

**ATTITUDE OF AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS TOWARDS
THE MODE OF COMPENSATION AND POSSIBLE ISSUES
DUE TO LAND ACQUISITION FOR EXPRESSWAY
PROJECTS IN SRI LANKA**

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requirements for the degree of the Final Examination of the Master of Science in
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August 2017

DECLARATION OF THE CANDIDATE AND SUPERVISOR

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Hereby, I certify that Mrs. H.M.T. Dharmawardhana (Registration No: 139252X) duly completed the research titled "Attitude of affected households towards the mode of compensation and possible issues due to land acquisition for expressway projects in Sri Lanka" under my supervision and recommended to submit for the evaluation.

.....
Signature of the Supervisor

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ABSTRACT

Road and highway projects are intended to either build new roads or widen or improve existing ones. Opening up a corridor for a new road requires more space resulting land acquisition and the resultant negative impacts are usually more severe than in road rehabilitation or upgrading.

In this thesis, the methodology is discussed in two phases. In the first phase, data were collected using a questionnaire from the households who were affected due to the land acquisition for Southern Expressway and Extension of Southern Expressway. The survey was conducted from 20th May to 17th June 2017. Altogether 86 affected households were selected and interviews who were resettled in Matara and Colombo districts. In the second phase, quantitative data was collected from secondary data sources such as databases available at Government Institutions, published books, journals, and newspaper, etc.

Attitudes of the affected households depend on their expectations. If the expectations are fulfilled as they wish, affected people are satisfied with what they received. Almost all the affected households are concerned about the amount of compensation. Because they should find new land to re-build their residence/housing unit or continue livelihoods or bear dedicatory assets. In the selected sample of the present study, 27% of the affected households expressed their satisfaction regarding the amount of compensation.

Around 43% of the affected households gave affirmative answers (i.e., yes), while 57% did not answer positively on impacts related to developing of social infrastructures. Further to that, nearly 50% of the affected households had a satisfied attitude on the development of transportation facilities within their new settlements.

Around 33% of the affected households had a positive attitude on improving the quality of living, especially among those who were interviewed in the Colombo district. This is due to around 28% of affected households did not face the risk of flooding twice a year after resettlement. Remaining 5% of the affected households were squatters who received 10 perch land by the government. These may create a positive attitude in the minds of the affected households on improving the quality of living when they were adapting to the new location.

Nearly, 72% of the affected households, loss of relatives, neighbours and/or friends were the most cited negative social impacts of the project. The opinions of the people were significant and they mentioned that the social relationship among relatives, neighbours, and friends who were isolated. When adapting to the new location, the difficulties that they experienced due to isolation has been one of the factors which caused negative or positive attitudes in the minds of people.

Around 80% of affected households were affected by property loss, such as the acquisition of residential and commercial buildings, shops, and stores. Wells, gates, part of roofs and parapet walls were peripherals that were lost together with the buildings. When the affected households are pushed away, they have to build their life from scratch when adapting to another location than the original place. The living standard and living quality of the affected households were deteriorated due to project activities. Most obviously, the amount of compensation may be insufficient to fulfill their expected requirements. Therefore, the projects should pay particular attention to people with vulnerable conditions (21% woman-headed families) when monitoring and evaluating their situation for their living pattern and income restoration.

The government policies are geared to pay adequate compensation regarding money and other provisions for landowners to be able to meet their resettlement requirements based on the criteria given. However, most of the projects have adopted their compensation methods based on the market value. The market value is not sufficient to rebuild their standard of living to a level that was there before the acquisition. Therefore, when valuing the properties of the affected people, replacement cost is the most appropriate one.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<i>DECLARATION OF THE CANDIDATE AND SUPERVISOR</i>	I
<i>SUPERVISORS DECLARATION</i>	II
<i>ACKNOWLEDGEMENT</i>	III
<i>ABSTRACT</i>	IV
<i>TABLE OF CONTENTS</i>	VI
<i>LIST OF FIGURES</i>	IX
<i>LIST OF TABLES</i>	X
<i>LIST OF ABBREVIATION</i>	XI
<i>LIST OF APENDICES</i>	XII
CHAPTER ONE.....	1
INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 Introduction.....	1
1.1.1 Roads an Highways.....	3
1.1.2 Land Acquisition.....	4
1.1.3 Land acquisition process.....	5
1.2 Background of the problem.....	13
1.3 Problem Statement.....	14
1.4 Objectives of the study.....	16
CHAPTER TWO.....	18
LITERATURE REVIEW.....	18

2.1	Introduction.....	18
2.2	Background of the Literature.....	18
2.3	Land Acquisition.....	20
2.4	Compensation.....	21
2.5	Resettlements.....	23
2.6	Attitudes.....	25
2.7	Satisfaction	26
2.8	Land Consolidation	26
CHAPTER THREE.....		28
RESEARCH DESIGN.....		28
3.1	Research Methodology.....	29
3.2	Sample design.....	29
3.3	Primary data collection.....	29
3.4	Secondary data collection.....	31
CHAPTER FOUR.....		32
RESULTS AND DISCUSSION.....		32
4.1	Impacts faced by project affected households due to land acquisition.....	32
4.1.1	Social impacts.....	33
4.1.2	Economic impacts.....	40
4.2	Attitude towards mode of compensation.....	43
4.2.1	Percentage of affected households' main concern regarding compensation.....	44
4.2.2	Attitude on compensation.....	47
4.3	Pushed away from their residential accommodations & Production	48
4.4	People should to be worse off as a result of Land Acquisition.....	51

4.5 Affected households' attitude on mode of compensation for loss of land.....	53
4.6 Affected households' attitude on mode of compensation for loss of business.....	57
4.7 Affected households' attitude on adaptability of new locations.....	59
4.8 Information dissemination.....	63
CHAPTER FIVE.....	64
CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....	64
5.1 Conclusions.....	64
5.2 Recommendations.....	66
REFERENCES	68
APPENDICES.....	72

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE	PAGE
4.1 - Attitude of project affected households on positive social impacts	33
4.2 - Attitude of project affected households on negative social impacts	37
4.3 - Attitude of project affected households on positive economic impacts.....	40
4.4 - Attitude of project affected households on negative economic impacts.....	42
4.5 - Main concerns of project affected households related to method of compensation.....	44
4.6 - Land use patterns of project affected households	49
4.7 - Project persons who are satisfied of the facilities at present living place.....	50
4.8 -Affected households who expressed dissatisfaction of their present living place	51
4.9- Expected facilities of the affected households before compensation.....	52

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE	PAGE
1.1 Process of Land Acquisition	6
4.1- Attitude of affected households' on method and amount of compensation	47
4.2- Percentage of affected households whose properties were fully damaged and land were acquired.....	48
4.3- Attitude of affected households on mode of compensation for loss of land.....	55
4.4- Attitude of affected households on mode of compensation for loss of business.....	57
4.5- Attitude of affected households on adaptability to new locations.....	61

ABBREVIATIONS

LAA - Land Acquisition Act

NIRP - National Involuntary Resettlement Plan

APs - Affected Persons

RAP - Resettlement Action Plan

NHN - National Highway Network

ROW - Right of Way

PIA- Perception-Intention-Adaption

HEA - Exchange Apartment Approach

RCLC - Rural Construction Land Consolidation

APPENDICES

Annex 1: Household Survey Questionnaire.....	72
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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

The development projects have to be established as effective and sustainable instruments to improve the living conditions and economic status of whole communities. Among developing countries, most of the development projects are funded by multilateral or bilateral financial agencies like Asian Development Bank (ADB), the World Bank and Japan International Corporation Agency (JICA) and other leading development finance organizations. Asian Development Bank is the leading lending organization who provide funding to the road sector development in Sri Lanka.

There are two types of development projects. The first focuses on spotted development project like harbours, airports, playgrounds, housing schemes and tanks. The second one is linear development project like roads and highways, railways, gas and oil pipelines, water and sanitation systems, irrigation systems and transmission line projects that have a long but relatively narrow corridor of impact.

The resettlement impacts of linear projects are often less severe than those of spotted development projects when narrow corridors tend to require less land acquisition of only parts of people's properties. Land acquired in liner projects frequently consists of the strip along property frontages. Obtaining these strips may not require relocation of occupants or users and typically may not negative the economic viability of land holdings. Linear projects can usually be rerouted to avoid heavy concentration of population and to prevent large-scale resettlement. If relocation is needed, though people can usually be resettled in the same area. Sometimes, especially in rural zones, even on the same plot of land. In the countryside, linear projects may bisect existing holdings or isolate communities from their productive resources.

As we know, the land is a scarce natural resource and one of the main factors of production for human activities. Land plays a significant role in development in the country.

The adverse consequences resulting from land acquisition for public purposes have become global issues with the social and economic aspects which attract growing public interest and concern. International development agencies and national governments have adopted policies and practices to mitigate or minimize these consequences if they can't be avoided.

At present, in Sri Lanka, a huge investment is made annually for road development, for example, Rs. 133.7 billion in the year 2012 requiring a large extent of land from the public (Annual Report - CBSL, 2012). Another one is the construction sub-sector grew significantly by 20.2 percent during 2014, in comparison to 14.4 percent growth during 2013. The growth in the construction sub-sector reflected by the increased public investments in infrastructure development activities. Phase II of the Southern Expressway, Phase I and Phase II of the Colombo Outer Circular Expressway Project were some of the major road development investments which were in progress during the period (Annual Report - CBSL, 2014).

Also, new roads constructed by the Road Development Authority need build roads wider than the roads constructed in the past, and hence they need more land and space. As most of the road projects are improvements and rehabilitation of existing roads going through densely populated developed areas, a large number of people are affected by land acquisition. As a result, while a colossal amount of funds requires for compensation payments for road development projects. Hence an increasing number of people are becoming adversely affected victims of road development.

To solve the land supply, the government use acquisition as a tool for development projects. Hence land acquisition is away out to address the problems with landownership and landowners reluctance to offer their lands for development projects.

Land acquisition defined as the acquisition of the private property by the government on behalf of the public using special acquisition governing laws, for the use of the community. Sometimes, the expressions "expropriation" and "compulsory purchase" are also used to mean such transfer of ownership of land.

1.1 Roads and Highways

Road and Highway projects either build new roads or widening or improve existing ones. Opening up a corridor for a new road requires substantiality more land acquisition and negative impacts are usually more severe than in road rehabilitation or upgrading. This distinction is relevant regarding land acquisition. Although the extent and scale of resettlement may differ in the two situations, challenges related to resettlement have addressed in each.

Existing roads usually have an established Right of Way (ROW). Although new land may need to acquire for bypass, curve straightening or roadside improvements. The acquisition is likely to be more modest than in projects to build completely new roads. Even in projects are involving little or no formal land acquisition, the displacement may nevertheless take place.

Resettlement impacts are within a relatively narrow “corridor of impact,” that area is unsafe where people do not permit to occupy structures or carry out business activities or cultivated land. The width of this corridor varies depending on the type of road. The corridor may not be as wide as the legal ROW, but it is typically greater than the minimum required for pavement, shoulders and roadside improvements like parking zones and bus stops. For resettlement planning, the corridor of impact includes the immediate safety zone and any areas that impact directly on people’s livelihoods. Whatever has to be removed or demolished, permanently or temporarily is by definition inside a corridor of impact, and people were suffering losses caused by the project should be assisted in improving or at least restoring their standards of living after resettlement.

Road and Highway projects have different impacts in rural and urban areas, as population density and socioeconomic diversity tend to be higher in urban settings. Substantial physical dislocation in rural settings avoided by moving homes back a short distance, but this solution is more difficult in an urban area. Economic activities take place along the road in urban and rural areas, but the impact on street vendors and shopkeeper is generally higher in urban areas, where vendors more closely packed.

According to Involuntary Resettlement Sourcebook of the World Bank (2004), urban road improvements may generate significant indirect effects, both positive and negative. A bypass around a populated area, for example, may result in local merchants losing their customer base. A good practice, therefore, is to have socioeconomic analyses extend beyond impacts directly related to land acquired, to identify opportunities to mitigate adverse indirect impacts. However, road development in urban areas also generally results in the appreciation of property values along the road. Because the extent of satisfaction is variable and benefits all property owners along the road, not only those who may have lost some land for road construction, appreciation did not use as the proxy for compensation.

1.1.2 Land acquisition

Land acquisition is a preliminary task of road development projects. For proper highway network, especially to expand the existing roads and construct new roads, highways and expressways, private lands on both sides of the roads should be acquired. The development of Expressways highly contributes to the development of the country.

Lands were acquired for expressway projects as per the Land Acquisition Act No. 09 in 1950 (<http://www.landmin.gov.lk>), and road-sector development is an important sector in the development of the country. According to Ministry of Highways, which aim is to obtain the maximum support of the public for acquiring lands without delay to develop roads. To minimize the loss by granting a fair compensation for the acquired lands is a key function.

Lands are acquired for many road projects as follows.

Expressways

- Southern Transport Development Project
 - Kottawa to Dodangoda (34 km)
 - Dodangoda to Kurundugahahetakma (33 km)

- Kurundugahahetakma to Pinnaduwa (30 km)
- Pinnaduwa to Matara (30 km)
- Colombo - Katunayake Expressway Project (25.8 km)
- Outer Circular Expressway Project (29.1 km)
- Colombo - Kandy Expressway Project (98 km)

Highways

- Construction of Baseline Road and other roads
- Road Projects implemented by RDA
- National Highways Sector Project
- Miscellaneous Foreign Aided Project
- Asian Development Bank Project

In acquisition process of lands and property for road development projects, the Government has given the opportunity to appeal for the appeal committees such as Land Acquisition Resettlement Committee (LARC) and Super Land Acquisition Resettlement Committee (Super LARC) for the property acquired before 10.09.2008, if the estimated amount of money is not sufficient for their property. In paying the compensation to the landowners, the payment is made by the Divisional Secretariats and the Project officers together.

1.1.3 Land acquisition process

In the case where a land required for a public purpose of any Ministry, Department, Corporation, Statutory Board, Provincial Council or a Local Government Institution. The Head of the particular Department forwards an acquisition proposal to the Secretary, Ministry of Lands through the Secretary to the Ministry of which the particular institution fallen under the purview. After confirming the accuracy of the proposal, the acquisition procedure commenced on the approval of the Minister of Land. The land acquired by the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act and regulations imposed on it and compensation and interests paid to the landowners in respect of the lands acquired. Land acquisition procedure is indicated below in Table 1.2, as a stepwise procedure.

