-logging along the canal-route due to seepage of water (ii). Excessive flow of water in the fields raises the level of the groundwater. This can cause the problem of reh, i.e. high concentration of salt (iii). The marshy area near the canals is breeding grounds for mosquitoes (iv). During the rainy season, the canals can overflow and cause floods (v). Canal irrigation can be practiced in plain areas only.

1.2. Location

The Banasura Sagar Dam is located 21 km from Kalpetta, in Wayanad District of Kerala in the Western Ghats. It is the largest earthen dam in India and the second largest in Asia and a starting point for hikes into the surrounding mountains. It is an important tourist attraction. Banasura Sagar Dam is at the foot of the Banasura Hill. The proposed acquiring land is situated in the south side of the Dam site and around 2 Km from the Shutter valve of the Dam. The project site is one and a half kilometer from Padinjarathara Town. The closest National Highway is NH 766 that passes through Kalpetta. The area is residential in nature but due to its nearness to the Dam site (Famous Tourist Location) it has commercial importance also.



1.3 Size and Attributes of Land Acquisition

Land Acquisition Authority

Special Thahasildar office, Vellamunda is preparing the acquisition details including land sketch and extent of acquisition etc. Boundary stones are placed but were not found during the joint inspection. The recent landslides in the area also made it difficult to find out the stones. Alignment sketch was prepared by requisition agency. Deputy Collector (Land Acquisition) is monitoring the land acquisition process.

Details of project affected families

The social impact study finds that 10 Land holders are affected by the project. No residential houses and commercial buildings affected by the project. But the proposed canal is passing through very near to 6 residential houses and two commercial buildings. Out of it five residential houses and one commercial building were constructed after putting the boundary stones of the project. Five title holders are not having valid "Patta" for their holdings. All of them are claimed that their application for "Patta" is in the final stage of processing. The socio economic profile of the Title holders' are shows that none of them are economically vulnerable or below poverty line. Two title holders are belongs to Hindu community and others are Muslims. One women title holder and three joint title holders are affected by the project. The average size of holding is 26 cents. No one is illiterate. Five Title Holders are having the educational qualification less than 10th standard. The occupational distribution shows that seven are doing business. The average family size of THs is 3.5.

Two land holders who has land and residence in the upper portion of the project land also considered as project affected. Any construction activities in the project land may affect the safety of these residential houses also.

Details of the acquiring land

The total land acquiring for the project is 0.1586 Hectare. The acquisition is for constructing a distribution canal from the main Irrigation canal of Bhanasurasagar Dam and Irrigation Project. When the acquisition process started in the end of 2006 only two residential houses were in the area and 90% land had no valued "Patta". But now after twelve years 6 residential houses and a commercial building come up very near to the project land The proposed acquiring land is situated in the south side of the Dam site and around 2 Km from the Shutter valve of the Dam. The project site is one and a



half kilometer from Padinjarathara Town. The area is residential in nature but due to its nearness to the Dam site (Famous Tourist Location) it has commercial importance also. The proposed canal is passing through the food hills of Bhanasura Hill.

Socio Economic and Cultural Profile

The analysis on Socio-Economic and cultural profile of the Title Holders shows that the affected Title Holders belongs to middle class community with primary occupation as business. The average land holdings in the area are 0.26 Acre. No scheduled cast and scheduled tribe families affected by the project. All the THs are literate. The religious distribution shows that the majority are Muslims. Only two families are belongs to Hindu religion. The average family size of THs is 3.5. Five of the title holders are not having valued "Patta"(Title Deed).

1.4. Alternatives

Sl.No	Alternatives proposed	Remarks
1	Cancel the diversion canal irrigation project	This will lead to wastage of huge money invested by Government for the Bhanasura Irrigation Project.
2	Commissioned the Canal project with existing canal structure	An overall reduction of 35% in the benefited area of irrigation will happened.

1.5. Social Impact

Losses of land to ten title holders are the primary impact of the project. No residential houses and other buildings are not affected. The project is one of the very long due project in Kerala. The Bhanasurasagar irrigation project started in 1971 and commissioned in 1979. The canal irrigation project completed its first phase in 2004. But only fifty percentage of the target area was benefited by the first phase. Second phase started and partially commissioned in 2010. But due to some technical reason commissioning of some tributary canals were delayed. Mean time Government's priority was also shifted from major irrigation to minor irrigation. So the tributary canal works was delayed. This long delay forced people to construct houses very near to the earmarked land for the construction of tributary canals. Many of them are claimed that they had a consultation in village office before starting construction. Any way five houses and one multi stored commercial building come up in the notified survey numbers of the land. Construction of the canal will now possible only after ensuring the safety of these buildings. The resent land sliding increases the risk further. Many title holders are not having valued title deed. No major adverse social impact is noticed in the study except the safety of the buildings. The proposed canal is crossing two roads, one is



private and the other is public. Resettlement of these accesses is an important mitigation measure.

1.6. Mitigation Measures

Sl.No.	Risk Assumed	Approach	Mitigation Strategy
1	Loss of part of Land	Compensation	Compensate the loss.
2	Loss of non "Patta" (Legal title deed)land	Consultation and Humanitarian	Consultation with possession holders and Local Body leaders and legalize the proceedings.
3	Safety of the Residential Houses and Buildings	Included in the project implementation and Rehabilitation and Resettlement plan	Disseminate the information and ensure the safety of the building.
4	Loss of access to houses and properties	Control& Resettle	Prepare a resettlement plan in consultation with Project Affected Families.
5	Loss of access to sub roads.	Control & Resettle	Prepare a resettlement plan in consultation with Project Affected people.
6	Involved in land acquisition process	Control	Ensure community participation in the whole process.
7	Grievance	Control	Functional grievance redressal committee at village and district level.

1.7 Assessment of Social Costs and Benefits

The proposed project aimed to construct a tributary canal from the main canal of Bhanasurasagar irrigation project and extended the area of irrigation. The purpose of the project clearly defines its public purpose. The proposed project is a very tiny portion of a major irrigation project therefore it is not possible to discuss about the alternatives. Any alternative may cause wastage of Government's previous investment for the project.

Loss of land for five land holders and five Land()possession holders are the major impact of the project. Compared to the extent of land loss with the total holding of land shows that the impact is very minimum and all of them are anticipating it since the commencement of the project or acquiring the possession of the land. Since no economically vulnerable or socially backward families are affected the social impact of the project is further more scaled as below minimum.



The project is in the foothills of Bhanasura hills. The soil in this area is Laterite soil with reddish brown in colour which formed under tropical monsoonal climate with alternate wet and dry seasons. Thick vegetation in this soil will uphold the soil in slop and terrain areas. Agricultural activities, constructions and other human activities may cause land sliding or high level soil erosion. Five residential houses situated downside and two houses in the upper side of the proposed project. Safety of these houses may be the major concern during the implementation of the project. Ensuring the safety of the residential houses and building will largely mitigate the impact of the project. Another major concern of the project affected people is on the long delay of the project implementation. Time bound implementation may mitigate the impact further. Fifty percentages of land holders are not having valued title deed in their affected properties. Many are did residential constructions without availing necessary sanction from authorities. A continuous consultation with such landholders and their local body leaders before taking decision on compensation may minimize the grievance. This may also reduce the impact. Two roads one is private and other one is public will be affected by the project. Inclusion of the resettlement plan of these accesses in the implementation plan may help to address the issue systematically.

The project is treated as framed for a public purpose under the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (30 of 2013) Section 2 (i)(b)(iii). It is in this base, Government of Kerala notified to initiate acquisition procedure. Considering the public importance and interest the project is an inevitable need and the project is able to address the social impact of the project. Therefore the project has to be implemented.



CHAPTER 2 DETAILED PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 Background of the project, including developer's background and governance/ management structure.

