

# **SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT STUDY DRAFT REPORT**

## **LAND ACQUISITION FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAY OVER BRIDGE AT VADANAMKURISSI IN ONGALLUR VILLAGE, PALAKKAD DISTRICT**



### **Requiring Body**



**ROADS AND DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION OF KERALA LTD**  
(A Government of Kerala Undertaking)  
Mahakavi Vailoppilli Roiad  
Palarivattam, Kochi - 682025  
Phone: 0484-2338205

### **SIA Unit**



**Rajagiri College of Social Sciences**  
**Rajagiri P.O Kalamassery**  
**Pin: 683104**  
**Ph: 0484 2911330 – 332/2550785**  
**rossrajagiri@gmail.com**  
**www.rajagirioutreach.org**

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### ***Abbreviations***

GO	- Government Order
KIIFB	- Kerala Infrastructure Investment Board
LC	- Level Cross
RBDCK	- Roads and Bridges Development Corporation Kerala
RFCTLARR	- Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement
ROB	- Railway Over Bridge
SIA	- Social Impact Assessment Study
SIMP	- Social Impact Management Plan
SPV	- Special Purpose Vehicle

# CHAPTER 1

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### 1.1. Project and Public Purpose

Improved transportation facility is one of the important criteria for attaining the development. Development of the roads and bridges are important factor in the growth of a nation. The transport system is basically connected with economy of the local region. Advances in transportation had made possible changes in the way of living and the way in which societies are organized and therefore have a great influence in the development of civilization. Transportation has made significant role in the development of civilization from very ancient times by meeting travel requirement of people and transport requirement of goods.

The proposed Railway Over Bridge is constructing at Vadanamkurissi in Ongalloor village of Palakkad district. Palakkad is one of the fourteen districts in Kerala. Palakkad district is an administrative unit was formed on the 1<sup>st</sup> January 1957. At present the district consist of 2 revenue divisions, 6 taluks and 157 revenue villages. There are 7 municipalities, 13 blocks and 88 panchayats in district. Ongalloor village is situated at the Pattabi taluk of Palakkad district.

Government of Kerala issued administrative sanction for the construction of Railway Over Bridge (ROB) in lieu of LC No. 2 at Vadanamkurissi at Palakkad district, vide G.O (Rt) No. 1324/2016/PWD dt. 27.09.2016. Roads and Bridges Development Corporation of Kerala Ltd (RBDCK) has been appointed as the Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) for the implementation of the project using funds from the Kerala Infrastructure Investment Board (KIIFB).

### 1.2. Location

Village	:	Ongalloor
Taluk	:	Pattambi
District	:	Palakkad
Ward Number	:	8 <sup>th</sup> and 9



### 1.3. Size and Attributes of Land Acquisition

In total 43.49 Ares of land required for the construction of the Railway Over Bridge at Vadanamkurissi in Palakkad district. The lands belong to the both dry land and wet land category. The land to be acquired from 18 land owners, among that 11 families are using the land for residential purpose, 3 lands are used for agricultural purpose. 3 lands are open land and 2 lands are used for commercial purpose. Among the 18 lands there are 14 lands belong to dry land category and 4 lands belong to wet land category. The resurvey numbers and approximate extent of land to be acquired is explained below.

*Table 1.3.1 Extent of Land Acquisition*

Sl. No.	Resurvey No/Subdivision No	Approximate Extent of acquisition in Ares	Type of Land
1.	232/1	0.07	Dry Land
2.	236/5/5	0.7	Dry Land
3.	236/5/2	0.45	Dry Land
4.	236/5/1 236/5/2	1.38	Dry Land
5.	236/5 236/5/1	2.12	Dry Land
6.	236/5/6	0.11	Dry Land
7.	236/1/1	0.07	Dry Land
8.	236/4	2.88	Dry Land
9.	208/16/2/1	0.21	Dry Land
10.	274/17	1.08	Dry Land
11.	274/16	1.08	Dry Land
12.	277/7-3	3	Dry Land
13.	277/7	1.47	Dry Land
14.	277/7-1 277/6	3.40 0.09	Dry Land
15.	275/2	0.69	Wet Land
16.	275/1	7.47	Wet Land
17.	275/4	6.73	Wet Land
18.	236/3	6.99	Wet Land

#### 1.4 Alternatives considered

The proposed ROB is constructing in lieu of the existing LC, no alternatives were considered.

