

**പതിമൂന്നാം കേരള നിയമസഭ
പതിമൂന്നാം സമ്മേളനം**

**നക്ഷത്രചിഹ്നമിടാത്ത നിയമസഭ
ചോദ്യം നമ്പർ 3095**

23-03-2015 ൽ മറുപടിക്ക്

കെ.എൽ.ഡി.സി യുടെ കൊല്ലം ജില്ലയിലെ മാലാക്കായൽ വികസന പദ്ധതി

ചോദ്യം

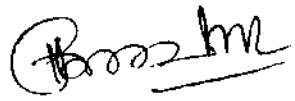
ഉത്തരം

ശ്രീ.ജി.എസ്.ജയലാൽ

ശ്രീ.കെ.പി. മോഹനൻ

(കൃഷിയും മൃഗ സംരക്ഷണവും അച്ചടിയും
സ്റ്റേഷനറിയും വകുപ്പു മന്ത്രി)

<p>എ) കെ.എൽ.ഡി.സി യുടെ ചുമതലയിൽ കൊല്ലം ജില്ലയിലെ ചിറക്കര ഗ്രാമപഞ്ചായത്തിലുള്ള മാലാക്കായൽ വികസന പദ്ധതി യുടെ പ്രവർത്തന പുരോഗതി എന്തെല്ലാം; വിശദമാക്കുമോ;</p>	<p>(എ)</p>	<p>മാലാക്കായൽ പദ്ധതിയിൽ നാളിതുവരെ 355 മീറ്റർ നീളം പുറം ബണ്ടും 1625 എണ്ണം തെങ്ങിൻ കുറ്റികളും 626 മീറ്റർ ക്യൂബ് പാറ ഡമ്പിംഗും 2192.42 മീറ്റർ ക്യൂബ് സ്റ്റാക്കിംഗും 8894.246 മീറ്റർ ക്യൂബ് എർത്ത് ഫില്ലിംഗും ഒരു സ്കൂയിസും, ഒരു കിണറും ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ട്.</p>
<p>ബി)കെ.എൽ.ഡി.സി യുടെ ലീഗൽ സ്റ്റാൻഡിംഗ് കൗൺസിൽ നിർമ്മാണം തുടരരുതെന്ന് ഉപദേശം നൽകിയിട്ടുണ്ടോ; എങ്കിൽ പ്രസ്തുത കത്തിന്റെ പകർപ്പ് ലഭ്യമാക്കുമോ; 25/07/2014-ൽ പ്രസ്തുത കത്തിന്മേൽ നാളിതുവരെ എന്ത് നടപടി കളാണ് സ്വീകരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളത്; വ്യക്തമാക്കുമോ; സി) കോസ്റ്റൽ സോൺ മാനേജ്മെന്റിന്റെ സ്റ്റോപ്പ് മെമ്മോ ഈ പദ്ധതിയുടെ നിർമ്മാണത്തിന് തടസ്സമായിട്ടുണ്ടോ; എങ്കിൽ സ്റ്റോപ്പ് മെമ്മോയുടെ പകർപ്പും വിശദാംശവും ലഭ്യമാക്കുമോ; ഇവ മാറ്റി കിട്ടുവാൻ എന്തെല്ലാം നടപടികൾ സ്വീകരിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെന്ന് വ്യക്തമാക്കുമോ; ഡി) ഡയറക്ടർ ഓഫ് എൻവയോൺമെന്റ് ക്ലൈമറ്റ് ചെയ്ഞ്ച് ഈ പദ്ധതിയുമായി ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട് അന്വേഷണം നടത്തുകയോ, റിപ്പോർട്ട് നൽകുകയോ ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ടോ; എങ്കിൽ റിപ്പോർട്ടിന്റെ പകർപ്പ് വെളിവാക്കുമോ; ഇ) ഈ പദ്ധതി ഉപേക്ഷിക്കുവാൻ ഗവൺമെന്റ് തീരുമാനിച്ചുവോ; ഇല്ലെങ്കിൽ എങ്ങനെ പദ്ധതി പൂർത്തീകരിക്കുമെന്ന് അറിയിക്കുമോ?</p>	<p>(ബി) യും (സി) യും (ഡി) യും (ഇ) യും.</p>	<p>ബഹു. ഹൈക്കോടതിയുടെ സ്റ്റേ ഉത്തരവിന്മേൽ 2011 മാർച്ച് മാസം മുതൽ പദ്ധതിയുടെ നിർമ്മാണ പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങൾ നിർത്തിവെച്ചിരിക്കുകയാണ്. RIDF XII-ൽ ഉൾപ്പെട്ട പ്രസ്തുത പദ്ധതിയുടെ പൂർത്തീകരണ കാലാവധി അവസാനിച്ചു കഴിഞ്ഞു. സ്റ്റോപ്പ് മെമ്മോയുടെയും ഡയറക്ടറേറ്റ് ഓഫ് എൻവയോൺമെന്റ് ക്ലൈമറ്റ് ചെയ്ഞ്ച് നടത്തിയ അന്വേഷണം സംബന്ധിച്ച റിപ്പോർട്ടിന്റെയും ഓരോ പകർപ്പുകൾ ഉള്ളടക്കം ചെയ്യുന്നു.</p>