The Banasura Sagar Dam, located 21 km from Kalpetta, is the largest earthen dam in India and the second largest in Asia. It is created by impounding the Karamanathodu tributary of the Kabini River. Construction was started in 1979, with the main objective being to support the Kakkayam Hydro-Electric Project, as well as to meet the irrigation and drinking water requirements of the people of the region.

The dam which is a kilometer long mud structure is located in the midst of towering, mist-clad hills. The reservoir formed by the dam is having tiny islands. The water in the reservoir is used for irrigation purpose through canal system. The dam has a capacity to store 6.70 TMC of water, out of which 5 TMC of water is to be directed to the Kuttiyadi Hydro Electric Project and the remaining 1.70 TMC of water is to be made available for this project. Water for irrigation will be released from a sluice, which is constructed in the dam. Banasurasagar project was commenced in 1971 with an estimated cost of Rs.1137.07 lakhs to irrigate an area of 2800 ha of agriculture land for the second and third crops. The project consist of canal system only viz.2.73 length, two branches with a total length of 13.76km,14 no. of distributaries having a total length of 69.04km. The revised estimate of the project based on 2010 Schedule of rate is Rs.185.5crores.The work of the main canal of length 2.73 km. except for the aqueduct from Ch.0-150M. and from Ch.1130M to 1500 M.is completed. The distributaries taking off from the main canal will be completed during this year. Expenditure incurred is Rs. 3697 lakhs including a part of the share cost given to KSEB. The first two phases of Canals were completed in eighties and nineties. There after Government of India was not give priority to Canal irrigation. This policy shift give financial constrains to the Bhanasurasagar canal project. Other technical reasons also made long delay of the project completion. Now Government decided to complete the project as a permanent solution for the water scarcity of the area. More over last year flood situation also forced the Government to speed up the completion of the project. The proposed project is the construction of a tributary canal from the main canal and extended the benefit of the project to more areas. Land acquisition was completed 95% of the area. The proposed project intended to acquire 0.1586 Hectare of land to complete the land acquisition process. This portion of land is situated in between main canal and acquired land for the tributary canal project.



2.1.1. Implementing Agencies

2.1.1.(a). Irrigation Department, Kerala

In Kerala, Irrigation department was initially a part of Public Works Department. Based on the recommendation of The Retrenchment Committee, the staff of Public Works Department underwent reduction and led to the formation of Irrigation Division, with three sub-divisions and nine sections on 6th Meenam 1109 (19/3/1934) to carry out the irrigation works of the State. Later on as per the G.O (P) No 27/90/PW & T dated 29th march 1990 the Public Works Department was bifurcated into two departments viz, Irrigation Department and Public Works Department with effect from 1st April 1990.

Agricultural production relies primarily on climatic conditions. The natural climatic hurdles in production cannot be beaten by man. These factors are very important in considering the productivity and economy of the state. Our state receives about 90% of the annual rainfall during the monsoon months from June to August and from October to November. The remaining period from December to May is practically dry. Most of the rain water received during monsoon period flows to sea within 48 hours of rainfall due to the character of the geographic terrain of the state. Thus it was seen that irrigation is a must for the successful cultivation of crops in Kerala. During 1960's and 70's the State faced acute shortage of food grains. Though there are various methods for providing irrigation water, the best and the most reliable method which can be used for Kerala is the construction of storage reservoirs for impounding water during the monsoon and utilizing the water in the reservoir for critical periods of the crops when there is insufficiency. Hence, major and medium projects were taken up and a major portion of the cultivable land could be made ayacut under these projects.

Water Resources Department of Kerala takes the administrative level decisions of Irrigation Department. The administrative head is the Additional Chief Secretary to the Government, who supports Hon'ble Minister for Water Resources, in taking organizational decisions apposite to the department. "To ensure that the right of access to water for all citizens is transformed into reality" is the basic principle upon which the activities of the Department are centered.

Irrigation Division Office, Wayanad

Division office Wayanad is the requisition agency of the project. Executive Engineer is the head of the division office. Assistant Executive Officer and Assistant Engineer are the other implementing officers. Assistant Engineer Office, Padinjarathara is the field level implementation office of the project.



2.1.2. Land Acquisition Authority

Special Thahasildar office, Vellamunda is preparing the acquisition details including land sketch and extent of acquisition etc. Boundary stones are placed but were not found during the joint inspection. The recent landslides in the area also made it difficult to find out the stones. Alignment sketch was prepared by requisition agency. Deputy Collector (Land Acquisition) is monitoring the land acquisition process.

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

Banasurasagar is a multipurpose project, which includes a dam across Karamanthodu, a tributary of Panamaram River by the Kerala State Electricity Board and an irrigation project by Irrigation department. The dam has a capacity to store 6.70 TMC of water, out of which 5 TMC of water is to be directed to the Kuttiyadi Hydro Electric Project and the remaining 1.70 TMC of water is to be made available for this project. Water for irrigation will be released from a sluice, which is constructed in the dam. Banasurasagar project was commenced in 1971 with an estimated cost of Rs.1137.07 lakhs to irrigate an area of 2800 ha of agriculture land for the second and third crops. The project consist of canal system only viz.2.73 length, two branches with a total length of 13.76km,14 no. of distributaries having a total length of 69.04km. The revised estimate of the project based on 2010 Schedule of rate is Rs.185.5crores. The work of the main canal of length 2.73 km. except for the aqueduct from Ch.0-150M. and from Ch.1130M to 1500 M.is completed. The distributaries taking off from the main canal will be completed during this year. Expenditure incurred is Rs.3697 lakhs including a part of the share cost given to KSEB. The first two phases of Canals were completed in eighties and nineties. There after Government of India was not give priority to Canal irrigation. This policy shift give financial constrains to the Bhanasurasagar canal project. Other technical reasons also made long delay of the project completion. Now Government decided to complete the project as a permanent solution for the water scarcity of the area. More over last year flood situation also forced the Government to speed up the completion of the project.

The proposed project aimed to construct a tributary canal from the main canal of Bhanasurasagar irrigation project and extended the area of irrigation. The purpose of the project clearly defines its public purpose. The proposed project is a very tiny portion of a major irrigation project therefore it is not possible to discuss about the alternatives. Any alternative may cause wastage of Government's previous investment for the project.

Therefore Government of Kerala give administrative and financial sanction for acquisition of a compact area 0.1586 hectare land for Banasurasagar Irrigation Project, (Kappumkunnu distribution canal construction) in



Padinjarathara Village of Wayanad District through G.O (Rt) No. 369/2017/RD dated 31/01/2017 and G.O (Rt) No. 5182/2017/RD dated 01/12/2017. The Banasurasagar irrigation project is a multi-purpose project which support the irrigation, Power generation and drinking water supply of the area. Therefore the proposed project seems to be in the characteristics of public purpose.

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

Sl.No.	Risk Assumed	Approximate Quantity	Level of Impact	Impact after mitigation
1	Loss of Land with valued Title Deed	5	High	High
2	Loss of land not having valued Title Deed	5	Low	Low
3	Safety of the Residential Houses	5	Low	Low
4	Safety of a Private Commercial Building	1	Low	Low
5	Loss of access to properties	10	Low	Low
6	Loss of access to residence.	4	High	Low

2.3.1. Project Location

The Banasura Sagar Dam is located 21 km from Kalpetta, in Wayanad District of Kerala in the Western Ghats. It is the largest earthen dam in India and the second largest in Asia and a starting point for hikes into the surrounding mountains. It is an important tourist attraction. Banasura Sagar Dam is at the foot of the Banasura Hill. The proposed acquiring land is situated in the south side of the Dam site and around 2 Km from the Shutter valve of the Dam. The project site is one and a half kilometer from Padinjarathara Town. The closest National Highway is NH 766 that passes through Kalpetta. The area is residential in nature but due to its nearness to the Dam site (Famous Tourist Location) it has commercial importance also.

2.4. Phase of project construction

Process of Land Acquisition started. Boundary stones fixed.



