

SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FINAL REPORT
OF
LAND ACQUISITION WORK FOR THE MANJERI GOVT.
MEDICAL COLLEGE DEVELOPMENT, APROACH ROAD, KSEB
SUB STATION IN MAJERI VILLAGE OF ERANAD TALUK,
MALAPURAM DISTRICT



Submitted to:
The District Collector, Malapuram

By
Don Bosco Arts and Science College
Angadikadavu, Kannur

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02 JULY 2022

DECLARATION

Malapuram District Administration through its promulgation with File No. DCMPM/3573/2019/ LA-2 and with the Govt. of Kerala Gazette Notification (4/1) GO. (P) No. 156/2022 dated 23.05.2022, (Vol. XI, No. 16/71 Thiruvanthapuram dated May 23, 2022) entrusted to Don Bosco Arts & Science College, Iritty (Kannur) the Social Impact Assessment (SIA) of the Land Acquisition for the Govt. Medical College Development, Approach Road, KSEB Substation in Manjeri village, Eranad Taluk, Malapuram 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 every affected land owners to assess the adverse impacts, measures/ suggestions to mitigate the impact and their opinion about the project. As per the land details given by the Deputy Collector (LA), Special Officer (Thahasildar General-LA) Collectorate Malapuram, the guidance and alignment sketch, the additional Thahasildar Eranad Taluk, Manjeri Municipality Chairperson, Manjeri Govt. Medical College Principal, Municipal Ward Councillors, the SIA unit collected data from the project affected families, other affected institutions and the stakeholders of the proposed project, as soon as the college received the Intimation. After the draft report was discussed in the public hearing, the following report has been drawn up. The supportive documents have to be verified by the concerned authorities.

Director
Social Impact Assessment Unit
Don Bosco Arts and Science College, Iritty, Kannur

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CHAPTER – 1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 Project and Public Goals

Land acquisition work is for the Manjeri Govt. Medical College development, approach road KSEB Sub Station in Manjeri village, Eranad Taluk, Malapuram District. Manjeri Govt. Medical College newly established (inaugurated on 1st september 2013) in Malapuram District affiliated to Kerala University of Health Sciences, located in Manjeri, around 12 km from Malapuram. The Medical College hospital has 500 beds, and 12 operation theatres with an intake of 110 students. The new Medical College is being upgraded by the 520-bedded General hospital. Hence the additional land requirement of the smooth functioning of the Medical College for its Academic and health services.

Government will acquire 2.3859 hector land spending Rupees 10,38,52,506 for the construction of an approach road from Chengana bye-pass and 0.4248 Hector land for the KSEB Substation and also for other development of the medical College Projects. Thus, a total of 2.8107 Hector land from 17 survey numbers are to be acquired for the Development of the Medical College.

1.2 Location

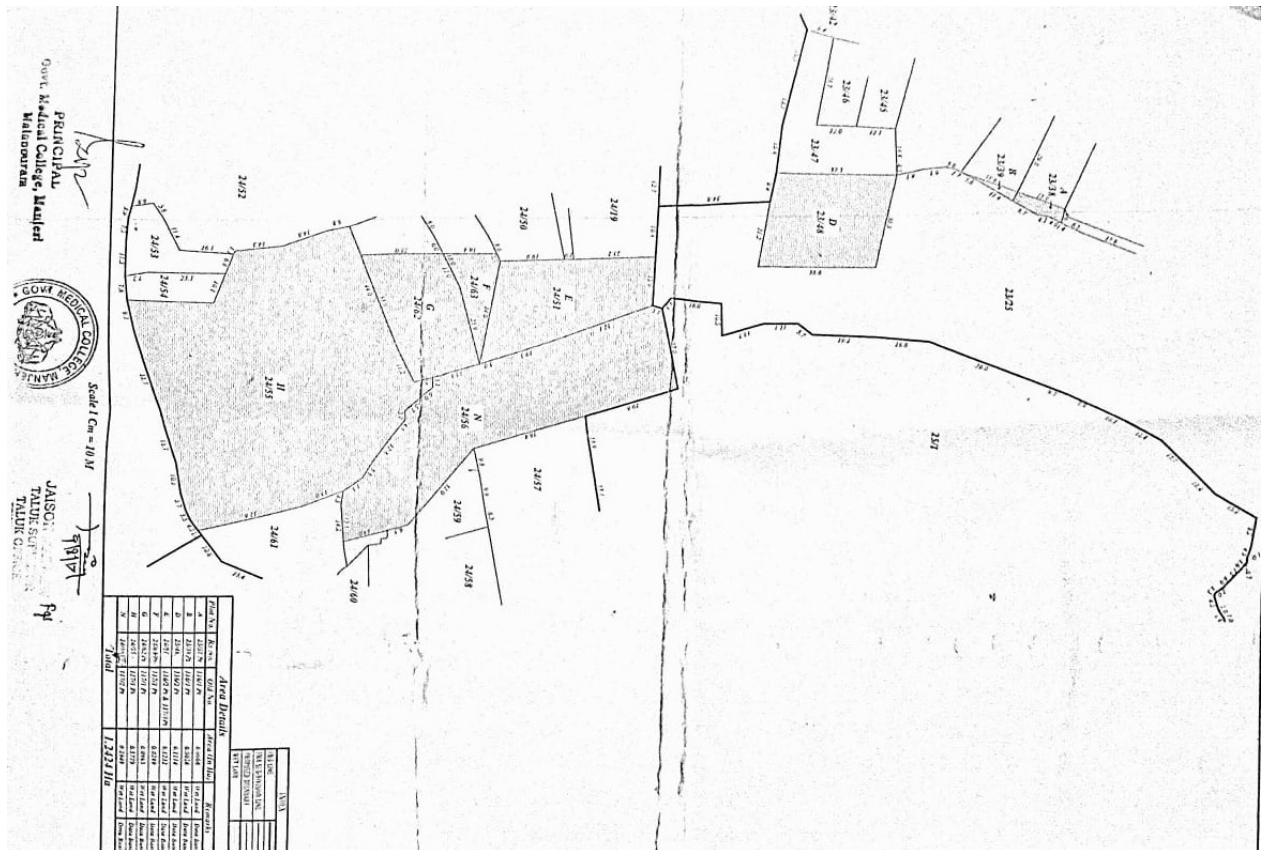
The location for the Govt. Medical College Development project is in Manjeri Municipality, in Manjeri Village, Eranad Taluk, Malapuram District. The acquisition requires about 2.8107 Hectares of land from these with 17 survey numbers.



Google map area of Manjeri Medical College

1.3 Size and Attributes of Land Acquisition

The total land required is about 2.8107 hectares. The land required for the proposed Medical College Mother and Child Super speciality Centre, KSEB Substation and Approach Road project is adjacent to Medical College Campus-next to the Academic Block and residential Block. The attributes in the land include commercial/livelihood shop, residence building, water source- well, pond, agricultural assets like rubber, coconut, other trees, and plain land.



Sketch map of the required land area.

1.4 Required Land

Table No.1.1 Land Required for the Project		
Survey Numbers	Villages : Manjeri	Affected Area
Block No. 51 23/38, 23/39, 23/47, 23/48, 24/51, 24/53, 24/54, 24/55, 24/56, 24/57, 24/59, 24/61, 24/62, 24/63, 25/1, 24/41, 20/41.		About 2.8107 Hector

Table No.1.1 shows the details of Survey Numbers (17 nos.) of land required for acquisition.

1.5 Population affected

The acquisition of this land is estimated to affect a population of 103 (Male 50, Female 53) people from 23 families directly. Apart from this, it is told that 24 people are having their livelihood/ business and their dependence. Yet another 7 families said to be affected if the wetland is land filled by water logging/ well contamination.

1.6 Searches for Alternative

The study team looked at several plans and designs for the development work of the Govt. Medical College. The team also inquired views of the affected and the key informants regarding the possible alternatives. Most of the affected suggested that a property of 50 acre land is available in Vellarangal, Manjeri village Block No. 45 and 51 at lower price. The Municipal Chairperson and the Manjeri MLA agreed to have an alternative for the Medical College Campus in order to facilitate future growth and development. Former Municipal chairman Shri Assai suggested that alternative land must be acquired for the growth and development of the Medical College. Mrs Nandini from Manjeri Kovilakam responded that Topography of the location must be understood and it is not practical to have development works in a wet land/ water reserve area in the monsoon. The former Manjeri General Hospital is upgraded to the Medical College and it is amidst residence as well as City Township. Hence there was a general agreement on the same. Government and the Medical College Authorities is firm on continuing the Medical College as it is now and the proposed acquisition of the additional land in the same alignment is very much needed.

1.7 Social Impact

The land required to be acquired for the Govt. Medical College Expansion, KSEB Substation and approach road is about 2.8107 hectares in Manjeri village (from 21 survey numbers) of Eranad Taluk in Malapuram District. The major negative impacts of the project directly affecting are the loss of commercial/livelihood structures- 23 numbers of households and their dependents. The acquisition of this land is estimated to affect a population of 103 (Male 50, Female 53) people from 23 families. One of the most important impacts in the indirectly affected (7 residences) is a matter of concern. The acquisition area mostly is low lying, wet land. To make use of this land for the Substation/ Super Speciality MCH Centre/ Approach Road, it must be elevated/mud filling. In such cases, the neighbouring households (7 numbers) may be affected badly during rainy season with flood. If proper drainage facility is made, it may be solved. The acquisition affect 18 properties fully and 2 properties partially. In addition, All 23 families said that they will lose their livelihood directly/indirectly as the acquisition affects either partially or fully. For majority (17) of them it is their ancestral property and they are forced to break that emotional attachment too. A comfortable compensation and rehabilitation may be enough to cure/settle wholly the wound by the acquisition.

