LAND ACQUISITION FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF KINFRA INDUSTRIAL PARK AT CHERUVANCHERY, PUTHUR AND MOKERI VILLAGES IN KANNUR DISTRICT

4th NOVEMBER 2019

Requiring Body

KINFRA

Kintra House, 31/2312,
Sasthamangalam,
Trivandrum- 695 010
Tel. 0471 – 2726585

SIA Unit

RAJAGIRI outREACH

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CHAPTER 1
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1. Project and Public Purpose

The total land of 506 acres is proposed to undertake in order to construct an Industrial park at Vallyayi area in Mokeri village, Cheruvancheri area in Cheruvancheri village and Chendayad area in Puthur village which include in Thalassey Taluk in Kannur district. Kannur International Airport was commissioned on 9 December 2018. The mega projects coming up in the area can utilize the advantages of the airport. Kannur district have been identified as suitable for setting up potential industries which can play pivotal role in the economic development of the state. In addition to this, KINFRA anticipate that this project may produce lot of employment opportunities at various levels for at least a minimum number of 50,000 (through both direct and indirect means). Kerala has the highest literacy rate in India and due to less job opportunities; new projects are being introduced by the Government in order to tackle the unemployment. The introduction of Industrial parks are one of the steps which are being taken by the authorities now.

1.2. Location

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Areas</th>
<th>Vallyayi, Cheruvancheri and Chendayad</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Panchayaths</td>
<td>Mokeri, Pattyam and Kunnothparambu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Villages</td>
<td>Mokeri, Cheruvancheri and Puthur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taluk</td>
<td>Thalassery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District</td>
<td>Kannur</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The proposed land is situated in three villages in Thalassery Taluk of Kannur District and it is near to the Jawahar Navodhaya School, Agriculture Development Plantation, the public Cemetery of Mokeri Panchayath and the plastic recycling Plant. The proposed land is six kilometers away from Kuthuparamba road.
1.3. Size and Attributes of Land Acquisition

The proposed project is being planned to undertake about 506 acres of land for the construction of Industrial Park which belongs to the survey Nos. 67, 75, 76/3, 90/1B, 90/1C, 90/1D, 90/2, 90/3, 90/4, 90/5, 90/6, 90/7, 90/8A, 90/8B, 90/9, 90/10, 90/11A, 90/11B, 90/12, 91/1, 91/2, 91/3A, 91/3B, 92/1, 92/2, 93/1A, 93/1B, 93/1C, 93/1D, 93/2A, 93/2B in Mokeri village, survey Nos. 115 and 113 in Cheruvanchery Village and survey Nos. 1/1A, 1/1B1, 1/1B2, 1/1B3, ½, 2, 12, 13, 14, 122, 126, 127, 128/1, 128/2, 128/3, 129/1, 129/2, 130, 131, 133/1, 133/2, 1133/3A, 133/3B, 133/3C, 133/3D, 133/3E, 133/4, 134/1A1, 134/1A2, 134/1B, 134/2, 135 in Puthur village. These survey numbers cover about 506 acres of land in which three households are included which will be excluded once the final alignment is done. The proposed land seems to be more suitable for the project due to the availability of water and electricity is found near.

Table 1.3.1: Type of Land

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of land</th>
<th>Number of families</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Open Land</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>30.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nilam</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>69.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>124</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In total, 124 families shared the information regarding their land and some of them disagreed to share the information. The table 1.3.1 explains, among the interviewed families, 30.6% (38 families) come under open Land and 69.4% (86 families) come under Nilam category.

The extent of Land Acquisition is given as annexure.

1.4 Alternatives considered

The proposed land for the construction of Industrial Park is the most suitable as the availability of water and electricity is near. The Pathippalam River which confluences with Mahe River is near to the proposed land. There are no inhabitants in the proposed land and cashew trees are found in the major part of the land and the rest of the part is open lands which are left after laterite mining. Even though, the public cemetery of Mokeri Panchayath, the Jawahar Navodhaya School, agricultural development Plantation...
and Plastic recycling Plant share the bountry with the site, the proposed project does not affect them as it is excluded from acquisition. Hence, the proposed land seems to be the most appropriate for the construction of an Industrial Park.