2.5. Core design features and size and types of facilities.

Not Applicable

2.6. Need for ancillary infrastructural facilities.

Not Applicable

2.7. Work force requirements (temporary and permanent).

Not Applicable

2.8. Details of Social Impact Assessment / Environment Impact Assessment if already conducted and any technical feasibility reports.

Not Applicable

2.9. Applicable law and policies.

Sl.No.	Laws & Policies	Area of Application
1	The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2013.	Mitigation of Impact
2	Land Acquisition Act 1893, Land Acquisition Act (Kerala) Rules 1990, Kerala Land acquisition Act 1961, Kerala Land Acquisition Act rules	Land acquisition
3	Kerala Shops and Establishment Act	



CHAPTER 3
STUDY APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

3.1 Background

Government of Kerala give administrative and financial sanction for acquisition of a compact area 0.1586 hectare land for Banasurasagar Irrigation Project , (Kappumkunnu distribution canal construction) in Padinjarathara Village of Wayanad District through G.O (Rt) No. 369/2017/RD dated 31/01/2017 and G.O (Rt) No. 5182/2017/RD dated 01/12/2017 .

The District Collector, Wayanad, invited proposal from district level expert groups to conduct social impact assessment and selected Mr.Saju.V.Itty, Executive Director, Kerala Voluntary Health Services to conduct the Study.

3.2. Social Impact Assessment Team – Profile of Team Members

Sl.No.	Name & Address	Designation in the SIA Team	Profile
1	Saju V. Itty	Team Leader	26 years experiences in social work, social survey including R&R experience in KSTP & Tsunami Rehabilitation. Conducted social research study on health child rights and rehabilitation & resettlement. Conducted SIA study for five sub projects of Kannur International Airport , Kanjirappally Bypass ,Kochi Metro Extension, Mattannur Industrial Park, Perambra Bypass, Railway Over Bridge Chettippady Malappuram and Kuttothu –Attakundu road Kozhikodu etc.
2	Rakesh Nair	R & R Specialist & Social Investigator	11 years experiences in social work including social research, R & R activities and community mobilization. Team Member in SIA study for five sub projects of Kannur International Airport , Kanjirappally Bypass,Kochi Metro Extension, Mattannur Industrial Park, Perambra Bypass, Railway Over Bridge Chettippady Malappuram and Kuttothu –Attakundu road Kozhikodu etc.
3	Smitha R	R & R Specialist & Social Investigator	16 years experiences in social work including social research, R & R activities and community mobilization. Team Member in SIA study for five sub projects of Kannur



			International Airport , Kanjirappally Bypass, Kochi Metro Extension, Mattannur Industrial Park, Perambra Bypass, Railway Over Bridge Chettippady Malappuram and Kuttothu – Attakundu road Kozhikodu etc.
5	M.Ibrahimk utty	Sociologist	Rtd. Joint Director, Social Welfare Board.36 years of experience in social work.
6	Sheeba Johnson	Data Analyzer & Data entry	26 years experiences in social work and data entry operation. Team Member in SIA study for five sub projects of Kannur International Airport , Kanjirappally Bypass, Metro Extension, Mattannur Industrial Park, Perambra Bypass, Railway Over Bridge Chettippady Malappuram and Kuttothu – Attakundu road Kozhikodu etc.
7	N.VijayakumarPilla	L.A. Consultant	Rtd. Revenue Inspector
8	O.C.Chandi	L.A. Consultant	Rtd. Village Officer

3.3. Study Approach

The land which proposed to be acquired for the project is owned by 10 land Holders of Padinjarathara Village of Vithiri Thaluk of Wayanad District. Stake holder analysis was conducted and find out key stake holders and their interest and involvement in the proposed acquisition process. After the secondary data collection Social Impact Assessment Unit developed a questionnaire for social survey and visited all Tittle Holders and collected opinion, family details, Socio-Economic details and suggestions. Apart from this SIA team has conducted discussion and consultation with Local Body Representatives and local public and recorded their suggestions and opinion. In continuation of it a focus group consultation of Project Affected Persons' was conducted on 27th and 28th August 2019 and noted their suggestions and opinion. Special Case studies were prepared for selected cases. The study also used transit walk and observation visit to crosscheck the suggestions and grievance which were recorded.



3.4. Methodology & Tools

The study team reviewed the relevant and available documents in Special Tahasildar office, Vellamunda and Deputy Collector LA, Wayanad. SIA unit had also examined the records and documents and made a site visit along with the land revenue officials for area identification and information dissemination on 24th August 2019, SIA team had also conducted a one to one discussion and consultation with all Land Holders. All land holders were contacted and collected their land and family details. Although SIA team had collected details by using pre prepared questionnaire. SIA team also had discussion and consultation with Members of Legislative Assembly; Local Body Representatives requisition agency officials and local public. Group work was conducted on 27th 28th and 29th August 2019. Transit walk was conducted on 30th along with PAPs Special Case studies were prepared for selected cases.

3.5. Sources of data collected

- a) Office of the Tahsildar (L.A).
- b) Padinjarathara Panchayath
- c) Irrigation office, Pdinjarathara
- d) Village Office Padinjarathara.
- e) Spl. Tahasildar Office, Vellamunda
- e) Project Affected Families and Land Holders.

3.6. Process and Schedule of Activities

- 08-08-2019 District Collector entrusted Mr.Saju.V.Itty, Executive Director, Kerala Voluntary Health Services to conduct the SIA study
- 11- 08-2019- Letter received from Deputy Collector Office, Wayanad
- 22-08-2019 to 24-08-2019 - Secondary Data Collection.
- 25-08-2019 to 26-08-2019 - Mapping of Stake Holders
- 26-08-2018 to 01-09-2018- Social Survey for Social Impact Assessment Study.
- 27.08.2019 and 28.09.2019 - Public Consultation/ Discussion with Project Affected Tittle Holders.
- 1st& 2rd September -2019- Transit Walk, Observational Study and Case Studies
- 06-09-2019 - Draft Report Submission.
- 09-12-2019 Public Hearing



3.7. Points Raised during Individual and Group Discussion with Tittle Holders

- 1) Time bound acquisition process will mitigate the impact.
- 2) The present level of Access to be resettled during and after the implementation of the project.
- 3) Reasonable compensation will provide for land.
- 4) Government will issue title deed to land holders before starting the acquisition.
- 5) Regular information will provide on progress of acquisition.
- 6) Rehabilitation and Resettlement process will be well informed and ensure community participation and consultation.
- 7) Safety of the Residential Houses and Buildings will ensure before staring the implementation.

3.8. Public Hearing- Panchayath Samskarika Nilayam Hall, Padinjarethara on 28/11/2019 at 2 PM

Section 5 of Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, of 2013 envisages that whenever a SIA study is required to be prepared the Government shall ensure that a Public Hearing is held at the affected area to ascertain the views of the affected families to be recorded and included in the SIA Report. Rule 14 of the Rules, 2015, have prescribed detailed procedure for the conduct of the public hearing.

SIA Unit took special care to inform the affected people in the area about Public Hearing by taking various steps like Notification for conducting public hearing as per Form 5 Rule 14 (1) of the RTFCTLARR Act, 2013. The notification was published in two Malayalam News Papers Janayugam and Mangalam on 13th November 2019. A notice has been served with acknowledgement to the affected families through registered post for informing about the public hearing. In continuation of this all project affected title holders contacted through phone calls. An elaborative SMS also send to all affected THs. The copy of notice was served to Grama Panchayat Office, Ward Members, Village Office, Deputy Collector (LA, Wayanad). Adequate copies of the SIA draft report and summaries were made available on the day of the public hearing. The major highlights of the study were presented in local language by Chairman, SIA Unit.