Table 1.1: Process of Land Acquisition

Step 01	Acquisition Application Form 01, Form 02, Form 03, Form 04	Applicant Institution - Forward the application through the respective Ministry
Step 02	Section 2 Direction	Ministry of Lands – Grant authority to enter the land and the decision of Hon. Minister that the particular land is needed for a public purpose
Step 03	Section 2 Notice Sinhala, English, Tamil	Divisional Secretary - Publish the notice in the surrounding area
Step 04	Advance Tracing	Superintendent of Surveys
Step 05	Section 4 Direction	Lands - Inviting objections from the land owners and the decision of the Hon. Minister for investigation
Step 06	Section 4 Notice Sinhala, English, Tamil	Divisional Secretary - Publish the notice inviting objections
Step 07	Objection Inquiry	Applicant Ministry - Forward recommendations after conducting investigations on objections
Step 08	Section 5 Declaration	Ministry of Lands - Decision of the Hon. Minister of Lands that the land is to be acquired
Step 09	Section 5 Notice Sinhala, English	
Step 10	Final plan	Superintendent of Survey
Step 11	Section 7 Gazette Notice Sinhala, English	Divisional Secretary/Government Printer - Invitation notice to investigate the title of the land

Step 12	Section 9- Inquiry into Title	Divisional Secretary – Investigating title
Step 13	Section 10- Decision on Title Notice, Forward to Court (Form 02, Form 04)	Divisional Secretary – Determine the title
Step 14	Valuation	Valuation Department
Step 15	Section 17 – Awarding Compensation (Form)	Divisional Secretary
Step 16	Payment of Compensation	Divisional Secretary - Allocate financial provisions from the Ministry of Lands or the relevant Institution and make payments to the land-owner
Step 17	Gazette 38 Order	Ministry of Lands - Take over the land's possession to the Government
Step 18	Taking undisturbed possession	Divisional Secretary – Take over the procession and hand it over to the applicant institution
Step 19	Section 44 Vesting Certificate/Registration of State Ownership Form 01, Form 02, Form 03, Form 04, Form 05, Form 06, Form 07, Form 08	certificate to the Institution concerned, after payment of compensations to the landowners

Source: <http://www.landmin.gov.lk>

The principle that governs for the land acquisition is payment of compensation to the landowner no better off or worse off. Therefore reasonable compensation has to be made to the owner of the land when pay the compensation has to be made to the owner of the land by the government. This payment of compensation is a question in most of the time, and there are grievances by landowners saying mode of compensation is not satisfied due to reasons of the insufficient amount of compensation or not filling the requirement they used to enjoy before the acquisition. It is the part of the other issues faced by them and also can be considered as one of the major issues. It argued that the land originally

belonged to the community as a whole and therefore, what achieved through compulsory acquisition is just an attempt to reach the status before. The community is merely taking over what belonged to the community.

The compensation has suggested through different forms which were land or monetary. Land to land compensation took place when the government decided to resettle families to government identified lands. Then the owners of land did not have any option other than accepting the government allocation. Other than the said the most common method of compensation is cash grants for the value of land acquired. This method has a long procedure and compensation has to be paid by Market value. If there are any further damages, the landowner has a right to claim for the damaged occurred. It can be seen as a universal issue which has not settled.

In Sri Lanka, the compensation is paid through several laws. Those are Land Acquisition Act (LAA) No. 9 of 1950, Land Reform (Special Provinces) Act No.14 of 1986, Urban Development Authority Law No. 41 of 1978, National Housing Development Authority Act No. 17 of 1979, Mahaweli Authority of Sri Lanka Act No 23 of 1979, Walawe land Act No. 11 of 1958, Town planning schemes, Colombo District (Low lying areas) Reclamation and Development Board Law No. 15 of 1968, Non Performing Organization Act 11 of 2011, Greater Colombo Economic Commission (GCEC) Act No 4 of 1978, Ceiling on Housing Property Act No. 1 of 1973. However for special circumstances, "Cabinet Papers" have been submitted by Cabinet Ministers to pay additional compensations other than the Land Acquisition Act by setting up of "Land Acquisition and Resettlement Committees (LARC)". This is confirmed the further payment of additional compensation than the existing payment methods.

Other than the compensation, there are several consequences arose due to land acquisition. International development agencies and developed countries have adopted adequate social safeguard policies, administrative procedures and practices to avoid or mitigate adverse impacts caused by land acquisition. Similarly, the adherence to environmental and social safeguard compliance has become a compulsory and integral

part of the accepted policies of the World Bank, Asian Development Bank and other leading development agencies.

In Sri Lanka when land required for a public purpose, the government acquires required lands as per the statutory procedures of the Land Acquisition Act (LAA) No. 9 of 1950. The LAA pays attention to title holders, and it does not have provisions for other categories of land users such as sharecroppers and cultivators and encroachers, etc.

The National Involuntary Resettlement Policy (NIRP) adopted on 24 May 2001 by the Government of Sri Lanka requires ensuring that those who lose lands, livelihoods and other resources assisted in improving or at least regaining their former level of living at no cost to themselves. The ex-gratia package for the people who are affected by Highway projects is another tool introduced by the Ministry of Higher Education and Highways for widening the scope of benefits for people affected by land acquisition. It includes mainly the replacement cost of land and structures. Further those concessions for remaining portions of lands that become incapable of use after a portion of land taken, improvements made by encroachers, care for lost livelihood, temporary accommodation/rent allowance for people who lost accommodation, incentives for handing over possessions, provision of resettlement sites, etc. The new policy and the associated legislative measures aim at striking a balance between the need for land for development activities and at the same time, protecting the interests of the landowners, and others such as the tenants, the landless, the agricultural and non-agricultural laborers, artisans and others whose livelihood depends on the land involved.

In the Sri Lankan context, almost all affected persons, except a few of the affluent class, are vulnerable to the effects of the land acquisition in general due to their low capacity in adjusting to sudden socioeconomic changes imposed externally on them, especially the taking over of their land on which the whole life is built around. In this context, the most disadvantaged vulnerable groups such as women, single parent families, and elderly (aged) parent families, families with children under 5 years of age, families with abject poverty and having members with sick and chronic illnesses, ethnic minorities and indigenous people are faced with limitless difficulties in all facets of their life.

The compensation was by adopting the market value and any consequential damages, plus other further losses for the compulsory nature of the acquisition. A reference could be made to the District Courts if no agreement was reached on compensation. Proceedings were in open court, and the determination of compensation was made by a district judge and two qualified Assessors. An appeal could lie to the Supreme Court whose determination was final. The next significant legislation in the field of Compulsory Purchase and Compensation was the enactment of the Land Acquisition Act No. 9 of 1950. Which makes provision for the acquisition of lands and servitudes for public purposes and provides for matters connected with or incidental to such provision.

When the acquisition takes place in the state, the state has to make the compensation for the loss incurred by the affected parties. The compensation can be clarified as “Compensation is the amount of money required to make the owner no better or worse off (i.e., in the same position) than if no land had been acquired from him”.

Claim for compensation may involve one or more of the Compensation for land taken, compensation for injurious affection and severance compensation for disturbance and other losses. Based on the loss to the landowners, the compensation has to be made considering the all the factors to the affected. Therefore the following formulae have developed.

$$\text{Compensation} = \text{Market Value of land taken} + \text{Severance and injurious affection to land retained} + \text{Disturbance and other losses}$$

By historical development, mainly based on judicial decisions, the basis of compensation for land taken is “Open Market Value” if not “reinstatement value” in certain cases. It is to some extent paradoxical that open market value presupposes a free market, although compulsory purchase by its very nature makes the concept an artificial one. For this reason that statutory guidance is very important.

In the context of involuntary resettlement, displaced persons are physically displaced (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and/or economically displaced (loss

of land, assets, access to assets, income sources or means of livelihoods). As a result of the

- (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or
- (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or access to legally designated parks and protected areas resulted in the no access to economic displacements.

When a land acquired for the public purpose by the state, there may not be the total land acquisition but acquire part of the land. When a part of claimant's property is taken, and the part remaining is adversely affected by the scheme for which the land is acquired. When no land is acquired, but the carrying out of the proposed scheme and/or its subsequent use may cause a diminution in the land value. The valuation approach for assessment of compensation for injurious affection,

- (a) Determine the value of land taken
- (b) "Before and After" valuation to determine overall effect of scheme, Separate the heads of claim

The difference between (a) and (b) should be the amount of compensation for severance and injurious affection.

While at the development take place after acquiring the lands, the development can affect the natural environment. Sometimes, this can be affected by the natural environment as well as to the economy of the area providing the biodiversity bring income to the community as a tourist attraction destination. The variability among living organisms from all sources including terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems. The ecological complexes of which they are the part; this includes diversity within species, between species and ecosystems. A subset of both natural and modified habitat those deserve particular attention. Critical habitats includes:

- areas with high biodiversity value
- including habitat required for the survival of critically endangered or endangered species

- areas having special significance for endemic or restricted-range species
- sites that are critical for the survival of migratory species
- areas supporting globally significant concentrations or numbers of individuals of congregation species
- areas with unique assemblages of species or that are associated with key evolutionary processes or provide key ecosystem services
- areas having biodiversity of significant social, economic, or cultural importance to local communities.

Due to land acquisition, all types of communities face issues including indigenous people. For policy application, this refers to a collective expression by the affected indigenous people's communities, through individuals and/or their recognized representatives, of broad community support for the project activities. Such broad community support may exist even if some individuals or groups object to the project activities.

While acquiring the lands, in order to mitigate issues faced by the affected households, a country's legal and institutional framework, consisting of its national, sub-national, or sectoral implementing institutions and relevant laws, regulations, rules, and procedures that pertain to the policy areas of environmental and social safeguards must be in place. Due to the above shortcomings of the LAA, a National Involuntary Resettlement Plan (NIRP) was developed to address the needs of non-title holders, encroachers, during land acquisition. Objectives of NIRP are to avoid, minimize and mitigate negative impacts by facilitating the re-establishment of the Affected Persons (APs) on a productive and self-sustaining basis. That APs are fully and promptly compensated and successfully resettled, ensure that no impoverishment occurs as a result of land acquisition, assist APs in dealing with psychological, cultural, social and other stresses caused by compulsory land acquisition. APs are aware of processes available for the redress of grievances that are easily accessible and immediately responsive. They have in place consultative transparent

and accountable involuntary resettlement processes with a time frame agreed to by the Project Executing Agency and APs. As per the guidelines of NIRP, any development project should screen the need of resettlement that the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) should be prepared by the developer based on the level of resettlement involved in the project.

This process is practiced to avoid or minimize loss of lands, structures, other assets and income. All the project affected parties are entitling for compensation for all lost assets provided with rehabilitation measures sufficient to assist them to improve or at least maintain their pre-project living standard. Lack of legal rights is not a bar. Compensation at replacement cost, existing social/cultural institutions and host community considerations, preparation of RAPs, participation and consultation, Implementation schedule and budgets, payment of compensation and resettlement prior to construction work, affected households; poor, ethnic minorities, families with differently able/elderly such considering the above perspective, major issues faced by the people due to land acquisition is a suitable research to pursue.

1.2 Background of the Problem

This component had led to study the thematic research area of possible social and economic issues faced by affected households when their property acquired for development purpose. It is not always possible to look at the same type of problem faced by the community since issues can be varied from location to location. Therefore it is essential to identify the background of the compensation and the mode of compensation with the attitude of the affected parties towards compensation mode.

There was no common method to determine the attitude towards method and amount of compensation, when the amount of compensation is determined according to the Land Acquisition Act No 9 of 1950. The determination of compensation for property acquired under the land acquisition Act is governed by the section 45 to 48 of the Act. This payment was not limited to the market value definition which governs under the section 45(1). Most of the occasions, Beneficiaries were not properly addressed and benefited.

There are several methods of governing compensation. Some of them are Land Acquisition Resettlement Committee (LARC), National policy, Land Acquisition Act no 09 of 1950, and regulation 2008. Further several statutory committees such as Land Acquisition Resettlement Committee (LARC) system has been appointed by the government to reduce the disparity of paying compensation to the people as the existing status are not able to provide uniformed and equitable compensation. By this research a uniform and single equitable status for assessment of compensation for property compulsorily acquired could be developed to overcome the above-stated issues.

Accordingly, this study mainly focused on modes of compensation for possible issues of social and economic aspects with special reference given to loss of lands, loss of businesses under economic Issues and adaptability to the new location under social issues. Other than the above issues, possible issues are considered as no common valuation method, an effect to agriculture, employment changes, resettlement issues, lost access to the land, loss rental accommodation, lease accounting rules and impacts to climate can be considered.

1.3 Problem Statement

Different criteria have been identified as compensation modes for the affected parties due to land acquisition for development projects and/or public purposes. As there are different modes of compensation, this study focuses on possibilities to identify the types of compensation and possible issues faced by the affected households due to land acquisition with articular attention paid to the attitude of APs towards the mode of compensation in highway projects in Sri Lanka.

The outcome of this research is to identify social and economic parameters that are needed to formulate a successful solution in the future for land acquisition projects. With the increased land acquisition required for development and public purposes, more and more people are becoming affected by the negative consequences of the land acquisition. The land acquisition pushes people away from their residential accommodations and

production means involuntarily for the sake of common betterment of the country as claimed by the authorities.

As per the declared policy of the government, land acquisition should not cause people to be worse off as a result of land acquisition compared to their standard of living before the acquisition. The government policies are geared to pay adequate compensation regarding money and other provisions for landowners to be able to meet their resettlement requirements based on the criteria given. The ultimate government expectation is to see that the affected persons will not be worse off as a result of land acquired for public purposes, and at least they live in par with their pre-acquisition stage if no development had taken place in their life with the use compensation and other resettlement benefits. However, this is questionable in an actual situation. Compensate money for the land acquisition does not cover fully both social and economic issues faced by the affected parties.

However, the present resettlement arrangements are centered on statutory landowners who are eligible to receive replacement cost for their lost lands and structures. However, the present mechanism does not consider other social and economic losses such as attitudes of affected households towards adopting a new location and the relationship between social and economic issues faced by the affected households. The affected households may not relocate to new areas due to less recognition by the host community or any other such psychological factors. Sometimes, other social issues such as business losses, education of children are also affected. Business losses are not only for those people who do businesses but also for those mainly considered as the source of income. This can be agricultural too. Those who are affected by the local transport system also will not consider relocating. This will lead to disturbances for the travel or increase the travel time duration or increase the cost of transport due to many connected local transports. Among rightful landowners too, there is the sizable number of affected people and families who are not able to draw expected resettlement support to rehabilitate their lives after land acquisition. Apart from the legal landowners, the other affected people include tenants, the landless, the agricultural and non-agricultural laborers, artisans, and others whose

livelihood depends on the land involved. The most of these people and their family members are fallen into the category of the vulnerable group who are sensitive to the changes taken place in their living surroundings and unable to cope up with the changes positively. The result of the process is the deterioration of vulnerable population in their living status.

The significance of this research is the unearthing of valuable information about the destiny of populations affected negatively by land acquisition required for public purposes. This is an addition to the present body of knowledge on the subject. This knowledge is important as the information dissemination will improve public awareness of the problem in general. In particular, this information will provide valuable inputs for policymakers and project implementations to make necessary arrangements to avoid/minimize negative impacts on affected populations both at policy and implementation levels. The knowledge gained will strengthen the existing acquisition processes with adequate provisions to take adequate care for a disadvantageous group of the society. This has two-way results: 1) ensure the grievances and of issues faced people are given due consideration with greater care and, 2) when affected people are satisfied and supportive, the land acquisition process will be smoother, faster and easier. The smooth land acquisition process cuts short the cost of investments as project implementation time becomes drastically shorter.

The study will have strong inputs on monitoring and evaluation of the situation of issues faced by affected people after provision of resettlement support. It will become an integral part of the concerned project and the development of the country as a whole.

This study will add inputs to the policymakers to design suitable compensation methods related to social and economic aspects to the affected households whereby to eliminate possible social and economic issues face in future projects and draw due benefits from government authorities.

1.1.4 Objectives of the Study

This research study is aimed to analyze the attitudes of people affected by land acquisition towards the type of compensation and comprehend the possible issues faced by affected parties due to land acquisition for Highway Projects in Sri Lanka. The following objectives will guide the research project.

