Report of Social Impact Assessment Study of

Purayar Railway Over Bridge Aluva Taluk, Chengamanadu Village (174.80 Ares)

Final Report

Requiring Agency
Roads and Bridges Development Corporation Ltd. Kerala
(RBDC, Kerala)

By
KERALA VOLUNTARY HEALTH SERVICES
COLLECTORATE P.O.

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September 2020



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Abbreviations

APL Above Poverty Line

BPL Below Poverty Line

DLPC District Level Purchasing Committee

LA Land Acquisition

NGO Non - Governmental Organization

NTH Non - Title Holder

MSW Master of Social Work

PAP Project Affected Person

PAF Project Affected Family

TH Title Holder

SIA Social Impact Assessment

SIMP Social Impact Management Plan

RTFCTLARR Act The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land

Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act



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CHAPTER 1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1. Introduction - Project and Public purpose

Smooth and safe road traffic is an indicator of a nations' sustainable development. Traffic congestion and blocks are considered as one of the major causes of slow economic growth of nations. This is also termed as a potential cause of road accidents. When a flow of traffic is facing hurdles or demand for space greater than the available road capacity leads to Traffic block or Congestion. There are a number of specific circumstances which cause or aggravate blocks. Stopping of vehicles for train traffic is one of the major causes of traffic block in India. Approximately 10-15 minutes are losing due to traffic blocks due to stoppage of vehicles in railway crossings. This is wasting time of motorists and passengers and delayed arrival. Inability to forecast travel time accurately, leading to drivers allocating more time. For compensating the time lose drivers compelled for fast driving which leads to accidents. In India it was calculated that an average 100 millionman days are losing every year due to traffic blocks in railway crossings. Wastage of fuel due to increased idling, acceleration and braking increasing air pollution and emissions. All these lead to heavy economic lose and public health issues. Constructing over bridges or by passes is the best solution for traffic blocks due to railway crossing. Construction of bypasses is time consuming and more land to be acquired and many a time the purpose is not meet successfully.

The Ernakulam-Palakkadu Railway line is Crossing inAluva- Kaladi Road,in Purayar. Average Twenty-five to Thirty trains are passing daily through the railway line (Ernakulam- Thrissur) which crossing the road. The vehicle traffic in Aluva- Desam road is calculated as 7-8 no's /minutes/point (5am-10pm). This is showing 32% increase every year.

The Government of Kerala (GOK), through Roads and Bridges Corporation Kerala is now planning to construct Purayar Over Bridge in Aluva-Kaladi Road in Aluva Taluk of Ernakulam District aims to reduce the traffic block in Purayar railway Cross. The proposed project is benefited to 1000 vehicles and 9,000 to 10,000 passengers daily.

1.2 Location

The project location is defined for the study is 200 meters both sides of Purayar Railway cross in Aluva- Kalady road of Chengamanadu village of Aluva Thaluk of Ernakulam district. The Purayar rail way cross is very near to Desam junction. Few Shops and establishments are situating both sides of the railway cross. Few residential houses are also located in the area. The



total population of the location is calculated as 400-500 in 75-100 houses. The project area is 10 km from Desam Jn in Ernakulam- Thrissur NH and 15km from Aluva Town. The nearest railway station is Aluva (15km). The project area is situated 35 km away from district headquarters Ernakulam.

1.3 Size and Attributes of Land Acquisition

Land Acquisition Authority

Land acquisition Special Tahsildar office Aluva prepares the acquisition details including land sketch and extent of acquisition etc. Boundary stones were laid for proposed acquisition lands. Deputy Collector (LA), Ernakulam is the supervising authority of the whole acquisition process.

Details of project affected families

The social Impact Assessment Survey finds that one residential house affected and 42 Title Holders losing land by the project. Twenty-three title holders are losing their agriculture land. Land and structures of a religious denomination also affected. One nonresidential house, few other structures like compound walls also affected by the project. The socio-economic details show that no vulnerable title holders are affected. Distribution of Educational qualification of Title Holders shows that all are literate and only Six are having less than 10th standard education. Religious distribution shows that 38% Hindus ,48% Muslims and 14% are Christians. No affected families belong to scheduled cast/tribe.

Details of the acquiring land

The total land acquiring for the project is 174.80 Are. 80% land is agriculture and the remaining are commercial, residential and religious. One residential property may partially affect by the project. The affected residential house is women headed and holding the ancestor property. She is not having any other property other than affected one. One nonresidential (Rented) house and Few residential structures, structures of a religious church and few commercial structures are the other structures affected by the project. The acquiring land situated parallel to Aluva –Kaladi road and 10 Km away from Aluva. One existing road and railway land are the major community properties coming under the acquiring land. Only 15% of the acquiring land is having road access.

Socio Economic and Cultural Profile

The Socio Economic and Cultural profile of the area shows that 100% of title holders are holding the affected land more than 30 years. The occupational distribution shows that 44% of title holders are doing agriculture, 32% are working in service sector,15% are doing business or commercial activities 6% are government employees and 3% are doing other activities. The economic



status shows that 85% of title holders are having a monthly income of more than Rs. 10,000. No economically vulnerable families identified as project affected. The land holding pattern shows that 39% of title holders are having total holdings less than 50cents. 51% having 50 cents -1acre. 10% THs is having more than 1 acre of land. No scheduled cast or tribe families holding land in the project affected area.

1.4. Alternatives

Sl.No.	Alternatives	Remarks
1	over bridge and approach	More Residential houses will be affected. But less area to be acquired. Traffic through the existing road will be totally interrupted during construction.
2	Constructing underpass instead of over bridge.	

1.5. Social Impact

Displacement of one non- residential (rented house), one affected residential house, loss of few compound walls, loss of part of religious land, loss of land for 35 agricultural holdings are the major impact of the project. A commercial establishment is also losing part of its structure. The project may temporarily affect the transportation through a public road. Incomes from the affected agricultural holdings are not the primary source of income of any title holder. Compared to the area of vacant agricultural land the total agricultural area affected by the project is very minimum. Considering the cultivation activities in the affected land, necessary time need to give farmers to harvest the crop. The existing road portion may unused after the completion of the project. Government should protect this portion of the land from encroachment.

1.6 Mitigation Measures

Sl.No	Risk Assumed	Approach	Mitigation Strategy
1	Loss of Residence	Rehabilitation/ Compensation	Ensure rehabilitation because the affected family is women headed. The Compensate the loss. title holder is an aged widow.
2	Loss of land	Compensation	Compensate the loss.
3	Loss of Part of land		Compensate the loss.

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4	Loss of structures	Compensation	Compensate the loss.
5	Loss of Building	Compensation	Compensate the loss. Relaxation in municipal Act
6	Loss of Part of Building	Compensation	Compensate the loss. Case by case approach in resettlement. Eg Relaxation in municipal Act etc.Grievance regarding the valuation and missing of structure will redress in time bound manner.
7	Loss of Part of structure	Compensation	Compensate the loss.
8	Loss of nonresidential (Rented) Building	Compensation	Compensate the loss.
9	Loss of Agricultural Land	Compensation	Compensate the loss.
10	Formation of bit lands	Control	Acquire the bit land.
11	Loss of Cash crops	Compensation	Compensate the loss.
12	Loss of wells	Control/Avoided	Protect as possible.
13	Loss of access to properties	Control	Prepare a resettlement plan in consultation with Project Affected Families.
14	Loss of Access to sub roads	Control	Prepare a resettlement plan in consultation with Project Affected Families. The plan for resettlement of access will include it in the final Detailed Project Report. Case by case plan will be informed well in advance before starting project construction.
15	Road is very near to houses	Safety/Resettlement	Take necessary action for the safety of houses.
16	Loss of irrigation canals	Resettle	Resettle
17	Loss of water	Resettle	Resettle

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18	Loss of trees	Compensate & Control	Compensate lose and plant equal number of trees in government lands.
19	Loss of Government properties	Resettle	Resettle
20	Involved in land acquisition process	Control	Ensure community participation in the whole process.
21	Grievance	Control	Functional grievance redressal committee at village and district level.

1.7 Assessment of Social Costs and Benefits

Since no economically vulnerable families affected the impact of the project seems to be minimum. A maximum total 174.80 hectare of land is required for the proposed railway over bridge. For this requirement of land, one residential house and one nonresidential house may displace. The displaced residential house belongs to a woman headed family and the title holder is an aged widow. Therefore, the rehabilitation and resettlement of the family need special attention and extra care. This may minimize the impact. The social Impact Assessment Survey finds that 5 residential plots affected and one residential house affected by the project. 42 title holders are losing their land. Fifteen structures belong to seven titleholders are also affected by the project.

The people in the area is whole heartedly support the over bridge project in Purayar Rail way cross because every one of them loosing several hours of time due to the traffic block in railway level cross. The proposed project will bring a free flow of traffic in Aluva- Kaladi road and it benefits thousands of public and private vehicle travelers and motorists. In the other side the project may displace one residence and losing land of 41 title holders in the area. The proposed project will divide many of the Title holders' property in two parts and they do not have clear information about the levels of the new road. But the appreciation in property value and increased traffic after the implementation of the project will mitigate the impact in long run. A minimum duration of project implementation will minimize the impact of the project and maximize the mitigation. Government will prepare a plan for the existing road which will be non-traffic after the completion of the over bridge, otherwise encroachment and anti-social activities will be taken place in the area.



In case of few holdings, bit land may form due to acquisition. Acquisition of this bit land or giving relaxation in municipal and high way rules in constructing the structures may minimize the impact.

