

SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT STUDY

FINAL REPORT

LAND ACQUISITION FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF
RAILWAY OVER BRIDGE AT VADANAMKURISSI IN
ONGALLUR VILLAGE, PALAKKAD DISTRICT

20th June 2019



**Roads and Bridges Development
Corporation of Kerala**

(A Government of Kerala Undertaking)
Palakkad, Kochi - 682025

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Requiring Body



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20.06.2019

CONTENTS

CHAPTER 1 - EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- 1.1 Project and public purpose
- 1.2 Location
- 1.3 Size and attributes of land acquisition
- 1.4 Alternatives considered
- 1.5 Social impacts
- 1.6 Mitigation measures

CHAPTER 2 - DETAILED PROJECT DESCRIPTION

- 2.1 Background of the project, including developers background and governance/ management structure
- 2.2 Rationale for project including how the project fits the public purpose criteria listed in the Act
- 2.3 Details of project size, location, capacity, outputs, production targets, costs and risks
- 2.4 Examination of alternatives
- 2.5 Phases of the project construction
- 2.6 Core design features and size and type of facilities
- 2.7 Need for ancillary infrastructural facilities
- 2.8 Work force requirements (temporary and permanent)
- 2.9 Details of social impact assessment/ environment impact assessment if already conducted and any technical feasibility reports
- 2.10 Applicable legislations and policies

CHAPTER 3 –TEAM COMPOSITION APPROACH, METHODOLOGY AND SCHEDULE OF THE SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

- 3.1 List of all team members with qualification
- 3.2 Description and rationale for the methodology and tools used to collect information for the social impact assessment
- 3.3 Sampling methodology used
- 3.4 Overview of information/ data sources used
- 3.5 Schedule of consultations with key stakeholders and brief description of public hearings conducted

CHAPTER 4 - LAND ASSESSMENT

- 4.1 Description with the help of the maps, information from land inventories and primary sources
- 4.2 Entire area of impact under the influence of the project (not limited to land area for acquisition)
- 4.3 Total land requirement for the project
- 4.4 Present use of any public, utilized land in the vicinity of the project area
- 4.5 Land (if any) already purchased, alienated, leased or acquired, and the intended use for each plot of land required for the project
- 4.6 Quality and location of land proposed to be acquired for the project
- 4.7 Nature, present use and classification of land and if agriculture land, irrigation coverage and cropping patterns
- 4.8 Size of holdings, ownership patterns, land distributions and number of residential houses
- 4.9 Land prices and recent changes in ownership, transfer and use of lands over the last three years

CHAPTER 5 - ESTIMATION AND ENUMERATION (WHERE REQUIRED) OF AFFECTED FAMILIES AND ASSETS

- 5.1 Estimation of families
 - 5.1.1 *Families which are directly affected (own land that is proposed to be acquired)*
- 5.2 Family of scheduled tribes and other traditional forest dwellers who have lost any of their forest rights
- 5.3 Families which depend on common property resources which will be affected due to acquisition of land of their livelihood
- 5.4 Families which have been assigned land by the State Government or the Central Government under any of its schemes and such land is under acquisition
- 5.5 Families which have been residing on any land in the urban areas for proceeding three years or more prior to the acquisition of the land
- 5.6 Families which have depended on the land being acquired as a primary source of livelihood for three years prior to the acquisition
 - 5.6.1 *Families which are indirectly impacted by the project (not affected directly by the acquisition of own lands)*
 - 5.6.2 *Inventory of productive assets and significant lands.*

CHAPTER 6 –SOCIAL ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL PROFILE (AFFECTED AREA AND RESSETLEMENT SITE)

- 6.1 Demographic details of the population in the project area
- 6.2 Income and poverty levels
- 6.3 Vulnerable groups
- 6.4 Land use and livelihood
- 6.5 Local economic activities
- 6.6 Factors that contribute to local livelihoods
- 6.7 Kinship patterns and social and cultural organization
- 6.8 Administrative organization
- 6.9 Political organization
- 6.10 Community based and civil society organizations
- 6.11 Regional dynamics and historical change processes
- 6.12 Quality of the living environment

CHAPTER 7 - SOCIAL IMPACT MANAGEMENT

- 7.1 Approach to mitigation
- 7.2 Measures to avoid mitigate and compensate impact
- 7.3 Measures that are included in terms of Rehabilitation and Resettlement and Compensation as outlined in the Act
- 7.4 Measures that the Requiring Body has stated it will introduce in the project proposal
- 7.5 Alterations to project design and additional measures that may be required to address the extend and intensity of impacts across various groups as identified during SIA
- 7.6 Detailed Mitigation Plan including detailed activities to be carried out for each mitigation strategy, timelines for each mitigation strategy
- 7.7 The Social Impact Management Plan that the Requiring Body has committed to undertake and those that have been proposed, but not committed to be undertaken by the Requiring Body

CHAPTER 8 –SOCIAL IMPACT MANAGEMENT PLAN INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

- 8.1 Description of institutional structures and key person responsible for each mitigation measures
- 8.2 Specify role of Non Governmental Organizations etc, if involved
- 8.3 Indicate capacities required and capacity building plan, including technical assistance if any
- 8.4 Timelines for each activity

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

- 9.1 Costs of all resettlement and rehabilitation costs
- 9.2 Annual budget and plan of action
- 9.3 Funding sources with break up

CHAPTER 10 - SOCIAL IMPACT MANAGEMENT PLAN MONITORING AND EVALUATION

- 10.1 Key monitoring and evaluative indicators
- 10.2. Reporting mechanisms and monitoring roles
- 10.3. Plan for independent evaluation

CHAPTER 11 - ANALYSIS OF COSTS AND BENEFITS AND RECOMMENDATION ON ACQUISITION

- 11.1 Final conclusions on assessment of public purpose, less displacing alternatives, minimum requirements of land, the nature and intensity of social impacts, and viable mitigation measures will address costs
- 11.2 The above analysis will use the equity principle as a framework of analysis for presenting a final recommendation on whether the acquisition should go through or not.

List of Tables

- 1.3.1 Extend of Land Acquisition
- 1.5.1 Analysis of the Various Possible Social Impacts of the Project
- 3.1.1 Details of the Study Team
- 4.2.1 Details of the Owners Whose Housing Properties are affected
- 4.8.1 Date of Acquiring of the Property of the Land Owners
- 5.1.1 Religion of the Affected Families
- 5.1.2 Caste of the Affected Families
- 5.1.3 Family Pattern
- 3.5.1 Public Hearing Comments
- 6.1.1 Age Distribution of the Affected Persons
- 6.1.2 Gender Distribution of the Affected Persons
- 6.1.3 Marital Status of the Adults among Affected Population
- 6.2.2 Type of Ration Card

List of Figures

- 4.1.1 Image of the Proposed Project Area
- 4.7.1 Type of Land
- 4.7.2 Use of Land
- 4.8.1 Ownership Pattern
- 6.2.1 Monthly Income of the Affected Families

Abbreviations

GO	- Government Order
KIIFB	- Kerala Infrastructure Investment Board
LC	- Level Cross
RBDCK	- Roads and Bridges Development Corporation Kerala
RFCTLARR	- Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement
ROB	- Railway Over Bridge
SIA	- Social Impact Assessment Study
SIMP	- Social Impact Management Plan
SPV	- Special Purpose Vehicle

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Declaration

As per the Kerala Gazette (Extraordinary) Vol.VII.No.315 dated 11.02.2019 & Palakkad District administration Notification No. DCPKD/3209/2018-C4, dated 04.02.2019, RAJAGIRI outREACH, Rajagiri College of Social Sciences, Kalamassery is assigned as the SIA Unit to study the Social Impact Assessment of Land Acquisition for Vadanamkurissi Railway Overbridge, Ongallur Village of Pattambi Taluk in Palakkad District. The land details are given to the SIA team by Special Tahsildar Office LA General (2). The SIA team has collected data from the project affected families. The supportive documents have to be verified by the concerned authorities.

M. S. M. M.

**Chairman
SIA Unit
RAJAGIRI outREACH
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**19.06.2019
Kalamassery**

CHAPTER 1

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1. Project and Public Purpose

Improved transportation facility is one of the important criterions for attaining the development. Development of the roads and bridges are important factor in the growth of a nation. The transport system is basically connected with economy of the local region. Advances in transportation had made possible changes in the way of living and the way in which societies are organized and therefore have a great influence in the development of civilization. Transportation has made significant role in the development of civilization from very ancient times by meeting travel requirement of people and transport requirement of goods.

The proposed Railway Over Bridge is constructing at Vadanamkurissi in Ongalloor village of Palakkad district. Palakkad is one of the fourteen districts in Kerala. Palakkad district is an administrative unit was formed on the 1st January 1957. At present the district consist of 2 revenue divisions, 6 taluks and 157 revenue villages. There are 7 municipalities, 13 blocks and 88 panchayats in district. Ongalloor village is situated at the Pattabi taluk of Palakkad district.

Government of Kerala issued administrative sanction for the construction of Railway Over Bridge (ROB) in lieu of LC No. 2 at Vadanamkurissi at Palakkad district, vide G.O (Rt) No. 1324/2016/PWD dt. 27.09.2016. Roads and Bridges Development Corporation of Kerala Ltd (RBDCK) has been appointed as the Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) for the implementation of the project using funds from the Kerala Infrastructure Investment Board (KIIFB).

