

**SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT DRAFT REPORT
OF
WATER TANK FOR THE COMPREHENSIVE DRINKING
WATER SUPPLY SCHEME
IN AKATHETHARA & PUDUPPARIYARAM-2 VILLAGES
OF PALAKKAD TALUK, IN PALAKKAD DISTRICT.**



**SUBMITTED TO THE DISTRICT COLLECTOR
PALAKKAD**

**By
SIA UNIT**

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CHAPTER – 1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

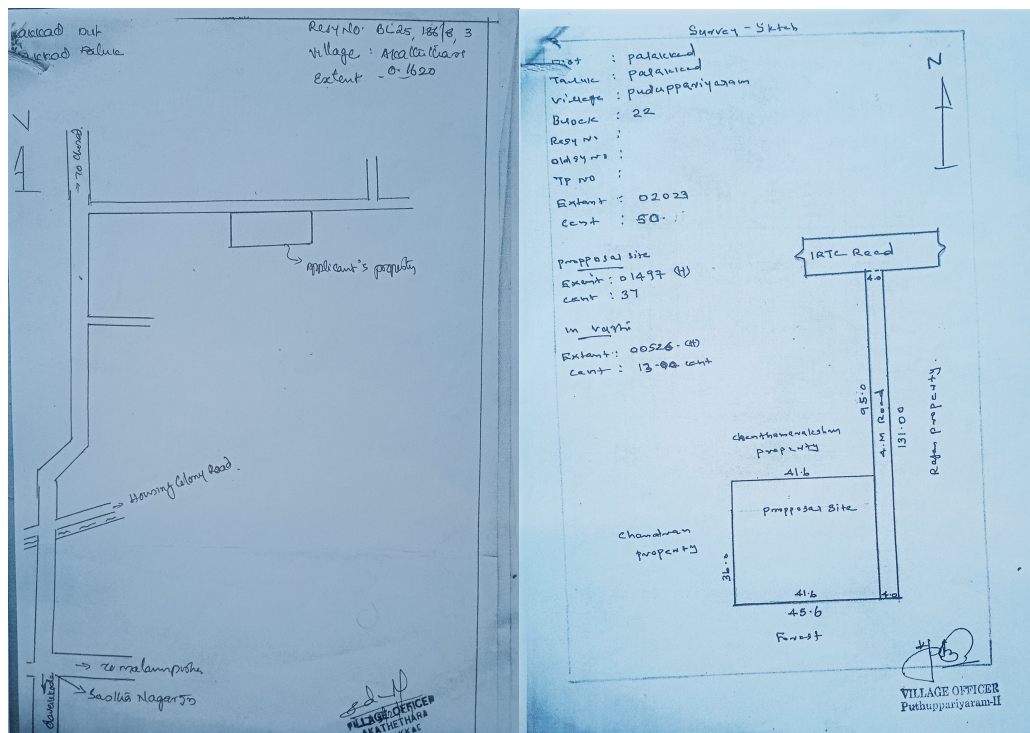
1.1 Project and Public Goals

The Palakkad District authority and the Government of Kerala to acquire 62 cents of land needed for a public purpose. The project is the construction of Water Tank for Comprehensive Drinking Water Supply scheme in Akathethara Grama Panchayath and Puthupariyaram Grama Panchayath in the Malampuzha Legislative Constituency using the MLA Fund by honourable Former Chief Minister V. S. Achuthanandan. The project is aiming at water supply in all the Panchayaths in the Constituency.

Usually one of the hottest areas in Kerala is Palakkad District and the water scarcity in the summer is very acute. Hence the construction of water tank and water supply system is very much important and totally for public purpose

1.2 Location

There are two locations where the Comprehensive Drinking Water Scheme requires land acquisition. The first one is located in Cherode, Sasthanagar, Akathethara village (12 cent) (Akathethara Panchayath). The second one is Valayakkad in Puduppariyaram-2 Village (Pduppariyaram Panchayath) Palakkad Taluk, Palakkad District. The acquisition requires 62 cents of land.



Sketch plan of water tank location in Akathethara & Puduppariyaram-2 Villages

1.3 Size and Attributes of Land Acquisition

The total land required is 0.2508 hectares for both sites 12 cents Akathethara village and 50 cents in Puduppariyaram-2 village of Palakkad Taluk, Palakkad District. There nothing in particularly to mention about the attributes in the land. The land is coming under 'purayidam' / agricultural land. It is dry land. The land required for the water tanks are comparatively less and the takeover steps are simple.

1.4 Search for Alternative Route

The overhead Tanks for water distribution requires comparatively on a solid and elevated terrain. The proposed 12 cents of land in Akathethara village is on topside of solid rock and comparatively elevated terrain. The land proposed in Puduppariyaram village is solid and on a hill top to enable a flow to subsidiary tanks and every nook and corner in the Panchayath. The team also inquired views of the affected and the key informants (Deputy Collector LA, Tahasildar LA, Panchayath Presidents and Elected Representatives) regarding the possible alternatives. There was a general agreement with the chosen plots and there was no other alternative found.

1.5 Social Impact

The total area of land required for the Akathethara village is 12 cents in Block -25, Resurvey No.186/8, 186/3 dry land and in Block 22 of Puduppariyaram 2 village 50 cents(dry land), in Palakkad Taluk of Palakkad District. The negative impacts of the project to the affected are the loss of land for 2 households and their dependents. The acquisition of this land is estimated to affect of 7 members (Male 4 Female 3) from 2 families.

Table No. 1.1 Inventory of Affected land /Property					
Sl.	Survey No.	Land Owners	Dry/ wet	Area	Assets Affected
1	146/14	Chenthamarakshan	Dry land	50 cents	Land/Purayidam(other trees)
2	186/8, 186/3	N Ravindran & N Vijaykumar	Dry land	12 cents	Land/Purayidam (other trees)

Table No.1.1 shows the inventory details of the affected land. As per the information given by the second respondent Mr. N Ravindran the land identified by the proponent is 40 cents one single piece land shared by himself and his brother Mr. N Vijaykumar* according to Mr. Ravindran the entire 40 cents of land should be acquired. Otherwise he is not willing to give his land.

1.6 Mitigation Measures

It appears from the analysis and overview of the Act that the provisions of compensation for land acquisition under RFCTLARR Act, 2013 will be enough to manage the social issues. Speeding up the acquisition process and disbursement of compensation is recommended.

Table No.1.2 Breakdown of Social Impact and Mitigation Steps			
Sl. No.	Type of Impact	Status: Direct/indirect	Proposed Mitigation Measure
1	Loss of Land	2 Landholdings would be affected – Direct Impact	Compensation as per RFCTLARR Act, 2013
2	Loss/damage of Built-up Property	Nil	NA
3	Loss of Productive Assets	Nil	NA
4	Loss of Livelihood	Nil	NA
5	Loss of public utilities	Nil	NA
6	Loss of Access to civic Services and common property Resources	Nil	NA
7	Religious place/ property	Nil	NA

Note: The above data/information are arrived as per the information provided by the respondents / and the observation by the data collection team during the survey. Supporting documents need to be verified and the losses calculated as per the government norms.

1.7 Social Impact Mitigation Plan (Mitigation Measures)

Based on the desk review, field investigations and consultations undertaken during the social impact assessment of land for comprehensive water supply project in Akathethara and Puduppariyaram villages, the following Social Impact Mitigation Plan (SIMP) has been developed. The major mitigation measures drawn are:

Economic Measure

Loss of property/assets, due to acquisition of land for the comprehensive water supply scheme in Akathethara and Puduppariyaram should be compensated as mandated by the Act under sections 26 to 31 and in the First Schedule of the Act for the 2 householders / property owners. The land owners expressed deep desire to get the fair compensation as early as possible.

Environmental Measures

The proponent shall design eco-friendly buildings and drainages at the site/alignment minimizing the impact on the flora and fauna of the areas.

Table No. 1.3 Positive Impacts			
Impact	Direct/Indirect	Temporary / Permanent	Major/Minor
Achieves complete water supply to all required household in the selected Panchayaths	Direct	Permanent	Major
Enhanced healthy living conditions economic saving by getting pure water	Direct & indirect	Permanent	Major
Fight draught, convenient time savings/ saved travel and waiting time for water collection	Direct	Permanent	Major

The discussions and interactions with various stakeholders including the affected families highlighted the need to speed up the acquisition and the compensation and thus to end the problems of the affected. The SIA team is unanimous in viewing that this land be acquired by providing due compensation as per the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 provisions. The team emphasizes that the project is important for addressing the drinking water scarcity of the area and the district; the proponent is suggested to balance environmental and social considerations and benefits through implementation of the proposed mitigation measures. It is recommended that preventive measures be given first consideration in order to reduce the cost of undertaking the mitigation measures and at the same time, minimizing the negative impact of the project.