#### 1.5 Social Impact

18 families are directly affected of the project since they are losing their land. The SIA unit could able to survey the 17 families. Since one land owner is staying abroad and his contact details are not available. The SIA team couldn't include that family in survey. Due to the project implementation 3 families will be displaced. 2 families will lose their livelihood

The tenants using the project affected land for their various businesses should be considered as the indirectly affected families of the project.

During the survey the SIA team could able to identify that there are 3 agricultural lands, 4 residential structures, 4 shops and other structures like compound walls, gates, wells, septic tanks such as affected by the project.

Productive assets like 43 coconut trees, 9 mango trees, 7 jack fruit trees, 17 bananas and 3 paddy lands will be affected by the project. The table below will give a clear picture on the possible social impacts of the project

*Table 1.5.1. Analysis of the Various Possible Social Impacts of the Project*

Sl. No	Type of Impact	Status
1	Loss of Land	18 families will lose their land
2	Loss of Income	The income as rent from 3 shops for one family and 1 shop for another one family.
3	Loss of Built-up Property	4 houses and its related structures, 1 bore well, 4 wells, 6 gates, 7 compound walls, 3 septic tanks, 4 shops and its related structures, 1 water connection
4	Displacement	3 families will be displaced.

<b>5</b>	<b>Loss of Trees</b>	43 coconut trees, 9 mangos, 1 Drum stick, 1 Neem, 7 Jack Fruit, 17 Banana, 2 Papaya, 10 Areaca nut trees, 1 guava, 3 paddy lands
<b>6</b>	<b>Loss of Livelihood</b>	4 tenant families

*Note: The above data is arrived as per the information provided by the respondents during the Survey and Public Hearing. Supporting documents need to be verified during Land acquisition.*

### **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 Eravipuram Railway Over Bridge at Vadanamkurissi of Pattambi taluk in Palakkad district.

## CHAPTER 2

### DETAILED PROJECT DESCRIPTION

#### **2.1 Background of the project, including developers background and governance/ management structure**

Kerala has a good network in the matter of transport. Kerala can be proud of having developed a good transport network compared to other states in India. Transportation system in Kerala is consumer oriented and passenger movement in account for major portion of transportation. Railways are essentially the supporting factor for the industrial upsurge in the nation and it is the largest employment provider of the country. The railway divisions at Thiruvananthapuram, Palakkad and Madurai jointly carryout railway operations in Kerala.

The Indian railway's southern railway line runs throughout the state, connecting all major towns and cities except those highland districts of Idukki and Wayanad. Level Crossing (LC) provides a means for vehicles and pedestrians to cross railway lines. They exist all over the world in different forms. These LC are major bottlenecks on the already congested roads. Further, these LC are major threats to the railway safety.

Railway Over Bridge (ROB) construction is an important aspect of the railway safety in the country. Many lives have been lost due to unsafe crossing of rail tracks by the people. The objective behind construction of ROB's is to ease the flow of traffic across the state. Vadanamkurisdsi railway station is located near to Shornur – Perinthalmanna. State highway 23 between the railway stations Shornur junction and Vallapuzha towards south and north respectively. Vadanamkurissi is the town away from Pattambi and Shornur by 8 km only. The proposed ROB lies in Palakkad district connecting Shornur – Pernthalmanna State Highway.

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

Vadanamkurissi railway gate crosses SH 23, which connects Shornur and Perinthalmanna. SH 23 connects two main districts of Kerala, Palakkad and Malappuram. Traffic from Palakkad and Shornur moving towards Pernthalmanna via Pattambi likewise from from Perinthalmanna moving towards Ottappalam and Shornur will be crossing

Vadanamkurissi railway gate. Also, people from Palakkad and Coimbatore visiting Guruvayoor Sreekrishna Swami temple will also be taking Palakkad – Pattambi – Kunnankulam route passing Vadanamkurissi railway gate. Hence, heavy traffic would be crossing this gate during peak hours. Vadanamkurissi gate is in between Shornur Junction and Vadanamkurissi railway station in the rail route connecting Shornur to Nilambur Road. 14 trains crosses this section every day including slow passenger trains and fast express trains.