The requisition agency explained the technical difficulties regarding the implementation of the alternative Plans suggested by some title holders. Moreover, most of the title holders are not supporting the suggestions.

Eighty five percent of the acquiring land is agricultural land, but no one expressed dissent about the project. Collecting written consent from agricultural land holders before the acquisition process may help to comply with the provisions of the Land acquisition rules and avoid future grievance.

In short, the social impact due to the project of construction of railway over bridge at Purayar in Aluva- Kaladi road is minimum compared to the overall benefit of the project.

The proposed acquisition does serve public purpose. There was an overwhelming consensus among people, people' representatives, residents associations, trade associations too with regard to the benefits accruing due to the proposed project.

The project is treated as framed for a public purpose under the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (30 of 2013) Section 2 (i)(b)(iii). It is in this base, Government of Kerala notified to initiate acquisition procedure. Considering the public importance and interest the project is an inevitable need and the project is able to address the social impact of the project.

Therefore, the project has to be implemented.



CHAPTER 2 DETAILED PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 Background of the project, including developer's background and governance/ management structure.

Change is the law of nature and essential for living beings. Society also must change. The planned change called development. Development therefore encompasses many positive and negative results. Moreover, due to development projects people often have to leave their homes and sometimes people are forced to change their area of operation as well. These interventions may lead to need for rehabilitation and resettlement of the people which further leads to new challenges. As a result, there has always been a need to understand the adverse impacts of development projects in order to minimize the negative outfalls of any project.

Smooth and safe road traffic is an indicator of a nations' sustainable development. Traffic congestion and blocks are considered as one of the major causes of slow economic growth of nations. This is also termed as a potential cause of road accidents. When a flow of traffic is facing hurdles or demand for space greater than the available road capacity leads to Traffic block or Congestion. There are a number of specific circumstances which cause or aggravate blocks. Stopping of vehicles for train traffic is one of the major causes of traffic block in India. Approximately 10-15 minutes are losing due to traffic blocks due to stoppage of vehicles in railway crossings. This is wasting time of motorists and passengers and delayed arrival. Inability to forecast travel time accurately, leading to drivers allocating more time. For compensating the time lose drivers compelled for fast driving which leads to accidents. In India it was calculated that an average 100 millionman days are losing every year due to traffic blocks in railway crossings. Wastage of fuel due to increased idling, acceleration and braking increasing air pollution and emissions. All these lead to heavy economic lose and public health issues. Constructing over bridges or by passes is the best solution for traffic blocks due to railway crossing. Construction of bypasses is time consuming and more land to be acquired and many a time the purpose is not meet successfully.

Average Twenty-five to Thirty trains are passing daily through the railway line which crossing the road. The vehicle traffic in Purayar road is calculated as 7-8 no's/minutes/point (5am- 10pm). This is showing 32% increase every year.

The Government of Kerala (GOK), through Roads and Bridges Corporation Kerala is now planning to construct Purayar Railway Over Bridge in Aluva Taluk of Eranakulam District aims to reduce the traffic block in Purayar

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railway Cross. The proposed project is benefited to 1000 vehicles and 9,000 to 10,000 passengers daily.

2.1.1. Requisition Authority

2.1.1. (a). Roads & Bridges Corporation.

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

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

To construct, maintain, operate and manage Highways, Roads, Bypasses, Bridges, Over-bridges etc., entrusted to and vested with the Company by the Government of Kerala or any other Government/ Governmental agencies/ Organizations including improvement, strengthening and rehabilitation of road network identified as core network and to regulate and control the use of the roads vested in, or entrusted to it.

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

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

2.1.2. Land Acquisition Authority

Land acquisition Special Tahsildar office Aluva prepares the acquisition details including land sketch and extent of acquisition etc. Boundary stones were laid for proposed acquisition lands. Deputy Collector (LA), Ernakulam is the supervising authority of the whole acquisition process.



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

Approximate calculation shows that near about 100-150 manpower time lost every day due to the blockage in level cross. Fuel wastage environmental pollution, delay reaching to destination, breaking of medical emergency travel etc. are the other consequences of this blockage. So, railway over bridge in Purayar level cross is the possible solution to all the above issues.

The proposed acquisition does serve public purpose. There was an overwhelming consensus among people, people' representatives, residents associations, trade associations too with regard to the benefits accruing due to the proposed project.

The project is treated as framed for a public purpose under the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (30 of 2013) Section 2 (i)(b)(iii). It is in this base, Government of Kerala notified to initiate acquisition procedure. Considering the public importance and interest the project is an inevitable need.

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

Sl.No.	Risk Assumed	Approximate Quantity
1.	Loss of land	42
2.	Loss of trees	33
3	Loss of Drinking water source	2
4	Loss of Structures	8
5	Loss of Agricultural land	32
6	Loss of residential Houses	1

2.3.1. Project Location

The project location is defined for the study is 200 meters both sides of Purayar Railway cross in Aluva- Kaladi road of Chengamanadu village of Aluva Thaluk of Ernakulam district. The Purayar rail way cross is very near to Desam junction. Few Shops and establishments are situating both sides of the railway cross. Few residential houses are also located in the area. The total population of the location is calculated as 400-500 in 75-100 houses. The project area is 10 km from Desam Jn in Ernakulam- Thrissur NH and 15km from Aluva Town. The nearest railway station is Aluva (15km). The project area is situated 35 km away from district headquarters Ernakulam.

2.4. Phase of project construction

Process of Land Acquisition started, boundary stones fixed and extent measured.

2.5. Core design features and size and types of facilities.

Not Applicable

2.6. Need for ancillary infrastructural facilities.

Not Applicable

2.7. Work force requirements (temporary and permanent).

Not Applicable

2.8. Details of Social Impact Assessment / Environment Impact Assessment if already conducted and any technical feasibility reports.

Not Applicable

2.9. Applicable law and policies.

Sl.No.	Laws & Policies	Area of Application
1	The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2013.	Mitigation of Impact
2	Land Acquisition Act 1893, Land Acquisition Act (Kerala) Rules 1990, Kerala Land acquisition Act 1961, Kerala Land Acquisition Act rules	
3	Kerala Shops and Establishment Act	



CHAPTER 3 STUDY APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

3.1 Background

As per the Notification No. C3-9019/18/DCEKM Dated 20th March 2020and Kerala Gazette Notification No. 1164 dated 12thMay 2020, Government of Kerala has selected Saju.V.Itty, Executive Director Kerala Voluntary Health Service and his Team as the SIA Unit to study the Social Impact Assessment on the land acquisition for the Rehabilitation and Resettlement of project displaced families due to the construction of Purayar Railway Over Bridge of Aluva Thaluk of EranakulamDistrict.

3.2. Social Impact Assessment Team - Profile of Team Members

S1. No.	Name & Address	Designation in the SIA Team	Profile
1	Saju V. Itty	Team Leader	27 years experiences in social work, social survey including R&R experience in KSTP & Tsunami Rehabilitation. Conducted social research study on health child rights and rehabilitation & resettlement. Conducted SIA study for five sub projects of Kannur International Airport and Kanjirappally Bypass etc.
2	Rakesh R Nair	R & R Specialist & Social Investigator	12 years experiences in social work including social research, R & R activities and community mobilization.
3	Smitha R	R & R Specialist & Social Investigator	17 years experiences in social work including social research, R & R activities and community mobilization.
4	M.Ibrahimkutty	Sociologist	Rtd. Joint Director, Social Welfare Board.35 years of experience in social work.
4	Sheeba Johnson	Data Analyzer & Data entry	27 years experiences in social work and data entry operation.



5	N.VijayakumaraPilla	L.A. Consultant	Rtd. Revenue Inspector
6	O.C.Chandi	L.A. Consultant	Rtd. Village Officer

3.3. Study Approach

The land which proposed to be acquired for the project is owned by 42 Tittle Holders of Chengamanad village of Aluva Thaluk. Stake holder analysis was conducted and find out key stake holders and their interest and involvement in the proposed acquisition process. After the secondary data collection Social Impact Assessment Unit developed a questionnaire for social survey and visited all Tittle Holders and collected opinion, family details, Socio-Economic details and suggestions. Apart from this SIA team has conducted discussion and consultation with Local Body Representatives and local public and recorded their suggestions and opinion. In continuation of it a focus group consultation of Project Affected Persons' was conducted and noted their suggestions and opinion. Special Case studies were prepared for displaced resident case. The study also used transit walk and observation visit to crosscheck the suggestions and grievance which were recorded.

3.4. Methodology& Tools

The study team reviewed the relevant and available documents in Special Tahsildar (LA NH 2) office, Aluva. SIA unit had also examined the records and documents and made a site visit along with the land revenue officials for area identification and information dissemination. SIA team had also conducted a one to one discussion and consultation with all Tittle Holder. Although SIA team had collected details by using pre prepared questionnaire. SIA team also had discussion and consultation with Members of Legislative Assembly, Local Body Representatives and local public. A consultation of Project Affected Persons' was conducted noted their suggestions and opinion. Special Case studies were prepared for selected cases. The study Team also used transit walk and observation tools to crosscheck the Suggestions and grievance which were recorded.

3.5. Sources of data collected

- a) Office of the Special Tahsildar (LA NH 2) Aluva
- b) Kerala Roads and Bridges Corporation Office
- c) Panchayath Office- Chengamanadu,
- d) Village Office Chengamanadu,
- e) Project Affected Families and Tittle Holders.



