

Social Impact Assessment Study

DRAFT REPORT

23.05.2020

Submission :
District Collector, Thrissur

KONDAZHY-KUTHAMPULLY BRIDGE & APPROACH ROAD



SIA UNIT

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Kondazhy-Kuthampully Bridge & Approach Road

District : Thrissur

Taluk : Thalappilly

Villages : Kondazhy, Kaniyarkkode

Submission

District Collector, Thrissur

Special Tahsildar, (L.A.) General

PWD (Bridges), Ernakulam

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CHAPTER 1

SUMMARY OF THE STUDY

1.1 INTRODUCTION: PROJECT AND ITS OBJECTIVES

This report deals with the study about the social impact on those who surrender land and property for the construction of the bridge and its Approach road at Kondazhy-Kuthampully way in Thrissur District.

The project area is situated at Kondazhy and Kaniyarkode villages at Thalappilli Taluk, in Thrissur District. And it is within the boundaries of Kondazhy and Thiruvillwamala Panchayats.

The unique feature attributable to Thiruvillwamala to make it distinct among the total 88 panchayats in Thrissur District, has been the colony of residents who had arrived here from the different parts of North India during ancient times and had settled in colonies at Kuthampully, Eravathodi, Aakkaparampu, Pattiparampu and such regions. Kuthampully, the weaver's village, lies spread over Ward I and Ward II of Thiruvillwamala Panchayat and the majority of its population belongs to 'Devanka' community. Similarly, another community known as '24 Mana Chittiyar' live in a colony at Aakkaparampu. Yet, other communities such as the 'Muthaliyars' of Eravathodi who practice Tamil language and ethoes, and the 'Naidu's' of Pattiparampu area, have all been following own customs and faiths different from those of the general community of Kerala. However, the present social atmosphere is of communal harmony and friendly co-existence.

Of the 30,000 numbered population, majority are farm-workers and building laborers apart from a few farmers. The place is as well, home to a good number of talented people renounced in the fields of art; literature and culture. We are familiar with the 'Villwadri' mountain range and 'Bhagavathychira of the region that had inspired the Epic Poet P. Kunju Raman Nair fly his poetic imagination in rainbow colours.

The age-old Sreevillwadrinatha Temple has a fascination for the outside world to turn to Thiruvillwamala Panchayat and therefore its developments may attain new heights.

This little village of Thiruvillwamala is an agriculture-centered area. Coconut, plantain, vegetables, ginger, turmeric and pepper are cultivated on the land area as main and mixed crops. Cattle are also reared complementary to this.

Rivers branching into manifold streams as well as wild brooks getting extinct are common rights peculiar to the region. By way of preserving streams, ponds and wells, water conservation is ensuring here whilst achieving food sufficiency and environment protection.

Three villages, namely, Kondazhy, Mayannoor and Chelakkodu form Kondazhy Gram panchayat which is an exceeding beautiful natural landscape with Gayathry River (Cheerakkuzhypuzha) in the east, Pazhayannoor and Park of Chelakkara in the south, Chelakkara Panchayat area and part of Panjaal Panchayat in the west, and Bharathapuzha (Nilanady) in the north.

Before 1953, Kondazhy Panchayat had just 2 villages, Mayannoor and Kondazhy. In the Princely state of Kochi it was in 1953 that election to the Panchayat had been held by Adult Franchise. Just before this Election, Chelakkode Village, which had been part of Puzhayannoor Panchayat, was merged into Kondazhy. During the time, the King of Kochi set out for the great temple of Thiruvillwamala Villwadrinatha for the sacred vision of the sanctum sanctorum. It is believed that the last king who set foot at the temple was King Rama Varma of Kochi Dynasty.

During the development phase of villages, it is important to prevent physical isolation by providing alternative travel facilities. Roads and bridges are necessary to link villages with towns. Through the project construction, the movements of the villagers become easier and socio-economic developments achievable. In addition to these, the project is expected to ensure public safety and great support for local tourism, agriculture and small-scale industries, which can immensely contribute to the economic growth of the surrounding villages, apart from opening up employment opportunities for the native community.

Public opinion and social impact assessment study reveal that the proposed project is inevitable to facilitate travels as well as saving time.

The lands to be undertaken for the project are private properties for which compensation can be given subject to the rules and regulations of 2013- Act.

1.2 The affected region

The lands required to be acquired for the Kondazhy-Kuthampully Bridge and Approach Road are 1.6069 Hectare belonging to Kondazhy and Kaniyarkode villages in Thalappilly Taluk, Thrissur District. The project sites fall within Ward 1 and 2 of Thiruvillwamala Panchayat and Ward4 of Kondazhy Panchayat. The approach road is proposed to run 638 meters long beside the textile shops 'Vasantham' on Kuthampully side,

300 meters into the Kayampoovam-Ottapalam P.W.D road and the bridge 181.20 meter long across the Gayathry River.

