

Social Impact Assessment
Study of

Kanjirappally Bypass
(Additional Acquisition)
0.803 Hectare

Final Report

Requiring Agency
Roads & Bridges Development Corporation

By
KERALA VOLUNTARY HEALTH SERVICES

COLLECTORATE P.O.

MULLANKUZHY

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Abbreviations

APL	Above Poverty Line
BPL	Below Poverty Line
CVD	Cardio Vascular Diseases
DLPC	District Level Purchasing Committee
LA	Land Acquisition
NGO	Non - Governmental Organisation
NH	National Highway
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
RBDCK	Roads & Bridges Development Corporation Kerala
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

The Government of Kerala (GOK), through Roads and Bridges Corporation Kerala is now planning to implement the Kanjirappally Bypass Road project in Kanjirappally Taluk of Kottayam District aims to reduce the heavy traffic of Kanjirappally Town in Kottayam –Kumily Road(KK Road) which is part of Kollam- Thenni National High way.

The total land acquiring for the project is 9.59422 Acre (3. 8843 hecter) and out of it 3.0813 Hectare was notified for Social Impact Assessment study on 8th May 2017 and the process completed in 12th January 2018. There after the requisition agency requested the Government for additional land for junction development and some other plans which are integral part of the alignment. Therefor Government decided to acquire and additional land of 0.803 Hectare and placed it for Social Impact Study. This additional land is belongs to 29 Title Holders including Seven new title holders.(List of Title Holders in the Annexure-1)

1.2 Location

The proposed project is located in Kanjirapally Panchayath of Kottayam district Kerala which situated about 38 km (24 mi) away from the district capital. National Highway (Kollam-Theni NH 183) connects Kanjirapally to major nearest cities. Kanjirappally, also known as the Gateway of Highrange since it is the geographic entrance to the 'Malanad' or the Hilly part of Kerala, which extends to Idukki district and then to Tamil Nadu. Rubber plantations are the major source of income for the local population. Population of Kanjirapally is known to be the earliest agrarian group in Kerala to have switched to plantation agriculture by the beginning of the 20th century. The place is, therefore, home to many legendary families of Kerala, who owe their affluence to plantation agriculture. Kanjirapally receives approximately 163 rainy days per year which is one of the highest in India. Kanjirapally is one of the very few places in India enjoying equatorial rainforest type climate, with no distinct dry season. The well distributed rainfall pattern of Kanjirapally is the primary reason for the phenomenon of high yield of latex from Rubber plantations in and around the town. The average annual rainfall is 4156 mm. The population in the panchayath is a mixture of Syrian Christians, Muslims, and Hindus. However, the Syrian Christians constitute the vast majority in the interior regions of Kanjirapally. They also make up the dominant socio-economic community of the region.



1.3 Size and Attributes of Land Acquisition

Land Acquisition Authority

Land acquisition Special Tahasildar office, Revenue Tower Kottayam was prepares the acquisition details including land sketched and extent of acquisition etc. Boundary stones were laid in most of the lands except few objection raised properties.

Details of project affected families

The social Impact Assessment Survey finds that no single family belongs to below poverty line. Few women headed families need special attention during the process of land acquisition process. Addition of seven new title holders will not affect the socio-economic status of the total Title holders of the project.

Details of the acquiring land

The total land acquiring for the project is 9.59422 Acre (3. 8843 hectore) and out of it 3.0813 Hectare was notified for Social Impact Assessment study on 8th May 2017 and the process completed in 12th January 2018. There after the requisition agency requested the Government for additional land for junction development and some other plans which are integral part of the alignment. Therefor Government decided to acquire and additional land of 0.803 Hectare and placed it for Social Impact Study. This additional land is belongs to 29 Title Holders including seven new title holders who were not included in the first SIA study. The additional acquisition is for the development of bell mouth and its surroundings in the beginning and end portion of the By-pass resettle a sub road and widen width of the previous alignment in necessary places.

Socio Economic and Cultural Profile

The Socio Economic and Cultural profile of the area shows that 100% of the affected families are Christians and 98% belongs to Roman Catholic Church. 90% of affected families are connected each other with family relationships. No vulnerable family was identified except few women headed families. The lowest family annual income declared by the PAP families is Rs.1,20,000/-

The addition of seven new title holders will not affect the socio- economic - cultural profile of the total title holders mentioned in the previous SIA study.



The new title holders are in economically well and belong to Roman Catholic Community.

Only one Non-Title Holder is affected by the project (Running a chicken meat stall in an affected building).

1.4 Alternatives Considered

Sl.No.	Alternatives proposed	Analysis
1	One of the purposes of the additional acquisition is the resettlement of a sub road. Title holders residing near by the sub road demanded revision in the alignment. They suggest a direct entry to the by- pass from the subroad. This will avoid additional acquisition very near to two residential houses.	The suggestion will be submitted for a technical study.
2	Save an all seasonal water source in/very close to the alignment.	The suggestion will be technically examined.

1.5. Social Impact

The proposed project area is located 0-300 mtrs from K.K.Road (NH). 97% of the land is agricultural / plantation. The remaining 3% comes under commercial, public or private roads and Chittar River. The size of land holding is ranging from 0.0690 hectare to 4.0400 hectare. 70% of the proposed project land is come under plantation. One commercial structure, 9 residential plots are come under the project area. 4 compound walls, one commercial structure and one abundant structure are the structures identified as affected. Three holdings are having K.K. Road frontage, two holdings having KPLY- Manimala Road frontage and other properties having private road access.

The new acquisition will affect seven title holders including Kanjirappally Panchayath. No structures are directly affected but excavation and filling may affect the Panchayath buildings and a commercial building. More clear Information about the Levels in the area and details regarding the excavation, filling etc. will be needed for making a conclusion. This will consider in the R&R plan. The alignment of a sub road (Requisition agency claimed it as integral part of the By -pass alignment) is very close to two residential house and it may affected their access, safety etc.