1.8 Rehabilitation & Resettlement Measures

It appears from the analysis and overview of the Act that the provisions of compensation for land acquisition under RFCTLARR Act, 2013 will be enough to manage the social issues. Speedy disbursement of compensation is recommended. Compensation as per RFCTLARR Act, 2013 will be enough to mitigate the impacts like loss of land, loss of productive assets, etc. A total of 2 properties are affected.

1.9 Major Suggestions by the Affected

Following are the major suggestions and recommendations proposed by the affected to mitigate the impacts on them:

- The area under construction is part of their property and source of livelihood, so better compensation
- Support for purchasing another land/ settling the dues in the Bank.

- In Puduppariyaram the affected should be permitted to use the newly made road to the tank site so that he can safely use his remainder land. He also expressed his desire for getting a fulltime/ part time job (any type- operator/security) in the project for further survival.
- Value calculation on par with market value.
- The respondents in Akathethara village stated that the proponent promised him of taking the entire 40 cents of land, half of it belongs to his brother and now it looks that instead of 40 cents only 12 cents are being acquired. He wants all 40 cents to be acquired and compensated as early as possible.

CHAPTER 2

DETAILED PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 Background and Rationale of the Project

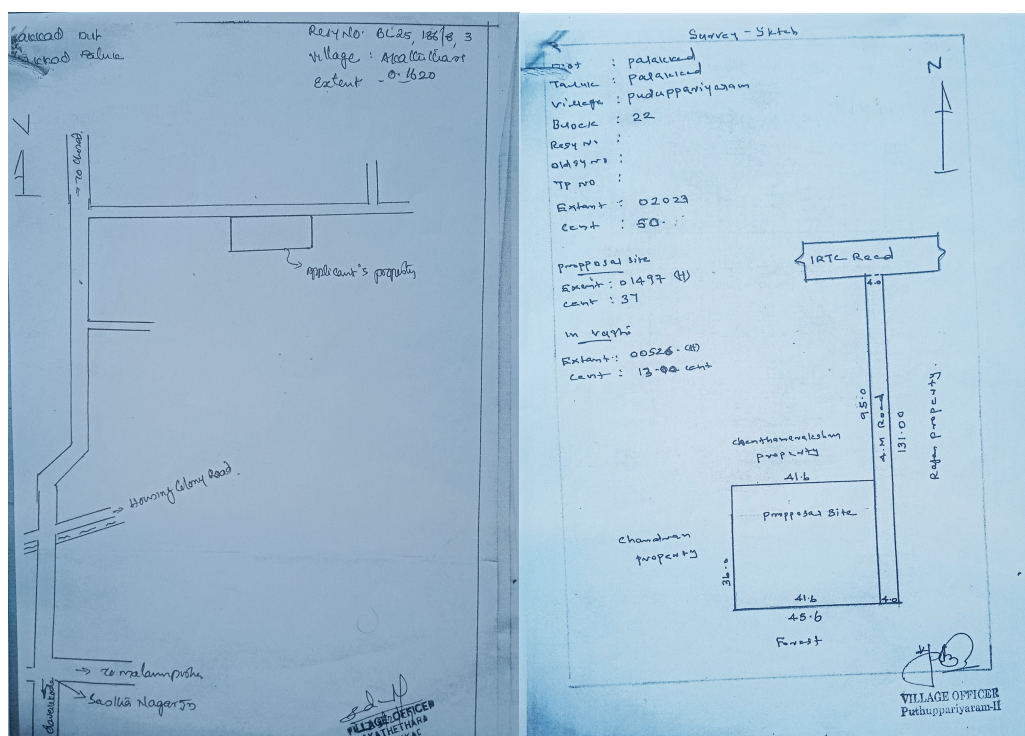
The acquisition 62 cents of land needed for the construction of Water Tank for Comprehensive Drinking Water Supply scheme in Akathethara Grama Panchayath and Puthupariyaram Grama Panchayath in the Malampuzha Legislative Constituency. The project is aiming at water supply to 1.25 Lakhs population. It will include Malampuzha, Akathethara, Puduppariyaram, Marutharoad, and Mundoor Gram Panchayaths. The total project cost is rupees 69 crore which will be funded through KIIFB and initiated by former Chief Minister Shri. V S Achudananthan.

The land to be acquired for the Water Tank for Comprehensive Drinking Water Supply scheme is under private possession. The first one is in Valayekkad , Puduppariyaram Panchayath and the required land is 50 cents possessed by Mr. Chenthamarakashan. The second one is in Cherod, Akathethara Panchayath and the required land is 12 cents possessed by Mr. N Raveendran. The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 is the Act which lays down procedure and rules for granting compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement to the affected persons in India.

As both the affected agreed to hand over the land for the said purpose the acquisition process already started and the tank construction work also started.

2.2 Project Size & Location

There are two locations where the Comprehensive Drinking Water Scheme requires land acquisition. The first one is located in Cherode , Sasthanagar, Akathethara village (12 cent) (Akathethara Panchayath). The second one is Valayakkad in Puduppariyaram-2 Village (Pduppariyaram Panchayath) Palakkad Taluk, Palakkad District. The acquisition requires 62 cents of land.



Sketch plan of water tank location in Akathethara & Puduppariyaram-2 Villages

2.3 Examination of Alternatives

The overhead Tanks for water distribution requires comparatively on a solid and elevated terrain. The proposed 12 cents of land in Akathethara village is on topside of solid rock and comparatively elevated terrain. The land proposed in Puduppariyaram village is solid and on a hill top to enable a flow to subsidiary tanks and every nook and corner in the Panchayath. The team also inquired views of the affected and the key informants (Deputy Collector LA, Tahasildar LA, Panchayath Presidents and Elected Representatives) regarding the possible alternatives. There was a general agreement with the chosen plots and there was no other alternative found.

2.4 The Project Construction Progress

The Project comprises of the Over Head Tank and its subsidiary storage tank as well as supply pipeline systems. The land acquisition and construction activities are under the state government. It will be done 2 phases. In the first phase the main overhead tanks are built in the first phase and the remaining things will be set ready in the second phase.

2.5 Details of Environment Impact Assessment

Detailed environment impact assessment is not necessary for the water tank for the comprehensive water supply scheme as it's not going to affect wide range of natural resources like vast area of land, forest or even huge area of earth levelling.

2.6 Workforce Requirement

The work force needs to be equipped with modern machineries and planned man power in various ranges in terms of skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled labours. The locals and the family members whose livelihood are affected may be given opportunity in the construction work as a temporary relief.

2.7 Need for Ancillary Infrastructural Facilities

There is no such requirement for any ancillary infrastructural facilities.

2.8 Applicable Rules and Statutes

Application of National Statutes and Regulations on socio-economic impact suggests that the Proponent has a legal duty and social responsibility to ensure that the proposed development be implemented without compromising the status of the environment, livelihood of people, natural resources, public health and safety. This position enhances the importance of this social impact assessment for the proposed site to provide a benchmark for its sustainable operation. The major legislation that governs the land acquisition for the present project is hereby discussed briefly:

- The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013
- The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act (Kerala) Rules 2015.
- Government of Kerala – Revenue Department - State Policy for Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition.
- Right to Information Act, 2005.
- The Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016.

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

The chapter IV, Section 11 of the Central Act states that ‘whenever it appears to the appropriate government that land in any area is required or likely to be required for any public purpose, a notification to that effect along with details of land to be acquired shall be published in the official Gazette, two daily newspapers, uploaded on the website of appropriate government and in the affected areas to all the persons affected.’ (RFCTLARR Act, sec.11). Prior to the acquisition, Section 4 of the Act mandates ‘conduct of a Social Impact Assessment’ study of the affected area to study the impact the project is likely to have on various components such as livelihood of affected families, public and community properties, assets and infrastructure particularly roads, public

transport etc. Similarly, where land is acquired, fair compensation shall be paid promptly to all persons affected in accordance with sections 28, 29 and 30 of the Act, along the following parameters:

- Area of land acquired,
- Market value of the property decided by the Collector,
- Value of things attached to land or building
- Damages sustained from the severance of the land,
- Damages to other property in the process of acquiring the said land,
- Consequences of changing residence or place of business by the land owners,
- Damages from diminution of profits of the land acquired.
- Award of Compensation.
- Interest paid at the rate of minimum 12% per annum on such market value for the period commencing on and from the date of the publication of the notification of the social impact assessment study.

The Proponent has undertaken Social Impact Assessment and developed mitigation measures for those who will be affected by the proposed project. The Proponent shall adhere to the requirements of the Act in the implementation of land acquisition.