Though a 0.0037 Hectare stretch of land with title deed, belonging to Survey No.6/1, lies adjoining the canal road; it has until date been used as a public way. Enquiries have not revealed the ownership of the land.

1.3 Area and benefits of the land acquisition

The size of the land to be acquired is 1.6069 Hectares. The Kondazhy-Kuthampully Bridge and Approach Road Project that links Thiruvillwamala and Kondazhy Panchayats is of utmost advantage to the region. The proposed project is the one and only feasible solution to many a problem such as difficulties faced by passengers as well as pedestrians, inability of people to reach hospitals, educational institutions or places of worship on time and delay in providing essential services of ambulance and fire-force.

Kondazhy-Kuthampully areas being a garment-industry centre, the project is a dire necessity for the commercial and industrial advancement of the region. Kuthampully is home to plenty of weaving industrialists. Yet another advantage of the project is that people can reach Kuthampully, Mayannoor and Ottapalam faster.

1.4 Alternate methods suggested

A better alternate route or location suitable for this project is not identified or suggested.

1.5 Social impacts and steps to reduce them

When we analyze The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Re-settlement Act, 2013, it is concluded that social impacts can be managed through legal compensatory measures.

SI No.	Loss	Approach	Feasible Mitigation Steps
1.	Loss of Farmland and income	Compensation	Fair compensation
2.	Loss of Trees	Compensation and Restriction	Adequate compensation and arrangement to plant equal number of trees in Private or Govt. Lands.

3.	Loss of Cash crops	Compensation	Adequate compensation
4.	Noise, air and water pollution and dust problem	Control	Include mitigation steps in the plan.
5.	Delay in the distribution of compensation for land acquisition	Proper Supervision and control	Pay compensation before the take-over of land
6.	Involve the impacted in the acquisition process	Control	Ensure participation of the impacted in the implementation process
7.	Grievance Redressal	Control	Formation of active Grievance Redressal committees at Panchayat And District levels

CHAPTER 2

DETAILS OF THE STUDY

2.1 Background and logic of the project

This chapter includes details related to Kondazhy-Kuthampully Bridge & Approach Road. The projects public goals and expenditure are included in this chapter.

2.2 Details of location, size, objectives and expenditure of the project

The lands required to be acquired for the Kondazhy-Kuthampully Bridge & Approach Road are 1.6069 Hectares, belonging to Kondazhy and Kaniyarkode villages in Thalappilly Taluk, Thrissur District.

Kondazhy-Kuthampully is a bridge project proposed to be built across the Gayathry river at Chelakkara linking Kondazhy and Kuthampully wards in Kondazhy and Thiruvallwamala Panchayats in Thrissur District. The proposed bridge is expected to help improve contact between Kuthampully and its nearby towns.

Kuthampully is a rural area thickly populated by traditional handloom weavers. At the same time, it is an agricultural village where the majorities are farmers. Kuthampully is the major market place. When Kondazhy and Kuthampully are connected by, means of a bridge, the people of Kondazhy will be able to sell their farm produce at Kuthampully side and the people Kuthampully side will be able to sell their handloom garments at Kondazhy side. The bridge saves them 10kms serving as the shortest route to the market and Mayannoor. Most of the banks, schools and govt. officers are at Mayannoor. The bridge will provide easy travel to Mayannoor town for their daily needs and schooling of children. For those heading for Thiruvillwamala via Palakkad District, the bridge road is an alternative short route with a saving of 19 kms.

This project is expected to promote the region's agriculture, tourism and industry. The bridge linking two panchayats is a blessing for school children. Blackstone, the special stone used for idol sculpturing in India and abroad, is found in Mayannoor, and the sculptors have to cross the river to reach here. The bridge is a great help for them too.

The project is the only remedy for all these problems. Kondazhy and Kuthampully are being a garment industrial centre, the project is inevitable for the commercial and industrial advancement of the region. Weaving industrialists are plenty in the place and the project

offers a lot of benefits for their business. Yet another goal of the project is that people can have easier and faster access to places like Kuthampully, Mayannoor and Ottappalam.

Improved travel facility, appreciation in the value of real estate and infrastructure development are advantages thanks to the project. 50 percent increase in industrial products will, indeed, add to the annual income. The total length of the bridge is 160.81 meters; the total cost is Rs.19crore. The project has been approved by KIIFB.

2.3 Stages of construction

The construction has not started yet in the project area.

2.4 Necessity of transportation related facilities

Kerala has a good transport chain, and have connected different means of transport- roadways, railways, airways and waterways efficiently. Kerala have transformed herself into one among the best commercial & tourist centre not only in India but around the globe. Most people depend on the roadways as it is cheaper and easier. But population growth and increase in vehicles accelerates traffic issues and accidents at an alarming rate. Current undeveloped roads and lack of alternate solution point to the requirement of this project implementation.

