

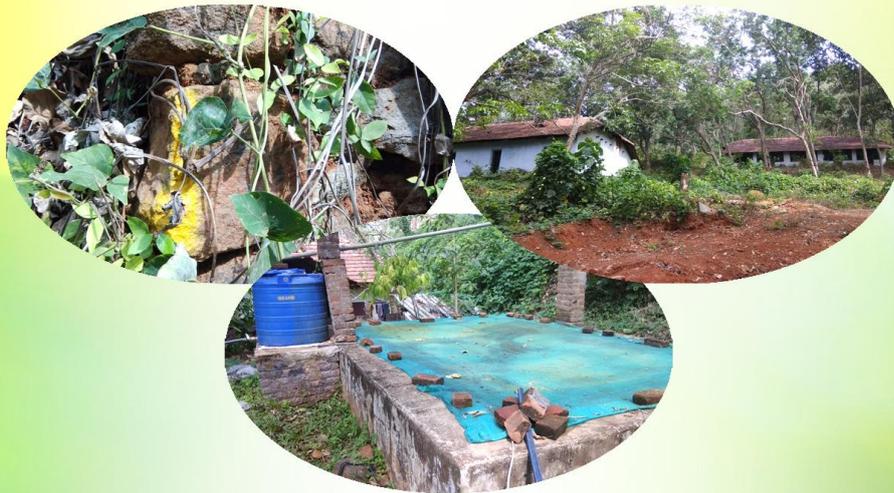
**SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT STUDY**

**21 - 02 - 2019**

**DRAFT REPORT**

Submitted to  
THE ADDITIONAL CHIEF SECRETARY  
Revenue Department, Govt. of Kerala

**KINFRA INDUSTRIAL PARK**



Prepared by



**SIA UNIT**  
Youth Social Service Organization  
Social Service Centre  
M.A. College P.O  
Kothamangalam - 686 666  
Ph No: 9446510628  
www.yssonet, email: yssonet@gmail.com

**SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT  
OF PROPOSED LAND ACQUISITION  
FOR THE KINFRA INDUSTRIAL PARK,  
DESAMANGALAM**

**DRAFT REPORT**

**SUBMITTED TO**

**THE ADDITIONAL CHIEF SECRETARY  
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**Youth Social Service Organisation  
Social Service Centre  
M.A. College P.O.  
Kothamangalam – 686666  
Phone: 9446510628,0485 – 297122  
ysso.net, email: ysso95@gmail.com**

**21 February 2019**

# **KINFRA INDUSTRIAL PARK**

## **PROJECT**

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## **CHAPTER -1**

# **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

### **1.1 PREFACE : THE PROJECT AND ITS GOALS**

Deshamangalam is a small village surrounded by Shoranur in the East, Kunnakulam in the West, Pattambi in the North and Wadakkancherry in the South. The KINFRA Industrial Park Project comes under Deshamangalam Panchayat.

This report deals with the social impact on those who are to give away their land for the Construction of the KINFRA Industrial Park. A number of people are forced to relinquish their properties for the said project. The Rights Act of 2013 has been one of the legal devices in place to provide fair compensation, transparency rehabilitation and re-settlement to protect the interests of the beneficiaries who face adverse situations and suffer untold difficulties for the sake of developmental activities. Section 4 of the Law stipulates protection of public interest and assessment of social impact while undertaking land for developmental projects in India.

Enabling human resources in order to exploit natural sources to the fullest extent, infrastructure development is quintessential. It was with this goal in focus that the Kerala infrastructure Development Agency, KINFRA) has started industrial parks. And these parks that sprang up at various places across the state have been faring well in the said field.

This study is indeed quite helpful to eliminate human problems and anxieties, by providing compensation and to lay down exact conditions for rehabilitation of the impacted as per the Act.

