

SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT STUDY

DRAFT REPORT

MULANTHURUTHI OVERBRIDGE PROJECT

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SIA Unit



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CHAPTER 1

PREFACE

PREFACE

It has been planned to build a railway Over bridge near the railway – cross at Mulamthuruthy, undertaking land plots of different survey numbers of Block-23 at Mulamthuruthy Village, Kanayannoor Taluk, Ernakulam District. The main aim of this Report is to propose ways and means to mitigate or negate the socio-economic impacts on land, property, livelihood or homes as a result of the take-over and find out the genuine victims.

The project is envisaged in due consideration of the existing inconvenience on the Highway that enjoins with Mulamthuruthy and Chottanikara. Currently, there is already a Level cross on this busy highway at Chengolappadam, due to which traffic jam and problems such as waste of time, fuel etc. as a consequence thereof, are often the order of the day is lost. This causes trouble for local and long distance travellers alike. Importantly, this is one of the most preferred main road of Sabarimala Pilgrims during the mandala season. This, as well, is one of the main roads to Chottanikkara Temple which is 3 kms only from the Project area.

An alternative for the level cross on the said main road can solve all the problems cited above. Mulamthuruthy Railway Over bridge is the only alternative that can be suggested. The majority of the land required for the Over bridge and its approach – road belong to individuals. Only a little part of the existing road can be used for the project.

The RFCTLARR Act, 2013 stands for the protection of the affected by providing fair compensations, re-settlement and rehabilitation when they experience the impacts of acquisition in connection with developmental Projects. Article -4 of the Act stipulates that public interest and social impact assessments shall be done as part of any land acquisition in India.

CHAPTER – 2

PROJECT IN DETAIL

2.1 PROJECT AND POPULAR GOALS

The Mulamthuruthy – Railway Over Bridge Project plans to take over 00.58.85 Are of land belonging to different survey numbers of Block-23 at Mulamthuruthy Village of Kanayannoor Taluk, Ernakulam District. With the completion of the ½ km long and 9.5 metre wide Over Bridge with pillars wherever necessary, the present level – cross ceases to be in existences and the traffic obstruction obliterates.

The Project is planned to be on the Mulamthuruthy – Chottanikkara Road. A toll – booth had been planned at the start of the road, but the later in a resolution has cancelled the booth.

2.2 GOALS

In accordance with the ‘Few Level – Cross’ policy of the Railway, many a level-cross has been inactivated and alternative ways have been established for new railway lines. A long standing level – cross is currently in operation on the Mulamthuruthy – Chengolappadam line. This is, indeed a block to the traffic flow of the modern day. Passengers of course have to face this problem as road facilities do not develop as per the increase in the number of vehicles.

Even the local people find it difficult to reach nearby places due to the long waiting at the level crosses, not alone the cases of long distance passengers. This is a main road for pilgrims too, during the Sabarimala season. This is the main road of the famous Chottanikkara temple road as well. Hence the project of the Mulamthuruthy Railway Over Bridge for the benefit of all and sundry.

2.3 SEARCH FOR ALTERNATIVE ROUTES

The study team looked at several plans and designs for the construction of the Over bridge and its approach road. The plan selected now is the most suitable one among them. As the construction of the Over bridge does not obstruct the road transportation, an alternative route is not required.

2.4 THE PHASE OF THE PROJECT CONSTRUCTION

The Project comprises of the Over bridge and its approach – road. The construction of the over bridge has been completed. This is directly under the Railways. The land acquisition and construction activities are under the state government.

2.5 THE SITE

00.58.85 Are of land belonging to various Survey numbers in Block -23 of Mulamthuruthy Village, in Kanayannoor Taluk, Ernakulam District.

2.6 SIZE OF THE ACQUIRED LAND

The total land being acquired is 00.58.85 Are, though yet more is required for the Project. As a part of the existing road itself is used for the purpose, as much take –over steps are less.

2.7 SEARCH FOR ALTERNATIVE ROUTES

Several plans were checked for the construction of the over bridge and the one which is selected at the end is the most suitable and cheapest.