1.8 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.1.4 Breakdown of Social Impact and Mitigation Steps			
Sl. No.	Type of Impact	Status: Direct/indirect	Proposed Mitigation Measure
1	Loss of Land	21 Land holdings would be affected – Direct Impact	Compensation as per RFCTLARR Act, 2013
2	Loss/damage of Built-up Property	2 Built up properties either full or partially affected - Direct Impact	Rehabilitation as per RFCTLARR Act, 2013
4	Workers' residence	1- direct impact	Rehabilitation as per RFCTLARR Act, 2013
5	Water source	Drinking water well-1, ponds-2	Should be protected and allowed to continue its use
6	Loss of Productive Assets	Rubber, coconut tree, mango trees, and number of other agricultural assets will be destroyed - Direct Impact	Compensation as per RFCTLARR Act, 2013
7	Loss of Livelihood	23 families are affected directly as they lose their livelihood/ family income/rent. Business of all affected has indirect impact.	Compensation as per the RFCTLARR Act, 2013
8	Religious place/ property	The Sarpa Pooja thara and Mia forest	Compensation as per RFCTLARR Act, 2013

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.

1.9 Social Impact Mitigation Plan (Mitigation Measures)

Based on the desk review, field investigations and consultations undertaken during the Social Impact Assessment of land acquisition for the Govt. Medical College Development, KSEB Substation, and the Approach Road Project, the following Social Impact Mitigation Plan (SIMP) has been developed. The major mitigation measures drawn are:

Economic Measure

Loss of property, assets, and livelihood due to acquisition of land for the Govt. Medical College Development, KSEB Substation, and the Approach Road Project should be compensated as mandated by the RFCTLARR Act-2013 under sections 26 to 31 and in the First Schedule of the Act for the 23 householders / property owners. The compensation for the acquiring property and the rehabilitation support will enable the affected to pursue their economic life, should be provided as early as possible. Maximum would compensate temporarily for the loss of the livelihood likely to be affected due to the acquisition of the land/property.

Environmental Measures

Based on the observations and enquiries with various people in the locality and the affected the wet land and low lying area levelling/ developing would cause water logging/ and problems to 7

houses nearby who are not included in the acquisition. The water source like Pond and well must be protected and made available for. The proponent shall design eco-friendly drainages at the site/alignment minimizing the impact on the flora and fauna of the areas. It is true that it is wet land and development work should be designed and built in such a way that there will be sufficient drainages to avoid flood/water logging and reserving room for water.

Table No. 1.5 Positive Impacts			
Impact	Direct/Indirect	Temporary / Permanent	Major/Minor
Better amenities and facilities for the Medical college	Direct	Permanent	Major
Enhanced infrastructure – Approach road and KSEB Substation	Direct & indirect	Permanent	Major
Approach road will reduce traffic issues to the Academic Block/ Residence.	Direct & indirect	Permanent	Major
Upgrading the status of the Medical college/ better for the students' strength, and other standards.	Direct & indirect	Permanent	Major
Invested money for the Medical College is substantially used/ avoid setting up a new campus	Direct & indirect	Permanent	Major

The discussions and interactions with various stakeholders including the affected families, majority are not favouring this acquisition and suggested for alternatives. Some of them, suggested the need to speed up the acquisition and the compensation and thus to end the immense sufferings of the affected. The SIA team is of the view that if the Medical College Authorities and the Government is firm on this land, be acquired by providing due compensation as per the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 provisions. The team emphasizes that the project is important for the better functioning /services and hence, the proponent is suggested to balance environmental and social considerations and benefits through implementation of the proposed mitigation measures as well as the future perspectives of the Medical College. 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.

1.10 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/structures, loss of productive assets, loss of business, and others. A total of 3 built up properties are either fully or partially affected.

1.11 Major Suggestions by the Affected

Following are the major suggestions and recommendations proposed by the affected.

- The topography is steep and down side low lying wet land a reserve of Monsoon flood water.
- Shift the medical college from the thickly populated/ residential town to a comfortable area and maintain the General hospital for larger public.
- This area is tiny valley of three hills and water will stagnate here. Willing to give land for the approach road for the Residential block.
- 7 houses will be indirectly affected and will not be able to continue living there.
- There is another 5 acre land within the medical college Premise. Acquire that land instead of this water logging area.
- Have a personal attachment to the land. The acquisition survey is not correct and fair. Do not know the alignment stones.
- The most fertile land belongs to the Manjeri Kovilakam is marked for acquisition. We have a Sarpakkave pooja, well house and rubber for survival. It cannot be given.
- Proper drainage to enable clear water flow (including flood water) while developing the land.
- Maintain the water sources like the pond and well.
- Willing to give the low land .but the land close to the house and well cannot be given.
- Some lose their sole property and livelihood, so Maximum compensation.
- Support for setting up another livelihood.
- Value calculation in par with market value
- This is the hard earned prosperities and one fine morning asking us to give up. We will not give.
- Acquire the land or property only if the proposed development work will commence and complete in a given time span also after giving complete compensation.

Remarks by the Key Informants

1. Shri. U .A. Latheef, M.L.A Manjeri L A constituency: Shri U. A. Latheef MLA suggested as far as the backwardness of Malapuram District and Manjeri is considered the Services of the General Hospital and the Medical College must be there. Now after 30-40 years dream, the Medical College is established here. But the General Hospital also must me there to meet the health need of the people in and around. Academic Block and other related new developments can be taken place in the nearby area.
2. Mrs. V M. Subaidda, Municipal Chairperson: looking at the future needs and growth of the Medical College, it will be more difficult for any more land as it is located in thick residential area. So it is better to Shift the academic block and other new departments to an

alternative place. The General hospital should be maintained there as it was rendering the Health services to the poor people in the region.

3. Shri. Assain Karat, Former Municipal Chairman: the gain of Medical College caused the loss of General Hospital. It is very significant. The people of Manjeri were easily approaching the General Hospital and now they are in trouble. A medical college requires at least 50 acre of land for its smooth function and future growth. The present location is thickly populated and amidst township. The future growth will be stagnated.
4. Ward Councilor (ward -14) Mrs. Shareena Jawahar : Do not agree with this acquisition. The medical College will require land in future too and how is it possible. This is the properties they earned through hard work people are worried.
5. Ward Councilor (ward -33) Mrs. Prema Rajeeve: A Medical College is a Referral Hospital and need not be amidst Congested town area. The General Hospital is for the common people to approach. Now if this 5 acre land is acquired here, still Medical college need to upgrade and in future how it is possible. The Medical College located in the high area generates a lot of waste water and it is affecting the life of the thickly populated surrounding residents. Untold suffering we had at the time of Corona (Covid).
6. Mrs. Nandhini, Manjeri Kovilakam: At present the Medical College is in thickly populated residential and Town area. The proposed acquiring area is a low lying wet land and water logging is common there and if it is developed by filling the future is uncertain. Mere compensation for the affected will not solve the genuine problems. Hence stop further expiation hear and look for alternatives.

Response from the Proponent, Principal, Manjeri Medical College: The manjeri Medical College was established in 2013. 8 batches of students passed out. 4 batches are continuing. It was not started as a transit campus but the General Hospital was upgraded to the Medical College. The acquisition for the KSEB substation is inevitable and further expansion for the Supper Specialty Mother & Child Care block, Critical Care Unit block cannot be separated / detached from the Medical College. And proximity of the residence of the Medical College matters a lot in rendering actual service.

CHAPTER 2 DETAILED PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 Background and Rationale of the Project

The Manjeri Govt. Medical College Development, Approach Road and KSEB Substation Project require taking over about 2.8107 hectares of land belonging to 17 landholders in manjeri village (Eranad Taluk) in Malapuram District. The Manjeri Medical College was established in 2013 upgrading then the general Hospital. Mainly all departments including Academic Block and require residences for students and faculties. With the completion of the project the Medical College will get advanced facilities of Mother and Child care Unit, Critical Coma Care Unit. The KSEB Substation will enable the smooth functions and requirements (to use heavy medical equipments) of electricity to the Medical College. And the Approach Road is a prerequisite for transports. Considering the land acquisition is for a public purpose. Out of the total land to be acquired, 2.3859, for the Medical College and 0.4248 hector land for the KSEB Substation. This land is adjacent to the Medical College and the expansion is easy. A amount of Rs. 10,38,52,506/- has been allotted for the same purpose.

2.2 Project Size & Location

The Manjeri Govt. Medical College Development, Approach Road and KSEB Substation Project require taking over about 2.8107 hectares of land from manjeri village of Eranad Taluk, Malapuram District. The area is located in the Manjeri municipality in Ward No. 14 and 33. Manjeri is 12 km. away from Malapuram District headquarters.



Map of the proposed location.

