

**Social Impact Assessment Study  
of  
Kakkanadu – Kothamangalam Road  
(Four Line)- Second Phase  
(5.9258 Hectares)**

**Draft Report**

**Requisition Authority  
Kerala Public Work Department**

By  
**KERALA VOLUNTARY HEALTH SERVICES**

COLLECTORATE P.O.

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## Abbreviations

APL	Above Poverty Line
BPL	Below Poverty Line
PWD	Public Works Department
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**

Smooth and safe traffic is an indicator of a nations' sustainable development. Rapid growth of India's population has put enormous strain on our transport systems. The vehicle population in the country is increasing tremendously in recent years. This leads to heavy traffic congestion in both rural and urban areas and it is considered as one of the major cause of slow economic growth of nations. This is also termed as a potential cause of road accidents. Wastage of fuel due to increased idling, acceleration and braking increasing air pollution and emissions. All these lead to heavy economic lose and public health issues. Widening of existing roads are the best solution for traffic problems due to heavy volume of vehicles in rural roads.

Kakkanadu- Kothamangalam (four line) Road is a major infrastructure development project in central part of Kerala. The proposed project aimed to speed up the vehicle traffic between Eastern Ghats and western Cost. The Kakkanadu- Kothamangalam section of Ernakulam- Theni National Highway is the most traffic congestion area. In this part the density of population and commercial establishments are very high. Therefore widening of the existing highway in this portion of the NH is not socially and economically feasible. Government claims that after considering many alternatives the proposed project was designed as a viable solution to ease the traffic congestion in the area. Because of the need of huge financial investment, Government decided to implement the project in phased manner. First phase of the project Thakkalam- Veliambra temple now almost completed. The second phase of the project Elambra temple – Nellikuzhi-Moovattupuzharoad is now notified for SIA

The revenue department roughly estimated that 5.9258 hectorneeds to acquire for the above development. The land acquisition process started and completed preliminary formalities. Requisition agency placed boundary stones. Kakkanadu- Kothamangalam four line road is a long due development intervention in the district. By considering the public importance of the project Government of Kerala placed this project under the RFCTLARR Act and Rules and submitted for social impact assessment study. The completion of the first phase increased the public importance of the remaining portion of the road. More over the long due in the process of land acquisition also increases the responsibility of the Government.



## **1.2. Location**

The project area is 60 Kilometer from district headquarters Kakkanadu and one to four Kilometers from Kothamangalam town. The project location is an agriculture area in which 93% are rubber plantation. Muvattupuzha irrigation canal is passing through the area therefore one could say that the area is irrigated. Small streams (Rainy season) & Irrigation and drainage canals are also existing in the project location. Three sub roads are passing through the location are connecting the area to Kothamangalam Town. One aided private lower Primary school is the only Public Institution working in the location. One Muslim Church and a Hindu Temple are also in the location. One public pond and Quarry pond are situated in the location. The location is residential and agriculture in nature.

## **1.3 Size and Attributes of Land Acquisition**

### **Land Acquisition Authority**

Land acquisition Thahasildar office, Ernakulam is preparing the acquisition details including land sketch and extent of acquisition etc. Boundary stones are placed. 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 66 title holders and 2 residential non-title holders are affected by the project. Four residential houses are displaced. Three non-residing, residential building and a farm shed are also displaced. The analysis shows that Hindus, Christians and Muslims are in almost equal proportion. Sex ratio of THs shows that 86% are male. No one is illiterate. Sixteen percentages of Title Holders are having the educational qualification less than 10<sup>th</sup> standard. The economic status reveals that no one is economically vulnerable even though 8% reported as BPL. The occupational distribution shows that 73 % are farmers and 13% are doing business. Educational qualification of PAPs shows that 10% are below 10<sup>th</sup> standard.

### **Details of the acquiring land**

The total land acquiring for the project is 5.9258 Hectare. The acquisition is for constructing a new road parallel to Kakkanadu- Kothamangalam portion of NH Ernakulam-Theni. The analysis shows that 14% are residential plots, 70 % are plantation, 2% are Government like roads and canals, remaining are agriculture. No religious properties are affected. A public pond used by public



for bathing and washing is partially affected. No commercial establishments come under the acquisition. The acquiring land is owned by 66 title holders. All portion of the land is significant and irrigated. The proposed Sabari Rail is crossing the acquisition area. The acquiring land is coming under the jurisdiction of Kothamangalam village. No major buildings are in the area except four residential houses, three rented residential houses and one farm shed.

### Socio Economic and Cultural Profile

The analysis on Socio-Economic and cultural profile of the Title Holders shows that the area is agriculture with plantation dominant. The average land holdings in the area are 0.65 Acre. No scheduled cast and scheduled tribe families affected by the project. All the THs are literate. The religious distribution shows that Muslims, Hindus and Christians are in almost equal proportion. The average family size of THs is 4-5. For 32% of Title Holders, agriculture is their primary source of income.

#### 1.4. Alternatives

Sl.No	Alternatives proposed	Remarks
1	Widen the existing National Highway	The first phase of the project was completed. Widening the NH may affect more families and R&R cost will be very high.

#### 1.5. Social Impact

The visible impacts of the project are loss of four residential houses, two rented houses, few structures and 66plots of land. Total land acquired for the project is 5.9258 Hectare. No major adverse social impact is noticed in the study. But loss of about one hectare of agricultural land in which food crops are cultivating is coming under the acquisition. The remaining land is residential plots and Plantation area. Rubber is the major cash crop followed by coco. The major food crops are Tapioca, bananas, vegetables etc. The area is irrigated. The major impacts are loss of land and loss of four residential houses. Those who lose the residence is not having other properties for resettlement. This will increase the intensity of impact. The proposed Sabari Rail is intersecting the project. Three Title Holders are losing their land for both the projects. One community pound and one quarry pound are partially affected. The community pound is the major source of water for washing and bathing for many families nearby. Three public roads are crossing and one is merging in the proposed project road. Access to many houses and plots are also affected. Three irrigation and drainage canals used by farmers are affected and this may affect the farming in the areas near to the project location also. The project area is



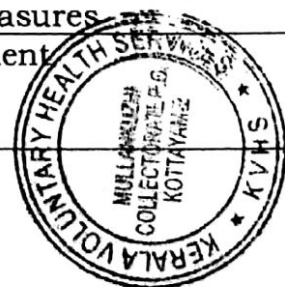


having high land and low land areas; this may lead to marginal difference in levels of the road after construction. These differences in the levels may lead to access problems to the remaining portion of the land and houses nearby. Several rubber trees and other timber wood trees will be cut down for the project. The project will remove the vegetation of the area.

The project may improve the value of the land and converted its nature as commercial.