2.8 SOCIAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION STEPS

As per the RFCTLARR Act 2013 concerning compensations for land acquisition, the present proceedings are legal and adequate.

2.9 APPLICABLE RULES AND STATUTES

- Rights to Fair Compensation, Transparency, Rehabilitation and Re-settlement Act 2013 for land acquisition.
- The policy of the Revenue Dept; Kerala Govt. with regard to compensation and transparency in land acquisition.
- Right to Information Act 2005

BREAK - DOWN OF VIABLE SOCIAL IMPACT AND MITIGATION STEPS

Sl. No.	Type of Impact	Position	Proposed Mitigation Steps
1.	Loss of land		Compensation shall be paid as per RFCTLARR Act 2013
2.	Loss/damage of building		Compensation shall be paid as per RFCTLARR Act 2013
3.	Loss of Yielding property		Compensation shall be paid as per RFCTLARR Act 2013
4.	Loss of livelihood		Compensation shall be paid as per RFCTLARR Act 2013

Presently, there lives only one Family in the Project areas besides farmlands and an Industrial establishment

CHAPTER – 3

STUDY TEAM, STUDY FOCUS, PROJECT METHODOLOGY BACK GROUND

3.1 PREFACE

The Youth Social Service Organization was selected to undertake the social impact assessment study of the loss incurable due to the land acquisition for the Project as per the notification, C 6-56450/13 dated 17.3.2018 of the District Collector of Ernakulam.

In accordance with the details, the exact number of the plots of land, families and buildings affected by the take-over, was finalised, a social impact plan was prepared, information was collected from primary and secondary sources for the purpose and a socio-economic survey was conducted by the experienced members of the team as part of the study.

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 no less 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

Literary 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
❖ RTFCT in LARR ACT 2013	❖ Finding out groups for data collection

❖ State Law related to land acquisition	❖ Submission of final form of Initial Report.
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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 an 8 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	Qualification	Experience
1	Shiby Jose	Team Leader	MBA	10 years in development field
2	Kuriakose George	Project Co-ordinator	LLB	15 years in development field
3	Biaju P.T.	Research Associate	MSW	10 years in development field
4	P.C. Jose	Research Associate	MSW	10 years in development field
5	Sholy	Research Associate	MSW	5 years in development field
6	Nithin P.S.	Research Associate	MSW(Community Development)	1 year 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 Visit to the Project-area and the Project Propaganda

Prior to detailed study of social impact assessment, visit to the socio-economic Survey area and initial study were done. In addition, direct talks were made with the affected parties and their reactions were recorded. The team made necessary additions and corrections in the interview – schedules.

On 30.04.2018, the team visited the project area and clearly noted the sites included in the Project plan. Thereafter, they talked to the people and held a meeting to create awareness about the Project. The team collected information during April and May, 2018

CHAPTER - 4

VALUATION OF LAND

BACKGROUND

The S.I.A. unit conducted the socio-economic survey at the project site during April – May 2018 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.

THE OVERALL IMPACT DUE TO EFFECT OF THE PROJECT.

Table 4.1 contains the socio-economic impact on the parties who are to be compensated for giving up land for the Project.

Table 4.1 socio-economic impact In Block No. 23, Mulanthuruthy Village, Kanayannoor Taluk.

Sl. No.	Name and address of person/Family	Survey No.	Situation explained	Problem raised and Demands
1	P.P. Cherian	101/9-7		Project site impacts heavily on part of an industrial venture; which affects the livelihood itself. The establishment is 25 years old. Proposed even change of alignment
2	Kumaran S/o Ittan	12/7-15		The land is in the name of 8 persons. When the bridge comes, the remaining land would be under the bridge, Therefore, proposes that land also be taken over, or the compensation be in