At railway crossings considerable time has been lost during the closure of the gates. The traffic congestion resulting due to the closure enhances the loss towards fuel and precious times of lots of people. The long queue of vehicles waiting at the railway gate during peak hours will lead to traffic congestion in the area. A ROB is the only solution to the public problem. There will be saving in time and fuel, if vehicles can ply over the ROB without stopping and waiting.

Hence, the proposed project of land acquisition for the construction of the ROB at Vadanamkurissi in Palakkad district is a public need for bringing the regional development as well as the nation's infrastructural development. As per the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 Section 2 (b) (i), the project can be considered as a public purpose.

### **2.3. Details of project size, location, capacity, outputs, production targets, costs and risks**

Total of 43.49 Ares of lands will be acquired for the construction of the Railway Over Bridge at Vadanamkurissi. The affected lands are belonging to the 18 families. The affected area falls under Ongalloor village of Pattambi taluk in Palakkad district. The length of the proposed ROB is 2 km. The construction of the ROB aims to resolve the traffic problems in the proposed area.

The total cost of the project is calculated as 3479.00 lakhs.

### **2.4. Examination of Alternatives**

No other alternatives are to be considered; presently there is a LC working for the public purpose.

### **2.5. Phases of the Project Construction**

Requiring body informed that after the land acquisition process within 18 months the construction will be completed.

## **2.6. Core design Features and Size and Type of Facilities**

Shornur – Pernthalmanna road is two lane and the ROB proposed is also two lane with carriage way of 7.50 m and a foot path of 1.50 m. over all width of the ROB is 10.15 m. the gradient on both sides is 1:30. Length of approach portion of ROB is 245.60 m on the Palakkad side and 306.65 m on Shornur side. Horizontal curves of radii 300 m and 85 m are provided on shornur side and Pattambi side respectively for obtaining a smooth merging with the existing road. The length of railway portion is 32.40 m

## **2.7. Need for Ancillary Infrastructural Facilities**

Additional supporting infrastructure like footpath, safety and protective works, drainage are to be considered further.

## **2.8. Work Force Requirements (Temporary and Permanent)**

The work force is equipped with modern machineries and planned man power in various range in terms of skilled, semi- skilled and un-skilled labors.

## **2.9. Details of social impact assessment/ environment impact assessment if already conducted and any technical feasibility reports**

Requiring body stated that the following studies are conducted for the project,

- Traffic survey
- Engineering surveys and Investigations
- Reconnaissance and Alignment
- Topographic surveys
- Geotechnical Investigations and Subsoil Explorations

## **2.10. Applicable Legislations and Policies**

The applicable laws on land acquisition, rehabilitation and resettlement for the proposed project land acquisition for the construction of Railway Over Bridge at Vadanamkurissi are:

- The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013.
- Government of Kerala – Revenue (B) Department -State Policy for Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition vide G.O (Ms) NO.485/2015/RD dated 23/09/2015.

- Government of Kerala – Revenue (B) Department -State Policy for Rehabilitation and Resettlement Package for Land Acquisition in the State in lieu of RFCTLARR Act 2013 vide GO(MS)No.448/2017/RD dated 29/12/2017.
- Right to Information Act, 2005

## CHAPTER 3

### TEAM COMPOSITION APPROACH, METHODOLOGY AND SCHEDULE OF SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

As per the notification of Palakkad district collector file NO. DCPKD/3209/18-C4 dated 4<sup>th</sup> February 2019 published in the Kerala Gazette (Extra Ordinary) No. 315 dated 11<sup>th</sup> February 2019 Rajagiri outREACH has entrusted to study the Social Impact Assessment of the land acquisition for the construction of the Vadanamkurissi Railway Over Bridge at Ongalloor village of Pattambi taluk in Palakkad district.

#### 3.1 List of all team members with qualification

The study team is headed by the Project Director, RAJAGIRI outREACH, who is the Chairperson of SIA Unit. A team of 6 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. Representatives from Revenue Department supported the investigators to identify the affected families. Details of the study team are mentioning in the table below:

**Table 3.1.1. Details of the Study Team**

Sl. No	Name	Qualification and Designation	Experience
1.	Meena Kuruvilla	MSW Consultant	31 years in development sector
2.	Dr.Binoy Joseph Principal, Rajagiri College of Social Sciences	MA (HRM), LLB, Ph.D. Consultant SIA	23 years in teaching, research and training
3.	Maria Tency. V.S	MA, DSS, Research Associate	27 years in development sector
4.	Biju C.P	BA – Development Officer	24 years in development sector
5.	George V. A	MSW – Research Associate	30 years in development sector



6. Priyanka Prakash

MSW  
Research Associate

1 year in  
development sector

### **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 a 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.

### **3.3 Sampling methodology used**

Since sampling methodology was not suitable for the proposed project, the 17 families were studied in detail. Since one land owner is staying abroad and his contact details are not available. The SIA team couldn't include that family in survey.