 സെക്ഷൻ ഓഫീസർ

19 / 15

Enquiry Report on Illegal Sand Mining and Construction of Bund Across the Malakkayal, a Branch of Paravoor Kayal in Kollam District

(Ref: Govt. letter no. 3306/A2/12/Env.ttd 09/10/2012)

Introduction

An enquiry was conducted by Dr. K.S. Arunkumar, Environmental Scientist and Sri. P. G. Rejith, Environment Programme Manager of this office on Illegal Sand Mining and Construction of Bund Across the Malakkayal, a Branch of Paravoor Kayal in Kollam District as per the direction from Director, Directorate of Environment and Climate Change, Kerala based on a letter from Government of Kerala as per the reference cited. The facts revealed in the enquiry are reporting for further action.

Observations



Figure 1: Malakkayal – A Scenic Beauty

Malakkaayal is a branch of Paravoor Kayal situated in Chirakkara grama panchayath of Ithikkara Block. A bund is partially constructed near the confluence Point of Ithikkara River with Malakkayal along the boundary between Malakkayal and Ithikkara River in the Paravur Village. The bund is constructing by Kerala Land Development Corporation using Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) under NABARD scheme with a cost of 1 crore for converting Malakkayal into paddy field and utilising for paddy cultivation. The bund is proposed from perumpuzha to Uppukadav and about 500 m of the bund has already constructed. Chirakkara panchayath has given permission for constructing the bund.

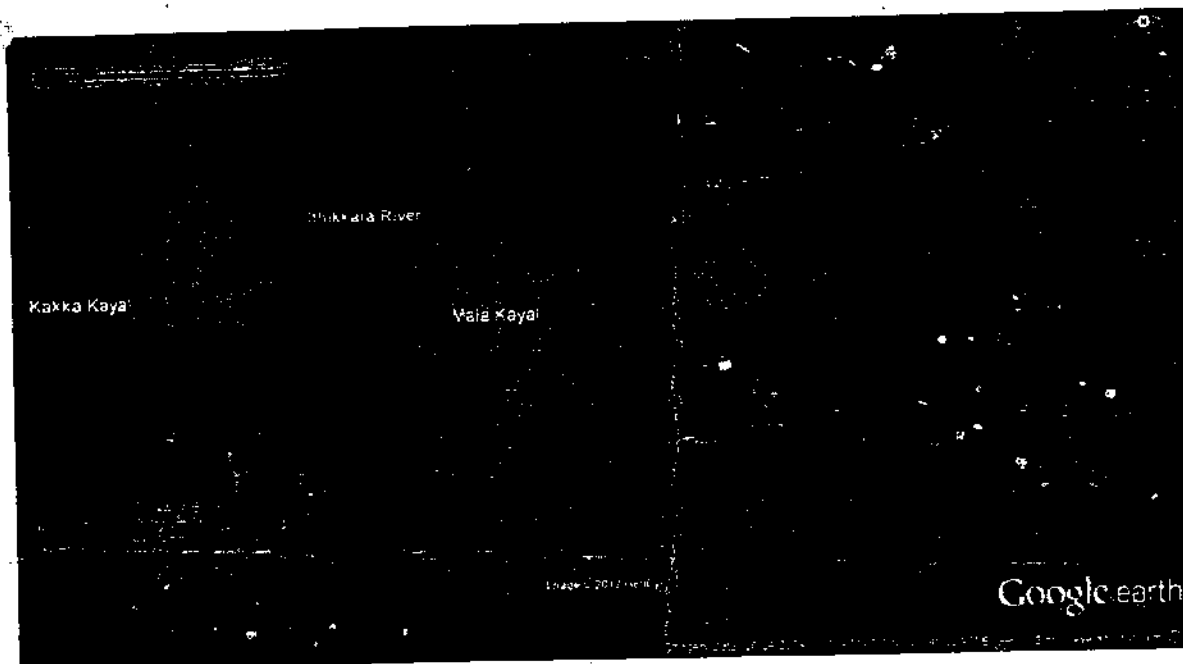


Figure 2: Malakkayal – Before Bund Construction (Satellite View)