### **1.2 PROJECT AREA**

The land intended to be takes over for the project are of the landlords belonging to Palloor – Arangottukara Villages of Thalapilli Taluk, Thrissur District. The whole area under the study is agricultural zone. Most of the people who belong

to different religions communities and live together in harmony are god-fearing believers.

### **1.3 LAND ACQUISITION – SIZE AND STEPS**

#### **A) Land Acquisition Authority**

Acquisition related details have been prepared by the Special Tahsildar, LA General, Thrissur. In the land to be acquired, boundary stones have been erected and revenue documents have been prepared.

#### **B) Details of the land to be acquired.**

The area of the land to be take-over, is 200 acres which are agricultural land as a whole. 80% is Rubber Plantation. The other crops are coconut, Mahagani, teak, Pepper etc. The Project area is traditional farming land and the people are an ancestral farming community. The area that has excellent irrigation facilities, is luxuriantly green with abundant water resources. The whole project area is accessible by road in all climate.

### **1.4 ALTERNATIVE AREA CONSIDERED**

No alternative plan or area more suitable than the present one, could have been found Land owners are willing to give away land; Hence no need for alternatives.

### **1.5 SOCIAL IMPACT**

One and all landowners are ready to give away land for the project. The whole area is farm land and the cultivation is mainly Rubber, Mahagani, Pepper and teak.

Dwindling of arable land size can be considered a negative social impact; but it is offset by the economic betterment due to industrial growth. Similarly, the project hinders many a natural water sources. 19 land owners lose their land due to the project. Their loss of fixed capital assets must be made up for by the productive use of their compensation.

## 1.6 IMPACT MITIGATION STEPS

Sl No.	Loss	Approach	Feasible Mitigation Steps
1.	Loss of houses	Compensation and Re settlement	Compensation and Re settlement
2.	Loss of Farmland and income	Compensation	Fair compensation
3	Loss of Trees	Compensation and Restriction	Adequate compensation and arrangement to Plant equal number of trees in Private or Govt. Lands.
4.	Loss of Cash crops	Compensation	Adequate compensation
5.	Loss of entrance road to the remainder Land	Restriction	Re-routing of entry road
6.	Noise, air and water pollution and dust problem	Control	Include mitigation steps in the plan.
7.	Delay in the distribution of compensation for land acquisition	Proper Supervision and control	Pay compensation before the take-over of land
8.	Loss of Water sources	Control	Implementation Agency to ensure underground water source with the help of local self-govt. establishment
9.	Involve the impacted in the acquisition process	Control	Ensure participation of the impacted in the implementation process
10.	Grievance Redressal	Control	Formation of active Grievance Redressal committees at Panchayat And District levels

## **1.7 SOCIAL – IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

Considering the considerable appreciation in the land value of the sites in the project area, for the compensation assessment process will help mitigate the social impact to a great extent. The reduction in agricultural production can be compensated by the growth in industrial production. By giving preference to employment in the Industrial Park for the workers and landowners who lose work in the agricultural field, the social and economic impact of the region can greatly be mitigated. The project area is a highly productive agricultural region. Moreover, several natural water sources are also situated here. Therefore, underground water re-charging steps should be done in the areas adjoining the project. This can be initiated by the Implementation Agency and the local self – govt bodies on completion of the project. While doing so, they must take into account the extra consumption of water and other resources required for the Park.

It helps the mitigation plan in that the project does not impact on anyone who is socially backward. The fact that all the impacted are willing to give away their lands, is indicative that the impact is very mild.

## **CHAPTER - 2**

# **DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT**

### **2.1 BACKGROUND AND THE ADMINISTRATION AGENCIES.**

In order to Strengthen human resources to avail of natural resources to the fullest infrastructure development is highly essential. It is with this goal that the Kerala Infrastructure Development Agency, KINFRA has started industrial parks. The area intended to be acquired for the said purpose is 200 acres adjacent to Thrissur City.

The Project which is meant for land take-over and is subjected to social impact study, aims at infrastructure development for the economic advancement of the State of Kerala. Hence the land acquisition procedures of the project in public interest.