1.2. Location

Village	:	Ongalloor
Taluk	:	Pattambi
District	:	Palakkad
Ward Number	:	8 th and 9

1.3. Size and Attributes of Land Acquisition

In total 43.49 Ares of land required for the construction of the Railway Over Bridge at Vadanamkurissi in Palakkad district. The lands belong to the both dry land and wet land category. The land to be acquired from 18 land owners, among that 11 families are using the land for residential purpose, 3 lands are used for agricultural purpose. 2 lands are open land and 2 lands are used for commercial purpose. Among the 18 lands there are 14 lands belong to dry land category and 4 lands belong to wet land category. The resurvey numbers and approximate extent of land to be acquired is explained below.

Table 1.3.1 Extent of Land Acquisition

Sl. No.	Resurvey No/Subdivision No	Approximate Extent of acquisition in Ares	Type of Land
1.	232/1	0.07	Dry Land
2.	236/5/5	0.7	Dry Land
3.	236/5/2	0.45	Dry Land
4.	236/5/1 236/5/2	1.38	Dry Land
5.	236/5 236/5/1	2.12	Dry Land
6.	236/5/6	0.11	Dry Land
7.	236/1/1	0.07	Dry Land
8.	236/4	2.88	Dry Land
9.	208/16/2/1	0.21	Dry Land
10.	274/17	1.08	Dry Land
11.	274/16	1.08	Dry Land
12.	277/7-3	3	Dry Land
13.	277/7	1.47	Dry Land
14.	277/7-1 277/6	3.40 0.09	Dry Land
15.	275/2	0.69	Wet Land
16.	275/1	7.47	Wet Land
17.	275/4	6.73	Wet Land
18.	236/3	6.99	Wet Land

1.4 Alternatives considered

The proposed ROB is constructing in lieu of the existing LC, no alternatives were considered.

1.5 Social Impact

18 families are directly affected of the project since they are losing their land. The SIA unit could able to survey the 17 families. Since one land owner is staying abroad and his contact details are not available. The SIA team couldn't include that family in survey. Due to the project implementation 3 families will lose their houses and allied structures completely. Ensuring the mitigation procedures like rehabilitation and resettlement for these affected families will be important because they will be displaced from their land. 2 families will lose their livelihood

The tenants using the project affected land for their various businesses should be considered as the indirectly affected families of the project.

During the survey the SIA team could able to identify that there are 2 agricultural lands, 4 residential structures, 4 shops and other structures like compound walls, gates, wells, septic tanks such as affected by the project.

Productive assets like 43 coconut trees, 9 mango trees, 7 jack fruit trees, 17 Plantain and 3 paddy lands will be affected by the project. The table below will give a clear picture on the possible social impacts of the project

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

Sl. No	Type of Impact	Status
1	Loss of Land	18 families will lose their land
2	Loss of Income	The income as rent from 3 shops for one family and 1 shop for another one family.
3	Loss of Built-up Property	4 houses and its related structures, 1 bore well, 4 wells, 6 gates, 7 compound walls, 3 septic tanks, 4 shops and its related structures, 1 water connection
4	Displacement	3 families will be displaced.
5	Loss of Trees	43 coconut trees, 9 mangos, 1 Drum stick, 1 Neem, 7 Jack Fruit, 17 Plantain, 2 Papaya, 10 Areaca nut trees, 1 guava, 3 paddy lands
6	Loss of Livelihood	4 tenant families

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

1.6. Mitigation Measures

The policy vide G.O. (Ms) No.448/2017/RD dated 29/12/2017 issued by Revenue (B) Department, Government of Kerala for the rehabilitation and resettlement package for acquisition of land in the state in lieu of RFCT LARR Act 2013 will be applicable to the Land Acquisition for the Construction of Vadanamkurissy Railway Over Bridge at Vadanamkurissi of Pattambi taluk in Palakkad district.

CHAPTER 2

DETAILED PROJECT DESCRIPTION

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

Kerala has a good network in the matter of transport. Kerala can be proud of having developed a good transport network compared to other states in India. Railways are essentially the supporting factor for the industrial upsurge in the nation and it is the largest employment provider of the country. The railway divisions at Thiruvananthapuram, Palakkad and Madurai jointly carryout railway operations in Kerala.

The Indian railway's southern railway line runs throughout the state, connecting all major towns and cities except those highland districts of Idukki and Wayanad. Level Crossing (LC) provides a means for vehicles and pedestrians to cross railway lines. They exist all over the world in different forms. These LC are major bottlenecks on the already congested roads. Further, these LC are major threats to the railway safety.

Railway Over Bridge (ROB) construction is an important aspect of the railway safety in the country. Many lives have been lost due to unsafe crossing of rail tracks by the people. The objective behind construction of ROB's is to ease the flow of traffic across the state. Vadanamkurisdi railway station is located near to Shornur – Perinthalmanna. Vadanamkurissi is the town away from Pattambi and Shornur by 8 km only. The proposed ROB lies in Palakkad district connecting Shornur – Pernthalmanna State Highway.

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

Vadanamkurissi railway gate crosses SH 23, which connects Shornur and Perinthalmanna. SH 23 connect two main districts of Kerala, Palakkad and Malappuram. Traffic from Palakkad and Shornur moving towards Pernthalmanna via Pattambi likewise from Perinthalmanna moving towards Ottappalam and Shornur will be crossing Vadanamkurissi railway gate. Also, people from Palakkad and Coimbatore visiting

Guruvayoor Sreekrishna Swami temple will also be taking Palakkad – Pattambi – Kunnamkulam route passing Vadanamkurissi railway gate. Hence, heavy traffic would be crossing this gate during peak hours. Vadanamkurissi gate is in between Shornur Junction and Vadanamkurissi railway station in the rail route connecting Shornur to Nilambur Road. 14 trains cross this section every day including slow passenger trains and fast express trains.

At railway crossings considerable time has been lost during the closure of the gates. The traffic congestion resulting due to the closure enhances the loss towards fuel and precious times of lots of people. The long queue of vehicles waiting at the railway gate during peak hours will lead to traffic congestion in the area. A ROB is the only solution to the public problem. There will be saving in time and fuel, if vehicles can ply over the ROB without stopping and waiting.

Hence, the proposed project of land acquisition for the construction of the ROB at Vadanamkurissi in Palakkad district is a public need for bringing the regional development as well as the nation's infrastructural development. As per the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 Section 2 (b) (i), the project can be considered as a public purpose.

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

Total of 43.49 Ares of lands will be acquired for the construction of the Railway Over Bridge at Vadanamkurissi. The affected lands are belonging to the 18 families. The affected area falls under Ongalloor village of Pattambi taluk in Palakkad district. The length of the proposed ROB is 2 km. The construction of the ROB aims to resolve the traffic problems in the proposed area.

The total cost of the project is calculated as 3479.00 lakhs.

2.4. Examination of Alternatives

No other alternatives are to be considered; presently there is a LC working for the public purpose.

2.5. Phases of the Project Construction

Requiring body informed that after the land acquisition process within 18 months the construction will be completed.

2.6. Core design Features and Size and Type of Facilities

Shornur – Pernthalmanna road is two lane and the ROB proposed is also two lane with carriage way of 7.50 m and a foot path of 1.50 m. over all width of the ROB is 10.15 m. the gradient on both sides is 1:30. Length of approach portion of ROB is 245.60 m on the Palakkad side and 306.65 m on Shornur side. Horizontal curves of radii 300 m and 85 m are provided on shornur side and Pattambi side respectively for obtaining a smooth merging with the existing road. The length of railway portion is 32.40 m

2.7. Need for Ancillary Infrastructural Facilities

Additional supporting infrastructure like footpath, safety and protective works, drainage are to be considered further.

2.8. Work Force Requirements (Temporary and Permanent)

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

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

Requiring body stated that the following studies are conducted for the project,

- Traffic survey
- Engineering surveys and Investigations
- Reconnaissance and Alignment
- Topographic surveys
- Geotechnical Investigations and Subsoil Explorations

2.10. Applicable Legislations and Policies

The applicable laws on land acquisition, rehabilitation and resettlement for the proposed project land acquisition for the construction of Railway Over Bridge at Vadanamkurissi are:

- The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013.
- Government of Kerala – Revenue (B) Department -State Policy for Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition vide G.O (Ms) NO.485/2015/RD dated 23/09/2015.

- Government of Kerala – Revenue (B) Department -State Policy for Rehabilitation and Resettlement Package for Land Acquisition in the State in lieu of RFCTLARR Act 2013 vide GO(MS)No.448/2017/RD dated 29/12/2017.
- Right to Information Act, 2005

CHAPTER 3

TEAM COMPOSITION APPROACH, METHODOLOGY AND SCHEDULE OF SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

As per the notification of Palakkad district collector file NO. DCPKD/3209/18-C4 dated 4th February 2019 published in the Kerala Gazette (Extra Ordinary) No. 315 dated 11th February 2019 Rajagiri outREACH has entrusted to study the Social Impact Assessment of the land acquisition for the construction of the Vadanamkurissi Railway Over Bridge at Ongalloor village of Pattambi taluk in Palakkad district.