2.3 Examination of Alternatives

The study team looked at several plans and designs for the development work of the Govt. Medical College. The team also inquired views of the affected and the key informants regarding the possible alternatives. Most of the affected suggested that a property of 50 acre land is available in Vellarangal, Manjeri village Block No. 45 and 51 at lower price. The Municipal Chairperson and the Manjeri MLA agreed to have an alternative for the Medical College Campus in order to facilitate future growth and development. Former Municipal chairman Shri Assai suggested that alternative land must be acquired for the growth and development of the Medical College. Mrs Nandini from Manjeri Kovilakam responded that Topography of the location must be understood and it is not practical to have development works in a wet land/ water reserve area in the monsoon. The former Manjeri General Hospital is upgraded to the Medical College and it is amidst residence as well as City Township. Hence there was a general agreement on the same. Government and the Medical College Authorities is firm on continuing the Medical College as it is now and the proposed acquisition of the additional land in the same alignment is very much needed.

2.4 Details of Environment Impact Assessment

Hence the proposed land to be acquired is a wet land and requires the land filling for the further developments like Medical College buildings, Substation and also for the Approach Road, a Detailed and thorough environmental impact assessment is necessary. The main buildings including the Academic block, residence and other hospital buildings are on an elevated hill top and an arch shaped wet land is surrounded by these high land is being acquired. If the acquiring wet land area is filled, it might cause flood and other soil issues for the 7 houses adjacent to it and their life and living will be badly affected. There is a pond with lotus and this is supposed to be the natural water reserve for the area. As per the concerns of the affected population these aspects must be addressed well.

2.5 Need for Ancillary Infrastructural Facilities

There is no specific requirement of any ancillary Infrastructural facilities as the land proposed to be acquired is adjacent to the campus.

2.6 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.

Malapuram District Administration through its promulgation with File No. DCM/PM/3573/2019/ LA-2 and with the Govt. of Kerala Gazette Notification (4/1) GO. (P) No. 156/2022 dated 23.05.2022, (Vol. XI, No. 16/71 Thiruvanthapuram dated May 23, 2022) entrusted to Don Bosco Arts & Science College, Iritty (Kannur) the Social Impact Assessment (SIA) of the Land Acquisition for the Govt. Medical College Development, Approach Road, KSEB Substation in Manjeri village, Eranad Taluk, Malapuram 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 every affected land owners to assess the adverse impacts, measures/ suggestions to mitigate the impact and their opinion about the project.

3.2. SIA Team

The SIA unit that undertook SIA study comprised of members headed by the Vice-Principal & Head of the Department of Social Work, Don Bosco Arts & Science College, Angadikadavu, affiliated to Kannur University, Kannur. The head of the team is having MBA and MSW and has wide experience in academic and development sectors. The Coordinator of the SIA unit is also with MSW and M. Phil. in Social Work with 28 years experience in research, project planning and implementation in development sector, over decades.

Table No. 2.1 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 Coordinator, SIA Unit	27 years experience in Development Sector
3	Greeshma Joseph N	Research Associates	MSW
4	Tessia Sebastian	Research Associates	MSW

3.3 SIA and SIMP Preparation Process

With the help of the Deputy Collector LA, Tahsildar General Malapuram and staff members, Additional Thahasildar Manjeri Taluk, Municipal Chairperson, Ward Councillors, Ex-Municipal

Chairperson, The Principal, Accounts Officer and Administrative Officer and following the alignment sketch, the study team identified the affected area and met the affected. 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. From secondary sources, an understanding of the physical, social, economic, ecological and cultural set up of the project area was obtained. Many pre-coded questions were included in the questionnaire. 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 23 property holdings and their dependents who own property, 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 owners who own the land/property in the alignment and settled / residing far and wide.

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 Municipal Chairperson and the ward members, revenue officials etc 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 the 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.

3.5 Site Visits and Information Gathering

From 26/05/2022 onwards the SIA team contacted the Acquisition authorities and visited the site to verify the alignment drawings and to identify the affected area. After identifying the affected areas, the SIA unit consulted with different stakeholders at the project area. The survey team collected the data in the month of June 2022.

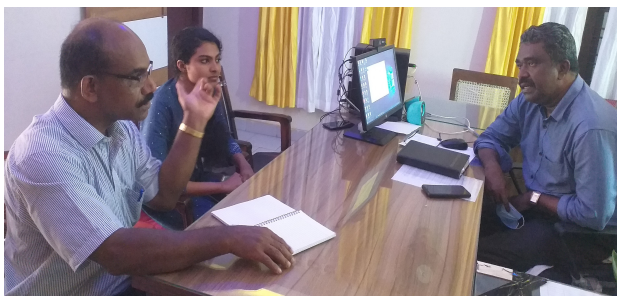
Stills from the study



Discussion with Municipal Chairperson



Guidance by the Thahasildar General



Discussion with the Additional Thahasidar



Medical college Principal, AO and Admin.



Field Investigation –SIA Team



Affected Lotus Pond evergreen Water source



Affected under construction building



affected commercial building



Drinking water source: affected well



affected residence, rubber plantation



The affected Sarpa Pooja Kavu



Indirectly affecting houses (may be)

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC HEARING

In connection with the land acquisition for the Manjeri Govt. Medical College development, KSEB Substation and Approach Road in Manjeri village of Eranad Taluk, Malapuram District, the public hearing as part of the Social Impact Assessment for the affected landowners and the proponents including the acquisition officials was held at Manjeri Govt. Medical College Community Medicine hall on 02nd July 2022 from 2.00 pm.

Gist of the Meeting

The public hearing was chaired Mrs. Shereena Jawahar, Ward Councillor-14, in the presence of Adv. Prema Rajeevan Ward Councillor (33), Medical College Principal, Administrative Officer, Accounts Officer and K. Sabarinathan valuation Asst. and later the Municipal Chairperson joined in the session. There were 72 participants, including 23 directly affected land /property holders, indirectly affected residents, and other socially and politically concerned people from Manjeri. The hearing started at 2.20

with a brief introduction of the Social Impact Assessment and the RFCTLARR Act-2013, the purpose of public hearing and also the findings of the SIA study By the SIA Unit Coordinator Shri. K.V. Sebastian.



Ward coucillor Mrs. Shereena jawahar: Charing the Discusion

The Ward Councillor-14 Mrs. Shereena Jawahar chaired the discussion and she addressed the gathering by expressing her own concerns about the Medical College, its importance to Malapuram and the General Hospital and the need of it in Manjeri area. She said that previously for the expansion of the Medical College Some of the low lying wet land were developed after land filling. Now the nearby residents' wells are getting polluted and becoming unusable. She requested the affected to share their concerns suggestions in the gathering to report in the study report. The chairperson reached late and she left after some time.



War Councillor Adv. Prema Rajive addressing the affected

The Ward Councillor-33: Adv. Prema Rajeeve expressed that the Medical College in Malapuram District is very much needed and must be there. But the General hospital was renamed and made the Medical College every effort to expand it in a congested pace will be in futile. Even after the Medical College is shifted to a better area, the building and the facilities can be utilised for many related and other needs.

The Officials Present Include:

1. Mrs.V M Subaidha, Municipal Chairperson, Manjeri Municipality
2. Mrs Shereena Jawahar , Ward Councillor-14, Manjeri Municipality
3. Adv. Prema Rajeevan, Ward councillor-33, Manjeri Municipality
4. Mr. Sajith Iswar, Principal Manjeri Medical College
5. Mr. Abdul Nazar, Senior Administrative Officer, Manjeri Medical College
6. Mrs. Ajitha C.P. Accounts Officer, Manjeri Medical College
7. Mr. K. Sabarinathan, Valuation Assistant, Spl. Tahasildar,(LA General) Office, Malapuram.
8. Miss. Sandra Joshy, Research Associate, SIA Unit, Don Bosco Arts & Science College, Kannur
9. Miss. Greshma Joseph, Research Associate, SIA Unit, Don Bosco Arts & Science College.
10. Mr. K. V. Sebastian, Coordinator, SIA Unit, Don Bosco Arts & Science College, Kannur

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

Nandini Thampatti Manjeri Kovolakam-the Affected and sharing the situation

Major concerns and Suggestions by the affected.

A number of affected stood up and expressed their anguishes, doubts and opinion are given bellow:

