

**SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FINAL REPORT  
OF  
LAND ACQUISITION WORK FOR THE FORMATION OF  
MAHE-VALAPATTANAM CANAL 2<sup>nd</sup> CUT  
IN THALASSERY VILLAGE,  
THALASSERY TALUK, KANNUR DISTRICT**



Submitted to:  
**The District Collector, Kannur**

By  
**Don Bosco Arts and Science College**  
**Angadikadavu, Kannur**  
[www.donbosco.ac.in](http://www.donbosco.ac.in)

**22 July 2022**

## **DECLARATION**

Kannu District Administration through its promulgation with File No. DCKNR/1343/2022-C4 dated 16/05/2022) and G.O.(P)No.135/2022/RD Thiruvanthapuram, dated 25/04/2022 (GO No. 1379/2022, dated 26/04/2022 ) entrusted to Don Bosco Arts & Science College, Iritty (Kannur) the Social Impact Assessment (SIA) of the Land Acquisition for the for the Mahe-Valapattanam Canal Cut-2 formation in Thalassery village, Thalasserry Taluk, Kannur 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) Kannur , Special Thahasildar (LA-KIIFB-II) Kannur, Kerala Water ways Infrastructure Ltd, and alignment sketch, and the guidance from the Chairperson Thalassery Municipality, Ward Councillors 1,2,and 3, the SIA Team 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 published on 27/06/2022 and the public hearing (12/7/2022), 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**

The land acquisition work is as per the RFCTLARR Act 2013 for the formation of Mahe-Valapattanam Canal 2<sup>nd</sup> cut in Thalassery village of Thalassery Taluk, Kannur District. Inland navigation, inland barge transport or Inland Waterway Transport (IWT) is a transport system allowing ships and barges to use inland waterways (such as canals, rivers and lakes). These waterways have inland ports, marinas, quays, and wharfs. Waterways have always been an important mode of transport in Kerala. The total length of navigable route in Kerala was 1,900 km (1,200 mi) and the navigable rivers constitute about 54 per cent of the waterways. The 41 West-flowing rivers together with the backwaters are an integrated part of the inland navigation system in Kerala. The State's inland waterways pass through highly populated regions - the West Coast Canal, for instance. As an alternative mode of transport, waterways help in dealing with Air pollution.

The project is implemented by Kerala Waterways and Infrastructures Limited (KWIL) Using 650 Crore Rupees from KIIFB. The first segment of (First Cut) the project is from Mahe River to Erenjoli River and the 2<sup>nd</sup> Cut is from Erenjoli River to Dharmadam. The formation of Mahe Valapattanam canal 2<sup>nd</sup> Cut requires 14.8 acres of land. Minimum of 2.2 meter depth, 40 meter bottom width, 700 meter bend radius, 6 meter vertical clearance and 32- 40 meter horizontal clearance between piers.

#### **1.2 Location**

Thalassery is a municipal town in Thalassery Taluk, Kannur district, Kerala, India. It is the headquarters of Thalassery Revenue Division and Thalassery Taluk. The place is very close to the Nettur Technical Institute (NTTF), historical Gundert Bungalow. This place is located close to the National Highway 66 and Thalassery Railway Station, The project site is in the 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> Wards in the Thalassery Municipality.

(The alignment sketch is given in the annex).

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

The total land required is 5.9924 Hectors (14.8 Acres) from 35 survey numbers in Thalassery village of Thalassery Taluk of Kannur District. The land required for the proposed project is mainly residential area. The attributes in the land including residential houses, wells, ponds, compound wall and gates, public institutions like Cooperative Training Institute, Christian Church property, agricultural assets etc. and 6 roads are affected.

### 1.4 Searches for Alternative Route

The study team looked at several plans and designs for the formation of Mahe-Valapattanam canal 2<sup>nd</sup> cut. Majority of the acquisition affected suggested that the acquisition is not required if the river route is followed: 1. Erenjoli River to Dharmadam- Azhimukham via, 2. Chekkuppalam- Ummanchira Via, 3. Kollassery- Poovanthode Via. The first one is a natural river route and hence acquisition is not required. The proposed alignment seems to be the shortest one comparing to the alternative routes suggested.

### 1.5 Social Impact

The total area of land required for the formation of the Mahe-Valapattanam Canal 2<sup>nd</sup> Cut project is 5.9924 Hectar (14.8 acres) from 35 survey numbers in Thalassery village of Thalassery Taluk, Kannur District. The most crucial negative impact of the project is the loss of residential houses (24), water resources like ponds (4), wells (21), the assets of public utility institution like wall and gates of Cooperative Training Institute (1), Rehabilitation (10) and Resettlement (24) of 51 number of households and their dependents. The acquisition of this land is estimated to affect a population of 373 (Male 178, Female 195) people from families and 2 others (properties belonging to Church and Cooperative Training Institute). In addition, 34 families/people will affect their livelihood/ family income and houses directly/indirectly as the acquisition affects either partially (12) or fully (34). For many (29) of them it is their ancestral property and they are forced to break that emotional attachment too. Residential displacement will lead to social isolation. Most of the affected communicated that compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement cannot be enough to cure/settle completely the wound by the acquisition.

### 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/ economic issues. The directly and indirectly affected are anticipating a crucial environmental impact.

<b>Table No.1.1 Breakdown of Social Impact and Mitigation Steps</b>			
<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Type of Impact</b>	<b>Status: Direct/indirect</b>	<b>Proposed Mitigation Measure</b>
1	Loss of Land	15 Land holdings and income from land and agriculture would be affected – Direct Impact	Compensation as per RFCTLARR Act, 2013
2	Loss/damage of Built-up Property	4 Built up properties either full or partially affected – Direct Impact	Rehabilitation as per RFCTLARR Act, 2013
3	Wall and gate	4 – direct impact	Rehabilitation as per RFCTLARR Act, 2013
4	Houses/ dwelling places	24- fully lost	

		direct impact	
5	Frontage /road	1- direct impact	Compensation as per RFCTLARR Act, 2013
6	Loss of Livelihood	34 families are affected directly as they lose their livelihood/family income: Rent: 4, Agri. outputs:30 Indirect impact - be evicted and lose their additional income.	Compensation as per the RFCTLARR Act, 2013
7	Loss of public utilities	Compound Wall and land of Cooperative Training Institute, 5 Public Roads.	Rehabilitation works as per the RFCTLARR Act,2013
8	Water sources affected	Ponds: 4 Wells: 20 Pipelines: 8	
9	Religious place/ property	CSI Church properties like residential Quarters. A pond belongs to Puthussery Tharavadu with Nagasnkalpam and Nagathankotta are also getting affected.	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.

### 1.7 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 formation of Mahe-Valapattanam Canal 2<sup>nd</sup> cut 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 formation of Mahe-Valapattanam Canal 2<sup>nd</sup> cut 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 51 householders / property owners. The compensation for the acquiring property and the rehabilitation/Re-settlement support for the demolished structures will enable the affected to pursue their economic life, should be provided as early as possible. 34 of them said that they have an income in their property which will lose if the land is taken over for the project and it will take time to get back to normal life. The affected are thinking that the compensation will be inadequate and it cannot be compensated at all.

#### Environmental Measures

Most of the affected especially the just nearly affected/ indirectly affected said that there would be sea water coming in, through the canal and the nearby areas will be affected with saline and the drinking water sources like well, ponds and even the Municipality water supply source etc. the dredging and river deepening would cause damages to the mangrove trees which are very important

for coastal area protection. The alignment runs from sea level through a slight high area and to the sea level. So the depth of the canal on the high area will require deep excavation. The proponent shall design the work eco-friendly and a thorough environmental impact assessment is a must at the site/alignment for minimizing the impact on the flora and fauna of the areas/restrain.