### **3.4 Overview of information/ data sources used**

Secondary source information was collected from various concerned departments including Office of the Special Tahsildar (LA), 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**

11.02.2019	-	Kerala Government Gazette Notification
04.02.2019	-	District Collector entrusted RAJAGIRI outREACH to conduct the SIA study

February 2019	-	Preliminary visit to the affected area and meeting with the key persons
20.02.2019	}	Data collection
21.02.2019		
04.05.2019	-	Public hearing notification
18.05.2019	-	Public hearing

### **Public Hearing**

#### **Public Hearing:**

As per Form 5 of Rule 14 (1) of the Kerala Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules, 2015, decide to conduct a public/community consultation (Public Hearing) on 18.05.2019, Saturday at Vadanamkurissi Co-operative bank hall at 11.00 a.m.

#### **Limitation of the Study:**

As per the information from the office of Land Acquisition Officer, lands of 18 families are required to be acquired for the proposed project. The SIA team could not able identify one family because they are settled in abroad. The native peoples were not known about their details. Thus the information regarding the family not included in the study. Consider it as a limitation of the study.

## CHAPTER 4

### LAND ASSESSMENT

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

Palakkad is the north part of state of Kerala. The district is boarded on the northwest by the Malappuram district, on the southwest by the Trissur district, on the northeast by the Nilgiris district, and on the east by Coimbatore district of Tamil Nadu.

Vadanamkurissi town is away from Pattambi & Shornur by 8km only. Other nearby towns are Ottappalam, Shornur, Pattambi and Perinthalmanna. Vadanamkurissi railway station is the nearest station and it is located near to Shornur – Perinthalmanna.



*Figure 4.1.1 Image of the proposed project area*

#### 4.2 Entire area of impact under the influence of the project

For the construction of the proposed ROB here altogether 43.49 Ares of land will be acquired. 18 families will be directly affected by it and 4 families will be indirectly affected by the project. 3 families will be displaced from their land. 4 families who are

running shops more than 3 years on rental basis are the indirectly affected family of the project. 3 lands will come under the wet land category. Presently the land is using for paddy cultivation. Some portion of the land will also acquired for the construction of the proposed ROB.

**Table 4.2.1 Analysis of Social Impact Expect to Each Owners**

Sl.No.	Owners	Survey No	Impact
1.	Shameer	232/1	Loss of portion of land holdings, 1 Coconut tree, Boundary Wall
2.	Muhammad Kutty	236/5/5	Loss of portion of land holdings, 1 Coconut tree, 1 Jack Fruit tree, 1 Muringa, 1 Neem, Bore Well, Septic tank, Boundary wall, Gate
3.	Sushama	236/5/2	Loss of portion of land holdings, Gate, 2 Pillar
4.	Mammikutty	236/5/1 236/5/2	Loss of portion of land holdings, Gate, Boundary wall
5.	Kalyaikutty	236/5 236/5/1	Loss of portion of land holdings, 1 Coconut tree, 2 Jackfruit tree, House and related structures, 3 Shops, Boundary wall, Gate, Septic tank
6.	Shiju	236/5/6	Loss of portion of land holdings, Gate, Frontage of the shop
7.	Narayanan	236/1/1	Loss of portion of land holdings, House, Septic tank, Well
8.	Ahammad Kabeer	236/4	15 Banana, 2 Papaya, House, Tea shop
9.	Rasakh	208/16/2/1	Loss of portion of land holdings, 3 Coconut tree, Mango tree, Water connection, Boundary wall
10.	Unnikrishnan	274/16	Loss of portion of land holdings
11.	Yusaf	227/7/3	Loss of portion of land holdings, 3 Coconut tree, 11 Areca nut tree, 1 Mango tree, 3 Jack fruit tree, 1 Guava, Boundary wall, Gate, House, Well
12.	Muhammadali	227/7	Loss of portion of land holdings, 3 Coconut tree, 3 Areca nut tree, 4 Mango tree
13.	Aboobakkar	227/7/1 227/6	Loss of portion of land holdings, 7 Coconut tree, 5 Areca nut tree, 3 Mango tree, 5 Jack fruit tree, Well, Boundary wall
14.	Raghu Sandeep	275/2	Paddy field
15.	Rama	275/1	Paddy field

