

# SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT STUDY

DRAFT REPORT



## LAND ACQUISITION FOR CONSTRUCTION OF FISHING HARBOUR AT CHELLANAM

*Requiring Agency*  
**Harbour Engineering Department  
Ernakulam Division, Munambam**

March 15, 2018

*SIA Unit*



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# CHAPTER 1

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### 1.1. Introduction - Project and Public Purpose

The State of Kerala has 590 km coastline lying over 9 coastal districts. Kerala has highest densities of population in its coastal zone. Fishing industry occupies an important role in the economy of the State. According to available estimates of the potential fishery resources of the South West coasts, Kerala possesses the richest fishing grounds in the area and the States share in the National Marine production is about 20-25%. There were an estimated 177068 active fishermen in the State, distributed in 223 coastal villages and about 55,000 fish crafts operating in the Kerala coast, more than 50% of which are mechanized.

Though the coastal zone in Kerala is boon to the State, its instability due to erosion of its shoreline poses a serious problem to the State, requiring frequent attention. The fishing activity is dispersed along the coast. What fishermen look for is unhindered fishing activity and protection of their boat and accessories on shore throughout the fishing season. For the proper planned development of the fishing industries, introduction of new generation crafts, processing and marketing, landing and shore based facilities are some of the essential pre requisites. As a part of developing fishing industry, the Government of Kerala is implementing the programme of construction of many new Fishing Harbours and Fish Landing Centres for providing landing and berthing facilities for mechanized boats and traditional crafts.

The proposed Fishing Harbour in South Chellanam has assumed importance in view of the increasing number of fishing vessels calling at the harbor without basic facilities. Lack of a harbor between Fort Kochi and Arthungal in Alappuzha district is one reason for the Chellanam assuming importance. The project aims to develop the Chellanam Fishing gap, in Ernakulam district to full-fledged fishing

harbour. Most of the people in Chellanam Grama Panchayath make their living from fishing and agriculture. Fishermen work at deep sea and fresh water fishing, using the latest technologies. The project will facilitate operation of both mechanized and traditional vessels in all seasons by providing sheltered basin. Hygienic landing and fish handling facilities, marketing facilities and protection of coast from sea erosion etc are also envisaged in the project. The project will have a very positive effect on the socio- economic condition of the region by reducing the cost of operation of the fishing vessels from the area and increasing number of working days of the vessels.

Major components proposed in the project are construction of two breakwaters, one quay wall, two auction halls an administrative building, locker rooms , toilet block, dormitory, internal roads and parking area, gate and gate house land protection works, water supply arrangements and sewage disposal facilities. Though the first phase of the project was commissioned in August 2010, apart from the work of two break waters for the offshore harbour, the rest of the on shore work is yet to be initiated.

## **1.2. Location**

The fishing gap in Chellanam located as 250 m west of Thoppumpady - Chellanam State Highway and 8.5 km from NH 47 at Eramallore Junction .

## **1.3. Size and Attributes of Land Acquisition**

The area required for constructing the proposed Chellanam Harbour is 1.4692 Hectare. The land is mainly private land and there is one family to be evicted for the project.

## **1.4 Alternatives considered**

The Harbour should be constructed at a natural fishing gap and hence it is proposed at the Kandalakadu Fishing Gap in Chellanam Panchayat. So no alternative is more suitable than the present site and more importantly the

construction of a main component of the Harbour viz. breakwaters were already constructed.

As per the 1<sup>st</sup> proposed alignment 9 houses has to be evicted for constructing an 8 m wide road (Two Lane) to the harbour from Main Road. So to avoid hardship of the people the road width reduced to 4m (single lane) and proposed another access to the harbour 250 m south from the first road. In the present alignment only one family need to be relocated. For the rehabilitation of that family and for constructing an office building for harbour Engineering, a 10 cent land portion is proposed in the new land acquisition proposal adjacent to the main road.

### 1.5 Social Impacts and Mitigation Measures

It appears from the analysis and overview of the act that the provisions of compensation for land acquisition under RTFCTLARR Act, 2013 will be sufficient to manage the social issues. Speedy disbursement of compensation is recommended.