1.5 Social Impacts

As per the survey conducted, 124 families have given the information on their loss and they can be considered as the directly affected families of the project and some of them disagreed to share the information. However, there was no concrete information to contact affected parties directly or indirectly as the geographic area is big and number of residence in the region is less. During the survey 68 families shared that they are depending on the affected land for their livelihood which will lose due to the project.

The nearby inhabitants and the inmates at JawaharNavodhaya School should be considered as the indirectly affected persons of the project.

Loss of land : 124 (Families)
Loss of livelihood : 68 (among 124 interviewed persons)
Loss of Agriculture : 114 (among 124 interviewed persons)

Besides the above explained impacts, lots of trees have to be cut down for the implementation of the project.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the tree</th>
<th>Approximate Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coconut</td>
<td>1271</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Areca nut</td>
<td>1291</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cashew tree</td>
<td>23312</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jackfruit tree</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plantain tree</td>
<td>740</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rubber</td>
<td>560</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pepper</td>
<td>788</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teak tree</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veetti</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahagany</td>
<td>214</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uppila</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tamarind</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nut mug</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Konna</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Note: The above data is arrived as per the information provided by the respondents during the Survey. Supporting documents need to be verified during Land acquisition.

The Proposed Land;

1.6. Mitigation Measures

The policy vide G.O.(Ms)No.448/2017/RD dated 29/12/2017 issued by Revenue(B) Department, Government of Kerala for the rehabilitation and resettlement package for acquisition of land in the state in lieu of RFCT LARR Act 2013 will be applicable to the land acquisition for the construction of Industrial Park for KINFRA at Mokeri, Cheruvanchery and Puthur Villages in Kannur District.
CHAPTER 2
DETAILED PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1. Background of the Project including developer’s background and governance/management structure

KINFRA was set up with the aim of providing infrastructure facilities to foster the industrial development in the state of Kerala. KINFRA, an establishment of Government of Kerala in the field of infrastructure development was established in 1993 and has been leading the industrial infrastructure development in the state since then. KINFRA aims at accelerating the industrial development of the state by providing infrastructure facilities to industries. The industrial parks developed by KINFRA have facilities like developed land or built up space, dedicated power, continuous water supply, high quality internal roads, communication facilities etc., in addition to supporting social infrastructure facilities like administrative block, bank, post office, round the clock security etc., thus providing a readymade manufacturing environment for easy startup of industrial units with minimum time and cost.

Kerala Government now a days gives priority to enhance the job opportunities in the state as the people are getting more educated and the state has the highest literacy rate. As the state is backward in Industrial development in the past, the government has come forward with policy initiatives for greater industrial investment and has laid stress on facilitating more private industrial investment in the state. Hence, KINFRA is planning to construct Industrial Park in the northern Kerala, as part of development and enhance job opportunities.

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

Kerala has in many ways been a model state for the rest of India. The southern state has consistently topped literacy levels and human development indices. The advent of Industrial Parks will bring job opportunities and the overall development of the locality.

The proposed project is to construct Industrial Park in 506 acres of land at Mokeri, Cheruvanchery and Puthuvillages, ThlasseryTaluk, Kannur district. Thus the proposed project shall be considered as public purpose as per Section 2 (b) (i) of RFCR LARR Act.
2.3. Details of project size, location, capacity, outputs, production targets, costs and risks

The proposed project is to construct Industrial Park at Vallyayi area in Mokeri village, Cheruvanchery area in Cheruvanchery Village and Chendayadu area in Puthur village, Thalassery Taluk in Kannur District. It would require to be acquired about 506 acres of land.

Cost

The cost of land acquisition is Rs. 1250 Crores.

Risks:

Possible risk factors of the project is as follows:

a. Environmental degradation
b. Environmentpollution
c. Health hazards

2.4. Examination of Alternatives

The proposed site seems to be the most suitable for the project as there are fewer inhabitants and has the availability of water, electricity and the transportation facilities.

2.5. Phases of the Project Construction

The project will be implemented in a single phase.

2.6. Core design Features, Size and Type of Facilities

After the discussion with the Government of Kerala, core design features, size and type of facilities suitable for the project will be finalized.

2.7. Need for Ancillary Infrastructural Facilities

The same is under planning.

2.8. Work Force Requirements (temporary and permanent)

300 men days for 1 year
2.9. Details of social impact assessment/ environment impact Assessment if already conducted and any technical feasibility Reports

No such studies were conducted for the project earlier and the SIA study is being conducted.