The specific objectives are;

1. To identify the attitudes of affected households towards adopting to a new location for living and livelihood rebuilding.
2. To find the relationship between social and economic issues faced by the affected households and the type and amount of compensation for lost assets.

Finally, the outcome of the research will help understand the shortcomings of the compensation methods and resettlement options of any development project in Sri Lanka while identifying the methods which will lead to increasing the satisfaction of the affected parties. The project-affected persons must also become project beneficiaries similar to any other Sri Lankan.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

There are several types of research have carried out related to this thematic area. The issues have identified for compensation payments, resettlements, transportation, child education, new business location, infrastructure and rehabilitation of social, economic and community.

Apart from the above, infrastructure development due to land acquisition is one of the key aspects for the affected households such as reconstruction, repair, and strengthening of public buildings and infrastructure such as health care, education, better sanitary condition and administrative services and facilities.

2.2 Background of the Literature

According to National Road Master Plan, 2007 -2017 (refer <http://www.rda.gov.lk>), Sri Lanka's road network is dense and well laid-out providing connectivity to the country's population and centers of economic activity. The network's density is among the highest in Asia. The national road network has evolved over more than one century. The beginnings of relatively modern paved roads date back to the late 19th century when a system of trunk roads already provided basic spatial coverage for all major communities.

Further that this Road Master Plan 2007 -2017 (<http://www.rda.gov.lk>) mentioned, at independence in 1948, Sri Lanka had about 11,000 km of trunk roads, of which 7,000 km were paved. This was the size of the current network of main arteries known as the National Highway Network (NHN). On all major routes, road transport competed with a railway system, which at independence comprised 1,460 km and has remained at this level ever since. In contrast, the road network has increased to about 116,000 km, of which about 30,000 km are paved. According to the official classification, the present network comprises about 11,700 km of national highways that are categorized as Class A

and B roads. The highest categories in Sri Lanka's road hierarchy; 15,500 km of provincial roads, belonging to Classes C, D, and E; 65,000 km of local authority roads; and 24,000 km of roads owned or controlled by irrigation, wildlife, and other authorities. While this classification seems to suggest a ranking of roads according to their principal functions as, intercity highways and feeder roads.

The national road master plan 2007 -2017 (<http://www.rda.gov.lk>) told the network has evolved less systematically and purposefully. When traveling on the roads, a functional hierarchy of roads is often difficult to discern with few exceptions such as geometrical standards, pavement conditions, and traffic loads about the various classes of roads. Common to all categories are substantial encroachments on right-of-way and the constraint that they pass through rather than, villages, towns, and cities, rendering road transport slow, inefficient, and often hazardous.

Hettiarachchi et al. (2014) identified that road safety has been an outstanding issue since necessary measures such as post-crash response and emergency services are not available through government regulation. Conversely, secure societies: protecting freedom and security of Europe and its citizens had the least policies available with the development process, it should not be disturbed to the community while acquiring the lands for the public purpose.

By all means, Ikioda (2016) mentioned that planning a road must actualizing a public good as well attend to and accommodate other competing interests the meaning of a road brings, such as the conditions of everyday life as well as enterprises of local communities that the road supports.

However, he also mentioned that the greatest challenges to road construction and re-development stem from what appears to be the unorganized nature of urban expansion in the city which has developed as a response to the city's high population that predates the development of many road networks.

According to Involuntary Resettlement Sourcebook of the World Bank (2004), no fixed or predetermined width can be established for the corridor of impact, because it will vary according to local conditions. For example, a safety zone for a good road with a high volume of fast-moving traffic may be considerably wider than that of less traveled rural roads. In India, the Andra Pradesh State Highway Project (Loan 4192) rehabilitated existing roads with an established ROW. Although road rehabilitation provided an opportunity to clear the ROW of all occupiers, the project undertook socio-economic studies and engineering designs to determine which of the occupiers were within the ROW but outside the immediate corridor of impact. In here it led to changes in engineering design that eliminated some resettlement.

Further, that the World Bank Involuntary Settlement Sourcebook (2004) mentions that, in Nigeria, the Lagos Urban Transport Project (Credit 3720) took as its definition of "corridor of impact" the sidewalks and walkway areas parallel to the arteries to be rehabilitated. This definition was based on the need to clear walkways of merchants and street vendors so that pedestrians would not have to walk in the street. In most instances, sellers could be relocated either farther back within the ROW or along nearby commercial streets. However, congested areas with thousands of vendors required participatory studies, both to determine the extent of relocation necessary and to identify possible solutions.

2.3 Land Acquisition

In Sri Lanka, lands are acquired under the Land Acquisition Act No. 9 of 1950. Its section 65 states that the land is of any interest in, or any benefit to arise out of, any land and any leasehold or other interest held by any person in any state land, and also things attached to the earth or permanently attached to the land.

However, Zainudeen (2016) mentioned the acquisition of land by the state in Sri Lanka is governed by seventeen different laws for both private and public land. The acquisition of state land is governed by five laws while the acquisition of private land is governed by twelve laws.

Syagga et al. (1996) found the impact of the compulsory land acquisition was held on displaced persons in Kenya. The analysis reveals that compulsory land acquisition quite often has the far-reaching socio-economic impact on the lives of persons whose parcels of land are acquired. The effects of compulsory land acquisition identified included changes in income levels, land utilization, land-ownership structure, farming practices, familial composition and cultural and social values, norms and bonds. However, to the individual displaced households, the project has caused a considerable amount of suffering. This includes splitting up of families, inequitable distribution of compensation money to households, inadequate total compensation and loss of earning capacity. These are matters that need consideration during viability appraisal.

2.4 Compensation

Kusiluka et al. (2011) noted that compensation methods for land acquisition include loss of land, loss of means of livelihood, disruption of economic activities, persistent land-related conflicts, and relocations to poorly developed areas, inadequate and late compensation, and environmental degradation were main impacts of affected people. Further, he reveals disagreement over the implementation of the provisions of the land acquisition legislation was noted to be one of the main sources of land acquisition related disputes. Low level of education and ignorance of the law by the majority of the indigenous people was another cause of land-related disputes. To address the problems, the paper advances some recommendations. These include the carrying out of adequate consultation and sensitization before land acquisition exercises, payment of full, fair and prompt compensation to the affected people, strengthening awareness programs on the land laws and policies, and improving ordinary people's access to formal institutions responsible for the provision of justice.

Patel (2016) has found that tenure security systems which determine who lives where and under what terms and conditions are processes of governance that make and affect the relationship between those who confer tenure security and those on who tenure security is conferred. In dominant analyses of land and housing tenure security, and in policy recommendations for property rights and legal tenure security in developing countries,

implications of governance are overlooked in favour of analyses of the relative merits of different tenure systems mainly regarding security, livelihood and economic impact.

He (2016) revealed using interview data and observations from a resettlement scheme in Ahmedabad, India, and by empirically examining citizen-state relations in the context of a major shift from in practice to legal tenure security and asks how do citizens who have recently come to live with legal tenure security encounter the state and make sense of it.

Furthermore, He (2016) found a bureaucracy of tenure security that exerts control over low-income citizens largely through fear. However, such control is incomplete, and acts of resistance suggest an emerging 'paralegal' space to renegotiate tenure rules. Patel (2016) concluded by examining the findings through a conceptual framework that explains the relationship between state power and legal tenure security. He also discusses the need for greater scrutiny of the political effects of urban land and housing tenure systems on poor people.

Long et al. (2008) stated that compensation alone is sufficient for restoring the income and livelihood of those displaced, and resources to supplement compensation with additional financing are not available. The author critiques and rejects these positions. He offers a theoretical analysis of the limits and flaws of compensation payments for expropriated assets and argues that resources are available for supplementing compensation with financial investments for resettlers' development. The sources for additional financing are the economic rent (windfall profits) generated by natural resource projects such as hydropower or mining and the regular stream of benefits generated by all projects that require resettlement.

Further, the Long et al. (2008) argue that financial investments in resettlers' welfare are indispensable and that benefit sharing is feasible. Therefore, both should become basic principles of resettlement legislation and practice. In addition to theoretical analysis, the author documents with empirical evidence that some countries (China, Brazil, Canada, Columbia and Japan) already make investments additional to compensation for post-displacement reconstruction.

The author sums up his argument in these key points:

- Compensation alone cannot prevent the impoverishment of resettlers and cannot in itself restore and improve their livelihoods;
- Additional financing is needed for direct investments in resettlement with development;
- Compensation levels must be increased;
- Financing resources are available in most cases for investing in resettlers' development, but the allocation of investments depends on the political will of governments and project owners;
- Firm opposition to displacement and under-compensation is growing in many countries, and the strength of resettlers' demands and political opposition does influence allocation levels;
- Mechanisms for benefit sharing and transfer are known and effective, and these mechanisms can be adjusted to different country and economic sector conditions;
- The introduction of benefit-sharing rules requires legislative enactment for the robust application.

2.5 Resettlements

Okada et al. (2014) mentioned an overview and examination of the unique disaster recovery and resettlement process undertaken by Lockyer Vally Reginal Council (LVRC). In here he used mixed methods approach was used to assess the resettlement projects regarding political, cultural, social and financial factors that act to sustain and people's lives and livelihoods. Methods included field observations, documentary analysis, focus group discussions and semi-structural interviews with key LVRC officers. Integrating the data sets and a variety of source material his research highlights the importance of community participation and the need for ongoing assessments in the resettlement and recovery process.

Ibrahim et al. (2011) report that the settlers prefer a location of the temporary dwelling should be nearby to their places of work and schools of their children before their

permanent resettlement. Abandoning this factor would result in other difficulties that might contribute to another establishment of a squatter village. The issue surrounding the permanent resettlement project is the prices offered to the squatters. Even though all squatter projects are subsidized, yet the total amount fixed by the developer is not within their capable budget. For example, the ex-squatters of Kg Chow Sow Lin, the compensation awarded was not adequate to buy and plan for resettlement. Resettlement and compensation should not lead to the occurrence of re-squatting.

Jackson et al. (2010) have identified that the socio-economic impact of Three Gorges Dam, over 1.3 million people were displaced while China is in transition to a market economy. They consider resettlement regarding the decision-making structure, property rights and incentives to move, and how the project exacerbates problems created by market reforms, especially rising unemployment and deteriorating public health. They conclude the project is boosting economic expectations while adversely affecting large sections of the population, and this could provoke widespread social unrest and eventual changes in political institutions.

Harts et al. (2001) summed the overall impact of resettlement on agricultural production and rural poverty as positive. Resettled households are mostly able to obtain higher output and income levels than households living in the communal areas. Squatters living in or near the resettlement schemes turn out to realize the same income level as households in the communal areas. At the same time, there are clear indications that internal and external pressures on the natural resources in the resettlement schemes are increasing. A considerable part of these pressures is a consequence of squatting. Although formal policy still does not allow any squatting, not even by children of settlers, the research findings show that this phenomenon has become a fact of life.

Berg (1999) stated that the relationship between involuntary resettlement and traditional religious systems. He observed that development agents often ignore and/or perceive traditional religious systems as negative impacts on resettlement. He argues that the common denial by resettlement agents to compensate for the loss of traditional religious sites not only ignores the socio-cultural significance of the sites. But also hinders the

possibility of successful resettlement, increasing social disarticulation. He argues that traditional religious systems need to be understood as potentially positive avenues that promote successful resettlement. He uses a case study of the involuntary resettlement of the Longuda of Adamawa State, Nigeria, especially as related to the Cirha shrine of the village of Banjiram to highlight the discussion.

Yang et al. (2016) selected a road construction project in Wuhan, China as the case study, and a face-to-face interview survey was conducted. Results showed that public reaction occurs through a chain of events rather than the one-time independent event. This study revealed that inefficient communication is the most critical risk where public awareness plays a mediation role. The low level of awareness leads to limited knowledge, which in turn results in irrational behaviour. Furthermore, a closer residence, high-level dependency and greater change in living tend to attract more concerns on project impacts. This calls for the change of paradigm of social impact assessment in construction projects from the engineering-oriented to the people-oriented approach. This provides useful inputs to facilitate the public participation and alternative analysis.

2.6 Attitudes

Dev (2016) revealed that local forest-dependent people's positive attitudes towards conservation and that their socioeconomic and demographic characteristics influenced these attitudes. The author valued those functions that were directly linked to their economic well-being and were inclined to engage in alternative livelihood activities provided illegal access to forest resources were curtailed. Respondents living adjacent to the forests admitted their illegal access due to a lack of alternative economic opportunities. 60% of the respondents viewed that present state property rights regime violated their harvesting rights. More than half of the people (57%) surveyed desired to participate in conservation practices as proprietors.

Spears et al. (2013) developed the Perception–Intention–Adaptation (PIA) framework was examined the role of attitudes, perceptions, and norms in public transportation ridership. The PIA framework is then applied to understand the relative importance of

socio-demographic, built environment, transit service, and socio-psychological factors on public transit use for 279 residents of south Los Angeles, California, a predominately low-income, non-white neighborhood. Confirmatory factor analysis based on 21 survey items resulted in six transit-relevant socio-psychological factors which were used in regression models of two measures of transit use: the probability of using transit at least once during the 7-day observation period, and the mean number of daily transit trips. Our analysis indicates that two PIA constructs, attitudes toward public transportation and concerns about personal safety, significantly improved the model fit and were robust predictors of transit use, independent of built environment factors such as near-residence street network connectivity and transit service level. Results indicate the need for combined policy approaches to increasing transit use that not only enhances transit access but also targets attitudes about transit service and perceptions of crime in transit.

2.7 Satisfaction

Karim et al. (2010) studied the perception of the resettled Temuan Community (a type of indigenous people live in Malaysia) towards changes in their social-cultural and other economic aspects of their life. Findings showed a mixed result where the Temuans are quite satisfied with the planned housing environment, but at the same time, they are not very happy with the lack of practice in their culture due to certain constraints. Findings from this study showed that although they claim to be satisfied with their present living conditions, they also felt unhappy with the possibility of their culture being slowly eroded when the younger generation prefer the modern lifestyle.

2.8 Land Consolidation

Long et al. (2012) mentioned that the Chinese government has initiated widespread pilot schemes of Rural Construction Land Consolidation (RCLC), hoping to address the widening discrepancy between supply and demand for construction land regarding quantity and location.

Fang et al. (2016) described the higher adaptability to urban living usually accompanies with lower consolidation potential of rural construction land and vice versa. The different

means of Homestead Exchange Apartment approach (HEA) result in different ends, both absolute private property-based means and absolute population-based means are dogmatic and impractical. Under-constrained socio-economic, biophysical, and institutional situations, the main factors influencing villagers' attitudes and behaviours in response to the various means of HEA include household population size, original housing conditions, livelihood and life course. Critically, rural construction land consolidation (RCLC) should follow a trial and error approach and villagers must have real opportunities to take part in the decision-making that will influence their futures.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH DESIGN

This chapter outlines the research methodology of the study. Since the research was conducted in two phases, thus research methodology too, is discussed in two phases. In the first phase, data were collected by using a questionnaire from the households who were affected due to the land acquisition for Southern Expressway and Extension of Southern Expressway. In the second phase, quantitative data was collected from secondary data sources such as books, journals and newspaper, etc.