#### **2.1.1. REQUISITION AUTHORITY**

##### **A) Kinfra**

Land demanding and project implementation responsibility rests with the Kerala Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation. KINFRA is committed to infrastructure development in accordance with the growth of industries by amassing resources from inside and outside the state. KINFRA has been providing employment opportunities for thousands of people by building industrial parks in lands ranging from 30 to 600 acres on 17 locations. And KINFRA's administration has been done by a committee comprising the State Chief Secretary as the Chairman and Senior Secretaries and a Managing Director are its Members.

KINFRA wants the industrial parks to put together all the data collected and make them available for industrial development. Undoubtedly these parks play a vital role in helping to start new industries and those which have already been in operation in the State.

## **B) Kinfra Industrial Park**

KINFRA's industrial Parks have become a lighthouse for Kerala's entrepreneurs. By creating industry – based basic infrastructure facilities, it has already turned the State in to a enterprise – friendly region. 24 parks have been established and a few more are nearing completion.

### **2.1.2 LAND ACQUISITION – ADMINISTRATIVE SECTION**

Details of acquisition are prepared by Special Tahsildar (Land Acquisition) general, Thrissur. Boundary Stones have been laid in the acquired land and the revenue documents of the land have been made. The Tahsildar's office could provide basic information to the impacted with regard to land take-over.

### **2.2 PUBLIC RELEVANCE OF THE PROJECT**

The Project which undertakes land and is subjected to social impact study, aims at basic facility development for Kerala's economic progress.

### **2.3 NEED FOR WORKERS**

In view of the primacy of the proposed project, availability of skilled workers has to ensured in order to speed up the completion of the construction. Efficient mobilisation of human resources from workers to project implementers has to be ensured. For the smooth progression of construction activities, most modern equipment and service of expert engineers are inevitable. It is expelled that during the construction phase, plenty of employment opportunities will be available to the locals and others.

### **2.4 RULES AND POLICIES BINDING THE PROJECT**

Serial No.	Rule and Policy	Impact Mitigation
1.	Rights Law and statutes for fair compensation, transparency, rehabilitation an re-settlement	Mitigation

2.	<p>Land Acquisition Law 1893</p> <p>Land Acquisition Law (Kerala Statutes 1990)</p> <p>Land Acquisition Law 1961 Land Acquisition Statutes Rehabilitation and re-settlement Rules of the Govt.</p>	<p>Land Acquisition rehabilitation and re-settlement</p>
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## CHAPTER – 3

# STUDY TEAM, STUDY FOCUS, PROJECT METHODOLOGY BACK GROUND

### 3.1. BACKGROUND

In connection with the land acquisition of KINFRA Industrial Park, the Youth Social Service Organization has been appointed as the S.I.A Unit by the Thrissur district administration. S.I.A study deals with the enumeration of the landowners and their families who suffer the impact of land acquisition and its assessment. The study process has been accomplished by collecting primary and secondary data from the respective individuals, families, institutions etc. in the established manner. The adopted methodology was by means of a Questionnaire formulated therefore, and collecting data directly from the impacted persons and institutions through personal interviews.

### 3.2 SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT STUDY AND IMPLEMENTATION PLAN PREPARATION

In times when land and properties are to be taken over and severely impacts on the physical and economic stability of people, a rehabilitation action plan based on an assessment of the impact is inevitable. Such an action plan shall essentially contain a project that can restore the life support means of the people and reinstate them to the same old conditions as before the impact. It is with these goals in focus that the social impact assessment study team had made pre-study preparations. The major preparatory steps were as follows:

- ❖ Data collection related to the social and economic impact of the Project.
- ❖ Discussions and communication with the concerned officials, the impacted etc.
- ❖ Perusal of the Act of 2013 including the statutes with respect to fair compensation, transparency, rehabilitation and reestablishment following land acquisition.