1.6. Mitigation Measures

Sl.No.	Risk Assumed	Approach	Mitigation Strategy
1.	Loss of Agricultural land and earning	Compensation	Compensate the lose
2.	Loss of water bodies like well, pounds etc.	Control, Avoid	Saving & protecting
3.	Loss of structure	Compensation	Compensate the lose
4.	Loss of existing access	Control	Study and include the plan of resettlement in the implementation plan
5.	Increased number of uneconomic holdings	Control	Acquire the uneconomic holdings
6.	Loss of cash crops	Compensate	Compensate the lose
7.	Loss of trees	Compensate & Control	Compensate the lose and plant equal number of trees in government lands.
8.	Loss of livelihood	Compensate	Paid appropriate compensation
9.	Involved in land acquisition process	Control	Ensure community participation in the whole process.
10	Grievance	Control	Functional grievance redressal committee at village and district level.
12.	Restriction on the productive use of remaining land	Control	Include provisions in the compensation package.

1.7 Assessment of Social Costs and Benefits

The visible socio-Economic impact of the project is the loss of property for the owners and some anticipatory difficulties after commissioning of the project. The additional acquisition for the bell mouth development, improving



the previous alignment and resettlement of the sub road will make following additional impact.(1) The excavation and filling may affect the access of Panchayath Office and its buildings and a commercial building in the panchayath Junction. (2). The Acquisition for the resettlement of the sub road may affect the access of two residential houses. (3) Due to the loss of parking area and access the multi stored building in the Panchayath junction may reduce its commercial importance.

Since no residential houses or economically or socially vulnerable individual or population or families are directly affected by the project there shall not be any rehabilitation of Title Holders necessary for the project. The better socio-economic status of the title holders minimize the level of impact and maximize the mitigation. The demands of Tittle Holders in acquisition shows that majority of the Tittle Holders are willing to offer the land for acquisition purpose. The environmental impact due to cutting of trees can be mitigated by planting more trees in government vacant lands in and around the project area. The social analysis on suggested alternatives shows that the proposed project is having the minimum social impact. Dissemination of information on technical and levels details will help the title holders to voluntarily mitigate certain impact. Special care should give to women headed families and aged tittle holders in communication and consultation regarding acquisition process. The plantation nature of the affected land holdings will restrict the construction of building and commercial use of the remaining land. Genuine exceptions will minimize the impact and maximize the mitigation.All the present road accesses will be resettled and ensure access to all holdings during construction and after the completion of the project. After the District Level Purchasing Committee Meetings and consultations Government can prepare a comprehensive resettlement and compensation plan. This will ensure transparency and minimize the chance of Grievance. The project when completed will meet the proposed objective of to reduce the heavy traffic of Kanjirappally Town in Kottayam - KumilyRoad(KK Road) part of Kollam- Theni National Highway.

The project is treated as framed for 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 advantage and interest and treating as an inevitable need, in compared to the social impact 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 history of Kanjirappally Bypass started in 2004 with the proposal of widening the Dominic Thomman Road starting from Kanjirappally Taluk Hospital Junction of NH 220 and ending at 26th mile junction of the same National High Way. The proposal was seriously considered by the government and prepared a rough estimate. There after several proposals were come before the government and finally in 2010 government decided to acquire 3.0813 hectares of land. During the land acquisition process one of the Tittle Holder filed a complaint in Kerala High Court and the remaining process were delayed up to 2012. After the Ho. Kerala High Court Judgment in 2012 Government restarted land acquisition process and 4.1 notifications published in 30th October 2013. In the meantime the requisition authority was changed from Kerala Public Works Department to Kerala Roads and Bridges Corporation.

As per the Right to fair compensation and Transparency in Land acquisition Rehabilitation and resettlement rules 10 Government entrusted Mr.Saju V. Itty, Executive Director, Kerala Voluntary Health Services, Mullankuzhi, Kottayam i.e. under signed to conduct a Social Impact Assessment and prepare a Social Impact Management Plan through the Gazette notification dated 22nd February 2019.

2.1.1. Requisition Authority

2.1.1. (a). Roads & Bridges Corporation.

RBDCK is a corporation established and fully owned by the Government of Kerala and has been incorporated as a limited company under the Companies Act 1956 on 23rd September 1999. RBDCK mainly deals with the properties and assets comprising movables and immovable including land, road projects, railway over bridge projects, toll collection rights and works under construction. RBDCK is a company under the Public Works Department of Government of Kerala.

2.1.1. (b). Major functions of the Corporation are

To construct, maintain, operate and manage Highways, Roads, Bypasses, Bridges, Over-bridges etc., entrusted to and vested with the Company by the Government of Kerala or any other Government/ Governmental agencies/ Organisations including improvement, strengthening and rehabilitation of



road network identified as core network and to regulate and control the use of the roads vested in, or entrusted to it.

To undertake construction and maintenance of such facilities for and on behalf of any Government, Governmental agencies and Organizations on Turn-Key, Build-Own Transfer, Build-Own-Operate and Transfer or any other basis and to collect tolls, user charges and such other revenues for the use of such facilities from the public, Government and other agencies.

To raise funds subject to the provisions of the Companies Act 2013 and Reserve Bank of India guidelines issued from time to time for construction, maintenance, improvement and operation of such facilities etc. or by market borrowing, issue of shares, debentures, bonds or by way of loans, grants and borrowings from Government, Financial institutions including International Financial institutions.

2.1.2. Land Acquisition Authority

Land acquisition Special Tahasildar office, Revenue Tower Kottayam was prepares the acquisition details including land sketched and extent of acquisition etc. Boundary stones were laid in lands. List of Title holders are also prepared by the acquisition Authority. Deputy Collector (LA), Kottayam is the supervising authority of the whole acquisition process under the leadership of District Collector Kottayam.

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

The proposed project Kanjirappally Bypass, starting from National Highway 183 (Kollam -Theni) at Panchayath Jn. moving towards east and ending at the same National Highway in Rani Hospital Jn. is primary aims to solve the traffic conjunction in Kanjirappally town.

The project is designed to meet the public purpose specified under subsection (1) of Section 2 of The Right to fair compensation and transparency in land acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act and Rules.

The purpose of the project is to bypass the heavy traffic of Kanjirappally town and save travel time in NH183. The project is addressing the long time demand of the public in Kanjirappallypanchayath and those who are travelling through the National High Way 183.

The proposed Bypass is moving through 10 acre of plantation area belongs to 31 Title Holders. The idea of Kanjirappally Bypass has about the history of 2 decades. The concrete proceedings started in 2007-2008 as per the



previous Land Acquisition Act 4.1 notification issued and stone laying works done. But due to some court cases the project was delayed. The plan and estimate was prepared by Kerala Public works department and later handed over to new Requisition Authority i.e. Kerala Roads & Bridges Corporation.