3.6. Process and Schedule of Activities

- 12-05-2020 Government of Kerala entrusted Mr. Saju.V.Itty, Executive Director, Kerala Voluntary Health Services to conduct the SIA study
- 18-05-2020to 20-05-2020- Secondary Data Collection.
- 22-05-2020 to 24-05-2020 Mapping of Stake Holders
- 26-05-2020 to 29-05-2020- Social Survey for Social Impact Assessment Study.
- 27-05-2020- Public Consultation/ Discussion with Project Affected Tittle Holders.
- 01-06-2020 and 02-06-2020- Transit Walk, Observational Study and Case Studies
- 05-07-2020 Draft Report Submission.
- 24-07-2020 Public Hearing (Cancelled due to Covid 19 protocol)
- 09-09-2020 Public Hearing
- 15-09-2020 Final Report

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

- 1) The proposed alignment will be reexamined and if possible, shifted to the existing road.
- 2) ROB over the existing road will minimize the acquisition.
- 3) Time bound acquisition process will mitigate the impact.
- 4) The compensation of the land will be fixed in consultation with PAPs.
- 5) Alignment and levels details will be published and clarify the doubts of the PAPs before the acquisition process.
- 6) Rehabilitation and resettlement package will announce before acquiring the land.
- 7) The present level of Access to be resettled during and after the implementation of the project.
- 8) Reasonable compensation will provide for land, property and business loss.
- 9) Regular information will provide on progress of acquisition.
 Alignment will reexamine and save buildings and structures as much possible.
- 10) Rehabilitation and Resettlement process will be well informed and ensure community participation and consultation.

3.8. Public Hearing - On 09-09-2020 at House premises of Mr. Anwar, Pulikkayath, Near Purayar Railway Gate.

Section 5 of Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, of 2013 envisages that whenever a SIA study is required to be prepared the Government shall

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ensure that a Public Hearing is held at the affected area to ascertain the views of the affected families to be recorded and included in the SIA Report. Rule 14 of the Rules, 2015, have prescribed detailed procedure for the conduct of the public hearing.

SIA Unit took special care to inform the affected people in the area about Public Hearing by taking various steps like Notification for conducting public hearing as per Form 5 Rule 14 (1) of the RTFCTLARR Act, 2013. The notification was published in two Malayalam News Papers Mangalam and Janayugam on 24/09/2020. A notice has been served directly for informing about the public hearing. In continuation of this all project affected title holders contacted through phone calls. The copy of notice was served to Grama Panchayat Office, Ward Members, Village Office, Deputy Collector (LA, Eranakulam) and Special tahsildar Aluva0. Adequate copies of the SIA draft report and summaries were made available on the day of the public hearing. The major highlights of the study were presented in local language by Chairman, SIA Unit.

SL. No.	Points Raised	Remarks
1	The member of Legislative Assembly Mr.Anwar Sadath expressed satisfaction about the progress of the project and requested to complete the land acquisition at the earliest. He also requested cooperation from all project affected people to complete it at the earliest.	The report also recommended a time bound completion
2	Panchayath President Mr. Dileep offer all cooperation from the local body side to complete the project. He told that the project will widen the scope of development of the area.	Requisition agency welcome the co operation
3	Ms. Jayanthi, Ward Member Also demanded a time bound completion of the project. She also offers her cooperation to speed up land acquisition process.	Same as above
4	Mr. Muhammed explained the history of the project and demanded time bound completion.	Report recommended the same.
5	Mr. Narayanan Nair Demanded approach road throughout the length of the land	Representative of the requisition agency

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	filling area of the project.	explained the plan of approach road
6	Mr. B Radhakrishnan Requested shifting of alignment in few meters to avoid formation of un useful bit land.	Shifting of alignment is not possible
7	Mr. Naveen Requested to acquire the balance land of 10 cents.	Acquisition of bit land is recommended by the report.
8	Smt. Kumari Vattamthattil Requested to shift the alignment and save her residence.	Shifting of alignment is not possible. But the requisition authority agreed to check the possibility to save the building.
9	Mr. Shajahan Requested to publish the alignment in public offices for PAPs reference.	Report recommended the same
10	Ms. Seenath Requested to know the extent of land acquired.	It will be available after detailed survey
11	Mr. Prasad Requested the process of fixing land compensation.	The special tahsildar explained it in detail.
12	Mr. Binu requested to give details about the actual impact on his commercial structure	The requestion authority explained the impact.
13	The representative from Jilani religious group requested to save their affected structure.	Shifting of alignment is not possible.



CHAPTER 4 LAND ASSESSMENT

4.1 Description of the land

The total land acquiring for the project is 174.80 Are. 80% land is agriculture and the remaining are commercial, residential and religious. One residential property may partially affect by the project. The affected residential house is women headed and holding the ancestor property. She is not having any other property other than affected one. One nonresidential (Rented) house and few residential structures, structures of a religious church and few commercial structures are the other structures affected by the project. The acquiring land situated parallel to Aluva –Kaladi road and 10 Km away from Aluva. One existing road and railway land are the major community properties coming under the acquiring land. Only 15% of the acquiring land is having road access.

4.2. Entire area of impact under the influence of the project.

The Purayar rail way cross is very near to Desam junction. Few Shops and establishments are situating both sides of the railway cross. Few residential houses are also located in the area. The total population of the location is calculated as 400-500 in 75-100 houses. The project area is 10 km from Desam Jn in Ernakulam- Thrissur NH and 15km from Aluva Town. The nearest railway station is Aluva (15km).

4.3. Total land requirement for the project.

The total land acquiring for the project is 174.80Ares.Forty-Twoholdings will expect to be affected.

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

One public road is affected by the project

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

Not Applicable

4.6. Quantity and location of land proposed to be acquired by the project.

The total land acquiring for the project is 174.80 Ares.One residential property may partially affect by the project. One nonresidential (Rented) house and few residential structures, structures of a religious church and

23

few commercial structures are the other structures affected by the project. The acquiring land situated parallel to Aluva -Kaladi road and 10 Km away from Aluva.

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

Sl.NO.	Nature of land	Present Use of Land	Irrigated / Non irrigated	Cropping Pattern	No. of Holding
1.	Wet	Agricultural	Irrigated	Cash crops/Paddy	35
2.	Dry	Residential	Irrigated	NA	4
3	Dry	Commercial	Irrigated	NA	2
4	Dry	Religious Property	Irrigated	NA	1
	Total				42

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

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

Size of Holdings	No. of Holdings
10 cents≤	4
10- 20 cents	8
20 - 30	7
30 - 40	6
40 - 50	11
50- 1acre	3
1 acre above	3
Total	42

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

Not Applicable



Chapter 5

Estimation and Enumeration of affected family and assets

5.1 Families which are directly affected.

The social Impact Assessment Survey finds that one residential house affected and 42 Title Holders losing land by the project. Twenty-three title holders are losing their agriculture land. Land and structures of a religious denomination also affected. One nonresidential house, few other structures like compound walls also affected by the project. The socio-economic details show that no vulnerable title holders are affected. Distribution of Educational qualification of Title Holders shows that all are literate and only Six are having less than 10th standard education. Religious distribution shows that 38% Hindus ,48% Muslims and 14% are Christians. No affected families belong to scheduled cast/tribe.

5.2 Families which are indirectly affected by the project.

Approximately 100-110 families residing within 100mts of Purayar levelcross are indirectly affected by the project. But the impacts on them are positive.

5.3. Inventory of productive assets and no significant lands.

All affected land holdings under the project is productive and significant.



Chapter 6 SOCIO ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL PROFILE

6.1. Demographic Details

The Socio Economic and Cultural profile of the area shows that 100% of title holders are holding the affected land more than 30 years. The occupational distribution shows that 44% of title holders are doing agriculture, 32% are working in service sector,15% are doing business or commercial activities 6% are government employees and 3% are doing other activities. The economic status shows that 85% of title holders are having a monthly income of more than Rs. 10,000. No economically vulnerable families identified as project affected. The land holding pattern shows that 39% of title holders are having total holdings less than 50cents. 51% having 50 cents -1acre. 10% THs is having more than 1 acre of land. No scheduled cast or tribe families holding land in the project affected area.

6.2. Age wise distribution of TH

Age of THs	No of THs	
20-30	2	
31-40	4	
41 - 50	8	
51 - 60	9	
61 – 70	11	
Above 70	8	
Total	42	

6.3. Family size of THs

Family Size of THs	No of Families
1-2	0
3-4	19
5-6	13
6-7	8
Above 7	2
Total	32

6.4. Educational Qualification of THs

Educational Qualification	No of THs
Below 10 th	4
SSLC	12
PDC	6



DEGREE	7
PG	3
Professional	2
Others	8
Total	42

6.5. Religious Distribution

Religion of THs	No. of THs
Hindu	16
Muslim	20
Christian	6
Total	42

6.6. Economic Distribution of THs

Economic Status of THs	No. of THs
APL	42
BPL	0
Total	42

6.7. Occupational Distribution THs

Major Occupation of THs	No of THs
Agricultural	11
Business	10
Government service	0
Private	5
Unemployed	6
Other	10
Total	42

6.8. Income distribution of THs

Monthly Income of THs	No of THs
Below 10,000	1
10,000 -25,000	9
26,000 -50,000	13
51,000 - 75,000	12
76000- 1,00,000	6
Above 1 lakh	1
Total	42



6.9. Socio Economic Profile of Project Affected Family Members.

6.9.1. Age wise distribution of PAF Members

Age of PAF Members	No of PAF Members
<u><</u> 10	20
11-20	19
21-30	21
31-40	31
41 – 50	36
51 - 60	29
61 – 70	27
Above 70	14
Total	197

6.9.2. Educational Qualification of PAF Members

Educational Qualification	No of PAF Members
Below 10th	23
10 th	33
+2	38
Degree	42
PG	17
Professional	19
Other	25
Total	197

6.9.3. Occupational Distribution of PAF Members

Major Occupation of THs	No of THs
Business	17
Government service	6
Private	61
Other	53
Unemployed	60
Total	197



CHAPTER 7 SOCIAL IMPACT MANAGEMENT PLAN

Displacement of one non- residential (rented house), one affected residential house, loss of few compound walls, loss of part of religious land, loss of land for 35 agricultural holdings are the major impact of the project. A commercial establishment is also losing part of its structure. The project may temporarily affect the transportation through a public road. Incomes from the affected agricultural holdings are not the primary source of income of any title holder. Compared to the area of vacant agricultural land the total agricultural area affected by the project is very minimum. Considering the cultivation activities in the affected land, necessary time need to give farmers to harvest the crop. The existing road portion may unused after the completion of the project. Government should protect this portion of the land from encroachment.