3.1 List of all team members with qualification

The study team is headed by the Project Director, RAJAGIRI outREACH, who is the Chairperson of SIA Unit. A team of 6 members having experience in conducting Social Impact Assessment Study and Socio Economic Surveys were assigned for field level data collection, monitoring of data collection and co-ordination of the study. Representatives from Revenue Department supported the investigators to identify the affected families. Details of the study team are mentioning in the table below:

Table 3.1.1. Details of the Study Team

Sl. No	Name	Qualification and Designation	Experience
1.	Meena Kuruvilla	MSW Consultant	31 years in development sector
2.	Dr. Binoy Joseph Principal, Rajagiri College of Social Sciences	MA (HRM), LLB, Ph.D. Consultant	23 years in teaching, research and training
3.	Maria Tency. V.S	MA, DSS, Research Associate	27 years in development sector
4.	Biju C.P	BA – Development Officer	24 years in development sector
5.	George V. A	MSW – Research Associate	30 years in development sector
6.	Priyanka Prakash	MSW Research Associate	1 year in development sector

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

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

3.3 Sampling methodology used

Since sampling methodology was not suitable for the proposed project, the 17 families were studied in detail. Since one land owner is staying abroad and his contact details are not available. The SIA team couldn't include that family in survey.

3.4 Overview of information/ data sources used

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

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

11.02.2019	-	Kerala Government Gazette Notification
04.02.2019	-	District Collector entrusted RAJAGIRI outREACH to conduct the SIA study
February 2019	-	Preliminary visit to the affected area and meeting with the key persons
20.02.2019	}	Data collection
21.02.2019		

- 04.05.2019 - Public hearing notification
- 18.05.2019 - Public hearing
- 20.06.2019 - Final report submission

Public Hearing

Public Hearing:

As per Form 5 of Rule 14 (1) of the Kerala Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules, 2015, conducted a public/community consultation (Public Hearing) on 18.05.2019, Saturday at Vadanamkurissi Co-operative bank hall at 11.00 a.m. officers from Land Acquisition office, Requiring body and SIA unit were participated in the public hearing. The queries and questions raised by the representatives of the affected families were answered by the concerned officials. The public hearing was video recording and concerns and queries raised by the affected families were given to the requiring body in writing. The queries of the affected families and the reply received from the requiring body is given in the below table.

Table No: 3.5.1

The queries raised in the public hearing and replies from the requiring body

Name and address/survey number of the participant	Suggestion/ requirement of the affected party	Reply from the concerned authority
Ahammed Kabeer Kotturkarathodi H.No.VIII/235,VIII/237 Kallayam Survey No:236/4	<p>A house and 3 shops are included in the acquisition. The rent from this affected property is his sole income. He is an aged and cardiac patient and he is meeting his medical expenses with this rent. So requested to consider this for compensation.</p> <p>He also asked whether the value of the house calculated?</p>	<p>As per negotiated purchase scheme, the land value is already fixed by the District Collector, Palakkad in the DLFC meeting held on 29.09.2018 and the state level empowered Committee held on 19.01.2019 had approved the land value in the DLFC meeting as per G.O (Rt) No.290/2019/RD dated 29.01.2019.</p> <p>The structure valuation report also completed the land value fixed by LAO/DC Palakkad after obtaining valuation report from PWD authorities.</p> <p>RR packages will be determined by administrator as per the terms and strictly following the procedure as per RFCTLARR Act 2013. During the course of the time the land owners will get ample opportunity for filing objections if any.</p>
Mammykutty Kunnamkalathingal House Kalladipotta Ongallur Survey No:275/4	<p>Is it possible to include the remaining land in acquisition?</p>	<p>RBDCK had received an application forwarded from the LA officer for report and RBDCK had informed opinion in this petition to Land Acquisition Officer. It has to be decided by the District Collector/LAO as per the provisions of RFCTLARR Act 2013.</p>

<p>Raghu Sandeep & Reshmi Karipottil House Vadanamkurishi</p> <p>Survey No:275/1, 275/2</p>	<p>He would like to know through which way the service road is going ?</p> <p>He suspects that one part of his field will be inaccessible after project implementation. So he requested to include that portion too in acquisition</p> <p>His paddy field is affected. During project construction time they cannot do agricultural activities hence there may be loss of income. It should be compensated</p>	<p>It was informed to him that no service road is provided on Pattambi side and that even after the construction the balance part of the field will be under the bridge.</p>
<p>Yusaf Nadiyedath House Vadanamkurishi</p> <p>Survey No:277/7-3</p>	<p>He is losing 7 cents land and 2000 square feet house which was constructed with the amount earned from his 10-15 years gulf life. His 10 member family resides in it. Presently he is a patient and handicapped. So requires full value for his house and plot.</p> <p>In total he owns 15 cents of land. The remaining land will be unused. So he requested to acquire the whole property.</p>	<p>It has to be decided by District Collector and LAO as per the provisions of RFCTLARR Act 2013. RBDCK will inform our opinion as per the report of LAO or District Collector Palakkad. .</p>

<p>Muhammed Ali Nadiyedath Veedu Vadanamkurishi</p> <p>Survey No:277/7</p>	<p>One Bed room of his house is so near to the proposed bridge. Considering the possibilities of accidents and damage to house, he requires to replace his bedroom. So requesting compensation for its replacement</p> <p>During the construction period the stay in his house may be difficult. So rehabilitation requires for that period</p>	<p>It may be examined by administrator/LA Deputy Collector Palakkad as per the LA Act 2013.</p>
<p>Ravunni F/O.Shiju Kalamthodi House S.G.Press, Shornur</p> <p>Survey No:236/5/6</p>	<p>He is losing ¼ cents of land and a part of 150 square feet structure. It should be demolished completely. Hence requesting reasonable compensation.</p>	<p>It will be assigned by LAO/District Collector, Palakkad as per the provisions of RFCTLARR Act 203.</p>
<p>Aboobakker.K.P. Kuzhiyilpeedikayil House House No:IX/378 Vadanamkurishi</p> <p>Survey No:277/7-1, 277/6</p>	<p>He requested to exclude the well in the proposed acquisition. No sufficient space is available in the remaining land for reconstructing the well.</p> <p>Also requested to consider the income from the affected coconut trees and areca nut for compensation</p> <p>He shared that the stay may be difficult as his house is very near to the proposed bridge</p>	<p>The present alignment is fixed after conducting feasible studies and considering various options. Hence it cannot be changed.</p> <p>The petitioner can give an application to the District Collector.</p> <p>This will be examined by LAO and District Collector Palakkad as per the provisions of RFCTLARR Act 2013. If the well is acquired structure valuation with 100% solatuum will be given by LAO then he can reconstruct the well in the remaining land.</p>

<p>Muhammed Kutty House No.VIII/246 Moothedathu veedu Vadanamkurishi Survey No:236/5/5</p>	<p>As the frontage will be acquired completely no space will be available to reconstruct the affected well and septic tank. Requested to provide facility for that or consider for displacement.</p> <p>During construction the access to his house may be hindered</p>	<p>It will be examined by the LAO and District Collector, as per the terms of RFCTLARR Act 2013. Service road is provided hence his access to the remaining land is not hindered.</p>
<p>Kallyyanikutty House No.VIII/241 Muthukurishi Survey No:236/5, 236/5/1</p>	<p>The house and 3 shops will be lost. He doesn't know about compensation.</p>	<p>The compensation will be determined by LAO/District Collector as per provisions of RFCTLARR Act 2013.. during the course of time the land owners can know it from Land Acquisition Office and from the office by Dy. Collector, LA Palakkad/ Administrator and ample opportunity is available for filing objections as per the RFCTLARR Act 2013.</p>

Limitation of the Study:

As per the information from the office of Land Acquisition Officer, lands of 18 families are required to be acquired for the proposed project. The SIA team could not able identify one family because they are settled in abroad. The native peoples were not known about their details. Thus the information regarding the family not included in the study. Consider it as a limitation of the study.

CHAPTER 4

LAND ASSESSMENT

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

Palakkad is the north part of state of Kerala. The district is boarded on the northwest by the Malappuram district, on the southwest by the Trissur district, on the northeast by the Nilgiris district, and on the east by Coimbatore district of Tamil Nadu.

Vadanamkurissi town is away from Pattambi & Shornur by 8 km only. Other nearby towns are Ottappalam, Shornur, Pattambi and Perinthalmanna. Vadanamkurissi railway station is the nearest station and it is located near to Shornur – Perinthalmanna.



Figure 4.1.1 Image of the proposed project area

4.2 Entire area of impact under the influence of the project

For the construction of the proposed ROB here altogether 43.49 Ares of land will be acquired. 18 families will be directly affected by it and 4 families will be indirectly affected by the project. 3 families will be displaced from their land. 4 families who are running shops more than 3 years on rental basis are the indirectly affected family of the project. 3 lands will come under the wet land category. Presently the land is using for paddy cultivation. Some portion of the land will also acquire for the construction of the proposed ROB.