After effects of poor transportation related facilities

- Traffic issues
- Exploitation of non-renewable resources like Petrol, Diesel, other fuels
- Air/ water/ noise pollution
- Loss of time
- Difficulties to passengers
- Road accidents and deaths
- Difficulty to maintain punctuality of emergency services like Ambulance, Fire force etc.

2.5 Importance of public requirement of this project

Kondazhy-Kuthampully Bridge & Approach Road, Project for which land is acquired and social impact is assessed is required for providing basic facilities for Kerala's economic growth.

2.6 Environment Impact Assessment

It is felt that as this road is for public utilisation, the minor environment impacts are negligible when compared to its benefits.

2.7 Acts and rules affecting the project

Acts & rules listed below affect Land acquisition, Transparency, Rehabilitation and Re-settlement related to Kondazhy-Kuthampully Bridge & Approach Road.

Sl. No.	Acts and Rules	Affected area
1.	The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act and Rules	Impact reduction
2.	Land Acquisition Acts & Rules Rehabilitation & Re-settlement act of the government Right to Information act 2005 Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act 2016	Land acquisition Rehabilitation and Resettlement

Right to Information Act 2005

For the effective functioning of democratic processes in a nation, informed citizens are a prerequisite. The Right to information Act 2005 is aimed to strengthen the democratic process by public participation through citizens' empowerment, ensuring transparency and responsibility in governance and prevent corruption. This is an act giving information regarding activities of government to the citizens.

Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act 2016

Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act 2016 came into being for socially and economically empowering persons with disabilities. On one hand it promotes equality and participation and the other hand it eradicates all discriminations.

CHAPTER - 3

UNIT, APPROACH AND RATIONALE OF THE STUDY

3.1 Background

As per G.O(P) No.DCTSR/3502/2018-E4 dated 22/02/2020 Youth Social Service Organization, Social Service Centre, College P.O, Kothamangalam is assigned to conduct Social Impact Assessment study on Kondazhy-Kuthampully Bridge & Approach Road Project. This study unit is responsible to assess social impacts of the project.

This study is being conducted to submit report of social impact of Kondazhy-Kuthampully Bridge & Approach Road Project on land to be acquired, public and private properties etc to District Collector. This study is conducted by collecting primary and secondary data from related individuals and institutions systematically. The affected people, families and institutions were approached directly and data were collected through a questionnaire.

3.2 Social Impact Assessment Study and preparation of implementing plan

Acquisition of land and properties affects social and economic sustainability, social impact study and properly planned rehabilitation programs should be done. Rehabilitation plans should establish livelihood programs of the affected people same as before the land acquisition. The study unit has conducted the preparations for the social impact assessment with these obligations as priority.

Figure 3.1 shows the approach and rationale of the study in a flowchart. And stages of the study are listed below.

Figure 3.1: Social Impact Assessment study design and method

Stage 1: Activities before study

Social Analysis and pilot meeting	Pilot survey and beginning of external works
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detailed project analysis • Preparation of the project blueprint • RFCT in LARR Act 2013 • State laws on land acquisition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pilot study • Preparation and checking of survey tools • Identifying the groups for data collection • Finalizing the pilot report

Stage 2: Data collection methods and implementation

The affected families/people/society	Facilities required for the project
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training for the field staff • Data collection from the affected family members • Discussions with officials of concerned departments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis of legal rules and regulations • Analysis of rehabilitation programs with local officials • Data analysis • Draft of collected data, their analysis and impact assessment

Stage 3: Activities after survey and blueprint of the analysis

Tabulation of the collected data and blueprint of analysis	Concerns on the Social Impact Assessment Study
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integration, categorization of data • Finalization of the report • Analysis of the collected data • Preparation and submission of the draft report of the social impact assessment study 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organize public hearing • Meeting and discussions on study findings with affected people • Analysis and opinions of concerned officials • Integration of the opinions and submission of final report

3.3 Details of the study unit

The data collection for the social impact assessment study and their integration was done under Team Director of Youth Social Service Organization by a group of 6 experienced members. Services of experts from development and legal sector have been availed for the study and report preparation. And, revenue official helped to identify the affected areas.

Sl. No.	Name	Designation, Eligibility and Experience
1.	Jose Paruthuvayalil	MSW, Director, 22 years experience in SIA unit
2.	Kuriakose George	Project Coordinator, LLB, 15 years experience in development sector
3.	Baiju PT	Research Associate, MSW, 10 years experience in development sector
4.	SavithaSajeesh	Research Associate, BA, 2 years experience in development sector
5.	Jinu Joseph	Research Associate, B.Com, ICW, 2 years experience in development sector
6.	Mini Jibish	Research Associate, BA, 2 years experience in development sector

3.4 Secondary data

Secondary data was prepared from the studies conducted earlier and concerned departments. The study unit could realize the social economic and cultural circumstances of the affected people through the social impact assessment study.