CHAPTER 3

TEAM COMPOSITION, STUDY APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

3.1 Background

The Palakkad District Administration through its promulgation No DCPKD/10479/2019 – C4 dated 01/10/2021), in keeping with Kerala Gazette Notification dated 29-09-2021, based on the GO (Rt) No. 982/2020/RD, Revenue (B) dated 10-03-2020, entrusted to Don Bosco Arts & Science College, Iritty (Kannur) the Social Impact Assessment (SIA) of the Land Acquisition for the water tank for the comprehensive water supply scheme in Valyakkad, Puduppariyaram village and Cherod, Sasthanagar, Akathethara village in Palakkad District. The objective of a Social Impact Assessment (SIA) is to enumerate the affected land and structures, affected families and persons to identify social impacts, and to prepare Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP). Data from primary and secondary sources have been collected to elicit the information for the current process. As part of SIA, a detailed socio-economic survey has been conducted by experienced members of the SIA unit in the affected area meeting both the affected land owners of Puduppariyaram and Akathethara to assess the adverse impacts of the projects.

3.2 SIA Team

The SIA unit that undertook SIA study for the water tanks for the comprehensive water supply scheme in Puduppariyaram and Akathethara Villages, Palakkad Taluk of Palakkad District, comprised of 2 members headed by the Head of the Department of Social Work, Don Bosco Arts & Science College, Angadikadavu, affiliated to Kannur University, Kannur. The head of the team is a having MBA and MSW and has wide experience in academic and development sectors. The team leader of the SIA also is with MSW and M. Phil in Social Work with extensive experience in research, project planning and implementation at the development sector over decades.

Table No. 3.1 SIA Team Members			
Sl. No.	Name	Qualification & Designation	Experience
1	Fr. Sojan Pananchikal	Director, MBA & MSW	HOD & Vice principal, with 10 years experience in administrative, academic and developmental sector
2	Sebastian KV	MSW, M. PHIL Team Leader, SIA Unit	27 years experience in Development Sector works

3.3 SIA and SIMP Preparation Process

With the help of the Deputy Collector LA, Tahsildar LA, and staff members and following the alignment sketch, the study team identified the affected area. Before starting the detailed SIA study, field visits and pilot study of the socio-economic survey were conducted. For the data collection, the affected people were administered the interview schedule and their feedbacks collected carefully. The information was verified with the help of proper documents. From secondary sources, an understanding of the physical, social, economic and cultural set up of the project area was obtained. Many pre-coded questions were included in the questionnaire. Before filling the questionnaires, the study team ensured the whereabouts of the respondents by examining their address proofs and property documents.

The survey forms duly filled in were consolidated and entered into a database, the information updated and the report prepared.

While preparing draft SIA SIMP the study team followed some essential components and steps which are (1) identification of socio-economic impacts of the projects, (2) legal frameworks for land acquisition and compensation (RFCTLARR ACT, 2013). The various steps involved in the study have been described in detail.

3.4 Methodology and Data Collection

The methodology adopted for the assessment was a mix of quantitative and qualitative processes. “By using both qualitative and quantitative methodology, more comprehensive data will be obtained, and a more holistic product would result, without excluding important areas of assessment” (DEAT, 2006).

Quantitative information on the Project Affected Persons and Families were gathered through the household survey. The household interviews of the affected land holders for the SIA study area covered 2 households and their dependents who own property at the project location were contacted. Household survey was undertaken by qualified and experienced data enumerators by administering predefined interview schedules targeting the Project Affected Population (PAP). It was a very difficult task to trace the land owner who owns the land in the alignment and settled / residing in Pirivusala road.

Qualitative information was gathered along with the field study / household survey through consultation with stakeholders. The consultations were conducted with the help of interview guides and guideline points. The SIA team developed several formats of interview methods to target various groups of stakeholders which included Project Affected People, elected representatives and representatives of various government departments. The key informant stakeholders, viz., elected

representatives like Panchayath presidents and the ward members, political leaders, revenue officials were contacted and relevant information collected.

During the study a number of informal consultations and discussions were conducted apart from the formal interviews and other information gathering process. Thus 2 respondents Who have land in the project location were covered in the assessment study. The stakeholders were identified and consulted with the objective of understanding the existing socio-economic conditions of the affected area and the immediate surroundings of the proposed project.

The data obtained from the survey was analysed to provide a summary of relevant baseline information on affected populations - all types of project impacts which include direct and indirect impact of physical and or economic nature on the people and the general environment. The responses received from the community, the local administration and representatives of government departments through the public consultation and socio-economic survey are represented in the subsequent chapters of this report.

SOME STILLS FROM THE AREA AND SIA PROCESS



Key informant: Deputy Collector (LA)



Guidance from Tahasildar (LA)



Akatherthara Panchayath President



Puduppariyaram Panchayath President



Puduppariyaram Site



Akathethara Site



Meeting with the affected



Water Authority Executive Engineer

3.5 Site Visits and Information Gathering

From 6/10/2018 onwards the SIA team visited the site to verify the alignment drawings and to identify the affected area. After identifying the affected areas, the SIA unit consulted different stakeholders at the project area. The survey team collected the data in the month of October 2021.

3.6 SUMMARY OF PUBLIC HEARING

In connection with the land acquisition for water tank for the comprehensive water supply scheme, the sites belonging to Akathethara-Puduppariyaram-2 villages in Palakkad Taluk, a public hearing of the affected/landowners and the authorities was held at the Akathethra Panchayath Hall on 27th October 2021 from 11.00 am. Those present included:

Mr. Shino Jacob, VA-L.A General. No. I

Mr. N Mohanan (Vice-President, Gram Panchayath, Akathethara)

Mrs. Sathi Deveci N P, SRI- LAG -I

Mrs. Urmilakumari V – Senior Clerk L. A. G-I

Mrs. Priji T R. FGS LAG-I,

Mrs. Ayshakutty P V FGS-LAG-I

Mrs. Manju Murali Akathethara Standing Committee

Mrs. Hema Ward Member, Akathethara Panchayath

The Affected members:

1. Chenthamarakshan T Puduppariyaram Village
2. N. Raveendran Akathethara Village

And the members of the Study team, Don Bosco Arts & Science College.

Fr. Sojan Pananchikal (SDB), Director, SIA Unit, Don Bosco Arts & Science College, Kannur.

Mr. Sebastian K.V. Coordinator, SIA Unit

Mr. Christopher Mathew Research Associate., SIA Unit, Don Bosco Arts & Science College, Kannur.

List of affected participants: participant's registration copy is given in the annexure



Public Hearing Session in progress



The acquisition affected persons



The Panchayath Vice-President addressing

Public Hearing

Gist of the Meeting

The affected parties who participated in the Public Hearing presented their problems and indicated the minor omissions by the authorities in the acquisition process. The Coordinator clarified and got the draft report corrected. The project area belongs to Puduppariyaram 2- and Akathethara villages.

Major study findings agreed upon:

- ❖ It is unanimously approved that the water tank is for Public Utility
- ❖ The site proposed is the best for the project and no alternate alignment
- ❖ All the affected parties are willing to give their properties for the project.

Common Proposals

- ❖ Fair compensation.
- ❖ Takeover of remainder land/structure too, if rendered unusable in Akathethara village.
- ❖ Proper Resettlement packages for the affected families as soon as possible.
- ❖ Have clarity of the process of transactions, have discussion with water authority, Revenue department (LA) and Panchayaths including the affected.

RESPONSE OF THE AUTHORITIES TO THE QUESTIONS RAISED AT THE PUBLIC HEARING

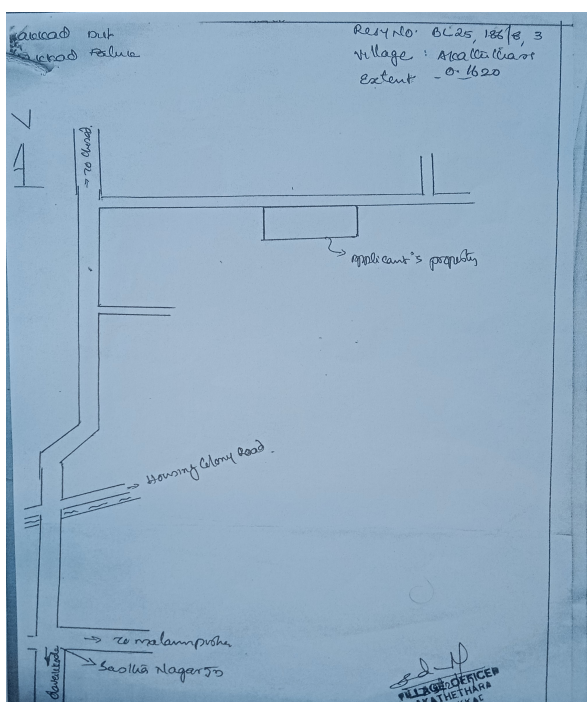
The main question was related to fair compensation. Another issue raised was to take over the remainder land in Akathethara which is possible as it is under the same survey number facilitated in the Gusset Order and clarity of the process of transactions/ acquisition.