### 1.6. Mitigation Measures

Sl.No.	Risk Assumed	Approach	Mitigation Strategy
1	Loss of Residence	Compensation, Rehabilitation	Compensate the loss and rehabilitate the family
2	Loss of Part of Residence	Compensation, Resettlement	Compensate the loss and resettle the family
3	Loss of Land	Compensation	Compensate the loss
4	Loss of Part of land	Compensation	Compensate the loss.
5	Loss of Building	Compensation	Compensate the loss
6	Loss of part of Building	Compensation and Resettlement	Compensate the loss. Case by case approach in resettlement. Eg. Relaxation in municipal Act etc.
7	Loss of structures	Compensation	Compensate the loss.
8	Loss of Part of structure	Compensation	Compensate the loss.
9	Loss of rented house	Compensation	Compensation & Resettlement
10	Loss of household wells	Control/Compensation	Save/Compensation
11	Community Pound Affected	Control & Resettlement	Save/Resettle
12	Loss of access to houses and properties	Control& Resettle	Prepare a resettlement plan in consultation with Project Affected Families.
13	Loss of access to sub roads.	Control & Resettle	Prepare a resettlement plan in consultation with Project Affected people.
14	Loss of House' setback to Road	Control & Resettle	Resettle the access/Establish safety measures
15	Loss of Irrigation/Drainage Canals	Resettlement	Resettlement



16	Loss of land very near to an aided L.P. School	Control, Compensate and Resettle	Compensate and ensure safety of children
17	Loss of water supply pipes	Resettle	Resettle
18	Loss of Trees	Control & Compensation	Plant equal no of trees
19.	Involved in land acquisition process	Control	Ensure community participation in the whole process.
20	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 four line high way between Kakkanadu and Kothamangalam parallel to the national High way Ernakulam-Theni and reduce the traffic density in the area of the NH. The project idea came in the early 2010 and developed as a work plan in 2015. Now the three kilometer stretch of the first phase up to Elambra Temple was completed recently. The proposed social impact study is covering the second phase of the project which reaches up to Nellikuzhi –Moovattupuzha road.

The primary impact of the project is the loss of four residential houses and land of 66 tittle holders. Compared to the public benefit and purpose the impact is categorized as minimum and the Government could mitigate it with rehabilitation and resettlement measures. Majority of the tittle holders support the project and demanded a fast track approach in the acquisition process is an indicator of the public support to the project. Out of the total acquiring land 10% are paddy land (both converted and non-converted) having banana and vegetable cultivation. The owners of these lands except one are consented to the acquisition process if reasonable compensation provided to them.

Since no economically vulnerable family identified as Tittle holder and no scheduled cast, scheduled tribe and socially challenged families are under acquisition the impact of the project seems to be very minimum. The better social indicators of the title holders and project affected people further reduce the risk of impact. But the long delay in the acquisition process made people frustrated and panic. Many agricultural/ plantation activities like replanting, crop rotation, Horticulture etc are totally stagnated or not happening in the





area. This made cultivation and land improvements uncertain to many title holders. Those who are losing the residence are also not able to maintain their houses. Some of the title holders will have bit lands after the acquisition. Government will either acquire the bit land or give relaxation in highway rules to utilize it effectively.

The project will affect four public roads. Resettle the access to these roads may reduce the impact. Likewise the distribution of the levels details of the proposed road will help title holders to equip themselves to mitigate the impact on road access to their houses and plots.

No visible impact noticed in Lifestyle, Culture and Quality of life, Cohesion and Health of Title Holders and Community in the project area due to the project. A minimum duration of project implementation will minimize the impact of the project and maximize the mitigation. The proposed acquisition does serve public purpose and more over there was an overwhelming consensus among people, people' representatives, trade associations too with regard to the benefits accruing due to the proposed project.

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.**

Change is the law of nature and essential for living beings. Society also must change. The planned change is called development. Development therefore encompasses many positive and negative results. Moreover, due to development projects people often have to leave their homes and sometimes people are forced to change their area of operation as well. These interventions may lead to need for rehabilitation and resettlement of the people which further leads to new challenges. As a result, there has always been a need to understand the adverse impacts of development projects in order to minimize the negative outfalls of any project.

Rapid growth of India's population has put enormous strain on transport systems and other public conveniences. Many smaller cities are expanded to nearby rural area due to increased density of population. The vehicle population in small cities and sub roads are increasing tremendously in recent years leading to congestion in this semi urban areas. Construction of new roads or widening of existing roads is the only solution to solve this problem.

Kakkanadu- Kothamangalam (four line) Road is a major infrastructure development project in central part of Kerala. The proposed project aimed to speed up the vehicle traffic between Eastern Ghats and western Coast. The Kakkanadu- Kothamangalam section of Ernakulam- Theni National Highway is the most traffic congestion area. In this part the density of population and commercial establishments are very high. Therefore widening of the existing highway in this portion of the NH is not socially and economically feasible. Government claims that after considering many alternatives the proposed project was designed as a viable solution to ease the traffic congestion in the area. Because of the need of huge financial investment, Government decided to implement the project in phased manner. First phase of the project Thakkalam- Veliambra temple now almost completed. The second phase of the project Elambra temple – Nellikuzhi-Moovattupuzha road is now notified for SIA

Government of Kerala gives administrative sanction to Kerala Public Works Department Roads Division for the development of Kakkanadu-Kothamangalam (Four Line) road in Ernakulam District. Government placed



the project for Social Impact Assessment Study through G.O (P) No. 2/2019 RD dated 14/01/2019.

The revenue department roughly estimated that 5.9258 Hectore needs to acquire for the above development. The land acquisition process started and completed preliminary formalities. Requisition agency placed boundary stones. Kakkanadu- Kothamangalam four line road is a long due development intervention in the district.

By considering the public importance of the project Government of Kerala placed this project under the RFLTLARR Act and Rules and submitted for social impact assessment study. The completion of the first phase increased the public importance of the remaining portion of the road. More over the long due in the process of land acquisition also increases the responsibility of the Government.

### **2.1.1. Implementing Agencies**

#### **2.1.1.(a). PWD Roads Division**

Kerala Public Works Department (PWD) is now managing 33593 kilometer roads in Kerala ie National High way 1781 km(7%), State High Way- 4342 Km(20%) and Major District Roads- 27470 Km(73%) .

Public works department in the State of Travancore (which later formed the major part of Kerala State following the reorganization of states in 1956) made its beginning in the year 1823 with the formation of the Maramath Department as a branch of the HuzurCutchery (Government Secretariat) with an executive branch known as the PanivakaiMaramath. The Administration Report of the department for the year 1873-74 states that "the new roads of which very nearly 1000 miles have been either completely opened or are in various stages of progress have tapped an enormous tract of the country hitherto almost inaccessible, giving fresh impetus to agriculture. The PWD Code was introduced in 1901. The department was periodically reorganized and in 1935-36, the administrative staff under the Chief Engineer consisted of 7 Executive Engineers in charge of divisions, 8 Assistant Engineers and 8 Sub-Engineers in charge of sub-divisions and Supervisors and Overseers in charge of sections.

Over the years the department has grown substantially and now has 5 Chief Engineers, 20 Superintending Engineers, 76 Executive Engineers, 289 Assistant Executive Engineers, 639 Assistant Engineers and other supporting



staff. The length of roads under the department at present is 33593 km. All major arterial roads which provide mobility are with the PWD.

Public Works Department(Road Division),Kothamangalam, Assistant Engineer office is the implementing office of the project. Executive Engineer Office and Assistant Engineer Office Moovattupuzha are the monitoring offices of the project.

### **2.1.2. Land Acquisition Authority**

Thahasildar(Land acquisition- General) office Ernakulam is preparing the acquisition details including land sketch and extent of acquisition etc. Boundary stones are placed for the acquisition land.

