

**SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT
INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
PALAKKAD**

FINAL REPORT



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ABBREVIATIONS

APL	Above Poverty Line
BPL	Below Poverty Line
DIC	District Industries Centre
DP	Disability Pension
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
IITP	Indian Institute of Technology Palakkad
LA	Land Acquisition
MGNREGS	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Generation Scheme
MHRD	Ministry of Human Resource Development
OAP	Old Age Pension
PAF	Project Affected Families
PAP	Project Affected People
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
RFCTLARR	Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2013
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
SIMP	Social Impact Mitigation Plan
SSC	Site Selection Committee
WP	Widow Pension

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Project and Public Purpose

Indian Institutes of Technologies (IITs) are institutes of national importance and are established and governed by a central statute - *the Institutes of Technology Act 1961*. The growing demand for admissions into IITs and the push given for world class higher education resulted in the declaration of 2014 union budget for setting up 6 new IITs between 2015 and 2019 creating an additional 1080 seats with the existing 10000 seats. IIT Palakkad is the earliest among the 3rd group of IITs announced in 2014-15 by the government. It started functioning from the rented premises of Ahalia Integrated Campus, Kozhipara, Palakkad with the help of the mentoring institute, IIT Madras, from August 2015. The land for the permanent campus of IIT has been selected and the acquisition process and subsidiary work is in progress.

In compliance with section 4 of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Act (RFCTLARR) 2013, the present Social Impact Assessment (SIA) of the project was undertaken by Don Bosco Arts and Science College, Angadikadavu, Kannur as per the Kerala State Government Gazette No. 747, G.O (p) No.23/2017 RD) dated 17 April 2017 and at the West Pudukkottai Panchayat of Palakkad district, the place notified for IIT. The SIA was carried out with the objectives of identifying the potential socio-economic positive and negative impacts of land acquisition and developing attainable mitigation measures to enhance positive impacts and reduce or avoid negative impact and thereby ensuring a participative, informed and transparent process of land acquisition for the establishment of IIT at Palakkad.

IITs are administered by the Central Act and come directly under the Ministry of Human Resource Development. Acquisition of land for public purposes as defined by the Act RFCTLARR 2013 is undertaken by invoking the provisions of the Act with an objective to ensure a participative, informed and transparent process of speedy land acquisition of the land for the public purpose. IITs come under the definition of Public Purpose in section 2 (1) b (5) of the said Act which states that educational institutions either administered or aided by the government come under 'public purpose'. Accordingly, the provisions of the Act authorizes the government to invoke the provisions of this Act for the acquisition of any land for the concerned purpose by adhering to due

compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement measures as provided in the Act of 2013. This social impact assessment is in accordance with the Act provision to assess the social impact prior to the acquisition.

Project Location and Alternatives considered

The choice of the present site of 504 acres of land at West Pudukkottai village of Pudukkottai Grama Panchayat at Palakkad was approved in January 2015 jointly by the state government and site selection committee after reviewing various other site options proposed by the state government. The present location is the gateway of Kerala, bordering the Sahya Mountain and adjoining the Coimbatore-Kanyakumari national highway at Palakkad. The selected land includes 367.87 acres of private land; 21.84 acres of Pudukkottai Grama Panchayat; 70.02 acres of government land (DIC) and 44.81 acres of forest land. Although there are certain losses such as loss of land and a source of livelihoods of the affected, the lesser social and environmental impact of the project on the present site and the absence of any residential & commercial establishments saving the project from rehabilitation measures, makes this option the most suitable place for the establishment of IIT. Thus, the less displacing alternative and the positives outweighing negatives make this project option as the most preferred option for the Indian Institute of Technology.

Size and attributes of land acquisition

Out of the total 504 acres required for the establishment of IIT, the present SIA study was done for 44 acres and 35 cents of land at the project site which is owned by ten families and their dependents. It includes 12.87 hectares of wet land and 4.59 hectares of dry land. Being an agricultural land, all the land holders resided away from the project site. Land acquisition of this area was delayed due to the demand for higher compensation in the case of 5 households; family disputes in 4 cases and lack of records in one case. Acquisition of this land is inevitable for the IIT as it falls either in the central or nearly central portion of the notified area. Most (8 of them) had gained ownership of the land through heredity. Ownership through direct purchase was achieved by two households and it was done during the years 2004 and 2011. Excepting two households, the others had *patta*/deed for their entire land. The remaining two however do not have *patta* for certain portions of the land but have possession certificate. The land without *patta* amounts to 2 acre 87 cents.

Eight households reported to have cultivated the land until the time it was notified for IIT i.e., in 2014. The prime cultivation was reported to be paddy. Occasional destruction of cultivation by wild animals particularly elephants was also reported. They also reported about certain trees like coconut, tamarind, mango trees etc., in the project site. But physical verification at the time of field study could not identify any yielding ones. However signs of earlier cultivation could be observed in the area. Income from cultivation was a source of income for most of the households. No transaction was undertaken on any of the land during the last three years. The land is primarily an agricultural land and accordingly there are no households or commercial establishment or structures existing in the area.

Social Impact

The most significant negative impact of the project is the loss of land for the 10 households and their dependents who owned these 44 acres and 35 cents of the total area (504 acres) required for the IIT. Acquisition of this land is estimated to affect a population of 45 people from these 10 families who will lose the ownership of the land due to acquisition.

The land notified for the IIT including the area under SIA study is primarily a fertile agricultural land. Several portions of the land were cultivated until 2014. Excepting two out of the ten households, all the others reported about cultivation of one or more crops of paddy per year depending on the availability of water. Other produces such as coconut, tamarind, mango etc., were also reported. But currently no yielding trees could be viewed. Considering the earlier cultivation carried out, it is assumed that acquisition is likely to deprive them of one source of income - income from the land.

The loss of grazing pastures resulting in a decrease in livelihood/ income was highlighted by the households in the vicinity. Currently, the government owned land at the project site is being used by these households as grazing pastures. With the establishment of IIT, they would lose these pastures impacting their income from grazing the cattle.

Acute water shortage during summer is another concern voiced. The land being agricultural is a water store house. But with the construction of buildings over the land it is likely that the storage of water be decreased worsening the water shortage problem especially during summer.

Social Impact Mitigation Plan (SIMP)

Based on the desk review, field investigations and consultations undertaken during the social impact assessment of land acquisition for IIT, Palakkad, the following Social Impact Mitigation Plan (SIMP) has been developed. The major mitigation measures drawn are:

Economic Measure

Loss of property and assets due to acquisition of land for the IIT should be compensated as mandated by the Act under sections 26-31 and which are listed in the First Schedule of the Act for the 10 households. In the case of land holdings for which there are no proper documents (which comes to an approximate 2 acre 87 cents) it is deemed that their case may be dealt with due consideration but adhering to the existing law.

During the construction and operation phase, preference should be given to the directly and indirectly affected families and their members for *ad hoc* employment opportunities at the IIT depending on their skills in whichever sectors possible. This would compensate the livelihood options which are likely to be affected due to the acquisition of the land.

Environmental measures

The proponent shall design eco-friendly building at the site minimizing the impact on the flora and fauna of the areas. Social forestry shall be undertaken in the campus to compensate the loss of trees and pastures. Similarly, the natural resources of available ponds and wells shall be maintained and preserved facilitating its usage for water conservation and distribution. Further, at the designing phase of the project, the plan shall incorporate construction of certain number of Rain water harvesting schemes to meet the water shortage problem during summer. During the operational phase, the IIT may use clean-green energy such as waste management technology and solar power.

Rehabilitation measure

Since there are no households or commercial establishments in the project site, there is no need for any rehabilitation measures.

To conclude, the discussions and interactions with various stakeholders including the affected families highlighted a unanimous welcoming of IIT to Kerala and its establishment at the selected

site at Palakkad. It is opined that the establishment of an Indian Institute of Technology- an institute of national importance- in Kerala is a milestone or leap in the developmental history of Kerala. Through the launch of IIT, Palakkad district and the rural villages of Pudussery and Kanjikode are expected to gain a brand value a place in the national map and is to become a center of attraction and development. Acquisition of the 44.35 acres of land for which the SIA study has been done is inevitable for IIT as it falls much inside the land already acquired. The SIA team is unanimous in viewing that this land be acquired by providing due compensation as per the RTFCTLARR Act 2013 provisions. The team emphasizes that the project is important for the development of the area and the state; for its success, the proponent is suggested to balance environmental and social considerations and benefits through implementation of the proposed mitigation measures. It is recommended that preventive measures be given first consideration in order to reduce the cost of undertaking the mitigation measures and at the same time minimize the negative impact of the project.

DETAILED PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1.1. Background

Indian Institutes of Technology (IIT) - the apex autonomous public institutions for academic excellence in engineering and technology- are hallowed institutes of academic merit and destination for young brilliant minds in India. They aim to impart world class education in engineering and technology to conduct research in relevant fields and to further advancement of learning and dissemination of knowledge. They are established and governed by a central statute- the Institutes of Technology Act 1961- which had declared them as institutes of national importance. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru called them 'India's future in the making.' They represent a founding faith in the ability of Indians to transform India. Each IIT is an autonomous public institute of higher education. The success of the five initially founded IITs at Kharagpur (1951), Bombay (1958), Madras (1959), Kanpur (1959) and Delhi (1961) led to the demand for establishment of more such institutions across the country.

In this regard, the union budget of 2014-15 declared the setting up of 6 new IITs between 2015 and 2019, creating about 1080 engineering seats for potential students, apart from the 10000 existing ones. Lok Sabha passed a bill for the establishment of six new IITs on 25 July 2016. IIT Palakkad is the earliest among the 3rd group of IITs announced in 2014-15 by the government. It started functioning from the rented premises of Ahalia Integrated Campus, Kozhipara, Palakkad with the help of the mentoring institute, IIT Madras, from August 2015. The academic activities at IIT Palakkad were launched by admitting students in B.Tech programme in the disciplines of Civil Engineering, Computer Science and Engineering, Electrical Engineering and Mechanical Engineering. Currently, the temporary facilities of the institute at the Ahalia Integrated Campus meet the requirements of both students and the faculty. Well-equipped classrooms, library, laboratories, auditorium, computer room, hostels for boys and girls, dining, sports and medical facilities make it a safe and nurturing nest for all aspiring minds. The

Transit Campus under construction



construction of the IIT Palakkad permanent campus at West Pudukkottai had been delayed due to slow progress in land acquisition. Meanwhile, the construction of the transit campus of the IIT Palakkad at Kanjikode West in Pudukkottai Grama Panchayat is in progress in 70.02 acres of land handed over by the state government. It is expected to be fully functional by December 2017. Once the permanent campus is built, the transit campus will be converted into a convention centre and hostel complex.

1.2. Project objectives

- a. To impart world class education in engineering and technology
- b. To conduct research in the relevant fields
- c. To further advancement of learning and dissemination of knowledge.

1.3. Rationale for the project

There is a wide gap between the number of aspirants for IITs and the seats or opportunity available for them. In 2017 about 12 lakh students from all over the country wrote JEE main and more than 2 lakh candidates from all categories appeared for JEE advanced for a total of just 11000 seats across 23 IIT institutes. The union budget of 2014 declaring 6 more new IITs therefore is a partial response to bridge the gap between demand and opportunities for world class education in the country. It will also be instrumental in contributing an enhanced pool of highly trained engineers and IITians to further research and development.

Acquisition of land for developmental purpose is a major hurdle across the country. The central Act Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 is a response to the above entitling the government to acquire land mandatorily for the 'public purpose' by paying fair compensation to the land owners. As per this Act, educational institutions either administered or aided by the government comes under 'public purpose' definition entitling the government to acquire the land for the purpose and ensure timely implementation of the project. The Act provisions to undertake a social impact assessment study of the selected area prior to the acquisition process. In this regard conforming to section 4 of the Act, the present Social Impact Assessment for the 44 acres and 35 cents of land at the West Pudukkottai Panchayat of Palakkad District was conducted by Don Bosco Arts & Science College, Angadikadavu, Kannur in compliance with the Government Order (G.O (p) No.23/2017 RD) dated 17 April 2017. The key

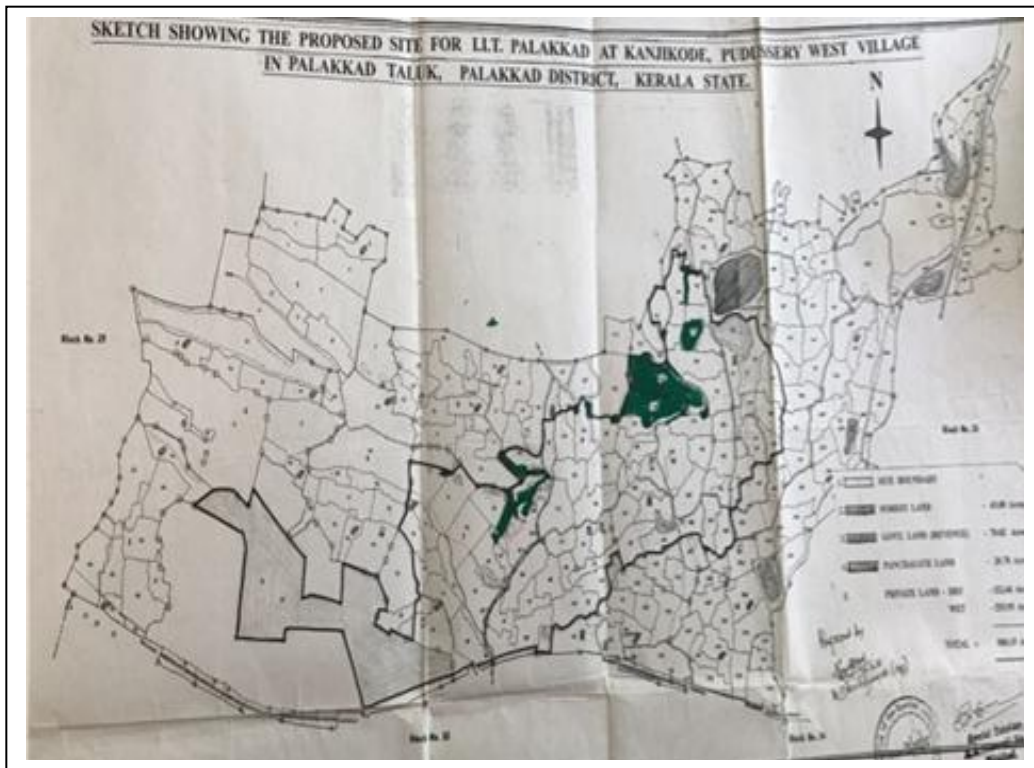
objective of the assessment was to identify the potential socio-economic positive and negative impact of land acquisition and to develop attainable mitigation measures to enhance positive impact and reduce or avoid negative impact.

1.4. Details of the Project

1.4.1. Project location

The state government with the help of the Site Selection Committee (SSC) appointed by MHRD reviewed various possible locations in January 2015 and identified 504 acres (204.2672 hectares) of land with a distribution of 367.87 acres of private land; 21.84 acres of Pudukkottai Grama Panchayat; 70.02 acres of government land (DIC) and 44.81 acres of forest land at West Pudukkottai village as the most appropriate site for the permanent campus of the new IIT. The place is the gateway of Kerala, bordering the Sahya Mountains and adjoining the Coimbatore-Kanyakumari national highway at Palakkad.

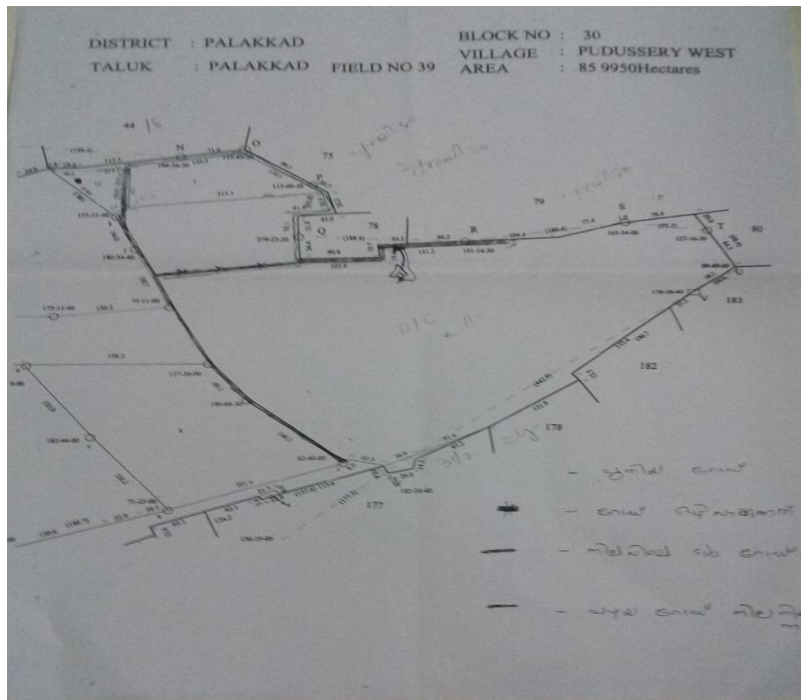
Sketch showing the proposed site for IIT Palakkad, at Kanjikode



Transfer of the land of Pudukkottai Grama Panchayat and government land (DIC) has already been completed. For acquiring the forest land of 44.81 acres, double extent of the same is to be given to the forest department. Land in this regard (89.82 acres) has already been identified and the process

of transfer is on. As far as the private land (which is primarily agricultural land) is considered, excluding 44 acres 35 cents, the rest have already been acquired through direct purchase.

A closer sketch of the proposed IIT Palakkad



The land yet to be acquired has been delayed as some of the owners are refusing to hand over the land for want of higher compensation and others citing legal ownership issues. Regarding the specificities of the land to be acquired, there are no structures either residential or commercial of private/public nature existing at the project site. Most of it is agricultural land. However, it had not been cultivated for long due to disturbance by wild animals particularly elephants and due to speculations about the coming of various projects in the site.