#### *Analysis of the various possible social impacts and their proposed mitigation measures*

Sl. No	Type of Impact	Status	Proposed Mitigation Measure
1	Loss of Land	31 Land would be affected - Direct Impact	Compensation as per RTFCTLARR Act, 2013
2	Loss of Built-up Property	1 house would be affected	Rehabilitation as per RTFCTLARR Act, 2013
3	Loss of Productive Assets	Trees including coconut trees, Mango trees, Mahagani etc. would be destroyed. Kitchen garden of a family also would be affected	Compensation as per RTFCTLARR Act, 2013
4	Loss of Livelihood	Nil	
5	Loss of public utilities lines	Water supply line of a family and water tank of a family would be affected	Compensation as per RTFCTLARR Act, 2013



6	Loss of common property	Nil	Nil.
7	Loss of Access to civic Services and common property Resources	Nil	-
8	Loss of Cultural Properties	Nil	-
9	Displacement of Vulnerable Groups	Nil	
10	Loss of Religious Structures	Nil	

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

## **CHAPTER 2**

### **DETAILED PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

#### **2.1 Background of the Project and Rationale for Project**

Though the coastal zone in Kerala is boon to the State, its instability due to erosion of its shoreline poses a serious problem to the State, requiring frequent attention. The fishing activity is dispersed along the coast. What fishermen look for is unhindered fishing activity and protection of their boat and accessories on shore throughout the fishing season. For the proper planned development of the fishing industries, introduction of new generation crafts, processing and marketing, landing and shore based facilities are some of the essential pre requisites. As a part of developing fishing industry, the Government of Kerala is implementing the programme of construction of many new Fishing Harbours and Fish Landing Centres for providing landing and berthing facilities for mechanized boats and traditional crafts.

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Major components proposed in the project are construction of two breakwaters, one quay wall, two auction halls an administrative building, locker rooms , toilet block, dormitory, internal roads and parking area, gate and gate house land protection works, water supply arrangements and sewage disposal facilities. Though the first phase of the project was commissioned in August 2010, apart from the work of two break waters for the offshore harbor, the rest of the on shore work is yet to be initiated.

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## **2.2. Project size, location, production targets, cost and risks**

The area required for constructing the proposed Harbour is 1.4692 hector. The land is mainly private land there is one family to be evicted for the project.

The fishing gap in Chellanam located in 250 m west of Thoppumpady - Chellanam State Highway and 8.5 km from NH 47 at Eramallore Junction .

Initially Rs 5 crores were allocated for the project under Tsunami Rehabilitation Project and after that NABARD RIDF XV allotted Rs 29.90 crores for the first stage of the Harbour but due to non availability of land only breakwaters were constructed and the remaining amount was lapsed. Now again NABARD sanctioned Rs.10.37 crores for completing the first stage development of the harbour.

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

Major components proposed in the project are construction of two breakwaters, one quay wall, two auction halls an administrative building, locker rooms , toilet block, dormitory, internal roads and parking area, gate and gate house land protection works, water supply arrangements and sewage disposal facilities. Though the first phase of the project was commissioned in August 2010, apart from the work of two break waters for the offshore harbour, the rest of the on shore work is yet to be initiated.

### **2.4. Details of Environment Impact Assessment Study**

Rapid Environmental Impact assessment of the project were carried out by Centre for Environment and Development, Thiruvananthapuram in Oct -2007. As per the EIA studies it is revealed that the most of the environmental issues related to the project are of temporary in nature. Significant damage to the ecosystem due to the implementation of the project is not expected. Some minor long term effects are unavoidable and mitigation measures are suggested for this to minimize the effect. The main suggestion is to implement an Environment Monitoring Plan during the construction and operation of the project and provide a green belt to improve aesthetic and environmental value of the area.

### **2.5 Workforce requirements**

The work force is equipped with modern machineries and planned man power in various range in terms of skilled, semi- skilled and un-skilled labours. The construction work is tendering to the contractors and they will do the work by using

sufficient machinery and labour force. The required work force may vary for each contractor an actual calculation is not possible.

## **2.6 Applicable legislations and policies**

The applicable laws on land acquisition, rehabilitation and resettlement for the proposed Chellanam Harbour and approach road

- The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013
- Government of Kerala - Revenue Department -State Policy for Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition
- Right to Information Act, 2005

## **CHAPTER 3**

### **TEAM COMPOSITION, STUDY APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Background**

As per the Notification No.C7-135157/2017 dated 30<sup>th</sup> November 2017, Ernakulam District Administration has selected Rajagiri College of Social Sciences as the SIA Unit to study the Social Impact Assessment of proposed Chellanam Fishing Harbour project.