3.5 The affected area visit and project awareness campaigns

Field visit and pilot study of socio economic survey was conducted before the detailed study of social impact assessment. Responses of the affected people were documented while conversing with them. The unit made adequate additions and corrections in the interview schedule.

As the area of the study and affected people were identified, primary data was collected from the concerned in February 2020, and the report was prepared by integrated analysis of the collected data.

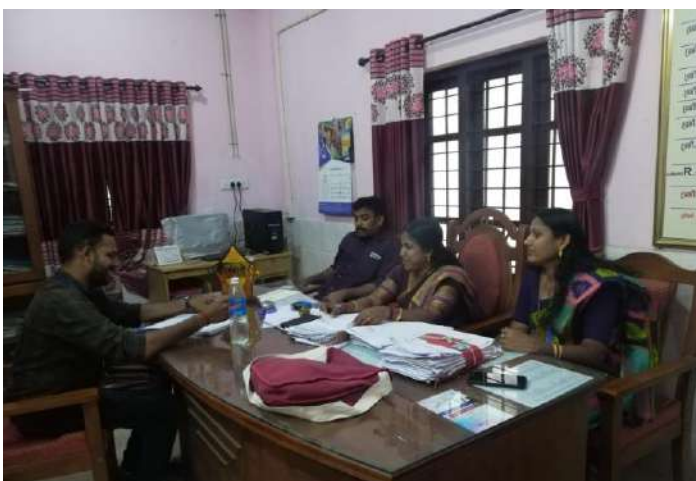
Meeting with MLA



Meeting with President, Thiruvillwamala Panchayath



Meeting with President, Kondazhy Panchayath



3.6 Evaluation of circumstances

The data collected were analyzed and studied, and were modified as per new information that was generated. The study unit has taken required measures before data collection to prevent errors.



Public Hearing

As per 14(1) form 5, public hearing has been scheduled to be held on 8th June 2020 at Thiruvillwamala Panchayath Hall. Doubts and concerns of the people participating and responses from concerned officials will be included in the final report.

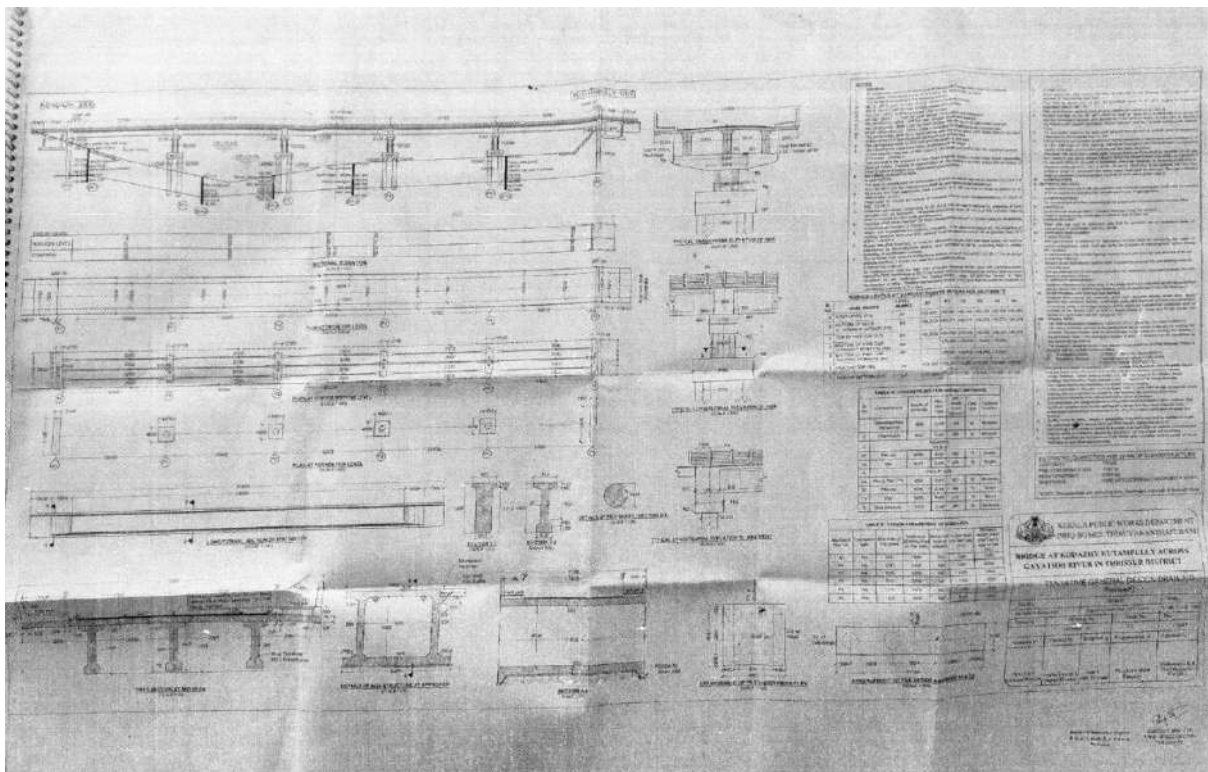
CHAPTER 4

EVALUATION OF THE LAND

4.1 Introduction

For acquiring land for Kondazhy-Kuthampully Bridge & Approach Road Project, details of people losing land, the affected people, their socio economic information were collected through interview schedule prepared for it in 2020 February. Details regarding the affected properties, their type, ownership, impacts on private properties, income and livelihood of people, and depth of impact due to project were collected. The effects of land acquisition for Kondazhy-Kuthampully Bridge & Approach Road Project is depicted below with the help of survey.