1.4.2. Project cost

The central government has already approved a master plan for Rs.3500/- crore for the permanent campus. The state government is spending Rs. 160 crore on land acquisition. A sum of Rs. 19 crore is spent on constructing the compound wall which will be returned by the IIT to the State government later.

1.4.3. Project design

The construction of IIT has been planned with world class sustainable green building minimizing the impact of the construction on the greenery and eco-system of the specified site. Designing of the building is in progress. The first phase of construction consisting of infrastructure required to accommodate two batches of students is expected to be completed by early 2018 and the entire

project is expected to be completed within 3 years. The facilities provided will include: auditorium, multimedia enabled large and small classrooms, physics and chemistry laboratories, computer laboratory, library, canteen, separate hostels for boys and girls and quarters for the faculty.

1.4.4. Phases of the project

The project implementation has been divided into two phases. The first phase which is expected to be completed in seven years is expected to equip the IIT to accommodate 1200 students and 300 staff. At the second phase that ends in 15 years, the project is estimated to accommodate 12000 students and 1200 staff.

1.4.5. Courses Offered

There are 4 streams of B. Tech courses viz., Civil Engineering, Computer Science and Engineering, Electrical Engineering and Mechanical Engineering, being offered at IIT Palakkad. There are 30 seats for each stream and each course encompasses 8 semesters equally distributed over 4 years. Besides, research programme leading to PhD degree in the existing engineering (Civil, Computer Science, Electrical and Mechanical) branches and science (chemistry, mathematics and physics) branches have also been initiated.

1.4.6. Staff/workforce

The faculty comprises of those who are already engaged with IIT Madras or have recently retired. Some of them have been Deans and Heads of Departments and have both national and international accomplishments to their name. The hiring process of permanent faculty will progress in due course. The ad hoc appointment will also be undertaken as the institute gets full-fledged.

1.4.7. Project Alternative

This project option has been arrived at after considering several options by the state government and site selection committee appointed by Ministry of Human Resource Development, Govt. of India. This option has been found to be the most suitable alternative from an extreme environmental and social perspective as it ensures non-interference with the existing conditions. This decision will however, involve certain losses such as land and one source of livelihood for a few households. Matching the positives and negatives, this project option is found to be the most preferred option from the socio-economic and environmental perspectives.

1.5. Legal Framework

Application of national statutes and regulations on socio-economic impact suggests that the Proponent has a legal duty and social responsibility to ensure that the proposed development be implemented without compromising the status of the environment, livelihood of people, natural resources, public health and safety. This enhances the importance of this social impact assessment for the proposed site to provide a benchmark for its sustainable operation. Two major legislations that govern the land acquisition for the present project are discussed briefly here:

1.5.1. Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013

This Central Act is to ensure a humane, participative, informed and transparent process for land acquisition for development of essential infrastructural facilities, industrialization and urbanization with least disturbance to the owners of the land and other affected families and provide just and fair compensation to the affected families whose land has been acquired or proposed to be acquired or are affected by such acquisitions and make adequate provision for such affected persons for their rehabilitation and resettlement and for ensuring that the cumulative outcome of compulsory acquisition should be that affected persons become partners in development leading to an improvement in their post-acquisition social and economic status and for matters connected there with.

Chapter IV, Section 11 states that ‘whenever it appears to the appropriate government that land in any area is required or likely to be required for any public purpose, a notification to that effect along with details of land to be acquired shall be published in the official Gazette, two daily newspapers, uploaded on the website of appropriate government and in the affected areas to all the persons affected.’ (RFCTLARR Act, sec.11). Prior to the acquisition section 4 of the Act mandates conduct of a Social Impact Assessment study of the affected area to study the impact the project is likely to have on various components such as livelihood of affected families, public and community properties, assets and infrastructure particularly roads, public transport..... Similarly, where land is acquired, fair compensation shall be paid promptly to all persons affected in accordance with sections 28, 29 and 30 of the Act, along the following parameters:

- Area of land acquired,
- Market value of the property decided by the Collector,

- Value of things attached to land or building
- Damages sustained from the severance of the land parcel from the land,
- Damages to other property in the process of acquiring the said land,
- Consequences of changing residence or place of business by the land owners,
- Damages from diminution of profits of the land acquired.
- Award of solatium
- Interest paid at the rate of minimum 12% per annum on such market value for the period commencing on and from the date of the publication of the notification of the social impact assessment study.

The Proponent has undertaken Social Impact Assessment and developed mitigation measures for those who will be affected by the proposed project. The Proponent shall adhere to the requirements of the Act in the implementation of land acquisition.

1.5.2. Forest Conservation Act of 1980

The selected area for the establishment of IIT includes 44.81 acres of forest land. For the acquisition of this land, the provisions of the Forest Conservation Act of 1980 are invoked. This is a Central Act to provide for the conservation of forests and matters connected therewith. Section 2 of the Act makes a provision of prior approval of the Central Government necessary before a State Government or any other authority issues direction for de-reservation of reserved forests, use of forest land for non-forest purposes. The Act was enacted with a view to check further deforestation which ultimately results in ecological imbalances. As per the provisions of the Act while acquiring any forest land for non-forest purposes, double the extent of the land taken shall be given to the forest department.

In this case, the proponent is expected to identify double the extent of the 44.81 acres of the forest land acquired i.e., 89.62 acres (36.2834 hectares) and give to the forest department. The land has been identified and the process of transfer is in progress.

APPROACH, METHODOLOGY AND UNIT OF SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Section 4 of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2013, requires that all SIA studies undertake surveys /public consultations as part of the study. The aim of the SIA is to ensure that all stakeholders interested in a proposed project including project beneficiaries and the general public in the vicinity of the proposed project be identified and their opinion considered during project planning, design, construction, operation and decommission phase. In compliance with the requirements of the regulations, the SIA team conducted the assessment from 19 to 30 September 2017 interacting with community members and other stakeholders in the whole project area.

This chapter illustrates the approach and methodology adopted for undertaking the social impact assessment and gives an overview of the SIA unit and its activity chart.

2.1. SIA Team

The SIA unit that undertook SIA study for IIT at the West Pudukkottai village of Pudukkottai Grama Panchayat, Palakkad District comprised of 9 members headed by the Head of the Department of Social Work, Don Bosco Arts & Science College, Angadikadavu, Kannur. The head of the team is a Doctor of Philosophy in Sociology and has wide experience in academic and development sectors. The team leader of the SIA also is a Doctor of Philosophy in Social Work with extensive experience in research, project planning and implementation at the development sector over decades. The other team members are post graduates in Social Work who are well versed in investigating social phenomena, undertaking interviews and conducting group discussions and PRA techniques to elicit information pertaining to the subject of inquiry. The Gender consultant in the



The SIA Team with Member of Parliament

team is also a post graduate in social work who has been working on women issues and their development over several years. (List of team members- annexure-4)

2.2. Study Approach

The approach to this exercise was structured in a manner to cover the requirements under the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2013. It involves a combination of qualitative research methods such as reconnaissance, public consultations with members of the community & elected representatives of the project areas, focus group discussions and other PRA techniques, quantitative household surveys and desk research.

2.3. Methodology and Data Collection

The methodology adopted for the assessment was a mix of quantitative and qualitative methods. “By using both qualitative and quantitative methodology more comprehensive data will be obtained, and a more holistic product would result, without excluding important areas of assessment” (DEAT, 2006).

Quantitative information on the Project Affected Persons and Families was gathered through the household survey. The SIA grouped PAPs into two broad categories namely; PAP’s whose land was entirely within the proposed project and will be affected fully due to the acquisition and PAP’s who do not have land and farms at the project site but resides on the vicinity of the project site.

Household interviews were conducted of 100% of the land holders of the SIA study area. As per the report provided by the Special Tahsildar, LA, Palakkad District, there are 10 families and their dependents, who have property ownership at the project location. Representatives of cent percent of these households were contacted to elicit information pertaining to the subject. In addition, the interviewers also targeted households residing in the vicinity of the project route and covered 32 households from the Thudiyadi and Mukroni areas of the project location.

Household survey was undertaken by qualified and experienced data enumerators by administering predefined interview schedules targeting the Project Affected Population (PAP).

Qualitative information was gathered along with the field study/household survey through public consultation or focus group discussions targeting various groups of stakeholders. The consultations were conducted through the use of Interview guides and guideline points. The SIA team developed several formats of interview guides to target various groups of stakeholders which included PAPs, elected representatives of Grama Panchayat, Block Panchayat and District Panchayat and representatives of various government departments.

Two public consultations/focus group discussions were held with the project affected population within the proposed project area with the assistance of the local leaders. The agenda of the meeting were: project introduction, socio-economic impact discussions, question and discussion session and conclusion. Each of the consultations was attended by 5-10 people representing the Project Affected Families (PAFs). After the detailed introduction on the project and the purpose of the consultation each one of the participants was given a fair chance to comment on the project and its impact on their socio-economic lives. List of all those who were consulted is annexed to the report.*(annexure-3)*

The key informant stakeholders, viz., elected representatives of district, block and grama panchayats, Member of Parliament, political leaders, representatives from the departments of agriculture, revenue and forest and representative of IIT, totalling to 17 were contacted and relevant information was collected through holding consultative discussions and administering of questionnaires. Samples of questionnaires administered are annexed to this report.

Thus a total of 59 *respondents* (42 household members + 17 key informants) who are either directly or indirectly related to the project location of the proposed IIT were covered through the assessment study.

The stakeholders were identified and consulted with the objective of understanding the existing socio-economic conditions of the area of influence and the immediate surroundings of the proposed project.

The data obtained from the survey was analyzed to provide a summary of relevant baseline information on affected populations; all categories of project impact which include direct and indirect impact of physical and/or economic nature on the people and the general environment. The

responses received from the community, the local administration and representatives of government departments through the public consultation and socio-economic survey are represented in the subsequent chapters of this report.

2.4. Methods and Tools

The methods and tools adopted for the Social Impact Assessment are the following:

- a. *Physical inspections* of the project area: The assessment team forming themselves into different groups physically visited the land holding which are yet to be acquired with the help of the officials of the revenue department in order to make an independent assessment of the resources in the project land and the land use pattern.
- b. *For the household Survey*: Pre-tested interview schedules were prepared and administered to heads of the households of both the categories of project affected population to understand their socio, cultural and economic profile, to identify and quantify the negative impact of land acquisition, to identify their concerns/benefits and to identify measures for enhancing their benefits or minimizing their concerns by developing appropriate resettlement and rehabilitation plans.

For qualitative data: two public consultations/focus group discussions with representatives of Project Affected Families using guidelines for the discussion and PRA method of Transect walk was undertaken to elicit qualitative information and to corroborate the information from the discussions and observations made.

Semi structured interviews using an interview guide were used to collect information from the key respondents, viz., elected representatives, leaders of political parties and officials of revenue department including village officer of the project area.

- c. *Desk review* of available reports and project related documents, records from the revenue department and literature including project description, maps, details of land owners etc. to understand the socio-cultural and economic status of the people of the region in general and the project affected households in particular was also undertaken.

2.5. Sources of Data

The assessment made use of both primary and secondary data sources. The primary source included responses from various stakeholders of the study, and the secondary data sources included various legislations related to land acquisition, documents from the revenue department, reports and other desk review materials from the local self-government institutions.

2.6. Public Hearing

Section 5 of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act of 2013 envisages that whenever an SIA study is required to be conducted, the Government shall ensure that a Public Hearing is held at the affected area to ascertain the views of the affected families to be recorded and included in the SIA Report. Rule 14 and 15 of the RFCTLARR (Kerala) Rules 2015 have prescribed detailed procedure for the conduct of the public hearing.

In accordance with the above Rules of RFCTLARR, Don Bosco College of Arts and Science, Iritty, Kannur, the SIA unit for the land acquisition for IIT, organized one Public hearing on 12 December (Tuesday) 2017, at the Krishi Bhavan Hall of Pudussery panchayat from 11 am to 1 pm for the affected population to ascertain their views on the draft report and on any other additional issues related to acquisition. Prior to the conduct of the Public hearing, enough copies of the draft report in English and executive summary of report both in English and Malayalam were made available to the population through the panchayat office and collectorate. Those requested through e-mail were forwarded through e-mail. Information related to the venue, date and time of the public hearing was communicated to the concerned parties two weeks in advance through advertisement in two leading newspaper dailies which has wide circulation in the area viz., *Malayala Manorama* and *Mathrubhumi*; through notices at the panchayat office, and through individual letters and telephonic communication to the persons directly involved in the SIA study. Information regarding the public hearing was also extended to elected representatives, Revenue Department, the requiring body and IIT.



From the Public Hearing

The officials present at the public hearing included: Ms. Jyothi (Special Tahasildar), Shri. Balakrishnan (Secretary, Pudussery Panchayat), Ms. Annie (Deputy Tahasildar), Fr. Dr. Thomas Koonan (SIA unit Director), Dr. Saju Paracka, (Mr. Zaviarkutty Francis (Co-coordinator, SIA unit), and Ms. Sudha (Revenue Inspector). The hearing began with a brief introduction about the objective and purpose of the meeting along with a presentation on the major highlights of the study. Later, the floor was open for discussion and for raising their issues and comments on the report and other allied matters. The comments were recorded and transcribed.



The public raising their concerns during public hearing

All the participants present at the public hearing were unanimous in favouring the coming of IIT at West Pudussery village. A few persons wanted their land also to be acquired by the requiring body for IIT. The issues raised during the hearing and the views of the requiring body are presented in the following tabular format:

Sl. No	Name	Survey No	Issues Raised	Remarks of Requiring Body
1.	Radhakrishnan	94/7/1, 94/7/2	The households are losing the land once and for all. Hence the livelihood is terminated permanently and the next generation is going to suffer as landless people. This should be compensated with sufficient resources.	IIT should in their ad hoc employment recruitment give preference to members of the households whose land has been acquired for IIT
			Income from agriculture is not an additional source of income but is	The SIA unit agreed to revisit

			the main source of income. Hence, the term 'additional' used in the study report should be revised	the usage and revise.
2.	Sasi Kumar	133/10, 134/1/1, 2, 3 135/7	He raised the issue of disparity given in compensation for ponds and wells in different plots and wanted to know the criterion followed in fixing the rate for ponds and wells	Since the criterion is fixed by PWD, the Deputy Thaha-sildar agreed to furnish the details on receipt of the same from PWD
			Land held in excess of the accounts may also be compensated in accordance with law	The LAO may consider the request at the time of initiating LA proceedings
3.	Saileesh	95/2.3&4 97/3,8 &9 87/5,6 &11 117/1,2,3,4, 5,6,7,8,9 &10	He spoke about the calculation of compensation i.e., the Interest paid at the rate of minimum 12% per annum on such market value for the period commencing on and from the date of the publication of the notification of the social impact assessment study. He wanted an extension in the period calculated for interest i.e., from the time of notification of the area than the study.	This is not in the ambit of the current SIA
4	G. Balamukundan	137/1,& 2 139/1 140/2 & 4	He has 6.64 acres of land in the proposed site but has <i>patta</i> only for 4.54 acres. For the remaining 2.1 acres of land, he has only possession certificate. He complained that he had applied for <i>patta</i> but the village office denied saying that collector has asked not to give.	The LAO agreed to look into his grievance and asked to visit the office with the documents.
5	K.K. Natrajan	130/7 &18 131/5, &6 132/1 133/1 &6 172/4	In the case of forest land double the extent is to be given back for afforestation. This formula can be considered and applied in the case of private land	This does not align with the Law and is not under the purview of SIA unit
6	R. Prabhakaran	152/2 171/3/1,4 &5 171/2 175/3 167/1	As we are losing the entire land, affecting our livelihood, it should be compensated with employment opportunities	IIT in their ad hoc employment recruitment should give preference to members of the

				households whose land has been acquired for IIT.
7	Rajan		Like employment opportunities to the households of the affected families, an option may be set out in relaxing the eligibility criteria in securing admission for the children of the affected families in IIT	This does not come under the purview of SIA study
8	Krishnankutty		Alternative land for the forest land acquired should be found in the west Pudukkottai village itself. He mentioned that the owners of the adjoining lands of IIT are willing to hand over their land and hence those properties could be acquired for afforestation.	His land has been taken possession of for IIT. The suggested issue does not come under the purview of the present study. The District Collector could look into their grievance.
9	Haridas		A 12 meter road should be made to the forest for vehicles to go to the forest and to the adjacent land facilitating proper transportation to that land in times of need.	- As Above-
10	Kurian Mathew and Lissamma Roy	128/1/2 and 127/1, 127/2, 127/3, 127/4, 127/5, 127/6, and 127/7	The land re-survey numbers 128/1/2 and 127/1, 127/2, 127/3, 127/4, 127/5, 127/6, and 127/7 lay adjacent to IIT and are under cultivation. The motorable road available to the land to transport manure, yield etc., is through the proposed IIT site. Once, the compound walls are built the land will be deprived of a road for transportation. Hence, it is pleaded that either the land under the above survey numbers be acquired or an alternative road for transportation be allotted.	The issue does not come under the purview of the present study. Their grievance is to be addressed by the District Collector.