- ❖ Third – party data collection from different sources
- ❖ Enumeration of the impacted persons, families and properties
- ❖ Analysis of socio-economic status
- ❖ Interviews and discussions with the impacted people of the project area.
- ❖ Draft preparation and publication of social impact study assessment report.

### 3.3 DETAILS OF STUDY – TEAM

Data collection and co-ordination for the social Impact Assessment were conducted by an 6 member team headed by the social Impact Assessment Unit of Youth Social Service Organization’s Chairman, who are all veteran hands with previous experience in several, similar studies of social and economic surveys and social impact assessment assignments. In addition, the services of experts in the fields of development and law have also been used in the study. Moreover, the help of official representatives of the Revenue Dept. was useful in identifying the impacted areas.

Sl.No.	Name	Designation, Eligibility, Experience
1	Jose parathuvayalil	MSW, Director, 22 Years experience in development sector with YSSO
2	Kuriakose George	Project Co-Ordinator, LLB, 15 Years experience in development sector with YSSO
3	Biju P.T.	Research Associate, M.S.W., 10 Years experience in development sector with YSSO
4	Savitha Sajeesh	2 Years experience in development sector with YSSO
5	Jinu joseph	Research Associate, B.com.,I,C,W,A. 2 Years experience in development sector with YSSO
6	Mini Jibish	2 Years experience in development sector with YSSO

### **3.4 STUDY APPROACH**

The Project is situated in areas belonging to Palloor – Arangottukara Villages in Thrissur district. As part of the study, the major project stakeholders were identified through social auditing and a communication system was formed to ensure their participation further, data was collected from the offices of the village officer, Special Tahsildar and a questionnaire and an analysis was made incorporation their social, economic and cultural details. The social Counter – impact Study Unit organized discussions with the effected people and their opinions were noted. In addition, individual assessment was made with a view to collecting data by organizing in suits in the impacted area. Individual and joint meeting were also arranged with Representatives of People and their comments were sought.

### **3.5 MODE, METHODOLOGY AND IMPLEMENTATION PATTERN**

All the relevant data related to the project available in various offices was collected and the project area was visited to consult with the concerned individuals Based on this, the affected persons were identified; Those who were out of station were contacted over phone. Managers directly talked with them based on the Questionnaire and further discussions were held with the impacted. Thus the size and scale of the impact were processed using different research methods. The Draft Report has been prepared based on the above data collection and study.

### **3.6 VISIT TO THE PROJECT AREA AND REPORTING INFORMATION**

Prior to undertaking the detailed social impact assessment study, the project area was visited initially, and a sample survey of the socio-economic status was made. Data was collected from a number of people from this sample and their response was sought. Finally, a large scale data collection was completed after making the necessary changes in the Questionnaire based on their response and demands.

In February, 2019, the Draft Report of the study was ready formulating the primary data collected directly from the related sources based on the visits made to the identified persons and families in the affected area.

**Table No.3.1Acquisition of Land Affected area**

Sl. No.	Name and Address	Village	Survey No	Aproximately Area
1	M.S.Kochuthampi (late), Murikkolil, Nadakkal P.O. Eerattupetta	Palloor	222/P	7 Acre, 27 Cent
2	Raihan (late), W/o Kochuthampi	Palloor	222/P	10 Acre
3	M.K.Faisal, S/o M.S.Kochuthampi Chalippampil (House) (Murikkolil) Nadakkal P.O. Eerattupetta	Palloor	222/P	10 Acre
4	Fausiya Faisal	Palloor	222/P	8 Acre
5	Nabeel M.K. Chalippampil (House) (Murikkolil) Nadakkal P.O. Eerattupetta	Palloor	222/P	20 Acre
6	M.K. Shaila Chalippampil (House) (Murikkolil) Nadakkal P.O. Eerattupetta	Palloor Arangottukara Village	222/P 27/p 28/2p	13 Acre, 29 Cent 71 Cent 2 Acre, 50 Cent