Land Inventories (Map of Site)



4.2 Total impact due to influence of the project

Table 4.1 includes socio economic impact of people who donates their land and need compensation

Sl. No	Address of Person	Survey No.	Problems Raised/ Demands
1.	Chandrasekharan R. Vasantham House Kuthampully P.O Thrissur, PIN-680594	175/1 176/1	Losses of coconut trees (23) peppervine (12) small mango tree (1) sap wood (1) Iron gate (1) wall, iron grill, GI sheet and a rock wall. Demanded fair compensation.
2.	Kanthaswamy Krishna Chettiyar Kuthampully P.O PIN-680594	175/1 176/1	Loss of coconut trees (12) aracanut trees (9) Teak wood (2) sap woods (7) Mango tree (1) 2-door-iron gate, concrete floor, concrete pillars (2) wall, GI sheet. Demanded fair compensation inclusive of the above and implementation of the project.
3.	Bharathan C.R C.C. Ramaswami Chettiyar Kuthampully P.O PIN-680594	175/1 176/1 32/1 32/3 32/4	Impacted area belongs to 5 Survey numbers and contains 10 coconut trees, 5 sap woods and 1 aracanut tree. Demanded fair compensation
4.	Kanthappan Anandhan K KarthikaThinkal House Koothampully P.O PIN-680594	27/2 29/1 35/3, 4,5	Area of 5 survey numbers. It has 12 Teakwood, 1 coconut tree and 1 Mutty tree. Demanded fair compensation. The land has 3 owners; Anandhan, one of the owners, is managing the property.
5.	V.P. Vijyakumari Vadakkeparamel Mayannoor Kavuvattam	20/5	Loss of 11 coconut trees, 1 sap wood, 1 Teak wood and a rock-wall. Demanded fair compensation.
6.	V. Ramanarayanan S/O Lekshmikuttiamma Vadakkeparamel Mayannoor P.O Pin 679105 V.P Ramanarayanan and son	18/1	Impacted land contains 1 coconut tree, 3 Teak woods and 4 sap trees. Demanded fair compensation.

	V.P. Madhavan V.P. Ammini V.P. Vilasini V.P. Mohanan V.P. Shankarankutty		
7.	V.P. Madhavan S/O Lekshmikuttiamma Vadakkeparamel Mayannoor P.O PIN-679105	18/1	The land contains 6 sap woods. Demanded fair compensation.
8.	Sathiabhama Thottukattil house Mayannoor Kavuvattom	18/1	The land has 8 coconut trees, 1 Teak wood and 1 sap wood. Demanded fair compensation.
9.	V.P. Vilasini Lekshmikuttiamma Vadakkeparamel Mayannoor P.O PIN-679105	18/1	Willing to surrender land on receipt of fair compensation.
10.	Velukkutty Nair Kamalametc Pallypetta	32/2	Landowner, being abroad, no information could be obtained.
11.	Mohanan and wife, Premalatha S/O Balakrishnan Nair	30/1 33/1	Being abroad, no information could be obtained.
12.	Kamalametc W/O Velukkutty N air	30/1	Being abroad, no information could be obtained.
13.	Ramachandran MangalathPadath Mayannoor P.O PIN-679105	20/2	Impacted land has 4 Teak woods, 4 sap woods etc. Willing to surrender land after receiving compensation.

14.	Karthiayani Mangalathupadathu Mayannoor P.O PIN-679105	20/1 20/2	The land has 4 coconut trees, 4 teak wood, 1 mango tree, 1 jack tree, 2 sap trees, 4 bamboos and a tank. Ready to surrender land on fair compensation.
15.	V.P. Vilasini Lekshmikuttiamma Vadakkeparamel Mayannoor P.O PIN-679105	18/1	Willing to surrender land on receipt of fair compensation.
16.	V.P Narayanan Prasanthu Kulaunnathu Mayannoor P.O PIN- 679105	18/1	Land contains 1 coconut tree, 3 teak woods, 2 sap woods. Ready to surrender land on fair compensation.
17.	Sivanandan Kalidas Vilas Kuthampully Thiruvillwamala	175/1	25 rubber trees and 3 coconut trees are situated in the project site. Willing to sell land at optimum price.
18.	Thankamony W/O Thankavelu Kuzhivaram, Kuthampully	26/3 27/1	Lands of 2 survey numbers. One is a freewill title land gifted to son Sivakumar. The area contains 1 Jack tree, 53 aracanut trees, 29 coconut trees, 5 mango trees, 5 mutty trees, 1 cashew tree and 4 pepper plants. Cultivating for 40 years. Willing to surrender land at fair price.
19.	Padmakumar (Gopalam) Madathil Garden 2 Street, Puthoorkara Ainthol Pin-680003 <u>Communication Address:</u> Pallipetta Kuthampully P.O Thiruvillwamala PIN-680694	32/5 32/6	Project site contains 2 coconut trees and 2 sap woods. Ready to sell land at fair price.