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 area of Chellanam Harbour project to assess the adverse impacts of the project.

#### **3.2 Methodology & Tools**

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 collected. SIA unit had also examined the records and documents including the alignment drawing of the proposed project. SIA team had also made a site visit along with the land revenue officials for information dissemination. Questionnaires and interview schedules were used as tools for data collection.

#### **3.3 Desk Research**

The study team reviewed the relevant documents, reports and project alignment drawing.

### 3.4 Reconnaissance

The study team is headed by the Principal of Rajagiri College of Social Sciences who is the Chairperson of SIA Unit. A team of 7 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.

Sl.No	Name	Qualification and Designation	Experience
1	Dr.Binoy Joseph (Principal, Rajagiri College of Social Sciences)	MA(HRM), LLB, Ph.D. Chairman - SIA Unit	22 years in teaching, research and training
2	Meena Kuruvilla (Project Director , Rajagiri outreach)	MSW, Consultant- SIA Unit	30 years in development sector
3	Maria Tency.V.S	MA, DSS, Research Associate	25 years in development sector
4	Deepu.K.Uthaman	MSW Research Associate	2 years and 4 months experience in development sector
5	Arun Mathews George	MSW, Documentation Officer	1 year in development sector
6	Biju C.P	BA Research Associate	23 years in development sector

### 3.5 Data from Secondary Sources

Secondary sources information were collected from various concerned departments, and a host of other literatures. Thus, the secondary sources information complemented the primary data elicited through field survey from the affected people and other stakeholders. Understanding was created about the physical, social, economic, and cultural set-up of the project area before undertaking detailed field investigations.

### **3.6 Site Visits and Information Dissemination**

Before starting the detailed Social Impact Assessment study, the field visits and Pilot Study of the Socio Economic Survey was conducted where few respondents were administered the Interview Schedule and their feedbacks were collected. The team then inculcated the necessary addition and deletions in the interview schedule. During the Second week of September 2017, SIA team visited the sites to verify the alignment drawings on the ground and to identify the affected areas. After identifying the affected areas SIA unit consulted with different stakeholders at the project area and organized meetings with them to generate awareness about the study. The survey team collected the data in the months of January and February 2018.

### **3.7 Socio Economic Survey**

Before the actual household Socio Economic Survey, all the properties that were likely to be affected by the project were identified with the support of Revenue Department (GCDA) staff. The survey interview schedule was pre-tested. The survey was conducted through door-to-door personal interview. In this interview, size and nature of land were recorded. The details of affected families, possession of legal documents (if any, towards the claim of property), data related to social profile, family details, occupation, source of income, family expenditure, self employment activities, employment pattern were collected. Most part of the interview schedule has been pre-coded except those reflecting the opinion and views of PAFs, which have been left open-ended. Before filling the questionnaires, the affected families were asked to have a copy of the necessary documents they need to produce as proof of their ownership on property. So documents like- Aadhar Card, Ration Card, Voter's Identity Card or any other documents were verified whichever made available.

### **3.8 Compilation and Verification of Data**

Survey forms duly filled were consolidated and entered into a database. This information was updated on a regular basis as and when data for incomplete forms were filled in.



### **3.9 Data Analysis and Report Writing**

Once the data were collected and finalized with all the necessary changes, analysis of collected data was done.

### **3.10 Community and Public Consultation**

Discussions were conducted by SIA unit with various primary and secondary stakeholders in order to obtain their views and suggestions to minimize adverse social impacts. The methods which were adopted for conducting public consultation were (i) Informal personal consultation (ii) In-depth individual interviews.

#### ***Public Hearing***

As per Form 5 Rule 14 (1) of the RTFCTLARR Act, 2013, a public/community consultation (Public Hearing) is scheduled on 17<sup>th</sup> March 2018, the Remarks and clarifications would be incorporated in the final report.

## CHAPTER 4 LAND ASSESSMENT

### Background

A socio-economic survey covering all affected families and individuals was carried out in the months of January and February 2018. A structured interview schedule was used to collect detailed information on affected property, impacts on private assets, income and livelihood for a full understanding of impacts. The objective of the survey was to assess social impacts on the people affected by the project, their socio-economic profile, type of property, ownership of property, type of impact its magnitude and details of affected property. The major findings and magnitude of impacts are discussed in the following sections.