2.7. Social Impact Assessment Study of IIT project, Pudukkottai West, Palakkad

Schedule of Activities

Sl. No	Activities	Date of commencement
1.	Selecting Don Bosco College, Angadikadavu, Kannur as the SIA unit for IIT, Palakkad	17 April 2017
2.	Preliminary physical visit to the site for IIT	17 June 2017

3.	Approval and announcement of the study	22 August 2017
4.	Preliminary discussion with District Collector, District Panchayat President, Pudussery Grama Panchayat President and Secretary regarding the Social Impact Assessment	7 September 2017
5.	Preparation of draft survey tools for data collection and circulation to experts for inputs	13 September 2017
6.	Finalization of the survey tools after receiving inputs from stakeholders	15 September 2017
7.	Orientation to the SIA team members	18 September 2017
8.	Preparation for Data collection	19 September 2017
9.	Interaction and Focus Group Discussion with people affected – 1 st batch (data collection-households)	20 September 2017
10.	Interaction with the people indirectly affected/benefit from the project- (data collection-households)	21 September 2017
11.	Interaction and Focus Group Discussion with people affected – 2 nd batch (data collection)	22 September 2017
12.	Interaction and FGD with the people indirectly affected/benefit from the project- (data collection-households/business centers)	23 September 2017
13.	Transect walk by the SIA team (of the SIA location)	24 September 2017
14.	Interviews with elected representatives and political leaders of the village/panchayat (of IIT location)	25 September 2017
15.	Interviews with government officials including revenue department, IIT officials	26 September 2017
16.	Data editing and coding & processing and analysis	29 September to 15 October 2017
17.	Preparation of draft report	15 October to 30 November 2017
18.	Discussion of the draft report with the SIA team members (in-house)	1 & 2 November 2017
19.	Submission of Draft report and its publication	15 November 2017
20.	Submission of Advertisement for public hearing	25 November 2017
21.	Public Hearing	12 December 2017
22.	Modification and submission of the final report	20 January 2018

LAND ASSESSMENT

Pudussery panchayat is a fast developing area of the Palakkad District. Spread over an area of 122.84 sq.km, the panchayat borders on the north by reserve forest; on the south Elappally and Vadakarapathi panchayats; on the east Tamil Nadu boundary and on the west Marutha road, Elappally panchayats. It has a population of 45642, out of which 22903 are males and 22739 are females. Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe constitute 11% and 1.8% of the total population respectively. Agriculture was the major profession of the area earlier. However, over the years the area has been fast growing in industrial sector with many big and small scale industries being established here. Kanjikode which is termed as the second biggest industrial area in Kerala is in Pudussery panchayat. The Panchayat serves three villages, viz., Pudussery East, Pudussery West and Pudussery Central.

The first IIT of Kerala is being established in the Pudussery West village of the Pudussery Grama Panchayat. This village has a population of 20140 out of which 9948 are males and 10192 are females. Thus, the average sex ratio of Pudussery West is 1025, meaning for per every 1000 men there are 1025 women. The population of children aged 0-6 years in Pudussery west is 1875 which is 9% of the total population. As per the census 2011, the literacy rate of Pudussery West is 88.5% showing a lower literacy rate compared to 89.3% of Palakkad District. The male literacy rate is 83.8% and the female literacy rate is 76.9%. The Scheduled Caste constitutes 17.4% while Scheduled Tribe was 0.3% of total population. 8456 of the total population in Pudussery panchayat were engaged in work. While 82.4% describe their work as main work (employment or earning more than 6 months), 17.6% were involved in marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 8456 workers, 188 were cultivators and 695 were agricultural labourers. Paddy is the main crop cultivated in the fields. Ground nuts are also cultivated. There are a number of ponds and streams that helps in agricultural irrigation. The property holders of the land at the project site reside away from their land at the site. While majority (8 out of 10) resides in Pudussery/Kanjikode area within a distance of 4-8 kilometers, the rest (two) reside 10-16 km away from the project site. The nearest community cluster of about 23 households at Thudiyadi area inhabits at a distance of 200 meters from the project site.

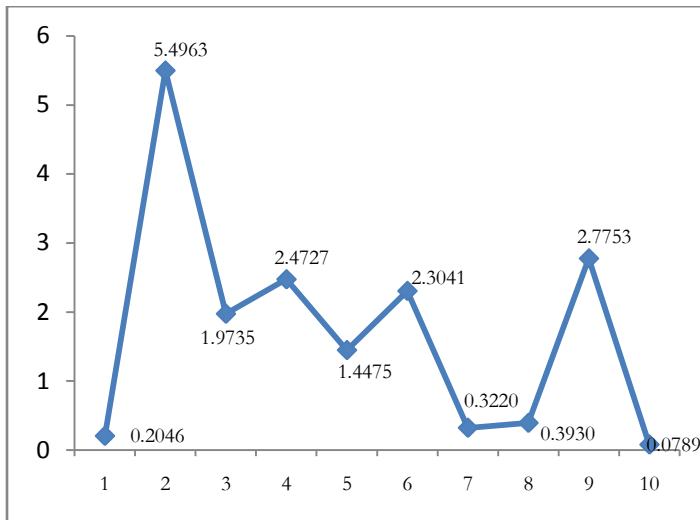
The land for the permanent campus of IIT Palakkad has been identified and selected at West Pudussery village of Palakkad District by the State government and Site Selection Committee (SSC) appointed by Ministry of Human Resource Development, Govt. of India. This chapter presents an assessment of the land in terms of its extent, type & quality of land, extent of impact, land specificities, size of holding, ownership details and transactions done on the land in the previous years.

3.1. Land holders and area of land

The properties covered by SIA study (17.467 hectares or 44 acres and 35 cents) are owned by 10 families and their dependents. The extent of property at their disposition varies from 0.2046 hectares (50.5 cents) to a maximum of 5.496 hectares (13.7 acres) spread over 51 survey numbers. *(Details attached as Annexure-2)*

Figure: 3.1.

Land Area and the Number of households affected



As depicted in figure 3.1, amongst the ten families, majority (6 households) had owned property extending from more than one hectare to 5.5. hectares, with a distribution of 4 families with more than 2 hectares, and the rest between one to two hectares. Four households possessed less than one hectare of land at the project site.

3.2. Typology of land

The property at the project location included both wet and dry land. Major portion of the area is found to be wet land. It constituted 12.873 hectares spreading over 35 survey numbers. The rest (4.593 hectares over 16 survey numbers) formed dry land which remains uncultivated now for various reasons, viz., man-wild animal conflict, lack of water, speculations about the coming of various projects. Four of them stated that they left it uncultivated from the time they came to know about the coming of IIT in their property, i.e., in 2014. It is evident from the physical verification and from the responses of various respondents which included the affected population and key

informants (elected representatives, officials of revenue department and others) that the land was primarily an agricultural land and most part of it was cultivated earlier. Paddy was the major crop cultivated in the area. Coconut, tamarind, ground nut and fruits like mangoes, banana, etc., were

reported to be the other produces cultivated. No structures, either residential or commercial existed or exist in the project site. The following snapshots give a view of the wet and dry land identified and selected for the establishment of IIT at the West Pudussery village.

Households	Wet land	Dry land	Total
1	0.2046	0	0.2046
2	5.4095	0.0868	5.4963
3	0.57	1.4025	1.9735
4	1.0477	1.425	2.4727
5	1.4035	0.0440	1.4475
6	1.6890	0.6151	2.3041
7	0.3220	0	0.3220
8	0.3930	0	0.3930
9	1.8343	0.941	2.7753
10	0	0.0789	0.0789
Total	12.8736	4.5933	17.4679

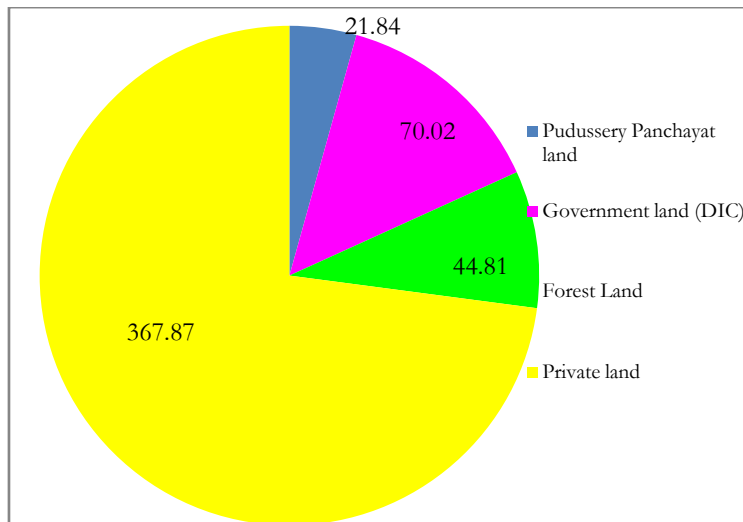


Proposed land at the time of SIA visit (A few snapshots)

3.3. Total land requirement for project and area of impact

An estimated total of 204.2672 hectares (504 acres) of land has been identified and selected by the State Government in association with the site selection committee appointed by MHRD for the establishment of the permanent campus of IIT at Palakkad. It includes 367.87 acres of private land; 21.84 acres of Pudussery Grama Panchayat; 70.02 acres of government land (DIC) and 44.81 acres of forest land. Excluding an area of 44 acres and 35 cents which is owned by private landholders, the rest have already been acquired or the process is in progress through direct purchase or transfer.

Figure: 3.2. Total Land Requirement for IIT (in Acres)



Extent of Impact

The land spread over 51 survey numbers and owned by 10 families and their dependents at the project location will be impacted fully by the acquisition. As there are no structures of any kind in the identified location, the impact on structures will be at zero level. Since major portion of the land is agricultural, it is demarcated by *varambu*. Wherever it was dry land it was very difficult to identify the boundaries since the area is thickly bushy. The land yet to be acquired falls at the centre or near the centre of the notified land and hence its acquisition becomes inevitable for IIT.

3.4. Number of families and persons affected

With the acquisition of their property at the project location, all the ten families and their dependents totalling to a population of 45 people will be affected by the project at West Pudussery village. It is learnt from the interactions that the cultivation of their agricultural land acted as a source of income for these households. The major source of earning for 8 out of 10 households in

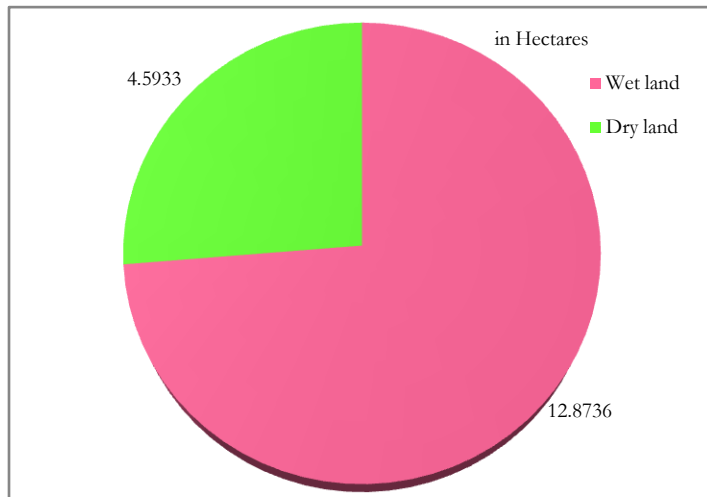
the directly affected category however was from their employment/business. For the remaining two, it was from the service pension. As per the self-reports of seven households, they had cultivated the land until the notification of the land for IIT in 2014. During the period of cultivation of the land they did not have to expend on the purchase of food grains, as the produce from the field was sufficient to meet the food grain requirements of the household. But with cessation of cultivation they had to expend from the income derived from employment/business for the food grains. With regard to the remaining three households, the land was left uncultivated either due to destruction of the produce by wild animals or dispute over the land. These households survived solely on the income from their business and employment. It is inferred from the above that deprivation of the income from the land at the project site is likely to decrease their livelihood and bring about a transition in their expenditure pattern particularly for those who cultivated the land until 2004.

3.5. Quantity and location of land proposed to be acquired for the project

As stated earlier, the private land yet to be acquired for the project is estimated to be 17.4669 hectares (44 acres and 35 cents) owned by 10 families and their dependents. It is spread across the second and the third wards of Pudussery Grama Panchayat. The acquisition of the remaining 495.65 acres of land is under progress either through direct purchase or through transfer. The present SIA is of the land that could not be acquired (44.35 acres) either due to the demand for higher compensation by the land holders or family dispute or due to lack of records.

3.6. Nature and utilization of land including cropping patterns

The land under the SIA study is predominantly wet land. Amongst the area of 44 acres 35 cents (17.467 hectares) spread across 51 survey numbers, 35 survey numbers constituting an area of 12.873 hectares is wet land. The rest has been classified as dry land. With regard to irrigation of the land for cultivation, four households reported the existence of ponds and/or wells in their area. Water from these sources was used for irrigation. Others utilized the ponds existing in the vicinity of their land. Besides, there are small 'thodu' and canals situated in public land that carry water during the rainy season and from the big pond that is situated outside the project site. It is water from these ponds and wells that is used for cultivation.

Figure.3.3. Land proposed to be acquired under SIA

Interaction with respondents, viz., the directly affected population and the key informants (elected representatives and government officials) and the physical verification of the affected area by the SIA team along with the revenue department officials indicated that the entire project location is agricultural land.

Neither residences nor building establishments of private or public nature exists over there. Discussions with affected population highlighted that majority (6 out of 10) had cultivated the land till 2014, the year when the area was declared for IIT through government notification. Among the rest, three had cultivated the land for several years and left uncultivated since 2008 due to destruction of the crops by the wild animals from the forest particularly elephants. One family informed about the non-cultivation of the land for over 25 years. Signs of earlier cultivation of certain areas could be observed during the site visit too. However, the land remains uncultivated and bushy at present.

As regards the cultivation of crops, responses suggest that most had cultivated paddy in the land until 2014. They reported of having one to three crops every year depending on the availability of water. The other assets attached to the land as reported by the affected families include coconut trees, fruit trees, teak and tamarind trees. However, as of now no yielding trees could be observed except high bushes.

3.7. Ownership patterns, land distribution, and number of residential houses

3.7.1. Patta for the land

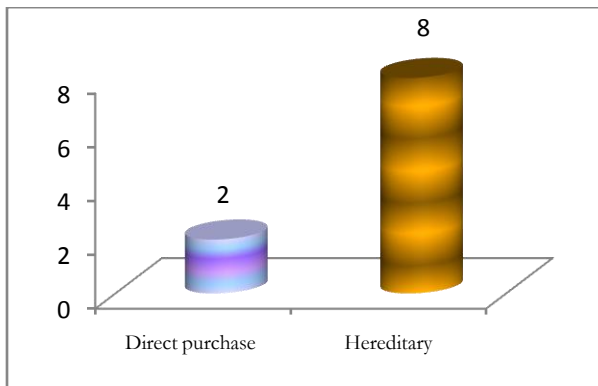
The responses of property holders reveal that among the ten directly affected families, most (8) of them had *patta*/deed for their entire property. The remaining two however had *patta* /deed for partial holding meaning certain portion of the landholding had no *patta*. However they claimed to have possession certificate to prove the ownership of those properties that had no *patta*. The

extent of landholding with possession certificate accounted to 2 acres and 10 cents in one case and 77 cents in the other case.

3.7.2. Nature of ownership

Majority of the respondents (8 out of 10) gained ownership for the property at the project location through heredity (share from ancestors). Two of them had directly purchased the land from others: one 15 years back and the other 6 years back in 2011. The area under direct purchase accounted to 2.1781 hectares.

Figure: 3.4. Nature of Ownership of land



3.7.3. Accessibility to the land

Accessibility to the tarred/concreted road from the affected site varied in accordance with the location of their landholding. While four of them reported 200-300 meters to the nearest tarred road from their land, others cited about a distance of 1 km to 6 km to reach the road.

Currently, their accessibility to the land is limited as IIT has already built a compound wall around the acquired land. Most of the land under SIA (the land yet to be acquired) are located much inside the compound wall of IIT and hence the path to reach their land has been obstructed now.

3.8. Residential houses or structures

The identified project location does not include any structures including residential houses. The property holders reside away from the agricultural land which they own at the project site.

3.9. Transaction during the last three years

It is learnt from the responses of the directly affected population that no land transaction has taken place in the area under SIA study over the last three years. However, direct purchase of land for IIT by the revenue department was undertaken by giving a negotiated compensation of Rs.37000/- to Rs.50000/- each per cent. The households which demanded higher compensation (five in number) wanted compensation as per the LA Act 2013.

Summary of Responses Regarding Land for Acquisition
(specific to the 10 landowners of SIA study)

Sl. No	Name & Address	Survey Nos.	Extent of Land (in hectares)	Type of land	Issue Raised	Willingness to relinquish land for IIT
1	Radhakrishnan Kalathilveed, Yakkara, Palakkad Tel: 9447461815	94/7/1, 94/7/2	0.2046	Wet land	Demanded higher compensation for the land. I am losing the land and income derived from it through cultivation once and for all. It should be compensated as per the Act provisions.	Yes
2	Sasikumar Builtech Greens. Manapullikavu, Kunnathurmedu (PO), Palakkad Tel: 9447050170	133/10, 134/1/1,2 &3 135/7	1.9725 (1.4025 dry land + 0.5700 wet land)	Dry Land and Wet land	Demanded higher compensation for the land. Out of the 1.9725 hectares, he has 0.3116 hectares of land without <i>patta</i> . However, he has possession certificate for the same. He requests compensation for the above said land too as several other land owners in the already acquired land have been given so. He also pointed out partiality in rewarding compensation to various people.	Yes
3	Sailleesh Challekkad House, Pudusseri, Palakkad Tel: 8129234885	95/2.3&4 97/3,8 &9 87/5,6 &11 117/1,2,3, 4,5,6,7,8,9 &10	5.4963 (5.4095 wet land +0.0868 dry land)	Wet land and Dry land	The land has been possessed through heredity from decades. He has <i>patta</i> for the land. He demands higher compensation for the land. From 2008, the land had not been cultivated due to destruction by wild animals.	Yes
4	G. Balamukundan Panamkad House, Kanjikkode (PO), Palakkad Tel: 9495708093	137/1,& 2 139/1 140/2 & 4	2.4727 (1.0477 wet land +1.4250 dry land)	Wet land and Dry land	He occupies 2.4727 hectares of land in the proposed IIT site. He does not have <i>patta</i> for 0.8498 hectares of land. However, he owns a possession certificate and has documents to prove the remittance of taxes. As per his report, he had applied for <i>patta</i> for the land to the village but has been declined. He also demands higher compensation for the land with <i>patta</i> and also for the land without <i>patta</i> .	Yes
5	Natarajan, Ushakumari and others Sooryanpotta Kanjikode Tel: 9446713935 9488951644	130/7 &18 131/5, &6 132/1 133/1 &6 172/4	1.4475 (0.0440 dry land +1.4035 wet land)	Wet land and Dry land	They are willing to surrender the land for IIT. However, the land was under dispute due to the differences among children during partition. The matter was in the court. The verdict has come and the documents are awaited.	Yes
6	Rajappan, Sumithra& Mani S/o Karuppasamy, Thuppanpura,	132/6 135/5/1	2.3041 (0.6151 dry land +1.6890	Wet land and Dry land	It is hereditary land. The father who is an alcoholic had agreed to hand over the land but wife and children objected and do not want to surrender the land.	