2.10 Applicable Legislations and Policies

The applicable laws on land acquisition, rehabilitation and resettlement for the construction of Joint Industrial Centre at Mokeri, Cheruvanchery and Puthur villages in Kannur district.

- Right to Information Act, 2005
CHAPTER 3
TEAM COMPOSITION APPROACH, METHODOLOGY AND SCHEDULE OF SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

As per the Gazette Notification order G.O.(P)No.27/2019/RD dated 18/05/2019 Government of Kerala and Revenue (B) Department appointed RAJAGIRI outREACH as the SIA Unit to study the Social Impact Assessment of the land acquisition for the construction of Industrial Park at Vallyayi area in Mokeri village, Cheruvanchery area in Cheruvanchery Village and Chendayadu area inPuthurr village at Thalassery of Kannur district.

3.1. List of all team members with qualification

The study team is headed by the Project Director, who is the Chairperson of SIA Unit. A team of 9 members having experience in conducting Social Impact Assessment Study and Socio Economic Surveys were assigned for field level data collection, monitoring of data collection and co-ordination of the study. Details of the study team are mentioning in the table below:

Table 3.1.1. Details of the study team

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Qualification and Designation</th>
<th>Experience</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Dr. Binoy Joseph</td>
<td>MA (HRM), LLB, Ph.D. Consultant and Principal of Rajagiri College of Social Sciences</td>
<td>22 years in teaching, research and training</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>MeenaKuruvilla</td>
<td>MSW Chairperson</td>
<td>30 years in development sector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Maria Tency.V.S</td>
<td>MA, DSS, Research Associate</td>
<td>26 years in development sector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Ranjith K U</td>
<td>BA, DSS, Research Associate – SIA Unit</td>
<td>23 years in development sector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Biju C.P</td>
<td>BA – Research Associate</td>
<td>23 years in development sector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Ligi.V.E.</td>
<td>MSW Research Associate</td>
<td>20 years experience in development sector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Tony Babu</td>
<td>MSW Research Associate</td>
<td>2 Years experience in development sector</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.2 Description and rationale for the methodology and tools used to collect information for the social impact assessment

The objective of Social Impact Assessment (SIA) is to enumerate affected land and structures, affected families and persons, to identify social impacts, and to prepare Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP). In order to capture data for the present exercise, both primary as well as secondary sources were systematically tapped. As part of SIA, census socio-economic survey has been conducted by experienced members of SIA Unit in the proposed project area to list out the favorable and adverse impacts of the project. Before preparing the SIA study report the study team acquired maximum information about the project. Questionnaires are used as tools for data collection.

Data Collection:
3.3 Sampling methodology used
Since sampling methodology was not suitable for the proposed project, all the 200 persons among 415 were studied in detail.

3.4 Overview of information/data sources used
Secondary source information was collected from various concerned departments including Revenue Department Officers and Requiring Body of the project. Thus, secondary source information complemented the primary data elicited through field survey from the affected people and other stakeholders. Besides, understanding was created about the physical, social, economic, and cultural set-up of the project area.

3.5 Schedule of consultations with key stakeholders and brief description of public hearings conducted

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Activity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18.05.2019</td>
<td>Government of Kerala, entrusted RAJAGIRI outREACH to conduct the SIA study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.05.2019</td>
<td>Publication of 4 (1) notification</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December 2018</td>
<td>Preliminary visit to the affected area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jul To Oct.2019</td>
<td>Data Collection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.10.2019</td>
<td>Notification for public hearing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04.10.2019</td>
<td>Public hearing &amp; Draft Report submission</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Limitation of the Study:
As per the information gathered from land acquisition office, land properties of many persons are required to be acquired. However, there was no concrete information to contact affected parties directly or indirectly. Since the geographic area is big and number of residence in the region is less, SIA unit has given notices in the regional edition of leading newspaper and also facilitated wide broadcast through other channels to encourage affected parties to take part in the survey. Apart from the door to door survey, special venue had been arranged for the affected parties who don’t live in the region. Despite these efforts, SIA unit could contact only 124 affected parties and the rest of the parties disagreed to share the information. It must consider as a limitation of this study.
CHAPTER 4
LAND ASSESSMENT

4.1 Description with the help of the maps, information from land inventories and primary sources

The land which is proposed to construct KINFRA Industrial Park is six kilometers away from Kuthuparamba road and it is bordering with the public cemetery of MokeriPanchayath, the JawaharNavodhaya School, agricultural development Plantation and Plastic recycling Plant. The proposed site can also utilize the services of KannurInternational Airport. The land seems to be the most appropriate for the industrial park as the Patthipalam River is near and the availability of electricity and transportation facilities is also found near. There are more than 6 ways through which the access to the proposed land is possible.