Table 4.2.1 Analysis of Social Impact Expect to Each Owners

Sl.No.	Owners	Survey No	Impact
1.	Shameer	232/1	Loss of portion of land holdings, 1 Coconut tree, Boundary Wall
2.	Muhammad Kutty	236/5/5	Loss of portion of land holdings, 1 Coconut tree, 1 Jack Fruit tree, 1 Drunk Stick, 1 Neem, Bore Well, Septic tank, Boundary wall, Gate
3.	Sushama	236/5/2	Loss of portion of land holdings, Gate, 2 Pillar
4.	Mammikutty	236/5/1 236/5/2	Loss of portion of land holdings, Gate, Boundary wall
5.	Kalyaikutty	236/5 236/5/1	Loss of portion of land holdings, 1 Coconut tree, 2 Jackfruit tree, House and related structures, 3 Shops, Boundary wall, Gate, Septic tank
6.	Shiju	236/5/6	Loss of portion of land holdings, Gate, Frontage of the shop
7.	Narayanan	236/1/1	Loss of portion of land holdings, House, Septic tank, Well
8.	Ahammad Kabeer	236/4	15 Plantain, 2 Papaya, House, Tea shop, Septic Tank
9.	Rasakh	208/16/2/1	Loss of portion of land holdings, 3 Coconut tree, Mango tree, Water connection, Boundary wall
10.	Unnikrishnan	274/16	Loss of portion of land holdings
11.	Yusaf	227/7/3	Loss of portion of land holdings, 3 Coconut tree, 11 Areca nut tree, 1 Mango tree, 3 Jack fruit tree, 1 Guava, Boundary wall, Gate, House, Well
12.	Muhammadali	227/7	Loss of portion of land holdings, 3 Coconut tree, 3 Areca nut tree, 4 Mango tree
13.	Aboobakkar	227/7/1 227/6	Loss of portion of land holdings, 7 Coconut tree, 5 Areca nut tree, 3 Mango tree, 5 Jack fruit tree, Well, Boundary wall
14.	Raghu Sandeep	275/2	Paddy field
15.	Rama	275/1	Paddy field
16.	Mammikutty	275/4	Paddy field
17.	Pathmini	236/3	Paddy field

4.3 Total land requirement for the project

For the construction of Railway Over Bridge at Vadanamkurissi of Ongalloor village in Pattambi taluk required 43.49 Ares of land. The lands belong to 18 land owners, the proposed land falls under the category of both dry and wet land.

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

The total amount of the land possessed by different private individuals. Thus there is no any public property affected by the proposed project.

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

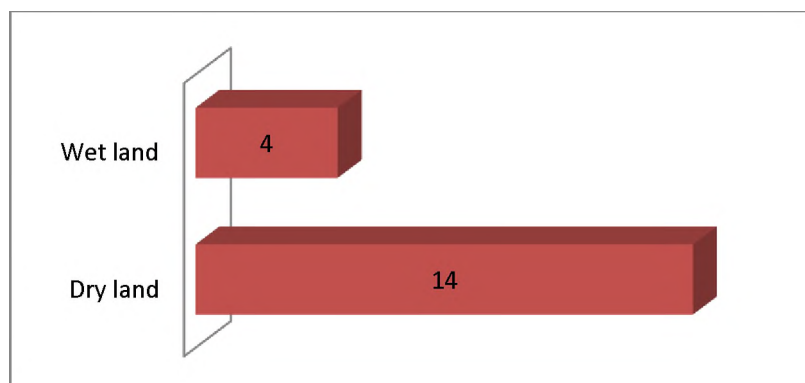
No land is purchased, alienated, leased or acquired already in the area for the requirement of the proposed project.

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

43.49 Ares of land will be acquired for the proposed project. The land is belongs to the Ongalloor village of the Pattambi taluk in Palakkad district. Among the total land 14 lands are dry land and 4 lands are comes under wet land category.

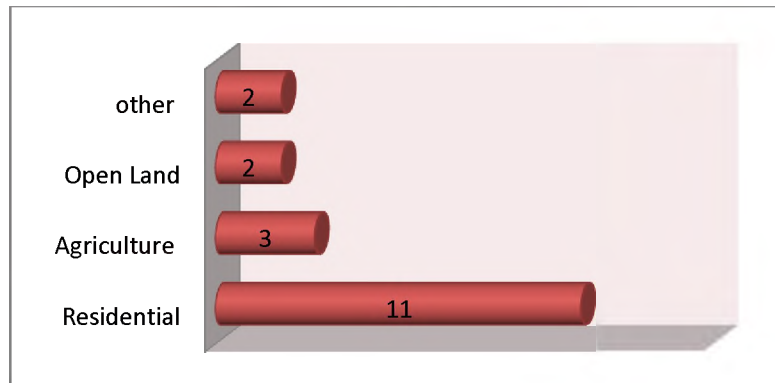
4.7 Nature, present use and classification of land and if agriculture land, irrigation coverage and cropping patterns

Figure 4.7.1 Type of Land



The above diagram shows that, among the total amount of the proposed land 14 lands are falls under dry land category and 4 lands falls under the wet land category.

Figure 4.7.2 Use of Land



The above diagram shows that use of proposed land. 11 families are using the land for residential purpose. 3 families are using the lands for agricultural activities. 2 lands are open land the remaining 2 lands are using for other purpose, which means using for building structure for commercial purpose.

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

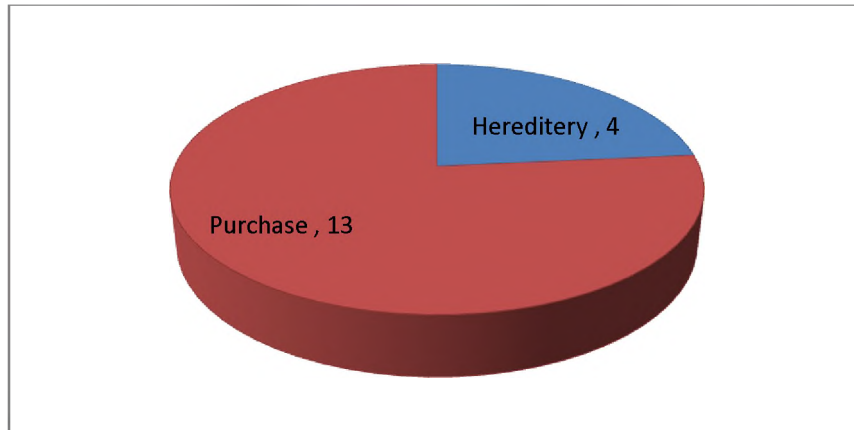
The affected lands are owned by 18 families. They are using the land for different kind of use. 11 families are using it for residential purpose; 3 families are using it for the agriculture and remaining 2 lands are open lands.

Table 4.8.1 Date of Acquiring of the Property of the Land Owners

Year	Number
0 – 10 Years	4
10 – 20 Years	4
20 – 30 Years	9
30 – 40 years	Nil
40 – 50 Years	1

The above table shows the period of ownership of the land. 4 families have ownership from 0 – 10 years. Again 4 families have ownership from 10 – 20 years. 9 families have ownership from 20 – 30 years. 1family have ownership from 40 – 50 years.

Figure 4.8.1 Ownership Pattern



The diagram shows the ownership pattern of the affected land. 17 families were surveyed, out of that 13 families have purchased the land and 4 families are acquired the land as hereditary lands.

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

As per the information given by the affected persons, no transactions had been taken place in the affected properties for the last three years and the market price of dry land as per the recent transactions in the locality was between per cent 6 lakh.

CHAPTER 5

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

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

5.1 Estimation of families

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

There are 18 families who are being directly affected because of the land Acquisition for the construction of Railway Over Bridge at Vadanamkurissi in Palakkad district. SIA team could recognize 17 families during the survey and their socio-economic background is assessing below:

Social Background of the Directly Affected families

Table 5.1.1 Religion of the Affected families

Religion	Frequency
Hindu	8
Muslim	9
Information not Received	1
Total	18

Above table shows the religion of the affected families in which 8 families belong to Hindu, 10 families belong to Muslim. Information from one family is not available.

Table 5.1.2 Caste of the Affected families

Caste	Number of families
SC	Nil
ST	Nil
OBC	17
General	Nil
Information not Received	1
Total	18

Above table shows the caste of the affected families. 17 affected families are belonging to the OBC category. On the proposed area there are no SC, ST and General category families resides. Information from one family is not available.

Table 5.1.3 Family Pattern

Family pattern	Frequency
Joint	3
Nuclear	14
Information not Available	1
Total	18

Above table shows the family pattern of the affected families. 3 families are following the joint family system, 14 families are following the nuclear family system. Information about one family is not available.

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

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

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

Not applicable

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

Not applicable

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

Not applicable

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

2 owners will lose their income as rent received from affected shops. 4 tenants who run business in the affected shop will completely lose their livelihood.

3 paddy fields are included in the acquisition; the agriculture will not be affected. So the livelihood of the dependents of the paddy field will not be affected.

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

4 tenants who are run business on the affected land will be the indirectly affected families of the project.

5.6.2 Inventory of productive assets and significant lands

Table 5.6.1 Impact on Productive Assets

Name of the Tree	Number
Coconut	43
Mango tree	9
Drum Stick	1
Neem	1
Jack Fruit tree	7
Plantain	17
Papaya	2
Areca nut	10
Guava	1
Paddy	3

- One *Purambokk* land will be affected, but the land will not come under the list of affected.

CHAPTER 6

SOCIAL ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL PROFILE

6.1 Demographic details of the population in the project area

Out of 18 affected families the SIA team could able to identify 17 families. The socio-economic and cultural profiles of the identified families are given below:

Table 6.1.1 Age Distribution of the affected persons

Age Group	Number
0 – 18	24
19 – 30	20
31 – 45	22
46 – 59	12
60 & above	14
Total	92

Table 6.1.1 shows the age group distribution of the affected persons of the project. 24 members are falls under the age group of 0 – 18, 20 members are comes under the age group of 19 – 30. 22 members are falls under the age group of 31 – 45. 12 peoples are comes under the age group of 46 – 59. There are 14 peoples are comes under the age of 60 and above.