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

The Kakkanad -Kothamangalamroad(Four line) second phase is intended to reduce the Traffic congestion in the Kakkanad -Kothamangalam part of Kochi-Theni national highway. The Kochi- Theni National Highway is an important roadway which connects Kochi(Commercial Capital of Kerala with Port, Rail and International Air connectivity) to western Ghat and Tamilnadu. The world famous tourist place Munnar is in the midway of the High way. Lot of commercial and business establishments are located in the Kakkanad-Kothamangalam part. Widening of the National High way in theKakkanad-Kothamangalam part is needed huge displacement of commercial establishments and residential houses. The proposed project is a viable and economical alternative. More over the first phase of the project almost completed and the second phase is needed to achieve the benefit of the first phase.

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

Sl.No.	Risk Assumed	Approximate Quantity
1	Loss of Residence	2
2	Loss of Part of Residence	2



3	Loss of unused Residence	3
4	Loss of Land	2
5	Loss of Part of land	64
6	Loss of Building	1
7	Loss of part of Building	1
8	Loss a community pond	1
9	Loss of Private Pond	1
10	Loss of access to properties	23
11	Loss of access to sub roads.	4
12	Loss of Community Properties	1
13	Loss of Trees	8000-9000

### 2.3.1. Project Location

The project area is 60 Kilometer from district headquarters Kakkanadu and one to four Kilometers from Kothamangalam town. The project location is an agriculture area in which 93% are rubber plantation. Muvattupuzha irrigation canal is passing through the area therefore one could say that the area is irrigated. Small streams (Rainy season) & Irrigation and drainage canals are also existing in the project location. Three sub roads are passing through the location are connecting the area to Kothamangalam Town. One aided private lower Primary school is the only Public Institution working in the location. One Muslim Church and a Hindu Temple are also in the location. One public pond and Quarry pond are situated in the location. The location is residential and agriculture in nature.

### 2.4. Phase of project construction

Process of Land Acquisition started. Boundary stones are not 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 sanction to Kerala Public Works Department Roads Division for the development of Kakkanadu-Kothamangalam road in Ernakulam District.

As per the Notification G.O.(P)No. 2/2019/RD dated, 14/01/2019 Government of Kerala has selected Saju.V.Itty, Executive Director Kerala Voluntary Health Service and his Team as the SIA Unit to study the Social Impact Assessment on the land acquisition for the development of Kakkanadu-Kothamangalam(Four Line) Second Phase Road of Eramalloor Village of Kothamangalam Thaluk of Ernakulam district.

**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 ChettippadyMalappuram and Kuttothu -Attakundu road Kozhikodu etc.
2	Rakesh R 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 , KanjirappallyBypass,Kochi Metro Extension, Mattannur Industrial Park, Perambra Bypass, Railway Over Bridge ChettippadyMalappuram 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.Ibrahimkutty	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.Vijayakumara Pilla	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 66 Title Holders of Eramalloor Village of Kothamangalm Taluk of Ernakulam 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 Title 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 16<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> April 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, Ernakulam and Deputy Collector LA (General), Ernakulam. 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. SIA team had also conducted a one to one discussion and consultation with all Title Holder. 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 and local public. A consultation of Project Affected Persons' was conducted on 16<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> April 2019 and noted their suggestions and opinion. Special Case studies were prepared for selected cases. The study Team also used transit walk and observation tools to crosscheck the Suggestions and grievance which were recorded.

### **3.5. Sources of data collected**

- a) Office of the Tahsildar (L.A General).
- b) Kothamangalam Panchayath
- c) PWD office, Kothamangalam
- d) Village Office Eramallor.
- e) Project Affected Families and Title Holders.



### **3.6. Process and Schedule of Activities**

- 14-01-2019 Government of Kerala entrusted Mr.Saju.V.Itty, Executive Director, Kerala Voluntary Health Services to conduct the SIA study
- 12-03-2019- Letter received from Deputy Collector Office, Ernakulum
- 15-03-2019 to 20-03-2019 - Secondary Data Collection.
- 21-03-2019 to 25-03-2019 - Mapping of Stake Holders
- 26-03-2018 to 25-04-2018- Social Survey for Social Impact Assessment Study.
- 16.04.2019 and 18.04.2019 - Public Consultation/ Discussion with Project Affected Tittle Holders.
- 1<sup>st</sup>& 2<sup>rd</sup>May-2019- Transit Walk, Observational Study and Case Studies
- 06-05-2019- Draft Report Submission.

### **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 and Building
- 4) Regular information will provide on progress of acquisition.
- 5) Rehabilitation and Resettlement process will be well informed and ensure community participation and consultation.



## **CHAPTER 4 LAND ASSESSMENT**

### **4.1 Description of the land**

The total land acquiring for the project is 5.9258 Hectare. The acquisition is for constructing a new road parallel to Kakkanadu- Kothamangalam portion of NH Ernakulam-Theni. The analysis shows that 14% are residential plots, 70 % are plantation, 2% are Government like roads and canals, remaining are agriculture. No religious properties are affected. A public pound used by public for bathing and washing is partially affected. No commercial establishments come under the acquisition. The acquiring land is owned by 66 title holders. All portion of the land is significant and irrigated. The proposed Sabari Rail is crossing the acquisition area. The acquiring land is coming under the jurisdiction of Kothamangalam village. No major buildings are in the area except four residential houses, three rented residential houses and one farm shed.

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

The project impact area is considered as two buffer zones, one is the National High way benefited area, second is the direct impact area. The completion of the project will definitely brought smooth traffic in Kakkanadu-Kothamangalam reach of Kochi – Theni NH. This will benefit all who use the highway. This will also help to develop the Kochi city towards western part. The direct area of impact of the project is Kothamangalam Town and five kilometer radius of the proposed project. The project may support the comprehensive development of this area in terms of appreciation in land value, improvement in commercial traffic, development of residential areas etc.

The project area is 60 Kilometer from district headquarters Kakkanadu and one to four Kilometers from Kothamangalam town. The project location is an agriculture area in which 93% are rubber plantation. Muvattupuzha irrigation canal is passing through the area therefore one could say that the area is irrigated. Small streams (Rainy season) & Irrigation and drainage canals are also existing in the project location. Three sub roads are passing through the location are connecting the area to Kothamangalam Town. One aided private lower Primary school is the only Public Institution working in the location. One Muslim Church and a Hindu Temple are also in the location. One public pond and Quarry pond are situated in the location. The location is residential and agriculture in nature.



#### **4.3. Total land requirement for the project.**

The total land acquiring for the project is 5.9258 Hectare. The acquisition is for the construction of Kakkanadu-Kothamangalam (Four Line) Second Phase road. The total land acquiring for the project is 5.9258 Hectare. The acquisition is for constructing a new road parallel to Kakkanadu- Kothamangalam portion of NH Ernakulam-Theni. The analysis shows that 14% are residential plots, 70 % are plantation, 2% are Government like roads and canals, remaining are agriculture. No religious properties are affected. A public pound used by public for bathing and washing is partially affected. No commercial establishments come under the acquisition. The acquiring land is owned by 66 title holders. All portion of the land is significant and irrigated. The proposed Sabari Rail is crossing the acquisition area. The acquiring land is coming under the jurisdiction of Kothamangalam village. No major buildings are in the area except four residential houses, three rented residential houses and one farm shed.