The design of the study was the result of series of decisions made by the researcher concerning how the research to be conducted. While searching the literature, there were two categories of issues identified related to the land acquisition for public purposes, which are namely categorized Economic issues and Social issues. These issues were highlighted based on modes of compensation. Based on issues identified, a conceptual framework was identified how the research could be facilitated. Then based on the conceptual framework concluded an ideology which would be compared with the reality. Then the study will reveal the relationship between social and economic issues with the mode of compensation which formulated as land for land or cash for land and assets.

With the above theoretical framework, a relationship is derived from modes of compensations as land to land or monetary compensation to land and assets concerning the social and economic issues.

Further, this relationship was expanded to gather information through categorizing the economic issues like loss of land and loss of business. A relationship was developed adaptability to the new location.

3.1 Research Methodology

The field survey was carried out collect data for the research. The research attempts to analyze the possible social and economic issues faced by the residents due to the land

acquisition for the development purpose in Sri Lanka concerning the mode of compensation as land to land or money to land and assets. A single cross-sectional of the design was employed to collect data through a self-administered questionnaire. The questionnaire survey focused to collect information of the affected parties towards the mode of compensation with possible issues of social and economic aspects. The attitudes of the respondents were collected on a five-point scale with the dimension of *Strongly agreed to disagree Strongly*.

3.2 Sample design

Most of the affected households resettled far away their original places and project is construction phase when finishing land acquisition process. Therefore data could be collected from among only 86 households. Because the Survey was based on these 86 respondents, it is defined as the sample size of respondents who were affected due to the project. This study would be mainly employing a qualitative and quantitative approach to gather information. Data collection involved collecting information from primary and secondary sources.

3.3 Primary Data Collection

Primary data was obtained by the form of the individual questionnaire, participant observation, semi-structured and unstructured interviews. Data collection was guided by using multiple sources, creating a case study, and maintaining chain of evidence.

The selected samples were distributed in the Grama Niladhari Divisions of Thihagoda, Malimbada, Devi Nuwara and Diyagama West area in Matara and Colombo districts. Data analysis and descriptive analysis were done according to the primary data obtained from respondents' outlook. The used questionnaire is provided in Appendix 1.

To identify the possible issues faced by affected households due to land acquisition for Southern Expressway and Extension of Southern Expressway Projects were conducted from 20th May to 17th June 2017. The survey was led by the researcher, herself.

Before the actual collecting data, a pre-test survey was carried on the questionnaire in selected Grama Niladhari divisions such as Thihagoda, Malimbada, Devi Nuwara and Diyagama West. The questionnaire was re-designed based on the finding of the pre-test survey, and the necessary improvements were made to the questionnaire. To ensure whether the lands will be acquired or not, proper information of all affected parties were obtained with respective Preliminary plan issued by Department of Surveys before conduct the actual survey.

The research questionnaire was specifically designed to collect information on all affected parties of Southern Highway and Extension of Southern Highway Projects. These questionnaires focused on household information, Predominant land use, details of variable assets, commercial and livelihood activities, ownership of land, the socioeconomic profile of the affected parties and knowledge of displaced person's and preference on compensation scheme. Seventy-four numbers total of affected households and twelve shop owners were interviewed for the research while thirty-seven of affected households were resettled in the selected sample.

The priority consideration was paid attention to the response of the household head in collecting data. If the head of household is not available, his or her spouse became the second choice for the interview. If both spouses were not available, an adult member of the household was interviewed depending on the circumstances. The owner of the building was interviewed in the case of outliers use affected shops or commercial establishment. Since the structural displacement has colossal damage to the affected parties, owner of the partially and fully affected building and structures were surveyed first in the research.

All completed questionnaires were screened with the aim of finding and filling gaps before entering and analyzing the data. Finally, the data were analyzed using a special program prepared by the researcher to obtain the necessary data in tabular form on various aspects of land acquisition and compensation. The processing of data entry and analysis was undertaken by the researcher on supervision of the university.

3.4 Secondary data collection

Secondary data was collected from literature such as books, journals, reports and newspapers and some information are not accessible in libraries such as participant observation, semi-structured and unstructured interviews.

CHAPTER FOUR

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Both primary and secondary data were collected and analyzed using a questionnaire for the research. These collected data analysed and presented in the tabular and graphical form. The size of the sample is 86 numbers of affected households who were distributed in the Grama Niladhari Divisions of Thihagoda, Malimbada, Devi Nuwara and Diyagama West in Matara and Colombo districts.

4.1 Impacts of project to affected households due to land acquisition

Various methodologies are adopted to assess impacts of the development projects before finalize. Evaluation of impacts is most important to get overall views the project that is sustained the future. Syagga et al., (1996) found the impact of the compulsory land acquisition was held on displaced persons in Kenya. The analysis reveals that compulsory land acquisition quite often has the far-reaching socio-economic impact on the lives of persons whose parcels of land are acquired. The effects of compulsory land acquisition identified included changes in income levels, land utilization, land-ownership structure, farming practices, familial composition and cultural and social values, norms and bonds.

The affected people do not know what exactly they will yield from the project until they are commissioned. Therefore, impact assessment can be made focusing on perceived positive with negative in social and economic impacts expressed by project affected households. Project affected households gave multiple answers based on semi-structural and structural questions that were included in the questionnaire. The information is separately presented as below figures. Figure 4.1 and Figure 4.2 shows positive and negative social impacts while Figure 4.3 and Figure 4.4 shows positive and negative economic impacts, respectively.

4.1.1 Social Impacts

A. Percentage of affected households' attitude on positive social impacts

Among perceived social benefits, affected persons have seen developed transport facilities and social infrastructure. Also, improved the quality of living, convenience for traveling to key social facilities and improve road safeties also have seen as social benefits by affected people.

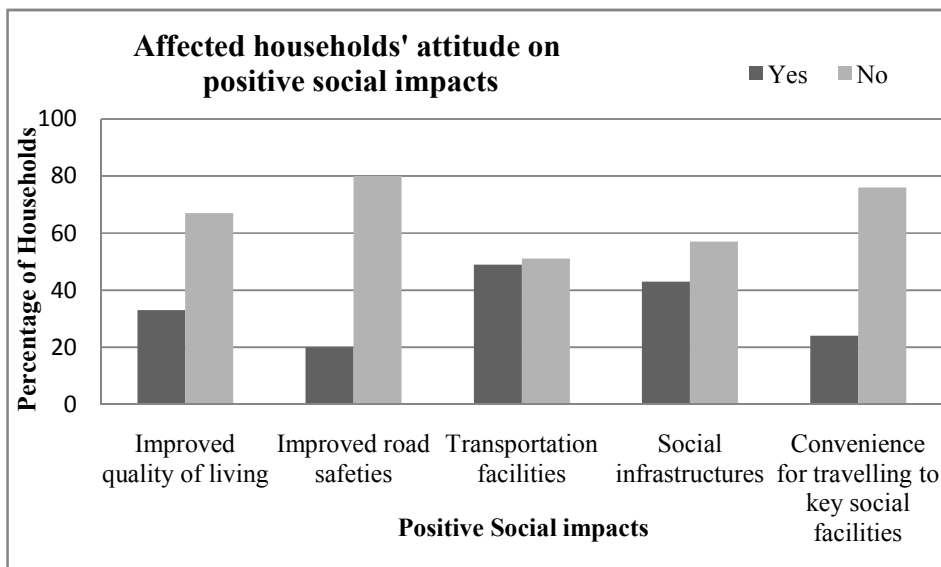


Figure 4.1: Attitude of project affected households' on positive social impacts

As described in figure 4.1, nearly 50% of affected households who live in Matara and Colombo districts that satisfied on above positive social impacts. These positive attitude persons use expressways for their day today transportation activities when reducing their travel time and reduce the distance of main towns in Sri Lanka. Negative attitude persons did not occupy the expressways for their day to day activities. But they will occasionally use expressways.

Around 43% of both the Matara and Colombo districts' affected households gave affirmative answers (i.e., yes), while 57% did not answer positively on impacts of related to developing of social infrastructures. Further that, nearly 50% of the both districts'

affected households had a satisfied attitude on the development of transportation facilities. When developing transportation, the social infrastructure of the affected peoples are automatically accelerated, such as accessibility to health care, education, better sanitary condition and administrative services and facilities.

Around 57% of the affected households of both districts gave their negative attitude on above statement. Because construction of expressways was not only accelerated development of social infrastructures. If government rehabilitate the existing road network with set up or improve the social infrastructure such as above facilities, It helps to improve social infrastructures in the project area.

Nearly 24% of the households of both the districts have the positive attitude on convenient for traveling to key social facilities. Expressways are designed to heavy loaded vehicles when forecasting 100 years. Therefore expressways did not immediately create potholes and cracks in asphalt layer under good maintain condition. Otherwise, expressways reduce the distance of travel length, traffic and travel time when joining road network in Sri Lanka. So positive attitude of affected households thought who can travel in a convenient manner than normal A and B class roads.

Further that, roughly 14% of affected persons of both districts have a personal vehicle such as car/cab, Bus/Van and canter which allows traveling on expressways. However, just about 10% households gave affirmative answers (i.e., yes), who have a permit to travel in expressways. Nearly 14% of positive attitude households have a motorcycle or three-wheeler who live in both Matara and Colombo districts. These vehicles do not recommend traveling on expressways. It may cause, they will try to buy a personal vehicle that can be travel in expressways.

Almost 76% of affected households who live in Matara and Colombo districts and fell to negative attitude on convenient for traveling to key social facilities. Among these persons, nearly 72% of the negative attitude households had a vehicle that could not award the permission to travel on expressways. While remaining 4% of affected

households have a vehicle to permit to travel on expressway roads. They may be negative drop mind when conducting to their severity of impacts.

Around 33% of affected households who live in Colombo district had a positive attitude on improving the quality of living. This is due to around 28% of affected households did not face the risk of flooding twice a year after resettlement. Remaining 5% of the affected households were squatters who received 10perch of land by the government. These may create a positive attitude in the minds of the affected households on improving the quality of living when they were adopting the new location.

Another one is selected resettlement site located at Diyagama which is far away 5km from Homagama town. The resettlement site is situated near to the part of the University of Moratuwa and Mahinda Rajapaksha international ground at Diyagama. As result of this development, land value is increased ten times than when they resettled. So they received better living standard than previous.

Nearly 67% of affected households who live in both districts gave negative attitude on improving the quality of living. Therefore around 51% affected people should resettle due to the project. They should repay a significant amount of additional labour wage and money that can be used for any economic and social purposes. Those persons have to rebuild their residence from the initial stage.

On the other hand, these negative attitude households have not time for recreation activities when attending the built a residential place and loss assets. Further that most of the person like to live their original place as they have been adopted their residence during the long period. Otherwise affected households losing their day to day needs to be harvested from their lands such as Banana, Orange, Mango, Rambutan, Mangosteen, Coconut, Jack, Breadfruit, Cinnamon, Goraka (Garcinia) and vegetable. So they waste additional money to buy previous harvested materials from their land simultaneously lost their additional income. Because they gave negative answers to improve the quality of living.

Project affected households gave lowest positive attitude on improve road safety. Connected roads with expressway are improved and rehabilitated under construction of expressway when adding road furniture such as bridge, culverts and signboards. The signboards illustrate important road marks like pedestrian crosses, barriers, and other important road signs. Hence around 20% of affected households who live in both Matara and Colombo district that they gave positive attitude answers on improving road safety. While the affected households' expectation loses on improving road safety, nearly 80% project affected households gave negative answers. Due to reasons of material transported vehicles and other project vehicles were increased local traffic and damage to the rural road surface in the selected area, and the number of the accident is drastically increased due to high speed and carelessness of drivers. Hence it will prove to reduce the road safety of road users as negative minded persons.

Yang et al. (2016) mentioned that the public attitude such as benefits to economics and local traffic, and support for the project, have vital effects on the public reaction to the social impact of construction projects. Further, the more, above authors indicated the stakeholders have to make a complex trade-off decision among residential location, devaluation of fixed assets, traffic safety, and transport difficulties such as travel mode and travel distance.

Figure 4.1 shows that more than 50% of the affected households answered negatively above positive social impacts. It means that these people are dissatisfied and have an attitude on above positive impacts due to loss of their expectations. When developing the expressway, actually the above positive impacts were significant. However, affected households perceived negative attitudes in relation to all positive impacts because they were not satisfied with their amount of compensation received for their lost assets and severity of impacts that they had to face..

Karim et al. (2010) studied the perception of the Teuman community (indigenous people in Malaysia) towards changes in their social and cultural and the economic aspects of their life. The finding showed mixed results where Temuans are quite satisfied with the planned housing environment, but at the same time, they were not very happy with the

lack of practice in their culture due to certain constraints. Findings from this study, it showed that although they claim to be satisfied with their present living conditions, they also felt unhappy with the possibility of their culture being slowly eroded when younger generation prefers the modern lifestyle. It was the same related to project affected people who live in resettlement sites at Sawsiri Uyana, Diyagama, Homagama.

B. Attitude of affected households on negative social impacts

Among perceived negative social impacts, affected persons have seen the loss of relatives, neighbours and friends and negative impacts on children education. In addition to those, loss social relation like society memberships, increase risk due to unknown persons and loss support of donors also have seen as negative social impacts by affected people.

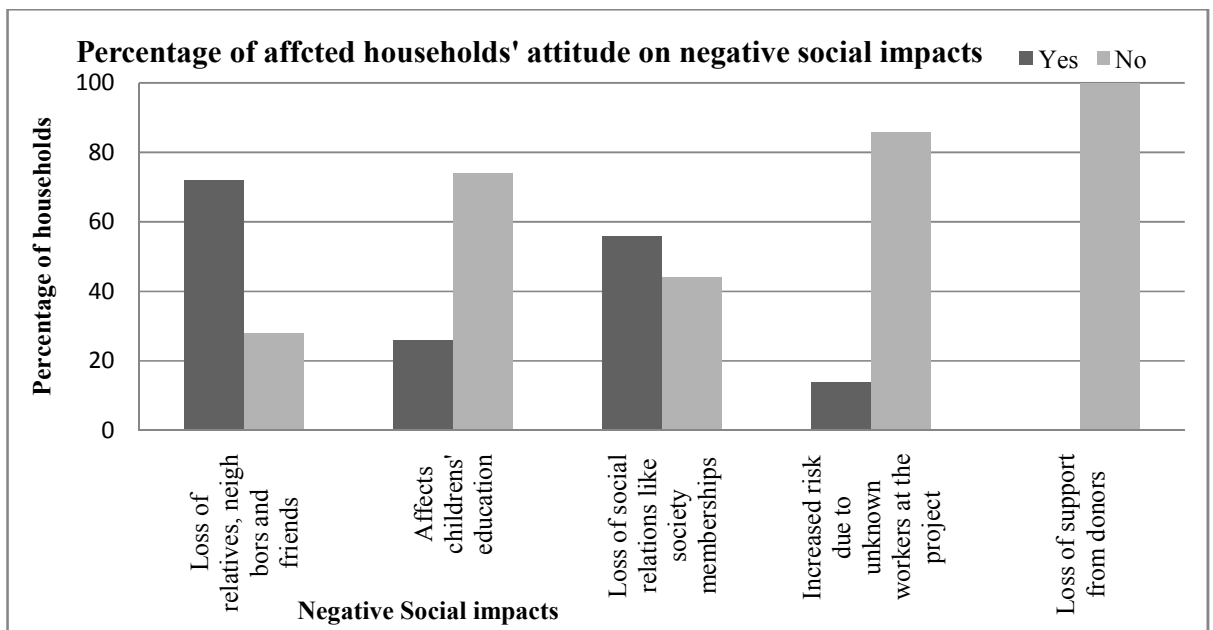


Figure 4.2: Attitude of project affected households' on negative social impacts

Nearly 72% of the affected persons who live in both selected districts that they lost of their relatives, neighbours and/or friends. It were the most cited negative social impacts of the project. The opinions of the people were significant, and they mentioned that the lost social relationship among relatives, neighbours, and friends who were isolated when

adopting new location is one of the factors which caused negative or positive attitudes in the minds of people.

