

SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT STUDY
DRAFT REPORT

27-09-2019

DISTRICT: THRISSUR
TALUK : THRISSUR
VILLAGE : MULAYAM, PEECHI

**Sreedhari Bridge &
Approach Road Project**

Submitted to
THE DISTRICT COLLECTOR, THRISSUR



SIA UNIT

Youth Social Service Organization
Social Service Centre
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Draft Report of
The Social Impact Study

**Sreedhari Bridge and
Approach Road Project**

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Taluk : THRISSUR

Village : Mulayam, Peechi

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SPECIAL THAHSILDHAR, THRISSUR

P.W.D. BRIDGES, ERNAKULAM

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27 September 2019

Sreedhari Bridge & Approach Road Project

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Name of Work	Construction of Sreedhari Bridge and Approach Road Project
State	Kerala
District	Thrissur
Taluk	Thrissur
Revenue Villages	Mulayam, Peechi
Panchayath	Nadathara
Block Panchayath	Ollukkara
Ward	Ward 5, Ward 6
The area of the land to be acquired	0.3766 Hector
Finacial Authority	Special Thahsildhar L.A., General, Thrissur
Land aquisition officer	PWD, Ernakulam
Location of Bridge	Across Manali River connecting Panchayath Road on either side at Chalampadam in Nadathara Panchayath. The bridge located at Ollur Constituency in Thrissur District.
Present condition	The existing foot-bridge is almost in a dilapidated condition. The foundation of the bridge has under gone damage.
Approximate cost	1034 lakhs

CHAPTER -1

SUMMARY OF STUDY

1.1 PREFACE: PROJECT AND GOALS

This report is about Sreedhari bridge and the social impact on those who surrender land for the construction of the Approach road of the bridge. The land resolved to be undertaken for the Approach road is 0.3766 hectre area situated at Mulayam – Peechi Villages in Thrissur Taluk, Thrissur District. The Project comes under Nadathara Panchayat.

The developments of villages, it is indeed imperative to increase travel facilities and eliminate geographical isolation. Roads and bridges link villages with towns and neighbouring areas. Building of bridges facilitates travelling of the rural residents and brings about socio-economic advancement, Sreedhari bridge has been proposed for Olloor constituency in Thrissur District. It is 3 km away from the National Highway. The bridge directly connects Kannara – Valakavu PWD road with Mulayam – Koottala – Mannuthy road. The advantages that the proposed bridge offer to the Nadathara – Panachery residents are that it paves easy access to the Mannuthy – Palakkad Highway and reduces the distance to Palakkad district and Thrissur town.

The bridge would be 11.05 meter long and 35 meter broad. The beneficiaries are Panancherry, Puthur and Nadathara Panchayats. With the connectivity by the bridge, the distance from Marackal, Valakavu and Chalampadam areas to the Natural Highway will be 3 km only. Thus the new bridge helps save time too. Hence forth travel to the Puthur zoo would be easier.

The bridge opens up tremendous support in the fields of tourism, agriculture, small-scale industry etc. It would, as well, contribute to the economic growth of the surrounding Villages and thereby provide employment opportunities for the local people.

Public opinion as well as social impact assessment study has clearly revealed that with the realisation of the Sreedhari Bridge Project, journeys to various places would be better and easier, besides reducing travel-time.

The lands to be taken over for the proposed project are private properties and steps can be taken to pay compensation subjected to the Rules and Regulations of 2013.

1.2 PROJECT SITE

The impacted area belongs to Mulayam, Peechi Villages in Thrissur Taluk, Thrissur District. The area required for construction of the Sreedhari bridge and its approach road lies in Ward 5 and 6 of Nadathara Panchayat.

1.3 SIZE AND CHARACTERISTICS

The area of the land to be acquired for the project is 0.3766 hectares belonging to Mulayam, Peechi Villages in Thrissur Taluk, in Thrissur District. The area contains farmland, lands adjoining houses, part of frontside of buildings, government left-over lands and open grounds, as well as compound wall, gate, wells etc. (Out of these, only portions are acquired for the project). The proposed bridge connects the Panchayat roads on both sides of Chalampadam at Nadathara Panchayat.