The Revenue Officer Mr. Shino Jacob, VA-L.A General. No. I explained that the Land acquisition is done through different methods. Most commonly used method is acquisition based on the Negotiable Purchase Act and now RFCTLARR Act-2013 and followed by the Kerala Govt. statutory rules of 2015. He clarified that all the benefits and provisions of the RFCTLARR Act will be provided for the affected. All the officials explained that the compensation is calculated in a scientific manner keeping in mind the difficulties and pain of the affected. The Panchayath Vice- President pointed out that the Panchayath will work for maximum possible compensation and support the process by initiating dialogues with the acquisition authorities. The Ward member offered her support and gratitude to the affected parties for willing to give land for public utility water tank.

4.2 Area Affected by the Project

Table No. 4.1 Inventory of Affected land /Property					
SL.	SURVEY NO.	LAND OWNERS	Dry/ wet	Area in cents	ASSETS AFFECTED
1	146/14	Chenthamarakshan	Dry land	50	Purayidam (other trees)
2	186/8, 186/3	N Ravindran & N Vijaykumar	Dry land	12	Purayidam (other trees)

4.3 Site Sketch Plan



Sketch plan of water tank location in Akathethara Village

4.4 Land Requirements for the Project

Table No.4.2 Land Required for the Project				
Sl. No.	Block & Survey No.	Description	Village	Affected Area
1	Block No. 22 Re. Survey No.146/14	Purayidam	Puduppariyaram	50 cents
2	Block no.25 Re. survey No. 186/8, 186/3	Purayidam	Akathethara	12 cent

Table No.4.2 shows that the proposed project of water tank for comprehensive water supply scheme in Akathethara & Puduppariyaram villages requires 0.2508 hectares of land. The affected area is under private possession and both the lands are purayidam.

4.5 Use of Public Land

There are no public land is being required for the said project.

4.6 Land Already Purchased

No land has been purchased till now.

4.7 Previous Transactions in the Area

Table No. 4.3 Transaction on Land		
Transaction	Frequency	Percent
Nil	2	100.0
Total	2	100.0

Table No. 4.3 shows the information given by the respondents about the previous transactions on land. Both the lands have not done any transactions.

CHAPTER - 5

ESTIMATION AND ENUMERATION

This chapter presents the livelihood affected families and the scale of impact on the affected families. It also mentions about the loss of inventory among the affected. Besides, this chapter provides an estimation of the units affected at the marked alignment in the villages of Palakkad Taluk of Palakkad District.

5.1 Number of Properties Affected

The property area extending up to 0.2508 hectares in the proposed site for the water tank for comprehensive water supply scheme in Akathethara and Puduppariyaram villages that comes under the purview of SIA study is affected by the project. This land which is spread over 3 survey numbers are owned by 2 families, and their dependents.

Table No. 5.1 Properties affected		
Sl. No.	Name of Villages	No. of landholdings
1	Akathethara	1
2	Puduppariyaram - 2	1
	Total	2

Table No. 5.1 shows the village vs. number of landholdings affected by the acquisition. There is 1 land holding in the Akathethara village and 1 land holding in the Puduppariyaram-2 village.

5.2 Extent Affected

Table No. 5.2 Extent Affected		
Extent	Frequency	Percent
Totally affected	0	0
Partially affected	2	100
Total	2	100.0

Table No.5.2 shows the extent of land or property affected by the acquisition. Out of 2 land holdings 2 are stated to be affected partially.

5.3 Ownership of the Land

The SIA study area accounting to 0.2508 hectares is fully owned privately.

Table No. 5.3 Type of Land Ownership		
Ownership Type	Frequency	Percentage
Hereditary	0	00
Purchased	2	100
Total	2	100.0

Table No. 5.3 shows the type of ownership of the affected by the acquisition. Both land holdings ownerships are by purchase.

5.4 Type of Land

Table No. 5.4 Type of Land		
Type	Frequency	Percentage
Dry land	2	100
Wet land	00	00
Total	2	100.0

Table No 5.5 shows details of the land type. Basically there are two types - dry land and wet land. The properties in the alignment include only dry land/purayidam.

5.6 *Patta* for the Land

The responses of property holders reveal that among the 2 directly affected families, both of them have *patta*/deed for their entire property.

5.7 Current Use of the Affected Property

Table No.5.6 Use of Land/Property		
<i>Items</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Agricultural land	2	100
Total	2	100.0

Table No. 5.6 shows the use of the land affected by the acquisition. Both the lands are told to be used for agricultural purpose.

5.8 Reusability of the Remaining Land

Table No. 5.7 Reusability after Acquisition		
<i>Can reuse</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Yes	1	50.0
No	1	50.0
Total	2	100.0

Table No. 5.7 shows further usability of the remaining land. As per the response given by the landholders 1 of them said his land can still be used even after the acquisition of the required land. Another 1 landholder reported that he will not able to use the remaining portion of his land.

5.9 Possession of Other Lands

Table No. 5.8 Possession of Other Lands		
Any other land	Frequency	Percent
Yes	2	100
No	0	00
Total	2	100.0

Table No. 5.8 shows the details of possession of land anywhere else. Both the landholders stated that they have land other than the land in the project site.

5.10 Affected Vulnerable Groups

Table No. 5.9 Vulnerable Group		
<i>Social Category</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>
OBC	2	100
Total	2	100.0

Table No. 5.9 presents the vulnerable social group affected by the project. Both the families are belonging to the Other Backward Caste Families (OBC).

5.11 Difficult Situations in the Affected Families

Table No.5.10 Difficult Situation	
Sick problems	numbers
Diabetic	2
Others	1
Total	3

Table No. 5.10 shows the difficult conditions in the families affected by the acquisition. One family has 2 diabetic cases and in other family is undergoing medical assistance for his health.

5.12 Indirectly Impacted by the Project

There is nobody obviously affected by the acquisition indirectly.

CHAPTER – 6

SOCIO – ECONOMIC DESIGN

6.1 Preface

This chapter contains the social, economic and cultural status and the peculiarities of the families in the project affected areas. Details of the population, socialisation of the people and such related information are added to this chapter.

6.2 Family Details

Table No. 6.1 No. of Family Members					
Sl.	Survey No.	Land Owners	No. of Family Members		
			MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
1	146/14	Chenthamarakshan	1	2	3
2	186/8, 186/3	N Raveendran	3	1	4
Total			4	3	7

Table No. 6.1 shows the details of families. A total 7 members - 4 male and 3 female - from 2 families are directly affected by the acquisition.

6.3 Wellbeing/Livability of Community Affected

Table No. 6.2 Community Life / Livability		
Affects community life	Frequency	Percent
No	2	100.0
Total	2	100.0

Table No.6.2 shows the situation of community life after the acquisition. Since both of the affected are not residing in the exact site or the acquisition is not affecting the residence, social life is not affected.

6.4 Monthly Family Income

Table No. 6.3 Monthly Income of the Land Owners		
Income range	Frequency	Percent
2000	1	50.0
25000	1	50.0
Total	2	100.0

Table No. 6.3 shows the monthly income details of the land owners. The first respondent has a monthly income of Rs.2000/- and the second respondent has the family income Rs.25000/- per month.

6.5 Effect on Family Income

Table No. 6.4 Effect on Family Income		
	Frequency	Percent
No	2	100
Total	2	100.0

Table No.6.4 shows the Impact of acquisition on family income of the affected. Both of the affected stated that their family income is not affected by the acquisition.

6.6 Employment / Major Source of Income

Table no. 6.5 shows source of income details stated by the affected. The first respondent stated that he retired from a private firm and get Provident fund pensions and the other respondent stated that he gets his income from agriculture

Table No. 6.5 Major Source of Income		
Source	Frequency	Percent
PF Pensioner	1	50
Agriculture	1	50
Total	2	100.0

6.7 Type of Ration Card

Table No. 6.6 Type of Ration Card		
Type	Frequency	Percent
APL	2	100.0
Total	2	100.0

Table No.6.6 shows the type of ration cards possessed by the landholders. Both of the affected have the APL category ration card.