However, remained 28% of affected households inform to the researcher that they will not change their original residential to lose relatives, neighbours and friends. They loss only their agricultural land like paddy (31% of affected households) and upland crops (65% of affected households). In here affected people have several types of land use pattern such as residential, upland agriculture, paddy, commercial and shop/store.

The considerable number of affected persons lost social relations like society memberships. About 56% of affected households who live in selected both district that were members of any society such as Farmer Society, Death donation organization, Sanasa institute, Friends club and Samurdhi organization. Out of this around 3 % of affected households were the office bearer of the social society. It means 56% of affected households were not isolate in society before land acquired. Nearly 40% out of 56% of the affected people changed their original living place. When adopting new location is one of the factors which caused negative or positive attitudes in the minds of people when they come away from the original living place.

Some of the households, around 26% of the Matara districts' affected households mentioned that the children's' education is negatively affected due to project activities, especially who sat grade five scholarship, Ordinary level and Advanced level and other grades due to less attention of parents who rebuild their lost land and properties such as residential, comeercial, shop/store etc.

Ibrahim et al., (2011) got the education for the respondents' children is average though sometimes there are even high achievers amongst the children. The future of some respondents' children is at stake, as they are facing difficulties in going to school, as their parents are facing financial problems. Parents who cannot afford payments to the banks are always risking their children's' future by indirectly putting them into the financial problems faced by their parents. Some have already dropped out of school, have no jobs, and are on the verge of being influenced badly by the peer. Education is important, and

with the help of the Rakan Mada programme, headed by Encik Badlishah, this would enhance the importance of education for all. By being close to the children and teenagers, the Rakan Mada programme would help them to realize the need to excel in life, through good education and for future endeavours.

According to Involuntary Resettlement Sourcebook (2004) in World Bank policy pay particular attention to school children. Children typically lack the legal, political and economic capacity to protect their standard of living. In resettlement, school aged children lose physical or economic access to education, despite the predominant role that education plays in development and Bank lending. Unless special arrangements are made to help children continue schooling in the transition phase of resettlement. Some of them may find it difficult to resume education once permanent schools are constructed and staffed at resettlement sites. In resettlement operations, therefore, need to ensure children's nutritional needs are met, along with their access to education. Also, if children contribute economically to family welfare, resettlement operations must include measures to eliminate child labour to the fullest extent possible.

The selected sample did not include any child labour and damaged only one school near to proposed Aparekka Interchanged area. But 26% children of affected households' education level is going to deteriorate due to less attention of parents and some of above reasons mentioned by Ibrahim et al and Involuntary Resettlement Sourcebook.

Around 14% of the affected people who live in Matara district that they mentioned faced risk due to unknown workers at the projects. Because these some of workers hunt small animals such as dogs, rabbit and pigs. Some of them thieved valuable items of the affected households and harvested items from their land.

Loss support from donors were the lowest negative impact for project affected persons among these negative structural impacts. Because all most all the affected persons did not support by donors to help their day to day needs.

4.1.2 Economic Impacts

A. Percentage of affected households' attitude on positive economic impacts

Attitude of the affected households on positive economic impacts is illustrated in figure 4.3.

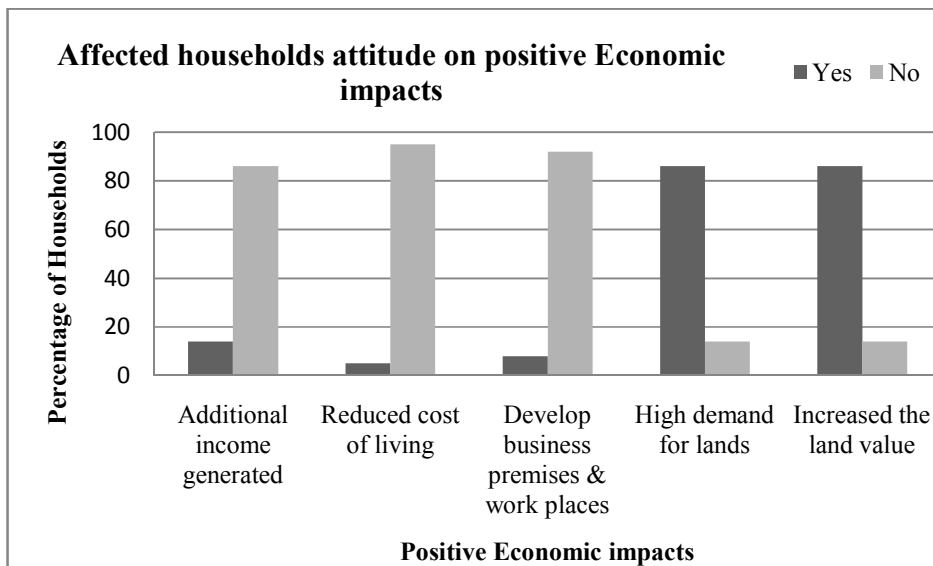


Figure 4.3: Attitude of affected households' on positive economic impacts

When considering the attitude of the affected households on positive economic impacts, most significant positive economic impacts are increased land value and demand for land. When the affected people who lost the land try to buy land, the demand for land will increase together with the residential land price.

Almost 14% of affected households saw generate additional income when keeping small hotels and shops to supply day to day requirements of workers who served the projects. That includes 5% and remained portion of affected households live Colombo district and Matara district respectively. Some of them are practiced it in the project area to get additional income. When increase amenity of transport facilities, 8% of the affected

households develop business premises or work places creating job opportunities for unemployment.

Next, to this, about 86% of the affected persons gave the negative answer on generating additional income in both selected districts. Because street vendors could not enter the Right Of Way (ROW) of expressway such as A, B, C and D classes road. Normally these street vendors get additional income when establishing the temporary huts with sale items. ROW of expressway does not allow the enter the street vendors thus they gave negative answers on generating additional income.

As regards, 5% of the affected persons answered positively on reducing cost of living in both selected districts. Because transport cost of goods and services reduce due to the amenity of transportation facilities when reducing monopoly of businessmen. It may cause to reduce cost of living of the affected people.

But others gave the negative answer on reducing cost of living. Because affected households losing their day to day needs to be harvested from their land such as Banana, Orange, Mango, Rambutan, Mangosteen, Coconut, Jack, Bread fruit, Cinnamon, Goraka (Garcinia) and vegetables. So they waste additional money to buy previous harvested materials from their land simultaneously lost their additional income. Because they gave negative answers on improve the quality of living.

B. Percentage of affected households' attitude on negative Economic Impacts

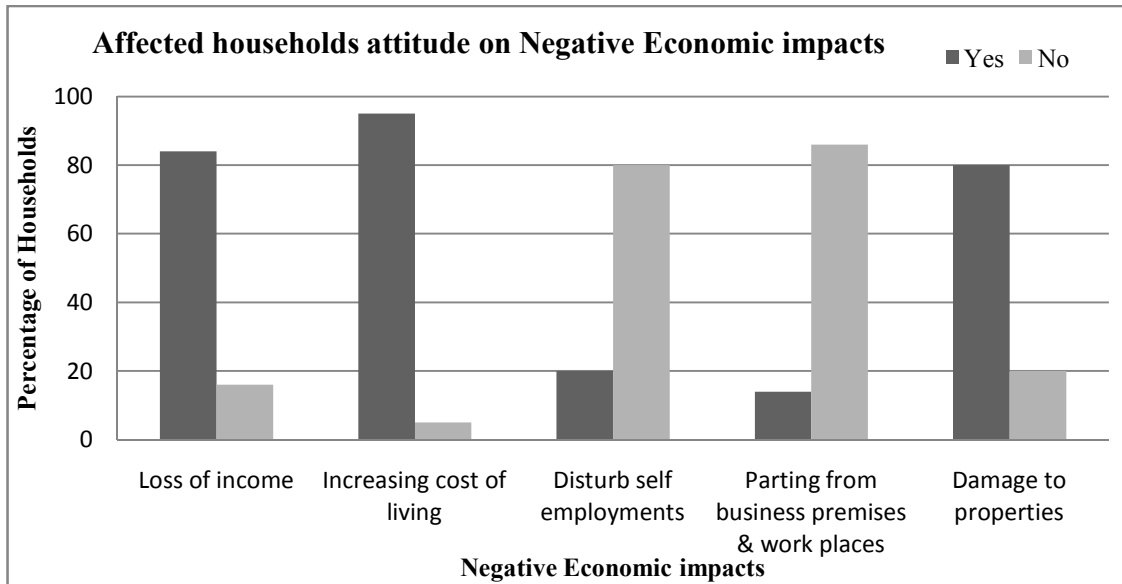


Figure 4.4: Attitude of project affected households' on negative economic impacts

Regarding the percentage of among these negative economic impacts, highest numbers of affected persons consider increasing cost of living and loss of income. Because the affected households are losing their day today needs, harvested from their land such as Coconut, Cinnamon, Garcinia, rice, vegetable and fruits from their land. So they waste additional money to buy previous harvested materials from their land simultaneously lost their additional income. Nearly 16% of the affected households are losing their additional income when selling to middlemen who were harvested on their land in both selected districts. As told Hartz et al. (2001) the impact of resettlement on agricultural production and rural poverty is positive.

5% of persons gave negative attitude on increase cost of living in both selected districts. Because transport cost of goods and services reduce due to the amenity of transportation

facilities when reducing monopoly of businessmen. It may cause to reduce cost of living of the affected people.

Yang et al., (2016) reported negative impacts on income is found to have the largest influence followed by that on living and environment. The changes in income, living and environment are considered as the common impacts of road and transportation project. So low-income landholders may be jeopardized and groups of adversely affected by the loss of income.

Around 80% of the affected households were affected by property loss in both selected districts, which includes the acquisition of residential and commercial buildings shops and stores. Wells, gates, part of roofs and parapet walls were peripherals that were lost together with the buildings. The remaining, about 20% of affected households loss only agricultural upland and paddy.

Nearly 20% of affected households gave positive attitude on disturb self-employments in both selected districts. About 14% of them were Businessmen. Around 2% of the affected households were made brooms and brushes as their main income source. Nearly 4% of the affected households cultivate leafy vegetables to get income when selling to middlemen. If losing their land, it may cause to lose their self-employment opportunities. Around 80% of the persons were the negative attitude on disturb self-employments. Because their income is not based on affected property and all most all were government and private sector employees.

Around 14% of affected households have the positive attitude on parting from business premises such as the commercial, shop/store and residential with commercial places.

4.2 Attitude towards mode of compensation

Compensation is very important to the affected household for re-build their residence or continue livelihoods or bear dedicatory assets. So the affected households' attention focused on compensation. Hence the researcher asked them main concerning factor regarding compensation.

4.2.1 Percentage of affected households' main concern regarding compensation

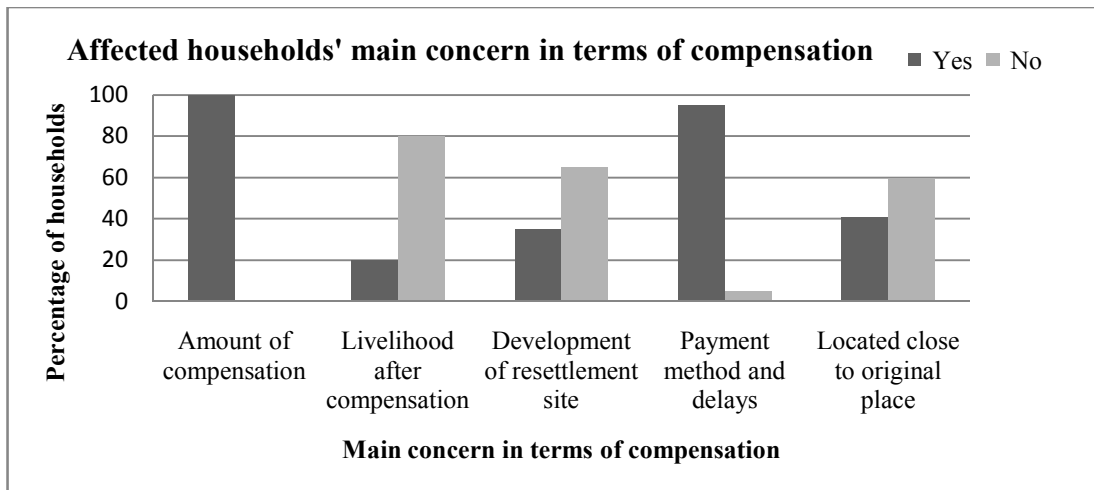


Figure 4.5: Main concerns of project affected households' related to method of compensation

Almost all the affected households concern in the amount of compensation. Because they should find new land for to re-build their residence or continue livelihoods or bear dedicatory assets. Most of affected people prefer to cash compensation, because it may provide them with a wider range of opportunities for income restoration or improvement of living standards.

Syagga et al., (1996) told the individual displaced households, the project has caused a considerable amount of suffering. This includes splitting up of families, inequitable distribution of compensation money within households, inadequate total compensation and loss of earning capacity. These matters can be seen in the affected households.

In theory of Involuntary Resettlement Sourcebook (2004) stated cash compensation valued at replacement cost allows affected persons to restore incomes and living standards. In practice, several obstacles have impeded conversion of cash into replacement assets. Most obviously, the amount of compensation may be insufficient. The timing of compensation (either too early or too late) can also reduce the likelihood of

income's being restored. Cash may not be convertible into productive assets if markets or opportunities are thin. Local practices may encourage the use of compensation to pay debts or social reciprocities, rather than for purchasing replacement assets.

Around 95% of the affected households concern in payment method and delays in both selected districts. Because about 51% of the affected people should resettle due to project. They will immediately pay a large amount of additional money and labour wage to fill requirement of residential. Some of the others want to buy a new land for cultivation or invest for economic propose to bear their dedicatory assets. Nearly 5% of the affected households, not concern payment method and delay. They were lost peripherals of land, wells, gates, part of roofs and parapet walls that were less damaged than comparatively other affected people.

Nearly 41% of the affected households in Matara district concern located close to original place when they will resettle. Hence, they have adapted to their original living place for their children's education, accessibility to jobs, services and facilities. But about 59% of the affected households like to move good residential place than previous that can be easily accessible to the job, popular school and other services and facilities.

Kusiluka et al., (2011) recommendations can apply to these affected households when including the carrying out of adequate consultation and sensitization prior to land acquisition exercises, payment of full, fair and prompt compensation to the affected people.

Around 35% of the affected households concerned develop on resettlement site. When increasing land demand and unit value, they could not find the land and built a house only based amount of their compensation. About 51% of affected households required to resettle in a new land. Out of this around 35 % of affected households expected resettlement site due to above reasons. However, others were willing to resettle as of their choice.

A Resettlement site means land to land compensation took place when the government decided to resettle families in government identified lands. Then the owners of the land have no any other option than accepting the government allocation.