Table 6.1.2 Gender Distribution of the affected persons

Gender	Number
Male	45
Female	47
Total	92

The above table shows that, out of the 92 affected family members 45 male and 47 females.

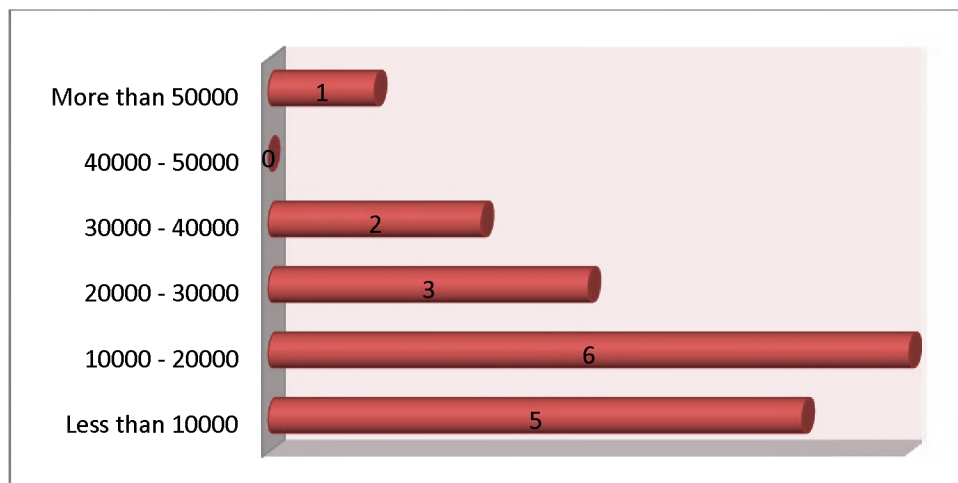
Table 6.1.3 Marital Status of the Adults among affected population

Marital Status	Total
Married	50
Unmarried	14
Widow/widower	4
Children	24
TOTAL	92

Table 6.1.3 shows that the marital status of the affected family members. There are 50 married, 14 unmarried, 4 widow/widower and 24 children.

6.2 Income and poverty levels

Figure 6.2.1. Monthly Income of the Affected Families



The above diagram shows the monthly income of the affected families. 5 families have the monthly income less than 10000. Monthly income of 5 families are between 10000 to 20000. 3 families have their family income between 20000 to 30000. 2 families have their monthly income between 30000 to 40000. 1 family has their family income more than 50000.

Table 6.2.1 Type of Ration Card

Color of Ration card	Number of families
White	6
Blue	10
Pink	1
Yellow	Nil
Information not available	1
Total	18

Above table shows the type of ration card, based on the classification by *Public Distribution System* the affected families possess the ration cards as 6 have white color ration card, 10 have blue, 1 have pink, no one have yellow cards. Information about one family is not available.

6.3 Vulnerable groups

- 14 members of the project affected people who are in the age group of above 60 years, 24 children below 18 years are defined as the vulnerable groups that are affected because of the project.
- 4 widows/widowers, belongs to the affected families are also considered as vulnerable groups that are affected because of the project.

6.4 Land use and livelihood

There are 4 shops in the affected land. Among them 3 are owned by Smt. Kalyanikutty and one is owned by Mr. Ahammad Kabeer. The owners will lose the rent from these shops. The livelihood of 4 tenant family who runs business in these shops will be losing.

6.5 Local economic activities

4 shops such as tea shop, electronic shop, stationary store, tailoring shop are will be shut down for the project. All the above mentioned shops will be shut down due to the project. 3 families are cultivating paddy on their land. These agricultural activities are affected by the project.

6.6 Factors that contribute to local livelihoods

4 shops will be shut down due to the implementation of the project. Also 3 paddy fields will be partially affected by it.

6.7 Kinship patterns and social and cultural organization

On the project proposed area most of the lands are purchased than hereditary. Most of the families are following the nuclear family system and a small number of families are following the joint family system. One mosque is located near to the affected area. It is not affected by the project.

6.8 Administrative organization

None of the administrative organizations were affected by the project.

6.9 Political organization

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

6.10 Community based and civil society organizations

None of the community based and civil society organizations were affected by the project.

6.11 Regional dynamics and historical change processes

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

6.12 Quality of the living environment

The proposed land for the construction of the ROB is located in the Ongalloor village of Pattambi taluk in Palakkad district. The level crossing is situated in Vadanamkurissi railway station. The land is being owned by different private individual owners. The land is comes under both the dry and wet land category. Majority are using the land for residential purpose. Also some of them are using the land for the commercial purpose and agricultural purpose.

CHAPTER 7

SOCIAL IMPACT MANAGEMENT

7.1 Approach to mitigation

- The Rehabilitation and Resettlement package as per the Policy issued by Revenue(B) Department, Government of Kerala vide G.O.(Ms)No.448/2017/RD dated 29/12/2017 for the rehabilitation and resettlement package for land acquisition in the state in lieu of RFCTLARR Act 2013 shall be provided to the affected land owners.
- Re install the means of livelihood opportunities to the affected.
- 3 families have lost their houses completely, treat them with priority and ensure their rehabilitation and resettlement. Displaced families due to the project should be treated with priority.
- 4 shops will be affected by it. These shops are managed by the tenants, they will lose their livelihood. Consider it as the indirectly affected families of the project.
- Families who have lose their well, fair compensation should provide for losing the water source.
- In addition to providing compensation for the affected trees, procedure should be taken for replacement the same number of trees.

7.2 Measures to avoid mitigate and compensate impact

Fair compensation and mitigation measures as explained in Point 7.1.

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

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

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

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

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

Not Applicable

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

- The Rehabilitation and Resettlement package as per the Policy issued by Revenue(B) Department, Government of Kerala vide G.O.(Ms)No.448/2017/RD dated 29/12/2017 for the rehabilitation and resettlement package for land acquisition in the state in lieu of RFCTLARR Act 2013 shall be provided to the affected land owners.
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- 4 shops will be affected by it. These shops are managed by the tenants, they will lose their livelihood. Consider it as the indirectly affected families of the project.
- Families who have lose their well, fair compensation should provide for losing the water source.
- In addition to providing compensation for the affected trees, procedure should be taken for replacement the same number of trees.

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

Not Applicable

CHAPTER 8

SOCIAL IMPACT MANAGEMENT PLAN

INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

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

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

In the Land Acquisition for the construction of Railway Over Bridge at Vadanamkurissi in Ongalloor village, Pattambi taluk, Palakkad district, the major mitigation measures from the acquisition can be handled by providing the appropriate compensation under the RTFCTLARR Act, 2013.

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

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

8.2 Specify role of Non Governmental Organizations

Not Applicable

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

Not Applicable

8.4 Timelines for each activity

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

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

9.1 Costs of all resettlement and rehabilitation costs

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

9.2 Annual budget and plan of action

Not Applicable

9.3 Funding sources with break up

Not Applicable

CHAPTER 10

SOCIAL IMPACT MANAGEMENT PLAN MONITORING AND EVALUATION

10.1 Key monitoring and evaluative indicators

- Rehabilitation and Resettlement procedures
- Fair compensation

10.2. Reporting mechanisms and monitoring roles

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

10.3. Plan for independent evaluation

Not Applicable

CHAPTER 11

ANALYSIS OF COSTS AND BENEFITS AND RECOMMENDATION ON ACQUISITION

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

The proposed land acquisition for the construction of Railway Over Bridge Vanadanmkurissi, Palakkad district falls under the definition of “Public Purpose” under the RFCTLARR Act, 2013, Section 2(b) (i).

18 families who have own the land are the directly affected families of the project. 3 families will displace from their land. 2 families will lose their income received as rent from the affected shops. Houses and allied structures such as gate, compound wall, wells ect will be affected due to the implementation of the project. Even though paddy lands of 3 families were included in the acquisition, the agricultural is not affected. 4 tenant families will lose their livelihood who are running business in the affected shops. Besides these some trees also will cut down for the implementation of the project. All the interviewed families are willing to give their land for the construction of the ROB with the demand of fair compensation.

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

Recommendations

- The Rehabilitation and Resettlement package as per the Policy issued by Revenue(B) Department, Government of Kerala vide G.O.(Ms)No.448/2017/RD dated 29/12/2017 for the rehabilitation and resettlement package for land acquisition in the state in lieu of RFCTLARR Act 2013 shall be provided to the affected land owners.
- Re install the means of livelihood opportunities to the affected.
- 3 families have lost their houses completely, treat them with priority and ensure their rehabilitation and resettlement. Displaced families due to the project should be treated with priority.

- 4 shops will be affected by it. These shops are managed by the tenants, they will lose their livelihood. Consider it as the indirectly affected families of the project.
- Families who have lose their well, fair compensation should provide for losing the water source.
- In addition to providing compensation for the affected trees, procedure should be taken for replacement the same number of trees.

REFERENCES AND ANNEXURES

References

- The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 & Rules 2015.