1.4 ALTERNATIVE ROUTES CONSIDERED

As there is no better place than the present area suitable for the proposed project, alternative route ought not to be sought.

1.5 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	Restriction	Re-routing of entry road

	remainder Land		
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 - 2

DETAILS OF THE PROJECT

2.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE

This chapter deals with details related to land acquisition for the construction of Sreedharibridge and approach road. It also includes the project's popular goals, cost etc.

2.2 SIZE, SITE, GOAL, COST ETC. OF PROJECT

The project has been intended to be implemented in 0.3766 hectares of land belonging to various survey numbers of Mulayam, Peechi Villages in Thrissur Taluk, Thrissur District. Presently, it is laborious for the people of Nadathara and Panachira to travel by vehicles to reach Palakkad – Mannuthi Highway. As the existing foot bridge has been badly damaged, 800 meter extra distance has to be covered to reach the highway; the distance between the Mulayam – Koottala – Mannuthi PWD road at Societymoola and the bridge site, being 800 meter.

The existing road connecting the bridge is rather narrow. It is usable for two – wheeler riders and pedestrians only. Nadathara Villagers are mainly farmers. Shorter and better transportation facilities help save time and improve communication lines of industrial establishments, besides opening up employment opportunities in the locality.

It is expected that following the implementation of this project, there would be 50% increase in income from industrial products, which, in turn, would increase the annual income. The estimated cost sanctioned for the project is Rs. 1034 lakh.

2.3 CONSIDERATION OF ALTERNATIVE ROUTES

Only Sreedhari bridge and approach road are included in the proposed project. The question of considering alternative route is quite irrelevant.

2.4 CONSTRUCTION PHASES OF THE PROJECT

Project construction activity has not yet started.

2.5 ENVIRONMENT IMPACT STUDY DETAILS

Since the project is a bridge and a road meant for public utility, a minor environmental impact study for routine developmental activity seems to be adequate to attract a more acceptable status.

2.6 RULES AND POLICY LINES APPLICABLE

The rules related to land acquisition, rehabilitation, re-settlement etc. for the proposed Sreedhari bridge and approach road are as follows:-

- ❖ The Rights Act concerning land acquisition, for fair compensation, transparency, rehabilitation and re-settlement.
- ❖ The Policy Resolution of the Revenue Dept. of the State of Kerala for compensation and transparency with regard to land acquisition.
- ❖ Right to Information Act, 2005

CHAPTER – 3

STUDY TEAM, STUDY FOCUS, PROJECT METHODOLOGY BACK GROUND

3.1 PREFACE

As per the work order number DCTSR /122/2019/E4, 24/06/2019 Thrissur District Administration has appointed Youth Social Service Organization, Social Service Centre, College P.O, Kothamangalam as the SIA unit to conduct the Social Impact Assessment of Land Acquisition for the Sreedhari bridge and approach road Project

3.2 THE PROCESS OF IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION PREPARATIONS

If the evacuation has caused any physical or financial problems to the people, such are to be assessed and the necessary rehabilitation or compensation measures are to be taken. If the loss is related to livelihood, adequate compensation has to be included in the re- settlement plan. The Study Team should essentially consider the following while preparing the implementation plan: - (1) awareness of the socio-economic impact of the Project (2) awareness of the legal matters related to acquisition and compensation.

Details of the social Impact Assessment, the study Approach and the Project Science are given in Fig. 3.1 in a Flow-chart form.

Figure 3.1 Social Impact Study Pattern and Methods

PHASE I Steps prior to survey

Survey and Initial Meetings	Initial Survey and Start of Out-door works
❖ Detailed Project Survey	❖ Initial Study
❖ Preparation of Project Plan	❖ Preparation and checking Survey instruments
❖ RFCT in LARR ACT 2013	❖ Finding out groups for data collection
❖ State Law related to land acquisition	❖ Submission of final form of Initial Report.

PHASE II Data collection method, implementation and Implementation Set-up

Project – impacted families/ People/ Community	Preparations for the implementation of the Project
❖ Training the field – staff	❖ Analysis of the legal and regulatory policies
❖ Data collection from affected Family members	❖ Discussions with the Revenue officials regarding rehabilitation Plan
❖ Discussions with the officials of the concerned departments	❖ Analysis of data
	❖ Data – collection, Analysis and Draft document on social impact.