Left – Over Govt. Lands

1.	Hotel Sreejith Indira M Manniamkadu house Mayannoor P.O	Building No. 4/252	800 Sq.meter building. Residence, restaurant and store room. Running the shop for 30 years.
2.	Rajesh S/O Chami Ezhuchachan	4/251	Total loss of a sheet-thatched, shuttered small room. Shut down for 3 years.
3.	Chandran Kondazhy Pallathu Kondazhy P.O.	4/253	Total loss of a sheet-thatched single room.

0.0037 Hectare land belonging to Survey number 6/1. It is a Title Deed stretch of land lying alongside the canal road and it has been used till date as a public path. Investigation revealed no owners.

4.3 Area required for the project

The project site is located at Kondazhy and Kaniyarkode villages in Thalappilly Taluk, Thrissur District and the area required to be acquired is 1.6069 Hectare. This land contains yielding trees and a stretch of land belonging to Cheerakuzhy Irrigation project, which houses an 800 square-foot residential building with a restaurant, sheet-thatched small room and a store-room. Another stretch of 0.0037 Hectare land belonging to Survey No 6/1, lying alongside the canal road has been a public path, though it is a Title Deed property. However, it has no claimants till date through investigation.

4.4 Acquisition of affected land

The project site is located at Kondazhy and Kaniyarkode villages in Thalappilly Taluk, Thrissur District and the area required to be acquired is 1.6069 Hectare. This land contains yielding trees and a stretch of land belonging to Cheerakuzhy Irrigation project, which houses an 800 square-foot residential building with a restaurant, sheet-thatched small room and a store-room. Another stretch of 0.0037 Hectare land belonging to Survey No 6/1, lying alongside the canal road has been a public path, though it is a Title Deed property. However, it has no claimants till date through investigation.

4.5 Need for Public Property

Public property is involved in the land related to the construction of Kondazhy-Kuthampully Bridge and Approach road. The 800-square meter area belonging to Cheerakuzhy Irrigation Dept has a residential building housing a hotel, a sheet-roofed small room, a store-room etc.

4.6 Land purchased for the project

No land is purchased for the project yet. Formalities for purchasing land will begin only after social impact assessment study.

4.7 Geography, current purpose, and landforms

The project site is located at Kondazhy and Kaniyarkode villages in Thalappilly Taluk, Thrissur District and the area required to be acquired is 1.6069 Hectare. This land contains yielding trees and a stretch of land belonging to Cheerakuzhy. Irrigation project, which houses an 800 square-foot residential building with a restaurant, sheet-thatched small room and a store-room. Another stretch of 0.0037 Hectare land belonging to Survey No 6/1, lying alongside the canal road has been a public path, though it is a Title Deed property. However, it has no claimants till date thorough investigation.

4.8 Nature of ownership

Type	No.	Percentage
Inherited	13	68.42
Purchased	3	15.78
No reply	3	15.78
Total	19	100

4.9 Ownership period of land

Year	Number	Percentage
50 - 60	0	0
61 - 7 - 0	1	5.26
71 - 80	1	5.26
81 - 90	1	5.26
91 - 2000	7	36.84
2001 - 2010	1	5.26
2011 - 2020	0	0
No response	5	26.31
No applicable	3	15.78
Total	19	100

4.10 Previous Transactions in project area

As per information obtained from reliable sources, it has been learnt that no land transaction of any sort has taken place in the project area at all for the last three years.

(The above mentioned information is provided by the concerned parties during data collection. Documents proving these should be checked.)

CHAPTER 5

NO. OF FAMILIES AFFECTED AND DETAILS OF LOSS OF LAND

5.1 Introduction

This chapter deals with the amount the impact and the assessment of the loss of properties that the families have to suffer directly or indirectly due to the implementation of the project.

5.2 People affected directly by the project

The project site is located at Kondazhy and Kaniyarkode villages in Thalappilly Taluk, Thrissur District and the area required to be acquired is 1.6069 Hectare. This land contains yielding trees and a stretch of land belonging to Cheerakuzhy. Irrigation project, which houses an 800 square-foot residential building with a restaurant, sheet-thatched small room and a store-room. Another stretch of 0.0037 Hectare land belonging to Survey No 6/1, lying alongside the canal road has been a public path, though it is a Title Deed property. However, it has no claimants till date thorough investigation.