SN	Name	Concerns and Opinion
1	Mr. Sazib- affected	A new building is being built with all legal permissions. Now if it is acquired no way out to survive further. House is much closed to the land filled area by the Medical College and the well become useless. If a new supper speciality block further to be built, from where they will take land? If medical college is acquiring inch by inch of the residential area, what justice is it. Again now if the Medical college is acquiring this land, it will become more committed and it will evacuate the natives. Till now none has given any intimation officially regarding the acquisition either by notice or otherwise. Everything is done secretly. There are insufficient facilities for the Medical College Students. They don't have a play ground. Now they go here and there to play.
2	Mr. Muneer- the	The building constructed taking Bank loan. Obtained municipal permission

	commercial Building partner	for it in 2018. Applied for RTI in 2019 regarding the land acquisition till today no reply. Where am I supposed to take land/building permit? Is it from the Medical college? There are 24 people/including units making livelihood. Why should the govt, make such huge compensation. And the govt. will not give fair compensation to compensate the loss to us.
3	Nadhini Thampaatti-Manjeri Kovilakam	I am the worst hit I will lose more that 2 acre of land which is the most fertile and having valuable assets like Rubber, coconut, well shed, Sarppapooja sankalpa kav. Itst my inherited property. I should not allow this to be fragmented. My children and their future will course me if allow to wither away a culture and heritage. There are 10 workers surviving in this land. What about them. Kovilakam had given to enough land to manjeri town/ govt. for different purpose. Now no more land will be given. Whenever I approached, I got very bad response from the govt./medical College authorities. So acquire the land somewhere that will not affect the personal life of common people.
4	Shri Assain Karat – Former Municipal Chairman	Govt. Must remove the concerns of the people in the locality including the now affected and would be affected (other residents). A medical College cannot fulfil its future needs with 29 acres of land alone. This is just like trying to place an elephant in the cage/shed of a goat. So instead of things worst medical collage should go for the 50 acres of land which is just two kilometres from here.
5	Dr. Sanninadhann- General Hospital Rtd. resident	I am the worst hit due to the Medical College here. It is almost like a house arrest. As the roads are narrow and if some out of sheer necessity park their vehicles seldom thinking my inconvenience, I will not be able to go out until those patients get discharged. Many Medical Colleges- Kozhikode Medical College was started in Beach hospital and later it shifted to its own campus, likewise was Thiruvananthapuram. A Medical College cannot be amidst a congested place like this.
6	Adv. Nasar	Malapuram District especially Manjeri is so crowded and Medical college should have its own comport zone and basic facilitates. The commonly accessible General Hospital one fine day became a referral hospital. Nobody including the health minister did not know. It should be shifted to somewhere else.
7	Shamir	Medical College always should think about its future needs and growth.
8	Adv. Rajesh	The Medical College is run by people who don't have vision. It's nothing but misleading the people by changing the name of the hospital as Medical College. It will affect in the future the remaining residents also. The congestion and lack of amenities will cause spreading diseases to the people.
9	Sagar Girish	When the works of the buildings started, asked us to give land for the Road. We were promised unimagivable price, even now it is not completely given and now it is an impact.

The directly affected were only 23 land/property owners. But there were 72 participants. People from different political parties like Aam Aadmi Party came forward and given a representation to the Collector asking to stop acquiring this land and asked to shift to other place. People belonging to Residential Associations, and other nearby residences attended.

Meanwhile when the Municipal Chairperson was available the affected and the other gathered people together moved a one line resolution stating that the affected are not willing to give up their land/property for the Medical College Purpose.



Medical College principal addressing & clarifying

Reply by the Medical College Principal: The Govt. Medical College Manjeri is fully Kerala government institution. The land requirement for its development is inevitable. It is the policy level matter that the land should be acquired here or elsewhere. Govt. is trying its best for the people.

The valuation Assistant representing the Special Tahasildar (General- LA) told that since there were no query/doubts seeking by the affected about the land acquisition process/ step or any other thing, he has nothing to say.

As the major discussions dwell on the demand for shifting the Medical College campus, there was not much discussion of the acquisition impact or nay thing on that matter. The discussions by affected as well as others were unanimously on not to acquire any more land from the surrounding and instead look for better and permanent alternatives.

The meeting was concluded by the chair Mrs. Shereena Jawahar at 4.30pm and the SIA Unit Coordinator Mr. K V Sebastian said vote of thanks to everybody gathered.

CHAPTER - 4

VALUATION OF LAND

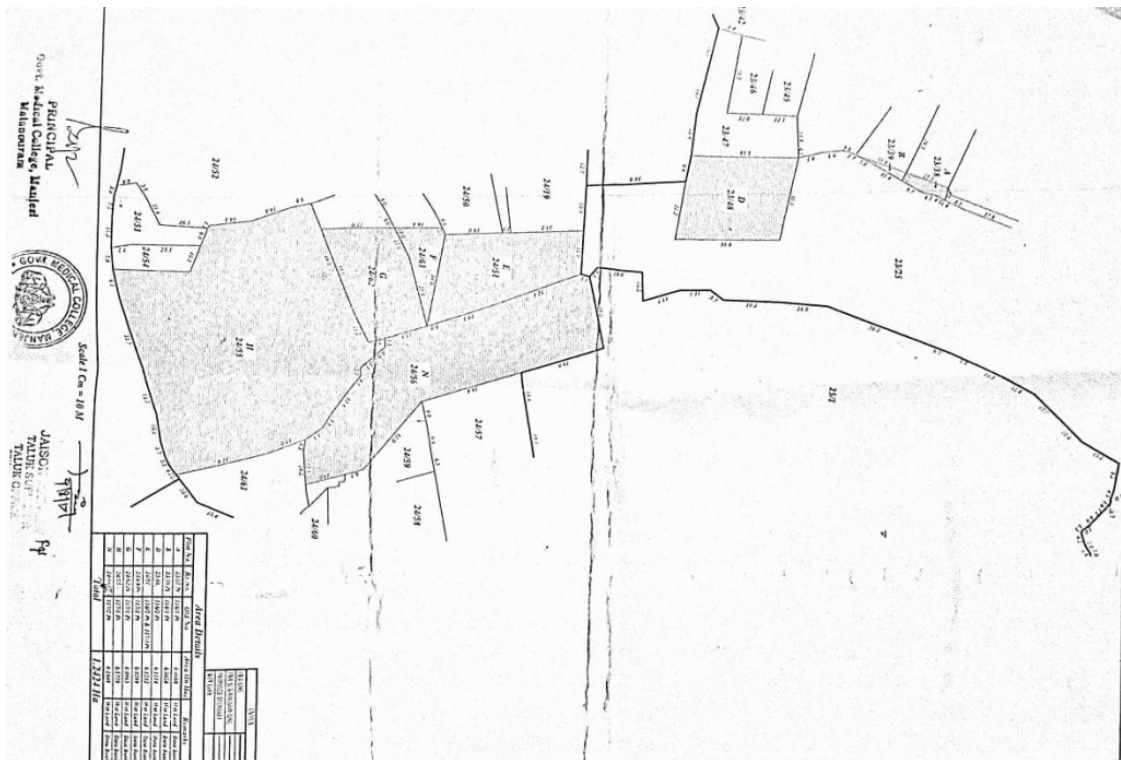
4.1 Background

The Social Impact Assessment unit conducted the socio-economic survey of the families and individuals affected by the Project at the project site during the month of May- June 2022. It was learnt through this survey to what extent the proposed project would impact on the properties, income, livelihood etc. of each family. A pre-coded Questionnaire was used for the purpose. The major goal of the survey was to assess the socio-economic structure, type of property, right to the assets, the likely impacts and their depth, details of properties etc. of the affected families. The findings of the survey and the gravity of the problems are discussed in this chapter.

4.2 Area Affected by the Project

The land acquisition for the Development of Govt. Medical College Manjeri is in Manjeri Village of Ernad Taluk Malapuram district. The required to acquiring area is about 2.8107 hectors of land. The entire area is wetland and the mostly water logging area in the monsoon. There are agricultural assets like coconut and rubber, commercial buildings, residence and water sources like well pond etc.

4.3 Site Sketch Plan



Sketch plan of the area to be acquired.

4.4 Land Requirements for the Project

Table No.4.1 Land Required for the Project		
Survey Numbers	Villages : Manjeri	Affected Area
Block No. 51 23/38, 23/39, 23/47, 23/48, 24/51, 24/53, 24/54, 24/55, 24/56, 24/57, 24/59, 24/61, 24/62, 24/63, 25/1, 24/41, 20/41.		About 2.8107 Hector

Table No.4.1 shows the details of Survey Numbers (17 nos.) of land required for acquisition.

Table No.4.1 shows that the proposed project for the Manjeri Medical Collage Development, Approach road and the KSEB Substation requires about 2.8107 hectares of land from 23 survey numbers in Manjeri village.

4.5 Use of Public Land

There is no public land in the affected area proposed to be acquired except a common pond. The temporary road that existed is also in private custody.

4.6 Land Already Purchased

No land has been purchased till now in the given alignment.

4.7 Previous Transactions/liabilities on land

Table No. 4.2 Transaction/ liabilities on Land	
	Frequency
No Transaction	23
Bank loan	3
Not applicable	0
Not Reachable/responded	0

Table No. 4.2 shows the information given by the respondents about the previous transactions/liabilities on land. Out of 23 land holdings, none said to have any transactions in the last 3 years. 3 of them said they have bank loans against their property.

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 Manjeri village, Malapuram District.