16. Mammikuttuy	275/4	Paddy field
17. Pathmini	236/3	Paddy field

**4.3 Total land requirement for the project**

For the construction of Railway Over Bridge at Vadanamkurissi of Ongalloor village in Pattambi taluk required 43.49 Ares of land. The lands belong to 18 land owners, the proposed land falls under the category of both dry and wet land.

**4.4 Present use of any public, utilized land in the vicinity of the project area**

The total amount of the land possessed by different private individuals. Thus there is no any public property affected by the proposed project.

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

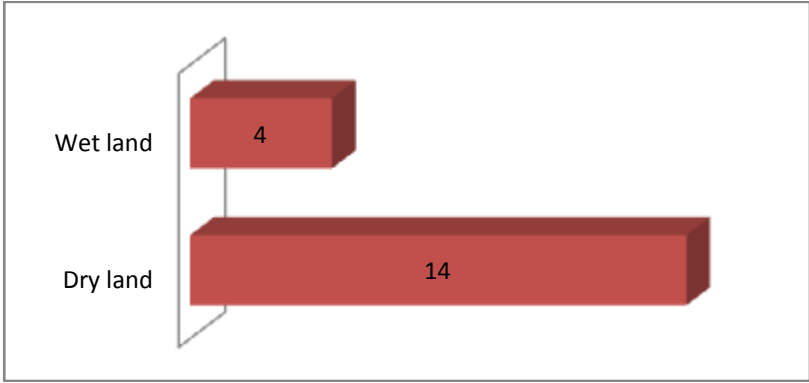
No land is purchased, alienated, leased or acquired already in the area for the requirement of the proposed project.

**4.6 Quality and location of land proposed to be acquired for the project**

43.49 Ares of land will be acquired for the proposed project. The land is belongs to the Ongalloor village of the Pattambi taluk in Palakkad district. Among the total land 14 lands are dry land and 4 lands are comes under wet land category.

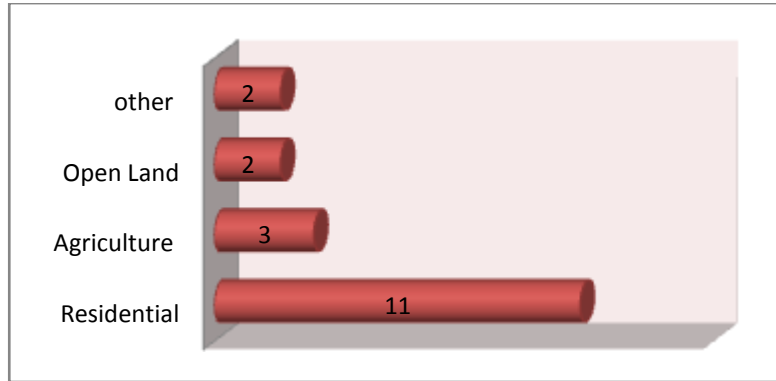
**4.7 Nature, present use and classification of land and if agriculture land, irrigation coverage and cropping patterns**

*Figure 4.7.1 Type of Land*



The above diagram shows that , among the total amount of the proposed land 14 lands are falls under dry land category and 4 lands falls under the wet land category.

**Figure 4.7.2 Use of Land**



The above diagram shows that use of proposed land. 11 families are using the land for residential purpose. 3 families are using the lands for agricultural activities. 2 lands are open land the remaining 2 lands are using for other purpose, which means using for building structure for commercial purpose.