7	M.K. Anas Chalippampil (House) (Murikkolil) Nadakkal P.O., Eerattupetta	Palloor Arangottukara	222/P 13/1	8 Acre, 70 Cent 1 Acre, 30 Cent
8	Mujeeb Rahman & Suhra Beevi. Chembarappillil House Eerattupetta - 9447369664	Palloor	222/P	1 Acre, 50 Cent
9	M.K. Resli	Palloor	N.A	1 Acre, 30 Cent
10	Shaji (Mini Shaji, Ebin Shaji) Kannikkattu (House) Kalloorkadu P.O., Ernakulam	Palloor	222	17 Acre
11	Sajeev Rahman, Abdul Rahman, Mujeeb Rahman, Bee Fathima Nehayathparambil (House) Kizhakkemuri, Elanadu P.O.	Palloor	222	6 Acre 10 Acre 10 Acre 1 Acre
12	Nimosh S/o Peediyekkal Remabhadran, Ponnarimangalam Mulavukadu P.O.	Palloor	222	31 Acre
13	Nija P.R. 14/154/ Nikerthil, Near St.Thomas Mor Church Line Road, Palluruthi, Kochi-682 006	Palloor	228	15 Acre

14	Nisha Dhanaraj 92/Vrindavan Jipakar Ayya Street Number- 4 Manjeswari Colony, Velandi Palayam, Koyambathoor, North Tamil Nadu- 641 025	Palloor	222, 228	15 Acre
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(Table 3.1 reveals the information given by the respondents)

### **3.7 SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS DATA COLLECTION**

The Project area is Palloor, Arangottukara Villages. Prior to undertaking data collection locally, data of impacted individuals and families who are published in the govt. notification was collected.

All kinds and types of information such as types of land and buildings, family details, copies of documents to identify whether land owner or tenant, details of occupation, income, expense, self-employed enterprises etc. were collected by means of specially designed Questionnaire and the proposals of the parties were recorded in the Annex to the Questionnaire.

### **3.8 THE MAIN POINTS EXPRESSED IN THE INTERVIEWS**

- Time-bound completion of acquisition procedures will reduce the impact considerably.
- Ensure legal support for the smooth undertaking of land
- Information related to acquisition shall be passed on to the affected exactly, transparently and timely.

### **3.9 DATA CODIFICATION AND INSPECTION**

The data collected from the project area were sorted out for the necessary inspection and documented property.

### 3.10 DATA ANALYSIS AND REPORT PREPARATION

All the data collected were analysed by various criteria and final conclusions were drawn in order to utilise them for preparing the final study analysis report.



### PUBLIC HEARING

As per 14 (1) of form 5, it has been decided to hold a public hearing on 07 March, 2019 at the Cheruthuruthi, P.W.D. Guest House. The concerns and queries of the participants and the replies of the concerned authorities there to, will be included in the final report.

## CHAPTER -4

# LAND ASSESSMENT

### 4.1 PREFACE

With regard to the land acquisition for the KINFRA Industrial Park Project, data collection activities to gather the socio economic status of the whole lot of persons impacted by the project, based on the specially designed Questionnaire, had been completed in February, 2019. The data are details of properties, their types, ownership, impacted private assets, income and livelihood of people, the severity of the impact etc. Given below is the clear scenario of the impact that is likely to come up in connection with land take-over for the park project.

### 4.2 ENTIRE AREA OF IMPACT UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF THE PROJECT

**Table 4.1 Acquisition of Land Affected area**

Sl. No	Name of Land owner	Survey Number	Details of Property
1	M.S.Kochuthampi (late), Raihan (late), M.K.Faisal, Fausiya Faisal Nabeel M.K. M.K. Shaila Mujeeb Rahman& Suhra Beevi M.K. Anas M.K. Resli	222/P 222/P 222/P 222/P 222/P 222/P, 27/P, 28/2P 222/P	Impacted land is a Rubber Plantation. It also contains inhabitable and habitable buildings. There had been habitation till a year ago. (Loss of a rubber – smoking room 16 rooms in 3 buildings, One 10,000 Litre Water tank, 1 Office building an abutment rubble wall, 4 bath rooms, 5 wells, 1 borewell, and 1 storeroom) 2 temporary tapping labourers. Tapping was stopped due to the project. Loss of income from this. Landlord lives out of state.