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

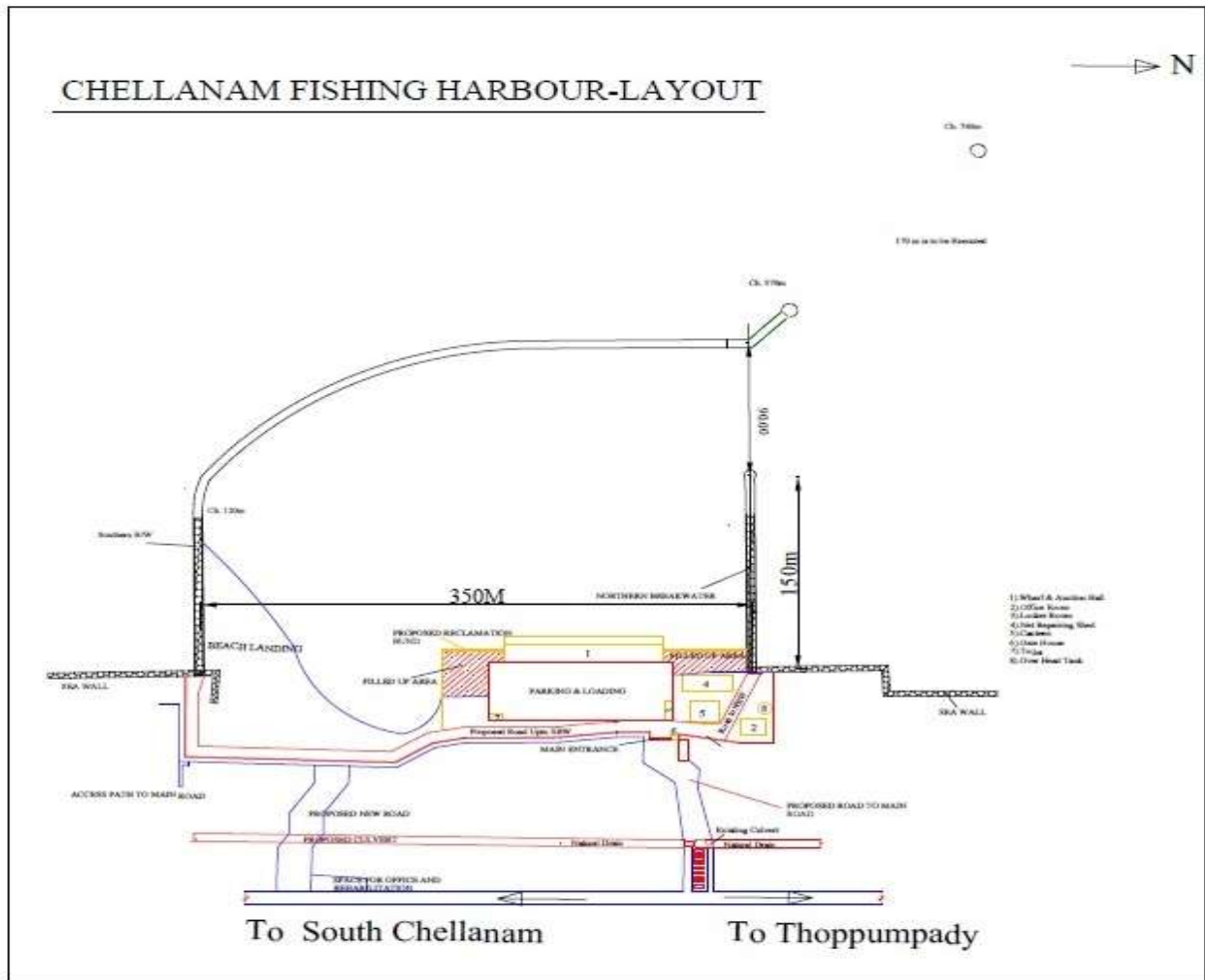
Table 4.1 indicates overall project impacts. Total 1.4453 hectares of land shall be acquired for the project. The whole area of land is under private ownership. Out of the total 31 affected properties except 2 the whole area is open land. One family is residing in the affected land and they have to be replaced and 1teashop is functioning in the affected area. Regarding the ownership of land 23 are individual ownership, 7 are jointly owned by individuals and 1 property is owned by an organization. Based on the property identification, the number of PAFs has been determined. There are 40 affected families consisting 163 persons.