Map of Proposed Land for Acquisition

4.2 Entire area of impact under the influence of the project

Even though the proposed project affects three households, it can be excluded once the final alignment is done. As per the study, the land of 124 families needs to be acquired and they would be considered as the directly affected families of the project. The below given table shows possible social impacts of the project
Table 4.2.2: Possible Social Impacts of the Project

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Possible Impact of the project</th>
<th>Number of families</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Loss of Agriculture</td>
<td>114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss of livelihood</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In total, 124 persons will be directly affected because of the project and they are losing their land and property. The land owners do not stay in the proposed area and they stay away from the area. The survey team gathered information from 124 affected families and among them 68 families depend on the proposed land for their livelihood and 114 families loss agriculture. There are three households in the proposed land area which can be excluded once the final alignment is done.

**Indirect Impacts**

The difficulties may be caused to the public during the construction time ie. Health issues due to dust, hindering of their way etc. to be considered as the impact of the project and should be mitigated accordingly.

The families residing near to the affected property, whose land is not acquired, shared their anxiety due to implementation of the project. So their concerns are also to be addressed.

4.3. **Total Land requirement for the project**

About 506 acres of land requires for the construction of the Industrial Park and the proposed land belongs to Mokeri, Cheruvanchery and Puthur villages in Kannur district.

4.4. **Present Use of any Public, Utilized land in the Vicinity of the project Area.**

The public cemetery of MokeriPanchayath is bordering with the proposed land. There are public roads in the proposed property.

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

128 acres of land is already purchased for the Industrial Park.
4.6. Quality and location of land proposed to be acquired for the project

The proposed land is about six kilometers away from Kuthuparamba road and has the availability of water, electricity and the transportation facilities. In total, 506 acres of land is proposed to be acquired for the project and is located at Mokeri, cheruvanchery and Puthur villages.

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

The following diagram depicts the type of the acquired land. Out of the total land area 69% of land comes under the category of “Nilam”. 31% of the lands are “Open Land”.

Present Use of the affected land:
The above diagram shows the present use of the affected land. Out of the affected families 2.4% are Open Land, 88.7% are using it for agriculture, 5.6% are using for residence and 3.2% are using the land for other purposes.

4.8. Size of Holding, Ownership Patterns and Number of Residential Houses

The project is to construct Industrial Parks at Mokeri, Cheruvanchery and Puthur villages in Kannur district. The affected properties are owned by 124 families and there are 3 households in the project area which can be excluded once the final alignment is done.

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

As per the information given by the respondents, one change took place in ownership three years before.
CHAPTER 5
ESTIMATION AND ENUMERATION (WHERE REQUIRED)
OF AFFECTED FAMILIES AND ASSETS

This chapter comprises of the details of the families that are directly and indirectly affected by the project.

5.1 Estimation of families

5.1.1 Families which are directly affected (own land that is proposed to be acquired)

As per the gathered information through the survey, 124 families will be directly affected by the project. These families are the directly affected persons of the project as they are losing their land and property. The rest of the families who disagreed to share the details also will be affected by the project. Most of these families reside far from the project area. The socio-economic background of the interviewed families by the SIA unit is assessing below.

Social Background of the Directly Affected families

Table 5.1.1. Religion of the Affected families

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Religion</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hindu</td>
<td>121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muslim</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christian</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Above table shows the religion of the affected families in which 121 families belong to Hindu, 2 families belong to Muslim, and family belongs to Christianity.

Table 5.1.2. Caste of the Affected families

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Caste</th>
<th>Number of families</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OBC</td>
<td>109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others(OEC)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S C</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Above table shows the caste of the affected families in which 109 families belong to the OBC category, and 11 families belong to general category, 1 family belongs to other (OEC) categories and 3 families belong to Scheduled Caste category.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 5.1.3. Family Pattern</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Family pattern</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joint</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nuclear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Responded</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Among the affected families, about 7 families follow joint family system, 115 families follow nuclear family system and 2 families did not respond to the question.