The local people have claimed that Malakayal was 'Padasekharam' and paddy cultivation was there years ago. There was natural boundary between Ithikkara River and Malakayal padasekharam at that time. Due to intense sand mining activities in the area, the depth of the malakkayal padasekharam was increased and the flow of the Ithikkara River was disturbed. As a result, the area was flooded with water and became unsuitable for paddy cultivation. Later Malakkayal padasekharam was naturally converted into Kayal ecosystem due to flooding. On examination it was revealed that Malakayal in the survey no. 60/1 with 20 hectare area is described as 'Kayal Nilam' in revenue records and has already assigned 5 acres each to 50 farmers in 1967 and they are holding the Pattayam for it.

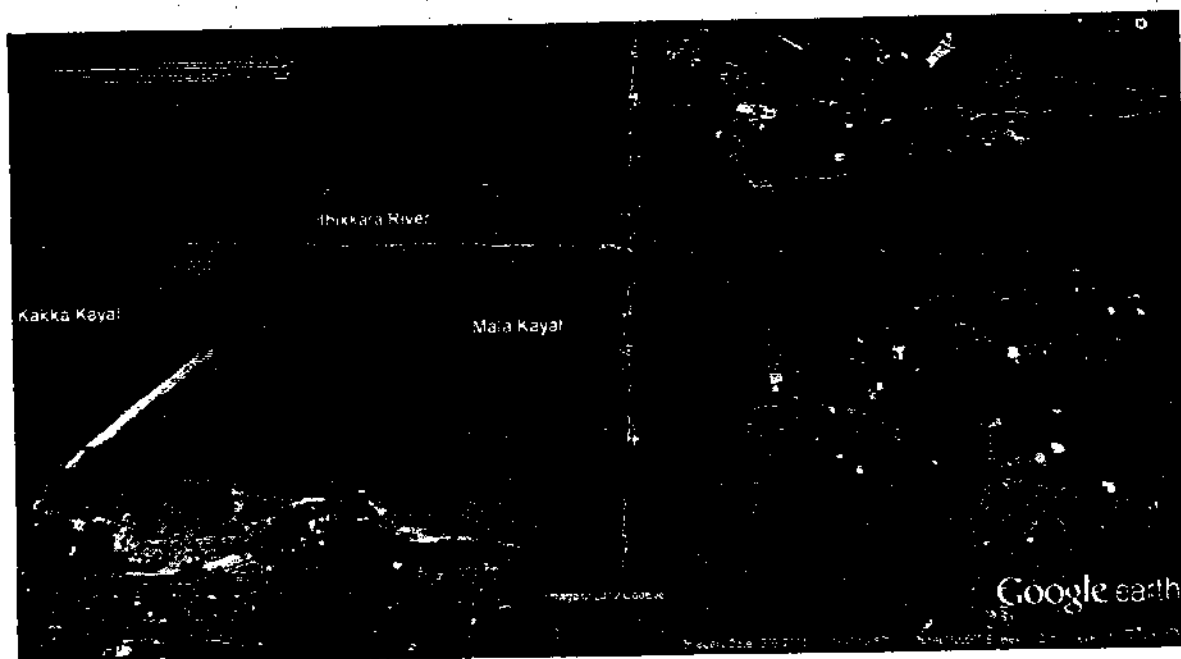


Figure 3: Malakkayal - After Partial Bund Construction (Satellite View)