*Table 4.1 Area of Impact*

Acquisition of Land (in Ha)	
Owned by Fishermen Co-operative Society	0.0627
Individual ownership	1.0950
Joint ownership	0.2876
Total	1.4453

Impact on properties	
Impact on Properties (no)	31
Total PAFs (no)	40
Total PAPs (no)	163
Total PDFs (no)	1
Loss of Residence (no)	1
Loss of Business (no)	1

#### 4.2 Land Inventories (Map of site of Proposed Chellanam Fishing Harbour Project)



#### 4.3 Land requirement for the project

The proposed project of construction of Chellanam Harbour shall require 1.4453 hectares of land for the implementation of the project. The affected area is under private possession hence no Government properties are affected because of the project.

#### 4.4 Use of Public Land

No public property is hindered due to the implementation of the project.

#### 4.5 Land Already Purchased

The land would be procured only after SIA.

#### 4.6 Quantity of Land Proposed to be acquired

*Table 4.2 Quantity of land acquisition*

Loss of property (Area in Hectares)	Number of title holders loosing property
Below 0.0100	8
0.0101 - 0.0200	6
0.0201 - 0.0300	4
0.0301 - 0.0400	6
0.0401 - 0.0500	1
0.0501 - 0.0600	1
0.0601 - 0.0700	2
Above 0.0701	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>31</b>

In total 31 properties are affected by the project. Table 4.2 reveals that 8 individuals will lose below 0.0100 hectares and 6 individuals might forego land to an extent between 0.0101 -0.0200.

#### 4.7 Previous transactions in the area for the last three years

The survey No.448/14 renewed the document as ozhiyadharam for two owners in 2015. The survey No.449/5 was renewed the document in 2015 and partitioned as bhagadharam for 3 heirs. The survey No.451/13 also renewed the registration of the document 2 years before .

## CHAPTER 5

### ESTIMATION AND ENUMERATION

#### Introduction

This chapter comprises of estimation of livelihood affected families, scale of impact on families i.e., directly affected families and indirectly affected families. It also mentions inventory about the loss of the affected.

#### 5.1 Directly Affected

In total the properties owned by 40 families and 1 organisation shall be affected by the project. None of these families will be directly affected on their livelihood measures. But one family will lose their house and their property completely will be considered as directly affected.

#### 5.2 Indirectly Affected by the Project

Presently one tea shop is functioning in the project affected area which is running by a tenant. Even though this is not a major source of income of the concerned family this could be considered as indirectly affected. (*Source: affected families, sufficient documents need to be verified*).

The land proposed to build a house for a family would be included in the affected property requires replacement should be considered as indirectly affected.

One family shared their anxiety that the height of the approach road may cause damage on their housing and requested to take measures to avoid the after effects. This may also be considered as indirectly affected.

#### 5.3 Affected Families

*Table 5.3 Duration of possession/ownership on property*

Duration	Number of families			Total
	(owner)	(Tenant)	organisation	
1-10 years	10	1		11
11-20 years	3		1	4
21-30 years	10			10

31-40 years	5			5
41-50 years	1			1
More than 50 years	5			5
Information not received	2			2
Not identified	3			3
<b>Total</b>	<b>39</b>			<b>41</b>

The project will affect 39 families who own the property, 1 tenant family and 1 organisation who own the land. Among the 39 families who owned the property 10 families possess the property for 10 years, 3 families own the property for 11-20 years and 10 families own it from 21 to 30 years. Since 5 family owns the property from 31-40 years 1 family possess the ownership from 41 to 50 years. 5 families own the property for more than 50 years. 1 family (tenant) is doing a business in the project affected area for more than 3 years. The ownership of 1 organisation comes under the period of 1-10 years. 2 families did not reveal the details and 3 families remains unidentified.

#### 5.4 Inventory of Productive Assets

Among the 31 properties are likely to be affected by the project 1 is used for residential purpose, 1 is proposed for residence. A teashop is functioning in one property and all others are open land.

*Table 5.5 Utilities Affected*

Utilities affected	No of families losing utilities
Water tank	1
Water supply pipeline	1
Two pit toilet	1

Table 5.4 shows that, 1 family will lose their water tank and the other 1 family's water supply pipeline is lying in the affected area. A two pit toilet using by one family will lose due to the project.

*Table 5.6 Income earning factors affected*

<b>Income earning factors affected</b>	<b>No of families</b>
Coconut trees	19
Coconut saplings	7
Mango tree	4
Banana trees	8
Pooperathi	6
Guava	1
Mahagani	1
Tamarind	2
Kitchen garden	1

Table 5.6 reveals that 19 coconut trees and 7 saplings will have to destroy along with other trees including 4 mango trees, 6 pooperathi, 1mahagani and 2 tamarind. One family is having kitchen graden in the affected area.