Sl.No.	Points Raised / Suggestions	Analysis
1	For Banasurasagar canal project government acquired land in several areas of the district. Due to delay in construction these lands are become jungles and having wild animals and snakes are which are dangerous to	The report also supporting the point.



	people living near by. So title holders demanded a time bound construction in the acquired land.	
2	Constriction of canals not completed in different part of the district and constructed canal part become breeding centre of mosquitos.	This is a common concern of the people living in the area.
3.	During the last flood land sliding was happened in the project site. This shows that soil in the area is having a tendency to slide. Six houses and four buildings are near to the project site. So please ensure the safety of these houses and building during and after construction	This will be considered in the project implementation plan.
4.	The delay in construction after the land acquisition may give land sliding threat to houses and building in the project area. So people demand a time bound implementation of the project. If the implementation of the project is not happened immediately, government will remove the sliding soil and ensure the safety of the houses and buildings.	Requisition agency will take necessary action to mitigate the anxiety of the title holders.
5.	All the title holders are willing to give their land for the project based on following conditions. Time bound land acquisition and project implementation. Reasonable compensation. Ensure the safety of the houses and building near by.	The suggestions reflect the public importance of the project.



CHAPTER 4 LAND ASSESSMENT

4.1 Description of the land

The total land acquiring for the project is 0.1586 Hectare. The acquisition is for constructing a distribution canal from the main Irrigation canal of Bhanasurasagar Dam and Irrigation Project. When the acquisition process started in the end of 2006 only two residential houses were in the area and 90% land had no valued "Patta"(Title Deed). But now after twelve years 6 residential houses and a commercial building come up very near to the project land. The proposed acquiring land is situated in the south side of the Dam site and around 2 Km from the Shutter valve of the Dam. The project site is one and a half kilometer from Padinjarathara Town. The area is residential in nature but due to its nearness to the Dam site (Famous Tourist Location) it has commercial importance also. The proposed canal is passing through the food hills of Bhanasura Hill.

4.2. Entire area of impact under the influence of the project.

The canal irrigation project completed its first phase in 2004. But only fifty percentage of the target area was benefited by the first phase. Second phase started and partially commissioned in 2010. But due to some technical reason commissioning of some tributary canals were delayed. Mean time Government's priority was also shifted from major irrigation to minor irrigation. So the tributary canal works was delayed. If the project completed, the entire area of Vithiri taluk will be benefited.

4.3. Total land requirement for the project.

Government of Kerala give administrative and financial sanction for acquisition of a compact area 0.1586 hectare land for Banasurasagar Irrigation Prject, (Kappumkunnu distribution canal construction) in Padinjarathara Village of Wayanad District through G.O (Rt) No. 369/2017/RD dated 31/01/2017 and G.O (Rt) No. 5182/2017/RD dated 01/12/2017. The Banasurasagar irrigation project is a multi-purpose project which support the irrigation, Power generation and drinking water supply of the area.

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

One public road is crossing the project area.

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

Not Applicable



4.6. Quantity and location of land proposed to be acquired by the project.

The project is in the foothills of Bhanasura hills. The soil in this area is Laterite soil with reddish brown in colour which formed under tropical monsoonal climate with alternate wet and dry seasons. Thick vegetation in this soil will uphold the soil in slop and terrain areas. Agricultural activities, constructions and other human activities may cause land sliding or high level soil erosion.

The total land acquiring for the project is 0.1586 Hectare. The acquisition is for constructing a distribution canal from the main Irrigation canal of Bhanasurasagar Dam and Irrigation Project. When the acquisition process started in the end of 2006 only two residential houses were in the area and 90% land had no valued "Patta". But now after twelve years 6 residential houses and a commercial building come up very near to the project land The proposed acquiring land is situated in the south side of the Dam site and around 2 Km from the Shutter valve of the Dam. The project site is one and a half kilometer from Padinjarathara Town. The area is residential in nature but due to its nearness to the Dam site (Famous Tourist Location) it has commercial importance also. The proposed canal is passing through the food hills of Bhanasura Hill.

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

Sl.NO.	Nature of land	Present Use of Land	Irrigated / Non irrigated	Cropping Pattern	No. of Holdings
1.	Dry	Residential	Irrigated	NA	6
2.	Dry	Commercial	Irrigated	NA	4
	Total				10

4.8 Size of holding ownership pattern land distribution and number of residential houses.

Land holding size in the project area is in the state average. The following figure shows the pattern of holding.

Size of Holdings	No. of Holdings
10 cent ≤	0
10- 20 cents	2
20 – 30	6
30 – 40	2
Total	10

4.9 Land prices and recent changes in ownership, transfer and use of lands over the last 3 years.

Not Applicable



Chapter 5

Estimation and Enumeration of affected family and assets

5.1. Families which are directly affected.

The social impact study finds that 10 Land holders are affected by the project. No residential houses and commercial buildings affected by the project. But the proposed canal is passing through very near to 6 residential houses and two commercial buildings. Out of it five residential houses and one commercial building were constructed after putting the boundary stones of the project. Five title holders are not having valid "Patta" for their holdings. All of them are claimed that their application for "Patta" is in the final stage of processing. The socio economic profile of the Title holders' are shows that none of them are economically vulnerable or below poverty line. Two title holders are belongs to Hindu community and others are Muslims. One women title holder and three joint title holders are affected by the project. The average size of holding is 26 cents. No one is illiterate. Five Title Holders are having the educational qualification less than 10th standard. The occupational distribution shows that seven are doing business. The average family size of THs is 3.5.

Two land holders who has land and residence in the upper portion of the project land also considered as project affected. Any construction activities in the project land may affect the safety of these residential houses also.

5.2. Families which are indirectly affected by the project.

Families which are living in the Vithiri Taluk are considered as indirectly benefited population of the project. A rough estimate shows that near about 20,000 families are indirectly benefited by the project in way getting irrigation. No families are identified as indirectly affected adversely.

5.3. Inventory of productive assets and no significant lands.

All affected land holdings under the project is productive and significant.



Chapter 6 SOCIO ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL PROFILE

6.1. Demographic Details

The analysis on Socio-Economic and cultural profile of the Title Holders shows that the affected Title Holders belongs to middle class community with primary occupation as business. The average land holdings in the area are 0.26 Acre. No scheduled cast and scheduled tribe families affected by the project. All the THs are literate. The religious distribution shows that the majority are Muslims. Only two families are belongs to Hindu religion. The average family size of THs is 3.5. Five of the title holders are not having valued "Patta"(Title Deed).

6.2. Age wise distribution of Land Holders

Age of THs	No of THs
20-30	0
31-40	3
41 - 50	4
51 - 60	2
61 - 70	1
Total	10

6.3. Family size of Land Holders

Family Size of THs	No of Families
1-2	1
3-4	7
5-7	2
Total	10

6.4. Educational Qualification of Land Holders

Educational Qualification	No of THs
Below SSLC	0
SSLC	4
PDC	4
DEGREE	2
Total	10



6.4. Religious Distribution of Land Holders

Religion of THs	No. of THs
Hindu	2
Muslim	8
Total	10

6.5. Economic Distribution of Land Holders

Economic Status of THs	No. of THs
APL	9
BPL	1
Total	10

6.6. Occupational Distribution Land Holders

Major Occupation of THs	No of THs
Agricultural	0
Business	9
Government service	1
Total	10

6.7. Income distribution of THs

Monthly Income of THs	No of THs
Below 10000	1
10,000 -25,000	9
Total	10

6.8. Socio Economic Profile of Project Affected Family Members.

6.8.1. Age wise distribution of PAF Members

Age of PAF Members	No of PAF Members
≤10	1
11-20	4
21-30	7
31-40	5
41 - 50	8
51 - 60	5
61 - 70	3
Above 70	2
Total	35



6.8.2. Educational Qualification of PAF Members

Educational Qualification	No of PAF Members
Below 10 th	0
10 th	10
+2	12
Degree	3
PG	6
Professional	1
Other	3
Total	35

6.8.3. Occupational Distribution of PAF Members

Major Occupation of THs	No of THs
Business	18
Government service	2
Private	3
Other	4
Unemployed	8
Total	35



CHAPTER 7 SOCIAL IMPACT MANAGEMENT PLAN

Losses of land to ten title holders are the primary impact of the project. No residential houses and other buildings are not affected. The project is one of the very long due project in Kerala. The Bhanasurasagar irrigation project started in 1971 and commissioned in 1979. The canal irrigation project completed its first phase in 2004. But only fifty percentage of the target area was benefited by the first phase. Second phase started and partially commissioned in 2010. But due to some technical reason commissioning of some tributary canals were delayed. Mean time Government's priority was also shifted from major irrigation to minor irrigation. So the tributary canal works was delayed. This long delay forced people to construct houses very near to the earmarked land for the construction of tributary canals. Many of them are claimed that they had a consultation in village office before starting construction. Any way five houses and one multi stored commercial building come up in the notified survey numbers of the land. Construction of the canal will now possible only after ensuring the safety of these buildings. The resent land sliding increases the risk further. Many title holders are not having valued title deed. No major adverse social impact is noticed in the study except the safety of the buildings. The proposed canal is crossing two roads, one is private and the other is public. Resettlement of these accesses is an important mitigation measure.