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

Sl.No.	Risk Assumed	Approximate Quantity
1.	Lose of Agricultural land and earning	29 Title Holders
2.	Lose of water bodies like well, pounds etc.	Three
3.	Lose of structure	One Commercial Structure, One abandoned toilet building, 3-4 compound walls, One water tank.
4	Loss of access to houses	2 Houses
5	Loss of frontage and parking area of Commercial buildings	1 Multistoried Building
6	Loss of Community Property	Excavation may affect the Panchayath Office building.
7.	Lose of existing access to land and properties	20- 30 Families
8.	Decrease the land value	10- 15 Families
9.	Increased uneconomic holdings	5-6 Title Holders
10.	Lose of cash crops	24 THs
11	Lose of trees	1000-1200 Nos
12	Lose of livelihood	2
13.	Involved in land acquisition process	31 THs
14.	Grievance	31
15.	Restriction on the productive use of remaining land	11

2.3.1. Kanjirappally Panchayath (Project Location)

The proposed project is located in Kanjirappally Panchayath of Kottayam district Kerala which situated about 38 km (24 mi) away from the district capital. National Highway (Kollam -Theni NH 183) connects Kanjirappally to major nearest cities. Kanjirappally, also known as the Gateway of High range since it is the geographic entrance to the 'Malanad' or the Hilly part of Kerala, which extends to Idukki district and then to Tamil Nadu. Rubber plantations are the major source of income for



the local population. Population of Kanjirapally is known to be the earliest agrarian group in Kerala to have switched to plantation agriculture by the beginning of the 20th century. The place is, therefore, home to many legendary families of Kerala, who owe their affluence to plantation agriculture. Kanjirapally receives approximately 163 rainy days per year which is one of the highest in India. Kanjirapally is one of the very few places in India enjoying equatorial rainforest type climate, with no distinct dry season. The well distributed rainfall pattern of Kanjirapally is the primary reason for the phenomenon of high yield of latex from Rubber plantations in and around the town. The average annual rainfall is 4156 mm. The population in the panchayath is a mixture of Syrian Christians, Muslims, and Hindus. However, the Syrian Christians constitute the vast majority in the interior regions of Kanjirapally. They also make up the dominant socio-economic community of the region.

2.4. Phase of project construction

Process of Land Acquisition started and detailed plan under preparation.

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 Plantation Tax Act	Land use



CHAPTER 3
STUDY APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

3.1 Background

The total land acquiring for the project is 9.59422 Acre (3. 8843 hectore) and out of it 3.0813 Hectare was notified for Social Impact Assessment study on 8th May 2017 and the process completed in 12th January 2018. There after the requisition agency requested the Government for additional land for junction development and some other plans which are integral part of the alignment. Therefor Government decided to acquire and additional land of 0.803 Hectare and placed it for Social Impact Study as per the Notification No.G.O(P) 17/2019/RD dated 22/02/2019, 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 Kanjirapally Bypass in Kanjirapally village of Kottayam.

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	25 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.
2	Rakesh R Nair	R & R Specialist & Social Investigator	10 years experiences in social work including social research, R & R activities and community mobilization.
3	Smitha R	R & R Specialist & Social Investigator	15 years experiences in social work including social research, R & R activities and community mobilization.
4	M.Ibrahimkutty	Sociologist	Rtd. Joint Director, Social Welfare Board.35 years of experience in social work.



4	Sheeba Johnson	Data Analyzer & Data entry	25 years experiences in social work and data entry operation.
5	N. Vijayakumara Pillai	L.A. Consultant	Rtd. Revenue Inspector
6	O.C.Chandi	L.A. Consultant	Rtd. Village Officer

3.3. Study Approach

The land proposed to be acquired for the project is owned by 31 Title Holders in Kanjirapally Village. Social Impact Assessment Unit Team Visited 30 Title Holders and one legal representative and collect opinion, family details, Socio-Economic details and suggestions by using pre prepared questionnaire. Apart from this SIA team has conducted discussion with Member of Legislative Assembly (MLA), Local Body Representatives i.e. Panchayath president, Vice President, Panchayath Members, Block Panchayath Member, etc. and local public and recorded their suggestions and opinion.

3.4. Methodology & Tools

The study team reviewed the relevant and available documents in Special Tahasildar (LA) Kottayam office. Letter was submitted to RBCK for getting project alignment drawing and details. But it was not received. SIA unit had also examined the records and documents prepared by Public works department. SIA team had also 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 Holders and legal representatives of the affected families. Although SIA team had collected details by using pre prepared questionnaire.

3.5. Sources of data collected

- a) Office of the Special Tahsildar (LA), Kottayam
- b) Judgment and legal documents regarding
- c) Panchayath office, Kanjirapally.
- d) Village office, Kanjirapally.

3.6. Process and Schedule of Activities



- ❖ 22/02/2019, Government of Kerala has selected Saju.V.Itty, Executive Director, Kerala Voluntary Health Service.
- ❖ SIA survey conducted 10th May – 25th May 2019.
- ❖ Public Consultation/ Discussion with Project Affected Title Holders on 16.05.2019
- ❖ Draft report submitted on 28/05/2019

3.7. Points Raised During Individual and Group Discussion with Title Holders

- 1) The alignment for the sub road resettlement will be cancelled and alternatives will be considered.
- 2) The parking area affected multistoried building will be treated as building affected.
- 3) Safety of the Panchayath Building will be ensured.
- 4) Existing access to be resettled.
- 5) The project will impacted on the peaceful living and privacy of Title Holders who are living near to the proposed By Pass road.
- 6) The affected and existing water sources will be protected or saved.
- 7) Compensation should be calculated based on the nature and category of the land.
- 8) The proposed project is crossing through 4-5 private roads and affecting access of some houses. The Government should ensure resettlement of the access.
- 9) Most of the affected holdings are under plantation act. The affected Title Holders requested an exception from land use restrictions under plantation act.
- 10) Some of the Title Holders will have no use bit land after acquisition. They request to acquire it also

3.8. Public Hearing- Panchayath Town Hall, Kanjirappally on 22/06/2019

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 Paper Janayugam and Deepika on 7th June 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, Kottayam). 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.