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

Sl.No	Risk Assumed	Approach	Mitigation Strategy
1	Loss of Residence	Rehabilitation/ Compensation	Ensure rehabilitation because the affected family is women headed. The Compensate the loss, title holder is an aged widow.
3	Loss of land	Compensation	Compensate the loss.
4	Loss of Part of land	Compensation	Compensate the loss.
5	Loss of structures	Compensation	Compensate the loss.
6	Loss of Part of structure	Compensation	Compensate the loss.
7	Loss of Building	Compensation	Compensate the loss. Relaxation in municipal Act
8	Loss of Part of Building	Compensation	Compensate the loss. Case by case approach in resettlement. Eg Relaxation in municipal Act etc.Grievance regarding the valuation and missing of structure will redress in time bound manner.
9	Loss of nonresidential (Rented) Building	Compensation	Compensate the loss.
10	Loss of Agricultural Land	Compensation	Compensate the loss.

MULLANKUZHY KOTTAYAM-2

11	Formation of bit lands	Control	Acquire the bit land.
12	Loss of Cash crops	Compensation	Compensate the loss.
13	Loss of wells	Control/Avoided	Protect as possible.
14	Loss of access to properties	Control	Prepare a resettlement plan in consultation with Project Affected Families.
15	Loss of Access to sub roads	Control	Prepare a resettlement plan in consultation with Project Affected Families. The plan for resettlement of access will include it in the final Detailed Project Report. Case by case plan will be informed well in advance before starting project construction.
16	Road is very near to houses	Safety/Resettlement	Take necessary action for the safety of houses.
17	Loss of irrigation canals	Resettle	Resettle
18	Loss of water supply pipes	Resettle	Resettle
19	Loss of trees	Compensate & Control	Compensate lose and plant equal number of trees in government lands.
20	Loss of Government properties	Resettle	Resettle
21	Involved in land acquisition process	Control	Ensure community participation in the whole process.
22	Grievance	Control	Functional grievance redressal committee at village and district level.

7.3 Measures those are included in the terms of Rehabilitation and Resettlement

The requisition authority i.e. Roads and Bridges Corporation will publish the alignment plan and levels details before the acquisition. So, the people could well aware about the gravity of impact and this will help them to some voluntary measures for their resettlement. This will minimize the impact. Necessary measures like proper access to new roads will help affected title holders to tap the benefit of increased traffic after the implementation of the project.

7.4 Measures that the Requiring Body has stated it will introduce in the Project Proposal

Not Applicable

7.5 Alterations to project design and additional measures that may be required to address the extent and intensity of impacts across various groups as identified during the Social Impact Assessment Process.

Not Applicable

7.6 Detailed Mitigation Plan

Potential Impact	Positive/ Negative	Likely	Magnitude	Pre- Mitigation Level of	Post – Mitigation	Mitigation Measures
Loss of Residence		Possible	Maximu m	Medium	High	Ensure rehabilitation because the affected family is women headed. The Compensate the loss. title holder is an aged widow.
Loss of lan	nd Negative	Possible	Maximu m	Maximu m	Medi um	Compensate the loss.
Loss of Part land	t of Negative	Possible	Maximu m	Maximu m	Medi um	Compensate the loss.
Loss of structure	Negative s	Possible	Maximu m	Maximu m	Medi um	Compensate the loss.



Loss of Building	Negative	Possible	Maximu	Maximu	Medi	Compensate
			m	m	um	the loss.
						Relaxation in
						municipal
						Act
Loss of Part of	Negative	Possible	Maximu	Maximu	Medi	Compensate
Building			m	m	um	the loss.
						Case by case
						approach in
						resettlement.
						Eg Relaxation
						in municipal
						Act
						etc.Grievance
						regarding the
						valuation and
						missing of structure will
						redress in
						time bound
						manner.
Loss of Part of	N	D '11	37			
structure	Negative	Possible	Maximu	Maximu	Medi	Compensate
Structure			m	m	um	the loss.
Loss of	Negative	Possible	Medium	Minimum	Low	Compensate
nonresidential	9				DOW	the loss.
(Rented)						1000.
Building						
Loss of	Positive	Possible	Medium	Minimum	Low	Compensate
Agricultural						the loss.
Land						
F						
Formation of bit lands	Negative	Possible	Moderate	Minimum	Low	Acquire the
ianas						bit land.



Loss of Cash crops	Negative	Possible	Medium	Minimum	Low	Compensate the loss.
Loss of wells	Negative	Possible	Low	Minimum	Low	Protect as possible.
Loss of access to properties	Negative	Possible	Medium	Minimum	Low	Prepare a resettlement plan in consultation with Project Affected Families.
Loss of Access to sub roads	Negative	Possible	Medium	Minimum	Low	Prepare a resettlement plan in consultation with Project Affected Families. The plan for resettlement of access will include it in the final Detailed Project Report. Case by case plan will be informed well in advance before starting project construction.



Road is very near to houses	Negative	Possible	Medium	Minimum	Low	Take necessary action for the safety of houses.
Loss of irrigation canals	Negative	Possible	Low	Minimum	Low	Resettle
Loss of water supply pipes	Negative	Possible	Low	Minimum	Low	Resettle
Loss of trees	Negative	Possible	Minimum	Minimum	Low	Compensate lose and plant equal number of trees in government lands.
Loss of Government properties	Negative	Possible	Low	Minimum	Low	Resettlement
Involved in land acquisition process	Positive	Possible	Minimum	Minimum	Low	Ensure community participation in the whole process.
Grievance	Positive	Possible	Minimum	Minimum	Low	Functional grievance redressal committee at village and district level.



CHAPTER 8 SOCIAL IMPACT MANAGEMENT PLAN AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

8.1- Institutional structure for key personal

Key persons responsible for mitigation	Role in mitigation			
District Collector	Compensation & Grievance redress			
Deputy Collector (L.A)	Compensation			
Special Tahsildar	Compensation			
Railway Divisional Manager	Maintain the level cross after the construction of ROB.			
District Forest Officer	Compensation measurement for trees			
Requisition Authority	Resettlement of access and structure valuation			



CHAPTER 9 SOCIAL IMPACT MANAGEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING OF MITIGATION

9.1 Costs of all resettlement and rehabilitation costs

Not Applicable

9.2 Annual budget and plan of action

Not Applicable

9.3 Funding sources with breakup

Not Applicable



CHAPTER 10 SOCIAL IMPACT MANAGEMENT PLAN MONITORING AND EVALUATION

10.1. Key Monitoring and Evaluating Indicators

- Participation of TH in DLPC meeting
- Number of direct purchases happened.
- Methodology of fixing compensation
- Formation of Grievance Redressal Committee
- Time span of completion of Land Acquisition.

10.2. Reporting mechanisms and monitoring roles

Not Applicable

10.3. Plan of Independent Evaluation

Not Applicable



CHAPTER 11

ANALYSIS OF COSTS AND BENEFITS ANDRECOMMENDATION ON ACQUISITION

Since no economically vulnerable families affected the impact of the project seems to be minimum. A maximum total 174.80 hectare of land is required for the proposed railway over bridge. For this requirement of land, one residential house and one nonresidential house may displace. The displaced residential house belongs to a woman headed family and the title holder is an aged widow. Therefore, the rehabilitation and resettlement of the family need special attention and extra care. This may minimize the impact. The social Impact Assessment Survey finds that 5 residential plots affected and one residential house affected by the project. 42 title holders are losing their land. Four structures belong to four titleholders are also affected by the project.

The people in the area is whole heartedly support the over bridge project in Purayar Rail way cross because every one of them loosing several hours of time due to the traffic block in railway level cross. The proposed project will bring a free flow of traffic in Aluva- Kaladiroad and it benefits thousands of public and private vehicle travelers and motorists. In the other side the project may displace one residence and losing land of 41 title holders in the area. The proposed project will divide many of the Title holders' property in two parts and they do not have clear information about the levels of the new road. But the appreciation in property value and increased traffic after the implementation of the project will mitigate the impact in long run. A minimum duration of project implementation will minimize the impact of the project and maximize the mitigation. Government will prepare a plan for the existing road which will be non-traffic after the completion of the over bridge, otherwise encroachment and anti-social activities will be taken place in the area.