Sl.No.	Risk Assumed	Approach	Mitigation Strategy
1	Loss of part of Land	Compensation	Compensate the loss.
2	Loss of non "Patta" (Legal title deed)land	Consultation and Humanitarian	Consultation with possession holders and Local Body leaders and legalize the proceedings.
3	Safety of the Residential Houses and Buildings	Included in the project implementation and Rehabilitation and Resettlement plan	Disseminate the information and ensure the safety of the building.
4	Loss of access to houses and properties	Control & Resettle	Prepare a resettlement plan in consultation with Project Affected Families.
5	Loss of access to sub roads.	Control & Resettle	Prepare a resettlement plan in consultation with Project Affected people.
6	Involved in land acquisition process	Control	Ensure community participation in the whole process.
7	Grievance	Control	Functional grievance redressal committee at village and district level.



7.1. Approach to Mitigation/ Measures to avoid, mitigate and compensate impact

7.2 Measures those are included in the terms of Rehabilitation and Resettlement

The safety of the residential houses which are in the upward and downward area of the proposed project will give priority in R&R plan.

7.3 Measures that the Requiring Body has stated it will introduce in the Project Proposal

Not Applicable

7.4 Alterations to project design and additional measures that may be required to address the extent and intensity of impacts across various groups as identified during the Social Impact Assessment Process.

Not Applicable

7.5 Detailed Mitigation Plan

Potential Impact	Positive/ Negative	Likely hood	Magnitude	Pre- Mitigation Level of Impact	Post - Mitigation Level of	Mitigation Measures
Loss of part of Land	Negative	Possible	Moderate	Medium	Low	Compensate the loss.
Loss of non "Patta" (Legal title deed)land	Negative	Possible	Moderate	Medium	Low	Consultation
Safety of the Residential Houses and Buildings	Negative	Possible	Moderate	Medium	Low	Safety matures will include in the implementation plan
Loss of access to houses and properties	Negative	Possible	Low	Minimum	Low	Resettle the access
Loss of access to sub roads.	Negative	Possible	Low	Minimum	Low	Resettle the access



Involved in land acquisition process	Negative	Possible	Low	Minimum	low	Ensure community participation in the whole process.
Grievance	Negative	Possible	Low	Minimum	Low	Functional grievance redressal committee at village and district level.



CHAPTER 8

SOCIAL IMPACT MANAGEMENT PLAN AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

8.1- Institutional structure for key personal

Key persons responsible for mitigation	Role in mitigation
District Collector	Compensation & Grievance redress
Deputy Collector (L.A)	Compensation
Special Tahasildar(LA)	Compensation
District Forest Officer	Compensation measurement for trees
Requisition Authority	Resettlement of access and structure valuation



CHAPTER 9

SOCIAL IMPACT MANAGEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING OF MITIGATION

9.1 Costs of all resettlement and rehabilitation costs

Not Applicable

9.2 Annual budget and plan of action

Not Applicable

9.3 Funding sources with breakup

Not Applicable



CHAPTER 10

SOCIAL IMPACT MANAGEMENT PLAN MONITORING AND EVALUATION

10.1. Key Monitory and Evaluating Indicators

- Participation of THs and Land Holders in DLPC meeting
- Number of direct purchase happened.
- Methodology of fixing compensation
- No. of affected access resettle
- Amount of compensation paid for land/structure
- Entitlement of PAPs-land/cash
- Utilization of compensation
- Formation of Grievance Redressal Committee
- Number of time GRC met
- Number of appeals placed before grievance redressal cell
- Number of grievances referred and addressed by GRC
- Number of cases referred and addressed by arbitration
- Number of PAPs approached court
- Women concern

10.2. Reporting mechanisms and monitoring roles

Not Applicable

10.3. Plan of Independent Evaluation

Not Applicable



CHAPTER 11

ANALYSIS OF COSTS AND BENEFITS AND RECOMMENDATION ON ACQUISITION

The proposed project aimed to construct a tributary canal from the main canal of Bhanasurasagar irrigation project and extended the area of irrigation. The purpose of the project clearly defines its public purpose. The proposed project is a very tiny portion of a major irrigation project therefore it is not possible to discuss about the alternatives. Any alternative may cause wastage of Government's previous investment for the project.

Loss of land for five land holders and five Land()possession holders are the major impact of the project. Compared to the extent of land loss with the total holding of land shows that the impact is very minimum and all of them are anticipating it since the commencement of the project or acquiring the possession of the land. Since no economically vulnerable or socially backward families are affected the social impact of the project is further more scaled as below minimum.

The project is in the foothills of Bhanasura hills. The soil in this area is Laterite soil with reddish brown in colour which formed under tropical monsoonal climate with alternate wet and dry seasons. Thick vegetation in this soil will uphold the soil in slop and terrain areas. Agricultural activities, constructions and other human activities may cause land sliding or high level soil erosion. Five residential houses situated downside and two houses in the upper side of the proposed project. Safety of these houses may be the major concern during the implementation of the project. Ensuring the safety of the residential houses and building will largely mitigate the impact of the project. Another major concern of the project affected people is on the long delay of the project implementation. Time bound implementation may mitigate the impact further. Fifty percentages of land holders are not having valued title deed in their affected properties. Many are did residential constructions without availing necessary sanction from authorities. A continuous consultation with such landholders and their local body leaders before taking decision on compensation may minimize the grievance. This may also reduce the impact. Two roads one is private and other one is public will be affected by the project. Inclusion of the resettlement plan of these accesses in the implementation plan may help to address the issue systematically.

The project is treated as framed for a public purpose under the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (30 of 2013) Section 2 (i)(b)(iii). It is in this base, Government of Kerala notified to initiate acquisition procedure. Considering the public importance and interest the project is an inevitable need and the project is able to address the social impact of the project. Therefore the project has to be implemented.