PHASE III Post – Survey Works and Assessment of Plan

Converting data into schedules	Social Impact Assessment, Discussions on Reports
❖ Co-ordination, unification and documentation of data	❖ Organising Public hearing
❖ Social impact assessment, finalisation of report	❖ Discussing information collected as part of impact assessment with the affected people
❖ Analysis of data collected from Survey	❖ Sharing the anxieties of the concerned parties
❖ Draft-assessment of social impact,	❖ Assessment and views of the concerned officials
❖ Preparation and submission of draft report	❖ Co-ordination of views and submission of final social report.

3.3 DESK RESEARCH

Study Team examined the relevant documents, Reports, Project Plans etc. in details.

3.4 DETAILS OF STUDY – TEAM

Data collection and co-ordination for the social Impact Assessment were conducted by a 6 member team headed by the social Impact Assessment Unit of Youth Social Service Organization’s Executive Director, who are all veteran hands with previous experience in several, similar studies of social and economic surveys and social

impact assessment and 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 at SIA Unit
2.	Kuriakose George	Project Co-Ordinator, LLB; 15 years in Development field
3.	Baiju P.T.	Research Associate; MSW. 10 years in Development field
4.	Savitha Sajeesh	Research Associate, B.A.. 2 years in Development field.
5.	Jinu Joseph	Research Associate, B.Com, I.C.W.A. 2 years in Development field
6.	Mini Jibeesh	Research Associate; B.A., 2 years in Development field

3.5 DATA FROM SECONDARY SOURCES

Data from secondary sources were compiled with those collected from previous studies and the concerned departments. Through the survey conducted in the Project-area, information on the affected parties could be collected and the physical, social, economic and cultural status of the community could be learned.

3.6 AREA VISIT AND AWARENESS PROPAGANDA

Before beginning the detailed study for the impact assessment, the sites of the socio-economic survey were visited and primary study was done. In addition, discussions were held with the affected people and their responses were recorded. The team also made the necessary additions and corrections in the interview schedules. As per the Thrissur District Collector's Order Number DCTSR/122/ 2019/E4, 24/06/2019, In July, 2019, the team visited the sites and identified distinctly the exact areas marked in the project plan. Subsequently, talks were held with the concerned people about the project and a meeting was conducted with a view to creating awareness among them about the project.



3.7 DATA CODIFICATION AND INSPECTION

For the purpose of analysis and assessment, the whole lot of data collected were codified and the necessary inspection was made. As for the information not available at the time, they were also obtained later from time to time and the data store was updated. Also the teams had taken precautionary measures to prevent any error in the data.

3.8 PRESENT CONDITION OF SREEDHARI BRIDGE

The existing foot-bridge is almost in a dilapidated condition. The foundation of the bridge has undergone damage.



PUBLIC HEARING

As per 14 (1) of form 5, it has been decided to hold a public hearing on 11th October 2019 at Nadathara Panchayath Hall. 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

EVALUATION OF LAND

4.1 BACKGROUND

The S.I.A. unit conducted the socio-economic survey at the project site during July 2019 on the families and individuals affected by the Project. It was learnt through this survey to what extent the proposed project would impact on the properties, income, livelihood etc of each family. A Pre-Coded Questionnaire was used for the purpose. The major goal of the survey was to assess the socio-economic structure, type of the property, right to the assets, the likely impacts and its depth, details of properties etc. of the affected families. The findings of the survey and the gravity of the problems are given hereunder.

4.2 ENTIRE AREA OF IMPACT UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF THE PROJECT

Table 4.1 Acquisition of Land Affected area

SL. No.	Address of Person	Survey No.	Demands/Problems raised
1.	M.V. Thomas, Muttathu House Mariyakkutty Thomas, W/o M.V. Thomas, Muttathu House	Peechi Village 2638/1, 2638/3 Mulayam- 64pt,627/1, 627/3	Area happened to be impacted contains 10 coconut trees, 7 Teak woods and 1 nutmeg tree. Land in the names of M.V. Thomas and his wife, Mariyakkutty Thomas. The lands in the name of M.V. Thomas lie in 2 Villages. The couple being abroad. Information was given by their relative George. Given consent to surrender lands.
2.	Thomas Wife, Susamma , Chalampadam, Koottala P.O.	Mulayam- 348, 627/ 1,2,3	Land turned out to be project site has wall, gate and a well. Loss of 10 coconut trees too. He demanded to exempt the water-well and compound wall. He stated that he had already appealed to the authorities to make slight change in the alignment to exclude the well. He also mentioned that as the bridge should be raised high up, the house would be underneath