				consideration that of.
3.	Mary Bose	22/11-28		The land is adjacent to the road. Price is at the old rate – Not willing to sell unless paid at the 2018 rate
4.	Bincy Mathew	22/10-27		Land adjacent to the road – losing compound wall – demanded compensation as per the RFCTLARR act 2013
5.	Biji Pappachan	22/16		Land adjacent to road – losing wall, gate, Mango sapling. Demanding fair compensation as per Govt. rate
6.	Kurian V.J	22/6		Site is adjacent to road – It is a workshop Project running in front of the shop – losing part of the building Requesting exception if no Toll – booth – Rest of the land after take over is adjacent to the road, which shall not be distributed by future expansion Demands compensation as per the latest rate.
7.	Dincy K Paul	22/6-28		Site is adjacent to road. It has a compound wall and yielding Land – Requesting exception, of no toll – booth – and price as per 2018 market rate – source of information is Paily Kunju
8.	K.A. Cherian Kallarackal House	31/3-10		Demanding compensation as per latest land price
9.	Laila Raju	17/6	This is the	Demands fair price only.

			second acquisition – The first was for the Mulamthuruthy railway development for which Rs. 2500 per cent was paid and the party is not satisfied	
10.	Thankachan C/o Thoppil house Mulamthuruthy Ernakulam PIN – 682314	13/4		The affected place is a house. It is the only one house affected by the project – Demanding the exchange land to be near to the present place and fair compensation
11.	Lijo Kurian & Linto Kurian Kuinjikkattu House Mulamthuruthy	101/15-18		Demands fair price only.
12.	Babu (Late) wife – Sheena Babu Ullattil house, Mulamthuruthy	17/6	This is the second land acquisition . In the first land acquisition, 10 cents was lost	Demanding fair compensation
13.	Late V.M.George Daughter Suja Shaji Vellakkunnath	31/8-13		Demanding fair compensation

	House, Mulamthuruthy (settled in Chennai)			
14.	Sakthidharan, Sreenish, Mattappillil (H), Mulamthuruthy	101/9-17		Not responded.
15.	Asha Joseph Kuzhippillil, Perumpadavam, Elanji	13/1-6		Not responded.
16.	Kunjappan K Joseph Kuzhippillil Perumbadavam Ilanji	13/1-6		Not responded.
17.	Sajin Joseph Chalappurathu Alappattu Cross Cochin – 15	13/1-6		Not responded.
18.	Vasudevan Pathanippadathu Mulamthuruthy	12/4-13 17/7-15		Taken back the Survey Form after filling. Did not co operate.
19.	Mathu Mathai	17/3-12		Not responded.
20.	Saramma Varghese Kumbalatharayil Mulamthuruthy	31/7-12		Not responded.

LAND REQUIRED FOR THE PROJECT

The proposed project for the construction of Mulamthuruthy Over bridge requires 00.58.85 Are of land. The said sites are in the ownership of both private parties and public land.

THE STATUS OF THE PUBLIC LAND

The Project causes obstruction in the public land.

PREVIOUS TRANSACTIONS IN THE PROJECT AREA

As per information from the data sources, there has taken place no transactions at all for the last 3 years in the project area.

CHAPTER -5

ASSESSMENT AND CALCULATIONS

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.

THOSE DIRECTLY IMPACTED BY THE PROJECT.

This includes open public areas, an industrial venture and one family.

INDIRECT IMPACT OF THE PROJECT

The project area includes families, open grounds and means of livelihood. Home loss is only one, business establishment loss is one and the rest are farm lands.

Table 5.1 Period of ownership of Land

Sl. No.	Survey No.	Approximate period of ownership
1	101/15-18	33 years
2	101/9-17	23 years
3	101/9-17	Not responded.
4	13/4-7	24 years
5	13/1-6	Not responded.
6	13/ - 6	Not responded.
7	13/1-6	Not responded.
8	12/11-9	Not responded.
9	12/4-13	Not responded.
10	17/7-15	2 years
11	17/6-14	20 years
12	17/3-12	Not responded.

13	22/11-28	25 Years
14	22/10-27	12 Years
15	22/16	20 – 25 Years
16	22/16	25 Years
17	22/6-26	Not responded.
18	31/8-13	Not responded.
19	31/7-12	Not responded.
20	31/6-11	Not responded.
21	31/3-10	40 Years

CHAPTER – 6

SOCIO – ECONOMIC DESIGN

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.