Annexures

1. List of PAFs.
2. Photographs – Field Investigation
3. Form No.5 Notification
4. Notice Public Hearing
5. Attendance Public Hearing
6. Gazette Notification regarding SIA study.
7. Request given by Mr. Mukkadan Kandi Mammooty
(Husband of landholder who is affected by the Project)



പദ്ധതി ബാധിതരുടെ പേരുവിവരങ്ങൾ

ക്രമ നം	സർവ്വേ നമ്പർ	വിലഭരണം	വി. (ആർ.)	പേര്	ഫോൺ
1		പൊതുവഴി		ബാധകമല്ല	
2	365/28	താമസ ഭൂമി		യാസീർഎം.എ., എം.എഫ്.മർസീൽ, പടിഞ്ഞാറെത്തറ പി.ഓ., കാപ്പു ണ്ടിക്കൽ	9447083964
3	364/3	താമസ ഭൂമി	0.0245	പാലുപറമ്പ് എർക്കുളങ്ങര അലീമ മുഹമ്മദ് റാബിയ എർക്കുളങ്ങര ഹൗസ്, പടിഞ്ഞാറെത്തറ പി.ഓ., കാപ്പുണ്ടിക്കൽ	9207045474
4	364/2 364/7	താമസ ഭൂമി	0.0098	ഇബ്രാഹിംസേക്കീന, എർക്കുളങ്ങര ഹൗസ്, പടിഞ്ഞാറെത്തറ പി.ഓ., കാപ്പുണ്ടിക്കൽ	946105274
5	364/2	പുരയിടം	0.0189	ആയിഷW/oപാലേ അന്തേരു ഹാജി, അബ്ദുൾ നാസർ, ഹക്കീം, സമീറ ചെല്ലിയാട്ടുമ്മൽ ഹൗസ്, പടിഞ്ഞാറെത്തറ പി.ഓ., പേരാൽ	9656244462 9633868168 9645401610
6	364/2	താമസ ഭൂമി	0.0174	കമറുനീസ E മുക്കാടൻകണ്ടി മമ്മൂട്ടി, മുക്കാടൻകണ്ടി ഹൗസ്, പടിഞ്ഞാറെത്തറ പി.ഓ.,	8921084808
7	364/2	പുരയിടം	0.0120	പി.മുസ പോള ഹൗസ്, വാരാപറ്റ പി.ഓ., പന്തിപ്പൊയിൽ ശരി ബീനൂ	8157070964



8	364/2	പുരയിടം	0.0160	അഹമ്മദ് വി, വള്ളുവശ്ശേരിതൊണ്ടൻനാട് പി.ഒ., കോരോം	
9	364/2	പുരയിടം	0.0317	പി.ലാ.കെ.എ. മുസ, പി.ലാ.കെ.എ. ഹൗസ്, ചെറുകാട്ടൂർ, പുളിമ്പയൽ	7025290798
10	364/4	പുരയിടം	0.0108	ഡോ.എസ്. സതി റാണി സ്വരാജ് ഹോസ്പിറ്റൽ, പടിഞ്ഞാറേത്തറ പി.ഒ.,	04936 273532



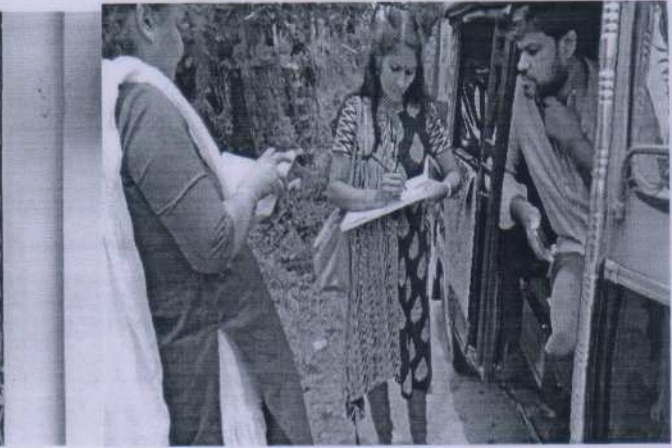
PHOTO GALLERY

PROJECT AREA VISIT

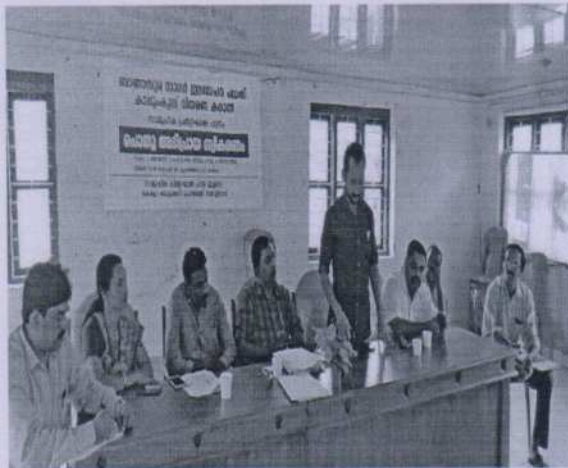


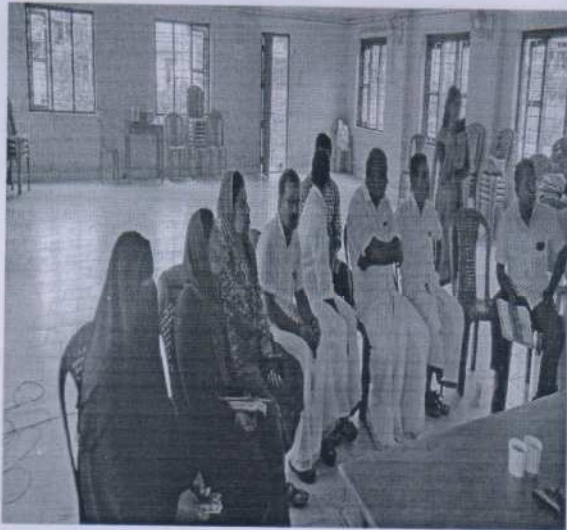
SOCIAL SURVEY AND DATA COLLECTION





Public Hearing





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Volume - 7, Number -279 RNI Reg. No KERMAL/2012/4

ഫാറം 5 ചട്ടം 34 (1) വിജ്ഞാപനം തീയതി : 12/11/2019

പുറമെ പട്ടികയിൽ വിവരിക്കുന്ന വസ്തുക്കൾ ജില്ലയിൽ വെള്ളയിൽ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ പടിഞ്ഞാറേക്കാട് ജില്ലയിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുന്ന ഭൂമി ഒരു പൊതു ആവശ്യത്തിലേക്കായി അതാൽ ബാണാസുരസാഗർ ഇൻഡസ്ട്രീസ് പദ്ധതിയുടെ ഭാഗമായി ക്യാമ്പുകൾ കനംലിനൂരമണി ആവശ്യമുണ്ടെന്നും, ആവശ്യമുണ്ടാകാതെക്കൊണ്ടു കേരള സർക്കാരിന് ബോധ്യപ്പെടുത്തിനാലും, ഭൂമി ഏറ്റെടുക്കലിൽ ന്യൂനതയായ നഷ്ട പരിഹാരത്തിനും സുതാര്യതയ്ക്കും പുനരധിവാസത്തിനും, പുനരധിവാസത്തിനുള്ള അപേക്ഷകൾ തീയതി 2019 ലെ (2019 ലെ 30-ാം ദേശ ആക്ട്) 4-ാം വകുപ്പിന്റെ (1)-ാം ഉപവകുപ്പ് അനുസരിച്ച് കേരള ഗസറ്റ് തീയതി ഒക്ടോബർ 8, 2019 പ്രകാരം പുറപ്പെടുവിച്ച താല്പരീതികൾക്ക് നമ്പർ ബി1-494/2019 അനുസരിച്ച് പ്രകാരം താഴെപ്പറയുന്ന പട്ടികയിൽ വിവരിക്കുന്ന പ്രദേശത്ത് ഒരു സാമൂഹിക ആഘാതം വിലയിരുത്തൽ പഠനം നടത്താൻ തയ്യാറാക്കിയിട്ടുള്ളതാണ്. അതുകൊണ്ട് ആക്ടിൽ പരാമർശിക്കുന്ന പ്രകാരം സാമൂഹിക ആഘാത പഠന റിപ്പോർട്ട് തയ്യാറാക്കുന്നതിന് താഴെ പട്ടികയിൽ വിവരിക്കുന്ന ഭൂമിയിൽ ഉടമസ്ഥന്മാരും, അവ കടംമോ, താൽപ്പര്യങ്ങളോ ഉള്ള ആളുകൾ 2019 - 20 ഭാഗ് നവംബർ മാസം 28-ാം തീയതി മുപ്പതു കഴിഞ്ഞ 2 മണിക്കർ പശ്ചാത്തത്ത് സാൻഷനാലിക രീലയം ഹാൾ, പടിഞ്ഞാറേക്കാട് ജില്ല നടത്തുന്ന പൊതു അഭിപ്രായ സമീക്ഷണ യോഗത്തിൽ പങ്കെടുക്കണമെന്ന ഇതിനാൽ അറിയിക്കുന്നു.