		222/P, 13/1 N.A	Property Supervisor is one Mr. Sharlon. Under the Mobile Tower area is situated a Concrete building of approx. 2500 Square feet.
2	Nimosh Nija P.R. Nisha Dhanaraj	222 228 222, 228	Affected area is a rubber plantation. Also included are coconut trees, pepper vines, Mango trees, Jack trees, Teak, and flower trees. Loss of 2 habitable house, 1 uninhabitable quarters, 1 sheet – thatched shed, 3 store rooms, 3 wells, 4 borewells, 1 pond, 3 water – tanks of 20,000 litre capacity, 1 water tank of 2000 litre capacity and a rubble boundary wall. Tapping and untapping rubber trees are present. Loss of income from tapping trees.
3	Sajeev Rahman Abdul Rehman Mujeeb Rahman B Fathima	222	Affected area contains about 4600 rubber saplings (4 years old) Also includes 1 quarters of 120 meters, 1 well, 1 borewell, a smoking room and a rubber built abutment wall
4	Shaji Mini Shaji Abin Shaji	222	Affected area has about 3300 Rubber trees (11 years old) Loss of Teak, Jack trees Cotton trees, two types other trees, a smoking room, sheet shed, 3 wells and a brook controllable by a check-dam. No building on the land. Loss of income from the rubber tapping.

(Table 4.1 reveals the information given by the respondents)

### 4.3 LAND INVENTORIES (SITE MAP)



### 4.4 USE OF PUBLIC LAND

The land intended to be taken over for the project are of the landlords belonging to Palloor – Arangottukara Villages of Thalappilly Taluk, Thrissur District. The area of the land to be take-over, is 200 acres

### 4.5 LAND ALREADY PURCHASED

Not purchased any land

### 4.6 PREVIOUS TRANSACTIONS IN THE AREA

4 land owners have effected transactions in 3 years. As per informants, the market prices declared in the Title Deeds are as follows: Sajeeve Rehman Rs. 24,80,000, Mujeeb Rs. 36,50,000, Befathima Rs. 4,16,000 and Abdul Rehman Rs. 40,00,000

(The above data/ information are arrived as per the information provided by the respondents during the Survey. Supporting documents need to be verified).

#### 4.7 DURATION OF OWNERSHIP OF LAND

Duration of possession	Frequency	Percent
1990 - 2000	5	26.31
2000 - 2010	10	52.64
2010 - 2018	4	21.05
Total	19	100

## **CHAPTER -5**

# **IMPACTED FAMILIES AND LOSS OF ASSETS**

### **5.1 PREFACE**

This Chapter deals with the size of the impact and assessment of the properties lost directly and indirectly for the families due to the implementation of the project.

### **5.2 THOSE DIRECTLY IMPACTED BY THE PROJECT**

The land area to be undertaken for the Park Project is 200 acres. It is agricultural land as a whole. 80% is Rubber plantation. The main cash crops are coconut, Mahogani, Pepper and teak wood. It has been learnt from the informants that most of the families are at risk of loss of income from land.

### **5.3 FAMILIES INDIRECTLY AFFECTED BY THE PROJECT.**

With the completion of the Industrial Park, several enterprises are expected to spring up and a great leap forward will take place in the field industrial growth. The Project will definitely bring about an appreciable change in the social and economic status of all those who live in and around the project area.