6.8 Utilisation of Land and Livelihood

Table No. 6.7 Inventory of Affected land /Property					
Sl.	Survey No.	Land Owners	Dry/ Wet	Area In Cents	Assets Affected
1	146/14	Chenthamarakshan	Dry land	50	Land/Purayidam (other trees)
2	186/8, 186/3	N Ravindran & N Vijaykumar	Dry land	12	Land/Purayidam (other trees)

Table No. 6.7 shows the details of land use and livelihood. The first respondent is to give 50 cents of land out of his total 1 acre 47 cents of land. It's a plain/agricultural land. Have some ordinary trees in the land. The second respondent stated that his land is 20 cents which is used for agriculture.

CHAPTER – 7

PLANNING OF COUNTER – IMPACT IMPLEMENTATION

7.1 Approaches to Impact Mitigation

The social counter-impact project has been planned to reduce / mitigate the social impact caused in connection with land acquisition. Land / property owners mainly demand for satisfactory compensation. Therefore, what has been proposed as a counter-impact mitigation step is to negotiate the amount for the loss of land and properties with the affected parties concerned and pay them well in advance prior to the takeover.

7.2 Methods for Negation, Mitigation and Compensation of the Impact

During the SIA study the team got the feedback from the affected community that they are willing to give their land / property if a fair compensation as per the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 is given. Make the compensation payment at the appointed time as per the strict execution of RFCTLARR Act, 2013 which insists on Fair compensation, Transparency, Rehabilitation, Resettlement and other packages.

7.3 Measures Included in Rehabilitation and Resettlement

Compensation as outlined in the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2013 shall be provided to the affected. The proponent also shall clearly and transparently uphold the provisions of the Act and disseminate the compensation for rehabilitation and resettlement packages as per the Act and as per the directions from the government that comes time to time. It includes the land value compensation, properly and fairly assessed structured property values, transportation charges and rent packages etc for the resettlement, rehabilitation charges and support services respecting the grievances of the affected etc.

7.4 Measures Requiring Body has stated to Introduce to the Project Proposal

The Requiring Body need to make a separate budget to provide compensation in par with the present money value, inflation and market realities particularly in Kerala. The affected are giving up their valuables and some of them moving away for the benefit of the larger public and their sentiments / emotional attachment to the property should be considered with at most reality.

7.5 Alterations to Project Design to Reduce the Social Impact

There was no suggestion or request for alternate alignment. All were supporting the alignment as well as the need for the Water tank for the Comprehensive Water Supply Scheme.

7.6 Impact Mitigation and Management Plan

Based on the desk review, field investigations and consultations undertaken during the social impact assessment study for the Water tank for the Comprehensive Water Supply Scheme, the following Social Impact Mitigation Plan (SIMP) has been developed to mitigate the negative social impact that may arise. The responsibility for the incorporation of mitigation measure for the project implementation lies with the district administration and the proponents. This mitigation plan is addressed to reduce negative social impact of the acquisition of 0.2508 hectares of land from Akathethara and Puduppariyaram - 2 villages. The mitigation measures suggested:

Table No. 7.1 Impact Mitigation and Management plan			
Impact	Mitigation Means	Factors to be monitored	Concerned Agency
Concern about Inadequacy of Compensation	To formulate criteria for full compensation; Criteria to be published before hand; To set up Grievance Redressal system	Transparency in compensation Number of complaints about compensation Number of demands to enhance the compensation	Dept of Revenue
Apprehension about The leftover/ remaining land.	Take over the remainder land otherwise the affected will not be able to use the same/ may be useful for the scheme for any other additional requirement.	Compensation value reaches Transparently. Package provisions to be supportive and pro affected /impact mitigation	Dept of Revenue
Fund insufficient to buy alternative land.	Modify criteria to increase the compensation to buy alternate land.	Number of persons unable to find land. Caution about misuse	Dept of Revenue
Complaint about the delay in the payment of the compensation	Finalise the amount before handing over the land to the Project	Number of affected waiting for the amount even after the taking over is completed	Dept of Revenue
Fear of the use of the space under the tank by anti socials	Prepare separate plan for any utility activity/ storage/ fencing/in such a way that anti socials cannot enter.	Space utilisation and Law and Order.	Panchayath/ the proponent.

Economic Measures

- The most significant social impact through the implementation of the project at the present location is the loss of property for 2 households and their dependents. Loss of property and the assets due to acquisition of land for the water tank should be compensated as mandated by the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 under sections 26-31 and which are listed in the First Schedule of the Act.
- It is suggested that during the construction phase, labour from the nearby villages be used depending on its availability and the need of the affected.

Environmental Measures

- a. At the designing phase of the project, care should be given to design eco-friendly buildings at the site minimizing the impact on the flora and fauna of the area.
- b. The construction plan also should include proper drainage, avoiding water logging during the cleaning session/ overflowing the water.

Rehabilitation and Resettlement Measures

Fair compensation should be given to the affected for the purchase of required alternate land. The rehabilitation of the land or property must be taken care with utmost care and the sentiments the affected should be respected.

Other measures

A public redressal mechanism should be designed at the project site/in the concerned office to address the concerns of the indirectly affected population during the construction and operational stages of the project.

7.7 Measures to Avoid, Mitigate and Compensate

- The Proponent should ensure that preventive measures are taken to address the sanitation and health issues of the workers particularly those who have migrated from other states to the construction sites. Proper residential and sanitation facilities are to be ensured for the migrant workers and they have to be linked to the government health facilities in the vicinity.
- The risks to the safety of employees and the public at different stages of the construction are to be addressed by the concerned agencies.
- A redressal system may be set up with representatives from Revenue department, Panchayat and the proponent for the speedy settlement of the unanticipated issues that may crop up during various stages of the project as well as at the time of evacuation / demolition.

Comparing / weighing the positive against the negative impacts, it can be easily concluded that the former outweighs the latter reaffirming the identified site as the most suitable and apt one for the construction of the over bridge. The loss of ancestral assets for 5 households will have its negative impact physically and psychologically. There is displacement of households and negative impact on land, livelihood, and physical resources. Nevertheless, the project is justified as the negative is minimal. It is also observed by the SIA team that many of the negative impacts highlighted above can be minimized or mitigated further with appropriate and effective mitigation measures / strategies mentioned above.

CHAPTER – 8

SOCIAL IMPACT ACTION PLAN DIRECTORATE

8.1 Introduction

Following the desk studies, field investigations and public consultations undertaken in this study, a Social Impact Mitigation Plan (SIMP) has subsequently been developed. The SIMP provides a general outlay of the social aspects, potential impacts and mitigation measures. The responsibility for the incorporation of mitigation measures for the project implementation lies with the Institutional Framework and key persons designated by the Government for the said purpose in accordance with the sub-section (1) of section 44 of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (Central Act 30 of 2013).

8.2 Institutional Structures & Key Persons

The Government of Kerala has set up a well-established institutional frame work for the implementation of social impact mitigation/management plan (SIMP) and to perform the functions under the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2013.

The Kerala State Policy for Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition published as per G.O. (Ms) No.485/2015/RD, dated 23/09/2015 constituted a **State level Empowered Committee** with its members as Chief Secretary, Revenue Secretary, Secretary of the Administrative Department, Law Secretary and Finance Secretary to perform the functions designated to them in relation to RFCTLARR.

As per the same policy at the **district level a Fair Compensation, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Committee with its members as** District Collector, Administrator for resettlement and rehabilitation, Land Acquisition officer, Finance Officer, Representatives of the requiring body to take financial decisions on its behalf and Representatives of Local Self-Government Institution has been set up to undertake various functions under the Act.

The **Administrator** in the committee appointed in line with sub-section (l) of section 43 of Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act' 2013 (Central Act 30 of 2013), is responsible for the rehabilitation and resettlement formulation' execution and monitoring of the rehabilitation and resettlement scheme in respect of land acquisition. Government of Kerala as per G.O. (P) M. No. 590/2015/RD dated 11 November 2015 has appointed the Deputy Collector (Land Acquisition) in each District as the Administrator for

rehabilitation and resettlement for performing the functions under the said Act and rules made there under in respect of the persons who are involuntarily displaced due to acquisition of land'

Besides, as per G. O. (P) M. 589/2015/RD dated 11 November 2015, has appointed the Land Revenue commissioner as the Commissioner for Rehabilitation and Resettlement in accordance with sub-section (1) of section 44 of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (Central Act 30 of 2013), for supervising the formulation of Rehabilitation and Resettlement scheme or plans, proper implementation of the same and to carry out post-implementation of social audit.

At the district level as per G O. (P) No.649/2015/RD dated 4 December 2015, the Government of Kerala in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (g) of Section 3 of Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (Central Act 30 of 2013), r/w sub-rule (l) of rule 3 of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Kerala) Rules, 2015 has appointed Special Tahasildar LA & Deputy Collector LA Palakkad to perform any one or more functions of a Collector under the said Act within the area specified in column (3) thereof and authorize them, their servants and workmen to exercise the powers conferred by section 12 in respect of any land within their respective jurisdiction for the acquisition of which a notification under sub-section (l) section 11 of the above Act.