Diaset al., (2016) mentioned a sustainable resettlement programme is just not merely reconstruction of a set of houses. A resettlement programme should re-establish the socio-economic and cultural life of people. Reconstruction of a house does not solve the housing issue; it is vital to look in to the indicators which can convert a house into a home and the surrounding into a neighbourhood.

During field observation, the researcher was observed resettlement site addressed at “Sawsiri Uyana”, Diyagama, Homagama which is established by Southern Expressway in 2004. According to Shaw et al,(2010). the government of Sri Lanka’s preference has been site resettlement schemes on public land. But resettlement site at Diyagama owned private owner. The government bought this land to make resettlement site.

In here cessionary government donated land when reducing land value from compensated. As an example, the real unit land value is Rs 50,000 when Charged Rs 15,000 from project affected persons. Further that if title holder landowners can select 20perch of land based on lottery method. Now its land value is ten times than when they invest. In here special attention was focused on vulnerable persons, squatters and not title holders. The government was donated 10perch of land in selected area when not applicable to lottery method.

Karimet al., (2010) told the resettlement area is located in Desa Temuan (Indiginous people in Malayasia). There are two types of housing which are bungalow houses and apartment buildings. The bungalows were given to the eldest person in the family while the apartments are given to their children who already have their own family.

Nearly 20% of affected households concerned livelihood after compensation. Because almost 14% of affected people were businessmen and 2% of affected households were made brooms and brushes. About 4% of affected households cultivate leafy vegetables to sold middlemen. It may result in local merchants, losing their customer base.

4.2.2 Attitude on compensation

In the selected sample of the present study, 27% of the affected household expressed their satisfaction regarding the amount of compensation. Nearly 71% of the affected households' gave attitude insufficient compensation. Table 4.1 is shown percentage of affected households' attitude on compensation that the affected received.

During the field survey, most of the affected people mentioned, valuation of assets and properties is not equal to their real asset value. Therefore, they reluctant to get compensation and they went to the Land Acquisition Resettlement Committee (LARC), and the Super Land Acquisition Resettlement Committee (Super LARC) to increase their compensation. On that conditions about 5% of affected people out of dissatisfied person on compensation, blamed to duties of government officers such as a Assessor, Divisional Secretaries and the subject clerks who served at relevant Divisional Secretary offices.

Table 4.1: Attitude of affected households' on method and amount of compensation

Type of attitude on compensation	% of affected households
Compensation is not sufficient	71
delay compensation	2
Satisfied amount of compensation	27
Total	100

Source: Constructed by Author

Further that about 2% of Matara district's affected people informed the researcher, compensation was getting delay due to failure to find real owner and amount of share as documentation wise due to some of the court cases.

According to Involuntary Resettlement Sourcebook (2004) based on a Karnataka Irrigation project despite the provision of an additional 15% compensation for land based on registered land values reportedly averaged about 44% percent of the actual

replacement cost. Widespread court appeals led to an average 37% enhancement in compensation.

4.3 Pushed away from their residential accommodations & Production

When the required land for public purposed projects, more and more people are becoming affected by the negative consequences of the land acquisition. In researcher selected sample, near 65% of landowners who should vacate the land due to fully affected land. While around 35% of the landowners did not vacate their lands. Because they can use remained land portion for their land use activities. The percentage of the affected households who were fully damaged properties and land is shown table 4.2.

Table 4.2: Percentage of affected households’ whose properties were fully damaged and land were acquired

Type of fully damaged properties and land	percentage of the affected households
Residential	37
Commercial	10
Residential cum commercial	2
Shop/store	2
Paddy	4
Upland crops	10
Total	65

Source: Constructed by Author

Therefore about 51% of the affected households have to resettle to the new land. They pushed away from their residential accommodations and main income sources. It means they pushed away involuntarily for the sake of common betterments of the country as claimed by the authorities. The researcher selected sample, most of resettle persons resettled within 1km distance from their original place. Ruwanpura told the communities concerns and anxieties regarding displacement and resettlement. Remaining nearly 49% of affected households did not resettle reasons to partially damaged of lands.

Most of the affected people utilized several types of predominant land such as residence, commercial, residential cum commercial, shop/store, paddy and upland crop. Figure 4.6 is shown percentage of predominant land use type before and after land acquisition.

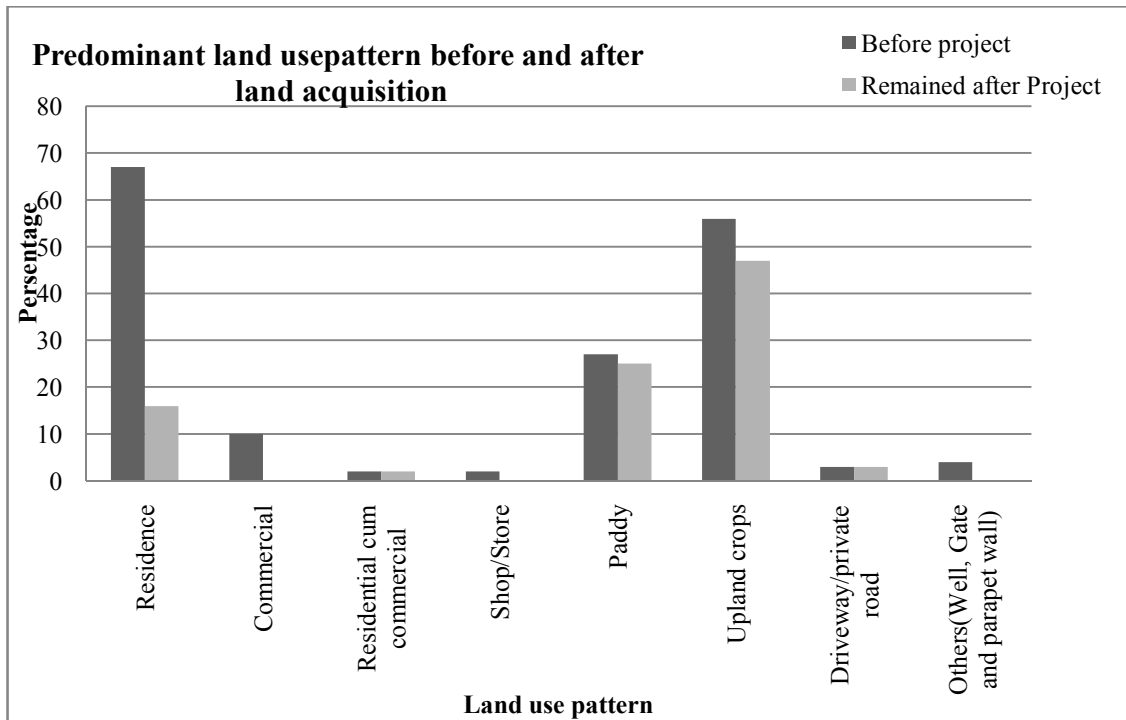


Figure 4.6: Land use patterns of project affected households

Most predominant land use type is residence out of others. Next, to this, a considerable number of affected persons have predominant land use type is upland crops and paddy respectively. 16% out of 67% of the affected households' residential, 56% out of 65% in the affected households' upland crops, 27% out of 31% in the affected households' paddy and the portion of driveway/ private road have remained for future usage. Whose livelihood depends on the land that the persons were moved to the vulnerable stage. Apart from the rightful landowners. The most of these people and their family members have fallen into the category of the vulnerable group who are sensitive to the changes taken place in their living surroundings and unable to cope up with the changes positively. The result of the process is the deterioration of vulnerable population in their living status (21% of affected households were women headed family).

Nearly 51% of the affected people changed their residential place as well as remaining portion did not change the residential. The researchers directly asked all affected peoples' satisfaction regarding facilities of present living place. Figure 4.7 is described percentage of affected people who satisfied regarding facilities of present living place.

As described figure 4.7 is 71% of affected persons were satisfied. But remaining portion did not satisfy with their present living place facilities. Because they have faced lot of impacts of the economic, social and environment such as noise, dust, reduce groundwater level, increase cost of living and as disturb to the day to day life.

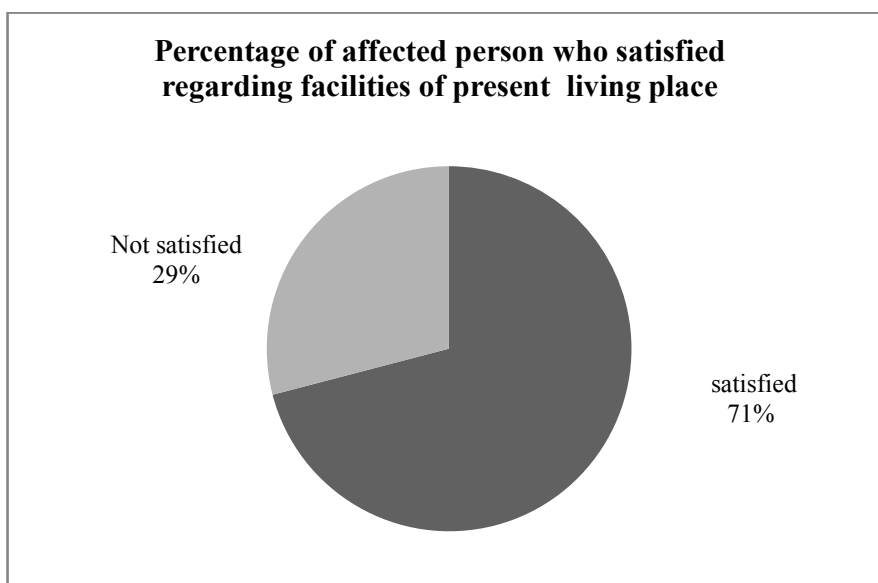


Figure 4.7: Project persons who are satisfied of the facilities at present living places facilities

Perera et al.,(2010) discovered the overall satisfaction of the Siribopura Tsunami Resettlement Program regarding real estate, economic and social aspects is showing a success rate of about 50%. However, in both projects, social factors records the lowest level of satisfaction for Tsunami and Harbour Resettlement Projects respectively.

The researcher interviewed total sample who were resettled or not, concerning actions of their dissatisfaction. The majority of project affected persons near to 66% of the affected households did not answer while around 34% of affected households gave answers who

live in Matara district . Around 19% of affected households complained to government officers such as Divisional secretaries, Grama Niladhari in relevant divisions, the Chief Assessor and project staffs who work related to the construction of road and acquisition of land. About 1% of the affected households complained both village head and government officers. However, 14% of affected households did not do anything for their dissatisfaction due to illiteracy (3% of the affected people) and not time and wage for complained (8% of the affected people). Further, the remaining portion of the affected people was discouraged by the gang of negative minded persons for the ability to complain about the dissatisfaction on the present living place (3% of the affected people). Figure 4.8 is shown the percentage of affected households who complained the dissatisfaction of the present living place.

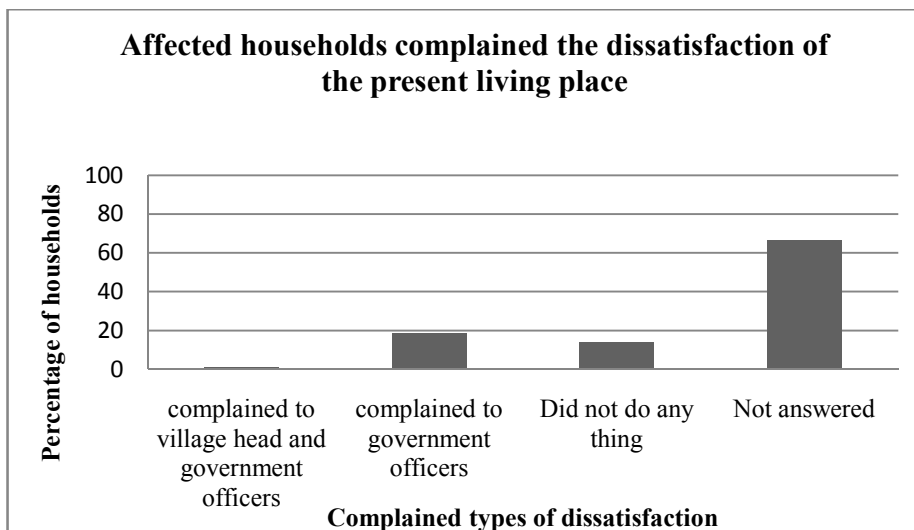


Figure 4.8: Affected households who expressed dissatisfaction of their present living place

4.4 People should to be worse off as a result of Land Acquisition

As per the declared policy of the government, land acquisition should not cause people to be worse off as a result of land acquisition compared to their standard of living before the acquisition. The government policies are geared to pay adequate compensation regarding

money and other provisions for landowners to be able to meet their resettlement requirements based on the criteria given.

The researcher directly answered affected persons for their expected facilities before compensation. Most of them near to 80% of affected households expected such as accessibility to jobs, schools, services and facilities, better sanitary condition and at least n similar facilities to the original living place. If affected persons did not expect the facilities as given or not relevant to their life, they did not answer or gave no answers. Figure 4.9 is shown the percentage of affected households' expected facilities before compensation.

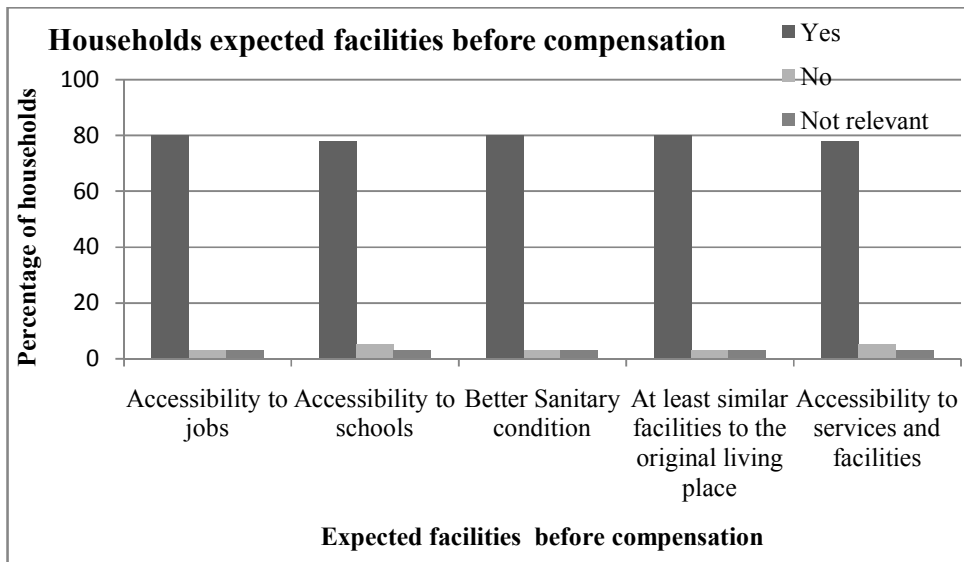


Figure 4.9: Expected facilities of the affected households' before compensation

Then the researcher directly answered from project affected persons for their expected facilities were received after compensation. Nearly 71% of affected persons received their expected facilities who resettled or did not resettle. About 5% of Matara district's affected households were received compensation and did not achieve their expected facilities due to increase land value and demand of residents in facilities rich areas. However remaining portion in Matara district did not fulfil yet their expected facilities due to their negative mind and severity of impacts.

4.5 Affected households' attitude on mode of compensation for loss of land

The researcher got their attitude on compensation for loss of land as the five-point scale with the dimension of Strongly agree to Strongly disagree to base on structural questions. Table 4.3 is shown the percentage of affected households' attitude on the mode of compensation for loss of land. Questions were answered who acquired any perch of land such as residential, commercial, paddy, private road and upland crops, etc.