In case of few holdings, bit land may form due to acquisition. Acquisition of this bit land or giving relaxation in municipal and high way rules in constructing the structures may minimize the impact.

The requisition agency explained the technical difficulties regarding the implementation of the alternative Plans suggested by some title holders. Moreover, most of the title holders are not supporting the suggestions.

Eighty five percent of the acquiring land is agricultural land, but no one expressed dissent about the project. Collecting written consent from

agricultural land holders before the acquisition process may help to comply with the provisions of the Land acquisition rules and avoid future grievance.

In short, the social impact due to the project of construction of railway over bridge at Purayar in Aluva- Kaladi road is minimum compared to the overall benefit of the project.

The proposed acquisition does serve public purpose. There was an overwhelming consensus among people, people' representatives, residents associations, trade associations too with regard to the benefits accruing due to the proposed project.

The project is treated as framed for a public purpose under the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (30 of 2013) Section 2 (i)(b)(iii). It is in this base, Government of Kerala notified to initiate acquisition procedure. Considering the public importance and interest the project is an inevitable need and the project is able to address the social impact of the project.

Therefore, the project has to be implemented.

SAJU V ITTY CHAIRMAN SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT UNIT

Annexures

- 1. List of PAFs.
- 2. Photographs Field Investigation
- 3. Newspaper Notification
- 4. Notice for Public hearing
- 5. Attendance Public Hearing
- 6. Gazette Notification regarding SIA study.



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西海河回

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പദ്ധതി ബാധിതരുടെ വിവരങ്ങൾ

(6 2	സർവ്വേ നമ്പർ	വിവരണം	an.	പേര്
നം	9		(ആറി ൽ.)	
1	346/7, 346/8 22 346/8 23, 346/9	പുരയിടം	,	പ്രസാദ് ഗോപാലകൃഷ്ണപിള്ള, പടുതോളിൽ പി.എൻ. ഗോപാലകൃഷ്ണപിള്ള, മോഹനൻ. സുകുമാരൻ & ലീല. പ്രണവം ഹൗസ്. ജോ സഫ് കൊ റ്റത്ത്
2	347/52, 347/53 347/58%, 347/62 347/63, 347/6 347/102, 34710 8% 347/112, 347/111 347/12, 347/132 347/133, 347/134	പുരയിടം	G	അരുൺ കുമാർ, പടുതോളിൽ ഹൗസ് പ്രസാദ് ഗോപാലകൃഷ്ണപിള്ള, സുകുമാരൻ, ലീല, കേശവൻ നായർ, വേലായുധൻ. തൊടു കുഴി, കെ.സൂ. ജോസഫ്,ലോയി ഡെമിനിക്, പറേക്കാട്ടിൽ
3	364/12, 364/1, 364/22, 364/2 38, 364/3, 364/52, 364/5, 364/6, 364/7	പുരയിടം നിലം	174.80 ඥාලු ග්	ജെയിംസ് ,തുരുത്തുമാലിൽ ,അബ്ദുൽ റഹി മാൻ, ബാബു സി. ജോർജ്, ഊരാൻപിള്ള, ഹൈദ്രോസ് ജൂബി, തുരുത്തിമാലിൽ, ദിവാക രൻ നായർ, കിഴക്കേപ്പുറത്ത്, താച്ചി, വേലായു ധൻ കുട്ടപ്പൻ വട്ടതാട്ടിൽ, പള്ളികുന്നത്ത്പി. എം. ഹരിഹരൻ (Late)
4	366/41, 366/44, 366/41, 366/413 366/42, 366/43 366/4, 366/51 366/5 41, 366/52	നിലം		പി. ഗീതാദേവി മധുകേശ്, റംല, ജമീല വെണ്ണിപ റമ്പിൽ, ഗീതാദേവി, മുസ്തഫ, ജമീല, അലി ഇ.ഒ
5	367/1, 367/22 367/23, 367/21 367/3, 367/5	നിലം		എസ്. ദിവാകരൻ നായർ, കിഴക്കേഷുറത്ത് രാധാകൃഷ്ണൻ, വസന്ത, മനോഹരൻ, വെണ്ണ് പറമ്പിൽ ശാസ്താവുങ്കൽ കൃഷ്ണൻ, കൃഷ്ണ വാര്യർ, അയിഷകുഞ്ഞ്, പുളിക്കായത്ത്
6	377/42, 377/43, 377/48%, 377/48% 377/48%, 377/47 377/46, 377/48% 377/52, 377/532 377/531, 377/58%,	പുരയിടം		അുഹമ്മദ് നടക്കപ്പറമ്പിൽ, അബ്ദുൽ റഹിം സി.എം. സുനീർ, വി.എം. ഷഹീദ് , വി.എം ഫസൻ അലി, വി.എം. മെഹബൂബ് അലി, ലിയാ കത്തലി, വലിയവീട്ടിൽ, അബ്ദുൾ റഹിം, മുഹ മ്മദ് ഷാജഹാൻ, മു കചാലിൽ, ദാവൂദ് മണ ക്കാട്, ബിനു കെ.സി. കുടിലിങ്കൽ, നവാസ
	378/1251, 3781253. 3781254, 125,			ദിലീഷ്, സാറ, റഹിം കോട്ടേജ്,സജനി, നാസറ ദ്രീൻ, അബ്ദുൾ റഷീദ്

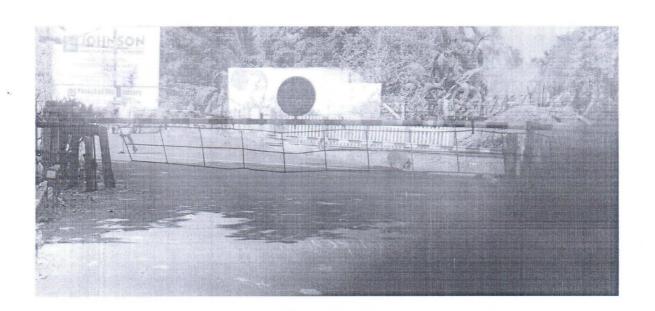
	378/1222,3, 378/12 4, 126,127	4	
7	398/4, 401/11,12 പുര	പുരയിടം	ആയിഷാ ബീവി, ,ചന്ദ്രൻ, വേലായുധൻ വട്ടം താട്ടിൽ, ഉണ്ണികൃഷ്ണൻ, ജിമ്മി പോൾ
	ആകെ വിസ്തീർണ്ണം	*	174.80 ആർ