	Surya Nagar, Kanjikkode Tel: 9747264793		wet land)		This family dispute has led to non-acquisition. He has two daughters too. The land is the only source of income for them. However, no cultivation as of now is being done. They reported to have cultivated paddy until around 2008. They demand higher compensation for the land.	
7	Thanka c/o Thazhathupura Kanjikkode Palakkad Tel: 8089476397	141/3	0.3220	Wet land	She has 0.3220 hectares of land with <i>patta</i> in the project site. She and her children are willing to hand over the land. But there has been some forging case pending with respect to their land records. The matter is in High Court. Due to this they were unable to present true land documents. They have no issue with regard to compensation.	Yes
8	Kanakambujam Thekkethara, Thattapaadamveed, Pudussery Tel: 9886779788	151/8	0.3930	Wet land	He owns 0.3930 hectares of land in the project site and has <i>patta</i> for the entire land. They reported to have cultivated paddy until 2014. They were willing to surrender the land for IIT but it was a disputed land and the matter was in the court. The matter has been resolved and is ready to hand over.	Yes
9	Sreenu & Kanakambujam Thekkethara, Thattapaadamveed, Pudussery Tel: 9886779788	171/3/2	0.0789	Dry land	He owns 0.0789 hectares of land in the project site. They reported to have cultivated paddy until 2014. They were willing to surrender the land for IIT but it was a disputed land and the matter was in the court. The matter has been resolved and is ready to hand over. He wished to get some employment opportunity in IIT at a later stage.	Yes
10	Prabhakaran and others Thattapadam House, Chullipallamveedu, Kanjikkode Tel: 9847472247	152/2 171/3/1,4 &5 171/2 175/3 167/1	2.7753 (0.9410 dry land +1.8343 wet land)		They own 2.7753 hectares of land with <i>patta</i> . They are willing to surrender the land for IIT. However, the land was under dispute due to the differences among children during partition. The matter was in the court. The verdict has come and is waiting to get the documents.	Yes

Land profile of the Project Affected Families (PAF) highlights that majority of them owned between 2 and 6 hectares of land. The land is primarily an agricultural land and includes both wet and dry land. The wet land formed 12.483 hectares of the total land of SLA study (17 hectares). Most of them reported to have cultivated the land until 2014. Paddy was the major crop cultivated. Signs of earlier cultivation were observed during the physical field visit. There were no residential or commercial structures in the land which saved the project from rehabilitation process. Excluding two out of 10 households, all the others had gained ownership through heredity, while the remaining through direct purchase. Patta for the entire land was reported by eight households. Two others had partial patta but had possession certificate for the land without patta. No transaction was undertaken on the land during the last three years. The key impact with the project at the current location was the negative impact on the agricultural land that acted as a source of income for the householders.

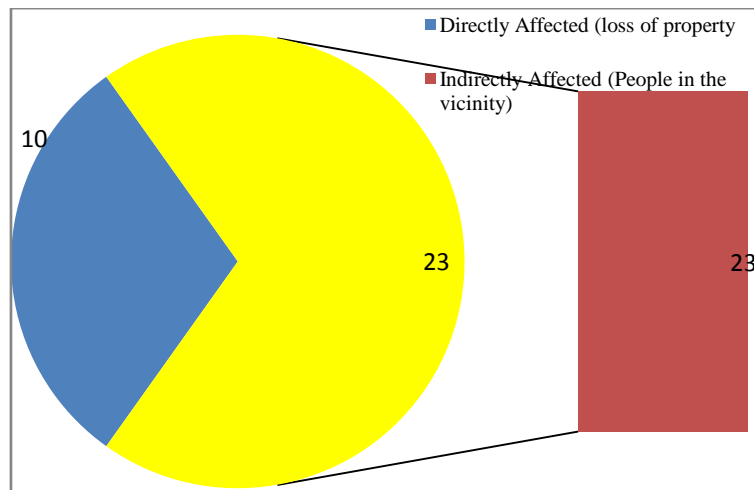
ESTIMATION AND ENUMERATION

This chapter provides an estimation of the units affected by the establishment of IIT at the identified project site at the West Pudukkottai village of Palakkad District.

4.1. Number of properties and families affected

Property area extending up to 44 acres and 35 cents that comes under the purview of SIA study is fully affected by the project. This land which is spread over 51 survey numbers is owned by 10 families and their dependents. Acquisition of this land for the project will affect them in terms of loss of land and deduction in their source of income.

Figure: 4.1. Number of families affected by the project



4.2. Ownership of the land

The SIA study area accounting to 44.35 acres is fully privately owned. It does not include any government land or common property resources. However, it is observed that although the SIA study area includes only private owned land, the project area when considered in total includes forest land, government and local self-government owned land besides private land. Acquisition of the government land will indirectly affect the population that resides in the vicinity of the project site. For, they utilized the government land as pastures for grazing their cattle or goats. Acquisition of this land will deprive them of that opportunity resulting in reduction of their livelihood.

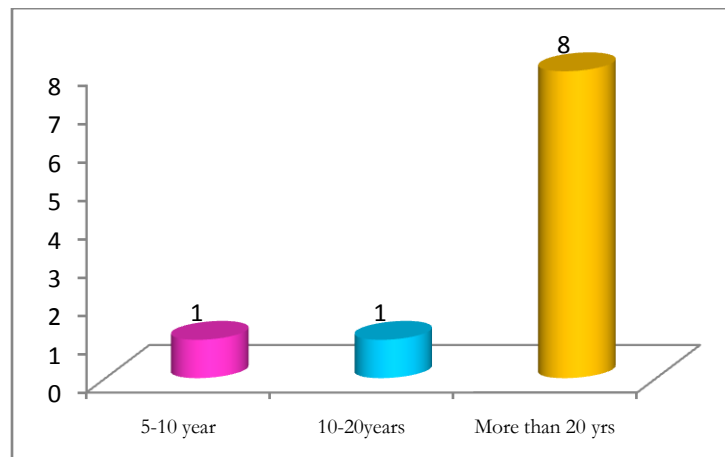
4.3. Number of residences/structures affected

The land is fully an agricultural land. There are no residential or commercial establishments existing or functioning in the area.

4.4. Duration of ownership of the land

Out of the 10 households directly affected by the project implementation, eight of them were in possession of the land for several decades. Ownership was obtained by them through the hereditary process. In the case of the remaining two families, the land was acquired through direct purchase from others in the years of 2004 and 2011 indicating an ownership period between 6-13 years.

Figure: 4.2. Duration of ownership



4.5. Vulnerable groups affected

Amongst the landholders at the project site, three of them belonged to Below Poverty Line requiring assistance. One of these households accommodated persons who are differently abled. Households belonging to Scheduled Tribes or other traditional forest dwellers did not have any land at the project site and hence the project did not deprive them of any forest rights.

4.6. Indirectly impacted by project

The indirectly affected population in this study is people from those households that reside in the vicinity of the project location. 32 such households with a population of 151 members were identified and interviewed to know the impact of the project on them.

Twenty three families residing south to the project location (Thudiyadi area) anticipated their fear about drinking water. It is learnt in this regard that the water pipe line which comes from Malampuzha dam to their area goes through the selected project location. Accordingly, if anything happens to this pipeline after building the compound walls, it may adversely affect them due to their inaccessibility to the area.

Seven families from Thudiyadi and Mukroni areas use the government land at the project location as pastures for their cattle/goats. Thirty five goats and fifteen cows were possessed by these families. The income derived from the animal husbandry was not regular and they were very vague in reporting the income derived from this source. Enclosures being built around the entire project site deny them accessibility to the pastures, depriving them the opportunity to earn an additional income.

4.7. Inventory of productive assets

Properties of 10 households spread over 51 survey numbers will be affected by the project. The land is an agricultural land and includes both wet and dry land. No residences or commercial and cultural centers/establishments will be affected with the coming of the project in the current location.



Field visit to the project Area - SIA Team

SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL PROFILE

Establishing the baseline conditions is essential for describing the receiving environment, the *status quo* and for identifying and predicting potential impacts. “A prediction of change can only be as effective as the baseline information from which it is derived. It is thus important to put the proposed project in perspective by comparing the current state with the potential future state” (DEAT, 2002a).

The social impact assessment unit in compliance with section 7 of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules 2015, undertook the socio-economic survey and collected data on relevant socio-economic circumstance of the project affected population including family details, demographic information on social classification, education and occupation of family members, total family income (from all sources), identification of vulnerability; key issues likely to be faced with regard to land acquisition and compensation; quantification and criteria of vulnerable PAPs and strategies for minimizing impact on current land use activities or cultural heritage. This chapter provides summary of the baseline information on the findings of the socio-economic survey.

5.1. Demographic profile

Palakkad is the largest district in Kerala and is the land of palms and paddy. The district is spread over an area of 4430 sq.km. Of this 1360 sq. km is covered by forests. It is bounded on the north by Malappuram District; in the east by Coimbatore District of Tamil Nadu; in the south by Thrissur District and in the west by Thrissur and Malappuram Districts. According to 2011 census, Palakkad has a population of 2809934, out of which 1359478 are males and 1450456 are females. Thus, for every 1000 men there are 1067 women. The district accounts for about 11.53% share of the total land area of the State of Kerala with its share of population as 8.2%. Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe constitute 15.4% and 1.4% of the total population respectively. The literacy rate of the district is 89.32%. Hinduism is the predominant religion. Nearly 76% of the population belongs to Hinduism.

Palakkad is one of the important agricultural and industrial areas of the State. It is known for paddy cultivation. Paddy is cultivated in around 83998 hectares. Agriculture engages more than 65% of the workers. The district occupies the first position in the production of rice in the State. Other crops include tamarind, vegetables, pulses, mangoes, banana, and cotton. The district is blessed with many small and medium rivers which are the tributaries of the Bharathapuzha River. The district also records a rapid growth in industrial sector. There are a number of small and medium scale industries functioning in the district. Kanjikode which is termed as the second biggest industrial area in Kerala is in Palakkad District.

The first IIT in Kerala is established in the district of Palakkad and started functioning at Kozhipara. The permanent campus is being built at West Pudukkottai village of Pudukkottai Grama Panchayat. The present socio-economic assessment was part of the Social Impact Assessment study to understand the population who will be affected by the setting up of the IIT at the project site identified.

The household survey was targeted to cover 42 households with a representation of cent percent of the directly affected families (10 families) and a sample of 32 households who reside very close to (indirectly affected- those who reside at two entry points to the site) the project site. Information related to various socio-economic aspects was gathered from the adult member representatives of each household. Detailed and relevant baseline information on affected populations deduced from the study findings are presented below.

5.1.1. Total population affected

An overall population of 196 persons residing in 42 households (10 households directly affected and 32 indirectly affected) was covered by the SIA study.

The directly affected population accounted to 45 persons from the 10 households. Amongst them, women outnumbered men by 9 persons with women numbering

Table. 5.1. Total population affected

Gender	Directly affected	Indirectly affected	Total
Male	18	72	90
Female	27	79	106
Total	45	151	196

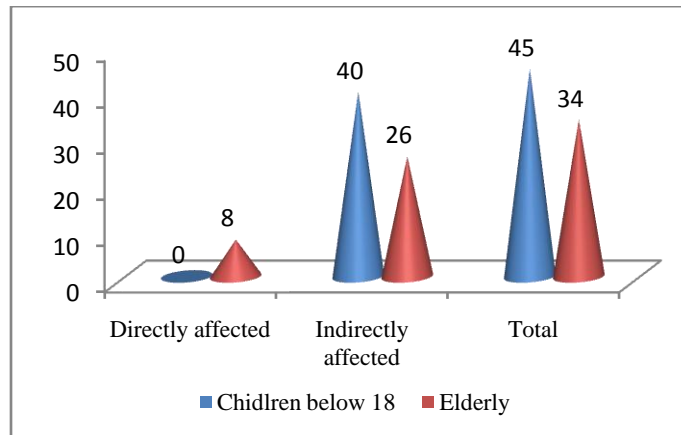
27 against 18 men. It is however observed that none of these people reside in the land proposed for the project or even near to the project location.

The population of the 32 households that are indirectly affected by the project is found to be 151. Here too, women (79) were found to be comparatively higher than men (72). Thus the sex ratio trend is similar to that of the district and West Pudukkottai where females outnumber males by 67 & 27 respectively for every 1000. The households from the indirectly affected group had comparatively a slightly higher number of members, i.e., 4.7 against 4.5 of the other. Larger families reported more number of women than men. The trend was similar in both the groups. These households lived very close to the project implementation site.

5.1.2. Children and elderly affected in the project area

Amongst the total population, 23% (45 people) were children below the age of 18 years. Children from the directly affected population were 5 in number while the rest (40) were from the other

Figure: 5.1 Child & elderly population affected

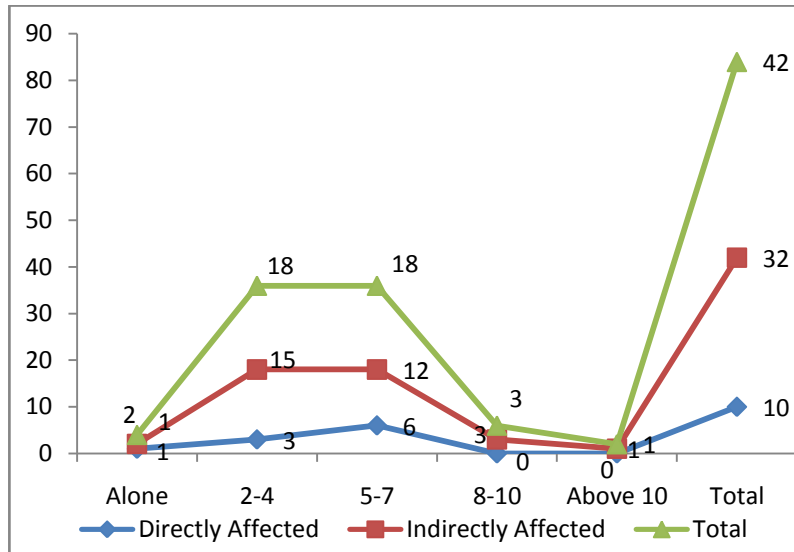


category. Elderly (persons above 60 years) population formed 17.8% (35 people) of the total populace with a distribution of 8 and 27 persons from the directly and indirectly affected groups respectively.

5.1.3. Family size

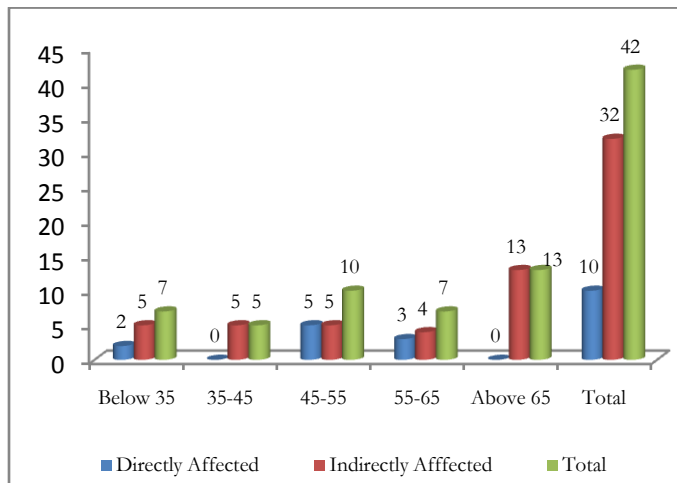
The average size of the households under the SIA study is 4.8 persons per household. However there are variations

between the directly and indirectly affected groups, with the latter registering a higher family size (4.7) than the other group where the household size was lower at 4.5. There are 4 households where the number of family members is more than 8 persons within their family. The number of persons in the household and the factor of the size of the households gain importance given the comparatively small income of the houses that impinge on the living conditions of the family members.

Figure: 5.2. Family size of the household

5.1.4. Age of the respondents

The average age of the respondents who participated in the SIA study was 54 years. In consonance with the average age, majority of the respondents from both the groups (directly and indirectly affected) were in the age bracket of 45-80 years. Those below 45 years constituted only a marginal

Figure: 5.3. Age of the respondents

group with two persons from the directly and ten from the indirectly affected. It indicates and reaffirms the active participation of the adult personnel, who act as the decision makers in their families in the whole assessment process.

5.1.5. Gender

Gender-wise, most of the respondents (26 out of 42) in the study were men. Women constituted almost one third of (3 out of 10 and 13 out of 32) the directly and indirectly affected people. It enabled due representation to the views of the women group. Majority of them irrespective of the gender variation were heads of the households facilitating a detailed elicitation of the information pertaining to subject.

5.1.6. Literacy level of the respondent

An overview of the educational status of the respondents revealed that majority of the respondents (28 out of 42) was of either primary or high school education.

Among the directly affected, five out of ten were with the above educational status. The remaining was either with higher secondary or under graduation. In contrast, those who participated in the survey from the indirectly affected group had comparatively lesser

Table: 5.2. Gender and education of the respondents				
		Directly Affected	Indirectly Affected	Total
Gender				
	Male	7	19	26
	Female	3	13	16
	Total	10	32	42
Education				
	Primary	2	16	18
	High School	3	7	10
	PDC/Higher secondary	1	1	2
	Graduation	4	0	4
	Vocational		1	1
	No formal schooling	0	7	7
	Total	10	32	42

educational status with 7 reporting lack of any formal schooling and none recording graduation or under graduation. One each however had completed a vocational course (ITI) and higher secondary education.