5.1 Number of Properties Affected

Table No. 5.1 Inventory of affected property				
Sl.	Land Owners	Survey number	Land Area in Cents	Assets Affected
1	Sujitha P Puvanchery , Manjeri (PO)	24/55	12 cent	2 coconut tree, 3 other tree
2	Sarojani P Puvanchery , Manjeri (PO)	24/55	12 cent	5 coconut tree
3	Priya, Puthiyavital, Pookotumpadam	NA	14 cent	6 coconut tree, 3 mango tree, 3 jackfruit tree, 4 pepper plant, 3 arecunut, 3 other tree
4	Syamala Kumaran Puvanchery , Manjeri (PO)	24/55	12 cent	2 coconut
5	Haridas Puvanchery Puvanchery , Manjeri (PO)	24/55	13 cent	4 coconut
6	Abilash Puvanchery Puvanchery , Manjeri (PO)	24/55	10 Cent	2 coconut tree, 4 other tree
7	Shaji P Puvanchery , Manjeri (PO)	24/55	10 cent	3 coconut
8	Girija AV, Sree Ragam, PNA Road, Karivanpuram West (PO)	NA	7 cent	Did not provide
9	Unnikrishnan V P Puthenveed h	NA	31.5 Cent	2 coconut tree,
10	Muneer & Feroze Babu Allunkal (H), Muttipalam	24/55	10 cent	3 stored commercial building
11	Snehalatha Poovancheri (H) Koovilakam Kund	NA	12 cent	Land
12	Rajesh Puthenveed h	NA	14 cent	3 coconut tree
13	Nandhini Thambatty Kizhakea kovilakam Macherry Kovilakam	25/1	2.5 A	50 coconut tree, 200 Rubber, 30 Nutmeg, 6 teak, 20 Arecunut, 7 Jack fruit tree, 5 Mango tree, Concrete house, Rubber Machine Shed, Shed, well, water tank
14	Venugopal V P	24/56	6 cent	2 mango tree, 2 coconut tree, 3 Nutmeg, 1 jack fruit tree, 5 Arecunut, Septic tank, well.
15	Gireesh, Poovanchery (H)	24/55	12 cent	7 coconut tree.
16	Sazib	24/61	24 cent	3 stored building on progress
17	Santhakumari Anagha (H)	24/55	12 cent	5 coconut tree, Paddy field
18	Supriya	24/56	14 cent	1 teak, wall, well

	Athira Kovilakkam Kund			
19	Sakeena Bivi Ambatthudi Karipan	NA	7 Cent	Floor of the building which on progress, 10 coconut, 3 teak, 1 other tree, well
20	Preetha Rajesh Puthiyaveettil	NA	14.2 cent	10 teak, 2 coconut
21	Muhammud Ali,ayamkudiyam (h)cherakkara	NA	31.5 cent	Land
22	Abbas, Cherukara (H)valiyora	NA	9.95 cent	Coconut tree 2, others 2
23	Bivin p, chintha(H) mankada	24/57	5 cent	Land

5.2 Extent Affected

Extent	Frequency	Percent
Totally affected	18*	78.3
Partially affected	3	13.0
Do not know	2	8.7
Total	23	100

Table No.5.2 shows the extent of land or property affected by the acquisition. Out of 23 land holders 18 respondents stated to be affected fully (* the exact measurement is not taken and hence some of them are not able to say the extent.) and 3 land holders/properties are partially affected. There are 2 respondents who said they do not know. If the acquisition take over the entire property or the leftover that which is not possible for any use by the owner is considered to be fully affected

5.3 Ownership of the Land

Ownership Type	Frequency	Percentage
Hereditary	17	73.9
Purchased	6	26.1
Total	23	100.0

Table No. 5.3 shows the type of ownership of the property affected by the acquisition. Out the 23 land holdings, 17 land ownerships are hereditary, 6 land ownerships are by purchase.

5.4 Patta for the Land/land documents

The responses of property holders reveal that among the 23 directly affected has *patta*/deed for their entire property.

5.5 Current Use of the Affected Property

Table No. 5.5 shows the use of the land affected by the acquisition. Out of the total 23 landholdings, 2 landholders have buildings and 18 land holdings have plain land. There is one housed used for the workers to stay and attached to it there is Rubber machine shed, rubber sheet drying unit, well, water tank.

Table No.5.5 Use of Land/Property		
<i>Items</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Building	2	8.7
House	1	4.3
Land	20	87.0
Total	23	100.0

5.6 Possession of Other Lands

Table No. 5.7 Possession of Other Lands		
Any other land	Frequency	Percent
No	13	56.5
Yes	9	39.1
NA/NR	1	4.3
Total	23	100.0

Table No. 5.7 shows the details of possession of land anywhere else. 9 out of 23 stated that they have land other than the land in the project site. 13 of them stated that they do not have any land other than this. Details of 1 landholders are not available/ not responded.

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 Number of Family members

Table No. 1.3 Number of people affected					
<i>Sl.</i>	<i>Land Owners</i>	Mobile Numbers	<i>No. of Family Members</i>		
			<i>MALE</i>	<i>FEMALE</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
1	Sujitha P	9847890542	3	1	4
2	Sarojani p	8086051504	2	4	6
3	Priya	9745868127	2	2	4
4	Syamala Kumaran	9496304530	2	2	4
5	Haridas Puvanchery	9539604362	2	1	3
6	Abilash Puvanchery	9496365230	3	1	4
7	Shaji P	9447338379	2	2	4
8	Giriya AV	9947810453	1	2	3
9	Unnikrishnan V P	9447626918	2	2	4
10	Muneer & Feroze Babu	9447152284	1	5	6
11	Snehalatha	9447412081	1	3	4
12	Rajesh	9446993058	2	2	4
13	Nandini Thampatty	9495100627	2	2	4
14	Venugopal V P	9447444434	2	2	4
15	Gireesh	9846981982	2	2	4
16	Sazib	9633999000	3	1	4
17	Santhakumari	9446409584	6	3	9
18	Supriya	9847692555	0	3	3
19	Sakeena Bivi	9846711742	1	3	4
20	Preetha Rajesh	9539538800	2	2	4
21	Muhammad Ali	9544615760	3	3	6
22	Abbas	9847805000	4	3	7
23	Bivin P	9846004751	2	2	4
	Total		50	53	103

Table No. 6.1 shows the details of families. A total 103 members - 50 male and 53 female - from 23 families are directly affected by the acquisition.

6.3 Monthly Family Income

Table No. 6.3 shows the monthly income details of the land owners. Out of the 121 landholders affected, 70 of them stated that their family income is below 5000 per month. Another 12 of them said their family income is between 5000 and 10000.

Income range	Frequency	Percent
Below 10000	12	52.2
11000 – 20000	3	13.0
21000 – 30000	3	13.0
31000 – 40000	1	4.3
Above – 41000	4	17.5
Total	23	100.0

12 respondents said their income is below 10000. 3 respondents have family income between 11000 and 20000. There are 3 landholders who stated that their family income is between 20000 and 30000. There are 1 landholder who stated that their family income is between 31000 and 40000. 4 respondents stated that their family income is above 41000/- per month.

6.4 Effect on Family Income

All the affected their family income will be affected one or the other way if their property is acquired.

6.5 Employment / Major Source of Income

Source	Frequency	Percent
Agriculture	1	4.3
Business	4	17.4
Private job	12	52.3
Pension	3	13.0
Driver	3	13.0
Total	23	100.0

Table No.6.5 shows the details of major income source of the landholders. Out of 23 landholdings, 12 of them have private job. 4 of them stated that the major income source is as business and, while 3 respondents depend on Pension. There are 3 people surviving with driver job.

6.6 Type of Ration Card

Type	Frequency	Percent
APL	18	78.3
BPL	5	21.7
Total	23	100.0

Table No.6.6 shows the type of ration cards possessed by the landholders. Out of 23 landholders 18 of them are APL. There are 5 land owners who possess a ration card in the BPL category.

6.7 Affected Vulnerable Groups

Table No. 6.7 Vulnerable Group		
<i>Social Category</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>
OBC	15	65.2
General	7	30.5
Not Responded	1	4.3
Total	23	100.0

Table No. 6.7 presents the vulnerable social group affected by the project. There are 15 families from Other Backward Community affected by the acquisition. Details of the respondents are among the Not Responded category. 7 of the affected are in the general category.

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. Majority of the land / property owners mainly said that they are not interested give up their property while a few of them 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. This will help the minimum and basic requirements of the Medical College like the Approach Road and the KSEB Substation.

7.2 Methods for Negation, Mitigation and Compensation of the Impact

During the SIA study the team got the feedback from some of 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 a suggestion or request for alternate alignment/site for the same purpose and were proposing to change the alignment considering more land requirement for the Medical College in future too. The affected suggested that they are willing to give land for the approach road only if deemed necessary.

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 Medical College development, KSEB Substation and the approach Road Project, 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 (Medical College). This mitigation plan is addressed to reduce negative social impact of the acquisition of about 2.8017 hectares of land from Manjeri village. The mitigation measures suggested:

Table No. 7.1 Impact Mitigation and Management plan			
Impact	Mitigation Means	Factors to be monitored	Concerned Agency
Concern about landfill work and monsoon water logging	1. Thorough environment impact assessment. 2. Scientific/accurate drainage system. Divert the drainage water horizontally / avoid reaching downward 3. do the land filling only in the specifically required portions (island type)	Take history of previous and current year water logging. Constant reading of water level and rainfall observation	The proponent
Flood and well water contamination for the houses which would remain adjacent.	Make sure that the water don't get stagnated/water logging Make strong and watertight concrete wall to protect the residential area.	Water level do not disturbing the nearby residence, periodic well water pollution check and find the reason for the same.	The proponent & residents / public health department.
Concern of the affected about the Medical College waste water spreading the area	Create strong and better sewage water system for the Medical College.	Periodic inspection of sewage water position and its management. Safe disposal of sewage water.	The proponent & residents / public health department.
Concern about Inadequacy of Compensation	To formulate criteria for full compensation; Criteria to be published before hand; To set up a Grievance Redressal system	Transparency in compensation Number of complaints about compensation Number of demands to enhance the compensation	Dept of Revenue
More and more crowding of people and vehicles in the narrow and congested place.	Identify some parking ground for the patient's of visitors vehicle to be parked. Improve the road conditions and avoid illegal parking.	Less traffic block. Illegal/ unsocial behaviours by the outsiders/bye-slanders/ visitors	Medical college police unit/ local traffic control unit.
Apprehension about	Disseminate the Packages and	Compensation value reaches	Dept of Revenue

rehabilitation	provisions fixed by the government	Transparently. Package provisions are correct and for the right purpose	
Fund insufficient to buy alternative land/make another building	Modify criteria to increase the compensation to buy land in the same locality. Enable exemptions in stamp duty and such things/ special packages	Number of persons unable to find land. Caution about misuse of gained compensation	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
Loss of livelihood and income source	Adequate compensation and packages	Rehabilitated livelihood	RFCTLARR Act-2013
Loss of religious place	Relocate the pooja platform with due rituals.	Belief system and values are respected	RFCTLARR Act-2013

Economic Measures

- a. The most significant social impact through the implementation of the project at the present location is the loss of property for 23 households and their dependents. Loss of property and the assets due to acquisition of land 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.
- b. It is suggested that during the construction phase, labour from the affected group/ nearby villages (if needed) be used depending on its availability/requirement and the need of the affected and their skill.