As described Table 4.3 on sufficiently compensated for their land, the affected households' answer was distributed from agree to strongly disagree. The neutral answered person who did not vacate their lands that were partially affected. Nearly 27% of affected people were sufficiently compensated in both districts. Because they received their expected value. Around 71% of the affected people who live in both districts were not sufficiently compensated. Because paddy land affected landowners received compensation as 7500 Rupees per perch. This amount was not sufficient to fulfill the requirement of rice per year throughout their lifetime as before the land acquired. Otherwise, the affected households lost their day to day needs to be harvested from their land. Further that, the additional income from Coconut, Cinnamon, Garcinia, rice, vegetable and fruits that were harvested from their land was lost. So lost properties value could not cover only compensation. Which is proved once, compensate money for the land acquisition does not cover fully both social and economic issued faced by the affected parties.

Based on cash compensation was not sufficient to find a new location as their choice, the affected households' answers were distributed from strongly agree to strongly disagree. Near 65% of affected households who live in both districts that agreed monetary compensation was not sufficient to find a new location as their choice. Because land value is increased due to increase in land demand. However, about 15% of the affected households in Matara district found the land for cultivation due to sufficient monetary

compensation. Around 20% of affected people in Matara district gave neutral answers reason of partially affected. Therefore they did not require to buy land.

All most all the affected households agreed that they have not the same extent of land before the land acquired. Because all of the affected people lost their land when reducing the extent of land before start the projects. However, about 15% of affected people strongly agreed. Because the extent of their land is greater than others or high land value of the owners that can be taken as an additional income from their land.

Most of the development projects were done monetary compensation based on the market value. In here about 79% of the affected households in both districts did not receive their monetary compensation based on market value for the loss of land. When the affected people need to buy land after the received monetary compensation near to their original place, land market is greater than their land value before land acquired. Because they did not receive enough compensation for their lost assets. Hence 16% of affected people went to the Land Acquisition Resettlement Committee (LARC), and the Super Land Acquisition Resettlement Committee (Super LARC) to increase their compensation.

But according to Involuntary Resettlement Source book (2004) in World Bank specifies either direct replacement of land or provision of full replacement cost. In principle of the replacement cost of agricultural land is the pre project or pre displacement, whichever is higher, the market value of land of equal productive potential or use located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus the cost of preparing the land to levels similar to those of the affected land, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes. Where land is not provided by the project, the cost of identifying acceptable replacement land is included in the budget estimate. For land in urban areas, it is the pre displacement market value of land of equal size is used, with similar or improved public infrastructure facilities and services and located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus the cost of any registration and transfer tax.

Table 4.3: Attitude of affected households' on mode of compensation for loss of land

Mode of compensation for loss of land	Scale	Percentage of the affected households	Total
Sufficiently compensated	Agree	27	100
	Neutral	2	
	Disagree	40	
	Strongly disagree	31	
Cash compensation is not sufficient to find a new location as their choice	Strongly agree	24	100
	Agree	41	
	Neutral	20	
	Disagree	9	
	Strongly disagree	6	
Relocated land (self identified and provided by the government)	Agree	42	100
	Neutral	56	
	Disagree	1	
	Strongly disagree	1	
Did not have the same extent of land	Strongly agree	15	100
	Agree	85	
Compensation was not based on market value for the loss of land	Strongly agree	5	100
	Agree	74	
	Neutral	19	
	Disagree	2	
Compensation process was not faster	Strongly agree	2	100
	Agree	73	
	Neutral	13	
	Disagree	12	

Source: Constructed by Author

The Involuntary resettlement source book (2004) mentioned a project example, In China, several projects including inland Waterway III, Jiangxi Highway II and inner Mongolian Highway used unit rate analysis for replacement costs for structures.

Above sourcebook mentioned another the project example in Bangladesh, in the Jamuna Bridge Multi purpose project, provision and administratively set compensation, and an automatic 50 percent premium were replaced with land purchase committees guaranteeing supplemental compensation sufficient to purchase replacement lands from a willing seller, identified by the displaced person. As long as the replacement land was within the maximum allowable cost, the displaced persons could choose between more land of lower quality or less land of higher quality.

Further this source book indicated one more project example in India; land committees have been established for several projects to identify or purchase replacement land from willing sellers. In the Orissa Water Resources Consolidation Project, legal compensation was to be supplemented by rehabilitation assistance grants to purchase replacement land or other productive assets. The projects also promised reimbursement for, or exemption from, all transfer fees or taxes.

However, around 19% affected persons gave neutral answers on compensation is based on market value for losses while 2% disagreed on compensation is based on market value for losses. Those persons satisfied their amount of monetary compensation.

Nearly 75% of the affected households agreed on compensation process was not faster in both districts. These persons explained to the researcher they received their compensation after two or three years when they noticed. Actually for completing land acquisition process take one and half years under favourable condition. That is badly affected to the self-relocated person who seen the amount of compensation. The remained 12% of affected people disagreed with above statements while 13% of affected people answered as neutral. Those people did not consider time spent when they compensated due to their busy life or illiteracy or negative minded persons.

4.6 Affected households' attitude on mode of compensation for loss of Business

Table 4.4 is shown the percentage of affected households' attitude on the mode of compensation for loss of business.

Table 4.4: Attitude of affected households' on mode of compensation for loss of Business (Only consider Business community)

Mode of compensation for loss of Business	Scale	Percentage of the affected households	Total
were not sufficiently compensated for setting up a business in the new location	Strongly agreed	11	14
	Agree	3	
Werenot sufficiently compensated for the payment of compensation for laid off workers due to the closing of the business in the current location.	Neutral	14	14
wish to continue the same business in the new location	Strongly agreed	1	14
	Agree	8	
	Disagree	5	
will not have the same amount of business turn over	Strongly agreed	3	14
	Agree	11	
will not maintain the same good will	Strongly agreed	1	14
	Agree	13	

Source: Constructed by Author

Table 4.4 is shown the percentage of affected households' attitude on the mode of compensation for loss of business. The selected sample contained about 14% business premises described as 10% of the commercial place affected households, 2% of residential cum commercial place affected households and 2% of shop/store place affected households.

The Involuntary resettlement sourcebook (2004) mentioned project example In Vietnam, the Mekong Delta Water Resources development projects have a dynamic process for evaluating compensation rates, To meet the stipulations of provincial governments, an independent monitor and the project office use market surveys and contractor interviews to evaluate compensation rate periodically.

All most all affected businessmen agreed who were not sufficiently compensated for setting up a business in the new location. Because they could not found the land that located near to original place without loss of their customers. Since land value is drastically increased due to increasing demand of land in the surrounding area.

However, All most all affected businessmen gave a neutral answer who were not sufficiently compensated for the payment of compensation for laid off workers due to the closing of the business in the current location. Because selected sample was not employed or hired workers in the affected livelihood or business.

According to Involuntary Resettlement Sourcebook (2004) in World Bank policy, Business is similarly eligible for relocation and other assistance, regardless are assisted in finding a new location, compensation at replacement value for any fixed assets, compensation the loss of income during the transition, assistance with the physical transfer, and follow up services. Workers and employees mean while may be eligible for wages during the transition.

The source book further mentioned, If the industrial or commercial activity cannot be continued following the partial acquisition of land, the affected enterprise is entitled to the cost of re-establishing its activities elsewhere. This means the enterprise is provided alternative land of the same size that permits relocation of the affected enterprise. Also,

the affected enterprise is entitled to compensation at the replacement for structures, compensation for lost net income during the period of transition and compensation for the costs of the transfer and reinstallation of the plant and machinery. If an enterprise can be relocated within the existing holding, compensation at replacement cost for the affected portion of the land must be paid, along with any transfer of reconstruction costs for affected structures, plants or machinery.

Involuntary Resettlement sourcebook (2004) described project example in China, the Shanghai Sewerage Project compensated all 144 enterprises for their physical losses and reimbursed collective and private enterprises for salary expenses. Also, China Shandong Environment project relocated three enterprises and one shop affected by its program. Paid the workers' salaries during the transition and waived, for two years after relocation, the contract fee leaves on enterprises.

About 9% of affected businessmen agreed to wish to continue the same business in the new location to suit their business. But nearly 5% of affected households disagreed regarding the statement of the wish to continue the same business in the new location. Because they try to find a suitable location for their business when could not find a suitable place. Hence, they became to discourage for that.

Then all most all the affected businessmen agreed who will not have the same amount of business turnover. Because they had not fixed money for future proposed before the land acquired. It means that businessmen do not get addition profit from their business.

However, all most all the affected businessmen agreed on who will not maintain the same goodwill due to the incidence of business loss.

4.7 Affected households' attitudes on adaptability of new location

As described above 51% of affected households have to resettle due to project activities. The researcher selected sample, about 37% of affected people resettled within 1km distance from their original place. They pushed away from their residential accommodations and main income sources. So researcher directly asked them structural questions regarding attitude on adaptability new location from affected households who

were resettled. Table 4.5 is shown the percentage of affected households' attitude on adaptability new location.

All most all the resettled households like to mix with the host community as well as the host community recognized them as a member of the community. Because they were resettled 1km far away from their original place. Therefore before the resettled, host community be familiar with the affected people.

According to Involuntary Resettlement Sourcebook (2004) in World Bank, the operational policy states the host communities that displaced persons and their communities and any host communities receiving them, are provided timely and relevant information, consulted on resettlement options, and offered opportunities to participate in planning, implementing, and monitoring resettlement. Appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms are established for these groups.

Furthermore, the source book mentioned in new resettlement sites or host communities, infrastructure and public services are provided as necessary to improve, restore, or maintain accessibility and levels of service for the displaced persons and host communities. Alternative or similar resources are provided to compensate for the loss of access to community resources such as fishing area, grazing area, fuel or fodder.

Ibrahim et al., (2011) indicated access to the water supply is more vital than the electrical supply. Due to large numbers of households the water supply was inadequate and resulted in internal conflicts within the community. In a multiracial squatter community, the beliefs on the usage of water had become the barrier to their harmonization.

The selected resettlement site at Diyagama, only supply electricity without any infrastructures and public services. Nearly 14% of resettled persons told to the researcher if supply other infrastructure and public service such as piped water, transportation and rainwater drainage system as well as electricity, the resettlement site is better than the original living place. When aimed to increase social relationship among resettled persons, built a community hall for their community proposes.

Table 4.5: Attitude of affected households' on adaptability new locations (Only consider resettled affected people)

Mode of compensation for adaptability new location	Scale	Percentage of the affected households	Total
do not like to mix with the host community	Disagree	37	37
host community do not recognize them as a member of the community	Disagree	37	37
children education is going to negative impacts	Agree	26	37
	Neutral	11	
received the same level of public utility services	agree	33	37
	Disagree	4	
Do not maintain the same level of cost of living	Agree	37	37

Source: Constructed by Author

As described in Involuntary resettlement sourcebook (2004), the patterns of community organization appropriate to the new circumstance are based on choices made by displaced persons. To the extent possible, the existing social, cultural institutions of resettlers' preferences concerning relocating in pre-existing communities and groups are honoured. The World Bank provides further guidance on the integration of displaced populations with host communities should include

- (a) Consultations with host communities and local governments
- (b) Arrangements for prompt tendering of any payment due to host for land or other assets provided to resettlers.
- (c) Arrangements for addressing any conflict that may arise between resettlers and host communities.
- (d) Any measures were necessary to augment services (e.g., Education, water, health and production services) in host communities to make them at least comparable to services available to resettlers.

Some of the households, around 26% of the affected households mentioned that the children's' education is negatively affected due to project activities, especially who sat grade five scholarship, Ordinary level and Advanced level and other grades due to less attention of parents who rebuild their lost land and properties such as residential, comeercial, shop/store etc.

Nearly 33% of affected households agreed to who received the same level of public utility services such as electricity and transportation while 4% of them disagreed with it. The disagreed people who live in front of the main bus route in their original place, and now they were far away from the bus route. However, 33% of affected people settled to near town area than the original living place.

However, all most all resettled people did not agree to maintain the same level of cost of living. Because they could not harvest day to day requirements from their home gardens

as well as paddy. When affected households lost these abilities from the land, it may course to increase cost of living of them.

4.8 Information dissemination

Information dissemination is important to transmission of real information and increases knowledge of affected people. Hence the researcher directly asked from the affected households as anybody explains about the project or/and resettlement. About 63% of affected households who live in Both districts received the explanation of projects or/and resettlement from the project staff such as Engineers, Land officer and Resettlement officer etc.

Yang et al., (2016) reported by combining the psychological and social impact assessment model, this study explores the complex inter relationship between public reaction and social impacts in construction projects. This study revealed that insufficient communication is the most critical risk where public awareness plays a mediation role. The low level of awareness leads to limited knowledge, which in turn results in irrational behavior. A closer residence, high-level dependency and greater change in living tend to attract more concerns on project impacts. This calls for the change of paradigm of Social Impact Assessment in construction projects from the engineering oriented to the people oriented approach.

Furthermore, The above authors, (2016) told the results suggest that personal education and income can represent and influence personal rationality by managing rational options for project conflicts. As well as effective and transparent communication helps to foster the positive attitude towards complex social and environmental issues under consideration.

CHAPTER FIVE

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGETIONS

The conclusions and suggestions derived from this study are addressed under section 5.1 and 5.2 respectively.

Both primary and secondary data collected and analyzed. Using a questionnaire and interviews were conducted to collect data for the research.

5.1 Conclusion

Attitude is based on the negative and positive attributes the associated with an objective. Otherwise attitudes of the affected households depend on their expectations. If the expectations are fulfilled as they wish, affected people are satisfied with what they receive.

Almost all the affected households are concerned about the amount of compensation because they should find new land for to re-build their residence or continue livelihoods or bear dedicatory assets. In the selected sample of the present study, 29% of the affected household expressed their satisfaction regarding the amount of compensation.

Around 33% of the affected households had a positive attitude on improving the quality of living. These may create the positive attitude in the minds of the affected households on improving the quality of living when they were adopting the new location.

Nearly, 72% of the affected persons, loss of relatives, neighbours and/or friends were the mostly cited negative social impacts of the project. The opinions of the people were significant. They mentioned that the social relationship among relatives, neighbours, and friends who were isolated. When adopting new location is one of the factors which caused negative or positive attitudes in the minds of people.

All most all the resettled households like to mix with the host community as well as the host community recognized them as a member of the community. Therefore, the affected people do not feel isolated in the host community when they adapt to the new location.

Some of the households, around 26% of the affected households mentioned that the children's' education is negatively affected due to project activities, especially who sat grade five scholarship, Ordinary level and Advanced level and other grades due to less attention of parents who rebuild their lost land and properties such as residential, comeercial, shop/store etc.

Around 80% of affected households were affected by property loss, such as the acquisition of residential and commercial buildings, shops and stores. Wells, gates, part of roofs and parapet walls were peripherals that were lost together with the buildings. When the affected households are pushed away, they have to build their life from the scratch when adapting to another location than the original place. The living standard and living quality of the affected households were deteriorated due to project activities. Most obviously, the amount of compensation may be insufficient to fulfil their expected requirements.