5.2. Social Profile

5.2.1. Religion

There were households adhering to the Hindu and Islam faiths amongst the surveyed households. It concurs with the district figures where 76% of the population belongs to Hindu religious belief. The number of Islam households comes at the second position. Among the 42 households surveyed, 39 households belonged to Hindu religion and the remaining three to Islam. However, the composition differs slightly between the directly and indirectly affected groups. Cent per cent of the households of the directly affected group belong to Hindu religion. The households in the indirectly affected group are also predominantly Hindu with 29 out of 32. The other three households were followers of Islam faith.

5.2.2. Social group

The social group composition of the households in directly and indirectly affected groups is given in Table 5.3. The predominant social group amongst the affected group is Other Backward Class/Caste (OBC). 24 out of 42 families belonged to this social group. Among the rest, 9 and 8 families belong to Scheduled Caste (SC) and general group respectively. There is only one family that belongs to Scheduled Tribe community.

Corresponding to the general trend in the survey group,

amongst the directly affected families 8 out of 10 families belong to OBC group and the rest (2) in general category. There were no households that belonged either to Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe category in the directly affected group.

Table: 5.3. Religion & social group of households affected				
Variable		Directly Affected	Indirectly Affected	Total
Religion				
	Hindu	10 (25.6%)	29 (74.4%)	39 (100%)
	Muslim	0	3	3
	Total	10	32	42
Social Group				
	Scheduled Caste	0	9	9
	Scheduled Tribe	0	1	1
	OBC	8	16	24
	General	2	6	8
	Total	10	32	42

5.3. Income & Poverty levels

5.3.1. Place of stay

Of the households covered under the SIA study cent percent were living in houses of their own. It needs to be observed here that the residences of the directly affected people were away from the project area though they possessed property at the project site.

The nature and type of place of stay highlights that 9 families with a distribution of 6 and 3 from the directly affected group, owned either pucca or semi-pucca houses. Pucca here means houses which are strong and permanent; terraced and tiled houses that are properly maintained. Kaccha houses meant those which are not strongly built and which can be easily destroyed. Amongst the latter group (indirectly affected) excluding 6, all the others had pucca or semi-pucca houses. The remaining six families were living in kaccha houses.

5.3.2. Working population/Earning members

28% of the total population of the households surveyed comprised of working population. Among the total population of the directly affected (45), 11 persons representing 8 households were working. Two of the families in this group did not have anyone employed now but are earning service pension as they were in government service earlier. The corresponding figure for the indirectly affected group was 42 (out of a population of 151)

Table: 5.4. Working population and Type of employment			
<i>Total population (N)- 196</i>			
Source	Directly affected	Indirectly affected	Total
Government Jobs	3	1	4
Private Jobs	6	8	14
Casual and Temporary Jobs	0	29	29
Business	2	0	2
Self Employed	0	1	1
Pension/others	2	3	5
Total	13 (23.6%) (28.8% of the directly affected population i.e., 45)	42 (27.8%) (28.8% of the directly affected population i.e., 151)	55 (100%) (28% of 196 total population i.e.,196)

representing 32 families. There were three families who had none employed within this group. However, several other families (11) had 2-3 members in various jobs.

The lower proportion of working population signifies a high percentage of dependent population. For example, given the average household size of 4.8 persons and 28% working population implies that only 1.3 persons will be working and the remaining members of the family will be dependent on them. It implies that there will be only one person with regular source of employment and income in the family. The second person in all likelihood will not have a regular source of employment/income.

5.3.3. Type of work and Regularity of employment

People were engaged in a range of works for which they were getting paid. The employment / works in which the directly affected people were engaged include business, government jobs and private jobs (teacher and engineer). Among the eleven employed in this category, two were running own business; three in government jobs and six in private jobs as teachers and engineers. It was either a permanent or regular job for all those who are employed in the directly affected group.

The nature of work in which the indirectly affected group was employed include: temporary and casual employment (daily wage), employment in service sector (driver/electrician), private jobs, small-scale business and government job. Half of them (21 out of 42) were in casual sector. There was only one with government job. Amongst the others, 12 were in private jobs, 8 in service sector and one with a small shop. For 66.6% of the people it was either temporary or casual employment. It is to be observed here that in concurrence with the 65% of the people engaged in agricultural labour at the West Pudussery village, a good proportion of the working population in the indirectly affected group is agricultural labourers. In the directly affected group, most were cultivators of the land.

5.3.4. Major sources of income

Employment/occupation either in private or government sector was the major source of income for most of the surveyed households in the directly affected group. Business and pension as the source was reported by 2 households each. Besides, income derived from the land at the project site either through cultivation of paddy or other products was a source of income for eight households till the notification of the area for IIT. Responses regarding the quantum of income derived from the land in the project site were very vague.

Income from casual/temporary jobs or other jobs was the major source of income for almost all the households from the indirectly affected group. Pension as the source was reported by three households. Moreover, a number of these households grazed cattle and goats in the pastures available at the identified project site and earned an income. Both the groups expressed their concern with regard to the deprivation of their one source of income due to the project implementation in the selected site.

5.3.5. Monthly income of the households

The monthly income of the households was calculated by adding up the income from the occupation and from other sources- agriculture/livestock. Income of the directly affected families varied from Rs. 10000/- to 40000/- indicating a comparatively better financial status. Amongst these, two families were earning between Rs. 10000/- to Rs. 15000/- and another 6 families earning Rs.15000/- to Rs. 20000/-. The remaining two were earning a monthly income above Rs.20000/-

Income	Directly Affected	Indirectly Affected	Total
Below Rs.1500/-	0	3	3
1500/- to Rs.5000/-	0	4	4
5000- 10000	0	0	0
10000-15000	2	16	18
15000-20000	6	6	12
Above 20000	2	3	5
Total	10	32	42

In contrast, the monthly income of the indirectly affected families showed a wide variation extending from Rs. 250/- to Rs.30000/- per month. There are three families who were earning below Rs.1500/- per month indicating their vulnerability. Most (30) households however earned an income between Rs. 10000/- and Rs.20000/- per month. Three families in this group reported an earning above Rs. 20000/-. Families that reported income below Rs.1500/- survived on pensions (old age /widow pensions) and the income derived from rearing/grazing the cattle/goats at pastures at the project location.

5.4. Vulnerable groups

Table: 5.6 gives an overall picture on the type and volume of vulnerable groups and households covered through the SIA study. Most of the households in the directly affected groups are found to be comparatively better off than those at the indirectly affected group.

Group	Directly Affected	Indirectly Affected	Total
Children	5	40	45
Differently abled	1	0	1
Elderly	8	27	35
Women headed households	2	2	4
Schedule Caste families	0	9	9
Schedule Tribe families	0	1	1
BPL families	3	19	22
Women	27	79	106

However, there are three families belonging to BPL list amongst whom one household accommodated one differently abled person. This particular household was suffering from severe social and economic constraints. There was no Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe household in this category. Further, two households were female headed.

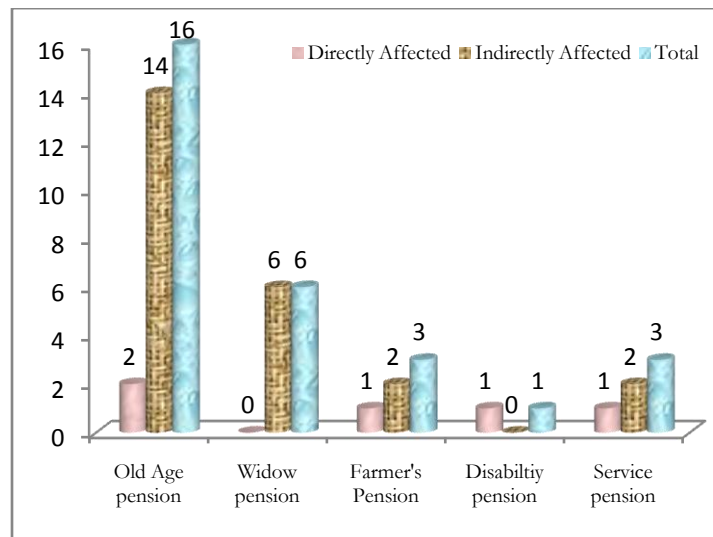
Amongst the indirectly affected, 19 households were Below the Poverty Line, 9 were Scheduled Caste, and another one belongs to Schedule Tribe. Two households were female headed. It is

inferred from the figures that those from the indirectly affected were comparatively more vulnerable than the directly affected group.

5.4.1. Access to social security

Vulnerability was further measured in terms of the access to social security schemes. The SIA study covered the social security schemes related to Pensions, namely, Old Age Pension (OAP); Widow Pension (WP); and Disability Pension (DP). Only 5 households from the directly affected were found to be availing the benefits from the schemes such as old age pension, service pension, farmer's pension and disability pension. While old age pension was availed by two households, service pension, farmer's pension and disability pension were availed by one household each.

Figure: 5.4. Population availing social Security



Amongst the indirectly affected, 24 households were availing the benefits from the schemes of old age pension (14), widow pension (6), farmer's pension (2) and service pension (2). There was no one who benefitted from any other schemes/programmes of the government.

5.4.2. Political Profile

Identity cards

Cent percent of the households from both the groups have ration cards with them that enable them to access food grains at subsidized prices. Nevertheless the nature of the cards varied from household to

household. Only three households from the directly affected group have BPL cards. However, in the

Table: 5.7 Persons with Identity documents

	Directly Affected <i>N-10</i>	Indirectly Affected <i>N-32</i>	Total <i>N-42</i>
Identity card			
APL card holders	7	13	20
BPL card holders	3	19	22
Aadhar card	10	31	41
Voter ID	10	32	42
Bank account	10	29	39
MGMREGS card	2	10	12

indirectly affected group, 59% (19 out of 32) of the households were BPL holders. The directly affected households are profiled economically better off as compared to those affected indirectly.

Voter identity cards and Aadhar cards are found to be with almost all the households of both the directly and indirectly affected groups. These two cards are critical in establishing the identity of the households as well as proof of residence that is required as supporting document for a number of schemes of the state and central governments.

With increased emphasis on financial inclusion by the government, cent per cent of the households from the directly affected and at least one member each of 91% of the households from the indirectly affected group now have a bank account.

5.5. Land use and livelihood

There are no residential or commercial structures within the identified project site. The land under SIA study now remains non-cultivated. However, reports suggest that many of these plots were cultivated until 2014. Later, due to the notification of the land for IIT, it was forsaken. Out of the 10 households who have property at the project site, 8 reported about paddy cultivation on certain plots of their land. There were two households who did not cultivate anything for decades due to earlier destruction of cultivation by wild animals particularly elephants. Paddy and other agricultural products acted as one source of income/livelihood to the households who owned land at the project site.

5.6. Factors that contribute to local livelihood

The 44 acres 35 cent property owned by 10 families at the project site is an agricultural land and several portions of it were used to be cultivated depending on the availability of water. The crops cultivated earlier particularly paddy provided livelihood to the people. Similarly, it is assumed that such cultivation provided causal labour to a number of other people in the area enabling them to earn a livelihood. Certain parts of the land acted as pastures for grazing which was utilized by seven households to graze their cattle/goats in the project site and earn their livelihood. However, none of the directly affected households utilized the land for grazing as they lived 5-15 kms away from the land at project site. Yet, acquisition of the land is likely to affect both the above economic activities-

cultivation in the case of directly affected and grazing in the case of indirectly affected- that contributed to their livelihood.

5.7. Access to services

Piped water supply through house connection and own wells were the primary sources of water for the directly affected households. On the other hand, public taps/wells were the major source of water supply that has been utilized by most of the households from the indirectly affected group. A few households had recourse to multiple sources of water. Piped water is mainly from the Malampuzha dam and its distribution is less likely to be affected even after the establishment of the IIT at the current location. The pipeline to the communities living adjacent to the project site is presently going through the project site. However it is reported that the same will be laid outside the project site to avoid any problem related to the supply of water to the communities. With respect to the directly affected group, the quantity and quality of water is not affected in anyway because of the project as they live at different places away from the project site.

Safe toilet and closed bathing space is being used by cent percent of the directly affected households. The proportion of households using safe toilets in terms of septic tank or single pit mode was comparatively lesser in the latter group with only 87.9% responding positively to the query.

5.8. Health Facility

Health facility by way of government hospital is availed of by almost three fourth (31) of the surveyed households. Private hospital facilities

were also used by most depending on the requirement. The distance to the nearest health facility varied widely. For majority of the households it was available within a distance of 2 kilometers.

Table: 5.8. Access to services (households)				
Sources of Water				
	Source	Directly Affected	Indirectly Affected	Total
	Public tap/well	2	16	18
	Own well	1	3	4
	House connection/piped water	4	4	8
	Public tap & Own well	2	7	9
	multiple sources	1	2	3
	Total	10	32	42
Sanitation facilities				
	No toilet	0	4	4
	Septic tank	6	13	19
	Single pit	4	15	19
	Total	10	32	42

Facility	Directly Affected <i>N=10</i>	Indirectly Affected <i>N=32</i>	Total <i>N=42</i>
Govt. Hospital	5	20	25
Private hospital	4	4	8
PHC/CHC	4	8	12
Cooperative Hospital	0	1	1

5.9. Membership in community based and Civil Society Organizations (CSO)

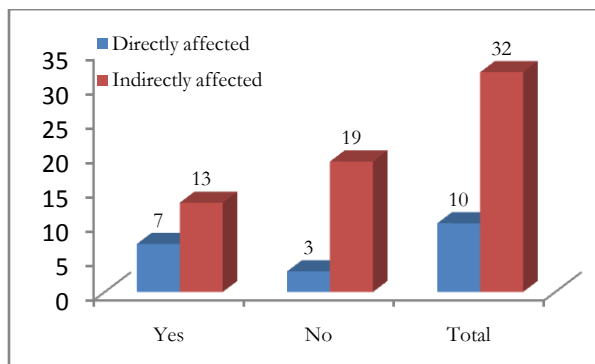
29.3 per cent households are members of one or the other community collectives. No household from the directly affected group reported to have members in any collectives. Amongst the members of various collectives,

76.9% (10) were members of Kudumbasree, 15% members of Self Help Groups and another 7.1% members of religious associations.

5.10. Credit facility

48% (20) of the surveyed households had availed credit facilities for various reasons. Seven out of 10 directly affected households had used the credit facility. From the latter group, 13 households availed the same. The major purposes for availing the credit facility were: house maintenance, business and agriculture.

Figure: 5.5. Utilization of credit facility



Co-operative banks, public sector banks and private sector banks were the major sources utilized for availing the credit facility. Among the seven households who availed the credit, three had taken it from co-operative banks and two each from public and private sector banks.

The sources used by the indirectly affected households were also in similar pattern with 5 each resorting to co-operative and private banks and 3 from public banks. There were no households that reported using the credit facilities from money lenders or hands loan etc.

Snap shots from the process of interaction



An overview of the socio-economic cultural profile undertaken under the present SIA study portrays that 10 households and their dependents are directly affected by the land acquisition in the project location. A total of 45 people -27 women and 18 men- are affected by the project. There was neither any Scheduled Caste nor Scheduled Tribe households who are directly affected. Majority were from Other Backward Classes. Out of the total population, children and elderly constituted five and eight members each. There was one differently abled person. Three households belong to below poverty line. Employment/occupation at the government and private sector was the major source of income for the directly affected families and they earned between Rs.10000/- and Rs. 40000/- per month indicating a better off status. For two households service pension formed the source.

None of these land owners resided in their property at the project site. There were no residential, commercial or cultural structures in their property. It was primarily an agricultural land. Although it stands uncultivated now, reports by a number of them suggest about earlier cultivation of the land. The income from the cultivation acted as a source of

livelihood/income for these households. Besides, it is assumed that cultivation provided casual labour to a number of people facilitating the labourers to earn their livelihood. None of the directly affected households had any member in community based or civil society organization. From the analysis it can be inferred that most of the directly affected households were of middle income group. However, there were 3 families who belonged to the BPL list of which one had a differently abled member who required additional support and assistance.

SOCIAL IMPACT MANAGEMENT PLAN

In compliance with section 4 of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, resettlement and rehabilitation Act of 2013, the present social impact assessment was undertaken by Don Bosco Arts & Science College, Angadikadavu, Kannur as per the Kerala State Government Order (G.O (p) No.23/2017 RD) dated 17 April 2017 at the West Pudussery panchayat of Palakkad District the place notified for IIT. The SIA was carried out with the prime objective to identify the potential socio-economic positive and negative impacts of land acquisition and to develop attainable mitigation measures to enhance positive impacts and reduce or avoid negative impacts and thereby ensure a participative, informed and transparent process of land acquisition for the establishment of IIT at Palakkad. This chapter summarizes and presents the major social impacts both negative and positive and the mitigation measures to be adhered to at various stages of the project with a vision to mitigate the negative social impact and enhance the positive ones.

6.1. Approach to Mitigation

The SIA team made use of a combination of two research approaches i.e., quantitative and qualitative, for the identification of various social impact and the mitigation measures. Adoption of a combination of both qualitative and quantitative methodology was intended to obtain a more comprehensive data and more holistic result without excluding any important area of assessment. The mitigation measures proposed were arrived at through a series of interactions and discussions with different categories of stakeholders, viz., the affected population (both direct & indirect), elected representatives (Member of Parliament, district/block/ grama panchayat presidents/opposition leaders), government officials of various departments (local self-government, revenue, forest etc.). The collected information on social impact was studied and discussed internally and externally with experts in order to frame the mitigation plan. The process of such interactions culminated at framing various measures to mitigate and avoid or reduce the impact.

6.2. Social Impact

The area of the SIA study which was limited to an extent of 44 acres and 35 cents was possessed by 10 land holders and their dependents. Information elicited through a multipronged strategy

highlighted that the land holders were unanimous in welcoming the establishment of IIT in the area identified and were ready to relinquish the land. At the same time they expressed certain concerns that could affect/impact their social and economic life in the society due to the acquisition of their land. The following provides the major anticipated impacts (both positive and negative) of the proposed project:

6.2.1. Negative Impact

Through the acquisition of the land which is primarily agricultural in nature, the land holders who are directly affected stated the following impacts which negatively affect their lives. Other stakeholders too suggested certain impact which may negatively affect the area and the people. However, they were undivided on the fact that unlike the industries existing in the area, establishment of IIT will have only minimum negative impact. The negative impacts indicated are:

(i) Impact on livelihood (Loss of source of income)

Among the land holders in the project area eight households reported about cultivating certain plots of their land until its notification for IIT by the government. As per their responses they were cultivating paddy on certain plots up to 3 crops every year depending on the availability of water.