#### **4.8 Size of holdings, ownership patterns, land distributions and number of residential houses**

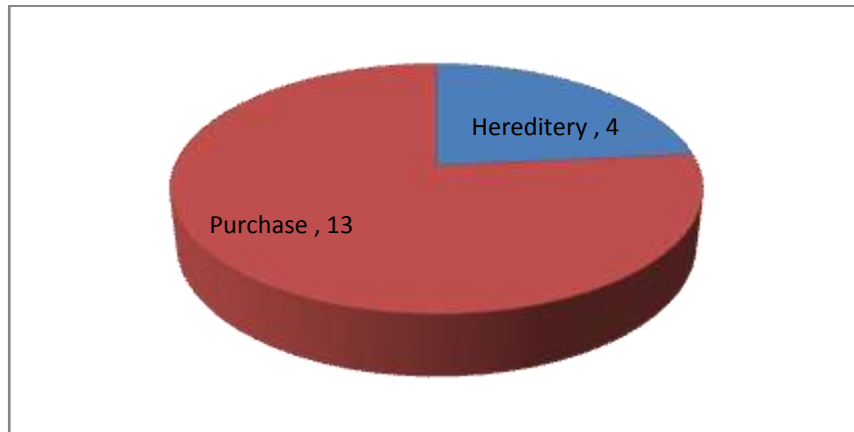
The affected lands are owned by 18 families. They are using the land for different kind of use. 11 families are using it for residential purpose; 3 families are using it for the agriculture and remaining 2 lands are open lands.

**Table 4.8.1 Date of Acquiring of the Property of the Land Owners**

Year	Number
0 – 10 Years	4
10 – 20 Years	4
20 – 30 Years	9
30 – 40 years	Nil
40 – 50 Years	1
50 and above	Nil

The above table shows the period of ownership of the land. 4 families have ownership from 0 – 10 years. Again 4 families have ownership from 10 – 20 years. 9 families have ownership from 20 – 30 years. 1 family have ownership from 40 – 50 years.

**Figure 4.8.1 Ownership Pattern**



The diagram shows the ownership pattern of the affected land. 17 families were surveyed, out of that 13 families have purchased the land and 4 families are acquired the land as hereditary lands.

#### **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 affected persons, no transactions had been taken place in the affected properties for the last three years and the market price of dry land as per the recent transactions in the locality was between per cent 6 lakh.

## CHAPTER 5

### ESTIMATION AND ENUMERATION (WHERE REQUIRED) OF AFFECTED FAMILIES AND ASSETS

This chapter comprises of the details of the families that are affected by the project, extend of impact and the mitigation measures that the requiring body stated that it will introduce in project proposal.

#### 5.1 Estimation of families

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

There are 18 families who are being directly affected because of the land Acquisition for the construction of Railway Over Bridge at Vadanamkurissi in Palakkad district. SIA team could recognize 17 families during the survey and their socio-economic background is assessing below:

#### Social Background of the Directly Affected families

*Table 5.1.1 Religion of the Affected families*

Religion	Frequency
Hindu	8
Muslim	9
Information not Received	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>

Above table shows the religion of the affected families in which 8 families belong to Hindu, 10 families belong to Muslim. Information from one family is not available.

*Table 5.1.2 Caste of the Affected families*

Caste	Number of families
SC	Nil
ST	Nil
OBC	17
General	Nil
Information not Received	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>



Above table shows the caste of the affected families. 17 affected families are belonging to the OBC category. On the proposed area there are no SC, ST and General category families resides. Information from one family is not available.

**Table 5.1.3 Family Pattern**

<b>Family pattern</b>	<b>Frequency</b>
Joint	3
Nuclear	14
Information not Available	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>

Above table shows the family pattern of the affected families. 3 families are following the joint family system, 14 families are following the nuclear family system. Information about one family is not available.

**5.2 Family of scheduled tribes and other traditional forest dwellers who have lost any of their forest rights**

No families belonging to Scheduled Tribe and other traditional forest dwellers are residing in the land proposed for acquisition.

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

Not applicable

**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**

Not applicable

**5.5 Families which have been residing on any land in the urban areas for proceeding three years or more prior to the acquisition of the 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**

2 owners will lose their income as rent received from affected shops. 4 tenants who run business in the affected shop will completely lose their livelihood.

3 paddy fields are included in the acquisition; the agriculture will not be affected. So the livelihood of the dependents of the paddy field will not be affected.

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

4 tenants who are run business on the affected land will be the indirectly affected families of the project.