<b>Table No. 1.2 Positive Impacts</b>			
Impact	Direct/Indirect	Temporary / Permanent	Major/Minor
Modern eco-friendly transportation means.	Direct	Permanent	Major
Enhanced infrastructure for the transportation of goods services.	Direct & indirect	Permanent	Major
Comfortable travelling invites more travellers, tourism and economic growth.	Direct & indirect	Permanent	Major
River connectivity may help reduce flood disasters.	Indirect	Permanent	Major

The discussions and interactions with two of the ward councillors, the affected families and others nearby residents who believes that there will be high level water salinity in their drinking water source including the Municipal water supply well and hence they highlighted that the acquisition may be abandoned and they believe that this issue cannot be compensated and thus to end the immense sufferings of the affected. The SIA team is of the opinion that a thorough Environmental Impact Assessment must be conducted to prove this apprehension is true or not. The team emphasizes that the project is important for the smooth transportation of local and outstation goods and other logistics as well as the greater scope for water tourism and economic growth and also the fact that the water transportation causes less environmental harm. Hence 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 can support to manage the social issues. Speedy disbursement of compensation will be more supportive. Compensation as per RFCTLARR Act, 2013 may be enough to mitigate the impacts like loss of land/structures, loss of productive assets, loss of public utilities and others. A total of 34 built up properties are either fully or partially affected, including public utility/civic/ institutions, properties belonging to religious and households who lose their residences fully or partially, livelihood including rent , roads, etc. that need rehabilitation/resettlement measures.



## 1.9 Major Suggestions by the Affected

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

Key informant: 1. Thalassery Municipal Chairperson expressed warm welcome to the formation of Mahe-Valapattanam canal cut-2 project and also suggested that, as the municipality chairperson she, stands with the land acquisition affected people and appeal that they may be given maximum compensation and it should be time bound.

Key informant 2: Majma V. Ward councillor- ward 2:- Councillor expressed that she welcomes any development program. Even Mahe- Valapattanam canal Cut-2, the present alignment is against people and environment. If the Canal is made in this alignment, the drinking water in the nearby wells will be contaminated due to salinity. The same can be made if the route is taken from river to river. The authorities should look for an alternative which makes less impact on society and ecology.

Key informant 3: Milichandra, Ward councillor ward- 3:- Councillor said that she would support development if it is not against people or environment. The people in the ward altogether in an anxiety and trauma that and the area will become an island. Dredging in the river will cause damages to the Mangrove forest which protects the area from the sea.

### **Suggestions by the affected**

- We are not willing to give up our land for this project and against this alignment.
- Change the alignment via River to avoid water salinity in nearby areas too, and the Canal would create an island surrounded by Canal, Eranjoli River, Dharmadam River, and the Arabian Sea.
- The inland navigation must be in the inland not in the coastal area.
- “For most of us it is the ancestral property and we born here, grown here and this is the land of the coming generation too.”
- Some lose their sole property and livelihood is totally affected and give maximum compensation.
- 55 years living in this rented house. Now it is not possible to shift. The only livelihood-medical lab on the NH side is lost due to the acquisition for NH 66.
- If possible, avoid demolition of small portions of buildings, especially residences/ houses
- Value calculation in par with market value

## Chapter 2

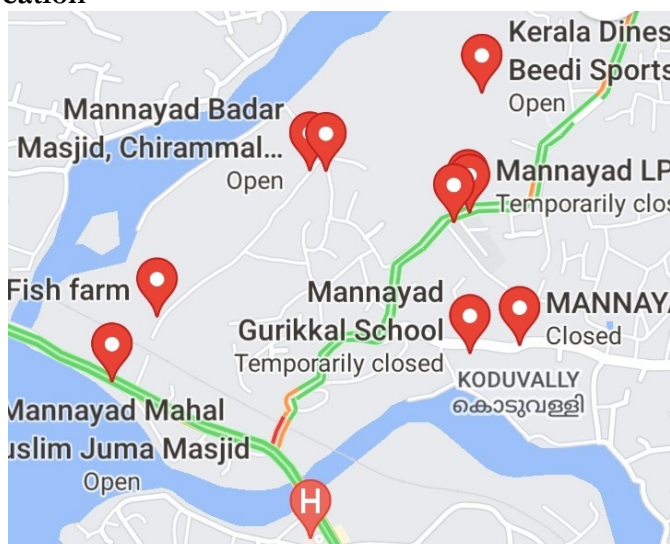
### Detailed Project Description

#### 2.1 Background and Rationale of the Project

The land acquisition work is as per the RFCTLARR Act 2013 for the formation of Mahe-Valapattanam Canal cut-2 Thalassery village of Thalassery Taluk, Kannur District. Inland water Navigation, inland barge transport or Inland Waterway Transport (IWT) is a transport system allowing ships and barges to use inland waterways (such as canals, rivers and lakes). These waterways have inland ports, marinas, quays, and wharfs. Waterways have always been an important mode of transport in Kerala. The total length of navigable route in Kerala was 1,900 km (1,200 mi) and the navigable rivers constitute about 54 per cent of the waterways. The 41 West-flowing rivers together with the backwaters are an integrated part of the inland navigation system in Kerala. The State's inland waterways pass through highly populated regions - the West Coast Canal, for instance. As an alternative mode of transport, waterways help in dealing with air pollution.

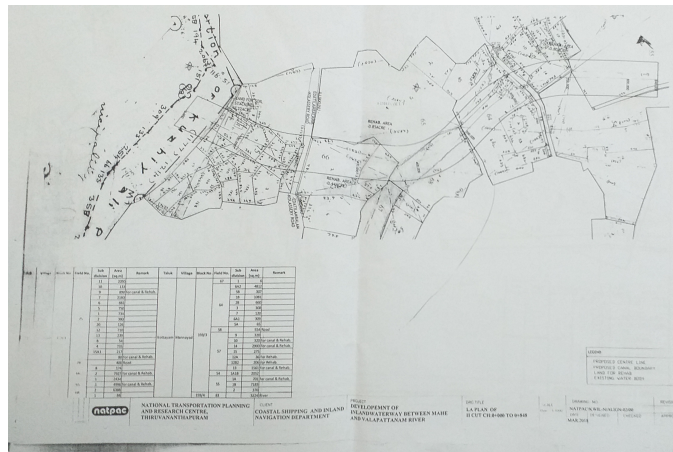
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#### 2.2 Project Size & Location

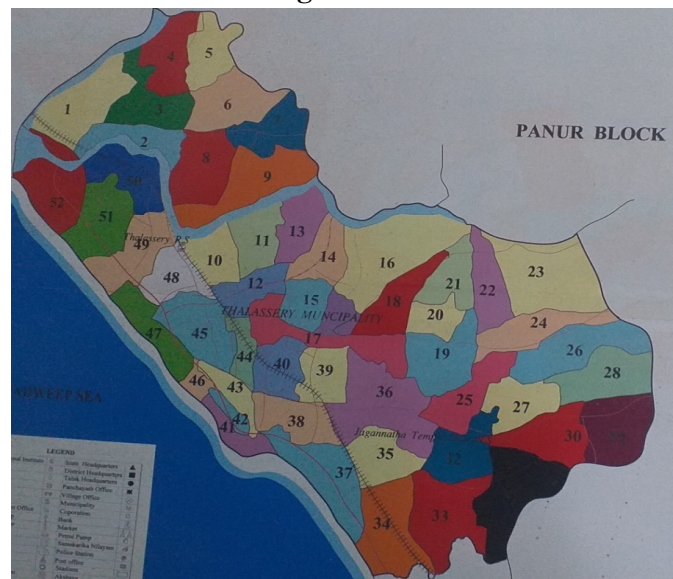


The Google map location of the site.

The formation of the Mahe – Valapattanam Cannal cut-2 project in Thalassery will require the acquisition of about 5.9924 Hectors (14.8 acre) of land owned by 51 individuals/public institutions in Thalassery village, in Thalassery Taluk of Kannur District.



The alignment sketch



Thalassery Municipality Location map wards 1, 2, 3.

### 2.3 Examination of Alternatives

The study team looked at several plans and designs for the formation of Mahe-Valapattanam canal 2<sup>nd</sup> cut. Majority of the acquisition affected suggest that the acquisition is not required if the river route is followed: 1. Erenjoli River to Dharmadam- Azhimukham via, 2. Chekkuppalam-Ummanchira Via, 3. Kollassery- Poovanthode Via. The first one is a natural river route and hence acquisition is not required.