PHOTO GALLERY

PURAYAR RAILWAY CROSSING

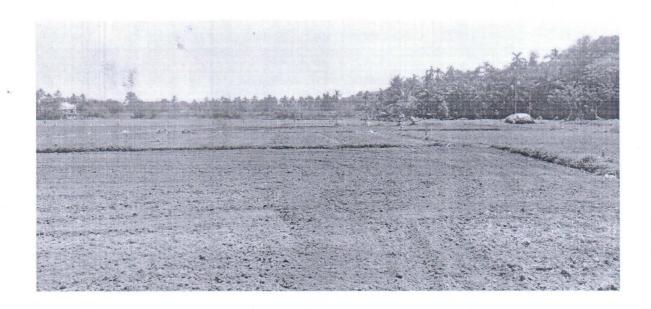






PROJECT AREA

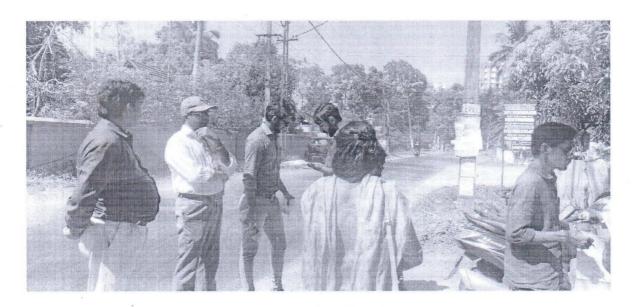






FIELD IDENTIFICATION WITH REVENUE TEAM













PUBLIC HEARING





















2020 ഓഗസ്റ്റ് 24

തിങ്കൾ EKM

ഫാറം 5 ചട്ടം 14 (1) വിജ്ഞാപനം തീയതി : 24/08/2020 ചുവടെ പട്ടികയിൽ വിവരിക്കുന്ന എറണാകുളം ജില്ലയിൽ ആലുവ താലുക്കിൽ, ചെങ്ങമനാട് വില്ലേജിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുന്ന ഭൂമി ഒഴു പൊതു ആവശ്യത്തിലേക്കായി അതായത് പുറയാർ ആർ.ഒ.ബി ക്ക് വേണ്ടി ആവശ്യമുടെന്നോ, ആവശ്യമുടെയെക്കാമെന്നോ കേരളസർക്കാരിന് ബോധ്യപ്പെട്ടതിനാലും, മൂമി ഏറ്റെടുക്കലിൽ ന്യായമായ നഷ്ട പരിഹാരത്തിനും സൂതാരുതയ്ക്കും പുനത്ഥിലാസത്തിനും, പുനസ്ഥാപനത്തിനുമുള്ള അവകാശ നിയമം 2013 ലെ (2013 ലെ 30-ാം കേന്ദ്ര ആക്ട്) 4-ാം വകുപ്പിന്റെ (1)-ാംഉപവകുപ്പ് അനുസരിച്ച് കേരളാ ഗസറ്റ് തീയതി മെയ് 12, 2020, നം.1164, വിജ്ഞാപനം നം. സി.3 - 9019/18 DCEKM തീയതി 20 മാർച്ച് 2020 അറിയിപ്പ് പ്രകാരം താഴെപ്പറയുന്ന പട്ടികയിൽ വിവരിക്കുന്ന പ്രദേശത്ത് ഒരു സാമൂഹിക ആഘാത വിലയിരുത്തൽ നടത്താൻ തീരുമാനിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതാണ്. ആയതിനാൽ ആക്ടിൽ പരാമർശിക്കും പ്രകാരം സാമൂഹിക പ്രത്യായ ലോത പഠന റിപ്പോർട്ട് തയ്യാറാക്കുന്നതിന് താഴെ പട്ടികയിൽ വിവരിക്കുന്ന ജമിയിൽ ഉടമസ്ഥതയോ, അവകാശമോ, താൽപ്പര്യങ്ങളോ ഉള്ള താങ്കളോ, താങ്കൾ ചുമതലപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന ആളുകളോ 2020-ാം മാണ്ട് സെപ്ററാംബർ മാസം 9-ാം തീയതി ഉച്ചകഴിഞ്ഞ് 2 മണിക്ക് ദേശം, പുറ അർ, റെയിൽവേ ഗതിറ്റിന് സമീപം, പുളിക്കായത്ത് വീട്ടിൽ, ശ്രീ.പി.എം. അർവറിന്റെ ഭവനാങ്കണത്തിൽ വച്ച് നടത്തുന്ന പൊതു അഭിപ്രായ സ്വീകരണ യോഗത്തിൽ പങ്കെടുക്കണമെന്ന് ഇതിനാൽ അവിതിൽ വച്ച് നടത്തുന്ന പൊതു അഭിപ്രായ സ്വീകരണ യോഗത്തിൽ പങ്കെടുക്കണമെന്ന് ഇതിനാൽ അവിതിൽ വച്ച് നടത്തുന്ന പൊതു അഭിപ്രായ സ്വീകരണ യോഗത്തിൽ പങ്കെടുക്കണമെന്ന് ഇതിനാൽ

	ർ, റെയിൽവേ ഗ്വയ് റിൽ വച്ച് നടത്തുന്ന റിയിക്കുന്നു.	് പൊതു ദ പൊതു ദ	alo, a mélia	വൂളിക്കായത്ത് വീട്ടിൽ, ശ്രീ.പി.എം. അൻവറിന്റെ ഭവനാങ്കണ വായ സ്വീകരണ യോഗത്തിൽ പങ്കെടുക്കണമെന്ന് ഇതിനാൽ	
5 (Z).	സർവ്വേ നം.	വിവരണം	വി. മഹിൽ	പേര്	
	348/7, 348/8-2-2, 348/8-2-3, 346/9	പുരയിടം		പ്രസാദ് ഗോപാലകൃഷണവിള്ള, പട്യതോളിൽ, വാന്യൂസം ഗോപാലകൃഷ്ണപിള്ള, മോഹനൻ, സൂകുമാർൻ & ലീല,	
	347/5-2, 347/5-3, 347/5, 347/6-2, 347/6-3, 347/6, 347/10-2, 347/10, 347/11-2, 347/11-1 347/12, 347/13-2, 347/13-3, 347/13-4	പുമയിടം		അരുൺ കുമാർ, പടുതോളിൽ ഹൗസ്, പ്രസാദ ഗോപാല കൃഷ്ണപിള്ള, സുകുമാരൻ, ലീല, കേശവൻ നായർ, വേലായുധൻ, തൊടുകുഴി, ഒക.സി. ജോസഫ്, ലോയി ഡെമിനിക്, പറേക്കാട്ടിൽ	
3	364/12, 364/1, 364/22, 364/2, 364/3, 364/52, 364/5, 364/6, 364/7	പുരയിടം നിലം		ജെയിംസ്, തുരുത്തുമാലിൽ, അബ്ദുൽ റഹിമാൻ, ബാബു സി. ജോർജ്, ഊരാൻപിള്ള, ഹൈദ്രോസ്, ജൂബി, തുരുത്ത് മാലിൽ, ദിവാകരൻ നായർ, കിഴക്കേപ്പുറത്ത്, താച്ചി, വേലായുധൻ കുട്ടപ്പൻ വട്ടതാട്ടിൽ, പള്ളികുന്നത്ത് പി.എം. ഹരിഹരൻ (Late)	
4	366/4-1, 366/4-4, 366/4-1-3, 366/4-2, 366/4-3, 366/4, 366/5-1, 366/5-4-1, 366/5-2, 366/5	നിലം	174.80	പി. ഗീതാദേവി, മധുകേശ്, റംല, ജമീല വെണ്ണിപറമ്പിൽ, ഗീതാദേവി, മുസ്തഫ, ജമീല, അലി ഇ.ഒ	
5	367/1, 367/2-2, 367/2-3, 367/2-1, 367/3, 367/5	നിലം			എസ്. ദിവാകരൻ നായർ, കിഴക്കേപ്പുറത്ത്, രാധാകൃഷ്ണൻ, വസന്ത, മനോഹൻർ, വെണ്ണിപറമ്പിൽ ശാസ്താവുങ്കൽ കൃഷ്ണൻ, കൃഷ്ണവാമൂർ, അയിഷ കുഞ്ഞ്, പൂളിക്കായത്ത്
6	377/4-2, 377/4-3, 377/4-7, 377/4-6, 377/4, 377/5-2, 377/5, 377/5-3-2, 377/5-3-1	പുരയിടാ		അൂഹമ്മദ് നടക്കപ്പറമ്പിൽ, അബ്ദുൽ റഹിം, സി.എം. സുനീർ, വി.എം. ഷഹീർ് , വി.എം. ഫസൻ അലി, വി.എം. മൈഹബൂബ് അലി, ലിയാകത്തലി, വലിയവീട്ടിൽ, അബ്ദുൾ റഹിം, മുഹമ്മർ് ഷാജഹാൻ, മുണ്ടകചാലിൽ, ദാവൂർ് മണക്കാട്, ബിനു കെ.സി. കുടിലിങ്കൽ, നവാസ് ഊത്തോലിൽ	
7	376/12-5-1, 376/12-5-3, 378/12-5-4, 378/12-5, 378/12-2-2, 378/12-2-3, 378/12-4, 378/12-6, 378/12-7			ദിലീഷ്, സാറ, റഹിം കോട്ടേജ്, സജനി, നാനുമുളീൻ, അബ്ദുൾ രഷീദ് * MULLANKUZHY C KOTTAYAM-2	
8	and the same of th	agoods	0	ആയിഷാ ബീവി, ചന്ദ്രൻ, വേഖായുധൻ വുട്ടം താട്ടിൽ. / ഉണ്ണികൃഷ്ണൻ, ജിമ്മി പോൾ ,	