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

***Table 5.6.2 Impact on Productive Assets***

<b>Name of the Tree</b>	<b>Number</b>
<b>Coconut</b>	43
<b>Mango tree</b>	9
<b>Drum Stick</b>	1
<b>Neem</b>	1
<b>Jack Fruit tree</b>	7
<b>Banana</b>	17
<b>Papaya</b>	2
<b>Areca nut</b>	10
<b>Guava</b>	1
<b>Paddy</b>	3

- One *Purambokk* land will be affected, but the land will not come under the list of affected.

## CHAPTER 6

### SOCIAL ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL PROFILE

#### 6.1 Demographic details of the population in the project area

Out of 18 affected families the SIA team could able to identify 17 families. The socio-economic and cultural profiles of the identified families are given below:

*Table 6.1.1 Age Distribution of the affected persons*

Age Group	Number
0 – 18	24
19 – 30	20
31 – 45	22
46 – 59	12
60 & above	14
Total	92

Table 6.1.1 shows the age group distribution of the affected persons of the project. 24 members are falls under the age group of 0 – 18, 20 members are comes under the age group of 19 – 30. 22 members are falls under the age group of 31 – 45. 12 peoples are comes under the age group of 46 – 59. There are 14 peoples are comes under the age of 60 and above.

*Table 6.1.2 Gender Distribution of the affected persons*

Gender	Number
Male	45
Female	47
Total	92

The above table shows that, out of the 92 affected family members 45 male sand 47 females.

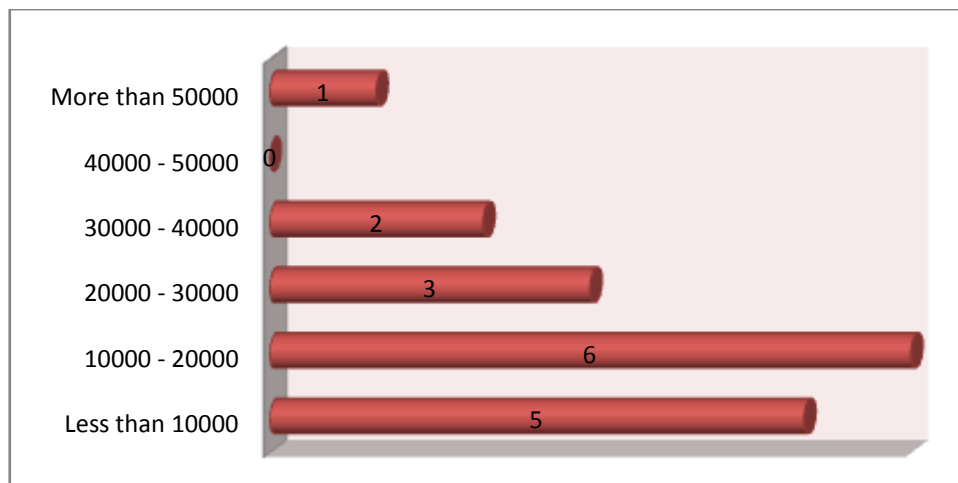
**Table 6.1.3 Marital Status of the Adults among affected population**

Marital Status	Total
Married	50
Unmarried	14
Widow/widower	4
Children	24
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>92</b>

Table 6.1.2 shows that the marital status of the affected family members. There are 50 married, 14 unmarried, 4 widow/widower and 24 children.

## 6.2 Income and poverty levels

**Figure 6.2.1. Monthly Income of the Affected People**



The above diagram shows the monthly income of the affected families. 5 families have the monthly income less than 10000. Monthly income of 5 families are between 10000 to 20000. 3 families have their family income between 20000 to 30000. 2 families have their monthly income between 30000 to 40000. 1 family have their family income more than 50000.

**Table 6.2.2. Type of Ration Card**

Color of Ration card	Number of families
White	6
Blue	10
Pink	1
Yellow	Nil
Information not available	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>

Above table shows the type of ration card, based on the classification by *Public Distribution System* the affected families possess the ration cards as 6 have white color ration card, 10 have blue, 1 have pink, no one have yellow cards. Information about one family is not available.

### **6.3 Vulnerable groups**

- 14 members of the project affected people who are in the age group of above 60 years, 24 children below 18 years are defined as the vulnerable groups that are affected because of the project.
- 4 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**

There are 4 shops in the affected land. Among them 3 are owned by Smt. Kalyanikutty and one is owned by Mr. Ahammad Kabeer. The owners will lose the rent from these shops. The livelihood of 4 tenant family who runs business in these shops will be lose their livelihood.