3.	Vasudevan Nampoothiri, Sreedhari Ayurvedic Resort, Koottala P.O	79	The impacted area is the frontyard of Sreedhari Ayurvedic Resort. Land owner complained that the project would disturb the quiet ambience of the place and it would affect the income from the Resort. The land has mango trees, Teak woods, young trees, compound wall etc. However, he has given consent to surrender away the land since it is for a public developmental purpose. The bridge is known after the name of the Resort, Sreedhari.'
4.	C. Unnikrishnan, S/o Madhavan Menon, Thekoot, Madhavan Menon Road, Mannuthi P.O., PIN – 680651	79,80,81	Loss of wall, gate, in addition to yielding Nutmug and coconut trees. Therefore, demanded fair compensation. His sister is a disabled bed-ridden patient
5.	Alex M. Baby (Ranji) Maniatt, Chalampadam, Koottala P.O., (Brother, Stephen John)	80	Loss of 4 coconut trees and wall. The wall was built 1 foot distant from Panchayat boundary. He came to know about the bridge only later. The land is jointly owned with his brother. Demanded fair compensation
6.	Thomas Joseph, Thazhathu House, Koottala	80	The impacted land has wall and gate. Loss of 7 coconut trees, 3 nutmeg trees. Ready to surrender land. His daughter is a chronic patient.
7.	Paul Mathew, Mulamkuzhiyilhouse, Koottala P.O	81	Land has trees of coconut, nutmeg, aracanut etc. Loss of income therefrom. Ready to surrender land and demanded fair compensation.
8.	Samkutty Philip, Kadayatty, Thannikkudam, Kurichikkara P.O, PIN – 680028	81	Loss of 6 coconut trees and a barbed – wire fence. Agreed to surrender as it is for public developmental purpose
9.	T.M. Joseph, Thanninal Koottala P.O.	83	Impacted area contains coconut trees and a motor-shed. Demanded compensation as per current rate.

10.	Abraham and wife, Valsa Abraham, NimaRoni, Roni George, AbhiBhavan, 1 st Avenue Road, Thrissur	83	Informed consent to surrender land on receipt of fair compensation
11.	Marykutty, KaithamangalathumK oottala	98	Presently Tapioca cultivated land; only part of the land is impacted. Informed consent. Information given by Johnson.
12.	Joy (Late}, W/O Mary, Thanninal	84 89/2 83,514	Impacted lands belong to 4 survey Nos. Total loss of low-land, well, corner of house, wall and gate. Had given land 2 times previously for road and Gas pipeline. Ready to surrender the low-land, but wants to exempt the well and part of house. Demanded change in alignment as the loss is heavy.
13	Abraham S/o Elamattathu John Abraham, Wife Shally Abraham	84,73	2 survey numbers are involved. Together they contain wall and gate, besides 7 coconut trees and a Rumbuttan tree. Ready to give land for the proposed project
14.	Poulose, Chempakasserri, Koottala P.O	84	Expressed his delightwelcoming the project.
15.	John K.A., Kadhalikkattil, Chalampadam, Koottala P.O	84	Impacted area is grass – cultivated land. Impacted is only a small part. Demanded fair compensation
16.	Mathew K.A., Kadhalikkattil, Chalampadam, Koottala P.O	84	Informed consent to give land for fair compensation
17.	Paul K.A., Kadhalikkattil M, Chalampadam, Koottala P.O	84	The owner is a farmer. Previously given land for road. Informed readiness to give again for fair compensation.
18.	Shini, W/o Gopalakrishnan, Kokkathara	74	The affected land has 2 coconut trees. Informed readiness to give land