2020 ഓഗസ്റ്റ് 25 തിങ്കൾ

ചുവടെ പട്ടികയിൽ വിവരിക്കുന്ന എറണാകുളം ജില്ലയിൽ ആബുവ താലൂക്കിൽ, ചെടങ്ങനോട് or formal : 24/08/2020 വില്ലേജിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുന്ന ഭൂമി ഒരു പൊതു ആവശ്യത്തിലേക്കായി അതായത് പുറയാർ ആർ.ഒ.ബി ആവശ്യമുണ്ടെന്നോ, ആവശ്യമുണ്ടായേക്കാമെന്നോ കേരളസർക്കാരിന് ബോധ്യപ്പെട്ടതിനാലും, ഭൂരി ഏറ്റെടുക്കലിൽ ന്യാന്തരാന നഷ്ട പരിഹാരത്തിനും സുതാര്യമന്മ്ക്കും പുനരധിവരസത്തിനും, പുനസ്ഥാപനത്തിനുമുള്ള അവകാശ നിയമം 2013 ലെ (2013 ലെ 30-ാം കേന്ദ്ര ആക്ട്) 4-00 വകുപ്പിന്റെ (1)-ാളപവകുപ്പ് അനുസരിച്ച് കേരളാ ഗസറ്റ് തിയതി മെയ് 12, 2020, നം 1164, വിജ്ഞാപനം നം. സി.3 - 9019/10 DOEKM ത്രീയതി 20 മാർച്ച് 2020 അറിയിച്ച് പ്രകാരം താഴെപ്പറയുന്ന പട്ടികയിൽ വിവരിക്കുന്ന പ്രദേശത്ത് ഒരു സാമുഹിക ആഘാത വിലയിരുത്തൽ നടത്താൻ ത്രിരുമാനിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതാണ്. ആത്തിനാൽ ആക്ടിൽ പരാമർശിക്കും പ്രകാരം സാമ്യഹിക പ്രത്യാ ഘാത പഠന റിപ്പോർട്ട് ഇയ്യാറാക്കുന്നതിന് താഴെ പട്ടികയിൽ വിവരിക്കുന്ന ഉടക്കസവത്രെ അവകാശകോ, താൽപ്പത്യങ്ങളോ ഉള്ള താങ്കളോ, താങ്കൾ ചുമതലപ്പെട്ടിത്തുന്ന ആളുകളോ 2020-ാം മാണ്ട്. സെപ്ററാബർ മാസാ 9-ാം ത്രീയതി ഉച്ചകഴിഞ്ഞ് 2 മണിക്ക്. ദേശം, പുറ യാർ, നെയിൽവെ ഗയിറ്റിന് സതിപ്പം, പുളിക്കായത്ത് വീട്ടിൽ, ശ്രീ.പി.എം. അൻവറിന്റെ ഭവനാങ്കണ താനിൽ സൂറ്റ് നടത്തുന്ന പൊതു അഭിപ്രായ സ്ഥിക്കണ യോഗത്തിൽ പകെടുക്കണമെന്ന് ഇതിനാൽ medical asympt. Oako കമ് സർദ്വേ നം. offorester പസാദ് ഗോപാലകൃഷ്ണപിള്ള, പടുതോളിൽ, പി.എൽ anomiso 348/7, 348/8-2-2, ഗോഹലക്യഷ്ണപിള്ള, മോഹനൻ, സുക്യമാരൻ & ലില. 348/8-2-3, 346/9 പ്രതവം ഹൗസ്, ജോസഫ് കൊറ്റത്ത് 347/5-2, 347/5-3, 347/5, 347/6-2, 347/6-3, 347/6, 347/10-2, 347/10, 347/12, 347/13-2, അമുൺ കുമാർ, പടുതോളിൽ ഹൗസ്, പ്രസാർ ഗോപാല പുതയിട കൃഷ്ണപിള്ള, സുകൃതാരൻ, ബ്ലെ കേഗവൻ നായർ, വേലായുധൻ, തൊടുകുഴി, കെ.സി. ജോസഫ്, ലോയി ഡെജിനിക്, പറേക്കാട്ടിത് 347/13-3, 347/13-4 ജെയിംസ്, തുരുത്തുമാലിൽ, അബ്ദുൽ റഹിമാൻ, ബാബു പുരയിട 364/12, 364/1, സി. ജോർജ്, ഊരാൻപിള്ള, ഹൈദ്രോസ്, ജ്വബി, തുരുത്തി alleio 364/22, 364/2, esellat, alasaeat moart, wireasproat, asyl 364/3, 364/52, വേലാതുധൻ കൂട്ടപ്പൻ വട്ടതാട്ടിൽ, പള്ളികുന്നത്ത് പി.എം. 364/5, 364/6, ഹരിഹരൽ (Late) 364/7 all intersecrat, awasawi, osei, earlei equipplainmiliat, coleto 366/41 366/44. ഗിതാദേവി, മുസ്തഹം, ജമില, അലി ഇ.ഒ 366/4-1-3, 366/4-2, 174,80 366/4-3, 366/4, 385/5-1, 366/5-4-1, 366/5-2, 366/5 5 | 367/1, 367/2-2, micuo എസ്. ദിവാകരൻ നായർ, കിഴക്കേപ്പുറത്ത്. 367/2-3, 367/2-1, രാധാകൃഷ്ണൽ, വണത്ത, മനോഹരൻ, വെണ്ണിപറമ്പിൽ ശാസ്താവുളപ്പെ കൃഷ്ണവാര്യർ, അവിഷ 367/3, 367/5 കൂഞ്ഞ്, പുളിക്കായത്ത് 377/4-2, 377/4-3, angonalso അുഹമ്മർ നടക്കപ്പറമ്പിൽ, അബിവൂൽ റഹിം, സി.എം. 377/4-7, 377/4-6, myorle, allago, ellarie, allago, acares essell, allago. 377/4. 377/5-2. മെഹമ്പുബ് അവി, ലിയാകത്തലി, വലിയവീട്ടിൽ, 377/5, 377/5-3-2, അബ്ദൂൾ റഹിം, മുഹമ്മർ ഷാജഹാൻ, മുണ്ടകപാലിൽ, 377/5-3-1 nocina compose, sulmi as nul systellesos, moiomi processoon ദിലീഷ്, സാറ, റഹിം കോട്ടേജ്, സജനി, നാസറ്വദ്ദീൻ, वाकार्यानात्वे वन्धीने 378/12-6, 378/12-7 ത്തുയിക്കാ ബീവി, ചന്ദ്രൻ, വേലായുധൻ വട്ടർ താട്ടിൽ. പുതയിട്ടാ 398/4, 401/11, ഉണ്ണികൃഷ്ണൻ, ജിമ്മി പോൾ 401/12 174.80 ogganicolonico acapta ചെയർതാൻ, സാമുഹീക ആഘാത ത്രന യുണിറ്റ

ഫാറം 5 ചട്ടം 14 (1) വിജ്ഞാപനം തീയതി : 06/07/2020 ചുവടെ പട്ടികയിൽ വിവരിക്കുന്ന എറണാകുളം ജില്ലയിൽ ആലുവ താലൂക്കിൽ, ചെങ്ങമനാട് വില്ലേജിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുന്ന ഭൂമി ഒരു പൊതു ആവശ്യത്തിലേക്കായി അതായത് പുറയാർ ആർ.ഒ.ബി ക്ക് വേണ്ടി ആവശ്യമുണ്ടെന്നോ, ആവശ്യമുണ്ടായേക്കാമെന്നോ കേരളസർക്കാരിന് ബോധ്യപ്പെട്ടതിനാലും, ഭൂമി ഏറ്റെടുക്കലിൽ ന്യായമായ നഷ്ട പരിഹാരത്തിനും സൂതാര്യതയ്ക്കും പുനരധിവാസത്തിനും, പുനസ്ഥാപനത്തിനുമുള്ള അവകാശ നിയമം 2013 ലെ (2013 ലെ 30-ാം കേന്ദ്ര ആക്ട്) 4-ാം വകുപ്പിന്റെ (1)-ാംഉപവകുപ്പ് അനുസരിച്ച് കേരളാ ഗസറ്റ് തീയതി മെന്ത് 12, 2020, നം.1164, വിജ്ഞാപനം നം. സി.3 – 9019/18 DCEKM തീയതി 20 മാർച്ച് 2020 അറിയിപ്പ് പ്രകാരം താഴെപ്പറയുന്ന പട്ടികയിൽ വിവരിക്കുന്ന പ്രദേശത്ത് ഒരു സാമൂഹിക ആഘാത വിലയിരുത്തൽ നടത്താൻ തീരുമാനിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതാണ്. ആയതിനാൽ ആക്ടിൽ പരാമർശിക്കും പ്രകാരം സാമൂഹിക പ്രത്യാ തയ്യാറാക്കുന്നതിന് താഴെ പട്ടികയിൽ വിവരിക്കുന്ന ഭൂമിയിൽ ഘാത പഠന റിപ്പോർട്ട് ഉടമസ്ഥതയോ, അവകാശമോ, താൽപ്പര്യങ്ങളോ ഉള്ള താങ്കളോ, താങ്കൾ ചുമതലപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന ആളുകളോ 2020-ാം മാണ്ട് ജൂലൈ മാസം 24-ാം തീയതി ഉച്ചകഴിഞ്ഞ് 2 മണിക്ക് ദേശം, പുറയാർ, റെയിൽവേ ഗയിറ്റിന് സമീപം, പുളിക്കായത്ത് വീട്ടിൽ, ശ്രീ.പി.എം. അൻവറിന്റെ ഭവനാങ്കണത്തിൽ

കമ	സർവ്വേ നം.	വിവരണം	വി. ആറിൽ	പേര്
1	346/J, 346/8-2-2, 346/8-2-3, 346/9	പുരയിടം		പ്രസാദ് ഗോപാലകൃഷ്ണപിള്ള, പടുതോളിൽ, പി.എൻ. ഗോപാലകൃഷ്ണപിള്ള, മോഹനൻ, സുകുമാരൻ & ലീല, പ്രണവം ഹൗസ്, ജോസഫ് കൊറ്റത്ത്
2	347/5-2, 347/5-3, 347/5, 347/6-2, 347/6-3, 347/6, 347/10-2, 347/10, 347/11-2, 347/11-1 347/12, 347/13-2, 347/13-3, 347/13-4	പുരയിടം		അരുൺ കുമാർ, പടുതോളിൽ ഹൗസ്, പ്രസാദ് ഗോപാല കൃഷ്ണപിള്ള, സുകുമാരൻ, ലീല, കേശവൻ നായർ, വേലായുധൻ, തൊടുകുഴി, കെ.സി. ജോസഫ്, ലോയി ഡെമിനിക്, പറേക്കാട്ടിൽ
3	364/12, 364/1, 364/22, 364/2, 364/3, 364/52, 364/5, 364/6, 364/7	പുരയിടം നിലം		ജെയിംസ്, തുരുത്തുമാലിൽ, അബ്ദുൽ റഹിമാൻ, ബാബു സി. ജോർജ്, ഊരാൻപിള്ള, ഹൈദ്രോസ്, ജൂബി, തുരുത്തി മാലിൽ, ദിവാകരൻ നായർ, കിഴക്കേപ്പുറത്ത്, താച്ചി, വേലായുധൻ കുട്ടപ്പൻ വട്ടതാട്ടിൽ, പള്ളികുന്നത്ത് പി.എം. ഹരിഹരൻ (Late)
4	366/4-1, 366/4-4, 366/4-1-3, 366/4-2, 366/4-3, 366/4, 366/5-1, 366/5-4-1, 366/5-2, 366/5	നിലം	174.80	പി. ഗീതാദേവി, മധുകേശ്, റംല, ജമീല വെണ്ണിപറമ്പിൽ, ഗീതാദേവി, മുസ്തഫ, ജമീല, അലി ഇ.ഒ
5	367/1, 367/2-2, 367/2-3, 367/2-1, 367/3, 367/5	നിലം		എസ്. ദിവാകരൻ നായർ, കിഴക്കേപ്പുറത്ത്, രാധാകൃഷ്ണൻ, വസന്ത, മനോഹരൻ, വെണ്ണിപറമ്പിൽ ശാസ്താവുങ്കൽ കൃഷ്ണൻ, കൃഷ്ണവാര്യർ, അയിഷ കുഞ്ഞ്, പുളിക്കായത്ത്
6	377/4-2, 377/4-3, 377/4-7, 377/4-6, 377/4, 377/5-2, 377/5, 377/5-3-2, 377/5-3-1	പുരയിടം		അുഹമ്മദ് നടക്കപ്പറമ്പിൽ, അബ്ദുൽ റഹിം, സി.എം. സുനീർ, വി.എം. ഷഹീദ് , വി.എം. ഫസൻ അലി, വി.എം. മെഹബൂബ് അലി, ലിയാകത്തലി, വലിയവീട്ടിൽ, അബ്ദുൾ റഹിം, മുഹമ്മദ് ഷാജഹാൻ, മുണ്ടകചാലിൽ, ദാവൂദ് മണക്കാട്, ബിനു കെ.സി. കുടിലിങ്കൽ, നവാസ് ഊത്തോലിൽ
7	378/12-5-1, 378/12-5-3, 378/12-5-4, 378/12-5, 378/12-2-2, 378/12-2-3, 378/12-4, 378/12-6, 378/12-7			ദിലീഷ്, സാറ, റഹിം കോട്ടേജ്, സജനി, നാസറുദ്ദീൻ, അബ്ദുൾ റഷീദ്
8	398/4, 401/11, 401/12	പുരയിടം		ആയിഷാ ബീവി, ചന്ദ്രൻ, വേലായുധൻ വട്ടം താട്ടിൽ, ഉണിക്യഷ്ണൻ, ജിമ്മി പോൾ