Mr. N.Jayaraj MLA Kanjirappally, MsShakkeelaNazir, President KanjirappallyGramapanchayath, Mr.Joshy Thomas, Member, KanjirappallyGramapanchayath, Mr.P.Rajan, Dy.Collector RBDCA, Ernakulam, Mr.AjmalSha, Project Manager, RBDCA, Mr.BennyDy.Thahasildar (LA), Syju.K.Lasser, Surveyar(LA) were present in the meeting.

Sl.No	Points Raised / Suggestions	Analysis
1	Mr.T.J.Thomas, Thumpasserry requested to protect his fresh/drinking water well.	As per the alignment the well is totally affected. Requisition agency can study the possibility. (Petition attached as annexure:5)
2	Dr.John M.John requested to acquire his possible bit land and permission to utilize the underground portion of the bridge of his land	The bit land acquisition request is genuine and need to be considered. The request to the utilization permission of underground portion of the bridge may consider by the requisition authority as part of O&M strategy. (Petition attached as annexure:6)
3	Mr.Varky George, Karimpanal requested to protect the parking area of his commercial building and access to his residence.	Requisition agency can verify the matter and resettlement of access and parking area could include in the rehabilitation and resettlement action plan. (Petition attached as annexure:7)
4	Mr.Tom.K.Varky, Kallarakkal requested to protect the access and window shade by small shift or re-	The requisition agency could verify the request and included it in the R&R measures.



	plan of alignment.	
5	Mr.GeorgeVarky, Kallarakkal requested to protect his drinking water well.	The requisition agency could verify the request and included it in the R&R measures.
6	Mr.K.K.Sebastian,Kallarakkal requested to protect his fresh water pond.	The requisition agency could verify the request and included it in the R&R measures.
7	Mr.AbrahamJossy, Nanthikkattu requested an access to new bypass road.	The requisition agency could verify the request and included it in the R&R measures.
8	The SIA study is not mentioning about the amount of compensation and the timeline of acquisition.	SIA is not for assessment of Compensation. It will assess the impact and find out whether Government could able to mitigate it or not.
9	The levels of the new road made available for public reference. The local people's experience will be utilized and noticed before design the plan of bridge.	The requisition agency representatives told that any suggestions from public will be appreciated and admitted for technical feasibility.
10	The acquisition process will be completed in time bound manner.	The report also mention about the need of a time bound acquisition. This may mitigate the impact.
11	Excavation and filling may affect the existence of the Residence	The matter will be considered during the time of finalizing the construction plan. Saving of the residence will give priority but If necessary appropriate compensation will be provided.
12	The alignment of the project will be provided for public reference and any alteration will be informed well in advance. If necessary shifting of the boundary stone will be done in the presence of the title holder.	Representatives of the requisition authority told that the project never changed/alterd alignment since its approval. Some boundary stones shifted due to technical reasons.
13	Necessary Compensation will be provided for the loss of land and structures.	The SIA report and R&R policy recommended the same.
14	Canals for Water drainage and irrigation will be resettled.	The report also recommended the same.
15	Bit lands formed after the acquisition will also be acquired.	Reports and R&R policy recommended the same.
16	Ensure Access to the remaining portion of land.	Reports and R&R policy recommended the same.
17	Drinking water sources like pound ,wells etcwill be saved/protected	Requisition agency can study the possibility.



CHAPTER 4 LAND ASSESSMENT

4.1. Description of the land

The proposed project area is located 0-300 mtrs from K.K.Road (NH). 97% of the land is agricultural / plantation. The remaining 3% comes under commercial, public or private roads and Chittar River. The size of land holding is ranging from 0.0690 hectare to 4.0400 hectare. 70% of the proposed project land is come under plantation. One commercial structure, 9 residential plots are come under the project area. 4 compound walls, one commercial structure and one abundant structure are the structures identified as affected. Three holdings are having K.K. Road frontage, two holdings having KPLY- Manimala Road frontage and other properties having private road access.

4-2. Entire area of impact under the influence of the project.

The direct impact of the project is estimated to affect to 300 to 400 acres of land between K.K.Road and Mannarkkayam - 26th Miles road and having 200- 250 houses. 75% of this area is either plantation or agriculture. The pattern of holding ranges from .04 hectare to 5 hectare. The area is land locked by ChittarRiver and active rain season streams. The indirect impact is estimated to the entire Kanjirappally and part of Erumeli and ChirakkadavuPanchayath. The Knajirappally town will be extended to around 1 kilometer radius.

4.3. Total land requirement for the project.

The total land requirement for the project is 3.0813 hectars.

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

Kanjirappally - Manimala road, Chittar River and three private roads used by many families are come under 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 proposed Bypass starting from Kanjirappallypanchayath office Jn. In Kollam- Theni NH and proceeds towards 1.5k.m east and reaching near Rani Hospital Jn. in the same NH. Around 8 to 9 acres of land needs to be acquired or need possession for the project.

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.	Agricultural	Agricultural plantation	Irrigated	Plantation & Horticulture, Cash Crops, Seasonal Crops	22
2.	Commercial land	Commercial	-	-	7
	Total				29

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

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

Size of Holdings	No. of Holdings
0.1 htr<	16
0.1- 0.2	8
0.2 - 0.3	2
0.3 - 0.4	2
0.4 - 0.5	1

No residential houses directly affected by the project but access of two houses is affected. One residential house may consider as affected due to its very close situation to the proposed road.

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

Five to Six land transactions were done in the area in last 10 years.96% of the land in the area is ancestral property in the hands of an old Christian family.



Chapter 5

Estimation and Enumeration of affected family and assets

5.1. Families which are directly affected.

Twenty nine title holders and one non-title holder are directly affected by the proposed Kanjirappally By Pass project. No vulnerable families or families needed special care was identified in the area.

5.2. Families which are indirectly affected by the project.

The proposed By pass passing through one Public road three private roads which are used by many families and common public in and around the project area. These families and population are identified as the indirectly impacted families of the project.

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

Socio Economic and cultural profile of the Project Affected Families (PAF) and person (PAP) shows that the area is having better social and economic indicators. The following tables show the details.