Environmental Measures

- a. At the designing phase of the project, care should be given to design eco-friendly drainages as much as it is required, 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 monsoon, as the acquiring area is a wet land and low lying.
- c. Avoid land filling or reserve natural and real water logging area, pond and its brimming are

Rehabilitation and Resettlement Measures

The fully affected households/ shop building owners must be properly and transparently resettled and fair compensation should be given to them for the purchase of required alternate land. Along with the compensation the resettlement package provisions should be made available. The rehabilitation of land or property must be taken care with utmost care and the sentiments of the affected should be respected.

Other measures

A public redressal mechanism should be designed at the project site/in the concerned office/ Municipality office / Medical College 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.
- 7 households who are just next to the acquiring land will be the worst hit and indirectly badly affected. The department should make necessary arrangement for catering to the issues with regards to the acquisition and consequent development works.
- The livelihoods of 24 households are affected directly and indirectly as the commercial building is acquired. Proper compensation must be provided for the same and link them with schemes or programs that will help them engage in new or the same livelihood even after the acquisition.
- A redressal system may be set up with representatives from Revenue Department, Panchayat and the proponent (Medical College) for the speedy settlement of the unanticipated issues that may crop up during various stages of the project.

Comparing / weighing the positive against the negative impacts, it is difficult to conclude that the issues raised by the affected and the requirements which are must for the Medical College. The loss of ancestral assets for 17 households will have its negative impact physically and psychologically. It is observed by the SIA team that many of the negative impacts may be minimised or solved by the strategies mentioned above.

7.8 Willingness to give up land

Table No. 7.2 Willingness to give up land		
	Frequency	Percent
Yes	4	17.4
No	16	69.6
NA/NR	3	13.0
Total	23	100.0

Table no. 7.2 shows the opinions by the affected on their willingness to give up their property. Out 23 affected properties 18 of them said that they are not willing to give up the land for Medical College. Only 4 of the affected said that they are willing to give up. 3 of them did not respond in this regard.

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.

GO (Ms)No.56/2019/RD dated 14/2/2019, Thiruvanthapuram, Revenue (B) Department
At state level the land Revenue Commissioner is entrusted to perform the functions designated to them in relation to RFCTLARR Act-2013.

As per the GO read above a High level Committee headed by the Chief Secretary with the following members was constructed for issuing sanction for acquisition of land and guidelines had been issued for placing proposals before the High level Committee. The guidelines specify that all proposals for Land Acquisition shall be examined in detail by the concerned Administrative Department and forward the same to Revenue Department for approval by placing before the High Level Committee and thereby issuing sanction for acquisition.

1. Chief Secretary - Chairman
2. Secretary Revenue Department Member
3. Secretary of the Administrative Department - Member
4. Any Officer nominated by The Chairman may be called as a Special Invitee.

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 (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) 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) 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 Tahasildar General LA Malapuram & Deputy Collector LA Malapuram 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.

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 land Revenue Commissioner 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 widening works of the Ponnani Nagaram- Purathur Bridge and approach road should and 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 Malapuram 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 ***Land Revenue Commissioner*** 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 Manjeri Medical College development, KSEB Substation and the approach road project is an inevitable and needed for the smooth functioning and it is for a public interest. The approach road making from Chengana bye-pass is essential for the residential and Academic area as the other roads to the Medical College is narrow and congested including the road to the Causality. The KSEB Substation is most essential for the Medical College as it is required to use Heavy Medical Equipments. The Mother and Child Unit is most essential for a Medical College without which the purpose and growth is lost. The Trauma Care Unit/ CCU are also inevitable /indispensable. Considering the vital needs of the Medical College, the project is inevitable. But, at the same time the future requirements for the development of the Medical College, the inconvenience that already exists with regard to the geographical topography, transport congestion, non availability of further land, safe disposal of sewage, social and environmental impact on the surrounding thickly populated residential area meagre land filling is not enough. The Medical College may acquire land for the Approach Road and KSEB Substation to substantiate the smooth functioning. As the information gathered during the study, go for an annex campus which is cited in the alternatives. It may also meet the need and cry for the General Hospital statuesque. The possible environmental impact on the wet land and anticipated plight of the 7 residences/ indirectly affected and also the concerns of the directly affected can be avoided. The authorities also can go for all the suggested mitigation measures and compensate adequately.

11.2 Character of Social Impacts

The affected people of the area face many difficulties due to the implementation of the project. The proposed acquisition area is a wetland. There is a common pond and surrounding area which is a water reserve. To utilise this land for the said purposes the wetland should be filled up at least 1 meter height. This will cause water logging and nearby houses are below this level. Naturally they will be in trouble. 16 out of 23 affected families are not willing to give their inherited properties. Livelihood of about 24 people connected to the commercial building will be affected. More and more expansion of the Medical College in a densely populated limited land area will increase the sewage problems, traffic congestion, parking problems and overcrowding of people- visitors/ bye-standees and others.

Since the project is treated as 'framed for a public purpose' under RFCTLARR Act- 2013, the people of the area should feel secured through this Act. Here in this case the public is not in favour of acquisition of this land as they think that this will not be the last requirement of land for the Medical College.

11.3 Major Suggestions by the Affected

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

- The topography is steep and down side low lying wet land a reserve of Monsoon flood water.
- Shift the medical college from the thickly populated/ residential town to a comfortable area and maintain the General hospital for larger public.
- This area is tiny valley of three hills and water will stagnate here. Willing to give land for the approach road for the Residential block.
- 7 houses will be indirectly affected and will not be able to continue living there.
- There is another 5 acre land within the medical college Premise. Acquire that land instead of this water logging area.
- Have a personal attachment to the land. The acquisition survey is not correct and fair. Do not know the alignment stones.
- The most fertile land belongs to the Manjeri Kovilakam is marked for acquisition. We have a Sarpakkave pooja, well house and rubber for survival. It cannot be given.
- Proper drainage to enable clear water flow (including flood water) while developing the land.
- Maintain the water sources like the pond and well.
- Willing to give the low land .but the land close to the house and well cannot be given.
- Some lose their sole property and livelihood, so Maximum compensation.
- Support for setting up another livelihood.
- Value calculation in par with market value
- This is the hard earned prosperities and one fine morning asking us to give up. We will not give.
- Acquire the land or property only if the proposed development work will commence and complete in a given time span also after giving complete compensation.