5.3 People affected indirectly by the project

Those who are living or working in the Project area, but are not directly affected by land take-over, are considered to be the indirectly impacted persons. Thus those living and working in the 800 square meter building in Cheerakuzhy Irrigation area, have been taken into the category of the indirectly impacted.

5.4 Families of scheduled tribe and forest dwellers who lose right on forest

No, such family has been involved in the land acquisition for the proposed project.

5.5 Did the families depend on this land for livelihood in past 3 years?

Yes, it is learnt that a restaurant has been working for 30 years in a government land in the project area. They are losing livelihood. Thus this acquisition affects source of income of people.

5.6 Was the land availed through any welfare programs of state-centre governments?

No, the land in question is not owned by a family as part of any govt. welfare scheme.

5.7 Were the affected families, inhabitants of city for 3 years or more?

No, the land to be undertaken is not owned by families who had lived in the city 3years ago.

5.8 Are the affected families depending on public land after acquirement?

No, such family as cited above is not involved in similar situation.

5.9 Details of fruitful properties

It is learnt that landlords are losing their plants and trees such as teak, mango, aracanut, pepper, coconut and other trees.

CHAPTER 6

SOCIO ECONOMIC BLUEPRINT

6.1 Background

This chapter includes socio economic cultural details of affected families and the situation of these factors. Demographic details, situation, livelihood affected families and additional information of the affected people are also enlisted.

6.2 Family Details

Table 6.1 Family income

Monthly Income	No.	Percentage
Upto 5000	6	31.57
5001-10000	1	5.26
10001-20000	2	10.52
20001-50000	4	21.05
Above 50000	2	10.52
No reply	4	21.05
Total	19	100

Table 6.2 Age wise categorization

Age	No.	Percentage
0-10	4	5.55
11-20	3	4.16
21-30	4	5.55
31-40	12	16.66
41-50	12	16.66
51-60	15	20.83

61-70	12	16.66
Above 70	7	9.72
No reply	3	4.16
Total	72	100

Table 6.3 Married/ Unmarried/ Widows

Income	No.	Percentage
Married	53	73.61
Unmarried	7	9.72
Widow	2	2.77
Children	7	9.72
Widower	0	0
No reply	3	4.16
Total	72	100

Table 6.4 Education of the affected

Education	No.	Percentage
Primary	24	33.33
SSLC	19	26.38
Secondary	4	5.55
Degree	9	12.5
Masters degree	6	8.33
Others	7	9.72
No reply	3	4.16
Total	72	100

Table 6.5 Employment related data of the affected

Employment	No.	Percentage
Business	12	34.28
Gulf	1	2.85
Private job	4	11.42
Agriculture	4	11.42
Others	10	28.57
No reply	4	11.42
Total	35	100

Table 6.6 Category of ration card

Type	No.	Percentage
Below Poverty Line	4	21.05
Above Poverty Line	9	47.36
No	1	5.26
No reply	5	26.31
Total	19	100

6.3 Religion

The impacted families belong to the Hindu religion.

(All the above information has been recorded as they are provided by the stake holders concerned; relevant documents in support thereof, are to be referred to, for authenticity).

CHAPTER 7

REDUCTION OF SOCIAL IMPACT

7.1 Approach to reduce impact

The affected individuals are demanding compensation amount and job for family members in order to reduce the impact of land acquisition. Hence, in order to reduce the impact, compensation of land acquisition needs to be decided through discussions with the affected families and distribute them before land acquisition.

The affected families should be made aware of the benefits of Kondazhy-Kuthampully Bridge & Approach Road Project, and take necessary steps to provide them the advantages of the project.

7.2 Measures to eradicate impact or loss

The compensation should be decided and distributed as per 'The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Re-settlement Act, 2013 (RFCTLARR Act 2013) in a timely manner.

7.3 Compensation for trees and other properties

An adequate compensation should be provided for trees and other properties in the land.

7.4 Measures to fulfill the project suggestions

A special budget needs to be identified for distribution of compensation.

7.5 Impact mitigation steps

SI No.	Loss	Approach	Feasible Mitigation Steps
1.	Loss of Farmland and income	Compensation	Fair compensation
2.	Loss of Trees	Compensation and Restriction	Adequate compensation and arrangement to plant equal number of trees in Private or Govt. Lands.