6.2. Age wise distribution of TH

Age of THs	No of THs
30-40	3
41 - 50	7
51 - 60	9
61 - 70	9
Above 70	2
Not Applicable	1
Total	31

6.3. Family size of THs

Family Size of THs	No of Families
3-4	18
5-7	12
Not Applicable	1
Total	31

6.4. Educational Qualification of THs

Educational Qualification	No of THs
PDC	2
DEGREE	19
PG	5
Professional	4
Not Applicable	1
Total	31



6.5. Religious Distribution

Religion of THs	No. of THs
Hindu	0
Muslim	2
Christian	28
Not Applicable	1
Total	31

6.6. Economic Distribution of THs

Economic Status of THs	No. of THs
APL	30
BPL	Nil
Not Applicable	1
Total	31

6.7. Occupational Distribution THs

Major Occupation of THs	No of THs
Agricultural/plantation	14
Business	10
Service	5
Other	1
Not Applicable	1
Total	31

6.8. Income distribution of THs

Monthly Income of THs	No of THs
10,000 - 25,000	5
26000 - 50000	17
Above 50000	8
Not Applicable	1
Total	31



6.9. Health Status of THs

Health problem of THs	No Of THs
Hypertension	13
Diabetics	8
CVD	2
Old age problem	8
Not Applicable	1

6.10. Socio Economic Profile of Project Affected Family Members.

6.10.1. Age wise distribution of PAF Members

Age of PAF Members	No of PAF Members
<10	6
11-20	24
21-30	27
31-40	19
41 - 50	23
51 - 60	21
61 - 70	15
Above 70	9
Not Applicable	1
Total	144

6.10.2. Educational Qualification of PAF Members

Educational Qualification	No of PAF Members
Below 10 th	20
10 th	8
+2	21
Degree	49
PG	32
Professional	14
Not Applicable	1
Total	144

6.10.3. Occupational Distribution of PAF Members

Major Occupation of PAF Members	No of PAF Members
Agricultural/plantation	23
Business	28



Service	20
Other	20
Un Employed	21
Not Applicable	1
Total	112

6.10.4. Health Status of THs

Health problem of PAF Members	No Of PAF Members
Hypertension	18
Diabetics	17
CVD	6
Old age problem	18
Other	7
Not Applicable	1
Total	66



CHAPTER 7 SOCIAL IMPACT MANAGEMENT PLAN

The proposed project of Kanjirappally Bypass is passing through the land locked plantation area, owned by Christian families tie up with family relationships. As mentioned earlier 100% of the project affected families are above poverty line. Most of them are either business or plantation/ agriculture farmers. The acquired land is not the primary source of income of any one of the families. SIMP was prepared to consider the above facts.

The SIMP of Kanjirappally Bypass should approaches to social impact mitigation in two ways. One approach is to control the impact and the second is to compensate. The following table shows the overall approach of mitigation proposed.

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

Sl.No.	Risk Assumed	Approach	Mitigation Strategy
1.	Lose of Agricultural land and earning	Compensation	Compensate the lose
2.	Lose of water bodies like well, pounds etc.	Control, Avoid	Saving & protecting
3.	Lose of structure	Compensation	Compensate the lose
4.	Lose of existing access	Control	Study and include the plan of resettlement in the implementation plan
5.	Increased uneconomic holdings	Control	Acquire the uneconomic holdings
6.	Lose of cash crops	Compensate	Compensate the lose
7.	Lose of trees	Compensate & Control	Compensate the lose and plant equal number of trees in government lands.
8.	Lose of livelihood	Compensate	Paid appropriate compensation
9.	Involved in land acquisition process	Control	Ensure community participation in the whole process.
10	Grievance	Control	Functional grievance redressal committee at village and district level.
11.	Restriction on the productive use of remaining land	Control	Include provisions in the compensation package.

7.2. Measures that are included in the terms of Rehabilitation and Resettlement

Not Applicable



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 extend 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	Likeli hood	Magnitude	Pre- Mitigatio n Level of Impact	Post - Mitigatio n Level of Impact
Lose of Agricultural land and earning	Negative	Possible	Moderate	Medium	Low
Lose of water bodies like well, pounds etc.	Negative	Possible	Low	Low	Low
Lose of structure	Negative	Possible	Low	Low	Low
Lose of existing access	Negative	Possible	Moderate	Medium	Low
Increased uneconomic holdings	Negative	Possible	Moderate	Medium	Low
Lose of cash crops	Negative	Possible	Moderate	Medium	Low
Lose of trees	Negative	Possible	Moderate	Medium	Low
Lose of livelihood	Negative	Possible	Minor	Low	Low
Grievance	Negative	Possible	Moderate	Medium	Low
Restriction on the productive use of remaining land.	Negative	Possible	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate

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 Thahasildar	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 TH in DLPC meeting
- Number of direct purchase happened.
- Methodology of fixing compensation
- No. of affected access resettle
- Formation of Grievance Redressal Committee

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 visible socio-Economic impact of the project is the loss of property for the owners and some anticipatory difficulties after commissioning of the project. The additional acquisition for the bell mouth development, improving the previous alignment and resettlement of the sub road will make following additional impact. (1) The excavation and filling may affect the access of Panchayath Office and its buildings and a commercial building in the panchayath Junction. (2). The Acquisition for the resettlement of the sub road may affect the access of two residential houses. (3) Due to the loss of parking area and access the multi stored building in the Panchayath junction may reduce its commercial importance.

Since no residential houses or economically or socially vulnerable individual or population or families are directly affected by the project there shall not be any rehabilitation of Title Holders necessary for the project. The better socio-economic status of the title holders minimize the level of impact and maximize the mitigation. The demands of Title Holders in acquisition shows that majority of the Title Holders are willing to offer the land for acquisition purpose. The environmental impact due to cutting of trees can be mitigated by planting more trees in government vacant lands in and around the project area. The social analysis on suggested alternatives shows that the proposed project is having the minimum social impact. Dissemination of information on technical and levels details will help the title holders to voluntarily mitigate certain impact. Special care should give to women headed families and aged title holders in communication and consultation regarding acquisition process. The plantation nature of the affected land holdings will restrict the construction of building and commercial use of the remaining land. Genuine exceptions will minimize the impact and maximize the mitigation. All the present road accesses will be resettled and ensure access to all holdings during construction and after the completion of the project. After the District Level Purchasing Committee Meetings and consultations Government can prepare a comprehensive resettlement and compensation plan. This will ensure transparency and minimize the chance of Grievance. The project when completed will meet the proposed objective of to reduce the heavy traffic of Kanjirappally Town in Kottayam - KumilyRoad(KK Road) part of Kollam- Theni National Highway.