The district level committee is mandated to ensure finalization of Fair Compensation and appropriate Resettlement and Rehabilitation package and Mitigation measure and its proper implementation.

CHAPTER - 9

SOCIAL IMPACT MANAGEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING OF MITIGATION PLAN

9.1 Costs of all Resettlement and Rehabilitation Required

The cost is to be calculated for resettlement and rehabilitation as per the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 by the Empowered committees at the State and the District levels.

9.2 Annual Budget and Plan of Action

To be worked out by the land acquisition section of the Revenue Department.

9.3 Funding Sources with Break Up

Not available.

CHAPTER 10

SOCIAL IMPACT MANAGEMENT PLAN MONITORING AND EVALUATION

10.1 Introduction

Monitoring is a long-term process which should begin from the start of the construction of the water tank and the comprehensive water supply scheme and should continue throughout the life of the project. Its purpose is to establish benchmarks so that the nature and magnitude of anticipated social impacts can be continually assessed. Monitoring involves the continuous or periodic review to determine the effectiveness of recommended mitigation measures. The types of parameters that can be monitored may include mitigation measures or design features, or actual impacts. However, other parameters, particularly those related to socio-economic and ecological issues can only be effectively assessed over a more prolonged period of say 3 to 5 years.

The government of Kerala in accordance with the State Policy for Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition frame in connection with the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (Central Act 30 of 2013), has established district and state level mechanisms for reporting and monitoring the land acquisition process and the implementation of various social mitigation measures. It includes the following:

10.2 State Level Body

At the state level as per G. O. (P) M. 589/2015/RD dated 11 November 2015, *the Land Revenue commissioner appointed as the Commissioner for Rehabilitation and Resettlement* in accordance with sub-section (1) of section 44 of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (Central Act 30 of 2013), is responsible for supervising the formulation of Rehabilitation and Resettlement scheme or plans, proper implementation of the same and to carry out post-implementation of social audit.

10.3 District Level Body

At the district level, the **Administrator** appointed in line with sub-section (1) of section 43 of Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act' 2013 (Central Act 30 of 2013), is responsible for the rehabilitation and resettlement formulation' execution and monitoring of the rehabilitation and resettlement scheme in respect of land acquisition. Government of Kerala as per G.O. (P) M. No. 590/2015/RD dated 11 November 2015 has appointed the Deputy Collector (Land Acquisition) of Palakkad District as the Administrator for rehabilitation and resettlement for performing the functions under the said Act

and Rules made there under in respect of the persons who are involuntarily displaced due to acquisition of land'

Besides, the *Fair Compensation, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Committee at the district level* and *State Level Empowered Committee* is authorized to ensure finalization, implementation and monitoring of the compensation, rehabilitation & resettlement package and mitigation measures.

The District level committee is expected to finalize the 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.

The state level empowered committee is expected to approve or return the estimate prepared and submitted by the District level Fair Compensation, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Committee with suggestions/observations.

CHAPTER 11

ANALYSIS OF COSTS AND BENEFITS RECOMMENDATION ON ACQUISITION

11.1 Final Conclusion and Assessing the Aims

The proposed Akathethara - Puduppariyaram Water Tank for the Comprehensive water Supply Scheme will put an end to the increasing water scarcity in these two Panchayaths. Due to the climate change and increasing drought situations, summer seasons are always hardships for the people. The comprehensive water supply scheme is a dream of the local MLA and Former Honourable Chief Minister of Kerala, Shri. V.S. Achudananthan and he initiated this scheme.

11.2 Character of Social Impacts

The affected people of the site face difficulties due to the implementation of the project. 2 land holdings belonging to 2 landholders will be affected. According to the affected, both the landholdings/properties are affected partially. One of the affected also stated that his remaining property cannot be reused at all. The families expressed the concern that for the acquisition they need to get fair compensation as early as possible.

Since the project is treated as 'framed for a public purpose' under RFCTLARR Act, 2013, the people of the area should feel secure and through this Act, they need to get fair compensation. If all the authorities and people of the project area work together, the implementation of the project will be successful. Considering the public advantage and interest and treating it as inevitable, the project needs to be implemented.

11.3 Major Suggestions by the Affected

Following are the major suggestions and recommendations by the affected to mitigate the impacts:

- The area under construction is part of their property and source of livelihood, so better compensation
- Support for purchasing another land/ settling the dues in the Bank.
- In Puduppariyaram the affected should be permitted to use the newly made road to the tank site so that he can safely use his remainder land. He also expressed his desire for getting a fulltime/ part time job (any type- operator/security) in the project for further survival.
- Value calculation on par with market value.
- The respondents in Akathethara village stated that the proponent promised him of taking the entire 40 cents of land half of it belongs to his brother and now it looks that instead of

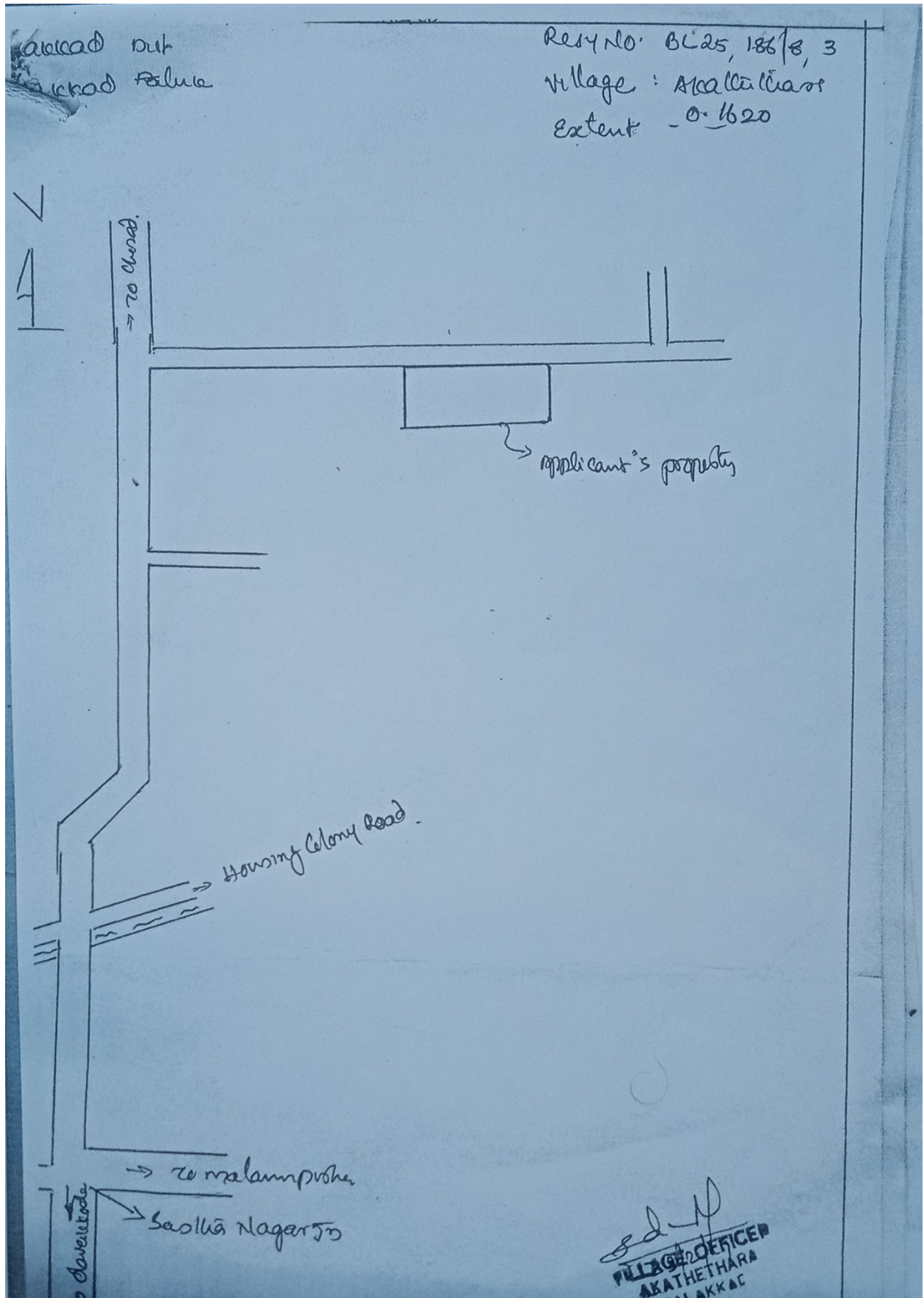
40 cents only 12 cents are being acquired. He wants all 40 cents to be acquired and compensated as early as possible.