Accordingly, acquisition of their land for IIT will permanently take away a source of their income. To quote their words, a few respondents stated, *'there was no need for us to buy rice when we had paddy cultivation. But now we have to spend from our pockets to purchase rice adding an additional burden onto our expenditures.'*

Decrease in Income

In consonance with the above, majority (8 out of 10) of them stated that with the curtailment of paddy cultivation, they would be deprived of a source of earning resulting in a decrease in their income.

(ii) Impact on Land (Loss of agricultural land)

The identified land for IIT is primarily an agricultural land. While certain plots were utilized for cultivation of various agricultural produce until 2014, certain other plots were laying barren for decades. Nevertheless, acquisition will lead to loss of entire agricultural land at the disposal of 10 families and their dependents.

(iii) Impact on Physical resources

Loss / decrease of water resources

Being an agricultural land, it is a store house of water for the area that faces acute shortage during summer season. With the construction of buildings in this agricultural land, these resources would be negatively affected resulting in severe water shortage in the area during the summer.

Loss of assets

The respondents during personal interviews reported about mango trees and tamarind apart from the coconut trees in their land at the project site. However, during physical visit by the SIA team no yielding trees could be observed in the land. As stated earlier, 7 out of 10 households had cultivated the land until 2014 (the time of notification). It is presumed that leaving the land uncultivated and uncared might have been the reason for the non-yielding trees. Besides, four respondents from the directly affected group stated about the existence of ponds and or wells in their land. They are still there but without maintenance.

Loss of pastures for grazing

Seven households residing adjacent to the project area were using certain parts of the project site for grazing their goats and cattle. Construction of IIT with compound walls all around would make this land inaccessible to them for grazing their livestock which acted as a major source of income for these families in the vicinity. Loss of pastures thus formed a problem/negative impact of the project for the indirectly affected.

Loss of forest and allied problem

The identified project site includes 44.81 acres of forest land. Taking away forest land for other purposes reduces the space for the free movement of the wild animals particularly elephants over there. It happens that these animals encroach into the cultivated and living areas of the indirectly affected. The construction of compound wall across the forest land has already increased such incidents and it is feared that with further construction such attacks are likely to increase.

(iv) Impact on the Village life

There are about 23 households residing on one side (Thudiyadi) of the IIT. It is feared that with the inflow of students from all across the nation, the serenity of the village life which they experience now will be disturbed.

(v) Displacement

There are no households/residences or commercial centres or cultural centres in the identified project site requiring rehabilitation for the establishment of IIT. This is in a way a positive aspect.

Table No.6.1 Negative Impact

Impact	Negative/ positive	Direct/ Indirect	Temporary / permanent	Major/ Minor
Loss of agricultural land and products	Negative	Direct	Permanent	Major
Loss of a source of income for PAF	Negative	Direct	Permanent	Major
Loss of Assets (ponds, wells etc.)	Negative	Direct	Permanent	Major
Loss of green pastures present in the project site	Negative	Direct	Permanent	Minor
Loss of paddy fields	Negative	Direct	Permanent	Major
Depletion of water source	Negative	Indirect	Temporary/ permanent	Major

6.2.2. Positive Impact

Responses highlight that with the construction and operation of IIT at Pudussery Panchayat Palakkad, the people and the area will enjoy multiple benefits. A few of the major ones cited are:

(i) Brand value to Pudussery village, Palakkad District and the State

All categories (directly/indirectly affected and key informants) of respondents perceived that with the establishment of IIT, the village, district and state will be earmarked and known at the national and international level. This could bring in more people to the area and become instrumental in the promotion of tourism in the area.

(ii) Better infrastructure

With the advent of IIT, the infrastructure including road and transport facilities will have an immense growth which will result in easy accessibility to the area giving a boost for further development of the area.

(iii) Allied economic activities

Responses of various stakeholders suggest that there will be an increase in the economic activities of the area as more hospitality centres including restaurants, lodges, other small scale business enterprises, and coaching centres to get into IIT are likely to emerge and become active as time goes by.

(iv) Increase in land price

All were unanimous and definite that with the establishment of IIT, the value of the land holdings in the entire area of Kanjikode and Pudussery is likely to go higher. However, they were quite apprehensive whether it should be considered as positive or negative. Among the directly affected households, except two, all the others will be deprived of any land at the vicinity of the project location after acquisition. Out of these two, one household is likely to get an enhanced land value for the remaining land. In the case of the other, the land has only a possession certificate and there is no proper path to the land. Hence, it is unlikely to get a higher value.

(v) Inspiration and Motivation for the youngsters and students

Interacting with IITians and seeing the IIT young minds, students in the area are likely to be influenced and inspired to get in there and become an IITian.

(vi) Employment opportunities

Setting up of IIT is likely to bring in ad hoc employment opportunities within the IIT campus and allied employment opportunities in the vicinity for the local and other people.

(vii) Consultancy services to the industries in Palakkad and state

IITs are considered to be premier institutions in the Technology sector which continuously update on technological advancement. Utilizing their services for the industries in Palakkad especially Kanjikode, which is one of the fastest growing industrial areas of the state, the efficiency of these industries could be accelerated facilitating better productivity. This will boost up the economy of the area.

(viii) Initiation of small scale industries and start-ups

In the long run, there is every opportunity that more start ups and small scale industries are likely to be initiated in the area and in other parts of the district and state increasing the employment and economic opportunities.

(ix) Support for strengthening LSGs

There is a lack of innovative ideas at the local level. The project can bridge this gap and support the LSGs with their technical advice and support in developing and implementing innovative projects

and programmes for the development of people and the area. Their services can be utilized during preparation of annual plans.

Table 6.2 Positive Impact

Impact	Negative/ positive	Direct/ Indirect	Temporary / permanent	Major/ Minor
Development of Business Opportunities	Positive	Direct & indirect	Temporary/permanent	Major
Creation of employment opportunities	Positive	Direct & indirect	Temporary/Permanent	Major
Growth/Development of techno based Industries/start ups	Positive	Direct & indirect	Temporary/Permanent	Major
Support to Local self-governing bodies for incorporating innovative schemes/programmes in their plans	Positive	Indirect	Temporary	Major/Minor
Branded value to the area/district/state	Positive	Indirect	Permanent	Major
Increase in Land prices	Positive/ negative	Indirect	Temporary/ permanent	Major/minor
Support to industrial units	Positive	Direct & Indirect	Temporary/ Permanent	Major
Village community development	Positive	Indirect	Temporary/ Permanent	Major/Minor

6.3. Impact Mitigation/Management Plan

Based on the desk review, field investigations and consultations undertaken during the social impact assessment study towards the establishment of IIT, the following Social Impact Mitigation Plan (SIMP) has been developed to mitigate negative social impact that may arise from the establishment of the same at West Puduerry village of Puduerry Grama Panchayat at Palakkad. The responsibility for the incorporation of mitigation measure for the project implementation lies with the district administration and the proponent (IITP). This mitigation plan is addressed to reduce negative social impact of acquisition of 44 acres 35 cents of land at West Puduerry village. Following are the Mitigation measures suggested.

6.3.1. Economic measure

- The most significant social impact through the implementation of the project at the present location is the loss of property for 10 households and their dependents. Loss of property and the assets due to acquisition of land for the IIT should be compensated as mandated by

the Act under sections 26-31 and which are listed in the First Schedule of the Act for the 10 households.

- b. It is suggested that during the construction phase, labour from the nearby villages be used depending on its availability.
- c. During the construction and operation phase, preference should be given to the directly and indirectly affected families and their members for ad hoc employment opportunities at the IIT after matching their skills. This would compensate the livelihood options which are likely to be affected due to the acquisition of the land.

6.3.2. Environmental Measures

- a. At the designing phase of the project, care should be given to design eco-friendly buildings at the site minimizing the impact on the flora and fauna of the area.
- b. To minimize the impact on the environment due to the loss of trees and pastures it is suggested that the proponent should ensure social forestry in the campus.
- c. The proponent can and should ensure that the water resources available at the project site are maintained and preserved so that these resources can be used for water conservation and distribution both for the campus needs and if excess to the villages nearby during the summer season.
- d. During designing phase due significance should be given to include construction of certain number of Rain water harvesting schemes in the plan to meet the water shortage during summer.
- e. During operational phase, the IIT may use clean-green energy such as waste management technology and solar power.

6.3.3. Rehabilitation Measures

There are no household at the project site and therefore there is no requirement for the resettlement of any project affected persons

6.3.4. Other measures

- a. A Public redressal mechanism should be designed at the project site to address the concerns of the indirectly affected population (if any) during the construction and operational stages of the project.

- b. The proponent should establish an extension wing that would design, plan and implement innovative programmes for the overall development (health & hygiene, education, skill development & employability, waste management etc.) of the villages in the nearby areas. This would be instrumental in integrating the project with the people outside.

Table 6.3 Mitigation Measures

Impact	Proposed Mitigation
Loss of Property and agricultural land of 10 households (44 acres & 35 cents)	Compensation as per RTFCTLARR Act, 2013
Loss of Assets (ponds, wells, etc.)	Compensation as per RTFCTLARR Act, 2013
Loss of source of income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Compensation as per RTFCTLARR Act, 2013 - Preference be given to affected parties in ad hoc employment opportunities depending on the skill availability
Impact on environment (due to loss of pastures/trees)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure social forestry - Construct eco-friendly buildings
Depletion of water source	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Incorporate Rainwater harvesting schemes/systems in the design - Preserve and Maintain the existing water sources at the site (well/pond)

6.4. Measures to Avoid, Mitigate and compensate

- The Proponent should ensure that preventive measures are taken to address the sanitation and health issues of the workers particularly those who have migrated from other states to the site campus. Temporarily proper residential and sanitation facilities are to be ensured for the in-migrant workers and they have to be linked to the government health facilities in the vicinity.
- Two households in the proposed land do not have proper documents (*patta*) for the whole land. 2.87 acres of land do not have *patta* but has Possession Certificate. Their concern may be addressed amicably adhering to the law.
- The affected households were deprived of livelihood from the land from 2014 as the land was notified for IIT and due to the process of acquisition. The process still continues which requires to be compensated appropriately.

- The safety risks to the employees and public at different stages of the Project are to be addressed by the concerned agencies by precautions.
- A redressal system may be set up with representatives from Revenue department, Panchayat and the proponent for the speedy settlement of the unanticipated issues that may crop up during various stages of the project.

Comparing/weighing the positive against the negative impacts, it can be easily concluded that the former outweigh the latter reaffirming the identified site as the most suitable and apt one for the establishment of the IIT. It is observed that although the landholders for sure lose the land for IIT, their quality of life is less likely to get affected as they mainly depended on employment/business as the major means of livelihood. The loss of asset which is ancestral for most (8 households) will have its negative impact physically and psychologically. Yet, analyzing the impacts it is inferred that there is absolutely no displacement of households on one side and on the other the negative impact on land, livelihood, physical resources, public facilities or culture are comparatively lesser or minimum. It is also observed by the SIA team that many of the negative impacts highlighted above can be minimized or reduced further with appropriate and effective mitigation measures/strategies mentioned above.

SOCIAL IMPACT MANAGEMENT PLAN INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

Following the desk studies, field investigations and public consultations undertaken in this study, a Social Impact Mitigation Plan (SIMP) has subsequently been developed. The SIMP provides a general outlay of the social aspects, potential impacts and mitigation measures. The responsibility for the incorporation of mitigation measures for the project implementation lies with the Institutional Framework and Key persons designated by the Government for the said purpose in accordance with the Sub-section (1) of section 44 of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (Central Act 30 of 2013).

Institutional Structures & Key persons

The Government of Kerala has set up a well-established institutional frame work for the implementation of social impact mitigation/management plan (SIMP) and to perform the functions under the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2013.

The Kerala State Policy for Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition published as per G.O. (Ms) No.485/2015/RD, dated 23/09/2015 constituted a **State level Empowered Committee** with its members as Chief secretary, Revenue secretary, Secretary of the Administrative department, Law secretary and Finance secretary to perform the functions designated to them in relation to RFCTLARR.

As per the same policy at the **district level a Fair Compensation, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Committee with its members as** District Collector, Administrator for resettlement and rehabilitation, Land Acquisition officer, Finance Officer, Representatives of the requiring body to take financial decisions on its behalf and Representatives of Local Self-Government Institution has been set up to undertake various functions under the Act.

The **Administrator** in the committee appointed in line with sub-section (l) of section 43 of Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act'

2013 (Central Act 30 of 2013), is responsible for the rehabilitation and resettlement formulation' execution and monitoring of the rehabilitation and resettlement scheme in respect of land acquisition. Government of Kerala as per G.O. (P) M. No. 590/2015/RD dated 11 November 2015 has appointed the Deputy Collector (Land Acquisition) in each District as the Administrator for rehabilitation and resettlement for performing the functions under the said Act and rules made there under in respect of the persons who are involuntarily displaced due to acquisition of land'

Besides, as per G. O. (P) M. 589/2015/RD dated 11 November 2015, has appointed the Land Revenue commissioner as the Commissioner for Rehabilitation and Resettlement in accordance with sub-section (1) of section 44 of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (Central Act 30 of 2013), for supervising the formulation of Rehabilitation and Resettlement scheme or plans, proper implementation of the same and to carry out post-implementation of social audit.

At the district level as per G O. (P) No.649/2015/RD dated 4 December 2015, the Government of Kerala in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (g) of Section 3 of Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (Central Act 30 of 2013), r/w sub-rule (l) of rule 3 of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Kerala) Rules, 2015 has appointed Special Tahasildar LA No. II & Deputy Collector LA Palakkad to perform any one or more functions of a Collector under the said Act within the area specified in column (3) thereof and authorize them, their servants and workmen to exercise the powers conferred by section 12 in respect of any land within their respective jurisdiction for the acquisition of which a notification under sub-section (l) section 11 of the above Act.

The district level committee is mandated to ensure finalization of Fair compensation and appropriate Resettlement and Rehabilitation package and Mitigation measure and its proper implementation from the construction phase onwards.

SOCIAL IMPACT MANAGEMENT PLAN

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Monitoring is a long-term process, which should begin from the start of construction of the IIT and should continue throughout the life of the project. Its purpose is to establish benchmarks so that the nature and magnitude of anticipated social impacts can be continually assessed. Monitoring involves the continuous or periodic review to determine the effectiveness of recommended mitigation measures. The types of parameters that can be monitored may include mitigation measures or design features, or actual impacts. However, other parameters, particularly those related to socio-economic and ecological issues can only be effectively assessed over a more prolonged period of say 3 to 5 years.

The government of Kerala in accordance with the State Policy for Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition frame in connection with the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (Central Act 30 of 2013), has established district and state level mechanisms for reporting and monitoring the land acquisition process and the implementation of various social mitigation measures. It includes the following:

At the state level as per G. O. (P) M. 589/2015/RD dated 11 November 2015, *the Land Revenue commissioner appointed as the Commissioner for Rehabilitation and Resettlement* in accordance with sub-section (1) of section 44 of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (Central Act 30 of 2013), is responsible for supervising the formulation of Rehabilitation and Resettlement scheme or plans, proper implementation of the same and to carry out post-implementation of social audit.

At the district level, the **Administrator** appointed in line with sub-section (1) of section 43 of Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act' 2013 (Central Act 30 of 2013), is responsible for the rehabilitation and resettlement formulation' execution and monitoring of the rehabilitation and resettlement scheme in respect of land acquisition. Government of Kerala as per G.O. (P) M. No. 590/2015/RD dated 11 November 2015

has appointed the Deputy Collector (Land Acquisition) of Palakkad District as the Administrator for rehabilitation and resettlement for performing the functions under the said Act and rules made there under in respect of the persons who are involuntarily displaced due to acquisition of land'

Besides, the *Fair Compensation, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Committee at the district level* and *State Level Empowered Committee* is authorized to ensure finalization, implementation and monitoring of the compensation, rehabilitation & resettlement package and mitigation measures. (G.Os attached)

The District level committee is expected to finalize the fair and reasonable price of land and compensation along with the Rehabilitation and Resettlement package to be given to the affected person/family. The committee shall ensure that eligible affected family is given Rehabilitation & Resettlement as envisaged in the second and third schedule of the Act.

The state level empowered committee is expected to approve or return the estimate prepared and submitted by the District level Fair compensation, Resettlement and Rehabilitation committee with suggestions/observations.

ANALYSIS OF COSTS AND BENEFITS AND RECOMMENDATION ON ACQUISITION

9.1. Conclusion

Establishment of an Indian Institute of Technology- an institute of national importance - in Kerala is a milestone or leap in the development of Kerala and a mark in the history of Kerala. IITs are centrally administered institutes. The central Act Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 declares through section 2 (1) b (5) that educational institutions either administered or aided by the government comes under 'public purpose'. Accordingly, the provisions of the Act authorize the government to invoke the provisions of this Act for the acquisition of any land for the concerned purpose by adhering to the due compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement measures as provided in the Act of 2013.

Through the launch of IIT, the District of Palakkad and the rural villages of Pudukkottai/Kanjikode is expected to gain a branded value and place at the national map and is to become a centre of attraction and development. Commencement of the institute in a rural area like Kanjikode will be instrumental in accelerating the industrial growth of the area which has already several existing small scale industries. With IIT's stepping in and through its support, the existing industries will have the potential to encounter the developmental challenges due to the advancement in technology and become more efficient. The young minds at the institute have also the potential to assist and contribute to the local self-government bodies in designing, developing and implementing innovative and sustainable development programmes for the people in the area. Their interactions with college and school students are likely to inspire and motivate technological aptitude in the young minds and encourage them to excel in their education and to get into IIT or other world class higher education centres. Moreover, additional employment and associated & indirect benefits will maintain and improve the quality of life of the people in the communities and villages in the area.