19.	Paily, Thannikkattu, Koottala P.O	73,514	Loss of wall, gate, 2 coconut trees, 1 nutmeg tree, 2 mango trees, 1 guava tree and a farm-watering pipe line. Informed consent to surrender land
20.	Thomas, Palolickal, Koottala P.O.	88, 513/1, 514	Lands belonging to 3 survey numbers with stone wall and open ground.
21.	Puthiyedathu Varghese, Wife, Late Achamma Benny	514/2	Loss of Pillar and wall of house, and loss of 8 coconut trees and a mango tree
22.	Furniture shop, Benny Puthiyedathu	514/2	Loss of wall and Veranda of the Workshop. Informed consent to surrender the place.
23.	Raman Kalyani, Kizhakkeveettil, Koottala P.O	88	The impacted part is stone wall and edge of well. Informed consent to surrender the area provided a new stone wall be built in the remaining place after the acquisition. Information given by Subramanian (9562269629), Jayaprakasan (8921738419), Sivadasana (8943592868) Radha
24.	Subramanian S/o Nagan, Vadakkumcherry, Koottala P.O.	88	Affected area includes a stone wall – Land has already been given twice for road. (Therefore, informed unwillingness to surrender any more land)
25.	Sasi, W/o Omana Kottaparambil, Koottala	88	Proposed acquisition is from his only possession of 2 ¾ cents areas. It has 1 mango tree and 1 Jack fruit tree. Informed that as the house is on a hilly plain, any acquisition can cause landslide and affect the foundation of the house. However, he suggested acquisition with no threat to the house and informed consent. (Information was given by his daughter, Sandya, Overphone)
26.	Subran Kottaparambil, Koottala	88	Loss of only a small portion of the total area of 12 cent. Informed readiness to surrender the land on receipt of fair compensation (Information was given by his daughter in law Omana, Overphone)
27.	Sarojini, Kayyalackal, Koottala Milk Society,	87,88	Land has 3 coconut trees, Jack fruit tree, mango tree etc. Informed consent to

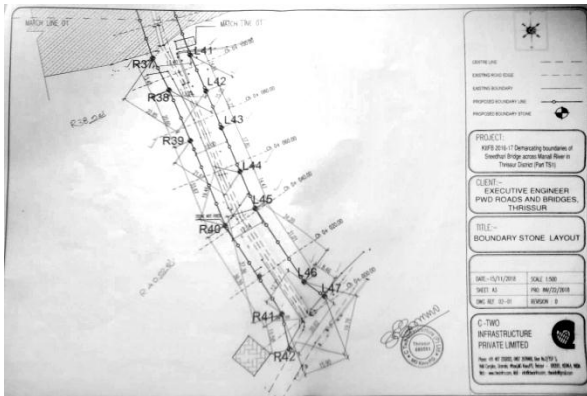
	Koottala P.O.		surrender land.
28.	Sunilkumar K.R., Kayyalackal, Koottala P.O	87,88	The impacted area contains Jackfruit tree, laburnum tree etc and pipeline of Water Authority informed consent to surrender land.
29.	Varghese M.V., Mulamkuzhiyil, (Qatar) Koottala P.O.	88	He is abroad. No information could be obtained.
30.	Chandran, S/o Gopalan, Wife Shobha, Malayamthodi, Koottala P.O	88	Affected area has a stone-wall, 2 mango saplings, Neem tree laburnum tree etc. Total homestead area is 4 ½ cent only. As Acquisition can cause landslide, demanded stone wall to be built in the remaining area. (Information was given over telephone)
31.	Dudachan,(late) Wife, ThulasiThanickaparambil, Koottala P.O., Heirs (8 children) Vasu, Sreedharam, Ramu, ThampiChandran, Sivadasan, Tulasi, Devaki	88	Only a very small part of the place is involved. It has just a very young mango tree. Informed consent to surrender area (Information given over phone, by Latha)
32.	Nagan,(late), Wife, Lekshmi, Thanickaparambil, Koottala P.O. Heirs (Children) Kamala, Devaki, Savithri, Ramachandran, Ravindran)	87	Loss of only a small portion of the total area of 10 cent. Lekshmi is a widow. 5 children are heirs to the land. Informed consent to surrender land
33.	SarojiniRajan, Thanikkaparambil	88	Impacted land has 2 coconut trees and a wall. Informed consent to surrender land
34.	Ammini, ChirayilMattathil	88	Informed consent to surrender land which contains a Jack fruit tree and demanded fair compensation. (Sister, Thankamma gave information over phone)
35.	Thankamma Joy, ChirayilMattathil,	88	This land has a coconut tree. Informed consent and demanded fair compensation.