ക്ര. നം.	സർവ്വേ നം.	വിവരണം	വി. ഓഫ്	മേർ
1		പൊതുവഴി		ബാധകമല്ല
2	365/26	പുരയിടം		യാസിർ എം.എ, എം.എഫ്.മർസീസ്.
3	364/3	പുരയിടം	0.0245	Lata മൂഹമ്മദ്, അമീന മൂഹമ്മദ് റാബിയ, ഏർക്കുളങ്ങര ഹൗസ്
4	364/2, 364/7	പുരയിടം	0.0098	ഇബ്രാഹിം & സഹീന, ഏർക്കുളങ്ങര ഹൗസ്,
5	364/2	പുരയിടം	0.0224	ആമിൻ W/o Late, അസ്ര ഹാമി, അബ്ദുൽ നാസർ, ഹക്കീം, സഹീന, ചെല്ലിയാട്ടത്ത് ഹൗസ്
6	364/2	പുരയിടം	0.0209	മമ്മൂണിസ, മമ്മൂട്ടി, മുഹമ്മദുൽകാദി ഹൗസ്
7	364/2	പുരയിടം	0.0155	പി.മുസ, മഹമ്മ ഹൗസ്, ശശി, ബിനു
8	364/2	പുരയിടം	0.0195	അഹമ്മദ് വി, വജ്ജുവരഗുരി ഉസമാൻ
9	364/2	പുരയിടം	0.0352	പി.മുസ, പിബ്രാക്കണി ഹൗസ്
10	364/4	പുരയിടം	0.0408	മുഹമ്മ.എസ്. സതി റാണി, സരജ് ഹോസ്പിറ്റൽ
		ആകെ വിൽക്കിടത്തും	0.1986	

ചെന്തർമാൻ, സാമൂഹിക ആഘാത പഠന യൂണിറ്റ്

നോട്ടീസ്

സ്വീകർത്താവ്.

താങ്കളുടെ ഉടമസ്ഥതയിലോ/ അവകാശത്തിലോ/ കൈവശത്തിലോ ഉള്ള വയനാട് ജില്ലയിൽ, വൈത്തിരി താലൂക്കിൽ, പടിഞ്ഞാറെത്തറ വില്ലേജിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുന്ന ഭൂമി ഒരു പൊതു ആവശ്യത്തിലേക്കായി, അതായത് ബാണാസുരസാഗർ ഇറിഗേഷൻ പദ്ധതിയുടെ ഭാഗമായി കാപ്പുംകുന്ന് കനാൽ പദ്ധതിയുമായി ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട് ആവശ്യമുണ്ടെന്നോ, ആവശ്യമുണ്ടായേക്കാമെന്നോ കേരള സർക്കാരിന് ബോധ്യപ്പെട്ടതിനാലും, ഭൂമി ഏറ്റെടുക്കലിൽ ന്യായമായ നഷ്ടപരിഹാരത്തിനും സുതാര്യതയ്ക്കും പുനരധിവാസത്തിനും പുനസ്ഥാപനത്തിനുമുള്ള അവകാശ നിയമം 2013 ലെ (2013 ലെ 30-ാം കേന്ദ്ര ആക്ട്) 4-ാം വകുപ്പിന്റെ (1)-ാം ഉപവകുപ്പ് അനുസരിച്ച് കേരളാ ഗസറ്റ് തീയതി ഒക്ടോബർ 8, 2019 പ്രകാരം പുറപ്പെടുവിച്ച നോട്ടീഫിക്കേഷൻ നം.ബി 1-494/2019 അറിയിപ്പ് പ്രകാരം പ്രസ്തുത പ്രദേശത്ത് ഒരു സാമൂഹിക പ്രത്യാഘാത വിലയിരുത്തൽ പഠനം നടത്താൻ തീരുമാനിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതാണ്. ആയതിനാൽ നിയമത്തിൽ പരാമർശിക്കും പ്രകാരം സാമൂഹിക ആഘാത പഠന റിപ്പോർട്ട് തയ്യാറാക്കുന്നതിന് താഴെ പട്ടികയിൽ വിവരിക്കുന്ന ഭൂമിയിൽ ഉടമസ്ഥതയോ, അവകാശമോ, താൽപ്പര്യങ്ങളോ ഉള്ള താങ്കളോ/ താങ്കൾ ചുമതലപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന വ്യക്തികളോ 2019-ാം മാണ്ട് നവംബർ മാസം 28-ാം തീയതി ഉച്ചകഴിഞ്ഞ് 2 മണിക്ക് പഞ്ചായത്ത് സാംസ്കാരിക നിലയം ഹാൾ, പടിഞ്ഞാറെത്തറയിൽ വച്ച് നടത്തുന്ന പൊതു അഭിപ്രായ സ്വീകരണ യോഗത്തിൽ പങ്കെടുക്കണമെന്ന് ഇതിനാൽ അറിയിക്കുന്നു.



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ചെയർമാൻ

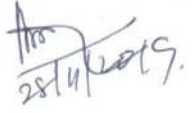
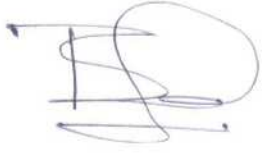

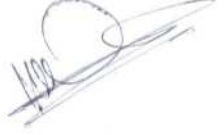


സാമൂഹിക പ്രത്യാഘാത പഠന യൂണിറ്റ്
ഫോൺ നമ്പർ : 9744778709, 9495686885

സ്ഥലം : വയനാട്
തീയതി : 13/11/2019

ബഹുമാന്യർ മാധ്യമ തുലയം പദ്യതി
 കിഷ്കൻ വിജയൻ കമാർ
 മാധ്യമിക ക്രമീകരണ പഠനം

പ്രൈവറ്റ് അഭിപ്രായ സ്വീകരണം

സ്ഥലം : പത്തായത്ത് സിംഗ്ലർ നിലയം, പടിഞ്ഞാറേ
 തീരം : 2019 നവംബർ 28, ഉച്ചകഴിഞ്ഞ് 2. മണിക്ക്.

പേരും വിലാസവും	ഫോൺനമ്പർ	ഒപ്പ്.
1. Sankar Kumar J Deputy In-charge of Special In-charge (LA) BSIP, Vellamndy.	9562887345	
2. Bastin.V.V SRI, o/o, Tahr. (LA) BSIP	9947792305	
P.K. MOOSA PILAKKANDY HOSE	7025290388	
KOO LIVAYAL M.L. MAMMOOLY - M.L. HSC PADSHARAN	8921084808	
V. AMMED. P.O. THONDERNAN. PIN 670731 KOROME.	9495257697	
P. MOOSSE PANDIPPYIL Vazhambatta Pozhudan	8157070964	

കോളം മേൽവിലാസം

കോളം

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നവീന. എ-
കോളം (H)
കോളം
കോളം

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നവീന. എ. കോളം
കോളം (H)
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നവീന. എ. കോളം
കോളം, നവീന. കോളം
കോളം, കോളം

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നവീന. എ. കോളം
കോളം, നവീന. കോളം
കോളം, കോളം
കോളം

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നവീന. എ. കോളം
കോളം, നവീന. കോളം
കോളം, കോളം
കോളം

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ഭരണ സഹായകർമ്മങ്ങൾ

മൊബൈൽ നമ്പർ

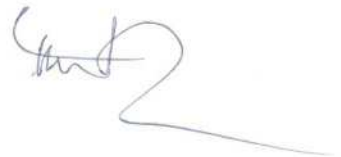
ഒപ്പ്

മെമ്പർമാർക്കു വേണ്ടി
സെക്രട്ടറി. മി. എ. എ.
മി. എ. എ.
ക്ലർക്ക്
2/3/2017
2/3/2017

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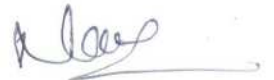
K.A. Mini
Secretary, Padinjarekkara
CP