ruth.	രിയിക്കുന്നു. സർവ്വേ നം.	7	Park	
EXERS.		culcusamo	tenforment	(Inter-
	346/7, 346/8-2-2, 346/8-2-3, 346/9	nigoroliso		പ്രസാര് ഗോപാലകൃഷ്ണപിള്ള, പടുതോളിൽ, ചിഎൻ. ഗോപാലകൃഷ്ണപിള്ള, ശോഹനസ്, സുകുമാരൻ & ലീല, പ്രസേധ ഫൗസ്, ജോസഫ് കൊറ്റത്ത്
2	347/5-2, 347/5-3, 347/5, 347/6-2, 347/6-3, 347/6, 347/10-2, 347/10, 347/11-2, 347/11-1 347/12, 347/13-2, 347/13-3, 347/13-4	aljatis		അമുണ്ട് കുറോർ, പട്യമോള്ളിൽ ഹൗസ്, പ്രസാർ ഗോപാല കൃഷ്ണപില്ലു. സുകുമാരൻ, ഒറില. കേശവൻ നാനർ, വേലായുധൻ, തൊടുകുഴി. കെ.സി. ജോസഫ്, ലോയി വെലിനിക്, പറേക്കാട്ടിൽ
3	364/12, 364/1, 364/22, 364/2, 364/3, 364/62, 364/5, 364/6, 364/7	പുരയിടം നിലം		ടെയിസ്, തുരുത്തുമാലിൽ, അബ്ദുൽ റഹിമാൻ, ബാബു സി. ജോർജ്, ഊരാൻപിളള, ഹൈസ്വോസ്, ജൂബി, തുരുത്തി മാലിൽ, തിവാകരൻ നായർ, കിഴക്കേപ്പുറത്ത്, അച്ചി, വേലായുധൻ കുട്ടപ്പൻ വട്ടതാട്ടിൽ, പള്ളികുന്നത്ത് പി.എം. ഹയിഹൗൻ (Late)
3	366/4-1, 366/4-4, 366/4-1-3, 366/4-2, 366/4-3, 366/4, 366/5-1, 366/3-4-1, 366/5-2, 366/6	നിലം	174.80	പി. ഗീതാദേവി, മധുകേൾ, റംല, ജമീല വെണ്ണിപറമ്പിൽ, ഗീതാദേവി, മുസ്തഫ, ജമീല, അലി ഇ.ഒ
5	367/1, 367/2-2, 367/2-3, 367/2-1, 367/3, 367/5	നിലം		എസ്. ദിവാകരൻ നായർ, കിഴക്കേപ്പുറത്ത്, മാധാകൃഷ്ണൻ, വസന്ത, മനോഹാമർ, വെണ്ണിപറമ്പിൽ ശാസ്താവുങ്കൽ കൃഷ്ണൻ, കൃഷ്ണവാര്യർ, അയിഷ കൂഞ്ഞ്, പുളിക്കായത്ത്
6	377/4-2, 377/4-3, 377/4-7, 377/4-6, 377/4, 377/5-2, 377/5, 377/5-3-2, 377/5-3-1	പുരയിടാ		അുഹമ്മദ് നടക്കപ്പാന്ത്രർ, അബ്ദ്യത് റഹിം, സി.എം. സ്വനീർ, വി.എം. ഷഹീര് , വി.എം. ഫസൻ അലി, വി.എം അഹബ്യബ് അലി, ലിയാകത്തലി, വലിയവിട്ടിൽ, അബ്ദ്യൾ റഹിം, മുഹമ്മദ് ഷാജഹാൻ, മുണുകചാലിൽ, ദാവൂദ് മണക്കാട്, ബിനു കെ.സി. കൂടിലികൾ, നവാസ് ഉന്തേതാലിൽ
7	378/12-5-1, 378/12-5-1, 378/12-5-4, 378/12-5, 378/12-5, 378/12-2-3, 378/12-4, 378/12-6, 378/12-7			നിലീഷ്, സാഠ, റഹിം കോട്ടേജ്, സജനി, നാസറുദ്ദീൻ, അബ്ദുൾ റഷിട്
8	398/4, 401/11,	agonolso	· i	അയിഷാ നറിവി, ചന്ത്രത്, വേലായുധരി വട്ടം താട്ടിൽ,

നോട്ടിസ്

സ്വീകർത്താവ്,

ആലുവ താലൂക്കിൽ, ചെങ്ങമനാട് ജില്ലയിൽ എറണാകുളം ഉൾപ്പെടുന്ന ഭൂമി ഒരു പൊതു ആവശ്യത്തിലേക്കായി അതായത് പുറയാർ ആർ.ഒ.ബി ക്ക് വേണ്ടി ആവശ്യമുണ്ടെന്നൊ, ആവശ്യമുണ്ടായേക്കാമെന്നോ കേരളസർക്കാരിന് ബോധ്യപ്പെട്ടതിനാലും, ഭൂമി ഏറ്റെടുക്കലിൽ ന്യായമായ നഷ്ട പരിഹാരത്തിനും സുതാരൃതയ്ക്കും പുനരധിവാസത്തിനും, പുനസ്ഥാപനത്തിനുമുള്ള അവകാശ നിയമം 2013 ലെ (2013 ലെ 30-ാം കേന്ദ്ര ആക്ട്) 4-ാം വകുഷിന്റെ (1)-ാംഉപവകുഷ് അനുസരിച്ച് കേരളാ ഗസറ്റ് തീയതി മെയ് 12, 2020, നം.1164, വിജ്ഞാപനം നം. സി.3 – $90\,19/18$ DCEKM തീയതി 20 മാർച്ച് 2020 അറിയില് പ്രകാരം താഴെപ്പറയുന്ന പട്ടികയിൽ ഒരു സാമൂഹിക ആഘാത വിലയിരുത്തൽ വിവരിക്കുന്ന പ്രദേശത്ത് തീരുമാനിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതാണ്. ആയതിനാൽ ആക്ടിൽ പരാമർശിക്കും പ്രകാരം സാമൂഹിക പ്രതൃാഘാത പഠന റിഷോർട്ട് തയ്യാറാക്കുന്നതിന് താഴെ പട്ടികയിൽ വിവരിക്കുന്ന ഭൂമിയിൽ ഉടമസ്ഥതയോ, അവകാശമോ, താൽഷര്യങ്ങളോ ഉള്ള താങ്കളോ, താങ്കൾ ചുമ തലപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന ആളുകളോ 2020-ാം മാണ്ട് ജൂലൈ മാസം 23-ാം തീയതി ഉച്ചക ഴിഞ്ഞ് 2 മണിക്ക് ദേശം, പുറയാർ, റെയിൽവേ ഗയിറ്റിന് സമീപം, പുളിക്കായത്ത് വീട്ടിൽ, ശ്രീ.പി.എം. അൻവറിന്റെ ഭവനാങ്കണത്തിൽ വച്ച് നടത്തുന്ന പൊതു അഭി പ്രായ സ്വീകരണ യോഗത്തിൽ പട്ടെടുക്കണമെന്ന് ഇതിനാൽ അറിയിക്കുന്നു.

MULLANKUZH

KOTTAYAM-2

സ്ഥലം : എറണാകുളം

തീയതി : 15/07/2020

ചെയർമാൻ

സാമുഹിക പ്രത്യാഘാത പഠന യുണിറ്റ്

ഫോൺ നമ്പർ : 9495686885,9744778709,

സാമുഹ്യ പ്രത്യാഘാത പഠനം

പുറയാർ റയിൽവേ മേൽഷാല നിർമ്മാണം

ചെങ്ങമനാട് വില്ലേജ്, ആലുവ താലൂക്ക്, എറണാകുളം 174.80 ആർ

പൊതു അഭിപ്രായ സ്വീകരണം

സ്ഥലം: ദേശം, പുറയാർ, റയിൽവേ ഗയിറ്റിന് സമീപം

തീയതി : 09/09/2020

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