The project is treated as framed for 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 advantage and interest and treating as an inevitable need, in compared to the social impact the project has to be implemented.



Annexure

1. Photographs – Field Investigation
2. List of PAFs.
3. Form No. 5 Notification
4. Notice – Public Hearing
5. Public Hearing Attendance
6. Gazette Notification regarding SIA study.



PHOTOGRAPHS

PUBLIC HEARING



പദ്ധതി ബാധിതരുടെ പേരു വിവരങ്ങൾ

ക്രമ നമ്പർ	സർവ്വേ നമ്പർ	വിവരണം	വി. (ഹെ.)	പേര്
1	65/2-3	പുരയിടം	0.8030	വർക്കി ജോർജ്ജ്, കരിമ്പനാൽ
2	65/2-5	”		സോണി തോമസ്, മണ്ണൊപ്പാകൽ
3	65/2-6	”		എം.റ്റി.മാത്യു, മണ്ണൊപ്പാകൽ
4	65/7-1, 3-1	”		ജോസി എബ്രാഹം, നന്തിക്കാട്ട് കണ്ടത്തിൽ
5	96/10-1	”		ഡോ. ജോൺ.എം.ജോൺ, ഡോ. സുസൻ ജോർജ്ജ്, വട്ടയ്കൽ
6	96/15-1, 9-6	”		മാർട്ടിൻ വർക്കി, കല്ലറയ്കൽ മാളിയേകൽ
7	96/9-5	”		ജോർജ്ജ് വർക്കി, കല്ലറയ്കൽ മാളിയേകൽ
8	96/18-1	”		ടോംകെ. വർഗ്ഗീസ്, കല്ലറയ്കൽ മാളിയേകൽ
9	97/2	”		കെ.കെ. സെബാസ്റ്റ്യൻ, കല്ലറയ്കൽ ആനത്താനത്ത്
10	265/1-2	”		കെ.കെ. ജയിംസ്, കല്ലറയ്കൽ ആനത്താനത്ത്
11	265/4-1	”		ജോസഫ് ജോർജ്ജ് കെ, കല്ലറയ്കൽ ആനത്താനത്ത്
12	265/3-1	”		കുരുവിള ജോർജ്ജ് കെ, കല്ലറയ്കൽ ആനത്താനത്ത്
13	265/5-16	”		റെജിക്യൂറാക്കോസ്, കരിമാവ് എസ്റ്റേറ്റ് ആനത്താനത്ത്
14	265/5-12	”		മിനി തോമസ്, വടക്കേൽ, ചേനപ്പാടി
15	265/5-11	”		സിറിയക് ജോൺ, കല്ലറയ്കൽ കരികാട്ടു പറമ്പിൽ
16	265/5-14	”		ജാനറ്റ് അലക്സ്, തണ്ണിപ്പാറ
17	255/1-1	”		ഇൗത്തമ്മ ജോർജ്ജ്, ജോസ്വില്ല, ആനത്താനം
18	262/1-3	”		ഡോ .ജോസഫ് ജേക്കബ്, കല്ലറയ്കൽ ആനത്താനത്ത്
19	256/2-1	”		മറിയാമ്മ എബ്രാഹം,
20	257/2-1	”		ജോസഫ് എബ്രാഹം , തുമ്പശ്ശേരിൽ
21	257/1-1	”		റ്റി.ജെ.തോമസ്, തുമ്പശ്ശേരിൽ
22	258/1-1	”		സന്തോഷ് ജോസഫ് തുമ്പശ്ശേരിൽ



23	245/2	”	അന്ന അൽഫോൻസ തോമസ്സ്, ഹിൽവ്യൂ, ആനത്താനത്ത്
24	244/1-1	”	ചാക്കോ ജോസഫ്, കല്ലറയ്ക്കൽ ആനത്താനത്ത്
25	36/9	”	പ്രസിഡന്റ്, കാഞ്ഞിരപ്പള്ളി, ഗ്രാമ പഞ്ചായത്ത്
26	36/7	”	ജോസഫ് ദേവസ്യ, മന്ത്രിയം മുറിയിൽ
27	36/8	”	സിറിയക് മാത്യു, കരികാട്ടു പറമ്പിൽ
28	36/7-12	”	അനൂപ് എ ലത്തീഫ്, പാറയ്ക്കൽ ഹൗസ്
29	36/7-11	”	റസീന ഇസ്മയിൽ, അക്കാട്ടു പറമ്പിൽ
30	36/7-13	”	സാലി ചെറിയാൻ, ചീരം വേലിൽ
31	65/5, 65/1-2, 65/1/2, 65/6/1	”	എബ്രാഹം സക്കറിയ, റോസമ്മ എബ്രാഹം, മുഴയൻ പുനയ്ക്കൽ
32	92/1, 63,64,223,224	”	പുറമ്പോക്ക്
	ആകെ വിസ്തീർണ്ണം	0.8030	



ദിനപ്രതി

THE FIRST MALAYALAM DAILY ESTD. 1887

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പേജ് 16 • വില 7.50

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ക്ര. നമ്പർ	തീയതി	വിവരങ്ങൾ
1	18/7-15, 6	കാർഷിക വികസനം
2	20/7-13-1	കാർഷിക വികസനം
3	28/7-6-1	കാർഷിക വികസനം
4	30/7-1-6-6	കാർഷിക വികസനം
5	31/7-5-1	കാർഷിക വികസനം
6	31/7-5-1	കാർഷിക വികസനം
7	31/7-5-1	കാർഷിക വികസനം
8	31/7-5-1	കാർഷിക വികസനം
9	31/7-5-1	കാർഷിക വികസനം
10	31/7-5-1	കാർഷിക വികസനം
11	31/7-5-1	കാർഷിക വികസനം
12	31/7-5-1	കാർഷിക വികസനം
13	31/7-5-1	കാർഷിക വികസനം
14	31/7-5-1	കാർഷിക വികസനം
15	31/7-5-1	കാർഷിക വികസനം
16	31/7-5-1	കാർഷിക വികസനം
17	31/7-5-1	കാർഷിക വികസനം
18	31/7-5-1	കാർഷിക വികസനം
19	31/7-5-1	കാർഷിക വികസനം
20	31/7-5-1	കാർഷിക വികസനം
21	31/7-5-1	കാർഷിക വികസനം
22	31/7-5-1	കാർഷിക വികസനം
23	31/7-5-1	കാർഷിക വികസനം
24	31/7-5-1	കാർഷിക വികസനം
25	31/7-5-1	കാർഷിക വികസനം
26	31/7-5-1	കാർഷിക വികസനം
27	31/7-5-1	കാർഷിക വികസനം
28	31/7-5-1	കാർഷിക വികസനം
29	31/7-5-1	കാർഷിക വികസനം
30	31/7-5-1	കാർഷിക വികസനം