SUMMARY& CONCLUSION

The Akathethara – Puduppariyaram Panchayaths Water Tanks for the Comprehensive Drinking Water Supply Scheme will be a milestone in the life of people as their water scarcity will be eliminate once for all. The proposed project involves acquisition of 0.2508 hectares of land in 2 survey numbers from 2 householders. The Project is aimed at public utility and there is no other alternate suitable alignment than this. Both the affected have expressed their willingness to give land for acquisition expecting a fair compensation. This study report helps the affected people to receive fare compensation as per RFCTLARR Act 2013.

To execute this project, 2 people need to sacrifice and give away their land/ property. According to the Right to Fair Compensation, Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation, Resettlement Act 2013, the affected People need to get fair compensation. For this, the team has studied the social impact on the area and proposed methods to reduce the negative impact.

When we explore the positive impacts with long term goal of the project, it is necessary to acquire land from people for the Akathethara – Puduppariyaram for Water Tank for comprehensive Drinking Water Supply Scheme. Provisions of compensation for the land acquisition under the RFCTLARR Act 2013 are enough to mitigate the impact of the loss of land/property.

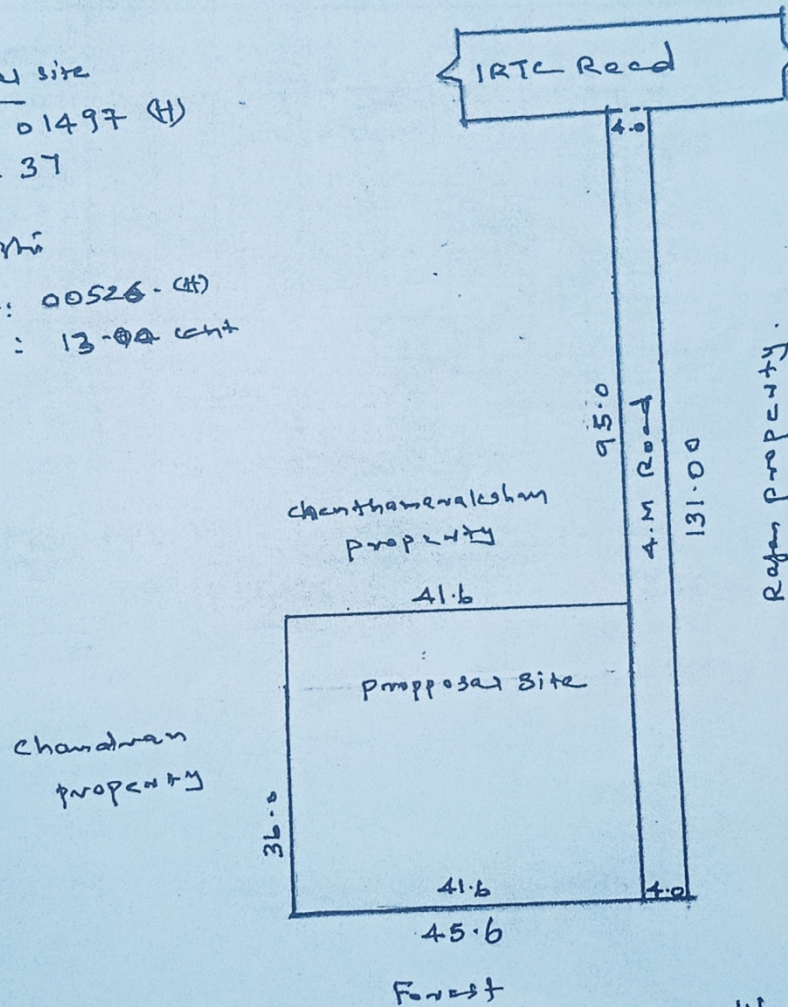


Survey - Sketch

Dist : Palakkad
 Taluk : Palakkad
 Village : Puthuppariyaram
 Block : 22
 Regy No :
 Old Regy No :
 TP No :
 Extant : 02023
 Cent : 50

Proposal site
 Extant : 01497 (H)
 Cent : 37

In vacuo
 Extant : 00526 (H)
 Cent : 13-00 cent



VILLAGE OFFICER
 Puthuppariyaram-II

കിഫ്ബി ശുദ്ധജലവിതരണ പ്രോജക്ട്: ആകെത്തത്തറ-പുതുപ്പരിയാരം വില്ലേജുകളിൽ

വ്യക്തിഗത വിവരശേഖരണത്തിനുള്ള ഫോറം.

പഞ്ചായത്ത് / മുനിസിപ്പാലിറ്റി			വാർഡ് നമ്പർ:			വില്ലേജ്			
വിവരദാതാവിന്റെ പേര്					വിവരദാതാവിന്റെ മൊബൈൽ നമ്പർ:				
ആഘാതബാധിതനായ വ്യക്തിയുടെ പേര്							മൊബൈൽ നമ്പർ:		
റേഷൻ കാർഡിന്റെ തരം		ബി.പി.എൽ.			എ.പി.എൽ:		കാർഡ് ഇല്ല:		
മതം:	ഹിന്ദു	മുസ്ലീം	ക്രിസ്ത്യാനി	സാമൂഹ്യവിഭാഗം	പട്ടിക ജാതി	പട്ടിക വർഗ്ഗം	മറ്റു	പിന്നോക്കവിഭാഗം	പൊതുവിഭാഗം
വിലാസം									

ക്രമ നമ്പർ	പേര്	1. ലിംഗം	2. പ്രായം	3. കുടുംബ നാമനുമായുള്ള ബന്ധം
1				കുടുംബ നാമ/ൻ
2				
3				
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5				
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8				

3 1. നാമൻ/നാമ 2. ഭർത്താവ്/ഭാര്യ ,3. അവിവാഹിത മകൻ/മകൾ 4. വിവാഹിത മകൻ/മകൾ , 5. വിവാഹിത മകന്റെ/മകളുടെ ഭാര്യ/ഭർത്താവ് 6. പേരക്കുട്ടി, 7. അച്ഛൻ/അമ്മ 8. സഹോദരൻ/സഹോദരി

ക്രമ നമ്പർ	പേര്	2. തൊഴിൽ	
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<p><u>2:</u> 1. സർക്കാർ ജോലി 2. സ്വകാര്യ ജോലി (a. Managerial/administrative. b. supervisory c. clerical d. assistant/attendant)</p> <p>3. കൂലി (a) നിർമ്മാണം (b) കാർഷികം (c) ടെക്നിക്കൽ) 4. ഫാക്ടറി 5. കരകൗശല വസ്തുക്കൾ 6. സ്വയം തൊഴിൽ</p> <p>7. മൃഗാസൂത്രണം 8. ഡ്രൈവർ 9. പെൻഷ്യൻ 10. വേറെ എന്തെങ്കിലും.</p>			
4	ആകെ പ്രതിമാസ കുടുംബ വരുമാനം		
5	ഭൂമി ഏറ്റെടുക്കൽ വരുമാനത്തെ ബാധിക്കുമോ?		1. ഉവ്വ് 2. ഇല്ല

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1: 1. ക്യാൻസർ 2. ക്ഷയം 3 എയ്ഡ്സ് 4. ശ്വാസകോശ സംബന്ധം. 5. വേറെ എന്തെങ്കിലും.		