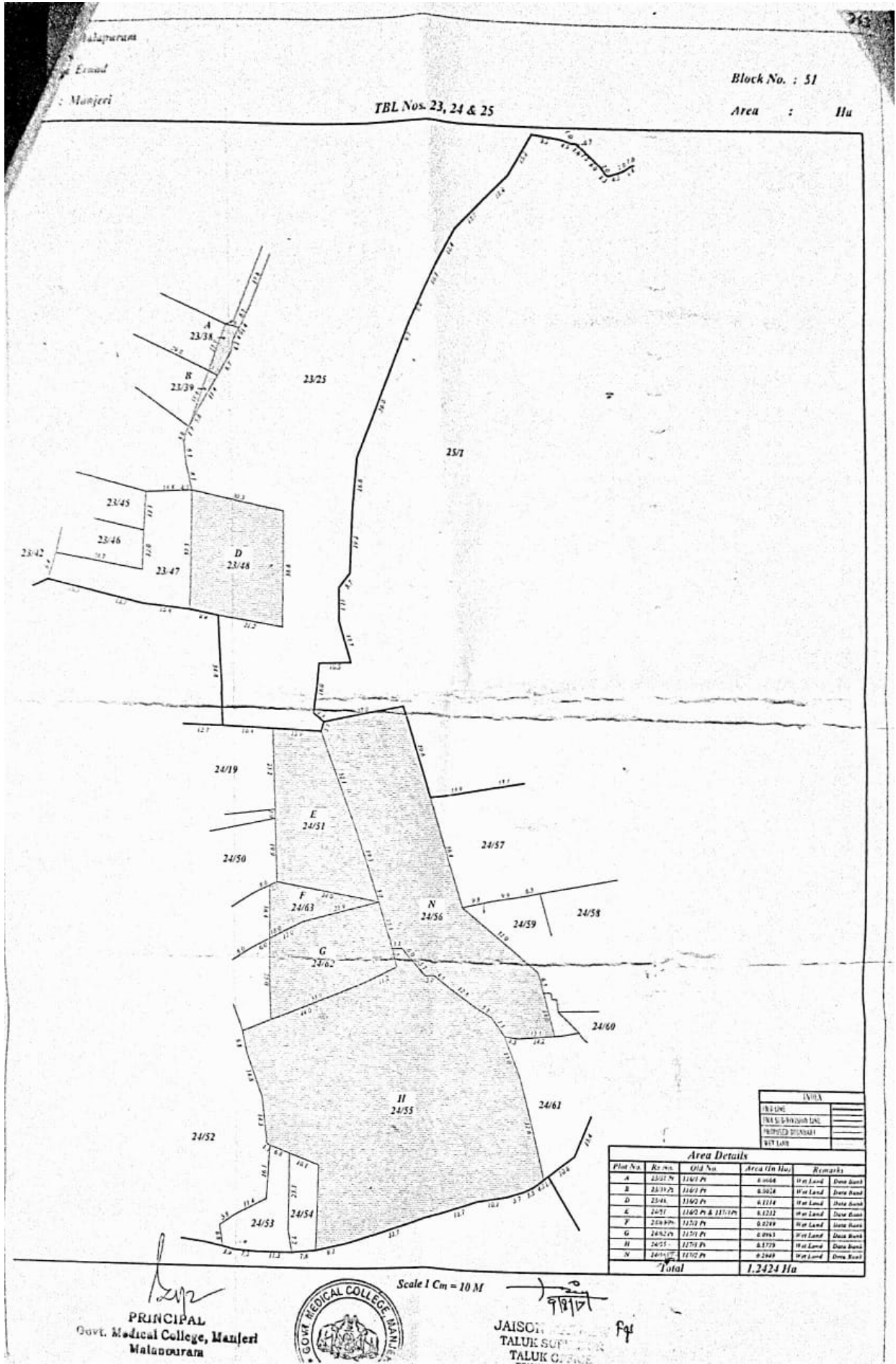
SUMMARY & CONCLUSION

This study report helps the affected people to receive fare compensation/provisions as per the RFCTLARR Act 2013. The Govt. Medical College Manjeri established in 2013 by upgrading the manjeri General hospital. Naturally the need for growth and development of Medical College like, Academic Block, Residential Block, CCU / MCH / etc. and proper power supply, roads all are very much inevitable. The Medical College is located in the town and it is thickly populated. Existing roads are narrow. To get additional land every time requires, it has to take it from the nearby residents. The proposed land to be acquired is wetland and low lying. To build any building for any department like CCU/MCH, this wet land has to be land filled. This would cause serious water logging and well/drinking water pollution in the nearby (7) houses (according to the affected, already happening). The acquisition would also affect 23 families/ households, 2 buildings, 18 lands with agricultural assets, 2 wells, 1 pond and one Sarppa Pooja Sankalpa Kav. Though some of them are interested to give up their land, majority are not in favour of it.

As part of the SIA Study the team consulted with Local M.L.A, Municipal chairperson, concerned ward members, former Municipal Chairman and others. All of them suggested avoiding this wetland acquisition, and maintaining the General hospital as it was, by shifting the Medical College to a better place. They also suggested that at least acquire the land if necessary for the KSEB Substation and approach road from those who are willing to give.

The public hearing was held on 02 July 2022 at 2.00pm in the Medical College Community Medicine Hall. There were 72 participants including the 23 directly affected and there were 10 officials. The major discussions dwell on the demand for shifting the Medical College campus; there was not much discussion of the acquisition impact/ compensation or anything on that matter. The discussions by affected as well as others were unanimously on not to acquire any more land from the surrounding and instead look for better and permanent alternatives. A one line resolution was moved on the same by one of the affected in the presence of the Municipal Chairperson.

Comparing / weighing the positive against the negative impacts, it is difficult to conclude that the issues raised by the affected and the requirements which are must for the Medical College. The District level Empowered Committee might take decision and recommend further action.



MIRA	
1/4th	
1/8th	
1/16th	
1/32nd	
1/64th	

Area Details				
Plot No.	Re. No.	Old No.	Area (in Ha)	Remarks
A	23/38	1167 P	0.068	1/4th Land, Dist. Bank
B	23/39	1167 P	0.3028	1/4th Land, Dist. Bank
D	23/45	1162 P	0.1114	1/4th Land, Dist. Bank
E	24/51	1162 P & 1177 P	0.1232	1/4th Land, Dist. Bank
F	24/53	1175 P	0.2199	1/4th Land, Dist. Bank
G	24/62	1175 P	0.0943	1/4th Land, Dist. Bank
H	24/55	1174 P	0.1779	1/4th Land, Dist. Bank
N	24/56	1170 P	0.2949	1/4th Land, Dist. Bank
Total			1.2424	Ha

മെഡിക്കൽ കോളജ് ആശുപത്രിയായി സ്ഥലമേറ്റെടുക്കൽ സാമൂഹികാഘാത പഠനത്തിന്റെ കരട് റിപ്പോർട്ട് കൈമാറി

ബന്ധം: ഗവ. മെഡിക്കൽ കോളജ് ആശുപത്രി വികസനത്തിന് പുതിയ സ്ഥലമേറ്റെടുക്കുന്നതിന്റെ ഭാഗമായി നടത്തിയ സാമൂഹികാഘാത പഠനത്തിന്റെ കരട് റിപ്പോർട്ട് കളക്ടർക്ക് കൈമാറി.

മെഡിക്കൽ കോളജ് ആശുപത്രി വികസനം, കെ.എസ്.ഇ.ബി സബ്സ്റ്റേഷൻ, അപ്രോച്ച് റോഡ് എന്നിവ നിർമ്മിക്കാനാണ് സ്ഥലം ഏറ്റെടുക്കുന്നത്. 2.81 ഹെക്ടർ ഭൂമിയാണ് ഇതിനായി കണ്ടെത്തിയത്. വ്യവസായ സംരംഭങ്ങൾ, കെട്ടിടങ്ങൾ, വാസസ്ഥലം, കാർഷിക സമ്പത്ത്, കിണർ, കുളം, സർപ്പക്കാവ് തുടങ്ങിയവ ഈ പ്രദേശത്തുണ്ടെന്നും ഏറ്റെടുക്കാനുള്ള മുഴുവൻ ഭൂമിയും സ്വകാര്യ വസ്തുക്കളാണെന്നും കരട് റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ പറയുന്നു. 23 കുടുംബങ്ങളുടെയും ആശ്രിതരുടെയും കെ

ട്ടിടങ്ങൾ ഉൾപ്പെടെ ഭൂമി നഷ്ടമാണ് ഏറ്റെടുക്കലിന്റെ മുഖ്യ ആഘാതം. കൂടാതെ ഉപജീവന മാർഗ്ഗത്തെ ബാധിക്കും. താഴ്ന്ന പ്രദേശമായതിനാലും വികസന പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങൾക്ക് വേണ്ടി നിലം നികത്തേണ്ടി വരുമെന്നതിനാലും ഈ സ്ഥലത്തോട് ചേർന്ന് കിടക്കുന്ന ഏഴ് വീടുകളെ വെള്ളക്കെട്ട് ബാധിക്കുമെന്നും റിപ്പോർട്ടിലുണ്ട്. മതിയായ പ്രതിഫലവും പുനരധിവാസവും നൽകുന്നതിലൂടെ ഏറ്റെടുക്കൽ നഷ്ടം പരമാവധി ഇല്ലാതാക്കാൻ സാധിക്കുമെന്നും പറയുന്നു. മെഡിക്കൽ കോളജ് സൗകര്യപ്രദമായ മറ്റൊരിടത്തേക്ക് മാറ്റി സ്ഥാപിക്കണമെന്നാണ് ഭൂവുടമകൾ പറയുന്നത്. അപ്രോച്ച് റോഡിനായി സ്ഥലം നൽകാമെന്നും മറ്റ് ആവശ്യങ്ങൾക്ക് ഭൂമി നൽകില്ലെന്ന ഉടമകളുടെ അഭിപ്രായങ്ങൾ

ഇം ഇതിലുണ്ട്. യു.എ. ലത്തീഫ് എം.എൽ.എ, നഗരസഭ ചെയർപേഴ്സൺ വി.എം. സുബൈദ്ദ, കൗൺസിലർമാരായ ഷരീന ജവഹർ, അഡ്വ. പ്രേമ രാജീവ്, മുൻ നഗരസഭ ചെയർമാൻ അസൈൻ കാര്യാട്ട് എന്നിവരും മെഡിക്കൽ കോളജ് വിശാലമായ സ്ഥലത്തേക്ക് മാറ്റി ജനറൽ ആശുപത്രി ഇവിടെ നിലനിർത്തണമെന്ന് ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടു എന്നാൽ, സ്ഥലമേറ്റെടുപ്പ് അനിവാര്യമാണെന്നും പകുതി ഇവിടെയും പകുതി അവിടെയുമായി കാര്യക്ഷമമായി സേവനം നടത്താൻ ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടാകുമെന്നാണ് ആശുപത്രി അധികൃതരുടെ നിലപാട്.

23 ഭൂവുടമകളിൽ നിന്നായി 5.81 ഏക്കർ ഭൂമി ഏറ്റെടുക്കാനാണ് സർക്കാർ വിജ്ഞാപനം ഇറങ്ങിയത്. കണ്ണൂർ ഇരിട്ടി ഡോൺ ബോണ്ണോ ആർട്സ് ആൻഡ് സയ

ൻസ് കോളജിലെ സോഷ്യൽ വർക്ക് വിഭാഗത്തിലെ മുന്നംഗസംഘമാണ് സാമൂഹികാഘാത പഠനം നടത്തിയത്.