5.2. Families of Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers who have lost any of their Forest Rights

Nil

5.3 Families which depend on common property resources which will be affected due to acquisition of land of their livelihood

Nil

5.4 Families which have been assigned land by the State Government or the Central Government Under any of its Schemes and Such land is under acquisition

Surplus land assigned by the State government to the families is under acquisition.

5.5. Families which have been Residing on any land in the Urban Areas for Preceding three years or more prior to the acquisition of land

Not Applicable
5.6. **Families which have depended on the land being acquired as a primary source of livelihood for three years prior to the acquisition**

Out of the 124 persons studied, 68 families (54.8%) shared that they are depending on the land as their primary source of livelihood.

5.6.1 **Families which are indirectly impacted by the project (not affected directly by the acquisition of own lands)**

Agricultural labours working in the project affected area for many years and the nearby households should be considered as the indirectly affected families of the project.

5.6.2 **Inventory of productive assets and significant lands**

- Lose of productive assets are specified in Table in 1.5.1.
CHAPTER 6
SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL PROFILE

6.1. Demographic Details of the Population in the Project affected area:

Out of the 124 affected families identified during the survey, only 3 households are found in the project affected area and those households can be excluded once the final alignment is done. Demographic details of 124 project affected families studied are analyzing below:

Table 6.1.1: Population of the affected area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age in years</th>
<th>Number of family members</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-17</td>
<td>109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18-30</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31-45</td>
<td>136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46-60</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61 &amp; above</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>494</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above table depicts that there are 494 populations reside in the affected 124 families. Among them, 109 are under the age group of 0-17 and 75 come under the age group of 18-30. There are 136 pupil come under the age group of 31-45 and 102 in 46-60. 72 pupil included in the project affected people are elderly ie in the age group of 61 and above.

Table 6.1.2: Marital Status of the affected population

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marital Status</th>
<th>Approximate Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Married</td>
<td>290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unmarried</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Widow/widower</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 6.1.2. Shows that 42 widows/widower are included in the project affected people
6.2. Income and Poverty Level of the Affected Families

Figure 6.2.1. Monthly Income of the Affected People

![Family Monthly Income](chart)

The above illustration reveals 26 percentages of affected families earn only below 5000 rupees per month. 28 families shared that as they are earning between Rs. 5001 to 15000. 32 families are getting between Rs.15001 to 30000, 9 families are earning Rs.30001 to 50000, 1 family is earning Rs.50001 to 70000, 3 families are earning Rs.70001 to 1 lakh. Only 1 affected family shared that they are earning above one lakh rupees per month. 24 families did not reveal the said information.

Table 6.2.1. Type of Ration Card

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Color of Ration card</th>
<th>Number of families</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pink</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information not revealed</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>124</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Above table shows the type of ration card, based on the classification by *Public Distribution System*, the affected families possess the ration cards as 35 have white colour ration card, 48 have blue, 26 have pink, 5 have yellow color ration card and 10 were not revealed the information.
Table 6.2. Opinion of the Affected Families about the Project

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opinion</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Good opinion</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Satisfied with this Project</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>85.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Supporting</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>124</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above table indicates that among the interviewed persons, majority (93.6%) of the affected persons are satisfied/interested with this project. Only 8 (6.4%) persons disagree with this project. Families who support the project asked to ensure reasonable compensation.

6.3 Vulnerable groups

- 72 members of the project affected people who are in the age group of above 61 years, 109 children below 18 years are defined as the vulnerable groups that are affected because of the project.
- 42 widows/widowers, belongs to the affected families are also considered as vulnerable groups that are affected because of the project.

6.4. Land Use and Livelihood:

Out of the 124 affected persons studied, 88.7% of them are being used their land for agriculture and among them, majority of them are engaged in Cashew plantation. 68 families (54.8%) were shared that they are depending on the affected land as their primary source of livelihood.

6.5. Local Economic Activities

Besides the agricultural activities Laterite mining is also being done as economic activities in the project area. Two crushers are functioning near to the project area.
6.6 Factors that contribute to local livelihoods

Agriculture is important in the livelihoods of local people in the proposed area. Mainly people depend on Cashew trees and coconut cultivation.

6.7. Kinship Pattern and Social and Cultural Organisation:

In the proposed area, majority of the properties are hereditary property and there are also purchased properties. The Surplus Land which has given to the people by the State Government is also undergo for the acquisition. Most of the families follow nuclear family system. However there are considerable numbers of joint families living in the area.