## CHAPTER 6

### SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL PROFILE

#### Introduction

This chapter contains information about the socio economic and cultural aspects of the affected families. It includes the demographic details, economic status, vulnerability among the affected families, local economic activities in the area, enumeration of livelihood affected families, socialization pattern of the project affected persons and other related information.

#### 6.1 Demographic Details

*Table 6.1 Age Group and Gender*

Age in years	Gender		Total
	Male	Female	
0-18	13	15	28
19-30	19	12	31
31-45	18	11	29
46-59	24	18	42
60 and above	17	16	33
<b>Total</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>163</b>

Table 6.1 reveals the age group distribution of the affected persons in the area. 33 persons are above 60 years of age out of them 17 are male and 16 are females. 18 female members and 24 male member are in the age group of 46-59. 29 family members belong to the age group 31-45 years 18 males and 11 females contribute towards this number. 31 family members including 19 male and 12 female belong to 19-30 age group and 28 members ie 13 male and 15 female belong to the age group of 0-18 years.



*Table 6.2 Religious Group*

<b>Description</b>	<b>No of families</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Hindu	11	27.5
Christian	24	60.00
Information not received	2	5.00
Not identified	3	7.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 6.2 indicates the distribution of families on the basis of religious group. Out of the 40 affected families 24 (60%) belong to Christian religion and 11 families (27%) belong to Hindu religion.

*Table 6.3 Social Group*

<i>Description</i>	<i>No.of families</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
OBC	31	77.5
OEC	3	7.5
General	1	2.5
Information not received	2	5.00
Not identified	3	7.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 6.3 shows that out of the total affected families 77.5% ie 31 families belong to OBC category. While 7.5% ie 3 families are coming under OEC, 1 family (2.5%) is under General category.

*Table 6.4 Marital status of Project Affected Persons*

<b>Marital Status</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Married	106	65.03
Unmarried	52	31.90
Widow/widower	5	3.07
<b>Total</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 6.4 depicts that among the total 163 members in the affected families 106 (65.03%) are married and 52 (31.9%) are unmarried. 5 (3.07) widows/widowers are included among the affected population.

*Table 6.5. Family Pattern*

<b>Description</b>	<b>No. of families</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Nuclear	25	62.5
Joint family	10	25.0
Information not received	2	5.0
Not identified	3	7.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>100</b>

Among the affected families 25 families (62.5%) are nuclear families and 10 (25%) are joint families.

*Table 6.6 Educational Attainment of Project Affected Persons*

<i>Education attained</i>	<i>No.of persons</i>	<i>percentage</i>
Illiterate	1	0.61
Upto 5 <sup>th</sup>	42	25.77
6 <sup>th</sup> to 10 <sup>th</sup>	55	33.74
Plus Two/predegree	13	7.97
Degree	28	17.18
Technical	15	9.20
Post Graduation	3	1.84
Not applicatble (Infants)	6	3.68
<b>Total</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 6.6 reveals about the information regarding the educational attainment of the project affected persons. 42 members attained/attaining primary class

education while 55 members have attained/attaining secondary class education. 13 persons has studied upto/pursuing Plus Two/Predegree. 28 members have attained/pursuing graduation and 3 members have attained/pursuing post-graduation. 15 members has acquired/attaining Technical qualification and 1 member is illiterate.

## 6.2 Income and Poverty Level

*Table 6.7 Classification of Families - PDS System*

Type of Ration Card	No.of families	Percentage
General Non Priority (White)	14	35
Non Priority State Subsidy (Blue)	3	7.5
Priority Card (Pink)	14	35
AAY (Yellow)	4	10
Information not available	5	12.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 6.7 indicates the information about the distribution of families based on the classification by *Public Distribution System*. 14 families are having General Non Priority (White). Priority Card (Pink) and AAY (Yellow) cards possessed by 14 and 4 families respectively.