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

A public pound used by the community mainly for bathing and washing clothes. Fetching water for other house hold cleaning and washing animals. Four public roads and an irrigation canal are crossing the project area. Notified land for Sabari Rail Project also intersecting 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 revenue department roughly estimated that 5.9258 hectoreeds to acquire for the above development. The project area is 60 Kilometer from district headquarters Kakkanadu and one to four Kilometers from Kothamangalam town. The project location is an agriculture area in which 93% are rubber plantation. Muvattupuzha irrigation canal is passing through the area therefore one could say that the area is irrigated. Small streams (Rainy season) & Irrigation and drainage canals are also existing in the project location. Three sub roads are passing through the location are connecting the area to Kothamangalam Town. One aided private lower Primary school is the only



Public Institution working in the location. One Muslim Church and a Hindu Temple are also in the location. One public pond and Quarry pond are situated in the location. The location is residential and agriculture in nature. The total land acquiring for the project is 5.9258 Hectare. The acquisition is for constructing a new road parallel to Kakkanadu- Kothamangalam portion of NHERnakulam-Theni. The analysis shows that 14% are residential plots, 70 % are plantation, 2% are Government like roads and canals, remaining are agriculture. No religious properties are affected. A public pound used by public for bathing and washing is partially affected. No commercial establishments come under the acquisition. The acquiring land is owned by 66 title holders. All portion of the land is significant and irrigated. The proposed Sabari Rail is crossing the acquisition area. The acquiring land is coming under the jurisdiction of Kothamangalam village. No major buildings are in the area except four residential houses, three rented residential houses and one farm shed.

**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	21
2.	Dry	Agricultural land	Irrigated	Plantation	32
3.	Wet	Agriculture	Irrigated	Food Crops	13
4.	Dry	Government/Community	NA	NA	5
	<b>Total</b>				<b>71</b>



**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 ≤	7
10- 20 cents	4
20 - 30	5
30 - 40	15
40 - 50	18
50- 1acre	9
1 acre above	8
Total	66

**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 66 title holders and 2 residential non-title holders are affected by the project. Four residential houses are displaced. Three non-residing, residential building and a farm shed are also displaced. The analysis shows that Hindus, Christians and Muslims are in almost equal proportion. Sex ratio of THs shows that 86% are male. No one is illiterate. Sixteen percentages of Title Holders are having the educational qualification less than 10<sup>th</sup> standard. The economic status reveals that no one is economically vulnerable even though 8% reported as BPL. The occupational distribution shows that 73% are farmers and 13% are doing business. Educational qualification of PAPs shows that 10% are below 10<sup>th</sup> standard.

#### **5.2. Families which are indirectly affected by the project.**

Families which are living within the radius of 5 Kilometer of the project area are considered as indirectly affected by the project. A rough estimate shows that near about 10,000 families are indirectly benefited by the project in way of improving the traffic and connectivity to district headquarters and other part of the state and district. No families are identified as indirectly adversely affected.

#### **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 area is agriculture with plantation dominant. The average land holdings in the area are 0.65 Acre. No scheduled cast and scheduled tribe families affected by the project. All the THs are literate. The religious distribution shows that Muslims, Hindus and Christians are in almost equal proportion. The average family size of THs is 4-5. For 32% of Title Holders, agriculture is their primary source of income.

### 6.2. Age wise distribution of TH

Age of THs	No of THs
20-30	
31-40	5
41 - 50	13
51 - 60	21
61 - 70	18
Above 70	9
Not Applicable	-
Total	66

### 6.3. Family size of THs

Family Size of THs	No of Families
1-2	7
3-4	27
5-7	30
Above 7	2
Not Applicable	-
Total	66





#### 6.4. Educational Qualification of THs

Educational Qualification	No of THs
Below SSLC	30
SSLC	14
PDC	12
DEGREE	6
PG	1
Professional	3
Not Applicable	-
Total	66

#### 6.4. Religious Distribution

Religion of THs	No. of THs
Hindu	20
Muslim	24
Christian	22
Not Applicable	-
Total	66

#### 6.5. Economic Distribution of THs

Economic Status of THs	No. of THs
APL	52
BPL	14
Not Applicable	-
Total	66

#### 6.6. Occupational Distribution THs

Major Occupation of THs	No of THs
Agricultural	32
Business	10
Government service	3
Private	16
Koolie	2
Un employed	3
Not Applicable	1
Total	66



### 6.7. Income distribution of THs

Monthly Income of THs	No of THs
Below 10000	15
10,000 -25,000	45
26,000 -50,000	5
51,000 - 75,000	1
76000- 1,00,000	6
Above 1 lakh	-
Not Applicable	1
Total	66

### 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	38
11-20	42
21-30	46
31-40	28
41 - 50	35
51 - 60	25
61 - 70	9
Above 70	13
Total	236

#### 6.8.2. Educational Qualification of PAF Members

Educational Qualification	No of PAF Members
Below 10 <sup>th</sup>	102
10 <sup>th</sup>	39
+2	35
Degree	30
PG	8
Professional	10
Other	2
Total	236



## 6.10. Socio Economic Profile of Non - Title Holders

### 6.10.1. Demographic Details of NTH

Sl.No.	Type of NTH	Activity		
		Commercial	Residential	Others
1	Tenant	2		
2	Encroacher		-	
3	Squatter			
4	Commercial & service establishments			
5	Other			
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>		

### 6.10.2. Age wise distribution of NTH

Age of NTHs	No of NTHs
20-30	-
31 -40	1
41 - 50	1
51 - 60	-
61 - 70	-
Above 70	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>

### 6.10.3. Educational Qualification of NTHs

Educational Qualification	No of NTHs
Below 10th	1
SSLC	1
PDC	-
DEGREE	-
PG	-
Professional	-
Others	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>



#### 6.10.4. Religious Distribution of NTHs

Religion of NTHs	No. of NTHs
Hindu	1
Muslim	1
Christian	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>

#### 6.11.5. Economic Distribution of NTHs

Economic Status of NTHs	No. of NTHs
APL	-
BPL	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>

#### 6.10.6. Income distribution of NTHs

Monthly Income of NTHs	No of NTHs
Below 10000	2
10,000 - 15,000	-
16,000 - 20,000	-
21000 - 25000	-
76000 - 100000	-
Above 100000	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>



## CHAPTER 7 SOCIAL IMPACT MANAGEMENT PLAN

The visible impacts of the project are loss of four residential houses, two rented houses, few structures and 66 plots of land. Total land acquired for the project is 5.9258 Hectare. No major adverse social impact is noticed in the study. But loss of about one hectare of agricultural land in which food crops are cultivating is coming under the acquisition. The remaining land is residential plots and Plantation area. Rubber is the major cash crop followed by coco. The major food crops are Tapioca, bananas, vegetables etc. The area is irrigated. The major impacts are loss of land and loss of four residential houses. Those who lose the residence is not having other properties for resettlement. This will increase the intensity of impact. The proposed Sabari Rail is intersecting the project. Three Title Holders are losing their land for both the projects. One community pound and one quarry pound are partially affected. The community pound is the major source of water for washing and bathing for many families nearby. Three public roads are crossing and one is merging in the proposed project road. Access to many houses and plots are also affected. Three irrigation and drainage canals used by farmers are affected and this may affect the farming in the areas near to the project location also. The project area is having high land and low land areas; this may lead to marginal difference in levels of the road after construction. These differences in the levels may lead to access problems to the remaining portion of the land and houses nearby. Several rubber trees and other timber wood trees will be cut down for the project. The project will remove the vegetation of the area.