No social and cultural organization exists in the project area.

6.8 Administrative organization

None of the administrative organizations were affected by the project.

6.9 Political organization

None of the political organization establishments were affected by the project.

6.10 Community based and civil society organizations

None of the Community based and civil society organizations establishments were affected by the project.

6.11. Regional Dynamics and Historical Change Process:

The project area is a village belongs to Thalassery Taluk of Kannur district. The project area is a less populated area. No changes or developments have been happened in the project area for last many years

6.12. Quality of the living environment

The proposed land is located at Mokeri, Cheruvanchery and Puthur Villages in Thalassery Taluk of Kannur District. The proposed area is bounded with trees and the availability of water, electricity and transportation facilities also seem in the region. Mainly people depend on Cashew trees and coconut cultivation. The people in the area have no easy access to their necessities, they depend Panoor and Kuthuparamba town for the necessity.
CHAPTER 7
SOCIAL IMPACT MANAGEMENT PLAN

7.1. Approaches to Mitigation

- Rehabilitation, Resettlement and Compensation Procedures should be undertaken in accordance with the Kerala Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules 2015.

- The Rehabilitation and Resettlement package as per the Policy issued by Revenue(B) Department, Government of Kerala vide G.O.(Ms)No.448/2017/RD dated 29/12/2017 for the rehabilitation and resettlement package for land acquisition in the state in lieu of RFCTLARR Act 2013 shall be provided to the affected land owners.

- Ensure the precautions and safety measures are taken to avoid environmental hazards that may cause due to the project.

- Reconsider the request of affected parties to acquire the remaining land in the affected area.

- Redress grievances raised by the families whose residences are likely to be isolated by the implementation of the project.

- Re-install livelihood opportunities for the affected families or consider deserving family members for the possible job opportunities in the project.

- Ensure the same amounts of cut down trees are planted.

- Ensure rehabilitation of affected households.

7.2 Measures to avoid mitigate and compensate impact

Consider the suggestions given in 7.1.

7.3 Measures that are included in terms of Rehabilitation and Resettlement and Compensation as outlined in the Act

The Rehabilitation and Resettlement package as per the Policy issued by Revenue(B) Department, Government of Kerala vide G.O.(Ms)No.448/2017/RD dated 29/12/2017 for the rehabilitation and resettlement package for land acquisition in the state in lieu of RFCTLARR Act 2013 will be applicable.
7.4 Measures that the Requiring Body has stated it will introduce in the project proposal

Under Planning

7.5 Alterations to project design and additional measures that may be required to address the extend and intensity of impacts across various groups as identified during SIA

The families reside in the neighborhood area of the project site expressed their anxiety about the project and some of them are willing to give their land too for the project. The neighboring people also expressed their anxiety on the climate change as the aftermath of the project. So the mitigation measures must be taken properly and the people have to be properly informed about it.

7.6 Detailed Mitigation Plan including detailed activities to be carried out for each mitigation strategy, timelines for each mitigation strategy

- Rehabilitation, Resettlement and Compensation Procedures should be undertaken in accordance with the Kerala Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules 2015.

- The Rehabilitation and Resettlement package as per the Policy issued by Revenue(B) Department, Government of Kerala vide G.O.(Ms)No.448/2017/RD dated 29/12/2017 for the rehabilitation and resettlement package for land acquisition in the state in lieu of RFCTLARR Act 2013 shall be provided to the affected land owners.

- Ensure the precautions and safety measures are taken to avoid environmental hazards that may cause due to the project.

- Reconsider the request of affected parties to acquire the remaining land in the affected area

- Redress grievances raised by the families whose residences are likely to be isolated by the implementation of the project.

- Re-install livelihood opportunities for the affected families or consider deserving family members for the possible job opportunities in the project

- Ensure the same amount of cut down trees are planted.
- Ensure rehabilitation of affected households

7.7 The Social Impact Management Plan indicating which measures the Requiring Body has committed to undertake and those that have been proposed, but not committed to be undertaken by the Requiring Body

Not Applicable
CHAPTER 8
SOCIAL IMPACT MANAGEMENT PLAN
INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

8.1 Description of institutional structures and key person responsible for each mitigation measures

RTFCTLARR Act, 2013 defines the Administrator appointed by the State Government would be the person responsible for Preparation of Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme for affected families of Land Acquisition. Subject to the superintendence, directions and control of the appropriate Government and the Commissioner for Rehabilitation and Resettlement, the formulation, execution and monitoring of the Rehabilitation & Resettlement Scheme shall vest in the Administrator.