FAMILY INCOME

Table 6.1 Family Income

MONTHLY INCOME of FAMILY - Rs.	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
Up to 5001	2	11.1
5001 – 10,000	4	22.2
10,001 – 15,000	0	0
15,001 – 20,000	0	0
20,001 – 25,000	4	5.5
25,001	4	22.2
Not available	7	38.8
Total	18	100

DATA BY AGE

Table 6.2 Data By Age

Age	No.	Percentage
Up to 10 years	3	6.12
11 – 20	3	6.12
21 – 30	7	14.28
31 – 40	5	10.20
41 – 50	7	14.28
51 – 60	8	16.32
61 – 70	9	18.36
71 – 80	5	10.20
Above 80	1	2.0
Not available	1	2.0

MARRIED/UNMARRIED/WIDOWS

Table 6.3 Married/Unmarried/Widows

Marital Status	No.	Percentage
Married	37	84.09%
Unmarried	5	11.36
Widow	2	4.54%
Total	44	100%

EDUCATION OF THE PROJECT –AFFECTED PEOPLE

Table 6.4 Education of the Project –Affected People

Educational Status	No.	Percentage
Primary	6	12.5%
S.S.L.C	7	14.58
Secondary School	6	12.5%
Degree	10	20.83
Master Degree	6	12.5
Others	13	27.08
Total	48	100%

EMPLOYMENT – RELATED DATA OF THE AFFECTED POPULATION

Table 6.5 Employment – Related Data Of The Affected Population

Field	No.	Percentage
Business	1	5.8%
Govt. Sector	8	47.05
Private Sector	5	29.41
Gulf Countries	0	0
Industry	3	17.64
Total	17	100

UTILISATION OF LAND AND LIVELIHOOD

One family is to be re-settled from the project area and one person loses his livelihood. The remaining are cultivated lands.

CHAPTER – 7

Planning of Impact mitigation and implementation

7.1 APPROACH TO IMPACT MITIGATION

The impact of the project has been planned to reduce or the mitigate the social impact caused in connection with land acquisition. Individuals mainly demand for satisfactory compensation. Therefore, what has been proposed as a counter – impact mitigation step is to negotiate the amount for the loss of land and properties with the affected parties concerned and pay them well in advance prior to the take over.

7.2 METHODS FOR NEGATION, MITIGATION AND COMPENSATION OF THE IMPACT

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

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-establishment 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-establishment Administrator
- ❖ Land Acquisition Officer
- ❖ Finance Officer
- ❖ Representative of Semi-Govt. authorities for finalisation of financial matters
- ❖ Representative of the Dept. Of local self govt. for monitoring rehabilitation activities.

CHAPTER – 9

CONCLUSION.

Mulanthuruthi ROB Project will be one of the important turning point in the development path of Kerala economy and transportation. This project had a delay in its land acquisition process but, now the activities are progressing with utmost optimism.

The project is envisaged in due consideration of the existing inconvenience on the Highway that enjoins with Mulamthuruthy and Chottanikara. Currently, there is already a Level cross on this busy highway at Chengolappadam, due to which traffic jam and problems such as waste of time, fuel etc. as a consequence thereof, are often the order of the day is lost. This causes trouble for local and long distance travellers alike. Importantly, this is one of the most preferred main road of Sabarimala Pilgrims during the mandala season. This, as well, is one of the main roads to Chottanikkara Temple which is 3 kms only from the Project area.

An alternative for the level cross on the said main road can solve all the problems cited above. Mulamthuruthy Railway Over bridge is the only alternative that can be suggested. The majority of the land required for the Over bridge and its approach – road belong to individuals. Only a little part of the existing road can be used for the project.

The RFCTLARR Act, 2013 stands for the protection of the affected by providing fair compensations, re-settlement and rehabilitation when they experience the impacts of acquisition in connection with developmental Projects. Article -4 of the Act stipulates that public interest and social impact assessments shall be done as part of any land acquisition in India.

In view of the innumerable benefits that the Mulanthuruthi Railway Over Bridge provide to the general Public, Land Acquisition is an inevitable necessity. The most appropriate proactive step is to pay the fairest compensation amount to the victims of the impact in the legal and just manner.