*Table 6.6 Family Monthly Income*

Description (Amount in Rs)	No of families	Percentage
Below 5000	10	25
5001 to 10000	3	7.5
10001 to 15000	4	10
15001 to 20000	1	2.5
20001 to 30000	2	5
40001 to 50000	1	2.5
60001 to 70000	1	2.5

80001 to 90000	1	2.5
Information not revealed	12	30
Information not received	2	5.0
Not identified	3	7.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>100</b>

The table reveals that 10 families earn below Rs.5000 monthly and 3 families have a monthly income between Rs.5001 and Rs.10000. 4 families earn between Rs.10001 and 15000 and Rs.15001 to 20000 is the earning of 1 family. 2 families earn between 20001 to 30000. 1 family each earn in the ranges of 40001 to 50000, 60001 to 70000 and 80001 to 90000. 12 families were not revealed the information.

*Table 6.9 Family Monthly Expenditure*

Description (Amount in Rs)	No of families	Percentage
Below 5000	8	20
5001 to 10000	3	7.5
10001 to 15000	4	10
15001 to 20000	2	5
21001 to 30000	1	2.5
31001 to 40000	1	2.5
40001 to 50000	1	2.5
60001 to 70000	1	2.5
Information not revealed	14	35
Information not received	2	5.0
Not identified	3	7.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>100</b>

35% of the affected families were not revealed their monthly expenditure. 8 families revealed that below Rs.5000 is their monthly expenditure. 3 families spend Rs. 50001 to Rs.10000 per month. 1 family each spends in the ranges 21001 to 30000, 30001 to 40000, 40001 to 50000 and 60001 to 70000.

*Table 6.7 Occupational Pattern and Non-Working status of Project Affected*

<b>Occupation</b>	<b>No. of persons</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Fishing	22	13.5
Private firm employee	14	8.59
Business	5	3.07
Construction field	6	3.68
Agriculture	1	0.61
Tea shop/stationery shop	3	1.84
Government servant	4	2.45
Self employed	4	2.45
Working abroad	3	1.84
Pensioners	12	7.36
Dependents	89	54.60
<b>Total</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>100</b>

Among the total of 163 affected persons 89 ie 54.6% of the members are dependants . Among the working people 13.5% are engaged in fishing. 8.59% are working in private firms and 7.36% are benefitted through different pension schemes. While 6 persons are working in construction field 5 are doing business. 4 persons are government servants and other 4 persons are doing self employment. Among the project affected persons 3 are working abroad.

### **6.3 Vulnerable Group**

Among the total 163 affected persons 72 women, 28 children and 33 elderly who all are vulnerable population. Besides 2 physically challenged and 1 mentally challenged persons are also to be considered as vulnerable population.

### **6.4 Land Use and Livelihood**

One family is residing in the project affected area, one family is proposed to build their house and one family is running a hotel in the affected area. Besides that all land are open land.

## **CHAPTER 7**

### **SOCIAL IMPACT MANAGEMENT PLAN**

**7.1 Approaches to Mitigation**

Not Applicable

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

Not Applicable

**7.3. Measures those are included in the terms of Rehabilitation and Resettlement**

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

**7.4. Measures that the Requiring Body has stated it will introduce in the Project Proposal**

Sufficient fund has been reserved as compensation to the affected title holders.

**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 the Social Impact Assessment process**

Not Applicable

**7.6. Detailed Mitigation Plan**

Not Applicable

## **CHAPTER 8**

### **SOCIAL IMPACT MANAGEMENT PLAN INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK**

#### **9.1 Institutional Structures and Key Persons**

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 Chellanam Harbour Project, 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.

## **CHAPTER 9**

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

**9.1. Costs of all resettlement and rehabilitation costs**

Not Applicable

**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**

Not Applicable

**10.2 Reporting mechanisms and monitoring roles**

Not Applicable

**10.3 Plan of independent evaluation**

Not Applicable

## **CHAPTER 11**

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

One family would lose their housing need to be rehabilitated and the one family whose proposed residence area is affected also to be relocated. So rehabilitation is needed for the project.

Most of the people in Chellanam Grama Panchayath make their living from fishing and agriculture. Fishermen work at deep sea and fresh water fishing, using the latest technologies. The project will facilitate operation of both mechanized and traditional vessels in all seasons by providing sheltered basin. Hygienic landing and fish handling facilities, marketing facilities and protection of coast from sea erosion etc are also envisaged in the project. The project will have a very positive effect on the socio- economic condition of the region by reducing the cost of operation of the fishing vessels from the area and increasing number of working days of the vessels.

The project is treated as framed for a public purpose under the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (30 of 2013) Section 2(1)b(ii). Considering the public advantage and interest and treating as an inevitable need, the project has to be implemented.



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