In the proposed land acquisition for the construction of industrial Park for KINFRA at Mokeri, Cheruvanchery and Puthur villages, the major mitigation measures from the acquisition can be handled by providing the appropriate compensation under the RTFCTLARR Act, 2013.

As per G.O. (Ms) No.485/2015/RD, dated 23/09/2015, The Kerala State Policy for Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, the District Level Fair Compensation, Resettlement and Resettlement Committee comprising:

- District Collector, Administrator for resettlement and rehabilitation,
- Land Acquisition officer,
- Finance Officer,
- Representatives of the requiring body to take financial decisions on its behalf,
- Representatives of Local Self Government Institution will monitor the Rehabilitation Action Plan.

8.2 Specify the Role of Non-Governmental Organisation, if any

Not applicable
8.3 Indicate Capacities Required and Capacity Building Plan, Including Technical Assistance, if any

Not applicable

8.4 Timelines for Each Activity

Timeline will be finalized as per the Kerala Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules, 2015
CHAPTER 9
SOCIAL IMPACT MANAGEMENT PLAN
BUDGET
AND FINANCING OF MITIGATION PLAN

9.1. Costs of all Resettlement and Rehabilitation Costs
The requiring body stated that necessary budget provision exists for meeting the cost of land acquisition and rehabilitation.

9.2. Annual budget and plan of action
Not Applicable

9.3. Funding sources with breakup
Not Applicable
CHAPTER 10
SOCIAL IMPACT MANAGEMENT PLAN MONITORING AND EVALUATION

10.1 Key Monitoring and Evaluative indicators
- Fair compensation
- Rehabilitation and Resettlement procedures
- Mitigation of the concern and fear of the neighboring people about the possibilities of environment and other issues due to the project

10.2. Reporting mechanisms and monitoring roles
- Rehabilitation and Resettlement procedures as stated in the Kerala Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules 2015
- The measures proposed to be taken to mitigate the environment impact should be informed to the people through the Local Self Government and through the Media.

10.3 Plan for independent evaluation
Not Applicable
CHAPTER 11
ANALYSIS OF COSTS AND BENEFITS AND RECOMMENDATION ON ACQUISITION

11.1. Final conclusions on assessment of public purpose, less displacing alternatives, minimum requirements of land, the nature and intensity of social impacts, and viable mitigation measures will address costs

The proposed project for the construction of Industrial Park will be helpful to eradicate the unemployment exists in the state and also in the overall development of the locality. KINFRA anticipate that this project may produce lot of employment opportunities at various levels for at least a minimum number of 50,000 (through both direct and indirect means). The mega projects coming up in the area can also utilize the advantages of the Kannur International Airport. No alternatives can be considered as the availability of water, electricity and transportation facilities are found near. There are three inhabitants in the proposed area and the three households in the area can be excluded once the final alignment is done.

The proposed 506 acres of land for the construction of Industrial Park at Mokeri, Cheruvanchery and Puthur villages will affect about 124 families losing their land as per the survey. Among the interviewed families 88.7% of the families are using the same solely for agricultural purpose. A large number of trees including coconut, cashew trees shall be destroyed due to the project.

11.2 The above analysis will use the equity principle as a framework of analysis for presenting a final recommendation on whether the acquisition should go through or not.

Recommendation

- Rehabilitation, Resettlement and Compensation Procedures should be undertaken in accordance with the Kerala Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules 2015.
- The proposed land acquisition for the construction of KINFRA Industrial Park is recommended based on the compensation and resettlement as per the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy issued by Revenue (B) Department, Government of Kerala vide G.O.(Ms)No.448/2017/RD dated 29/12/2017, for the
rehabilitation and resettlement package for acquisition of land in the state in lieu of RFC TLARR Act 2013, considering all loss due to the land acquisition.

- Reconsider the request of affected parties to acquire the remaining land in the affected area
- Redress grievances raised by the families whose residences are likely to be isolated by the implementation of the project.
- Re-install livelihood opportunities for the affected families or consider deserving family members for the possible job opportunities in the project.
- Ensure the same amount of cut down trees is planned once the project is implemented.
- Ensure rehabilitation of affected households