	Koottala P.O.		(Information was given over phone)
36.	Dudachan, Thanickaparambil, Koottala P.O	88	Affected land contains a well. Demanded change in the alignment to exempt the well. Informed consent to surrender the area.
37.	Vattu (Late) Sarada (Wife) Thanickaparambil	88	Loss of 1 coconut tree. Only two women live in the house. The land area is very small. Demanded change in the alignment as the house is too close to the road.
38.	Raman, Thanickaparambil, Koottala	88	The impacted area has 3 coconut trees. Informed readiness to surrender the land on receipt of fair compensation
39.	Job Suma, Karukapparambil, Karikkathu Lan, M.G. Road, Trissur	88	The impacted land has a barbed-wire fence and gate; besides, 5 coconut trees, mango tree and a Dhentapala tree. Informed consent to surrender land
40.	Narayanan, Pokkalathu, Koottala P.O.	88,513/2	The land has 1 coconut tree. Informed that the road causes inconvenience being too close to the house.
41.	Velayudhan (Late) Karthiyani, Kizhakkeveetil, Heirs: Meenakshi, Vimala Raman (Late) Son, Anilkumar	513/2	Only a small portion of the house will be affected. The only occupant, Karthiyani is a single orphan. Demanded a new house to be built at the backside as the present house would be unusable. Informed over the phone that all the heirs are of the same opinion.
42.	Mallu, Rukmini, Kizhakkeveetil, Koottala P.O	88	The impacted area has 1 Jack fruit tree. Land was given 2 times previously. Informed consent. Information was given by Sivaraman.
43.	George, S/o Eappan, Kanjirappallil, Koottala P.O	88	The land has 2 mango trees. Informed consent to surrender land.
44.	Lekshmanan (Late), Gopi, Kampaniparambil, Koottala P.O	513/1	Title Deed not yet received and no definite information available about it.
45.	George, Changalukkarar, Koottala PO	513/1	Part of house and wall are affected. He is a chronic patient.

46.	Milk Society Koottala	88	Affected are 3 shop rooms which are leased on rent. 1 room is tailoring shop run by Shobha, the next one is given for a veterinary hospital and the last one is post-office. Only a part of the building is affected. Informed consent to surrender.
47.	KudumbiSevaSanghom branch No. 5 Koottala P.O., Thrissur – 680652, President (9744731314) Secretary (9562269629)	513/1,2	Affected is a piece of land with 1 coconut tree. The President and the Secretary informed consent to surrender the property.
48.	Lift Irrigation Chalampadam		The area contains govt left overland. As the existing Lift Irrigation would be impacted, the Committee president demanded a new one to be built at the back side.

(The above-referred data has been recorded as per the information given by the concerned clients. Relevant documents pertaining thereto need to be verified)

LAND INVENTORIES (MAP OF SITE)



4.3 LAND REQUIREMENT FOR THE PROJECT

The area to be acquired for the proposed Sreedhari bridge and Approach road is 0.3766 hectares of land that contains houses, shops, open grounds, government left-over lands etc.

4.4 NEED OF PUBLIC PROPERTY

Public property is involved in the take-over.

4.5 LAND PURCHASED FOR THE PROJECT

No land has yet been purchased for the project.

4.6 TYPE OF POSSESSION

Table no. 4.2 type of possession		
Type	Frequency	Percent
hereditary	25	47.16
purchased	24	45.28
NA	4	7.54
Total	53	100

4.7 PREVIOUS TRANSACTIONS IN THE AREA

As per information obtained from sources, no transaction has taken place for the last 3 years.