Around 43% of the affected households gave affirmative answers (i.e., yes), while 57% did not answer positively on impacts of related to developing of social infrastructures. Further that, nearly 50% of the affected households had a satisfied attitude on the development of transportation facilities as well as positive social impacts. When developing transportation facilities, the social infrastructure of the affected peoples are automatically accelerated, such as accessibility to heath care, education, better sanitary condition and administrative services and facilities

When considering the attitude of the affected households on positive economic impacts, most significant positive economic impacts are increased land value and demand for land. When the affected people who lost the land try to buy land the demand for land would increase together with the residential land price.

Based on the percentage of negative economic impacts, the highest number of affected persons consider increasing cost living and loss of income as the most significant impacts. This is due to the affected households losing their day today needs to be harvested from their land. Further, the additional income from Coconut, Cinnamon, Garcinia, rice, vegetable and fruits that were harvested from their land was lost.

With the increased land acquisition required for public purposes, more and more people are becoming affected by the negative consequences of land acquisition. The government policies are geared to pay adequate compensation regarding money and other provisions for landowners to be able to meet their resettlement requirements based on the criteria given. However, most of the projects have adopted their compensation methods based on the market value. The market value is not sufficient to rebuild their standard of living to a level that was there before the acquisition.

The government's ultimate expectation is to ensure that the affected persons will not be worse off as a result of land acquisition for public purposes, and at least they live in par with their pre-acquisition stage if no development takes place in their life with the use compensation and other resettlement benefits. However, this is questionable in actual situations. Compensation money for the land acquisition does not fully cover both social and economic issues faced by the affected people.

5.2 Recommendations

1) Compensation should be based on replacement cost of lost assets at least before the land acquired.

Replacement cost is the method of valuation of assets that help determine the amount sufficient to replace lost assets and cover transaction costs. In the method applied for valuation, depreciation of structures and assets should not be taken into account because when assets are lost due to development projects, affected people should rebuild their lost assets under present conditions and should not be spending more time for that. As an example, the self-resettled person should buy a land and built a house to include the number of rooms as their previous one when spending their time and wage that can be

used for any alternative economic and social purpose. Then the householder should access the urban facilities like electricity, pipe borne water and fixed telephone. Sometimes, the householder should spend money for construction 6-8 times more than when they spent for previous housing unit due to increased of material cost, labour charge and transportation cost. If the compensation is made at the market value, the householder will face a lot of problems regarding financial matters when it comes to procurement of material and labour.

2) Pay special attention to people with vulnerable conditions when monitoring and evaluating their situation

Elders, women headed family, apart from the rightful landowners, the other affected people include tenants, the landless, the agricultural and non-agricultural labourers, businessmen and others whose livelihood depends on the land and assets involved. The most of these people and their family members have fallen into the category of the vulnerable group who are sensitive to the changes taken place in their living surroundings and unable to cope up with the changes positively. 21% of the affected households were women headed family. Therefore the projects should Pay special attention to people with vulnerable conditions when monitoring and evaluating their situation for their living pattern and income restoration.

3) Reducing spend time for land acquisition

The key agency of Road Development Authority should try to reduce long period of land acquisition. They found the method to reduce the time from one and half year to 42 weeks when reducing documentation time among departments which involved to land acquisition. But it has not operated yet.

4)When establishing the resettlement villages, consider the development of infrastructure like electricity, pipe borne water and drainage of rainfall water, as priority service

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**STUDY OF AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS' ATTITUDE TOWARDS
MODE OF COMPENSATION FOR POSSIBLE ISSUES DUE TO
LAND ACQUISITION OF EXPRESSWAY**

HOUSEHOLD INTERVIEW SURVEY

INSTRUCTION FOR ANSWERING QUESTIONNAIRE FORMS

- This questionnaire has two (2) sections;
Form 1: Census/Socio-Eco Survey
Form 2: DPs satisfaction of the project and compensation
- Please answer all the questions one by one sequentially.
- Print the information in the space provided or put a check mark or relevant code in the appropriate box.
- Or circle the relevant No. e.g. Sex: 1 Male (2)Female
- Except at places where the interviewer can estimate, all other information should be filled using information obtained from the Household Head (HH) or a representative of (HH).

FORM1: Census & Socio-Economic Survey

DETAILS OF THE HOUSEHOLD HEAD

Q 1 Name of the Household Head (HH):

Q 1 (a)	Mr. / Mrs. / Ms/.....	
Q 1 (b)	Address	
Q 1 (c)	Tel. number	

Q2. Before and after land acquisition predominant land use

Type of land use	Before	After
1. Residence		
2. Commercial		
3. Residential cum commercial		
4. Store		
5. Shop/store		
6. Institution		
7. Agricultural (Paddy)		
8. Agricultural (upland crops)		
9. Highland crops		
10. Driveway/private road		
11. Abandoned/not in use		
12. House common property		
13. Others (Please specify)		

Q3 Details of movable assets of household

Item	No. of units Before Compensation	No. of units after Compensation
1. Television		
2. Radio / CD player		
3. Sewing machine		
4. Fan		
5. Refrigerator		
6. Gas cooker		
7. Kerosene cooker		
8. Air conditioner		
9. Motor cycle		
10. Bicycle		
11. Three wheeler		
12. Car / cab		
13. Bus /van		
14. Water pump		
15. Washing machine		
16. Other (Please specify.....)		

Q4 Information on family expenditure (monthly)

Item of Expenditure	Amount in SLR before Compensation	Amount in SLR after Compensation
1. Food		
2. Electricity		
3. Pipe born & water		
4. Firewood		
5. Kerosene		
6. Gas		
7. Local Authority Tax & Rates		
8. Education of children & others		
9. Health and medical needs		
10. Communication (telephone bills / reloads)		
11. Clothing & shoes		
12. Personal Care (Soap, Hair Cuts, etc)		
13. Transport expenses		
14. Fuel and maintenance cost of vehicles		
15. Maintenance cost of machinery		
16. Religious functions and Social obligations		
17. Entertainment/tours		
18. Charges for society membership scheme and insurance policies		
19. House rent , Accommodation expenses		
20. Debt payment/Interest*, Finance, Leasing, Settu, etc.		

Item of Expenditure	Amount in SLR before Compensation	Amount in SLR after Compensation
21. Smoking/alcohol/chewing betel, etc.		
22. Other (Please specify)		
23. Total (SLR)		

**Monthly loan installment including the interest charged for purchasing assets*

C. Supplemental information on households losing business, livelihood or income

Q 5. Please provide the following details for affected commercial/trading/service livelihood activities only

Q 5(a)	Year Commenced
Q 5(b)	Status of Registration (encircle)	1. Registered 2. Not registered
Q 5(C)	Place of Registration	1. Company Registrar 2. DS Office 3. Local Authority
Q 5(d)	Type of the business	1. Trading 2. Service 3. Production 4. Industrial

Q 5 (e) Have you employed or hired workers to help you in the affected livelihood/business?

1. Yes 2.No

Q 5 (f) If yes, please provide information on the workers/staff

No	Position	Age	Sex	Any Disability	Education	Ethnicity Code	Marital Status	Monthly Payment/ Allowances (SLR)		Extent of Income Loss to Each Worker (SLR)
								Primary	Other	
1.										
2.										
3.										
4.										
5.										
6.										
7.										
8.										
9.										
10										

E. Information on status and land use of the land holding

Q 6 (a) Please provide information on the ownership of land

1. Self-owned (title holder)	2. Government owned land for rental or lease	3. Private owned land for rental or lease	4. Share ownership
5. Squatter on government land	6. Squatter on private land	7. Uncertain ownership	8. Others (Please specify)

Q 6 (b) Please provide information on the ownership of Housing/ Structure

1. Self-owned (title holder)	2. Government owned house for rental or lease	3. Private owned house for rental or lease	4. Share ownership
5. Squatter house on government land	6. Squatter house on private land	7. Uncertain ownership	8. Others (Please specify)

F. Information on lessee/renter or tenant

Q 7 As a tenant how long have you resided in this structure? No. of years

Q 8 How much do you pay as rental fee per month?

Q 9 How long do you intend to rent the structure?

1. Shift immediately	2. Reside less than one year	3. Reside more than one year
----------------------	------------------------------	------------------------------

Q 10 Do you have an alternative place to rent ?

1. Yes 2.No

G. Details on energy sources, water, other services and sanitary facilities in present place

Q11 Is your new property connected/ have access to following urban services?

Q11(a) Electricity 1.Yes 2.No

Q11(b) Piped water supply 1.Yes 2.No

Q11(c) Septic tanks 1.Yes 2.No

Q11(d) Telephone (fixed) 1.Yes 2.No

Q11(e) Solid waste collection 1.Yes 2.No

Q 12 If electricity is not available, what is the source of energy for lighting?

1.Keroseneoil lamps	2.Candles	3. Solar power
4.Other (Please specify)		

Q13 What is the energy source/s used for cooking?

1. Electricity	2. Gas	3. Kerosene
4. Fire wood	5. Other (Please specify)	

Q14 (a)3 If pipe borne water not connected to the property, what is the source of drinking water

1.Public stand post	2.Well water
3.Buy water bottles	4.Other(Please specify)

H. If well water is used please provide answers to following:

Q14 (b) Is the water clear enough to drink?

1. Water is safe to drink without boiling or treatment	3. Bad odor but consumable after boiling
2. Water is not clear but can be consumed after boiling	4. Other (Please specify)

Q14 (c) Does the well get inundated during floods?

1. Yes 2.No

Q14 (d) If yes, how many times does it get inundated during an year?

1.Once	2.Twice	3. More than twice
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Q 14 (e) If yes, how is the well cleaned after such inundation?

1. Used without any cleaning	2. Immediately after the receding of floods
3. Wait until the government come and clean	4. Others (Please specify)

I. Availability of sanitary facilities at premises:

Q15 (a) Do you have toilet facilities in your premises?

1. Yes 2.No

Q15 (b) If sanitary facilities are not available, how do you fulfill that basic requirement?

1. Use common toilet (close by)	2. Use common toilet (far-away)
3. No toilet at all and use open land/ open drain/ stream/river etc.	4. Others (Please specify)

J. Social relationship and memberships in local organizations

Q16 If you or your family members have membership in local/community organizations please give the following information

Name of organization Q 16 (a)	Q16 (b) Type of membership	
	1. Office bearer	2. Member
	1. Office bearer	2. Member
	1. Office bearer	2. Member
	1. Office bearer	2. Member

Q17 K. Perceived social and economic impacts of the project

What would be the most significant problem that you/your family have to faced as a result of the implementation of the project?

Q 17 (a) Social Impact	Q 17(b) Economic Impact
1. Lose of relatives, neighbours and friends	1. Loss of Income
2. Affects children’s education	2. Increasing cost of living
3. Lose social relations like society memberships	3. Disturb self-employments
4. Increase risk due to unknown workers at the project	4. Parting from business premises & work places
5. Lose support from donors	5. Damage to properties

Q 18 What would be the most significant benefit that you/your family expect to as a result of the implementation of the project?

Q 18 (a)Social Advantage	Q 18 (b)Economic Advantage
1. Improve quality of living	1. Generate additional Income due to proposed project
2. Improve road safety	2. Reduce cost of living
3. Develop transportation facilities	3. Develop business premises & work places
4. Develop social infrastructure	4. High demand for lands
5. Convenient for travelling to key social facilities	5. Increase the land value

FORM 2: DP’s Knowledge of the Project and Preferences for Compensation

Q19 Do you have to vacated your land (due to the project)

1. Yes 2.No

Q20 Do you have to resettled to new land

1. Yes 2.No

Q21(a) Do you have gained compensation

1. Yes 2.No

Q21(b) What method did you received or expected to compensation

1. land to Land
2. land to money
- 3 cash for lost assets(other than land)

Q22(a) Did case you agree for house option would you like to resettle in a resettlement village?

1.Yes	2.No
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Q22(b) What was your main concern in terms of compensation?

1. Amount of Compensation	3. Development of Resettlement site
2. Livelihood after resettlement	4. Payment method and delays
5. Located close to the original place	
6.Others(Please specify.....)	

Q22(c) What facilities did you expect at the resettlement site?

	Before Compensation	After Compensation
1. Accessibility to jobs		
2.Accessibility to schools		
3.Better sanitary conditions		
4.At least similer facilities to the original living place		
5. Accessibility to services and facilities		
6.Others (Please)		

Q22(d) What facilities did you received at present living place?

	Before Compensation	After Compensation
1. Accessibility to jobs		
2. Accessibility to schools		
3. Better sanitary conditions		
4. At least similar facilities to the original living place		
5. Accessibility to services and facilities		
6. Others (Please)		

Q23 Determination of the Mode of compensation

(a) Compensation-Loss of Land	Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly disagree
1. You are sufficiently compensated					
2. Cash compensation is not sufficient to find a new location as of your choice.					
3. You wish to relocate in a land identified and provided by the Government					
4. You will not have the same extent of land					
5. Compensation is not based on market value for the loss of land					
6. Compensation process not faster					

(b) Compensation- Loss of Business	Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly disagree
1. You are not sufficiently compensated for set up a business in new location.					
2. You are not sufficiently compensated for the payment of compensation for laid off workers due to close of the business in current location					
3. You wish to continue the same business in a new location.					
4. You will not have the same amount of business turn over					
5. You will not maintain the same good will					

(c) Compensation – Adaptability new location	Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly disagree
1. You will not like to mix with host community					
2. Host community will not recognize you as a member of the community					
3. Children will not have same standard of education					
4. You will receive the same level of public utility services.					
5. You will not maintain the same level of cost of living					

(d) Compensation – Affect to personal transport system	Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly disagree
1. You will not incur the same cost for transport					
2. You will not have the same level of access to other transport networks					
3. You will not have same travel time for your day to day requirements					
4. You will not have more connected transport modes to reach new location					
5. You will not satisfy with the new transport system					

Q24 (a) Are you satisfied your facilities at present living place?

1. Yes 2.No

Q24(b) If not did you take any action in order to dispel your dissatisfaction with the compensation ?

1 Complained to the Village head

2 Complained to the government office

3 Appealed to the court

4 Didn't do anything

Q25 (a)Regarding resettlement explanations: Did anybody explain to you about the resettlement?

1. Yes 2.No 3. Don't know

Q25 (b)Regarding resettlement negotiations: Did you or person representing you negotiate about the resettlement?

1. Yes 2.No 3. Don't know

If yes, who, when, to whom, where and how many times?

Who	When	To whom	Where	How many times
Myself				
Leader of the village				
Other				

Q25 (c) Options for resettlement: Did you have choices for resettlement?

1. Yes 2.No 3. Don't know

If yes, What options and why didn't you choose that option?

Other Option	Why you didn't choose

Q25 (d) Did you have choices for the place to resettle?

1. Yes 2.No 3. Don't know

If yes, Where and why didn't you choose that place?

Where	Why you didn't choose

Q25 (e) Resettlement plan: Did you ever agree to the land acquisition to the this development program?

1. Yes 2. . Yes, But reluctantly 3. Didn't agree

If yes or Yes, But reluctantly, How did the authority promise?

1. Signed document 2. . Orally 3. Other

Q26 What is your opinion on the compensation

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Q27 (a) Did you participated in an income restoration program(IRP) for the project?

1. Yes 2.No

Q27 (b) if yes, what kind of assistance did you received (Note: Multiple answers accepted)

1.Technical advice	5. Materials
2.Soft loan facility	6. Provide a building
3.Assistance for getting other land	7. Other (Please specify
4. Managerial advice)

Q28 Enumerator's own observations