Tble:2.1 Alternate Alignment		
	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	25	49.0
No	6	11.8
Not responded/NA	1	2.2
Don't know	19	37.3
Total	51	100

Table No. 2.1 shows the details of alternatives to the alignment. 25 out of 51 have said there is another alternative (through River itself) rather than this alignment and only 1 of the respondents

suggested there are no other alternative. 1 did not respond and 19 of them said they do not know about alignment.

The Cut -2 is to connect Eranjoli River and Dharmadam River. The length of this cut is nearly 850 meters. Three alternatives were considered for this cut also. Figure 1 shows the map of various alternatives considered. Development of Waterway between Mahe and Valapattanam Concept Report National Transportation Planning and Research Centre 9 Figure 2: Map showing various alternatives of second cut three alternatives were considered for this cut. The alternatives are marked above. Alternative 1: The first alternative is considered in such a way that it utilizes the river mouth of the Eranjoli and Dharmadam River for linking both the rivers so as to avoid artificial cuts. This alternative was studied by NATPAC in earlier. Since this alignment is in proximity to the sea, the effect of tidal variation and waves will create issues for the smooth manoeuvring of the vessels. Alternative 2: This alternative utilizes the land area between the National highway 66 and Railway line. But considering this alignment may restrict the improvement of NH, Railway and even the waterway in future, this alternative is found as less feasible. Alternative 3: In order to overcome the negatives of two options artificial cut is suggested through Illithodu area. This alternative starts from Eranjoli River and passes near to College of Nursing Thalassery & Co-Operative Institute of Health Science and reaches Dharmadam River. This alignment affects 24 residences/buildings and crosses 3 roads which warrant bridges.

## **2.4 The Project Construction Progress**

The Project comprises of the widening of the existing road. Initial challenge is to demolish the existing buildings/houses and other properties. The land acquisition is the responsibility of the Revenue department/KIIFB-II, Kannur Collectorate. The works will take place after the acquisition is completed. Care must be given in all these phases and transportation alternatives must be sought in and managed promptly to avoid difficulties of the travellers.

## **2.5 Details of Environment Impact Assessment**

Most of the affected especially the just nearly affected/ indirectly affected said that there would be sea water coming in, through the canal and the nearby areas will be affected with saline and the drinking water sources like well, ponds and even the Municipality water supply source etc. the dredging and river deepening would cause damages to the mangrove trees which very important for coastal area protection. The alignment runs from sea level through a slight high area and to the sea level. So the depth of the canal on the high area will require deep excavation. The proponent shall design the work eco-friendly and a thorough environmental impact assessment at the site/alignment for minimizing the impact on the flora and fauna of the areas.

The discussions and interactions with two of the ward councillors, the affected families and others nearby residents who believes that there will be high level water salinity in their drinking water source including the Municipal water supply well and hence they highlighted that the acquisition may be abandoned and they believe that this issue cannot be compensated and thus to end the immense sufferings of the affected. The SIA team is of the opinion that a thorough Environmental Impact Assessment must be conducted to prove this apprehension is true or not. The team emphasizes that the project is important for the smooth transportation of local and outstation goods and other logistics as well as the greater scope for water tourism and economic growth and also the fact that the water transportation causes less environmental harm. At the same time agrees the affected that the project is called Inland water navigation and why is it then making it in the coastal area. Hence 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.

## **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 a requirement of alternate traffic route at the time of construction as two major busy roads are affected. There are 6 roads and three among them are very important which will be cut across as the canal is made. There must be bridges for the roads across the canal wherever it cut across. The construction should be carried out by making traffic diversion/control for smooth passage of vehicles and people, till the work is completed for their safety.

## **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 formation of the Canal be implemented without compromising much of 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.

Kannur District Administration through its promulgation with File No. DCKNR/1343/2022-C4 and with the Govt. of Kerala Gazette Notification (4/1) Vol. XI, No.1379, Dated 26/04/2022, G.O.(P)No.135/2022/RD 2022, Thiruvananthapuram 25/04/2022 entrusted to Don Bosco Arts & Science College, Iritty (Kannur) the Social Impact Assessment (SIA) of the Land Acquisition for the Mahe-Valapattanam Canal Cut-2 Project in Thalassery village, of Thalassery Taluk, Kannur 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 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.

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 Coordinator, SIA Unit	28 years experience in Development Sector
3	Greeshma Joseph N.	Research Associates	MSW, with 1 years of experience
4	Sandra Joshy	Research Associates	MSW, with 1 years of experience
5	Astin	Research Associates	MSW, with 1 years of experience

### 3.3 SIA and SIMP Preparation Process

With the help of the Deputy Collector (LA) Kannur, Special Tahasildar (LA) KIFFB-II Kannur, Chief Engineer, KWIL, Thiruvanthapuram and Shri. Sugathan, KWIL, and staff members, Municipal Chairperson, ward Councillors including Adv. Milichandra, Ward Counsellor Mrs. Majma V., Ward Counsellor Mrs. Sahira, and also following the alignment sketch, the study team identified the affected area. Before starting the detailed SIA study, field visits, Focus Group Discussion 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 and cultural set up of the project area was obtained. Many pre-coded questions were included in the questionnaire.



Field visit along with the affected mangrove trees



Focus Group Discussion with the affected and ward councillors.

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 51 property holdings and their dependents who own property and 1 other public utility institutions, one property belong to a church, and two main roads 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 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 councillors, revenue officials KWIL 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 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.



## SOME STILLS FROM THE AREA AND SIA PROCESS



Discussion with Municipal Chairperson



Affected Cooperative Training Institute



Affected House



Affected House.



Affected House



Affected House

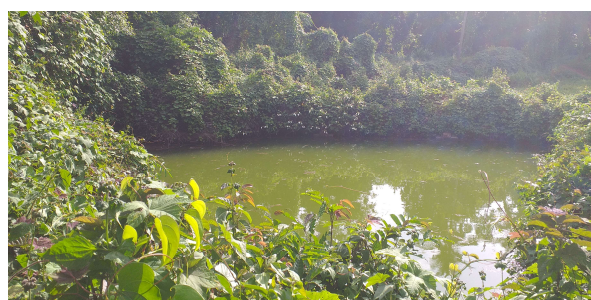


Affected well for water supply





Affected Nagathankotta Pond



Affected pond

### 3.5 Site Visits and Information Gathering

From 16/05/2022 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.

### 3.6 SUMMARY OF PUBLIC HEARING

The public hearing of the Social Impact Assessment for Mahi-Valapattanam Canal Cut-2 construction in Thalasserry Municipality, Thalasserry village, Thalasserry Taluk, Kannur District, conducted by the Don Bosco Arts and Science College was held on 12<sup>th</sup> July 2022 at Gurukala LP School at 03.30 pm. There were 13 officials including the acquisition Officer (Special Thahasildar LA KIIFB-II), the requisition authority representatives, KIIFB Representatives from Thiruvanthapuram and SIA Unit Director and staff. There were 82 affected/ representatives who attended in the meeting.

#### **The officials present in the public hearing:**

1. Mrs.Sindhu Thaivalappil, Assistant Executive Engineer, Inland Navigation Kannur
2. Mr. Shyamjith V.M Inland Navigation Kannur
3. Mr.Sajin C Varghese Special Thahasildar KIIFB -2
4. Mr. P Manoharan Councillor
5. Mrs. Mili Chandra Ward Councillor - Ward 3
6. Mrs. Majma Ward Councillor- Ward-4
7. Mr. Unnikrishnan A Deputy Thahasildar (LA) KIIFB
8. Mr. V S. Minaj (Asst. Manager KWIL)
9. Mr. Suresh Babu KIIFB ESG
10. Fr. Sojan Pananchickal Director SIA Unit, Don Bosco Arts & Science College
11. Miss. Sandra Joshy, Research Associate, SIA Unit, Don Bosco Arts & Science College,
12. Miss. Greeshma Joseph Research Associate, SIA Unit, Don Bosco Arts & Science College.
13. Mr. K. V. Sebastian, Coordinator, SIA Unit, Don Bosco Arts & Science College, Kannur

*The list of participants is provided in the annexure*



The SIA unit Director and the Coordinator facilitating the Session

The session started with welcome speech by Ms. Greeshma Joseph N at 03.30pm. The presidential address was delivered by the standing committee chairman Mr. K N Suresh. Fr. Sojan Pananchickal, the Director of SIA Unit of Don Bosco Arts and Science College, Angadikadavu briefly explained the importance of the SIA studies. Mr. Sebastian K V, SIA Coordinator explained about the RFCTLARR Act 2013 and introduced the SIA process, purpose of the public hearing and briefed the major findings of the study using power point presentation. In the meeting Assistant Executive Engineer from Inland Navigation Kannur, Special Tahasildar KIIFB, Deputy Tahasildar (LA) KIIFB explained and clarified the doubts and queries of the affected.