The project may improve the value of the land and converted its nature as commercial.

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

Sl.No.	Risk Assumed	Approach	Mitigation Strategy
1	Loss of Residence	Compensation, Rehabilitation	Compensate the loss and rehabilitate the family
2	Loss of Part of Residence	Compensation, Resettlement	Compensate the loss and resettle the family
3	Loss of Land	Compensation	Compensate the loss
4	Loss of Part of land	Compensation	Compensate the loss.
5	Loss of Building	Compensation	Compensate the loss.
6	Loss of part of Building	Compensation and Resettlement	Compensate the loss. Case by case approach in resettlement. Eg Relaxation in municipal Act etc.
7	Loss of structures	Compensation	Compensate the loss.



8	Loss of Part of structure	Compensation	Compensate the loss.
9	Loss a community Pond	Control Resettlement &	Save/Resettlement
10	Loss of Parking Areas	Compensate	Compensate the loss.
11	Loss of access to properties	Control Resettle &	Prepare a resettlement plan in consultation with Project Affected Families.
12	Loss of access to sub roads.	Control & Resettle	Prepare a resettlement plan in consultation with Project Affected people.
13	Loss of House' set back to Road	Control Resettle &	Resettle the access/Establish safety measures
14	Loss of irrigation canals	Control Resettle and	Compensate or Resettle
15	Loss of water supply pipes	Resettle	Resettle
16	Loss of Trees	Control & Compensation	Plant equal no of trees
17.	Involved in land acquisition process	Control	Ensure community participation in the whole process.
18	Grievance	Control	Functional grievance redressal committee at village and district level.

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

Two Title Holders are not having land in the project area after acquisition. This will increase the impact on them. Therefore Government could consider them as a special category in fixing compensation.

## 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- Mitigatio n Level of Impact	Post - Mitigatio n Level of Impact	
Loss of Residence	Negative	Possible	Moderate	Medium	Low	Compensate the loss and rehabilitate the family
Loss of Part of Residence	Negative	Possible	Moderate	Medium	Low	Compensate the loss and resettle the family
Loss of Land	Negative	Possible	Moderate	Medium	Low	Compensate the loss
Loss of Part of land	Negative	Possible	Low	Minimum	Low	Compensate the loss.
Loss of Building	Negative	Possible	Low	Minimum	Low	Compensate the loss.
Loss of part of Building	Negative	Possible	Low	Minimum	low	Compensate the loss. Case by case approach in resettlement. Eg Relaxation in municipal Act etc.
Loss of structures	Negative	Possible	Low	Minimum	Low	Compensate the loss.
Loss of Part of structure	Negative	Possible	Moderate	Minimum	Low	Compensate the loss.
Loss of community Pound	Negative	Possible	Moderate	Medium	Low	Save/Resettlement





Loss of Parking Areas	Negative	Possible	Low	Minimum	Low	Compensate the loss.
Loss of access to properties	Negative	Possible	Moderate	Medium	Low	Prepare a resettlement plan in consultation with Project Affected Families.
Loss of access to sub roads.	Negative	Possible	Moderate	Medium	Low	Prepare a resettlement plan in consultation with Project Affected people.
Loss of House' set back to Road	Negative	Possible	Low	Minimum	Low	Resettle the access/Establish safety measures
Loss of water supply pipes	Negative	Possible	Moderate	Minimum	Low	Resettle
Loss of Trees	Negative	Possible	Low	Minimum	Low	Plant equal no of trees
Involved in land acquisition process	Positive	Possible	Low	Minimum	Medium	Ensure community participation in the whole process.
Grievance	Negative	Possible	Major	Medium	Medium	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**

<b>Key persons responsible for mitigation</b>	<b>Role in mitigation</b>
District Collector	Compensation & Grievance redress
Deputy Collector (L.A)	Compensation
Thahasildar(LA) General	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 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
- Number of business re-established
- Utilization of compensation
- House sites/business sites purchased
- Successful implementation of Income Restoration Schemes
- 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 four line high way between Kakkanadu and Kothamangalam parallel to the national High way Ernakulam-Theni and reduce the traffic density in the area of the NH. The project idea came in the early 2010 and developed as a work plan in 2015. Now the three kilometer stretch of the first phase up to Elambra Temple was completed recently. The proposed social impact study covering the second phase of the project which reaches up to Nellikuzhi –Moovattupuzha road.

The primary impact of the project is the loss of four residential houses and land of 66 tittle holders. Compared to the public benefit and purpose the impact is categorized as minimum and the Government could mitigate it with rehabilitation and resettlement measures. Majority of the tittle holders support the project and demanded a fast track approach in the acquisition process is an indicator of the public support to the project. Out of the total acquiring land 10% are paddy land (both converted and non-converted) having banana and vegetable cultivation. The owners of these lands except one are consented to the acquisition process if reasonable compensation provided to them.

Since no economically vulnerable family identified as Tittle holder and no scheduled cast, scheduled tribe and socially challenged families are under acquisition the impact of the project seems to be very minimum. The better social indicators of the tittle holders and project affected people further reduce the risk of impact. But the long delay in the acquisition process made people frustrated and panic. Many agricultural/ plantation activities like replanting, crop rotation, Horticulture etc are totally stagnated or not happening in the area. This made cultivation and land improvements uncertain to many tittle holders. Those who are losing the residence are also not able to maintain their houses. Some of the tittle holders will have bit lands after the acquisition. Government will either acquire the bit land or give relaxation in highway rules to utilize it effectively.

The project will affect four public roads. Resettle the access to these roads may reduce the impact. Likewise the distribution of the levels details of the proposed road will help tittle holders to equip themselves to mitigate the impact on road access to their houses and plots.



No visible impact noticed in Lifestyle, Culture and Quality of life, Cohesion and Health of Title Holders and Community in the project area due to the project. A minimum duration of project implementation will minimize the impact of the project and maximize the mitigation. The proposed acquisition does serve public purpose and more over there was an overwhelming consensus among people, people' representatives, trade associations too with regard to the benefits accruing due to the proposed project.

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. Gazette Notification regarding SIA study.



**പലാതിബായിതരുടെ പേരു വിവരങ്ങൾ**

ക്രമ നം.	സർവ്വേ നമ്പർ	വസ്തു ഉടമസ്ഥന്റെ പേരും മേൽവിലാസവും	ഫോൺ നമ്പർ	വസ്തുവിന്റെ ഉപയോഗം	ബാധിക്കപ്പെടുന്ന വസ്തുവിന്റെ / കെട്ടിടത്തിന്റെ വിവരം
1	314/3-1-225/211 314/3-1-225/211	പി.എസ്. ഗോപാലകൃഷ്ണൻ നായർ പടിഞ്ഞാറേക്കര ഹൗസ് ചെറുവട്ടൂർ പി.ഒ കോതമംഗലം	9447663492	കൃഷിഭൂമി	കെട്ടിടം (പൂർണ്ണമായും)
2	299/4 299/3 എ 1-1 314/3-1-197-82	വിൻസന്റ് സ്റ്റീഫൻ Late. ജോസഫ് സ്റ്റീഫൻ വാളനാങ്കുഴിയിൽ ഇരമല്ലൂർ പി.ഒ കോതമംഗലം	9447820137 9447663492	കൃഷിഭൂമി	ഭൂമി (ഭാഗീകം)
3.	299/3 എ -2-2-2 314/3-1-190-84	ജയ/ ബേബി ലാൽ നടാഞ്ചേരിയിൽ നെല്ലിക്കുഴി പി.ഒ, കോതമംഗലം	9747998665	കൃഷിഭൂമി	ഭൂമി (ഭാഗീകം)
4.	299/3 എ-7/5 299/3 എ-4/3/3 299/3 എ-7/4 299/3 എ-4/3/2 299/3 എ-7/3 299/3 എ-7/6	ആലി മുഹമ്മദ് ഇടയാലിൽ സഫിയ നീഷ സുരൈഖ കീഴ്	9544743857 9496732686	കൃഷിഭൂമി	ഭൂമി (ഭാഗീകം)