The most significant challenge or negative impact with the establishment of the project is its **impact on the agricultural land which acted as a source of income for the 10 families and their dependents** who owned their land. Yet, due to the lesser social and environmental impact of the

project on the present site and the absence of any residential & commercial establishments saving the project from rehabilitation measures, makes West Pudukkottai village the most suitable place for the establishment of IIT.

The study, observations, discussions and interactions with various stakeholders including the aggrieved parties highlighted that everyone irrespective of the disagreement and differences on certain issues were unanimous in welcoming the coming of IIT to Kerala and its establishment at the selected place at Palakkad. Acquisition of the 44.35 acres of land for which the SIA study has been done is inevitable for IIT as it falls much inside to the land already acquired. The SIA team is unanimous in viewing that this land be acquired by providing due compensation as per the LARR Act 2013 provisions. The team emphasizes that the project is important for the development of the area and the state. For the success of the project, the proponent is to balance environmental and social considerations through implementation of the proposed mitigation measures, including reservation of /preference for ad hoc employment opportunity at the rate of one person per affected family for those 10 families as they are alienated from the farm land which is their most valued asset. Government needs to ensure that the affected community outside the campus which had the benefits of grazing land, water resources and forest land should have adequate basic facilities when the campus takes shape. Absence of structures in the proposed land reduces costs of undertaking the mitigation measures and at the same time reduces the overall negative impact of the project.

Note: The data provided in the report are based on the information given by the respondents. The supporting documents need to be verified.

ANNEXURES

- i. Government order
- ii. Details of the land in the SIA study area for IIT in Palakkad
- iii. List of key informants contacted and interacted
- iv. SIA Team members
- v. G.Os on Social Impact management Implementation and monitoring system
- vi. Paper Clippings
- vii. Tools for data collection
- viii. List of participants in the FGD
- ix. References

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Government of Kerala
2017



Regn. No. KERBIL/2012/45073
dated 5-9-2012 with RNI
Reg. No. KL/TV(N)/634/2015-17

കേരള ഗസറ്റ്
KERALA GAZETTE
അസാധാരണം
EXTRAORDINARY

ആധികാരികമായി പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തുന്നത്
PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

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GOVERNMENT OF KERALA
Revenue (B) Department
NOTIFICATION

G. O. (P) No. 23/2017/RD.

Dated, Thiruvananthapuram, 17th April, 2017.

RULES

S. R. O. No. 196/2017.—WHEREAS, it appears to the Government of Kerala that the land specified in the Schedule below is needed or likely to be needed for a public purpose, to wit for the land acquisition for Palakkad IIT;

AND WHEREAS, in exercise of the powers conferred in sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (Central Act 30 of 2013), Government of Kerala have decided to conduct a Social Impact Assessment in the area specified in the schedule below;

33/1327/2017/S-10.

2

NOW, THEREFORE, sanction is accorded to the District level Social Impact Assessment Unit, Don Bosco Arts and Science College, Angadikkadavu, Kannur District to conduct a Social Impact Assessment Study and to prepare a Social Impact Management Plan as provided in the Act. The process shall be completed within a period of four months, not exceeding six months in any case.

SCHEDULE

District—Palakkad.

Taluk—Palakkad.

Village or Amsom and Desom—Pudussery West (Re.Sy. Block 30)

(The extent given is approximate)

Sl. No.	Survey Nos.	Description	Extent	
			Acre	Cent
1 to 52	94/7/1, 94/7/2, 95/2, 95/3, 95/4, 97/3, 97/8, 97/9, 140/2, 140/4, 141/3, 142/2, 87/5, 87/11, 117/1, 117/2, 137/1, 139/1, 135/7, 135/5/1, 87/6, 117/3, 117/4, 117/5, 117/6, 117/7, 117/8, 117/9, 117/10, 137/2, 133/10, 134/2, 133/1, 134/1/1, 134/1/2, 134/1/3, 132/1, 132/6, 151/8, 152/2, 171/3/1, 171/3/2, 171/4, 171/5, 175/3, 130/7, 130/18, 131/5, 131/6, 172/4, 171/2, 167/1.	44	35	

By order of the Governor,

P. H. KURIAN,

Additional Chief Secretary to Government.

**Details of the Land in the SIA study area
for IIT in Palakkad**

Property Holder	Survey No	Area of Land at the Acquisition Area	Nature of Land (Wet/Dry)
1	94/7/1,	0.0684	Wet land
	94/7/2	0.1362	Wet land
2	95/2	0.4120	Wet land
	95/3	0.6210	
	95/4	0.0205	
	97/3	0.2640	
	97/8	0.0515	
	97/9	0.7600	
	87/5	0.0085	Dry Land
	87/11	0.0075	
	117/1	0.0300	
	117/2	0.0408	Wet land
	87/6	0.2580	
	117/3	0.1400	
	117/4	0.5160	
	117/5	0.6670	
	117/6	0.1105	
	117/7	0.1740	
	117/8	0.1520	
	117/9	0.9490	
	117/10	0.3140	
3	135/7	1.1541	Dry Land
	133/10	0.0614	
	134/2	0.1870	
	134/1/1	0.2335	Wet land
	134/1/2	0.0667	
	134/1/3	0.2698	
4	140/2	0.3640	Wet land
	140/4	0.4200	
	137/1	0.3545	Dry Land
	139/1	1.0705	
	137/2	0.2637	
5	130/7	0.4635	Wet land
	130/18	0.1366	Wet land
	131/5	0.0700	Wet land
	131/6	0.3400	Wet land

	172/4pt	0.3244	Wet land
	133/ 1	0.0440	Dry Land
	132/ 1	0.0690	Wet land
6	132/6	1.6890	Wet land
	135/5/1	0.6151	Dry Land
7	141/3	0.3220	Wet land
8	151/8	0.3930	Wet land
9	152/2	0.5023	Wet land
	171/3/1	0.2250	Dry Land
	171/4	0.2420	Dry Land
	171/5	0.0460	Dry Land
	175/3	0.4280	Dry Land
	171/2	0.1280	Wet land
	167/1	1.2040	Wet land
10	171/3/2	0.0789	Dry Land
		17.4669	

Special Tahsildar, LA(G) No.1, Palakkad

List of Key Informants Contacted & Interacted

1. Member of Parliament (Palakkad)
2. District Collector (Palakkad)
3. Assistant Collector (Palakkad)
4. District panchayat president (Palakkad)
5. Block panchayat president, Malampuzha Block
6. Gramapanchayat president (Pudussery)
7. Vice President, Pudussery Grama Panchayat
8. Opposition leader, Pudussery, GP
9. Ward member West Pudussery
10. Secretary, District Panchayat
11. Secretary, Pudussery, Grama Panchayat
12. Section officer, Valayar Forest Range office
13. Special Thahasildar, Palakkad
14. Special Thahasildar, Kotta (involved in the land survey-Phase I)
15. Assistant Director, Agriculture department, Pudussery Block
16. Krishi officer, Pudussery, GP
17. Director, IIT Palakkad

THE SIA TEAM

Sl. No	Name	Designation in the Team	Qualification & Experience
1	Fr. Dr. Thomas Koonan	Director	PhD in Sociology with several decades experience in administrative, academic and developmental sector
2	Dr. Saju Paracka	Team Leader	PhD in Social Work several decades experience in research, project planning and implementation at the developmental sector
3	Mr. Zhavierkutty Francis	Coordinator	MSW in Social Work with 30 years' experience in Developmental Sector
4	Ms. Nimisha	Gender Consultant	MSW in Social Work, 3 years' experience in academic and women related issues
5	Mr. Tony Thomas	Team Member	MSW in Social Work
6	Mr. Rona Mathew	Team Member	MSW in Social Work
7	Ms. Lesline	Team Member	MSW in Social Work
8	Ms. Delna Francis	Team Member	MSW in Social Work
9	Ms. Nina Alphonsa K.	Team Member	MSW in Social Work

**Government Order portraying the structure /person for the implementation and monitoring of
Social Impact Management Plan**

13856
14/10/15-



GOVERNMENT OF KERALA

Abstract

Revenue Department - State policy for Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition - Approved - Orders issued.

REVENUE (B) DEPARTMENT

G.O.(Ms) No.485/2015/RD. Dated, Thiruvananthapuram, 23/09/2015.

Read :- G.O.(P) No.470/2015/RD dated 19/09/2015.

ORDER

The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 has been enacted with the objective of ensuring just and fair compensation and rehabilitation for the affected families due to compulsory acquisition of land for public purpose. This Act came into force w.e.f. 01/01/2014. The State Government as per G.O. read above has approved Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Kerala) Rules, 2015.

2. Section 108 of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 provides for framing a state law/policy which provides higher compensation than that calculated under this Act for the acquisition of land so that the affected person or his family or member of his family can opt to avail such a higher compensation under such state policy .

3. Therefore, in order to speed up and simplify the procedures of land acquisition for public purpose, Government are now pleased to approve a state policy for compensation in land acquisition as appended to this order. The important objective of this policy is to conduct negotiations with the land owners and reach consensus on compensation and rehabilitation by the District Level Fair compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement committee (DLFC) and approval of the same by the State Level Empowered Committee (SLEC).

(By Order of the Governor)

Dr. Vishwas Mehta
Principal Secretary to Government

To

The Commissioner, Land Revenue, Thiruvananthapuram
All District Collectors
The Public Works /Water Resources/Industries/Power/Transport/
Local Self Government/IT Departments
The Accountant General (Audit/A&E) Kerala, Thiruvananthapuram
The Finance Department
General Administration (SC) Department
Information & Public Relations (W&NM) Department
Stock File/Office Copy.

Forwarded/By Order


Section Officer.

Policy of the State of Kerala for compensation in land acquisition

Introduction

The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 has been enacted with the objective of ensuring adequate compensation and Rehabilitation & Resettlement to Land owners whose land are compulsorily acquired by the State for bonafide public purposes. Section 108 of the Act empowers the Government to frame law or policy which provides a higher compensation than calculated under this Act for the acquisition of land and thereby enabling the land owner to exercise option either to avail such higher compensation for Rehabilitation and Resettlement under such policy of the State or to go by the provisions of the Act. Kerala is a State with high population density and whenever Government resorts to acquisition of land for public purpose, families get displaced from their ancestral properties and lose lands which are often their sole livelihood. In order to ensure that immediate relief by providing enhanced compensation and Rehabilitation & Resettlement package to such affected families, Government of Kerala felt the need for framing an adequate policy on the subject.

Objectives

Government aims to ensure the following relief to the land losers through this policy.

1. The land losers are provided with just and reasonable compensation for land acquired, relieving them from the burden of approaching judicial forums for enhancement of compensation.
2. Rehabilitation & Resettlement policy as provided in the Act along with additional packages including employment/stake holdings in eligible cases according to the nature of the project.
3. Disbursement of compensation before taking possession of land and ensuring Rehabilitation and Resettlement packages including infrastructural amenities as provided in the third schedule of the Act within 18 months of the date of publication of DD.
4. Transparency in procedures and less negative impact ensuring the land losers that their socio-economic status does not fall below what it was before the acquisition.

Frame work of the policy

The general provisions of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 shall apply to all land acquisitions. Social Impact Assessment (SIA) study shall be conducted in projects where it is mandatory and preliminary notification under Section 11 of the Act shall be published after approval of the project by the Expert Committee.

- (1) The Government shall constitute a District Level Fair Compensation, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Committee in every District.
- (2) The District Level Fair Compensation, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Committee shall have the following Members:

-3-

- i) District Collector
- ii) Administrator for Resettlement and Rehabilitation
- iii) Land Acquisition Officer
- iv) Finance Officer
- v) Representative of the Requiring Body empowered to take financial decisions on its behalf.
- vi) Representative of the Local Self Government Institution of the area where the land is situated.

Provided that where the affected area covers more than one district, the District Level Fair Compensation, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Committee of the district, where major portion of the land to be acquired belongs to, shall function as District Level Fair Compensation, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Committee to take action in the matter.

- (3) The District Collector will verify the title deeds, non-encumbrance certificate, basic tax receipt, building tax receipt, possession certificate and other relevant records of each parcel of land to be acquired.
- (4) The District Government Pleader or any other advocate specially authorized by the District Collector in this behalf will scrutinize the title deeds, and other documents relating to ownership and possession and give necessary recommendation to the District Collector.
- (5) The District Collector shall, within 7 days of the preliminary notification under Section 11, send the SIA Report and other relevant documents to the District Level Fair Compensation, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Committee.
- (6) The District Level Fair Compensation, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Committee shall fix the parameters and shall define criteria for categorization of land as per the local needs to fix land value and the same may be approved by the Committee. The Committee should take utmost care in determining the criteria for categorization. There should not be any ambiguity regarding classification. The authority to change the categorization once approved by the District Level Fair Compensation, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Committee shall rest only with the SLEC.
- (7) After categorization of lands, land value shall be arrived at as per the provisions of the Right to Fair Compensation and transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 and keeping this as the basis land value and taking into consideration the existing market value of the land make negotiation with the land owners and reach consensus with them on the final land value
- (8) The Committee will finalise the estimate of a fair and reasonable price of land and compensation along with the Rehabilitation and Resettlement package to be given to the affected person/family. The Committee shall ensure that eligible affected family is given Rehabilitation & Resettlement an envisaged in the second and third schedule of the Act.
- (9) The District Level Fair Compensation, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Committee shall send the estimate arrived as above, in Annexures I & II to the State Level Empowered Committee for approval.

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- (10) The Government shall constitute a State Level Empowered Committee which shall have the following members:
- (i) Chief Secretary
 - (ii) Revenue Secretary
 - (iii) Secretary of the Administrative Department
 - (iv) Law Secretary
 - (v) Finance Secretary
- (11) The State Level Empowered Committee shall approve the estimate or return it for reconsideration by the District Level Purchase Committee with suggestions/observations that it thinks fit.
- (12) The District Level Fair Compensation, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Committee shall, within 15 days of the receipt of such approval with or without changes, send individual notices to the affected families and affected persons apprising them of the provisions of the law or policy and giving them a date to appear before it on a specified date for the purpose of considering settlement of compensation and resettlement and rehabilitation claims on the basis of the policy.
- (13) On the date fixed as above, the District Level Fair Compensation, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Committee shall explain the policy to the affected family or affected person and give them an estimate of the compensation and resettlement and rehabilitation package worked out under the policy.
- Provided that the date so fixed may be adjourned for another date for reasons to be recorded, Provided further that the proceedings shall not be adjourned for more than a period of 30 days in all from the first date.
- (14) At the proceedings, the District Level Fair Compensation, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Committee shall present the estimated compensation and resettlement and rehabilitation package to the affected family or affected person and explain the terms and conditions of the same,
- Provided that the District Level Fair Compensation, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Committee may change the compensation and relief and resettlement package for the benefit of the affected family or affected persons to the extent of 10% in order to arrive at a mutually acceptable settlement. If District Level Fair Compensation, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Committee feels that a higher payment exceeding 10% is absolutely necessary, then the proceedings may be recorded and sent to SLEC for approval.
- (15) The affected family or affected persons shall thereupon submit their consent to having their claims settled according to such law or policy of the State instead of settling the same under the Act
- Provided that the affected families or affected persons who earlier rejected the negotiated settlement may, by a written application to the Collector, shall choose the option of the State policy at any time before passing the final award under Sections 30 and / or 31.
- (16) Upon receiving the consent of the affected person or affected family, the District Level Fair Compensation, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Committee shall submit the consent along with minutes of its proceedings to the Collector for finalizing the conveyance of land in terms of the consent.

-5-

- (17) The Collector, upon receiving the consent, shall cause a Sale Deed in terms of the settlement arrived at in the proceedings before the District Level Fair Compensation, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Committee to be executed and registered between himself and the affected family or affected person.
- (18) The Collector shall ensure that the draft declaration under Section 19 of the Act has been published before proceeding with the execution of the sale deed.
- (19) The designated officer of the concerned project authority will take steps to effect necessary changes in the classification of land through the Taluk Tahsildar on the basis of the copy of the registered deed obtained from the Office of the Sub Registrar.
- (20) The Compensation or package received by the affected family or affected person shall not be subject to income tax or any other levy.
- (21) The compensation and package agreed upon shall be paid into the bank account the details of which shall be submitted by the affected family or affected person along with the consent.
- (22) On completion of the conveyance the Collector shall take possession of the land immediately, provided that the Collector may, on a written application by the affected family or affected person, accord sanction for extension of taking of possession of the land by a period not exceeding 30 days.
- (23) No conveyance made under these rules shall be called in question in any court of law on any ground except that the same was executed by a person other than the one who was competent to do so.

*Appendix-I***Check List for District Level Purchase Committee**

1. Whether the title of the land is clear :
2. Whether any Government land is involved :
3. Criteria for categorization :
4. Criteria for fixing land value :
5. Decision of the DLPC :

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Government of Kerala
2015



Regn. No. KERBIL/2012/45073
dated 5-9-2012 with RNI
Reg. No. KL/TV(N)/634/2015-17

കേരള ഗസറ്റ്
KERALA GAZETTE

അസാധാരണം
EXTRAORDINARY

ആധികാരികമായി പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തുന്നത്
PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

വാല്യം 4 } Vol. IV }	തിരുവനന്തപുരം, ബുധൻ	2015 ഡിസംബർ 9 9th December 2015	നമ്പർ } No. } 2753
	Thiruvananthapuram, Wednesday	1191 വൃശ്ചികം 23 23rd Vrischikam 1191	
		1937 അഗ്രഹായണം 18 18th Agrahayana 1937	

GOVERNMENT OF KERALA

Revenue (B) Department

NOTIFICATION

G. O. (P) No. 649/2015/RD.

Dated, Thiruvananthapuram, 4th December, 2015
18th Vrischikam, 1191.