The meeting, initiated by Mr. Sebastian K V, SIA Coordinator and he read the draft. He explained about the project and issues faced by the people. He welcomed the affected people to share their concerns and doubts regarding the project before the officials.



Ward Councillor-3 Mrs. Milichandra expressing concern of the affected





Sivadasan one the affected

Jayachandran, affected

Affected people pointed out their concerns and they are completely against this project. The major concern of them is the scarcity of drinking water, the villages will be alienated into an island and destruction of mangroves.



Mrs.Sindhu Thaivalappil, A.E.E.,Inland Navigation. Mr. V S. Minaj (Asst. Manager KWIL)

Mr. V S. Minaj (Asst. Manager KWIL) said that this alignment is just proposed alignment. The different experts including environmental clearance from Central Government will study on this feasibility of the project and will give the clearance. The Tahasildar responded to the query related to the alignment stone. After getting the clearance the alignment will be confirmed and alignment stone will be laid to demark the area for the project.

Mrs.Sindhu Thaivalappil, Assistant Executive Engineer said that this project is implemented to build a connection from kovalam to bekal and this project will reduce pollution. The SIA study is the preliminary study and further the decisions are also based on other reports.

A number of affected expressed their anguishes, doubts and opinions are given bellow:

SN	Name	Concerns and Opinion
1	Shivadasan	We don't need this project here. What will be the quality of drinking water in the well? Is the resettlement based on life mission? Have you ever learned about the problem caused by the water salinity? Have you ever learned about how it will affect the travel facility? Have you ever planned about resettlement package? They require better resettlement package. Why proper resettlement is not done in the previous projects like Vallarpadam. What will be depth of



		the canal on the highest point of the slop to both the sides? There are 6 roads in the area the canal cut across. How many bridges will be there for the connectivity? What about the mangroves in the river? It is said that here we have very special variety mangrove which are not seen everywhere and these are unique. It must be protected. Have you got the environmental/forest clearance for this work. If it is not done why we need this SIA?
2	Milichandra	There is no transparency in this project. This project will affect the drinking water projects. This project will lead to lots of calamities as the mangroves destroyed. As the alignment stone is laid the construction works are freeze up in the locality and it will affect the further growth of the place. Why the government don't value the life of people.
3	Jayachandran	We got information that there is only one bridge for the airport road so other roads will get closed and we need to travel more kilometres to reach other side. The canal will be filled with sea water and there will be scarcity for drinking water. Our wells will become futile. This canal makes Illikkunnu side portion as an island. Better to stop this idea now itself. You are playing with the life of hundreds of people.
4	Suresh	This is a sensitive area. If we want to build a house, we need to get permission from Trivandrum but the municipality is not providing permission due to this proposed alignment.
5	Haridas	Why People are not getting notification. No proper communication regarding any of the project related work. Why do you want to put stones here?

#### Major suggestions agreed upon:

- ❖ The drinking water in and around will become salty when the depth of the river increase and water level in the canal maintained in par with sea level due to tide.
- ❖ The scarcity/drainage of drinking water in the wells due to the deep digging for the Canal.
- ❖ The area will be alienated and cut off from the main land into an island.
- ❖ Destruction of mangroves which are very important strong walls against the tidal waves like Tsunami.
- ❖ The Inland Navigation must be in the Inland not in the coastal area.
- ❖ If the govt. is very particular about water transport why not it via river face.

Though 82 people have participated in the meeting, only a few people spoke and asked questions. None said they are willing to give land. The meeting was concluded with vote of thanks by SIA staff Mr. George, the meeting Chairman disbursed the gathering at 05.30 pm.

## CHAPTER - 4

### VALUATION OF LAND

#### 4.1 Background

The Social Impact Assessment unit conducted the socio-economic survey of the families and individuals/institutions/ establishments affected by the project in the alignment 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 total land required is 5.9924 Hectors (14.8. acres) from 35 survey numbers in Thalassery village of Thalassery Taluk, Kannur District. Total length of the project area is 920 meter and 60 meter with. It starts from the College of Nursing and Cooperative Institute Dharmadam River through Illithode area to the Eranjoli River

#### 4.3. Site Sketch Plan

The sketch plan and canal drawings/DPR was not available to the SIA study. Only the sketch map of the land area to be acquired is available.

*Given in the annexure*

#### 4.4 Land Requirements for the Project

Survey nos.	Village	Extent
BlockNo.159/3: 75/11, 75/10, 75/9, 75/7, 75/6, 75/5, 75/1, 75/2, 75/20, 75/12, 75/13, 75/8, 75/4, 75/15A1, 75, 74, 66/8, 66/2, 66/1, 65/3, 68/2, 68/1, 67/1, 64/6A2, 64/5B, 64/1B, 64/2B, 64/3, 64/7, 64/6A1, 64/5A, 58, 57/9, 55/2, Block No. 159/4: 83	Thalassery	14.8 acres (5.9924 hector)

Table No.4.1 shows that the proposed project for the formation of Mahe- Valapattanam Canal Cut-2 in Thalassery village requires about 5.9924 hectors of land from 35 survey numbers. Most of the affected area is (49) under private possession and Roads, other institutions are under public/ civic utility institution.

#### 4.5 Use of Public Land

The public land in the affected area includes: Six roads- three main roads and the land and property belong to the Cooperative Training Institute.

#### 4.6 Land Already Purchased

No land has been purchased till now.

#### 4.7 Previous Transactions/liabilities on land

<b>Table No. 4.2 Transaction/ liabilities on Land</b>	
	Frequency
Nil	34
Bank loan	15
Not applicable	2

Table No. 4.2 shows the information given by the respondents about the previous transactions/liabilities on land. Any of land holdings have not done any transactions in the last 3 years. 15 of them said they have bank loans against their property. 2 are non-applicable

## 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 Thalassery village Thalassery Taluk in Kannur District.

#### 5.1 Details of Properties Affected

Table No.5.1 list of inventories affected				
Sl.	Land Owners	Survey No	land Cents	Assets Affected
1	Lakshmi	65/3	18 cent	Coconut tree 3, mango tree 1, jack fruit tree 1, neem tree 1, pepper plant 1, guava 1, coffee tree 1
2	Anil Kumar, chaalipparamba house	57/10, 57/15 35/1	100 cent	Coconut tree 70, areca palm 30
3	Reema Jigesh and Jigesh Vazhayil H	75/105 73/14	8.5 cent	Coconut tree 13, areca palm 37
4	Vaani & others, Vaanisree	NA	7.5 cent	House, Well, coconut tree 2, areca palm -5
5	Sushama & others, lakshmi bhavanam, thalassery	75/145	2 Ares	Coconut tree 1, jack tree 1, areca palm 1, house
6	Janardhanan, gurumandiram	NA	16.5 cent	Coconut tree 2, areca palm 4 Wall and gate
7	Rasheeda , Rasheedaas H	66/2	8.5 cent	House, Well, Coconut tree 3, mango tree 2, areca palm 14, Guava-1
8	Naazar, Karathippalli, chokli	75/4	5.5 cent	Land, Coconut tree 3, jackfruit tree 1, mango tree 1
9	Lakshmanan , Thejus house	NA	9 cent	One house, well
10	Suresh Kumar & Mini Mole, Nirmaalyam H	63/3	18 cent	Wall and gate Jackfruit tree 1, teak 1
11	Krishnan p, Sreevalsam house	66/2	23 cent	House, Well, Wall and gate, Coconut tree 20, mango tree 2, pepper plant 15, areca palm 15, jackfruit tree 6, coffee plant 2, other-3
12	Sajith , Chaathothu house	75/5, 75/2	5.5 cent	House, Well, Wall and gate, Coconut tree 2, mango tree 1, areca palm 10
13	Radha , chaathothu house	75/5 75/2	15 cent	House, Well, Wall and gate, Coconut tree 16, pepper tree 4, areca palm 20, mango tree 1, jackfruit tree 3, chikku 1, teak 3, karuva 1, kudampuli 2,
14	Haris	NA	42 Cent,	House, Well, Wall and gate, Coconut 2
15	Shamsudheen kandathil Andathodu, kannur	75/7	16 Cent	Coconut tree 13, jackfruit tree 2, mango tree 1,
16	Seenath Arman	75/6	10.75 Cent	House, Well, Wall and gate, Coconut tree 6, mango tree 1, jack fruit tree 2, areca palm 4, mahagani 1
17	Aboobakkar & Haseena Shemeer Cottage	75/7	27.5 cent	House, Well, Wall and gate, Coconut tree 12, areca palm 22 ,
18	Naazar & Rukhyas	75/4	9.5 cent	House, Well, Coconut tree 5,