### **5.4 FAMILY OF SCHEDULED TRIBES AND OTHER TRADITIONAL FOREST DWELLERS WHO HAVE LOST ANY OF THEIR FOREST RIGHTS**

Not Applicable

### **5.5 HAVE THE FAMILIES BEEN DEPENDANT ON THE LAND FOR LIVELIHOOD FOR THE PAST 3 YEARS?**

Yes, as per informants, most families will lose income from land. (Coconut, Mahogani, Rubber, Pepper, Teakwood, Mango and Jack fruit)

## **5.6 DETAILS OF YIELDING TREES**

The impacted land had plenty of yielding trees and its is learnt that all of them will be lost due to the impact of the project.(Coconut, Mahogani, rubber, pepper, Teakwood, Mango trees and Jack fruit trees)

## CHAPTER – 6

# SOCIO – ECONOMIC DESIGN

### 6.1 PREFACE

This chapter contains the social, economical and cultural status and the peculiarities of the families in the project affected areas. Details of the population, weaker section among the affected families, socialisation of the people and such related information are added to this chapter.

### 6.2 FAMILY DETAILS

**TABLE 6.1 FAMILY INCOME**

Monthly Family Income	No	Percentage
5000 -10,000	0	0
10,000 - 20,000	1	5.26
20,000 - 50,000	14	73.69
50,000 Above	4	21.05
Total	19	100

**TABLE 6.2 AGE CATEGORY**

Age	No	Percentage
Up to 10	11	25
11 - 20	9	20.45
21 - 30	3	6.81
31 - 40	7	15.90

41 - 50	8	18.18
51 - 60	3	6.81
61 - 70	3	6.81
Total	44	100

**TABLE 6.3 MARITAL STATUS OF PROJECT AFFECTED PERSONS**

Marital status	frequency	frequency
Married	31	81.58
Un married	5	13.16
widow	2	5.26
Total	38	100

**TABLE 6.4 EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF PROJECT AFFECTED PERSONS**

Description	Frequency	Percentage
Primary	14	33.33
S.S.L.C.	2	4.76
Secondary	10	23.80
Degree	7	16.66
Post – Graduation	2	4.76
Others	7	16.66
Total	42	100

**TABLE 6.5 OCCUPATION DETAILS**

Field	No. of Family	Percentage
Business	9	52.94
Government Sector	0	0
Private Sector	2	11.76
Gulf Countries	5	29.41
Others	1	5.88
Total	17	100

### **6.3 SOCIAL GROUP**

Affected families belong to general category.

### **6.4 RELIGIOUS COMMUNITY**

The impacted families belong to Hindu, Christian and Muslim religious. 3 families are Christians, 3 Hindus and 13 are Muslims.

## **CHAPTER – 7**

# **SOCIAL IMPACT MANAGEMENT PLAN**

### **7.1 APPROACH TO IMPACT MITIGATION**

The Social impact mitigation plan has been prepared with a view to reducing the adverse effect likely to happen consequent upon land acquisition for the proposed project. The impacted people's main demand is fair amount as compensation. Therefore, the price amount for the land and properties has been finalised in consultation with the affected parties and the proposal in this regard is to pay the compensation amount well in advance before the take over as an impact mitigation step.

The great socio-economic progress brought about in the project area with the establishment of KINFRA Industrial Park can very well be regarded as an effective mitigation step for any loss that is likely to incur. Moreover, any further step taken to make the impacted people a part and parcel of the benefits brought about by the project would as well add to the mitigation plan.

### **7.2 EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY**

One of the demands of the local people is appointment in the vacancies as and when it arises. The type of job can be decided as per their educational qualifications.

### **7.3 COMPENSATION FOR TREES AND SUCH IMMOVABLE ASSETS**

Fair compensation for the loss of trees and other immovable properties shall be incorporated in the rehabilitation package.