K1906-401820

സ്വീകർത്താവ്

കോട്ടയം ജില്ലയിൽ കാഞ്ഞിരപ്പിള്ളി താലൂക്കിൽ കാഞ്ഞിരപ്പിള്ളി വില്ലേജിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുന്ന 0.803 ഹെക്ടർ ഭൂമി ഒരു പൊതു ആവശ്യത്തിലേക്കായി അതായത് കാഞ്ഞിരപ്പിള്ളി ബൈപ്പാസ് പദ്ധതിയുമായി (അധിക ഭൂമി ഏറ്റെടുക്കൽ) ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട് ആവശ്യമുണ്ടെന്നോ, ആവശ്യമുണ്ടായേക്കാമെന്നോ കേരള സർക്കാരിന് ബോധ്യപ്പെട്ടതിനാലും, ഭൂമി ഏറ്റെടുക്കലിൽ ന്യായമായ നഷ്ട പരിഹാരത്തിനും സുതാര്യതയ്ക്കും പുനരധിവാസത്തിനും, പുനസ്ഥാപനത്തിനുമുള്ള അവകാശ നിയമം 2013 ലെ (2013 ലെ കേന്ദ്ര ആക്ട്) 4-ാം വകുപ്പിന്റെ (1)-ാം ഉപവകുപ്പ് അനുസരിച്ച് കേരള ഗസറ്റ് തീയതി ഫെബ്രുവരി 22 2019 പ്രകാരം പുറപ്പെടുവിച്ച ജി.ഒ. (പി) നം 17/2019 ആർ.ഡി.നമ്പർ അറിയിപ്പ് (ഇതോടൊപ്പം അടക്കം ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നു) പ്രകാരം വിവരിക്കുന്ന പ്രദേശത്ത് ഒരു സാമൂഹിക ആഘാത വിലയിരുത്തൽ പഠനം നടത്താൻ തീരുമാനിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതാണ്. ആയതിനാൽ ആക്ടിൽ പരാമർശിക്കും പ്രകാരം സാമൂഹിക ആഘാത റിപ്പോർട്ട് തയ്യാറാക്കുന്നതിന് ഏറ്റെടുക്കുന്ന ഭൂമിയിൽ ഉടമസ്ഥതയോ, അവകാശമോ, താൽപര്യങ്ങളോ ഉള്ള താങ്കളോ, താങ്കൾ ചുമതലപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന വ്യക്തിയോ, 2019 -ാം മാണ്ട് ജൂൺ മാസം 22-ാം തീയതി രാവിലെ 11 മണിക്ക് കാഞ്ഞിരപ്പിള്ളി പഞ്ചായത്ത് കമ്മ്യൂണിറ്റി ഹാളിൽ വച്ച് നടത്തുന്ന പബ്ലിക് ഹിയറിംഗിൽ പങ്കെടുക്കണമെന്ന് താല്പര്യപ്പെടുന്നു


ചെയർമാൻ

സ്ഥലം : കോട്ടയം

തീയതി : 03/06/2019

സാമൂഹിക പ്രത്യാഘാത പഠനയൂണിറ്റ്



കിരീടം

കിരീടം

(അധിക ഉല്പാദനം)

നാമകൃത പ്രതിപാദന പഠനം.

പല അധിക നിയമനം.

നാമകൃത പ്രതിപാദന പഠനം

നിയമനം: 2014, ജൂൺ 22, രാവിലെ 11 മണിക്ക്

ക്രമം.	പേരും വിലാസവും	ഫോൺനമ്പർ	രൂപ്
1.	T. J. THOMAS THUMPASSERRY KANJIRAPPALLY	9947857735	<u>T. J. Thomas</u>
2.	SANTHOSH JOSEPH THUMPASSERRY KANJIRAPPALLY	9495212523	<u>Santhosh Joseph</u>
3.	Cyril K Mathew Karickattuparampil Kanjirappally	9447129305	<u>Cyril K Mathew</u>
4.	M. T. Mathew Mannampkeral Chirakadavu P O	9447155511	<u>M. T. Mathew</u>
5.	Sony Thomas Mannampkeral Chirakadavu P O	9447155512	<u>Sony Thomas</u>
6.	George Joseph Kottalathil (H) Mannarakayam P O Kanjirappally.	9495392990	<u>George Joseph</u>

7. V. C. Joseph
Vadakeel
Vizhinjathode, Po
(For Mini Thomas)

9048615503

Joseph

For 8
K. E. JOSE
Kallerrackal
Ananthang
Kanjirapally

9048301922

Jose

9
JOSEPH GEORGE
ANATHANAM
KANJIRAPALLY

9995801838

Jose

For 10
KURUVILLA GEORGE
ANATHANAM
KANJIRAPALLY

Jose

For 11
Ithamma George
Thampassery House
Kanjirapally

9744620063




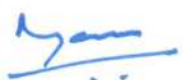


George

For 12
Mariamma Abraham
Thampassery, Joseville
Kanjirapally

9447064645

Mary

13	VARIKUT GEORGE KARIMPANAL KANJIRAPPALLY	9961404377	
14	CYRIAC JOHN KARIKATTUPARAIK Kanjirappally	9446123897	
15	Reji Kuria Kose Anathanam. (House) Karimavik Estate Kanjirappally	9447113050 9900715075	
16	Christian S. Joseph Cheeravelil Kanjirappally	9388665100	
17	Martin Varghese Maliakal Kanjirappally	9446985464	
18	George Varghese malakal Kanjirappally	9496592319	
19	Abraham Jassy Kanjirappally Hillway Automobile KPL	9495517407	
20	R. K. Sebastian Anathanam Kanjirappally	9447128856	

21	Dr John M. John Mattedal (H) Kannurambhagam near Govt. Hospital Kanjirappally	9446125166	
22	Joshy Thomas ward member KS	9447356250	
23	Do - N Jayaraj MCA P. Rajan Dy. Dir.	9447464451 8129723999	 
24	Shalcedunazeer president	9495213935	
25	Benny M. Jerome Valuations Assistant LA (C) office, Kollayam	9446363488	



GOVERNMENT OF KERALA
Revenue (B) Department

NOTIFICATION

G.O.(P)No.17/2019/RD Dated,Thiruvananthapuram,22/02/2019

Rules

S.R.O No. 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 additional land acquisition for the construction of Kanjirappally Bypass Road in Kottayam 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, Shri Saju V Itti, Executive Director, 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 process shall be completed within a period of one month in any case.