5.	314/3-1-225-211 -5,8	മൈമൂന്നത്ത് അലിയാർ റുക്സാന റെക്സാന പുത്തുക്കാടൻ ഹൗസ് ചെറുവട്ടൂർ പി.ഒ	9544714140	കൃഷിഭൂമി	ഭൂമി (ഭാഗീകം)
6.	(1) 299/3 എ 322	ബഷീർ വി.എം, വാരികാട്ട്, ചെറുവട്ടൂർ പി.ഒ	9447872494	പുരയിടം	താമസ ഭവനം (പൂർണ്ണ മായും)
7.	299/ 8	അസ്മ ബീവി മീരാൻ പി.എം പുത്തുക്കാട്, നെല്ലിക്കുഴി പി.ഒ	9947171903	പുരയിടം	ഭൂമി (ഭാഗീകം)
8	321/1/8/13/17	അബ്ദുൾ റഷീദ്, ചാലിൽ, നെല്ലി കുഴി പി.ഒ	9562971003	പുരയിടം	ഭൂമി (ഭാഗീകം)
9	321/1-1എ 321/1-8-13-17-5	മുഹമ്മദ് ചാലിൽ, നെല്ലിക്കുഴി	9562971003	പുരയിടം	ഭൂമി (ഭാഗീകം)
10	321/1-2-11	മുഹമ്മദ്, ചാലിൽ, നെല്ലിക്കുഴി	9562971003	പുരയിടം	ഭൂമി (ഭാഗീകം)
11	321/1-3-12	അബ്ദുൾ അസീസ്, ചാലിൽ, നെല്ലിക്കുഴി	9562971003	പുരയിടം	ഭൂമി (ഭാഗീകം)
12	321/1/3/12	അബ്ദുൾ സത്താർ, ചാലിൽ, നെല്ലിക്കുഴി	9562971003	പുരയിടം	ഭൂമി (ഭാഗീകം)
13	321/1/3/12	അബ്ദുൾ റൗഫ്, ചാലിൽ, നെല്ലി കുഴി	9562971003	പുരയിടം	കെട്ടിടം (പൂർണ്ണമായും) ഭൂമി (ഭാഗീകം)
14	299/5 എ/ 1 299/3-എ/ 212	മീരാൻ എൻ.എ നായ്ക്കംമാവടി പേണാട്ടിൽ	8943056152	റബ്ബർ തോട്ടം	ഭൂമി (ഭാഗീകം)
	321/1-1 .1എ 299/3 എ-2.2	പരീത് എൻ.എ നായ്ക്കംമാവടി പേണാട്ടിൽ നെല്ലിക്കുഴി പി.ഒ	9526160024	റബ്ബർ തോട്ടം	ഭൂമി (ഭാഗീകം)





16	321/ 1.1എ	ഇസ്മയിൽ എൻ. എ നായ്ക്കുറുമാവടി	8547845714	റബ്ബർ തോട്ടം	ഭൂമി (ഭാഗീകം)
17	299/3 എ-3.2	മുഹമ്മദാലി എൻ.എ നായ്ക്കുറുമാവടി, പെണാട്ടിൽ	7025468060	റബ്ബർ തോട്ടം	ഭൂമി (ഭാഗീകം)
18	32/16 32/17-13	എം.ബി.മുസ മുരീയൻകര നെല്ലിക്കുഴി പി.ഒ കോതമംഗലം	8606751497 9605086311	റബ്ബർ തോട്ടം	ഭൂമി (ഭാഗീകം)
19	321/1/4-13/16 321/1/8-13/17	പി.എം.കാസിം പാണാട്ടിൽ നെല്ലിക്കുഴി	9846269650	താമസസ്ഥലം	താമസ ഭവനം (ഭാഗീക മാധി) ഭൂമി (ഭാഗീകം)
20	321/2	ഇബ്രാഹിം സുരൂപ്പള്ളി നെല്ലിക്കുഴി പി.ഒ കോതമംഗലം	9400723702	കൃഷിഭൂമി	ഭൂമി (ഭാഗീകം)
21	320/3 എ-2 320/3 എ	ആലി മൊയ്തീൻ പാണാട്ട് നെല്ലിക്കുഴി പി.ഒ	9747046422	കൃഷിഭൂമി	ഭൂമി (ഭാഗീകം)
22	321/8-7	ബഷീർ എൻ.എ നായ്ക്കുറുമാവടിയിൽ നെല്ലിക്കുഴി പി.ഒ	9526160045	കൃഷിഭൂമി	ഭൂമി (ഭാഗീകം)
23	321/2	പീരു പരീത് പാണാട്ടിൽ	9744353583	കൃഷിഭൂമി	ഭൂമി (ഭാഗീകം)
24	322/3/2സി 322/3 /2സി 320/3ബി/17 320/4 320/3എ 320/5, 321/6 322/3/3 322/3/3	മുഹമ്മദ് മുഷ്തത്ത് എം.എ	9447663655	കൃഷിഭൂമി	ഭൂമി (ഭാഗീകം)



	320/3ബി/1/7 321/5, 322/3/1ബി 322/3/2സി 320/2								
25	324/8, 324/9, 329/10, 323/4/6/12, 322/3/3 323/5, 323/4/2, 323/4/9, 323/6/1, 323/6/2/10 322/2	ഷാജൻ തോമസ് അവിരാപ്പാട് മലയിൻകീഴ് കോതമംഗലം പി.ഒ	9048404480	കൃഷിഭൂമി	ഭൂമി (ഭാഗീകം) (രണ്ടായി വിഭജിക്കപ്പെട്ട ഭൂമി)				
26	323/5 എ, 323-4 -38 324-4-2-7 323-3 323-1 323-2 323-4-3-8 323-5എ 323-3-3 360-4-2-15	സോജൻ തോമസ്, അവിരാപ്പാട്, ആയക്കാട്, തൃക്കാരിയൂർ പി.ഒ	9961577480	കൃഷിഭൂമി	ഭൂമി (ഭാഗീകം) (രണ്ടായി വിഭജിക്കപ്പെട്ട ഭൂമി)				
27	324/17 324/5 324/5-5, 327/6 എ	കെ. എ. സോമൻ, ട ശ്രീകുമാരി, കാവുകൽ പുത്തൻപുര ഇളംമ്പ്ര, നെല്ലിക്കുഴി പി.ഒ ഗീവർഗ്ഗീസ്, ചുണ്ടാട്	8086840570 (പ്രീപ്) 9495778470	കൃഷിഭൂമി കൃഷിഭൂമി	ഭൂമി (ഭാഗീകം) ഭൂമി (ഭാഗീകം)				
30	324/6, 324/11 എ 324/4 324/2	ജോസ് വർഗ്ഗീസ്, ചുണ്ടാട് കുര്യാക്കോസ് വർഗ്ഗീസ് സാബു പി.പി ബെന്നി പി.പി, പണ്ടിക്കുടി നെല്ലിക്കുഴി പി.ഒ	9495778470 9562630926	കൃഷിഭൂമി കൃഷിഭൂമി	ഭൂമി (ഭാഗീകം) ഭൂമി (ഭാഗീകം)				