## 7.4 IMPACT MITIGATION STEPS

Sl No.	Loss	Approach	Feasible Mitigation Steps
1.	Loss of houses	Compensation and Re settlement	Compensation and Re settlement
2.	Loss of Farmland and income	Compensation	Fair compensation
3	Loss of Trees	Compensation and Restriction	Adequate compensation and arrangement to Plant equal number of trees in Private or Govt. Lands.
4.	Loss of Cash crops	Compensation	Adequate compensation
5.	Loss of entrance road to the remainder Land	Restriction	Re-routing of entry road
6.	Noise, air and water pollution and dust problem	Control	Include mitigation steps in the plan.
7.	Delay in the distribution of compensation for land acquisition	Proper Supervision and control	Pay compensation before the take-over of land
8.	Loss of Water sources	Control	Implementation Agency to ensure underground water source with the help of local self-govt. establishment
9.	Involve the impacted in the acquisition process	Control	Ensure participation of the impacted in the implementation process
10.	Grievance Redressal	Control	Formation of active Grievance Redressal committees at Panchayat And District levels

## CHAPTER – 8

# SOCIAL IMPACT ACTION PLAN

## DIRECTORATE

### 8.1 DIRECTORATE AND RESPONSIBLE OFFICIALS

As per the stipulation of RFCTLARR act 2013, the Administrator appointed by the Govt. Shall be responsible for preparing the Scheme for the rehabilitation and re-settlement of the families displaced by the Project. The said Officer shall be responsible for formulating, implementing and supervising the scheme for the rehabilitation and re-settlement which are subject to supervision, direction and control of the Commissioner functioning for the purpose.

The social impact caused owing to the Project can fairly be mitigated as per the clauses laid out in the RFCTLARR act 2013 which guarantees fair compensation rehabilitation and re-settlement for the parties affected by the land acquisition

The district level Committee formed as per the policy directives of the Govt. of Kerala wide shall consist of the following members

- ❖ The District Collector
- ❖ Rehabilitation – Re-settlement Administrator
- ❖ Land Acquisition Officer
- ❖ Finance Officer
- ❖ Representative of the requiring body to take financial decisions on its behalf,
- ❖ Representative of the Dept. of local self govt. for monitoring rehabilitation activities.

## **CHAPTER – 9**

# **SOCIAL IMPACT MANAGEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING OF MITIGATION PLAN**

### **9.1 COSTS OF ALL RESETTLEMENT AND REHABILITATION PROCESS**

Not Applicable

### **9.2 ANNUAL BUDGET AND PLAN OF ACTION**

Not Applicable

### **9.3 FUNDING SOURCES WITH BREAK UP**

Not Applicable

## **CHAPTER – 10**

# **SOCIAL IMPACT MANAGEMENT PLAN MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

### **10.1 KEY MONITORING AND EVALUATIVE INDICATORS**

Not applicable

### **10.2 REPORTING MECHANISMS AND MONITORING ROLES**

Not applicable

### **10.3 PLAN OF INDEPENDENT EVALUATION**

Not applicable

## **CHAPTER – 11**

# **ANALYSIS OF COSTS AND BENEFITS RECOMMENDATION ON ACQUISITION**

### **11: 1 FINAL CONCLUSION AND ASSESSING THE AIMS**

KINFRA Industrial Park heralds a new era of great achievements. The greatest beneficiaries are the people of Desamangalam. The park project is a stepping stone for the residents into developments.

### **11.2 THE NATURE AND SEVERITY OF THE IMPACT**

That the project does not adversely impact on any socially backward person, helps mitigate the problems. The fact that each and every person is willing to give away property for the project, is by itself suggestive that the impact is negligible.

The decrease in production in the agricultural sect can be mitigated with the increase in industrial production. However, by giving preference to employment in the industrial park to the workers, landowners and their families who lose their work in the agricultural area, the social, and economic development of the local people is encouraged. But as this is for a public developmental activity, they are forced to give up their land. Whenever land is acquired, it always affects individual adversely. And it is for such people who pass through difficult situations and face impacts that the Rights Act, 2013 stands. Section 4 of the Law stipulates that public interest and social impact shall be assessed whenever land is taken over in India for developmental activities.