19	Shejini,Fizamahal	75/7	6 cent,	House, Well, Coconut tree 1
20	Subaida, Chathoth H.	75/4	13 cent	House, Well, Coconut tree 3
21	Leena , Thapasya	75/9	6 cent	Coconut tree 3, wall
22	Santhakumari , palikkandi H	78/8	4 cent	House, Well
23	OP Chandri, Guruprbha	Don't know	10 cent	House, Well, Wall and gate, Coconut tree 6, areca palm 12, Pepper plant 3, jackfruit tree 1
24	Kallu Kayyala Kishore and others	75/137	17 cent	House, Well, Coconut tree 9, Nutmeg 2, areca palm 7, Mahagani 2, Teak 1, guava 2,
25	BindhukumariK.P, Karthika	75/9	54 cent	Coconut tree 5, areca palm 7, land
26	K.Renjith Kumar,Muzhikkara	65/3	8 cent	Frontage.
27	Shirani Pria George, 2/258/A	NA	4.5 cent	House portion, wall & gate, Well
28	T. Vinaya Chandran, Pazhayath	65/3	17.25 cent	Tiled house, Well, Coconut tree 5, jack fruit tree 6, mango tree 1, areca palm 16
29	Padmaja and others Puthysseri	65/3 65/2	70 cent	Naga Sankalpam-Pond, electric line Areca palm 70, coconut tree 21, pepper plant 10, jack fruit tree 1, mango tree 3, others 5, Mahagani 14,
30	T. Purushothaman Thaikkandi	65/3 68/1	19 cent	House portion, Well, Thodu, Coconut tree 15, mango tree 2, areca palm 45, jackfruit tree 12, pepper plant 18,
31	Surajkumar P.V Chandrakaantham	65/3	55 Cent	Land
32	Co-operative training institute	NA	NA	Compound wall, Mango tree 1, thanni 2, nelli 1, other trees- 6
33	Raziya & Aaziya	64/1.B	19.2 cent	Land
34	Aaziya and Rasheed	NA	10 cent	Concreted house, Wall and gate, pipeline, coconut tree-3, Mango tree-1
35	Gabiell das & Selin Gift	57/13	43 cent	Coconut tree 40, Mahaagani 1,
36	Sajeev Kumar E P Vannathikkuniyil	57/12/A	2 cent	Tiled house, coconut 3, pet shed
37	Prabhakaran & Premalatha Saoubhagya	64/3, 64/7 64/6A2	10 Acres	2 concreted house, 3 sheds, Well-2, wall and gate, Jack fruit tree 6, teak 6, coconut tree 80, areca palm 100, mango tree 12, chikku 2.
38	P.K Haridas & P.K Sreedaviamma Arayacheri	66/1,2	90 cent	Land, Well
39	Reena Kanchiprath	75/133 73/5	48 cent	Wall, Coconut tree-35, Areca palm -60, mango tree-3, Wall
40	Pathmavathy & others Puthusserikkany	NA	29.5 cent	Gate and wall, Coconut tree 20, areca palm – 20
41	Mrudula	DK	7 cent	Land (vayal), Coconut tree 4
42	CSI Association (Sunandha, Mahija, Grace Bennet, Usha Christopher, Robert Prince)	NR	DK	6 Line quarters
43	Pushpalatha	NA	27 cent	Coconut tree 20, Areca palm 20, wall and gate, well
44	Chandrika	NA	25 cent	areca palm 8, wall
45	Geetha	NA	22.5 cent	Coconut tree 15, areca palm 20
46	C.M Basheer	52/3A	9.3/4 cent	House, wall, well
47	Chathapalli Radha Chathonth House	75/5	4. ¾ cent	2 storied house, Well, Wall & Gate, Coconut tree 2, areca palm 3, Coffee plant 1, Other trees 3
48	Sajith Kumar C Chathonth House	75/5	5 ½ cent	Concreted House, Wall & Gate, Coconut tree 2, Areca palm 8, Mango tree 1, Other tree 1

49	Sajitha C Chathonth House	75/5	5 ½ cent	Land, Coconut tree 2, Pepper plant 3, Jack fruit tree 4, Teak 2, Other trees 4, Wall
50	Sajesh C Chathonth House	75/5	5 ½ cent	Land, Wall, Coconut tree 9, Nutmug tree 1, Teak 1, Areca palm 11, Coffee plant 1, Other tree 5, Tamarind 1, Jack fruit tree 1, Mango tree 1, Pepper plant 1,
51	T. P Pathmini, Meethal House Neetur	NA	16 cent	NA

## 5.2 Extent Affected

Table No. 5.2 Extent Affected		
Extent	Frequency	Percent
Totally affected	39	76.5
Partially affected	12	23.5
Total	51	100

Table No.5.2 shows the extent of land or property affected by the acquisition. Out of 51 land holders 39 respondents stated to be affected fully and 12 land holders/properties are partially affected. As per the normal situation, only if any land or any other property is affected more than 70 percent, it is considered as fully affected. But in the case of a structure, it should be considered differently. If the basic facilities/existence are affected and no space for new one then it should be considered as fully affected.

## 5.3 Ownership of the Land

The SIA study area accounting to about 5.9924 Hectors (14.8 Acre) are mostly privately owned. There are 6 public roads (3 are major) coming under the acquisition area.

Table No. 5.3 Type of Land Ownership		
Ownership Type	Frequency	Percentage
Hereditary	33	64.3
Purchased	16	31.4
Kudikidapu	1	2.0
Not applicable	1	2.0
Total	51	100.0

Table No. 5.3 shows the type of ownership of the affected by the acquisition. 33 Out the land holdings 51 are hereditary ownerships, 16 land ownerships by purchase, 1 is kudikidapu and 1 is not applicable.

## 5.4 Patta for the Land/land documents

Table No. 5.4 shows the responses of property holders reveal that among the 48 directly affected has *patta*/deed for their entire property. 1 is not applicable. One is Kudikidappu and the other 1 is not responded.

<b>Table no.5.4 Land documents</b>		
	Number	Percentage
Have all documents	48	94.0
Kudikidappu	1	2.0
Not responded	1	2.0
Not applicable	1	2.0
Total	51	100.0

### 5.5 Current Use of the Affected Property

<b>Table No.5.5 Use of Land/Property</b>		
Items	Frequency	Percent
Land & Buildings	2	3.9
Land and house	24	47.1
Compound wall and gate	4	7.8
Land & Agriculture	17	33.3
Frontage/ road side	1	2.0
NA/NR	3	5.9
Total	51	100.0

Table No. 5.5 shows the use of the land affected by the acquisition. Out of total 51 landholdings, 2 landholders have buildings, 24 land and house, and 4 landholdings are having compound wall and gates. 17 land holdings have agricultural land. 1 landholding has property frontage/ road side. Details of 3 land holdings are not available.