LIST OF ANNEXURES

- Annexure 1 : 4(1) Gazette Notification
- Annexure 2 : Socio-Economic Survey Questionnaire
- Annexure 3(a) : Public Hearing Notification (Madhyamam)
- Annexure (b) : Public Hearing Notification (Deshabhimani)
- Annexure 4 : Notice issued to the affected families
- Annexure 5(a) : List of participants - affected families
- Annexure (b) : Participants - Officials
- Annexure 6 : Govt.of Kerala - Revenue Department - State Policy
for Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition
- Annexure 7 : Policy for R & R package for acquisition of land in the State
issued by Revenue (B) Department in 2017.
- Annexure 8 : Details of affected families.

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Government of Kerala
2019



Regn. No. KERBIL/2012/45073
dated 5-9-2012 with RNI
Reg. No. KL/TV(N)/634/2018-20

കേരള ഗസറ്റ്
KERALA GAZETTE

അസാധാരണം
EXTRAORDINARY

ആധികാരികമായി പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തുന്നത്
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2013-ലെ ഭൂമി ഏറ്റെടുക്കലിൽ ന്യായമായ നഷ്ടപരിഹാരത്തിനും സുതാര്യതയ്ക്കും പുനരധിവാസത്തിനും പുനഃസ്ഥാപനത്തിനുമുള്ള അവകാശ ആക്ട് (2013-ലെ 30-ാം നമ്പർ കേന്ദ്ര ആക്ട്) 4-ാം വകുപ്പ് (1)-ാം ഉപവകുപ്പിലെ വ്യവസ്ഥകൾക്കനുസൃതമായി ജില്ലാ കളക്ടർ, താഴെ പട്ടികയിൽ പറയുന്ന സ്ഥലത്ത് ഒരു സാമൂഹ്യപ്രത്യാഘാത വിലയിരുത്തൽ നടത്തുന്നതിന് തീരുമാനിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതിനാലും;

92.477/2019.S-20.

ഇപ്പോൾ, തയ്യലം, ജില്ലാതല സാമൂഹ്യ പ്രത്യുപാത വിഭവവിരുത്തൽ യൂണിറ്റായ—രാജശിരി ഔട്ട് റീച്ച് സർവീസ് ഞാണെസ്റ്റി, രാജശിരി കോളേജ് ഓഫ് സോഷ്യൽ സയൻസസ്, താജശിരി പി. ഒ., കളമശ്ശേരി-യെ നിയമം അനുസരിക്കുന്ന രീതിയിലുള്ള സാമൂഹ്യ പ്രത്യുപാത പഠനം നടത്തുന്നതിനും; സാമൂഹ്യ പ്രത്യുപാത നിർവ്വഹണ പദ്ധതി തയ്യാറാക്കുന്നതിനും ചുമതലപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നു. ഈ പ്രക്രിയ ഒരു മാസത്തിനകം തീർക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. ഒരു കാരണവശാലും, 6 മാസത്തിൽ കൂടുതലാൻ പാടുള്ളതല്ല.

പട്ടിക

പേര്—പാലക്കാട്.

താലൂക്ക്—പട്ടാമ്പി.

എറ്റുറ്റടുക്കേണ്ട ഭൂമിയുടെ സർവ്വേ നമ്പരും മറ്റു വിവരങ്ങൾക്കുള്ളും ചുവടെ ചേർക്കുന്നു.

(ഏകദേശ വീസ്തീർണ്ണമാണ് ചേർത്തിരിക്കുന്നത്)

ക്രമ നമ്പർ	താലൂക്ക് നമ്പർ	സർവ്വേ നമ്പർ/ സബ്വിവിഷൻ നമ്പർ	ഭൂമിയുടെ തരം	വിസ്തീർണ്ണം (ആറിൽ)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	33	232/1	പുരയിടം	0.07
2	33	236/5/5	പുരയിടം	0.7
3	33	236/5/2	പുരയിടം	0.45
4	33	236/5/1-5/2	പുരയിടം	1.38
5	33	236/5-5/1	പുരയിടം	2.12
6	33	236/5/6	പുരയിടം	0.11
7	33	277/2-3	പുരയിടം	3
8	33	277/7	പുരയിടം	1.47
9	33	277/7-1, 277/6	പുരയിടം	3.40, 0.09
10	33	236/1/1	പുരയിടം	0.07
11	33	236/3	പുരയിടം	6.99

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
12	33	236/4	പുരയിടം	2.88
13	33	208/16/2/1	പുരയിടം	0.21
14	33	274/77	പുരയിടം	4.58
15	33	274/16	പുരയിടം	1.08
16	33	275/2	നിലം	0.69
17	33	275/1	നിലം	7.47
18	33	275/4	നിലം	6.73
ആകെ				43.49

(ഒപ്പ്)

ഡെപ്യൂട്ടി കളക്ടർ (എൽ. എ.)

ജില്ലാതല ഉടമസ്ഥതയുടെ

Survey for Social Impact Assessment Study of
Land Acquisition for the Construction of Vadanamkurissi Railway Over Bridge
Palakkad District

<i>SIA Ref No</i>	
<i>Interviewer's Name</i>	
<i>Survey Date</i>	
<i>Supervisor Name</i>	
<i>Data Entry Staff' Name</i>	
<i>Data Entered Date</i>	
<i>Data verified by, and Date</i>	

Name of the respondent_____

Name of the Affected Family (Head)_____

Q.1 Identification	Place/ Location	
	Ward No.	
	Name of Panchayath	

ASSET DETAILS

Q. 2 Type of property a) Open land (Purayidam) b) Nilam

c) Nilam Nikathu Purayidam

Q.3 Type of use a) Open Land b) Agriculture
c) Residential d) Others Specify_____

Q.4 Type of ownership Own Rent Lease

Q.5 Address details

Address of the Affected Property (with pincode)	Communication Address of the owner (with phone number & pincode)

Q.5 Contact Number.....

Q.6 Name of title holder/s of the property (specify the names of all the members specified as per the title deed)	
Date of acquiring of the property (approx)	
Details of transactions made on the property within the last three years	

Q.7 Acquisition by

a) Hereditary b) Purchase c) Encroached d) Lease/Rent

Q.8 Property Details

a) Survey No _____ b) Total Area owned _____ c) Area of acquisition _____

Q.9 Extent of acquisition:

Fully Partially

Q.10 Whether you will be displaced:

Yes No

Q.11 Religious Group:

Hindu Muslim Christian
Other Specify _____

Q.12 Social Group:

SC ST OBC General
Others Specify _____

Q.13 Ration Card

Yes No Ration Card Number _____

Q.14 Type of Ration Card

PINK BLUE WHITE Not Applicable

Q.15 Family Pattern

Joint Nuclear Individual

Q.16. FAMILY MEMBERS - DETAILS

Sl.No	Name	Relationship with the Head of the family	Age	Sex	Marital Status	Education		Job	Monthly Income	Major diseases
						Completed	Continuing			

Q.17 REHABILITATION OPTIONS

<i>a) Owner</i>		
	Equivalent / better productive land and construction allowance for any structure being affected	1
What is preferred rehabilitation measure	Cash compensation at replacement value	2
	Shifting and rental value	3
	Training for income restoration	4
	Other (specify) _____	9
<i>b) Tenant</i>		
What is preferred rehabilitation measure	Shifting and rental allowance	1
	Training for income restoration	2
	Other (specify) _____	9

Q.18 Family Monthly Income _____ **Q.19** Family Monthly Expenditure _____

Q.20 No of adult earning members _____ **Q.21** No of dependents _____

Q.22 Major Source of Income _____

Q.23 Livelihood (Major Source of Income) of Family Affected Yes No

Q.24 Whether Agriculture is Affected Yes No

Q.25 If Yes, Mention loss

<i>Sl No</i>	<i>Affected Crop</i>	<i>Agriculture area affected</i>	<i>Number of trees/ crops affected</i>
1	Coconut tree		
2	Areca nut tree		
3	Mango tree		
4	Jack fruit tree		
5	Banana Tree		
6	Guava		
7	Mahogany/Teak tree		

8	Pepper/Nutmeg		
9	Konna		
10	Ramboottan/Red sandal		
11	Rubber		
12	Paddy		
13	Coco		
14	Ginger/Turmeric		

Q.25 (a) Specify the affected structures if any with number :

Q.26. Are you aware of the proposed project and Land acquisition proposed Vadanamkurissi Railway Over Bridge project in Palakkad District? Yes No