Schedule

District; Kottayam

Taluk :Kanjirappally

Village : Kanjirappally (Block No.11)

(The extent given is approximate)

Survey Nos.	Description	Extent in Ares
65, 63, 64, 92, 96, 97, 98, 265, 255, 262, 256, 257, 258, 245, 244, 224, 223		80.3

By order of the Governor,

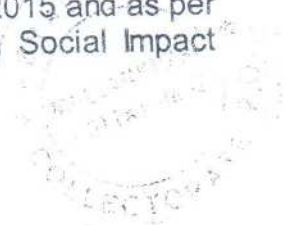
VENU V

PRINCIPAL 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 19.09.2015 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 80.3 Ares of additional land in Kanjirappally Village in Kottayam District for the construction of Kanjirappally Bypass Road.

The notification is intended to achieve the above object.

To

The Authority In-Charge
Kanjirappally By-Pass

From

T.J. Thomas
Thumpassery
Kanjirappally - 686507

Sir,

9947 85 7735

Sub : PETITION

Ref : Alignment of the By-pass Passing through my
property (Sy. No. 257/1)

I have seen the plan for the By-pass. As per the plan, A Well, the only Fresh Water source to my house, comes inside the By-pass Road. The well is the only fresh water source in my property.

Please make arrangements to change the alignment of the By-pass so as to save the only Fresh Water source in my property.

Kindly oblige.

Thanking you,

Yours sincerely

T.J. Thomas
Thumpassery

Kanjirappally,
14-09-2018

From,

Varkey George Karimpanal

Kanjirapally

To,

CHAIRMAN
SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT STUDY

Sir,

I own 74 Are 06 sq. m land in **sy . no. 65/2 in block 11** of Kanjirapally Village . A portion of this land has been marked and sy stones have been put up as part of acquiring for Kanjirapally Bypass. With the building permit no. A7-5412 dated 16-06-2010 , from Kanjirapally GramaPanchayat , I have constructed a commercial building . This building has been numbered by Kanjirapally Grama Panchayat - Ward 21- 567 A , 567/ B 1 to 9 , and 567/ C 1 to 9 . Establishments like Canara Bank , Bank of Baroda, HDFC Life, etc . are situated in this building. The building has been provided with parking space at the basement and in front.

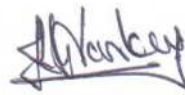
Without informing me , the Survey department on 7-9-2018, marked and erected Sy. Stones , in such a way that a part of my building was also included in the bypass , which is against the earlier notification and alignment . My **building was constructed after getting sanction from the NH and the local authorities** . The parking area in front of the building has been marked and **access** to the basement

parking area and to my residence and other part of my property has been **blocked**. This is against the earlier said alignment and the information given to us in meetings called by MLA and other local authorities. This is illegal and unjust. If my property is acquired as per this new alignment, I will suffer immense loss and my building will become useless. **My livelihood is primarily dependent on the income from this building.**

Hence I humbly request that acquisition of my property should not be done as per the survey marking done on 7-9-2018 and that my **property may be acquired without blocking my access** to the basement parking area in the building and to the rest of my property **and the peaceful enjoyment of the establishments in the building.**

Kanjirapally,
22-06-2019.

Sincerely,



Varkey George.

Dr. John M. John +

Dr. Susan George

Mattackal House

Kunnumbhagan

Kanjireppally

mob-9446125166

To ദിക്രൂനിയൻ അധികാരി

കോളോണിയൽ & ബ്രിട്ടീഷ് ഡവലപ്മെന്റ്
കോർപ്പറേഷൻ

സർ, കോട്ടയം ജില്ലയിൽ കാഞ്ഞിരപ്പള്ളി

താലൂക്കിൽ കാഞ്ഞിരപ്പള്ളി വില്ലേജിൽ

താങ്ങപ്പൻ നമ്പർ 2561 സ്കൂൾ നമ്പർ 11

പുരയിടം നമ്പർ 96110 ലുള്ള 13 ആർ

പുരയിടം താങ്ങപ്പൻ ഉൾപ്പെടെയുള്ളതാണ്

അതിൽ നിന്ന് 12 റെസ്റ്റർഡ് ടൈം ടൈംപിംഗ്

ആവശ്യത്തിലേക്ക് കടംകൊടുക്കുന്നതുപോലെ

ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നു. അങ്ങനെ കടംകൊടുക്കുമ്പോൾ

ഈ കടംകൊടുക്കുന്ന സ്ഥലത്തിൽ ഹാജരിയ്ക്കേ

കോളനികളായിട്ടുള്ള താങ്ങപ്പള്ളി താങ്ങപ്പൻ

ജ്ജ് ചാങ്ങാൻ വിധത്തിലും ഉപയോഗിക്കാൻ

സാധിക്കാതെ പരസ്പരം ആശങ്കിതമാണ് ആ

സ്ഥലം കൂടെ സർക്കാർ കടംകൊടുക്കുന്നത്

വിനിയോഗിക്കപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്നു.

ഞങ്ങളുടെ സഹായം കൂടെ കിട്ടുന്ന
പ്രകാരം ഓരോ ശ്രീമതിയുടെ അഭിമാ-
നങ്ങൾ സാമൂഹ്യ വിരുദ്ധരുടെ ഭക്തിരൂ-
പമായി മാറാൻ സാധ്യമാണ്. അതുകൊണ്ട്
ആ സഹായങ്ങൾ ഉപയോഗിക്കാനുള്ള
അവകാശം തന്നെ അപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നു.

കിരീടം

സമീപ

Dr. John M. John

Dr. Susan George