### 5.6 Possession of Other Lands

<b>Table No. 5.6 Possession of Other Lands</b>		
Any other land	Frequency	Percent
No	31	60.8
Yes	18	31.3
Not applicable	2	3.9
Total	51	100.0

Table No. 5.6 shows the details of possession of land anywhere else. 31 out of 51 stated that they do not have any land other than the land in the project site. 18 of them stated that they have other land other than this. 2 are Not Applicable.



## 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 /Total population affected

Table No. 6.1 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	Shivadas	9895629294	5	7	12
2	Anil Kumar	6282433645	14	14	28
3	Reema Jagesh and Jagesh	9440567548	2	3	5
4	Vaanisree	9656067237	7	5	12
5	Sushamma muthalper	9544458933	5	5	10
6	Janardhanan	9895095707	1	2	3
7	Rasheeda	8547553981	8	2	10
8	Naazar	9061258515	2	3	5
9	Lakshmanan	9847010684	2	2	4
10	Suresh Kumar	9495106214	1	3	4
11	Krishnan p	9446657071	15	5	20
12	Sajith	8129067829	1	1	2
13	Radha	9400850551	3	3	6
14	Haris	9544434426	3	2	5
15	Shamsudheen Kandathil	8086036016	3	4	7
16	Seenath Arman	9207339785	4	4	8
17	Aboobakkar	9567802603	7	9	16
18	Nazar Rukhyas	9995039755	5	3	8
19	Jemini	7012179480	3	5	8
20	Subaida	9895936165	8	5	13
21	Leena	9496854150	2	2	4
22	Santhakumari	9895980585	2	4	6
23	O.P Chandri	9400690455	8	11	19
24	Kishore and others	9847750892	3	7	10
25	Bindhu Kumari K.P		1	3	4
26	K.Renjith Kumar	9446383538	2	2	4
27	Shirani Priya George		3	2	5
28	T.Vinaya Chandran	9747411979	3	6	9
29	Padmaja and others	9496452312	5	4	9
30	T.Purushothaman	9847685313	3	4	7
31	Surajkumar P.V	9446360650	2	3	5
32	Co-opereative training institute	0490 2354605	0	0	0
33	Raziya & Aaziya	9544320646	2	3	5
34	Aaziya and Rasheed	6238252049	6	2	8
35	Gabriel Das & Celin	9747448220	3	2	5
36	Sajeew Kumar	9847610300	3	1	4

37	Prabhakaran & Premalatha	9847901369	2	5	7
38	P.K Haridas and P.K Sreedeviamma	9447270960	2	6	8
39	Reena	7907357873	3	4	7
40	Pathmavathy	9946929865	7	8	15
41	Mrudula	9447640798	0	1	1
42	CSI Association	9895967119	0	0	0
	Rented population		5	10	15
43	Pushpalatha	9946929865	0	1	1
44	Chandrika	9946929865	0	1	1
45	Geetha	9946929865	0	1	1
46	C M Basheer	9995940699	2	2	4
47	Chathapalli Radha	9961713265	3	4	7
48	Sajith Kumar C	9961713265	2	1	3
49	Sajitha C	9961713265	3	4	7
50	Sajesh C	9497177422	2	1	3
51	T. P Pathmini	8111971064	0	3	3
	Total		178	195	373

Table No. 6.1 shows the details of families. A total 373 members - 178 male and 195 female – from 51 families/properties are directly affected by the acquisition.

### 6.3 Monthly Income

Table No. 6.2 Monthly Income of the Land Owners		
Income range	Frequency	Percent
Below 5000	29	56.9
6000 – 10000	10	19.6
10000 – 20000	2	3.9
21000 – 30000	3	5.9
Above – 30000	1	2.0
NA/NR	4	7.8
Not applicable	2	3.9
Total	51	100.0

Table No. 6.2 shows the monthly income details of the land owners. Out of the 51 landholders affected, 29 of them stated that their family income is below 5000 per month. Another 10 of them said their family income is between 5000 and 10000. 2 respondents said their income is between 10000 and 20000. There are 3 landholders who stated that their family income is between 21000 and 30000. 1 respondent stated that their family income is above 30000/- per month. There are 4 landholdings which are not responded. 2 are not applicable.

### 6.4 Acquisition affects Income

Table No. 6.3 Affect Income		
	Frequency	Percent
Yes	39	76.5
No	10	19.5
Not responded	1	2.0
Not applicable	1	2.0
Total	51	100.0

Table No.6.3 shows the Impact of acquisition on family income of the affected. Out of 51 land holders 39 said their family income will be affected by the acquisition and 10 of the respondents stated that their family income is not affected. 1 was not applicable, 1 have not responded/ not available.

## 6.5 Source of Income

Table No. 6.4 Source of Income		
	Frequency	Percent
Building rent	1	2.0
Business	3	5.9
Agriculture	17	21.8
Gulf	3	5.9
Pension	10	19.6
NA/NR	1	2.0
Not applicable	2	3.9
Others	14	27.5
Coolie	5	9.8
Driver	4	7.8
Total	51	100.0

Table No.6.4 shows the details of major income source of the landholders. Out of 51 landholdings, 2 of them are doing. 2 of them stated that the major income source as business and 1 of them survive with the rent, while 10 respondents depend on Pension. There is 4 surviving with diver job and 3 of them are in gulf countries. 2 landholders are not applicable 1is not responded and another 5 are having coolie labour. Other jobs-14.

## 6.6 Type of Ration Card

Table No. 6.5 Type of Ration Card		
Type	Frequency	Percent
APL	40	78.5
BPL	9	17.6
Not Applicable	2	3.9
Total	51	100.0

Table No.6.5 shows the type of ration cards possessed by the landholders. Out of 51 landholders 40 of them are APL. There are 9 land owners who possess a ration card in the BPL category and 2 are not applicable.

## 6.7 Affected Vulnerable Groups

Table No. 6.6 Vulnerable Group		
<i>Social Category</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>
OBC	36	70.6
General	14	27.5
Not applicable	1	2.0
Total	51	100.0

Table No. 6.7 presents the vulnerable social group affected by the project. There are 36 families from Other Backward Community and 14 families belong to General category that is affected by the acquisition. 1 affected is in the not applicable category.

### 6.8 Difficult Situations in the Affected Families

<b>Table No.6.7 Difficult Situation</b>	
Conditions	Frequency
Sick	17
None	29
Not applicable	5
Total	51

Table No. 6.7 shows the conditions in the families affected by the acquisition. Among the affected families, 17 are stated to be suffering from different diseases. 29 families do not have serious health problems. 5 are not applicable.

## **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 willing to give up their property. Hence it was not easy to propose counter impact mitigation. Convincing the affected about their concerns, pros and cons of the projects and negotiate for complying with the process as per the RFCTLARR Act-2013

#### **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 not willing to give their land / property. Therefore, what has been proposed as counter-impact mitigation steps to be elicited regarding the issues and concerns (depth of the canal, water salinity, wells draining, bridges across all roads, protection of mangrove trees- environmental impact assessment findings and forest clearance) expressed by them and communicated to the affected to convince them and the neighbourhood to negotiate persuade them to comply to the project need. If all their concerns addressed and convinced them, then a fair compensation as per the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 will work out to mitigate the impacts. 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 address the issues rose by the affected. Disseminate the findings of thorough study of Environmental Impact Assessment team to convince the affected before the acquisition and then make a separate budget to provide compensation in par with the

present money value, inflation and market realities particularly in Kerala. Some of the newly built houses are very expensive. Compensation should be calculated accordingly. 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 (only through river) for the same purpose and were proposing to change the alignment. The affected suggested that they are not willing to give land for the project. If their apprehensions are wrong convince them with facts and figures. There are 3 options proposed by the NATPAC study. Refer to it. The affected proposed the rout via river face avoiding acquisition.