Q.27 If yes, source of information

Newspaper Internet/social media

TV/ Media Community members

Rajagiri Team All of the above Others Specify _____

Q.28 Opinion about the project _____

Q.29 Views regarding acquisition of land _____

Q.30 Additional Information, If any _____

ഫോറം - 5 ചട്ടം 14 (i) കാണുക
നോട്ടീസ്

നമ്പർ 21/SIA PLKD - /2019

തീയതി : 04.05.2019

പാലക്കാട് ജില്ലയിൽ പട്ടാമ്പി താലൂക്കിലെ ഓങ്ങല്ലൂർ വില്ലേജിൽ സ്ഥിതി ചെയ്യുന്നതും ഇതോടൊപ്പം ചേർത്തിട്ടുള്ള പട്ടികയിൽ വിവരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതുമായ ഭൂമി ഒരു പൊതു ആവശ്യത്തിന് അതായത് വാടാനംകുരിശ്ശി റെയിൽവേ മേൽപ്പാലം നിർമ്മാണത്തിനുവേണ്ടി ഭൂമി ഏറ്റെടുക്കലിൽ ആവശ്യമുണ്ടെന്നോ ആവശ്യമുണ്ടായേക്കാമെന്നോ കാണുന്നതും ആയതിനു വേണ്ടി ഭൂമി ഏറ്റെടുക്കലിൽ ന്യായമായ നഷ്ടപരിഹാരത്തിനും സുതാര്യതയ്ക്കും പുനഃരധിവാസത്തിനും പുനഃസ്ഥാപനത്തിനുമുള്ള അവകാശ ആക്ട് (2013ലെ കേന്ദ്ര ആക്ട് 30) 4-ാം വകുപ്പ്, 1-ാം ഉപവകുപ്പ് പ്രകാരമുള്ള കേരള ഗസറ്റ് വിജ്ഞാപനം Vol.No.VIII, 315-ാം നമ്പർ ആയി 11.02.2019ൽ പ്രസിദ്ധീകരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതാണ്. ജില്ലാ ഭരണകൂടത്തിൽ നിന്നും ലഭിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള DCPKD/3209/2018-C4 ഉത്തരവു പ്രകാരം സാമൂഹ്യ പ്രത്യാഘാത പഠന വിലയിരുത്തൽ റിപ്പോർട്ട് തയ്യാറാക്കുന്നതുമായി ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട് താഴെ പ്രസ്താവിക്കുന്ന ഭൂമിയിൽ അവകാശമുള്ള എല്ലാ വ്യക്തികളും 18.05.19 ശനിയാഴ്ച 11.00 മണിക്ക് വാടാനംകുരിശ്ശി സഹകരണ ബാങ്ക് ഹാളിൽ വെച്ച് നടത്തുന്ന പബ്ലിക് ഹിയറിംഗിന് ഹാജരാകേണ്ടതാണെന്ന് ഇതിനാൽ അറിയിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

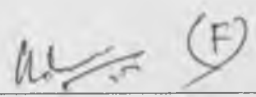



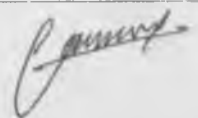


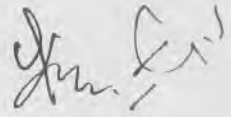
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ചെയർപേഴ്സൺ
സാമൂഹ്യ പ്രത്യാഘാത പഠന നിർണ്ണയ യൂണിറ്റ്

Public Hearing - Social Impact Assessment

Land Acquisition for the Construction of Railway Over Bridge at Vadanamkurissy at Palakkad District

Venue : Co-operate bank hall at Vadanamkurissy
Date & Time : 18.05.2019, 11.00 am

Participants List

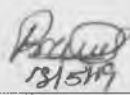

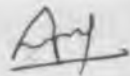
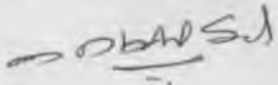
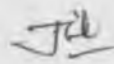
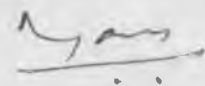


SL No	Name & Address	Contact Number	Signature
1	Shiju Kalamthodi House Post Sri Puzh, Shoranur 2 ^{Pin} 67912	9495056669	 (F)
2	K.P Abubaker Kushiyilpeedikayil House H.no H no IX/378	9947392685	
3	Mummykutty S/o Ahammed Kunnamkalathingal House, Kalladipota, Ongallur.	9946 34 5553	
4	Preshmi, Karupottil House Ker, Vadanamkurishi P.O	9400311500	
5	Muhammed Ali S/o San Ismail, Nediyaedath Veed	7560835026	
6	Ahmed Kabeer, Kottunkara thodi, H no: VIII/235, VIII/ 237, Kaldoyam	9747617903	
7	Yousaff S/o Ismail, Nediyaedath Veedu.	9539670826	
8	unnikrishnan, Chakkingalthodi	9447301585	

Public Hearing - Social Impact Assessment

Land Acquisition for the Construction of Railway Over Bridge at Vadanamkurissy at Palakkad District

Venue : Co-operate bank hall, Vadanamkurissy
Date & Time : 18.05.2019, 11.00 am

Officials List

SL No	Name & Address	Contact Number	Signature
1.	Prasanna . P. Standing Committee chairman Ward IX	9633138272	
2.	Jyothi Lakshmi Ward Member (ward VIII).	9747953932	
3	JAYAKRISHNAN VILLAGE OFFICER ONGALUR-II	8547615126	
4	M. Abdul Salam First grade Surveyor (L.A.S.)	9447133190	
5	Jayalalashmi clerk	9495450301	
6	Dr. M. J. J. J. MBBS, RBDCK	9744585658	
7	Dr. M. J. J. J. MBBS, RBDCK	9996088779	
8	Dr. M. J. J. J. MBBS, RBDCK	9447531037	

13856

14/10/15-



GOVERNMENT OF KERALA

Abstract

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

REVENUE (B) DEPARTMENT

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

Dated, Thiruvananthapuram, 23/09/2015.

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

ORDER

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

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

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

(By Order of the Governor)

Dr. Vishwas Mehta
Principal Secretary to Government

To

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

Forwarded/By Order

Section Officer.

Policy of the State of Kerala for compensation in land acquisition

Introduction

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

Objectives

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

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

Frame work of the policy

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix-I

Check List for District Level Purchase Committee

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

FORMAT FOR SUBMITTING PROPOSALS FOR SLEC

I.

Category	Total Extent of land in Ares	No. of title holders	No. of title holders who have given consent	Land value as per BVR in Ares	Land Value 100%+ solatium + 12% additional land value	Land value decided by the DLPC (per Are)	% of increase	Existing fair value
A								
B								
C								
D								
Total								

II Budget provision under H/A 5054-80-800-65 LA for Government purposes

III Amount already released

IV Balance available

V Approx. amount proposed to be released for compensation in the present case

VI Amount recommended for release

VII Whether percentage of increase is justified

**GOVERNMENT OF KERALA****Abstract**

Revenue Department – Rehabilitation and Resettlement Package for acquisition of Land in the State in lieu of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 - Approved - Orders issued.

REVENUE (B) DEPARTMENT

G.O.(Ms)No. 448/2017/RD Dated, Thiruvananthapuram, 29/12/2017

Read: 1 G.O (Ms) No 419/11/RD dated 15.11.2011.

2 Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013

3 Minutes of the meeting convened by ACS (Revenue) on 29.05.2017

ORDER

Land acquisition for public purpose in the State is done by invoking the provisions contained in the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013, National Highways Act, 1956 and by Direct/Negotiated purchase. In view of the introduction of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 the necessity for a clear and transparent policy for rehabilitation and resettlement was felt.

The meeting convened by Additional Chief Secretary (Revenue) on 29.05.2017 inviting Finance Secretary, Law Secretary, Secretary PWD, Transport Secretary, Commissioner, Land Revenue & District Collector, Thiruvananthapuram discussed the various issues related to the formulation of State Policy on Rehabilitation & Resettlement in lieu of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 .

The Committee observed that the State of Kerala is facing several problems with regard to Land Acquisition. Stiff resistance from all corners are being faced by the Land Acquisition Officers (LAO). The Committee viewed that organized resistance from petty traders, shop owners are faced during this entire process. Owing to the experience gained over a past couple of years, the Committee decided to slightly deviate from those

provided under the 2nd schedule of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 and give more compensation to the affected parties considering the prevailing conditions existing in the State. On serious and deliberate discussions the Committee unanimously came to the conclusion for providing more assistance rather than included in the 2nd schedule of Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013.

Government have examined the matter in detail and are pleased to approve a comprehensive Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy as appended to this order for land acquisition in the State slightly deviating from those provided under the 2nd schedule of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 and give more compensation to the affected parties considering the prevailing conditions existing in the State. This Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy will be applicable to all land acquisition cases in the State, ie, by invoking the provisions contained in the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013, National Highways Act, 1956 and by Direct/Negotiated purchase. This Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy will have effect from the date of this order where the land acquisition award has not been passed.

By order of the Governor
P H KURIAN

ADDITIONAL CHIEF SECRETARY

To:- The Commissioner of Land Revenue, Thiruvananthapuram.

All District Collectors.

The Public Works/Water Resources/Industries/Power/Transport/Local Self Government/IT Departments.

The Principal Accountant General (Audit), Kerala, Thiruvananthapuram.

The Accountant General (A&E), Kerala, Thiruvananthapuram.