Table No.4.3 Transaction on land		
	Frequency	Percent
Nil	36	67.92
Bank loan	10	18.86
NA	7	13.20
Total	53	100

4.8 DATE OF POSSESSION

Table No. 4.4 Date of possession		
Years	Frequency	Percent
50-60	2	4.44
61-70	2	4.44
71-80	2	4.44
81-90	8	17.77
91-2000	6	13.33
2001-2010	8	17.77
2011-2018	7	15.55
NA	10	22.22
Total	45	100

(The above-referred data has been recorded as per the information given by the concerned clients. Relevant documents pertaining thereto need to be verified)

CHAPTER - 5

ASSESSMENT AND CALCULATIONS

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 DIRECT IMPACT OF THE PROJECT

The area to be acquired for the project is 0.3766 hectares of land. The total losses are part of 2 houses, wells in the remaining area, an open ground, farmland, premises close to houses, front yards of buildings (partly), government left-over land, etc.

5.3 INDIRECT IMPACT OF THE PROJECT

No appreciable indirect impact is associated with land acquisition for the proposed project.

5.4 FAMILY OF SCHEDULED TRIBES AND OTHER TRADITIONAL FOREST DWELLERS THAT HAVE LOST ANY OF THEIR FOREST RIGHTS

Not Applicable

5.5 HAVE THE ACQUIRED LANDS BEEN SOURCES OF LIVELIHOOD OF FAMILIES FOR 3 YEARS?

As only small portions of lands would be taken over from the impacted, it does not affect livelihood.

5.6 FAMILIES THAT HAVE BEEN ASSIGNED LAND BY THE STATE GOVERNMENT OR THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT UNDER ANY OF ITS SCHEMS AND SUCH LAND IS UNDER ACQUISITION.

Not applicable

5.7 FAMILIES THAT HAVE BEEN RESIDING ON ANY LAND IN THE URBAN AREAS FOR PRECEDING THREE YEARS OR MORE PRIOR TO THE ACQUISITION OF THE LAND.

Not applicable

5.8 FAMILIES THAT DEPEND ON COMMON PROPERTY FOR LIVELIHOOD AND SUCH WILL BE AFFECTED DUE TO ACQUISITION OF LAND

Not applicable

5.9 DETAILS OF YIELDING TREES

It has been learnt that a few land owners lose trees of teak, mango, Jackfruit, coconut and young trees in their lands due to the take-over for the project.

CHAPTER - 6

SOCIO – ECONOMIC PLAN

6.1 BACKGROUND

This chapter contains details of the socio-economic – cultural status and peculiarities of the families in the impacted area. It also describes particulars of population, conditions, life-supporting sources etc. of the families living in the area.

6.2 FAMILY DETAILS

Table 6.1 Family Income

Rs.	Number	Percentage
Upto 5000	15	33.33
5001 – 10,000	6	13.33
10,001 – 20,000	5	11.11
20,001 – 50,000	10	22.22
No response	9	20.
Total	45	100

Table 6.2 Age wise detail

Age	Number	Percentage
Up to 10 years	20	11.49
11 – 20	16	9.19
21 - 30	24	13.79
31 – 40	23	13.21
41 – 50	23	13.21
51 – 60	25	14.36
61 – 70	30	17.24

71 – 80	10	5.74
Above 80	3	1.72
Total	174	100

Table 6.3 Marital status

Status	Number	Percentage
Married	109	81.95
Unmarried	13	9.77
Widow	11	8.27
Total	133	100

Table 6.4 Education details

Education	Number	Percentage
Primary	57	38.51
S.S.L.C.	28	18.91
Secondary	26	17.56
Degree	11	7.43
Masters	3	2.02
Other	23	15.5
Total	148	100

Table 6.5 Occupation details

Field	Number	Percentage
Trading	6	11.32
Business	1	1.88
Government Sector	2	3.77

Coolie	14	26.41
Gulf Countries	5	9.43
In Private Management	10	18.86
Agriculture	10	18.86
Others	5	9.43
Total	53	100

Table 6.6 Ration Card Grading

Category	Number	Percentage
Below Poverty Line	12	26.66
Above Poverty Line	25	55.55
NIL	1	2.22
No response	7	15.55
Total	45	100

6.4 RELIGIOUS GROUP

The affected families belong to Hindu, Christian communities, 66% are Christians, 34%are HinduFamilies.