പൊതുചർച്ച ജൂലൈ രണ്ടിന്

ബന്ധം: മെഡിക്കൽ കോളജ് ആശുപത്രിയുടെ സ്ഥലമേറ്റെടുപ്പുമായി ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട് നടത്തിയ സാമൂഹികാഘാത പഠനത്തിന്റെ കരട് റിപ്പോർട്ടിന്മേലുള്ള പൊതുചർച്ച (പബ്ലിക് ഹിയറിങ്) ജൂലൈ രണ്ടിന് ഉച്ചക്ക് രണ്ട് മണിക്ക് ആശുപത്രിയിലെ കമ്മ്യൂണിറ്റി മെഡിസിൻ ഹാളിൽ നടക്കും. ചർച്ചയിലെ വിവരങ്ങൾ കൂടി ചേർത്താകും അന്തിമ റിപ്പോർട്ട് സമർപ്പിക്കുക.



ബഷീർ കല്ലായി

മഞ്ചേരി മെഡിക്കൽ കോളജിന് ഭൂമി: ജൂലൈ രണ്ടിന് പൊതുചർച്ച

നിലവിൽ മെഡിക്കൽ കോളജ് കെട്ടിട സമുച്ചയത്തോടു ചേർന്ന 23 ഭൂവുടമകളിൽ നിന്നായി 5.81 ഏക്കർ ഭൂമി ഏറ്റെടുക്കാനാണ് സർക്കാർ വിജ്ഞാപനം ഇറക്കിയിരുന്നത്.

ബന്ധം: മെഡിക്കൽ കോളജ് വികസനത്തിനു സ്വകാര്യ ഭൂമി ഏറ്റെ

ടുക്കുന്നതുമാണ് ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട് ജൂലൈ രണ്ടിന് പൊതുചർച്ച സംഘടിപ്പിക്കുന്നു. ഇതിനകം തയ്യാറാക്കിയ സാമൂഹികാഘാത പഠന റിപ്പോർട്ടിന്റെ കരട് അടിസ്ഥാനമാക്കിയാണ് ചർച്ച വിളിച്ചു ചേർക്കുന്നത്. ജൂലൈ രണ്ടിന് ഉച്ചക്ക് രണ്ടിന് ആശുപത്രിയിലെ കമ്മ്യൂണിറ്റി മെഡിസിൻ ഹാളിലാണ് യോഗം നടക്കുക. ചർച്ചയിലെ വിവരങ്ങൾ കൂടി ചേർത്താകും അന്തിമ റിപ്പോർട്ട് സമർപ്പിക്കുകയെന്നു മെഡിക്കൽ കോള

ജ് അധികൃതർ അറിയിച്ചു. കണ്ണൂർ ഇരിട്ടി ഡോൺബോസ്കോ ആർട്സ് ആൻഡ് സയൻസ് കോളജിലെ മുന്നംഗസംഘം നടത്തിയ സാമൂഹികാഘാത പഠനത്തിന്റെ കരട് റിപ്പോർട്ട് കഴിഞ്ഞ ദിവസം കളക്ടർക്ക് കൈമാറിയിരുന്നു. നിലവിൽ മെഡിക്കൽ കോളജ് കെട്ടിട സമുച്ചയത്തോടു ചേർന്ന 23 ഭൂവുടമകളിൽ നിന്നായി 5.81 ഏക്കർ ഭൂമി ഏറ്റെടുക്കാനാണ് സർക്കാർ വിജ്ഞാപനം ഇറ

ക്കിയിരുന്നത്. വ്യവസായ സംരംഭങ്ങൾ, കെട്ടിടങ്ങൾ, വാസസ്ഥലം, കാർഷിക സമ്പത്ത്, കിണർ, കുളം, സർപ്പക്കാവ് തുടങ്ങിയവ ഈ പ്രദേശത്തുണ്ടെന്നും കരട് റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ പറയുന്നു. 23 കുടുംബങ്ങളുടെയും അവരുടെ ആശ്രിതരുടെയും കെട്ടിടങ്ങൾ ഉൾപ്പെടെയുള്ള ഭൂമി നഷ്ടമാണ് ഏറ്റെടുക്കലിൽ മുഖ്യമായ പ്രശ്നം. കൂടാതെ പലരുടെയും ഉപജീവന മാർഗ്ഗത്തെയും ബാധിക്കും. താഴ്ന്ന പ്രദേശമായിത്തീരാനും വിക

സന പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങൾക്കു വേണ്ടി നിലം നികത്തേണ്ടിവരുമെന്നതിനാലും ഈ സ്ഥലത്തോട് ചേർന്നു കിടക്കുന്ന ഏഴു വീടുകളിൽ വെള്ളക്കെട്ട് പ്രശ്നം നേരിടുമെന്നും റിപ്പോർട്ടിലുണ്ട്. ഏറ്റെടുക്കുന്ന ഭൂമിയിൽ 2.81 ഹെക്ടർ ഭൂമി വൈദ്യുതി സബ് സ്റ്റേഷൻ, അപ്രോച്ച് റോഡ് എന്നിവ നിർമ്മിക്കാനാണ് ഉപയോഗിക്കുക. പൊതുചർച്ചയിലെ വിവരങ്ങൾ കൂടി ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തിയോടും അന്തിമ റിപ്പോർട്ട് സമർപ്പിക്കുക.

മഞ്ചേരി മെഡിക്കൽ കോളേജിന് ഭൂമി: ജില്ലാലൈ രണ്ടിന് പൊതുചർച്ച

മഞ്ചേരി: മെഡിക്കൽ കോളേജ് വികസത്തിന് സ്വകാര്യ ഭൂമി ഏറ്റെടുക്കുന്നതുമായി ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട് ജില്ലാലൈ രണ്ടിന് പൊതുചർച്ച സംഘടിപ്പിക്കുന്നു. ഇതിനകം തയ്യാറാക്കിയ സാമൂഹികാലാത പഠന റിപ്പോർട്ടിന്റെ കരട് അടിസ്ഥാനമാക്കിയാണ് പൊതു ചർച്ച വിളിച്ചു ചേർക്കുന്നത്. ജില്ലാലൈ രണ്ടിന് ഉച്ചക്ക് രണ്ടിന് ആശ്രിത പത്രിയിലെ കമ്മ്യൂണിറ്റി മെഡിസിൻ ഹാളിലാണ് ചർച്ച നടത്തുക. ചർച്ചയിലെ വിവരങ്ങൾ കൂടി ചേർത്താകും അന്തിമ റിപ്പോർട്ട് സമർപ്പിക്കുകയെന്ന് മെഡിക്കൽ കോളേജ് അധികൃതർ അറിയിച്ചു. കണ്ണൂർ ഇരിട്ടി ഡോൺബോസ്കോ ആർട്സ്

ആൻഡ് സയൻസ് കോളേജിലെ മൂന്നംഗ സംഘം നടത്തിയ സാമൂഹികാലാത പഠനത്തിന്റെ കരട് റിപ്പോർട്ട് കഴിഞ്ഞ ദിവസം കലക്ടർക്ക് കൈമാറിയിരുന്നു. നിലവിൽ മെഡിക്കൽ കോളേജ് കെട്ടിട സമുച്ചയത്തോട് ചേർന്ന 23 ഭൂവുടമകളിൽ നിന്നായി 5.81 ഏക്കർ ഭൂമി ഏറ്റെടുക്കാനാണ് സർക്കാർ വിജ്ഞാപനം ഇറക്കിയിരുന്നത്. വ്യവസായ സംരംഭങ്ങൾ, കെട്ടിടങ്ങൾ, വാസസ്ഥലം, കാർഷിക സമ്പത്ത്, കിണർ, കുളം, സർപ്പക്കാവ് തുടങ്ങിയവ ഈ പ്രദേശത്തുണ്ടെന്നും കരട് റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ പറയുന്നു. 23 കുടുംബങ്ങളുടെയും അവരുടെ ആശ്രിതരുടെയും കെട്ടിടങ്ങൾ ഉൾപ്പെ

ടെയുള്ള ഭൂമി നഷ്ടമാണ് ഏറ്റെടുക്കലിൽ മുഖ്യമായ പ്രശ്നം. കൂടാതെ പലരുടെയും ഉപജീവന മാർഗ്ഗത്തെയും ബാധിക്കും. താഴ്ന്ന പ്രദേശമായതിനാലും വികസന പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങൾക്ക് വേണ്ടി നിലം നികത്തേണ്ടി വരുമെന്നതിനാലും ഈ സ്ഥലത്തോട് ചേർന്ന് കിടക്കുന്ന ഏഴ് വീടുകൾ വെള്ളക്കെട്ട് പ്രശ്നം നേരിടുമെന്നും റിപ്പോർട്ടിലുണ്ട്. ഏറ്റെടുക്കുന്ന ഭൂമിയിൽ 2.81 ഹെക്ടർ ഭൂമി വൈദ്യുതി സബ് സ്റ്റേഷൻ, അപ്രോച്ച് റോഡ് എന്നിവ നിർമ്മിക്കാനാണ് ഉപയോഗിക്കുക. പൊതു ചർച്ചയിലെ വിവരങ്ങൾ കൂടി ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തിയാകും അന്തിമ റിപ്പോർട്ട് സമർപ്പിക്കുക.

Basheer Kallai