The Finance Department (Vide UO No 514877/Exp-A1/267/201 dated 20.07.2017)

General Administration (SC) Department (Vide Item No 1784 dated 26.12.2017)

Information and Public Relations Department

Stock File / Office Copy

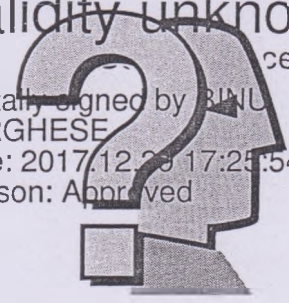
Copy To:-

PS to Chief Minister
PS to Minister (Revenue)
AS to Chief Secretary
PA to ACS (Rev & DM)
CA to Principal Secretary (Finance)
CA to Principal Secretary (PWD/Transport)
CA to Additional Secretary (Revenue/LA)

Forwarded/By order

Validity unknown

Digitally signed by RINU
VARGHESE
Date: 2017.12.28 17:25:54 IST
Reason: Approved



APPENDIX

Sl. No.	State Policy on Rehabilitation and Resettlement
1	<p>Provision of housing units in case of displacement:</p> <p>1. If a house is lost in rural areas, a constructed house shall be provided as per the Indira Awas Yojana specifications. If a house is lost in urban areas, a constructed house shall be provided, which will be not less than 50 Sq mts in plinth area.</p> <p>2. The benefits listed above shall also be extended to any affected family which is without homestead land and which has been residing in the area continuously for a period of not less than three years preceding the date of notification of the affected area and which has been involuntarily displaced from such area.</p> <p>PROVIDED that any such family in urban /rural areas which opts not to take the house offered, shall get a one-time financial assistance for house construction, which shall not be less than Rs 300000(three lakhs rupees only) irrespective of their annual financial income.</p>
2	<p>Land for Land</p> <p>In the case of irrigation project, affected family owing agricultural land in the affected area and whose land has been acquired or lost, or who has, as consequence of the acquisition or loss of land, been reduced to the status of a marginal farmer or landless, shall be allotted, in the name of each person included in the records of rights with regard to the affected family, a minimum of one acre of land in the command area of the project for which the land is acquired:</p> <p>PROVIDED that in every project those persons losing land and belonging to the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes will be provided land equivalent to land acquired or two and a one half acres, whichever is lower.</p>
3	<p>Offer for developed Land:</p> <p>In case the land is acquired for urbanization purposes, twenty percent of the developed land will be reserved and offered to</p>

	<p>land owing project affected families, in proportion to the area of their land acquired and at a price equal to the cost of acquisition and the cost of development:</p> <p>PROVIDED that in cases the land owing project affected family wishes to avail of this offer, an equivalent amount will be deducted from the land acquisition compensation package payable to it.</p>
4	<p>Choice of Annuity or Employment:</p> <p>The appropriate Government shall ensure that the affected families are provided with the following options:</p> <p>(a). Where jobs are created through the project, after providing suitable training and skill development in the required field, make provision for employment at a rate not lower than the minimum wages provided for in any other law for the time being in force, to at least one member per affected family in the project or arrange for a job in such other project as may be required; or</p> <p>(b) One time payment of five lakhs rupees per affected family; or</p> <p>(c) Annuity policies that shall pay not less than three thousand rupees per month per family for twenty years, with appropriate indexation to the Consumer Price Index for agricultural Labourers.</p>
5	<p>Subsistence grant for displaced families for a period of one year</p> <p>Each affected family which is displaced from the land acquired shall be given a monthly subsistence allowance equivalent to five thousand rupees per month for a period of one year from the date of award.</p> <p>In addition to this amount, the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes displaced from Scheduled Areas shall be relocated in a similar ecological zone, so as to preserve the economic opportunities, language, culture and community life of the tribal communities.</p>
6	<p>Transportation cost for displaced families:</p> <p>Each affected family which is placed shall get a one-time financial assistance of fifty thousand rupees as transportation cost for shifting of the family, building, materials, belongings and cattle.</p>

7	<p>Cattle Shed/Petty Shops cost:</p> <p>Each affected family having cattle or having a petty shop shall get one-time financial assistance subject to a minimum of twenty five thousand rupees and maximum of Rs. 50,000/- (Fifty thousand rupees) for construction of cattle shed or petty shop as the case may be.</p>
8	<p>One time grant to artisan, small traders and certain others:</p> <p>Each affected family of an artisan, small trader or self employed person or an affected family which owned non agricultural land or commercial, industrial or institutional structure in the affected area, and which has been involuntarily displaced from the affected area due to land acquisition, shall get one-time financial assistance of fifty thousand rupees.</p>
9	<p>Fishing Rights:</p> <p>In cases of irrigation or hydel projects, the affected families may be allowed fishing rights in the reservoirs.</p>
10	<p>One time Resettlement Allowance:</p> <p>Each affected family shall be given a one-time "Resettlement Allowance" of fifty thousand rupees only.</p>
11	<p>Commercial Tenants</p> <p>One time assistance of Rs. 2,00,000/- (Rupees Two lakhs only) to meet all shifting charges and social costs. Provided, such assistance would not be provided to companies, banks, financial institutions & large shops having a carpet area of more than 2000 sq.ft.</p>
12	<p>Employees working in commercial establishments</p> <p>Rs.6,000/-(Rupees Six thousand only) p.m for 6 months for loss of livelihood for the employees working in the said commercial establishment for 3 years prior to acquisition.</p>
13	<p>Residential family Tenants</p> <p>They will provided a one time shifting allowance of Rs.30,000/-.(Rupees thirty thousand only)</p>
14	<p>Encroachers who live or run their business on puramboke</p>

	<p>land for a minimum period of 3 years preceding the date of 4(1) notification of Right to Fair Compensation and transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 or date of Preliminary Notification of the concerned Act as the case may be:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Rs. 5,000/- p.m (Rupees Five thousand only) for 6 months.2. Value of Structure/improvements on land valued as per The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act.
15	<p>Place of worship.</p> <p>In addition to land and structural value, shifting charge of actual expenditure subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,00,000/- (Rupees One lakh only) wherever necessary.</p>

ക്രമ നം	പേരും വിലാസവും	ബ്ലോക്ക്	സർവ്വേ നമ്പർ	ഏറ്റെടുക്കാൻ ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്ന ഭൂമിയുടെ അളവ് (ആറിൽ)	ഭൂമിയുടെ തരം
1	ഷമീർ S/O അബൂബക്കർ H. No IX/347 മുത്താരത്തൊടി വാടാനംകുറിശ്ശി	33	232/1	0.07	പുരയിടം
2	മുഹമ്മദ് കുട്ടി S/O മൊയ്തീൻ കുട്ടി H No VIII/246 മുത്തേടത്ത് വീട്, വാടാനംകുറിശ്ശി	33	236/5/5	0.7	പുരയിടം
3	സുഷമ W/O സോമസുന്ദരൻ S/O കേശവൻ H No VIII/242 മുതുകുറിശ്ശി, വാടാനംകുറിശ്ശി	33	236/5/2	0.45	പുരയിടം
4	മമ്മിക്കുട്ടി S/O അഹമ്മദ് കുന്നംകളത്തിങ്കൽ വീട്, കള്ളാടിപ്പൊറ്റ, ഓങ്ങല്ലൂർ	33	236/5/1 236/5/2	1.38	പുരയിടം
5	കല്യാണിക്കുട്ടി W/O രാജൻ H No VIII/241 മുതുകുറിശ്ശി, വാടാനംകുറിശ്ശി	33	236/5 236/5/1	2.12	പുരയിടം
6	ഷിജു കാളംതൊടി ഹൗസ് ഗവ. പ്രസ്സ് പി. ഒ ഷൊർണ്ണൂർ	33	236/5/6	0.11	പുരയിടം
7	നാരായണൻ ടി. കെ തറയിൽ ഹൗസ്, ശബരി ബിൽഡിംഗ്, വാടാനംകുറിശ്ശി	33	236/1/1	0.07	പുരയിടം
8	അഹമ്മദ് കബീർ കൊണ്ടൂർക്കരത്തൊടി, H No VIII/235, VIII/237, കളയാം, വാടാനംകുറിശ്ശി	33	236/4	2.88	പുരയിടം
9	റസ്സാക്ക് S/O മുഹമ്മദ് കളത്തിൽത്തൊടി ഹൗസ്, വാടാനംകുറിശ്ശി	33	208/16/2/1	0.21	പുരയിടം
10	ഉസ്മാൻ S/O അഹമ്മദ് ഷാജി പറമ്പിൽ കീഴായൂർ പി. ഒ പട്ടാമ്പി	33	274/17	4.58	പുരയിടം

11	ഉണ്ണികൃഷ്ണൻ ചക്കിങ്ങൽത്തൊടി വാടാനംകുരിശ്ശി	33	274/16	1.08	പുരയിടം
12	യൂസഫ് s/o ഇസ്‌മയിൽ നെടിയേടത്ത് വീട്, വാടാനംകുരിശ്ശി	33	277/7-3	3	പുരയിടം
13	മുഹമ്മദാലി s/o ഇസ്‌മയിൽ നെടിയേടത്ത് വീട്, വാടാനംകുരിശ്ശി	33	277/7	1.47	പുരയിടം
14	കെ. പി അബൂബക്കർ കുഴിയിൽപീടികയി ഹൗസ്, H No IX/378 വാടാനംകുരിശ്ശി	33	277/7-1 277/6	3.40 0.09	പുരയിടം
15	രഘുസന്ദീപ് s/o Late രാമനുണ്ണി, കരിപ്പോട്ടിൽ ഹൗസ്, കാരകുരിശ്ശി പി. ഒ ഷൊർണ്ണൂർ	33	275/2	0.69	നിലം
16	രശ്മി കരിപ്പോട്ടിൽ ഹൗസ് കാരകുരിശ്ശി പി. ഒ ഷൊർണ്ണൂർ	33	275/1	7.47	നിലം
17	മമ്മിക്കുട്ടി s/o അഹമ്മദ് കുന്നംകളത്തിങ്കൽ വീട്, കളളാടിപ്പൊറ്റ, ഓങ്ങല്ലൂർ	33	275/4	6.73	നിലം
18	പത്മിനി മുതൽപേർ w/o Late ഉണ്ണി അയ്യപ്പൻ ചക്കിങ്ങൽത്തൊടി വാടാനംകുരിശ്ശി	33	236/3	6.99	നിലം

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