(The above-referred data has been recorded as per the information given by the concerned clients. Relevant documents pertaining thereto need to be verified)

CHAPTER – 7

SOCIAL IMPACT MITIGATION

7.1 IMPACT MITIGATION APPROACH

This Action Plan has been prepared with a view to reducing the social impact that is likely to happen when land is taken over. Individuals demand satisfactory compensation. Therefore, the proposal put forward by way of mitigating the impact is to distribute the compensation amount for the land and properties far in advance of the take-over after finalizing in consultation with the concerned parties.

7.2 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.

7.3 METHODS FOR NEGATION, MITIGATION AND COMPENSATION OF THE IMPACT

Make the compensation payment at the appointed time as per the strict execution of Act – 2013 which insist on fair compensation, transparency, rehabilitation and re-settlement.

7.4 MEASURES INCLUDED IN THE TERMS OF REHABILITATION AND RESETTLEMENT

Compensation as enshrined in the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2013 shall be provided to the affected.

7.5 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 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 ALIENATION BUDGET

9.1 COST OF REHABILITATION AND RE-SETTLEMENT

The expenditure for rehabilitation in the impacted area has not been budgeted.

9.2 ANNUAL BUDGET AND PLANNING DOCUMENT

Not applicable

9.3 FINANCIAL SOURCE BY CATEGORY

Financial source has not been categorised

CHAPTER -10

SOCIAL IMPACT ELEMINATION PLAN – SUPERVISION AND EVALUATION

10.1 SUPERVISION AND EVALUATION – MAJOR INDEXES

- ❖ Participation at the District – level Purchasing committee meetings of the landowners
- ❖ From how many landlords land could be purchased directly?
- ❖ What are the criteria used to calculate compensation?
- ❖ Restoration of the obstructed entrance routes
- ❖ Formation of grievance redressal cell
- ❖ Time required for rehabilitation and re-settlement

10.2 REPORTING PATTERN, SUPERVISION AND DUTIES

Not Applicable

10.3 INDEPENDENT EVALUATION – PLAN

Not Applicable

CHAPTER -11

ASSESSMENT OF MERITS AND DEMERITS, PROPOSAL REGARDING LAND ACQUISITION

11.1 THE FINAL CONCLUSION AND ASSESSMENT OF POPULAR GOALS

It has been resolved to acquire 0.3766 hectares of land at Mulayam, Peechi, Villages at Thrissur Taluk, Thrissur District for the construction of Sreedharibridge and its approach road.

It is expected that the commissioning of the bridge will tremendously boost up tourism, agriculture and small-scale industry of the locality and the economic growth of the surrounding villages, which will consequently open-up employment opportunities for the native people.

Public opinion and social impact assessment study have clearly revealed the inevitability of the project for improving journey to other places and saving in travelling time.

The lands to be taken over for the proposed project are private properties and acquisition steps can be taken paying compensation as per the rules and statutes of 2013. The passengers as well as inhabitants who face untold impediments in their daily life for want of a bridge, believe firmly that such a developmental project is an inevitable need of the time. And they are ready to surrender their properties for the construction of the project on receipt of fair compensation.

11.2 CHARACTER AND SEVERITY OF SOCIAL IMPACT

When properties are surrendered for the project people lose farmlands, premises adjacent to house, front courts of buildings, government left-over lands, open ground, gates, compound walls and water wells. (Only small portions are required for the project)

The existing road to be aligned with the bridge is too narrow. It is usable for two-wheel riders and pedestrians only. At present, it is extremely difficult for Nadathara,

Panachira residents to reach Palakkad – Mannuthi national Highway by vehicle. As the existing foot-bridge is badly dilapidated, they need to travel an extra 800 meter to enter the Highway. Hence the urgent need of the project for the villagers.

As it is a public developmental undertaking, individual citizens are bound to surrender their private properties. When lands are ever taken over for any such common developmental activity it affects many a private person adversely. The Right Act, 2013 which stipulates transparency, rehabilitation re-settlement land fair compensation concerning land acquisition, has been one of the mechanisms in place to protect the interests of such persons as are going through adverse situations arising as a consequence of public developmental projects. Article 4 of the Act also mandates that public interest and social impact should undoubtedly be assessed whilst undertaking land for development purpose in India.