9496048345



NEWSHAD. MP
Padinjarekkara President

9447518217




മെമ്പർമാർക്കു വേണ്ടി
മെമ്പർമാർക്കു വേണ്ടി

9961889269



Abdul Hafiz. N
Nuchian (B)
Kellur (P.O)
Munamshoraddy

9562929729



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കേരള സർക്കാർ
Government of Kerala
2019



Regn. No. KERBIL/2012/45073
dated 5-9-2012 with RNI
Reg. No. KI/FV(Ny)G34/2018-20

കേരള ഗസറ്റ് KERALA GAZETTE

ആധികാരികമായി പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തുന്നത്
PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

വാല്യം 8 Vol. VIII	തിരുവനന്തപുരം, ചൊവ്വ Thiruvananthapuram, Tuesday	2019 ഒക്ടോബർ 8 8th October 2019 1195 കന്നി 22 22nd Kanni 1195 1941 ആശ്വിനം 16 16th Aswina 1941	നമ്പർ No. } 40
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PART III

Commissionerate of Land Revenue

WAYANAD DISTRICT**NOTIFICATION**

[(See Rule 11(3))]

No. B1-494/2019.

2nd September 2019.

WHEREAS, it appears to the Government of Kerala that the land specified in the Schedule below is needed or likely to be needed for a public purpose, to wit for the land acquisition for Banasurasagar Irrigation Project (Kappumkunnu) in Wayanad District;

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

NOW, THEREFORE, sanction is accorded to the Social Impact Assessment Unit, Kerala Voluntary Health Services, Mullankuzhy, Collectorate P.O., Kottayam to conduct a Social Impact Assessment Study and to prepare a Social Impact Management Plan as provided in the Act. The process shall be completed within a period not exceeding 5 weeks in any case.

SCHEDULE

District—Wayanad.

Taluk—Vythiri.

Village—Padinjirathara.

(The extent given is approximate)

Re-Survey No.—364/2, 3, 4.

Description—Padinjirathara Village, Vythiri Taluk.

Extent—0.1586 Hector.

Office of the Deputy Collector,
Wayanad.(Sd.)
Dy. Collector (L. A.)**Explanatory Note**

(This does not form part of the notification, but is intended to indicate its general purport).

The Right to Fair Compensation and transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules has come into force on 19-9-2015 and as per rule 10 notifying a social Impact Assessment Unit for conducting Social Impact assessment Study is required. Requisition has been received for acquiring 0.1586 Ha. of land in Padinjirathara Village of Vythiri Taluk in Wayanad District for Banasura Sagar Irrigation Project.

(The notification is intended to achieve the above object).

NOTIFICATION

[(See Rule 11(3))]

No. B1-2479/2019.

2nd September 2019.

WHEREAS, it appears to the Government of Kerala that the land specified in the Schedule below is needed or likely to be needed for a public purpose, to wit for the land acquisition for Karappuzha Irrigation Project in Wayanad District;

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

NOW, THEREFORE, sanction is accorded to the Social Impact Assessment Unit, Rajagiri Educational Alternatives and Community Health (out reach) Service Society, Rajagiri Collage of Social Sciences, Rajagiri P. O., Kalamassery to conduct a Social Impact Assessment Study and to prepare a Social Impact Management Plan as provided in the Act. The process shall be completed within a period not exceeding 6 weeks in any case.

SCHEDULE

District—Wayanad.

Taluk—Sulthan Bathery.

Village—Thomattuchal.

(The extent given is approximate)

Survey No.—606/1A, 606/1A1, 82/4B, 83.

Description—Thomattuchal Village, Sulthan Bathery Taluk.

Extent—0.4000 Hector.

Office of the Deputy Collector,
Wayanad.(Sd.)
Dy. Collector (L. A.)**Explanatory Note**

(This does not form part of the notification, but is intended to indicate its general purport).

The Right to Fair Compensation and transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules has come into force on 19-9-2015 and as per rule 10 notifying a social Impact Assessment Unit for conducting Social Impact assessment Study is required. Requisition has been received for acquiring 0.4000 Ha. of land in Thomattuchal Village of Sulthan Bathery Taluk in Wayanad District for Karapuzha Irrigation Project.

(The notification is intended to achieve the above object).

പ്രേഷകൻ

മമ്മൂട്ടി എം.കെ
മുക്കാടൻകണ്ടി ഹൗസ്
കാപ്പുണ്ടിക്കൽ
പടിഞ്ഞാറത്തറ പോസ്റ്റ്
വയനാട് 673575
ഫോൺ: 8921084808

ഗ്രാഹകൻ

ജില്ലാ കലക്ടർ
വയനാട്

സർ

വയനാട് ജില്ല, വൈത്തിരി താലൂക്ക് പടിഞ്ഞാറത്തറ വില്ലേജ് ഓഫീസ് പരിധിയിൽ പെട്ട 364/2 സർവ്വേ നമ്പറിൽ എന്റെ പേരിൽ ഉള്ള സ്ഥലത്തിന്റെ പുറകു വശം കാപ്പും കൂന്ന് ഡിസ്ട്രിബ്യൂട്ടിൽ പെട്ട കനാൽ പ്രോജക്ടിന് വേണ്ടി ഇറിഗേഷൻ വകുപ്പ് ഏറ്റെടുക്കുകയും പതിനഞ്ച് വർഷങ്ങൾക്ക് മുമ്പ് എന്റെ ബാക്കി സ്ഥലത്ത് നിന്ന് അതിർ തിരിച്ച് കല്ല് നാട്ടുകയും ചെയ്തിരുന്നു, കൂടാതെ ഈ സ്ഥലത്ത് നിന്ന് മാറി മാത്രമേ നിർമ്മാണ പ്രവർത്തി നടത്താൻ പാടുള്ളൂ എന്ന നിർദ്ദേശവും പ്രസ്തുത വകുപ്പ് എനിക്ക് നൽകിയിരുന്നു. എന്നാൽ ഈ വർഷത്തെ കാല വർഷ കെടുതിയിൽ ഇറിഗേഷൻ വകുപ്പ് ഏറ്റെടുത്ത സ്ഥലത്തെ മണ്ണ് ഇടിഞ്ഞ് മുമ്പിൽ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്ന വീടിന്റെ പുറകെ വശം പൂർണ്ണമായി തകരുകയും വീട്ടിൽ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്ന ഫർണ്ണിച്ചർ, പാത്രങ്ങൾ മുതലായവ നശിക്കുകയും ചെയ്തിരുന്നു. തത്ഫലമായി വീട്ടിൽ താമസ യോഗ്യമല്ലാത്തതിനാൽ കുടുംബ സമേതം താമസം മാറുകയും തിരിച്ച് താമസിക്കാൻ ഇതുവരെ പറ്റാത്ത സാഹചര്യവുമാണ് ഉള്ളത്. പല പ്രാവശ്യവും വീടിനു ദീക്ഷണിയാണെന്ന് പറഞ്ഞു അറിയിച്ചിട്ടും തീരുമാനം ആയില്ല.

ആയതിനാൽ പ്രസ്തുത പ്രോജക്ട് അടുത്ത കാലാവർഷത്തിനു മുമ്പായി നടപ്പാക്കി പൂർത്തീകരിക്കാൻ അപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നതോടൊപ്പം വല്ല കാരണവശാലും പൂർത്തിയാക്കാൻ പറ്റാത്ത സാഹചര്യം ആണെങ്കിൽ പ്രസ്തുത സ്ഥലം വിട്ടു തരുവാൻ ഇതിനാൽ വണക്കമായി അപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നു.

എന്ന്
വിശ്വസ്തതയോടെ
മമ്മൂട്ടി എം.കെ

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ചെയർമാൻ, സാമൂഹിക പ്രത്യാഘാത പഠനം