31	324/17	അന്നമ്മ മാത്യു ചുണ്ടാട്ട്, നെല്ലിക്കുഴി പി.ഒ	9495161462 (പൗലോസ്)	കൃഷിഭൂമി	ഭൂമി (ഭാഗീകം)
32	324/18	അന്നക്കുട്ടി വർക്കി, ചുണ്ടാട്ട്	9745806454	കൃഷിഭൂമി	ഭൂമി (ഭാഗീകം)
33	324/17 -1	ഭരണാമ്മ പാലക്കാടൻ ഇളമ്പ്ര നെല്ലിക്കുഴി പി.ഒ	9656257309 (പൗലോസ്) 8281932237 (ജോസ്)	കൃഷിഭൂമി	ഭൂമി (ഭാഗീകം)
34	324/2 324/3 324/42 351/3 ബി 324/20	നാരായണൻ ശങ്കരൻ കാവുകൽ പുത്തൻപുര	9747547501	കൃഷിഭൂമി	ഭൂമി (ഭാഗീകം)
35	324/19 ഹ 324/19 ബി	Late. പൗലോസ് കുര്യൻ ചുണ്ടാട്ട്	9497283437	കൃഷിഭൂമി	ഭൂമി (ഭാഗീകം)
36	324/21	രാജൻ പി.കെ പേണാട്ട് നെല്ലിക്കുഴി പി.ഒ ഇളമ്പ്ര	8281612310	കൃഷിഭൂമി	ഭൂമി (ഭാഗീകം)
37	327/5	Late. നീലകണ്ഠൻ (രാജമ്മ നീലകണ്ഠൻ, രതീഷ്, രഞ്ജിത്ത്)	9544458802	കൃഷിഭൂമി	ഭൂമി (ഭാഗീകം)
38	324/17	ശിവശങ്കരൻ കാവുകൽ പുത്തൻപുര	2822741	കൃഷിഭൂമി	ഭൂമി (ഭാഗീകം) (വസ്തു രണ്ടായി വിഭജിക്കപ്പെടുന്നു)
39	324/2-1	ശ്രീജ കാവുകൽ പുത്തൻപുര	2822741	കൃഷിഭൂമി	ഭൂമി (ഭാഗീകം)
40	351/13-7 351/13-8	വർഗ്ഗീസ് പി.സി പാലക്കാടൻ	9995014612	താമസസ്ഥലം	താമസ ഭവനം (പുരീണ്ണ മാതൃക)



41	324/21	സി.വി. കുര്യാക്കോസ് ചുണ്ടാട്ട്	9947704989	കൃഷിഭൂമി	ഭൂമി (ഭാഗീകം)
42	319/3 എ	അശോകൻ കൊല്ലംകുടി	8289822707 9744007075	കൃഷിഭൂമി	ഭൂമി (ഭാഗീകം)
43	349/ 3-എ	പി.എൻ.രാജു ട തങ്കമണി കെ. വി. പുളിക്കടി	9744191845	കൃഷിഭൂമി	ഭൂമി (ഭാഗീകം)
44	349/ 3 ബി	ഇളമ്പ്ര, നെല്ലിക്കുഴി ശശീന്ദ്രൻ നായർ കെ.കെ. ഇന്ദിര ശശി	9562893290	കൃഷിഭൂമി	ഭൂമി (ഭാഗീകം)
45	349/5-2	കൊല്ലംകുടി സ്വ. നെല്ലിക്കുഴി ദേവസി എ എഫ് ആലയ്ക്കൽ	8547916496	കൃഷിഭൂമി	ഭൂമി (ഭാഗീകം)
46	349/5	ഇളമ്പ്ര സി.പി.വർഗ്ഗീസ് സി.പി.പൗലോസ് ചുണ്ടാട്ട് നെല്ലിക്കുഴി	9745134509	കൃഷിഭൂമി	ഭൂമി (ഭാഗീകം)
47	349/1 349/ 3 ഡി	പൗലോസ് ബേബി ലില്ലി പൗലോസ് കളമ്പാട്ട്	9645184645	കൃഷിഭൂമി	ഭൂമി (ഭാഗീകം)
48	348/28 എ 348/ 29-1 348/30 348/27 348/29-2	Late. വിജയകുമാർ, രജനി വിജയകുമാർ, കണ്ണികുഞ്ഞത്ത് നെല്ലിക്കുഴി പി.ഒ	8281815722	കൃഷിഭൂമി	ഭൂമി (ഭാഗീകം)
49	348/25 എ 2/34 3/ 34	എലിയാസ് വർഗ്ഗീസ് ചെമ്പാട്ട്, നെല്ലിക്കുഴി പി.ഒ	9495604448	താമസ സ്ഥലം	2 വീട് (പൂർണ്ണ മായുഗം) ഭൂമി (ഭാഗീകം)
50	348/17-2 348/17-3	നോബി പി.ഐസക് പരത്തുവയിൽ	9447222639	സ്കൂൾ	മതിൽക്കെട്ട്



348/16 എ 348/25-എ-1	കീഴില്ലം പി.ഒ കീഴില്ലം (ഏളമ്പ്ര എൽ.പി.സ്കൂൾ, മാണേ ജർ)	9846348900	താമസസ്ഥലം	കെട്ടിടം (തൊഴുത്ത്)
51 348/25 ബി 345/25 എ - 2-34 348/16 എ	Late. ഗോപിനാഥൻ നായർ / പങ്കജാക്ഷിയമ്മ ബാലചന്ദ്രൻ അരയ്ക്കൽ നെല്ലിക്കുഴി പി.ഒ	9745606977	താമസസ്ഥലം	മതിലിൽ (ഭാഗീകം) ഭൂമി (ഭാഗീകം)
52 366/4-1-13 366/3-15-17	കെ.ആർ.സജി കളരിക്കൽ നെല്ലിക്കുഴി, പി.ഒ ഇളമ്പ്ര	9947710955	താമസസ്ഥലം	താമസ ഭവനം (പൂർണ്ണ മായും)
53 366/5 എ	കെ.പി.ചാക്കോച്ചൻ, കയ്പള്ളി, നെല്ലിക്കുഴി പി.ഒ, ഇളമ്പ്ര	9497032156	കൃഷി സ്ഥലം	ഭൂമി (ഭാഗീകം)
54 366/5 എ	ബിജു യോയാകി മോളത്ത്, നെല്ലിക്കുഴി, ഇളമ്പ്ര	9656257182	താമസസ്ഥലം	താമസ ഭവനം (പൂർണ്ണമായും)
55 366/6 366/7	വിനയൻ ജി അരയ്ക്കൽ നെല്ലിക്കുഴി, ഇളമ്പ്ര കെ. അയ്യപ്പൻകുട്ടി, കല്ലേലി മോളത്ത് നെല്ലിക്കുഴി പി.ഒ. ഇളമ്പ്ര	9539519886 7025220062	താമസസ്ഥലം	തൊഴുത്ത് ഭൂമി (ഭാഗീകം)
57 366/6 366/7	ഹരിസുന്ദർ എരമകോട്ടുകുടി നെല്ലിക്കുഴി ഇളമ്പ്ര	9388606260	താമസസ്ഥലം	ഭൂമി (ഭാഗീകം)
58 365/11	മുഹമ്മദ്	9847483584	താമസസ്ഥലം	മതിൽ (പൂർണ്ണമായും)