3. ഭൂമിയുടെ വിശദാംശങ്ങൾ

1. സർവ്വേ നമ്പർ	2. വിസ്തീർണ്ണം	3. കൈവശമായ വിധം	4. കൈവശമായ വർഷം	5. ഭൂമിയിനം	6. ഭൂമിയിൽനിന്നുള്ള പ്രതിവർഷ വരുമാനം
<p>3. 1 വിലയ്ക്ക് വാങ്ങിയത് 2. പരമ്പരാഗതമായി 3. കടന്നുകയറിയത് - പുറമ്പോക്ക് 4. മറ്റുള്ളവ (വ്യക്തമാക്കുക) കുടികിടപ്പ്</p> <p>5. 1 പുരയിടം/ കര 2. നിലം</p>					
7	ഭൂമിയ്ക്ക് പട്ടയം 1) ഉണ്ട് 2) ഇല്ല 3) ഭാഗികം				
8	ഭാഗികമെങ്കിൽ, പട്ടയമില്ലാത്ത ഭൂമിയുടെ വിശദാംശങ്ങൾ:				
9	പദ്ധതി പ്രദേശത്തുള്ള ഭൂമിയുടെ അളവ്:				
ഭൂമിയിലുള്ള വസ്തുവിവരങ്ങൾ					
10	<p>1. മരങ്ങൾ (ഇനവും എണ്ണവും)</p> <p>2. ഫല വൃക്ഷങ്ങൾ 3. അടുക്കള തോട്ടം 4. കിണറുകൾ 5. കുളങ്ങൾ</p> <p>6. ജലവിതരണ പൈപ്പ് 7. വൈദ്യുതി 8. ജല ടാങ്ക് 9. ഭൂഗർഭ ഓടുകൾ 10. മറ്റുള്ളവ</p>				
12	നിർദ്ദിഷ്ട സ്ഥലത്ത് കൃഷിയുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ, ഇനങ്ങൾ				
13	എത്ര വർഷമായി കൃഷി ചെയ്യുന്നു?				
14	നിർദ്ദിഷ്ട സ്ഥലത്തേക്ക് വഴിയുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ, വഴിയുടെ സ്വഭാവം മണ്ണ്/ടാറ്റ്/കോൺക്രീറ്റ്				
15	കഴിഞ്ഞ മൂന്ന് വർഷങ്ങളിൽ ഭൂമിയിൽ നടന്ന വ്യവഹാരങ്ങളുടെ വിശദാംശങ്ങൾ: 1) ഉണ്ട് 2) ഇല്ല				
16	ഭൂമിയ്ക്ക് എന്തെങ്കിലും ബാധ്യതയുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ, രേഖപ്പെടുത്തുക 1) ഉണ്ട് 2) ഇല്ല				
	തുക തിരിച്ചടയ്ക്കലിന്റെ വിശദാംശങ്ങൾ				
18	ഭൂമിയുടെ ഉടമസ്ഥതയെക്കുറിച്ച് എന്തെങ്കിലും കേസ് നിലനിൽക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ? 1) ഉണ്ട് 2) ഇല്ല 3) അറിയില്ല				
19	ഏറ്റെടുക്കൽ ഭൂമിയെ എങ്ങനെ ബാധിക്കുന്നു? പൂർണ്ണമായി <input type="checkbox"/> ഭാഗികമായി <input type="checkbox"/>				
20	താങ്കൾക്ക് വേറെ എവിടെയെങ്കിലും ഭൂമിയുണ്ടോ? 1) ഉണ്ട് <input type="checkbox"/> 2) ഇല്ല <input type="checkbox"/>				

4. കെട്ടിടങ്ങൾക്കുള്ള ആഘാതം - പദ്ധതി പ്രദേശത്ത് കെട്ടിടങ്ങളുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ വിശദാംശങ്ങൾ:

1. ഉടമയുടെ പേര്	2. കെട്ടിടത്തിന്റെ ഇനം	3. നിർമ്മിച്ച വർഷം	4. കെട്ടിടത്തിന്റെ സ്വഭാവം	5. ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ അവസ്ഥ	6. വൈദ്യുതി ഉണ്ടോ?
<p>4: 1. പക്ക - പണിയെല്ലാം തീർന്നത് 2. കച്ച - പണി തീരാത്തത്</p> <p>5: 1. നല്ല അവസ്ഥ 2. ഭാഗികമായി നല്ലത് 3. കേടായിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നത്</p>					

5. ജല സ്രോതസ്സും ശുചിത്വവും

1	ബാധിതമാകുന്ന ജലസ്രോതസ്സുകൾ	1. പൊതുടാപ്പ്/കിണർ 2. സ്വന്തം കിണർ 3. പൈപ്പ് ലൈൻ 4. ടാങ്കർ ലോറി 5. വേറെ എന്തെങ്കിലും
2	ബാധിതമാകുന്ന ശുചിത്വസംവിധാനം	1. സെപ്റ്റിക് ടാങ്ക് 2. വീടിനോട് ചേർന്നോ അല്ലാതെയോ 3. വേറെ എന്തെങ്കിലും

6. പദ്ധതിയുമായി ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട വിവരങ്ങൾ

1	<p>പദ്ധതിമുഖേനയുണ്ടാകാവുന്ന പ്രയോജനങ്ങൾ:</p> <p>1) കൂടുതൽ ജോലി സാധ്യതകൾ 2) ഭൂമി വിലയിൽ വർദ്ധനവ് , 3) വാടക വരുമാനത്തിൽ വർദ്ധനവ്</p> <p>4) സാമ്പത്തിക/വ്യാപാര മേഖലകളിലുള്ള വളർച്ച 5) അടിസ്ഥാനസൗകര്യങ്ങളുടെ വികസനം , 7) മറ്റുള്ളവ</p>
2	<p>പദ്ധതിമുഖേനയുണ്ടാകാവുന്ന ദോഷഫലങ്ങൾ:</p> <p>1) വീടുകളുടെയും കെട്ടിടങ്ങളുടെയും നഷ്ടം 2) കൃഷി ഭൂമിയുടെയും മേച്ചിൽപുറങ്ങളുടെയും നഷ്ടം</p>

	3) ഉപരിതല/ഭൂഗർഭ ജലസ്രോതസ്സുകളുടെ നഷ്ടം 4) താമസസ്ഥലങ്ങളുടെയും വ്യാപാരസ്ഥലങ്ങളുടെയും വാടക വർദ്ധനവ് 5) ജനസാന്ദ്രതയിലുള്ള ആധിക്യം 6) മറ്റ് പ്രദേശവാസികളുടെ വരവുവഴി സ്വകാര്യതയ്ക്കുണ്ടാകുന്ന ക്ഷതം 7) ശബ്ദമലിനീകരണം 8) ജല ദൗർലഭ്യത 9) മറ്റുള്ളവ
3	പദ്ധതി അധികാരികളിൽനിന്നും താങ്കൾ എന്തെങ്കിലും ആനുകൂല്യം പ്രതീക്ഷിക്കുന്നെങ്കിൽ, വിവരിക്കുക:
4	ഭൂമി ഏറ്റെടുക്കൽ സാമൂഹ്യ ജീവിതത്തെ ബാധിക്കുമെങ്കിൽ, വിവരിക്കുക:
5	ഭൂമി ഏറ്റെടുക്കൽ സാമ്പത്തിക മേഖലയെ ബാധിക്കുമെങ്കിൽ, വിവരിക്കുക:
6	പദ്ധതി സൃഷ്ടിക്കാവുന്ന ഇതര നഷ്ടങ്ങൾ/വെല്ലുവിളികൾ ഏവ? 1) നിർമ്മാണ ഘട്ടത്തിൽ: 2) പ്രവർത്തന ഘട്ടത്തിൽ:
7	മുകളിൽ പ്രതിപാദിച്ച വെല്ലുവിളികൾ നേരിടുവാനുള്ള മാർഗ്ഗങ്ങൾ ഏവ? 1) പുനരധിവാസത്തിനുള്ള സഹായം 2) മൂല്യത്തിനനുസൃതമായ നഷ്ടപരിഹാരം 3) ബാധിതരാകുന്ന കുടുംബങ്ങളിലുള്ളവർക്ക് ജോലി 4) ജലസംരക്ഷണത്തിനുള്ള മാർഗ്ഗങ്ങൾ 5) വ്യക്തതാദികളും ജലസ്രോതസ്സുകളും സംരക്ഷിച്ചുകൊണ്ടുള്ള നിർമ്മാണങ്ങൾ 6) പൂർണ്ണമായി ബാധിക്കുന്നവർക്ക് പുനഃസ്ഥാപനം 7) വേറെ ഏതെങ്കിലും
8	രാജാറോഡ് വികസന പദ്ധതി നിങ്ങൾ സ്വാഗതം ചെയ്യുന്നുവോ? 1. ഉവ്വ് <input type="checkbox"/> 2. ഇല്ല <input type="checkbox"/>
9	പ്രോജക്ടിന് ഭൂമി വിട്ടുകൊടുക്കുവാൻ നിങ്ങൾ തയ്യാറാണോ? 1. അതെ <input type="checkbox"/> 2. അല്ല <input type="checkbox"/> തയ്യാറല്ലെങ്കിൽ കാരണം:
10	ഈ പദ്ധതിയ്ക്കായി നിർദ്ദേശിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന സ്ഥലത്തിന് പകരമായി വേറെ ഏതെങ്കിലും ഉചിതമായ സ്ഥലം നിർദ്ദേശിക്കാനുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ, വിശദാംശങ്ങൾ നൽകുക? പ്രദേശം: പഞ്ചായത്ത് വാർഡ്: സർവ്വേ നമ്പർ: ഉടമസ്ഥർ:
11	കൂടുതൽ വിവരങ്ങൾ/നിർദ്ദേശങ്ങൾ:

വിവരദാതാവിന്റെ പേര്

ഒപ്പ്

തിയതി

അഭിമുഖം നടത്തിയ ആളുടെ പേര്

ഒപ്പ്

തിയതി