S. R. O. No. 835/2015.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (g) of Section 3 of Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (Central Act 30 of 2013), r/w sub-rule (1) of rule 3 of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Kerala) Rules, 2015 the Government of Kerala hereby appoint the officers specified in Column (2) of the schedule below to perform any one or more functions of a Collector under the said Act within the area

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33/4644/2015/S-25.

specified in column (3) thereof and authorise them, their servants and workmen to exercise the powers conferred by section 12 in respect of any land within their respective jurisdiction for the acquisition of which a notification under sub-section (1) section 11 of the above Act has been published.

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Government of Kerala
2015



Regn. No. KERBIL/2012/45073
dated 5-9-2012 with RNI
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കേരള ഗസറ്റ്
KERALA GAZETTE

അസാധാരണം
EXTRAORDINARY

ആധികാരികമായി പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തുന്നത്
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വാല്യം 4 Vol. IV	തിരുവനന്തപുരം, ചൊവ്വ Thiruvananthapuram, Tuesday	2015 ഡിസംബർ 15 15th December 2015	നമ്പർ } No. } 2818
		1191 വൃശ്ചികം 29 29th Vrischikam 1191	
		1937 അഗ്രഹായണം 24 24th Agrahayana 1937	

GOVERNMENT OF KERALA
Revenue (B) Department
NOTIFICATION

G. O. (P) No. 589/2015/RD. Dated, *Thiruvananthapuram, 11th November, 2015*
25th Thulam, 1191.

S. R. O. No. 842/2015.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 44 of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (Central Act 30 of 2013), the Government of Kerala hereby appoint the Commissioner of Land Revenue as the Commissioner for Rehabilitation and Resettlement for performing the functions under the said Act.

By order of the Governor,

DR. VISHWAS MEHTA,
Principal Secretary to Government.

33/4738/2015/S-26.

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2015



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കേരള ഗസറ്റ്
KERALA GAZETTE

അസാധാരണം
EXTRAORDINARY

ആധികാരികമായി പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തുന്നത്
PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

വാല്യം 4 Vol. IV	} തിരുവനന്തപുരം, ചൊവ്വ Thiruvananthapuram, Tuesday	2015 ഡിസംബർ 15 15th December 2015	} നമ്പർ No. } 2819
		1191 വൃശ്ചികം 29 29th Vrischikam 1191	
		1937 അഗ്രഹായണം 24 24th Agrahayana 1937	

GOVERNMENT OF KERALA
Revenue (B) Department
NOTIFICATION

G. O. (P) No. 590/2015/RD.

Dated, Thiruvananthapuram, 11th November, 2015
25th Thulam, 1191.

S. R. O. No. 843/2015.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 43 of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (Central Act 30 of 2013), read with sub-rule (1) of rule 21 of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Kerala) Rules, 2015, the Government of Kerala hereby appoint the Deputy Collector (Land Acquisition) in each

33/4739/2015/S-24.

districts as the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement for performing the function under the said Act and Rules in respect of involuntary displacement of persons due to acquisition of land.

By order of the Governor,

DR. VISHWAS MEHTA,
Principal Secretary to Government.

Explanatory Note

(This does not form part of the notification, but is intended to indicate its general purport.)

Sub-section (1) of section 43 of Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (Central Act 30 of 2013), provides for the appointment of an Administrator for rehabilitation and resettlement for the formulation, execution and monitoring of the rehabilitation and resettlement scheme in respect of land acquisition. Government examined the matter and decided to appoint the Deputy Collector (Land Acquisition) in each District as the Administrator for rehabilitation and resettlement for performing the functions under the said act and rules made thereunder in respect of the persons who are involuntarily displaced due to acquisition of land.

This notification is intended to achieve the above object.

PAPER CLIPPINGS Regarding PUBLIC HEARING

Mathrubhumi 1 December 2017

**ഐ.ഐ.ടി.
സ്ഥലമേറ്റുടപ്പ്:
പൊതുചർച്ച
12-ന്**

പാലക്കാട്: ഐ.ഐ.ടി. ഭൂമി
യേറ്റുടക്കലുമായി ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട്
കണ്ണൂർ ഡോൺ ബോസ്കോ
ആർട്സ് ആൻഡ് സയൻസ്
കോളേജ് നടത്തിയ സാമൂ
ഹികാഘാതപഠനത്തിന്റെ
(എസ്.ഇ.എ.) ഡ്രാഫ്റ്റ് റിപ്പോർ
ട്ടിന്മേലുള്ള പൊതുചർച്ച 12-ന്
രാവിലെ 11-ന് നടക്കും.

പുതുശ്ശേരി പഞ്ചായത്ത്
ഹാളിലാണ് ചർച്ച. പുനനി
പ്പോർട്ടിന്റെ പകർപ്പ് പുതു
ശ്ശേരി പഞ്ചായത്ത് ഓഫീസിൽ
ലഭിക്കും. ഫോൺ: 9562359525.

ഐ.ഐ.ടി സ്ഥലമെടുപ്പ്: സമിതിയുടെ കരട് പഠനറിപ്പോർട്ട് അംഗീകരിച്ചു

പാലക്കാട് • ഐ.ഐ.ടിക്ക് വേണ്ടി ഏറ്റെടുത്ത സ്ഥലത്തിന്റെ സാമൂഹിക ആഘാത പഠന റിപ്പോർട്ട് ഉടമകൾ അംഗീകരിച്ചു. പുതുശ്ശേരി പഞ്ചായത്ത് ഹാളിൽ നടന്ന പൊതുചർച്ചയിലാണ് തീരുമാനം.

ഐ.ഐ.ടിക്ക് അനുബന്ധ സി.എൽ.എ. ആർ ആർ ആക്ട് പ്രകാരം 44.65 ഏക്കർ ഭൂമി ഏറ്റെടുത്തിരുന്നു. കണ്ണൂരിലെ ഡോൺ ബോസ്കോ ആർട്സ് ആൻഡ് സയൻസ് കോളേജ് പഠനം നടത്തി തയ്യാറാക്കിയ സ്ഥലത്തിന്റെ സാമൂഹിക ആഘാതം കരട് റിപ്പോർട്ടാണ് ഇന്നലെ അംഗീകരിച്ചത്.

ഉടമകളുടെ പരാതികൾ കൂടി കേട്ടശേഷമാണ് അന്തിമ തീരുമാനത്തിലെത്തിയത്. ഇവരുടെ ആവശ്യങ്ങൾ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തിക്കൊണ്ടുള്ള അന്തിമ റിപ്പോർട്ട് സർക്കാരിനു സമർപ്പിക്കുമെന്ന് സാമൂഹ്യ ആഘാത പഠന സമിതി അധികൃതർ അറിയിച്ചു.

ഉടമകളുടെ പരാതികൾ കൂടി കേട്ടശേഷമാണ് അന്തിമ തീരുമാനത്തിലെത്തിയത്. ഇവരുടെ ആവശ്യങ്ങൾ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തിക്കൊണ്ടുള്ള അന്തിമ റിപ്പോർട്ട് സർക്കാരിനു സമർപ്പിക്കുമെന്ന് സാമൂഹ്യ ആഘാത പഠന സമിതി അധികൃതർ അറിയിച്ചു.

ഐ.ഐ.ടി. സ്ഥലമെടുപ്പ്: കരട് പഠനറിപ്പോർട്ട് അംഗീകരിച്ചു

പാലക്കാട് ▶ ഐ.ഐ.ടി. സ്ഥലമേറ്റെടുപ്പുമായി ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട് തയ്യാറാക്കിയ സാമൂഹിക ആഘാത പഠനറിപ്പോർട്ട് സ്ഥലം ഉടമകൾ അംഗീകരിച്ചതായി അധികൃതർ അറിയിച്ചു. പുതുശ്ശേരി പഞ്ചായ

ത്തിൽനിന്ന് 44.65 ഏക്കർ ഭൂമി ഏറ്റെടുക്കുന്നതുമായി ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട് കണ്ണൂർ ഇരിട്ടി ഡോൺ ബോസ്കോ കോളേജ് നടത്തിയ കരട് റിപ്പോർട്ടിന്മേൽ നടത്തിയ പൊതുചർച്ചയിലാണിത്.

- (specify)
15. Toilet facility 1. No toilet 2. Single pit 3. Double pit 4. Septic Tank
5. Any other (specify)
- III **Economic Profile**
16. Who are the persons in the family that are working/employed Type of work/employment Regularity of employment (Regular/temporary/casual) Amount of income earned per month
17. Income from other sources (affected area)
Kitchen garden
Live stock
Small scale industry / home based manufacturing/trading
Other (specify
Total Monthly income of the family
18. Access to credit facilities 1. Yes 2. No
1. Public sector bank 2. Private bank 3. Co-operative Bank
4. Micro finance 5. Money lenders 6. hand loan
19. Source
- IV **Vulnerability**
20. Does the family has the following
- | | | |
|-------------------------|--------|--------|
| a. Ration Card | 1. APL | 2. BPL |
| b. Adhar card (for all) | 1. Yes | 2. No |
| c. Voter ID (for all) | 1. Yes | 2. No |
| d. Bank account | 1. Yes | 2. No |
| e. MGNREGS job card | 1. Yes | 2. No |
- Entitlements*
21. Is the family gaining benefit from the following:
- 21.1 Pensions
- | | | |
|---------------------------|--------|-------|
| a) Old age pension | 1. Yes | 2. No |
| b) Widow pension | 1. Yes | 2. No |
| c) Disability pension | 1. Yes | 2. No |
| d) Toddy tapper's pension | 1. Yes | 2. No |
| e) Farmer's Pension | 1. Yes | 2. No |
| f) Any other (specify) | 1. Yes | 2. No |
- 21.2. Any Welfare schemes (mention them)

22. Livestock at home 1. Cattle 2. Goats 3. Any other
- V Health**
23. Easily accessible health facility 1. Govt. hospital 2. Private Hospital 3. PHC/CHC 4. Private clinic/doctor
24. Distance to the nearest health facility
25. Membership in any social group 1. Yes 2. No
26. The group 1. Kudumbasree 2. SHG 3. Religious associations 4. Clubs/culture

PART B IMPACT ASSESSMENT (only for those directly affected)

Impact on physical resources

27. Do you have title for the land (*patta*/deed)? 1. Yes 2. No 3. Partial
28. If partial (*patta*) details of the land without *patta*
29. Name of the title holder
30. Land holding size at the project location :
31. How long have you been the owner of this land holding :
32. Date of acquiring the affected land :
33. Type of land 1. Dry land 2. Wet land
34. Extend of acquisition 1. Fully 2. Partial
35. Acquisition of the land by 1. Heredity 2. Purchase 3. Encroach
36. Details of transactions made on the property during the last 3 years?

II Utilities in the affected land

37. 1. Trees (no) 2. Fruit trees (no) 3. Kitchen garden
4. Wells 5. pond 6. water pipeline
7. Electric/telephone poles 8. Water tank 9. Underground sewage line
38. Do you have any structures in this land? 1. Yes 2. No
If yes, What are they? Number & type)
39. Did you have any cultivation in this location? 1. Yes 2. No
40. If yes, What crops do (did) you grow on this land and for how long?
41. If paddy how many cultivations do you have per annum?
42. How long have you been cultivating or non-cultivating the land?

43. When was the last time you cultivated the land?
44. Do you own a path to your land 1. Yes 2. No
If yes describe its nature width, tarred/concreted etc.)
45. Distance to your land from the main road/nearest junction:
46. Distance from tarred/concrete road
47. Distance to market from the land :
48. Distance to co-operatives :
49. Have you taken any loan for agricultural cultivation: 1. Yes 2? No
50. If yes, the amount, repayment details and the liability as of now.
51. Do you have any alternate land to carry out agricultural activities? 1. Yes 2. No
52. Describe the quality of the land (the fertility)
- III Project Related Information (For all)**
53. Are you aware about the construction of the Indian Institute of Technology? 1. Yes 2. No
54. Source of information 1. Newspaper 2. Internet/social media 3. TV/
Media 4. Community members 5. Other
(specify)
55. Do you welcome the establishment of IIT here?
1. Yes 2. No
56. If yes cite reasons,
57. How does the acquisition of land affect you?
1. Decrease in income 2. Loss of pastures for our cattle 3. Loss of water
resources 4. Any other specify
58. Do you expect any kind of benefit from the IIT? What type of benefit? 1. Yes 2.No
59. Would the Construction of the IIT affect the environment? (Water sources, earth and air)
1. Yes 2.No
If yes how?

60. Would the Construction of the IIT affect the community wellbeing & livability? 1. Yes 2.No
If yes how?
61. Would Construction of the IIT affect economy in the village? 1. Yes 2.No
If yes how?
62. Would the Construction of the IIT benefit the youth in your village? 1. Yes 2.No
If yes how?
63. Would the Construction of the IIT bring development to the village as a whole? 1. Yes 2.No
If yes how?
64. According to you what are the positive impact of the establishment of IIT?
1. Better educational opportunities and facilities 2. Increase in employment opportunities 3. Increase in land prices 4. Increase in economic and business activities 5. Infrastructure development of the area 6. Better reach/access to main road and towns for various facilities 7. Higher income from rental due to better infrastructure development 8. Others (specify)
65. What are other perceived impacts with the construction of the IIT?
1. Loss of productive land for agriculture and pasturing 2. Loss of water resources and ground water recharging 3. Increase in rentals for tenants for both residential and commercial properties
4. Vulnerability towards social evils- alcoholism, tobacco use, 5. Increase in the density around the establishment 6. More influx of outside population and loss of privacy 7. Noise pollution 8. Water scarcity 9. Others (specify)
66. What are your other concerns (problems you experience & foresee) with the coming of the IIT?
At the construction phase (for example: pollution due to transportation of construction materials)

Operation phase:

67. What are your suggestions to address the concerns?
1. Rehabilitation grants
 2. Cash compensation at replacement value
 3. Employment for the members from the affected families
 4. Construction of rainwater harvesting systems for water recharging
 5. Designing the construction in way by way of maintaining the greenery and water resources available in the area
 6. Planting of trees
 7. Others (specify)
68. How should the execution of mitigation and rehabilitation measures be done effectively? Who should monitor and ensure its execution?
69. Any additional information

SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR IIT AT PUDUSSERY WEST, PALAKKAD**Interview Guide for the Key Informants**

Interviewer

Date of Interview

1. Name of the respondent
2. Contact
Telephone and Email
3. Designation
4. Duration in that designation
5. Age
6. Gender
7. Marital status
8. Do you favour (are you positive about) the establishment of the IIT at Pudussery Grama Panchayat? If yes/No cite reasons.
9. How will the coming of IIT in the area benefit the people and community in Pudussery Grama Panchayat and elsewhere? (positive impact)
10. Will the establishment of the project affect the economic activities in the area/ and if yes how?
11. Will it affect the environment- the water resources/pastures etc., and how?

12. What are the anticipated challenges/problems that will be encountered by the community and the resident at Pudussery with the establishment of IIT in its various phases:

Construction stage:

Operation stage:

- 14 What are your suggestions to mitigate the negative impact of the establishment on the people and the area?

- 15 How to ensure the proper execution of the mitigation and rehabilitation measures?

Signature of the Respondent

Supervisor

Signature

SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT STUDY FOR IIT AT PUDUCHERY**Guideline for Focus Group Discussions**

Facilitator

Date of Discussion

Venue of the discussion

Time taken for the discussion

1. Number of participants
2. Nature of participants
 - 1) Affected
 - 2) Community people outside the project area
 3. Any other specify
3. Age bracket
4. Gender Distribution
5. Educational Bracket
6. Do you favour (are you positive about) the establishment of the IIT at Pudussery Grama Panchayat? If yes/No cite reasons.
7. How will the coming of IIT in the area benefit the people and community in Pudussery and elsewhere? (positive impact)
8. Will the establishment of the project affect the economic activities in the area/ and if yes how?
9. Will it affect the environment- the water resources/pastures etc. and how?
10. What are the anticipated challenges/problems that will be encountered by the community and the resident at Pudussery with the establishment of IIT in its various phases:

Construction stage:

Operation stage:
11. What are your suggestions to mitigate the negative impact on the establishment on the people and the area?
12. How to ensure the proper execution of the mitigation and rehabilitation measures?

List of Participants in the FGD& Public Hearing

SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT STUDY FOR IIT AT PUDUCHERY

Guideline for Focus Group Discussions

Date : 20/9/17

Venue: Puthussery Panchayat, Meeting hall

List of Participants

Sl.No.	Name	Age	Gender	Contact No.	Signature
1.	Natarajan.k.k	62	male	9809565865	
2.	segaran	47	male	9446713935	
3.	Rajhu. N	25	male	9847888314	
4.	P.S. Saikumar	48	male	9847050170	
5.	Bimduci	38	Female	9447050170	
6.	S. Jeyakumari	50	Male	9445708893	
7.	S. Radhakrishnan	64	Male	9447467815	
8.	SYLESH.C	54	"	9037543905	
9.					

SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT STUDY FOR IIT AT PUDUCHERY

Guideline for Focus Group Discussions

Date : 22/09/2017

Venue: Puthussery Panchayat Office.

List of Participants

Sl.No.	Name	Age	Gender	Contact No.	Signature
1.	SREENU R	32	M	9886779788	
2.	P.k.Rojas	73	M	28033332	
3.	Girida .o.U	52	F.	8089476397	
4.	Sasitharan	64	M	9400052494	
5.	Marjutha	30	M	8921736171	
6.					
7.					

SIA Public Hearing for IIT, Palakkad
at Puthussery Panchayath, Palakkad
12/12/2017

Name	Age	Gender	Survey No.
1. S. Radhakrishna Gh		M	94/7(1)
2. Sasikumari & Bindu			
3. ... Babu			
4. Rajan			
5. K.K. Nair			
6. Raju			
7. Adhithya			
8. R. Vijayan			
9. Sykes C.			
10. M.C. Jothi			SPRCEL, Palakkad
11. Animmol Varghese			VA/DT
12. Sudha V.			SPRCEL, Palakkad
13. ZAVIARUNNY FRANKY			SIA coordinator
14. Fr. Dr. K.O. Thomas			SIA-UNIT

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