### 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 Mahe-valapattanam Canal 2nd Cut 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 measures 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 about 5.9924 Hectors of land from Thalassery village. The mitigation measures suggested:

<b>Table No. 7.1 Impact Mitigation and Management plan</b>			
<b>Impact</b>	<b>Mitigation Means</b>	<b>Factors to be monitored</b>	<b>Concerned Agency</b>
Concern about, Water salinity, loss of mangroves, depth of the canal drain the wells, will be isolated as an island, if all the roads are not connected with bridges.	Disseminate the environmental impact study results, make required bridged across canal for all the roads.	Water salinity and social wellbeing must be checked. Social audit on project implementation.	Dept of Revenue/ proponent
Concern about Alignment preparation selection	Take the other options by the NATPAC	People's concern and tension reduced and everyone is satisfied. Less objection/litigation	Revenue/ proponent & proponent
Mangroves loss and protection from tidal waves.	Have a special project for planting more mangroves in other areas to prevent tides against what is lost.	No. of mangroves on the coastal are and riversides.	Revenue/ proponent
Apprehension about rehabilitation and Resettlement packages and spot identified.	Disseminate the Packages and provisions fixed by the government. As far as possible allow the affected to find their	Compensation value reaches Transparently. Package provisions are correct and for the right purpose/	Dept of Revenue

	own resettlement.	required amount.	
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

### **Economic Measures**

- a. The most significant social impact through the implementation of the project at the present location is the loss of property for 49 households and 2 others / landholdings and their dependents of the directly affected. The neighbouring residents and partially affected have more concerns and fear of the impacts that would occur due to the implementation of the project. Loss of property and the assets due to acquisition of land for the Mahe-Valapattanam water canal cut-2 project 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 village be used depending on its availability/requirement and the need of the affected and their skill.

### **Environmental Measures**

- a. Implement the project if the Environmental Impact Study findings are clearing the concerns of the affected regarding the issues they site.
- b. At the designing phase of the project, care should be given to design eco-friendly drainages at both sides 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.

### **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. As per the information from the affected the land already identified for resettlement is not suiting to some categories beliefs and concerns. So if possible allow the affected to find their own resettlement.

### **Other measures**

A public redressal mechanism should be designed at the project site/in the concerned office/ Municipality office to address the concerns of the indirectly affected population during the

construction and operational stages of the project. As far as the affected are concerned they are at a loss. They need to be approached with amicable and social manner. Their doubts and queries must be cleared. As far as possible the process must be through negotiation and avoid use of force.

### 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 livelihood of 49 households are affected (excluding the indirectly affected) and 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.
- 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 (KWIL) 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 and concerns, it not easy to conclude that the former outweighs the latter. It should be determined by the connection with environmental balancing. The loss of ancestral assets for 33 households will have its negative impact physically and psychologically. There is displacement of 24 households/properties, result the displacement of many livelihood and negative impact on land, water, mangroves, livelihood, and physical structures. Nevertheless, the project is justified as the negative is minimal and the affected are willing to give up their valuable assets. It is also observed by the SIA team that many of the negative impacts highlighted above can be proven by the Environmental Impact assessment or mitigated further with appropriate and effective mitigation measures / strategies mentioned above.

### 7.8 Willingness to give up land

Table No. 7.2 Willingness to give up land		
	Frequency	Percent
Yes	6	11.8
No	44	86.3
NA/NR	1	2.0
Total	51	100.0



Table No. 7.2 Willingness to give up the land/property. 44 Out of 51 said they are not willing to give up the land. Only 6 of them said they are willing to give up their property. 1 was not applicable.

### 7.9 Welcome the project

<b>Table No. 7.3 Welcome the Project</b>		
	Frequency	Percent
Yes	5	9.8
No	45	88.2
NA/NR	1	2.0
Total	51	100.0

Table No. 7.3. Welcome the project. 5 out of 51 welcome the project, 45 do not welcome the project and 1 was not available to reach.

## 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 as per the GO 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 (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) 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 Special Tahasildar LA (KIIFB-II) & Deputy Collector LA Kannur 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 Mahe-Valapattanam Canal Cut-2 formation in Thalassery village 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 (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) of Kannur 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 Mahe-Valapattanam Canal Cut-2 formation will be milestone in the inland water navigation history of Kerala. Waterways have always been an important mode of transport in Kerala. The total length of navigable route in Kerala was 1,900 km (1,200 mi) and the navigable rivers constitute about 54 per cent of the waterways. The 41 West-flowing rivers together with the backwaters are an integrated part of the inland navigation system in Kerala. The State's inland waterways pass through highly populated regions - the West Coast Canal, for instance. As an alternative mode of transport, waterways help in dealing with Air pollution.

#### **11.2 Character of Social Impacts**

The total area of land required for the formation of the Mahe-valapattanam Canal Cut-2 formation of project is 5.9924 Hectar (14.8 acres) from 35 survey numbers in Thalassery village of Thalassery Taluk, Kannur District. The most crucial negative impact of the project is the loss of residential houses (24), water resources like ponds (4), wells (21), the assets of public utility institution like wall and gates of Cooperative Training Institute (1), Rehabilitation (10) and Resettlement (24) of 51 numbers of households and their dependents. The acquisition of this land is estimated to affect a population of 373 (Male 178, Female 195) people from families and 2 others (properties belonging to Church and Cooperative Training Institute). In addition, 34 families/people will affect their livelihood/ family income and houses directly/indirectly as the acquisition affects either partially (12) or fully (34). For many (29) of them it is their ancestral property and they are forced to break that emotional attachment too. Residential displacement will lead to social Isolation. Most of the affected communicated that compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement cannot be enough to cure/settle completely the wound by the acquisition. The directly affected people whose land being acquired can be resettled anywhere with better amenities. It is felt by the partially affected and indirectly affected- neighbourhood community that there will be water saline problems and well water will get drained due to the depth of the canal and the future life in the nearby areas will be difficult. These concerns are also to be address before acquisition.

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. After all the required studies and findings are positive and govt. determines to acquire the land, if all

the authorities and people of the project area work together, the implementation of the project will be successful. Considering the affected peoples' anguishes and anxieties of the project verified by the concerned technical expert's findings the Empowered Committee for SIA may recommend the government to decide on the acquisition.

### **11.3 Major Suggestions by the Affected**

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

- We are not willing to give up our land for this project and against this alignment.
- Change the alignment via River to avoid water salinity in nearby areas too, and the Canal would create an island surrounded by Canal, Eranjoli River, Dharmadam River, and the Arabian Sea.
- The inland navigation must be in the Inland not in the coastal area.
- "For most of us it is the ancestral property and we born here, grown here and this is the land of coming generation too."
- Some lose their sole property and livelihood is totally affected and give maximum compensation.
- 55 years living in this rented house. Now it is not possible to shift. The only livelihood-medical lab on the NH side is lost due to the acquisition for NH 66.
- If possible, avoid demolition of small portions of buildings, especially residences/ houses
- Value calculation in par with market value



## SUMMARY & CONCLUSION

There is a pain of transplanting. There is a reason for transplanting.

If the reason is acceptable the pain will be adjustable.

The Mahe-Valapattanam Canal Cut-2 formation project will be a milestone in the inland water navigation history of Kerala. The project is implemented by Kerala Waterways and Infrastructures Limited (KWIL) Using 650 Crore Rupees from KIIIFB. The first segment of (First Cut) the project is from Mahe River to Erenjoli Rver and the 2<sup>nd</sup> Cut is from Erenjoli River to Dharmadam. The formation of Mahe-Valapattanam canal 2<sup>nd</sup> Cut requires 14.8 acres of land. Minimum of 2.2 meter depth, 40 meter bottom width, 700 meter bend radius, 7 meter vertical clearance and 40 meter horizontal clearance between piers.

The most crucial negative impact of the project is the loss of residential houses (24), water resources like ponds (4), wells (21), the assets of public utility institution like wall and gates of Cooperative Training Institute (1), Rehabilitation (10) and Resettlement (24) of 51 numbers of households and their dependents. The acquisition of this land is estimated to affect a population of 373 (Male 178, Female 195) people from families and 2 others (properties belonging to Church and Cooperative Training Institute). In addition, 34 families/people will affect their livelihood/ family income and houses directly/indirectly as the acquisition affects either partially (12) or fully (34). For many (29) of them it is their ancestral property and they are forced to break that emotional attachment too. Residential displacement will lead to social Isolation. Most of the affected communicated that compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement cannot be enough to cure/settle completely the wound by the acquisition.