3.	Loss of Cash crops	Compensation	Adequate compensation
4.	Noise, air and water pollution and dust problem	Control	Include mitigation steps in the plan.
5.	Delay in the distribution of compensation for land acquisition	Proper Supervision and control	Pay compensation before the take-over of land
6.	Involve the impacted in the acquisition process	Control	Ensure participation of the impacted in the implementation process
7.	Grievance Redressal	Control	Formation of active Grievance Redressal committees at Panchayat And District levels

CHAPTER 8

SOCIAL IMPACT MANAGEMENT

8.1 Institutional systems and responsible persons

Administrator appointed by government as per RFCTLARR Act 2013 will be responsible for developing Re-establishment scheme for affected families. Under the supervision and guidance of government and Commissioner of Rehabilitation and Re-settlement Administrator of Rehabilitation and Re-settlement will be responsible for the formulation, implementation and monitoring of scheme for Rehabilitation and Re-settlement.

Provision of adequate compensation to the affected, as per RFCTLARR Act 2013, will not reduce impact.

As per the laws of state government, the district level committee on adequate compensation, Rehabilitation and Re-settlement should include following persons.

- District Collector
- Administrator of Rehabilitation and Re-settlement
- Land acquisition officer
- Finance officials
- Representatives of Arthana officials for taking financial decisions
- Representatives of Local Self Government

CHAPTER 9

SOCIAL IMPACT ERADICATION BUDGET

9.1 Expenditure for Rehabilitation and Re-settlement

The expenditure for Rehabilitation and Re-settlement is not calculated.

9.2 Annual budget and planning

Not applicable

9.3 Categorization of financial source

Financial source of the affected area is not categorized.

CHAPTER 10

SOCIAL IMPACT ERADICATION PROGRAM - MONITORING & EVALUATION

10.1 Monitoring & Evaluation – important indicators

- Participation of land owners in district level purchasing committee
- Land was purchased directly from how many land owners
- Indicators used to calculate compensation
- Reestablishment of blocked entrances
- Formation of grievance redressal committee
- Time required for Rehabilitation and Resettlement

10.2 Method of reporting, monitoring and responsibilities

Not applicable

10.3 Independent evaluation- model

Not applicable

CHAPTER 11

MERITS AND DEMERITS, ANALYSIS AND PROPOSAL REGARDING ACQUISITION

11.1 Conclusion and appraisal of popular goals

The lands required to be acquired for the Kondazhy-Kuthampully Bridge and Approach Road are 1.6069 Hectare, belonging to Kondazhy and Kaniyarkode villages in Thalappilly Taluk, Thrissur District.

The completion of the Kondazhy-Kuthampully Bridge & Approach Road Project and its connected Road is expected to extend great support to the region's tourism, agriculture and small scale industries, to contribute immensely to the economic growth of the surrounding villages and to open up employment opportunities for the local people. Public opinion and social impact assessment study reveal clearly that the realization of the project is inevitable to facilitate travel to the neighboring places in shorter periods of time.

The stretches of land to be undertaken for the proposed project are private properties and land acquisition steps can be initiated by paying compensation as per the Act of 2013. The vehicular travelers and the local commuters who have been facing manifold difficulties in their day to day life in the absence of a bridge that this, indeed, is the true developmental project of the region. And they are ready to surrender their properties whole-heartedly for the construction of the project on receipt of the customary fair compensation.

11.2 The nature and severity of the impact

This land contains yielding trees and a stretch of land belonging to Cheerakuzhy Irrigation project, which houses an 800 square-feet residential building with a restaurant, sheet-thatched small room and a store-room. Another stretch of 0.0037 Hectare land belonging to Survey No 6/1, lying alongside the canal road has been a public path, though it is a Title Deed property. However, it has no claimants till date thorough investigation.

The project will pave the way for diverse social achievements such as saving in traveling time and drastic reduction in road accidents due to traffic congestion. The project being a public developmental activity, people are bound to surrender lands or to face various adverse circumstances. It is a natural consequence of any public undertaking. However, the Rights Act-2013 is one of the compensatory mechanisms in place to protect the interests of

such citizens as have to bear the brunt of the impact imposed by land acquisition. Article 4 of this Act stipulates that public interests and social impact shall be assessed as and where land is undertaken in India.

CONCLUSION

As for the transportation in the villages and travel difficulties of the islanders, the Kondazhy-Kuthampully Bridge & Approach Road Project is a milestone. Proposed project requires 1.6069 Hectare land. This study is instrumental in granting fair compensatory rewards to the impacted as per the RFCTLARR Act of 2013.

It is a common factor that for the implementation of a project several people have to surrender their properties. The land to be acquired for the project includes property belonging to Cheerakuzhy Irrigation Department, which is 800 Sq. Mtr. Land which contained residential building and a restaurant. Yielding trees owned by private land owners are also impacted by the project. However the project is highly beneficial for the people. It not only shortens distance, but reduces travel time as well.

It is essential for the native people to receive solarium as per The Right to Compensation act of 2013. To facilitate the implementation of this purpose, the study team has quantified the impact in the project area and mitigation steps have been included in its report.

In a nutshell, the implementation of the project in view of its vantage point, land acquisition is inevitable. In terms of compensating for the loss of lands and properties, the Right to Compensation act of 2013 provides adequate provisions to the fullest extent.