	366/6	മോളത്ത് നെല്ലിക്കുഴി പി.ഒ ഇളമ്പ്ര		കൃഷി ഭൂമി	ഭൂമി (ഭാഗീകം)
59	365/10 365/12ബി	കെ.പി.രാമകൃഷ്ണൻ നായർ കളരിക്കൽ നെല്ലിക്കുഴി, ഇളമ്പ്ര	9745606977	കൃഷി ഭൂമി	ഭൂമി (ഭാഗീകം)
60	365/12 ബി	Late.ശങ്കരൻ നായർ / നാണിക്കു ട്ടിയമ്മ, തേക്കുമുടി	9745606977	കൃഷി ഭൂമി	ഭൂമി (ഭാഗീകം)
61	366/6-7-6-56 365/11-2	മേരി ജോർജ്ജ് പുത്തൻ പുരയ്ക്കൽ	8606262180	കൃഷി ഭൂമി	ഭൂമി (ഭാഗീകം)
62	365/8	Late.അർജുൻ, അംബിക അർജുൻ വടക്കഞ്ചേരി നെല്ലിക്കുഴി പി.ഒ ഇളമ്പ്ര	9605554973 അനീഷ്കു മാർ	കൃഷി ഭൂമി	ഭൂമി (ഭാഗീകം)
63	365/7	മുഹമ്മദ് ടി റഹ്മാ വട്ടക്കാട്ട് പുത്തൻപുര	9946098436 9745250655	കൃഷി ഭൂമി	ഭൂമി (ഭാഗീകം)
64	365/6	എസ്. എം. സുരൈമുഖ് സെയ്ദ്കുടി, നെല്ലിക്കുഴി പി.ഒ	9539555916	കൃഷി ഭൂമി	ഭൂമി (ഭാഗീകം)
65	365/5-23 365/9,10 357/2-2 365/5/2	കൊച്ചു മുഹമ്മദ് വട്ടക്കാട്ട് പുത്തൻപുര, ഇളമ്പ്ര, നെല്ലിക്കുഴി പി.ഒ പോൾ പി.മാത്യു (റാഡ്യാ ടയെഴ്സ് ലിമിറ്റഡ് കമ്പ നി )	9447916240 8086095602	കൃഷി ഭൂമി	ഭൂമി (ഭാഗീകം)

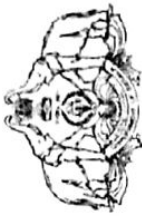


entrusted with Don Bosco Arts and Science College, Angadikadavu P. O., Kannur in view of the serious lapse occurred from their part and hereby accord sanction to the Social Impact Assessment Unit, Kerala Voluntary Health Services, Mullankuzhi, Collectorate P. O., Kottayam to conduct a Social Impact Assessment Study and to prepare a Social Impact Management Plan as provided in the Act.

The notification is intended to achieve the above object.

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കേരള സർക്കാർ  
Government of Kerala  
2019



Regn No. KFRBIL 2012.45073  
dated 5-9-2012 with RNI  
Reg. No. KL TV 50634/2015-20

**കേരള ഗസറ്റ്**  
**KERALA GAZETTE**

**അസാധാരണ**  
**EXTRAORDINARY**

**ആധികാരികമായി പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തുന്നത്**  
**PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY**

പാർട്ട് 8	2019 ജനുവരി 17
Vol. VIII	17th January 2019
} Thiruvananthapuram, Thursday	194 പാർട്ട് 3
	3rd Makaram 1194
	1910 പൗഷ 27
	27th Pousha 1940
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GOVERNMENT OF KERALA

**Revenue (B) Department**  
NOTIFICATION

G. O. (P) No. 2/2019/RD.

*Dated, Thiruvananthapuram, 14th January, 2019.*

**RULES**

**S. R. O. No. 37/2019.**—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), read Rule 10 of Chapter IV of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Kerala), Rules, 2015, Government of Kerala hereby make the following amendment to the notification issued under

92/147/2019/S 11.



PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRESSSES AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS, THIRUVANANTHAPURAM 2019.



G.O. (P) 16/2018/RD, dated 6th April, 2018 and published as S.R.O. No. 237/2018 in the Kerala Gazette Extraordinary No. 1000 dated 18th April, 2018, namely:—

AMENDMENT

The Government of Kerala have decided to conduct a Social Impact Assessment Study for acquiring 5,9258 Hectares of land in Eramalloor Village of Ernakulam District for 2nd phase of Kakkad-Kothamangalam road and sanction was accorded to the Social Impact Assessment Unit, Don Bosco Arts and Science College, Angadikadavu P. O., Kannur District to conduct a Social Impact Assessment Study and to prepare a Social Impact Assessment Plan as provided in the Act within a period of four months from the date of issuance of notification.

AND WHEREAS, it has been reported that no steps have been initiated by the SIA agency viz. Don Bosco Arts and Science College, Angadikadavu P.O., Kannur to conduct Social Impact Assessment Study yet. As such it is observed that serious lapse has been occurred from the part of SIA agency for not initiating steps to conduct SIA even after a period of 7 months ultimately leading to the lagging of Land Acquisition process.

NOW, THEREFORE, sanction accorded to SIA agency viz. Don Bosco Arts and Science College, Angadikadavu P. O., Kannur to conduct Social Impact Assessment Study for acquiring 5,9258 Hectares of land in Eramalloor Village of Ernakulam District for 2nd phase of Kakkad-Kothamangalam road stands cancelled.

NOW, THEREFORE, sanction is hereby accorded to Social Impact Assessment Unit, viz. Kerala Voluntary Health Services, Mullankuzhi, Collectorate P. O., Kottayam to conduct a Social Impact Assessment Study and to prepare a Social Impact Assessment Plan as provided in the Act. The process shall be completed within a period of four months in any case.



SCHEMURE

District—Ernakulam.

Taluk—Kothamangalam. Village—Eramalloor.

(The extent given is approximate)

Survey Nos.	Description	Extent in Hectares
320, 321, 322, 323, 324,	..	5,9258 Ha.
348, 349, 354, 365, 366		

By order of the Governor.

P. H. KURIAN,

Additional Chief Secretary.

**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. Notification has been issued entrusting the Social Impact Assessment Unit, Don Bosco Arts and Science College, Angadikadavu P. O., Kannur District for acquiring 5,9258 Hectares of land in Eramalloor Village for 2nd phase of Kakkad-Kothamangalam road in Ernakulam District. It has been reported that no steps have been initiated by the SIA agency viz. Don Bosco Arts and Science College, Angadikadavu P. O., Kannur to conduct Social Impact Assessment Study yet. As such it is observed that serious lapse has been occurred from the part of SIA agency for not initiating steps to conduct SIA even after a period of 7 months ultimately leading to the lagging of Land Acquisition process. Government intends to cancel the SIA study