The Project is aimed at public utility. The NATPAC report suggested three alternatives and recommended this alignment. The affected are demanding to first option through the river mouth. The reasons for the objections are; 1. There will be water salinity spreading; 2. Depth of the canal will drain their wells, 3. The mangroves which are valuable to the tidal protection will be lost, 4. The Illikkunnu side of the canal will become an isolated - all the sides surrounded by water. During the public hearing nobody said that they are willing to give up their land instead they all unanimously declared that the land will not be given for this project. In this contest the feelings of the affected must be respected and their concerns must be addressed with thorough study of the environment Impact and the findings must govern the decisions of the authorities and also the recommendation of the Empowered committee to acquire this land or not. This study report helps the affected people to receive fare compensation and other provisions as per the RFCTLARR Act 2013.

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## സ്ഥലമേറ്റുടൂപ്പ്: പൊതുചർച്ച

**കണ്ണൂർ:** തലശേരി താലൂക്കിൽ തലശേരി വില്ലേജിൽ മാഹി-വളപട്ടണം കനാൽ കട്ട്-2 നിർമാണ പദ്ധതി നടപ്പാക്കാൻ ഭൂമി ഏറ്റെടുക്കലിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് അങ്ങാടി കടവ് ഡോൺ ബോസ്കോ ആർച്ച്സ് ആൻഡ് സയൻസ് കോളജ് നടത്തിയ സാമൂഹ്യ ആഘാത പഠനത്തിന്റെ കരട് റിപ്പോർട്ടിന്മേലുള്ള ചർച്ച ജൂലൈ 12ന് ഉച്ചകഴിഞ്ഞ് 3.30ന് മണ്ണയാട് എൽപി (ഗുരുക്കൾ സ്കൂൾ) സ്കൂളിൽ നടക്കും. കരടുരേഖ തലശേരി നഗരസഭാ ഓഫീസിലും തലശേരി വില്ലേജ് ഓഫീസിലും തലശേരി താലൂക്ക് ഓഫീസിലും തലശേരി ആർഡിഒ ഓഫീസിലും കിഫ്ബി സ്പെഷൽ തഹസിൽദാർ (രണ്ട്) ഓഫീസിലും കണ്ണൂർ കളക്ടറേറ്റിലും <http://www.donbosco.ac.in> എന്ന വെബ്സൈറ്റിലും ലഭ്യമാണ്.



**പൊതുചർച്ച (Public Hearing)**



**പൊതുചർച്ച (Public Hearing)**

സാമൂഹ്യ ആഘാത പഠനം: മാഹി-വളപട്ടണം കനാൽ രൂപീകരണം കട്ട്-2

~~പ്രതിപാദനം~~ തലശ്ശേരി വില്ലേജ്, കണ്ണൂർ ജില്ല

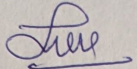
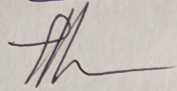
12 ജൂലൈ 2022, Time: 3.30 pm. തലശ്ശേരി മണ്ണയാട് (ഗുരുക്കൾ) എൽ.പി. സ്കൂൾ

SN	Name	House Name	Mob. No.	Signature
1	Jayachandran	Seethal	9847833541	
2	SURESH BABU	<del>Seethal</del> Edigemba	9809311626	
3	Sreeth Kumar. K.	Moorthibana House	7025247690	
4	Rajan. M.	Padmavilas	9497847320	
5	Rethish Kumar	Leu	989515367-	
6	I.VUNNIKRISHNAN	കുഞ്ഞിയിട	9961132754	
7	ന. ഉയരന	ചിറമ്മത്തറ	9847381015	
8	മി. ദി. ദി. ദി.	ചിറമ്മത്തറ	7034059131	
9	O.P.V. (അവർ)	ചിറമ്മത്തറ		
10	Shajeer kumar	ചിറമ്മത്തറ	9895825353	
11	John. E	മടലൂർ ചിറമ്മത്തറ	9947386115	
12	Chandramathy	മി. ദി. ദി. ദി.	8089240615	
13	Sajitha. C	chatboth House	9961713265	
14	Sajith. C	chatboth House	9497177422	
15	മ. മ. മ. മ.	ചിറമ്മത്തറ	8567138082	
16	മ. മ. മ. മ.	ചിറമ്മത്തറ	9061258515	
17	മ. മ. മ. മ.	ചിറമ്മത്തറ	9446383538	
18	Rajeshwar	Thalattil. House	9526499781	
19	മ. മ. മ. മ.	ചിറമ്മത്തറ	9847750892	
20	Aracabennet	Mission Compound	9246026956	
21	Usha Christy	Mission Compound	9568107126	
22	Sushama. J.	Lakshmi Bham	9544458933	
23	PRABHAKARAN	SUBHAGYA	9847901369	
24	Aptha suresh	'Arya'	9061072433	
25	M. Balakrishnan	Krithika Krithika	9946724286	
26	മ. മ. മ. മ.	ചിറമ്മത്തറ	7559981939	
27	Kalpana. K.	vannathy kunyil. Ho.	9747842879	
28	Sajeer kumar E.P.	vannathy kunyil. Ho.	9847610300	
29	Nithyadesparithram. M	C.S.I. Trust Association	9448721851	
30	Rev. Dr. Jijon John	C.S.I. Church, Vettur	9744567499	
31	Suresh Kumar K.K.	Nirmalyam, Mannayad.	8921787743	
32	V.V. Jayachari	Thapasya	9656485935	
34	V. I. S. S. S.		7605466650	


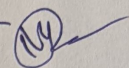




ജലപാതപദ്ധതിയുടെ ചിതകൾ

SN	Name	House Name	Mob. No.	Signature
35	K. Baccan	K. Baccan	9808690862	
36	K.V. Mohanram	9446658815		
37	A. Harasamban	Harilal	9446791010	
38	Pavithram	Pavija	9495256918	
39	T. Vinayachandran	Parayath	9747411979	
40	T. Purushothaman	Parayath	98177685313	
41	Deepesh	Vazhayil house	9446439684	
42	N. SANTHOSH	NUCHIKAT HOUSE	9947942266	
43	P. K. Vimala	Kunhimveed house	9605465237	
44	P. K. Haridas	Arechery House	9447270960	
45	T. Padmini	Meethal House	811971064	
46	HARIS. T	KHUSHA	9544434426	
47	Zeensh. P.	Armaan	9447585741	
48	Zeensh. P.	Armaan		
49	Zeensh. P.	Armaan		
50	Zeensh. P.	Armaan		
51	Zeensh. P.	Armaan		
52	Zeensh. P.	Armaan		
53	Zeensh. P.	Armaan		
54	Pushpa	9937000000	9526569005	
55	Savitri prince	mission compound	9562476040	
56	S. M. D. G. M. E.	S. M. D. G. M. E.	9496238360	
57	P. P. Sreejith	Sreejith	9446657071	
58	Jayaram	Prithvi	9496452312	
59	Chaitanya	Chaitanya	8921003380	
60	Chaitanya	Chaitanya	98472053	
61	Chaitanya	Chaitanya	9526645015	
62	Chaitanya	Chaitanya	999503971	
63	K. D. Dewar	Thapara	9496804150	
64	K. P. Reema	Valsalyam	7907357873	
65	Pradeep kumar	Pradeep kumar	7306298151	
66	Pradeep kumar	Pradeep kumar	9656069257	
67	Pradeep kumar	Pradeep kumar	9961724857	
68	Pradeep kumar	Pradeep kumar	9744854825	
69	Pradeep kumar	Pradeep kumar	9446028283	

10) ~~33~~ . അ. ഗുഡേന്ദ്രൻ , 9947302776   
 11) ~~36~~ . Mulehandru 9072006366 

ഭവ പിത പേരിലെ തെളിവുകൾ.

Name	House name	mob.no	sign
72) അ. പി. രജീഷ്	<del>ജി</del> ജിതേഷ്	9947977230	
73) മിഖിൻ അമ്മിഴ	മെൽ വിദ്യ	9946183325	
74) ശിരകുമാർ ഫാ പി	പൊന്നാശ്ശേരി	7736549130	
75) കെ. വിജയൻ	ശാന്തി ഹൗസ്	9747968373	
76) സി. W - ദി	പി. പി	9061297337	
77) സത്യൻ P.P		9539100478	