### **6.5 Local economic activities**

4 shops such as tea shop, electronic shop, stationary store, tailoring shop are will be shut down for the project. All the above mentioned shops will be shut down due to the project. 3 families are cultivating paddy on their land. These agricultural activities are affected by the project.

## **6.6 Factors that contribute to local livelihoods**

4 shops will be shut down due to the implementation of the project. Also 3 paddy fields will be partially affected by it.

## **6.7 Kinship patterns and social and cultural organization**

On the project proposed area most of the lands are purchased than hereditary. Most of the families are following the nuclear family system and a small number of families are following the joint family system. One mosque is located near to the affected area. It is not affected by the project.

## **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 were affected by the project.

## **6.11 Regional dynamics and historical change processes**

No major negative impact could be found regarding the regional dynamics and historical change processes.

## **6.12 Quality of the living environment**

The proposed land for the construction of the ROB is located in the Ongalloor village of Pattambi taluk in Palakkad district. The level crossing is situated in Vadanamkurissi railway station. The land is being owned by different private individual owners. The land is comes under both the dry and wet land category. Majority are using the land for residential purpose. Also some of them are using the land for the commercial purpose and agricultural purpose.

## **CHAPTER 7**

### **SOCIAL IMPACT MANAGEMENT**

#### **7.1 Approach to mitigation**

- 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.
- Re install the means of livelihood opportunities to the affected.
- 3 families have lose their houses completely, treat them with priority and ensure their rehabilitation and resettelement.
- 4 shops will be affected by it. These shops are managed by the tenants, they will lose their livelihood. Consider it as the indirectly affected families of the project.
- Displaced families due to the project should be treated with priority.
- Families who have lose their well, fair compensation should provide for losing the water source.
- In addition to providing compensation for the affected trees, procedure should be taken for replacement the same number of trees.

#### **7.2 Measures to avoid mitigate and compensate impact**

Fair compensation and mitigation measures as explained in Point 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.

#### **7.4 Measures that the Requiring Body has stated it will introduce in the project proposal**

Measures stated by the requiring body in the project proposal as sufficient fund has been reserved as compensation.

**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**

Not Applicable

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

- 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.
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- 4 shops will be affected by it. These shops are managed by the tenants, they will lose their livelihood. Consider it as the indirectly affected families of the project.
- Displaced families due to the project should be treated with priority.
- Families who have lose their well, fair compensation should provide for losing the water source.
- In addition to providing compensation for the affected trees, procedure should be taken for replacement the same number of trees.

**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 Land Acquisition for the construction of Railway Over Bridge at Vadanamkurissi in Ongalloor village, Pattambi taluk, Palakkad district, 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 role of Non Governmental Organizations**

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 acquisition.

**9.2 Annual budget and plan of action**

Not Applicable

**9.3 Funding sources with break up**

Not Applicable

## **CHAPTER 10**

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

#### **10.1 Key monitoring and evaluative indicators**

- Rehabilitation and Resettlement procedures
- Fair compensation

#### **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

#### **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 land acquisition for the construction of Railway Over Bridge Vanadanmkurissi, Palakkad district falls under the definition of “Public Purpose” under the RFCTLARR Act, 2013, Section 2(b) ( i).

18 families who have own the land are the directly affected families of the project. 3 families will displace from their land. 2 families will lose their income received as rent from the affected shops. Houses and allied structures such as gate, compound wall, wells ect will be affected due to the implementation of the project. 4 tenant families will lose their livelihood who runs business in the affected shops. Besides these some trees also will cut down for the implementation of the project. All the interviewed families are willing to give their land for the construction of the ROB with the demand of fair compensation.

#### **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.**

##### ***Recommendations***

- 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.
- Re install the means of livelihood opportunities to the affected.
- 3 families have lose their houses completely, treat them with priority and ensure their rehabilitation and resettelement.

- 4 shops will be affected by it. These shops are managed by the tenants, they will lose their livelihood. Consider it as the indirectly affected families of the project.
- Displaced families due to the project should be treated with priority.
- Families who have lose their well, fair compensation should provide for losing the water source.
- In addition to providing compensation for the affected trees, procedure should be taken for replacemnt the same number of trees.

## **REFERENCES AND ANNEXURES**

### *References*

- The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 & Rules 2015.