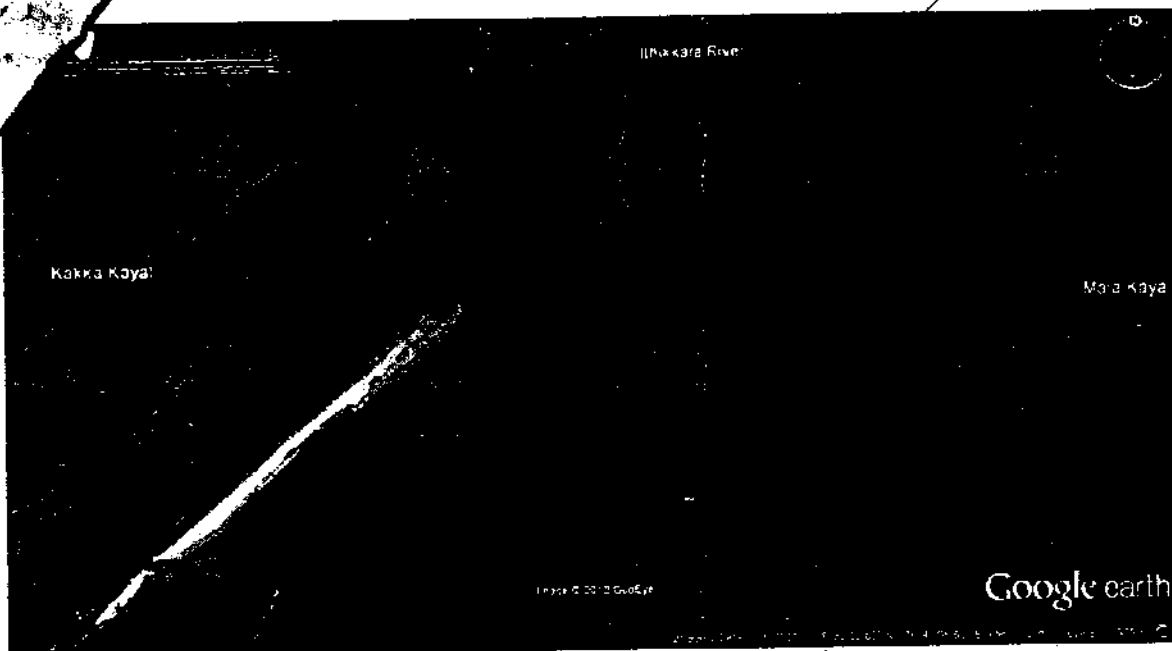


Figure 4: Close view of the Bund Constructed (Satellite View)

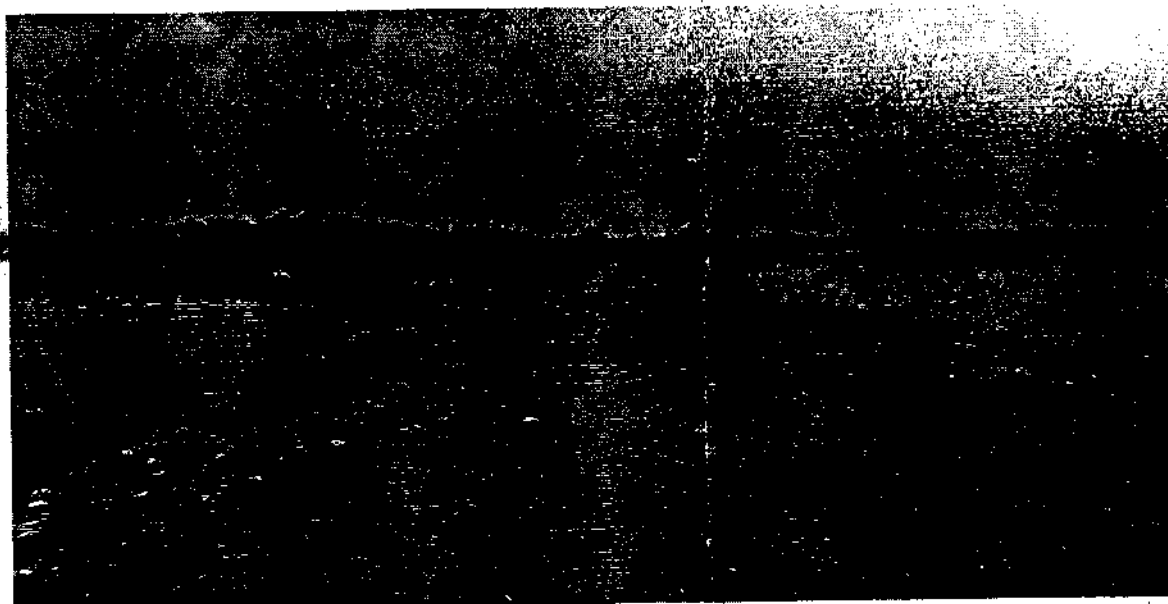


Figure 5: Close view of the Artificial Bund (Ground View)

Whatever may be the history; today the Malakkayal has all the ecological characteristics of a Kayal and has developed into a Kayal ecosystem. Creating an artificial bund will permanently separate this kayal ecosystem from Ithikkara River which may disturb the natural kayal ecosystem existing now in the area. This may lead to extinction of native flora and fauna of the particular area. Intensive agricultural activities may adversely affect the water quality of the area also.

There are tourism resorts in the nearby areas of Malakkayal. It was also noticed that house boat tourism activities also exist between Malakkayal and Ithikkara River. Hence converting the Malakkayal into paddy field by constructing a bund in the area may break the boat channel and may also affect the aesthetic beauty of the area. It was also noticed that illegal sand mining was still prominent in the Ithikkara River near the partially constructed bund.

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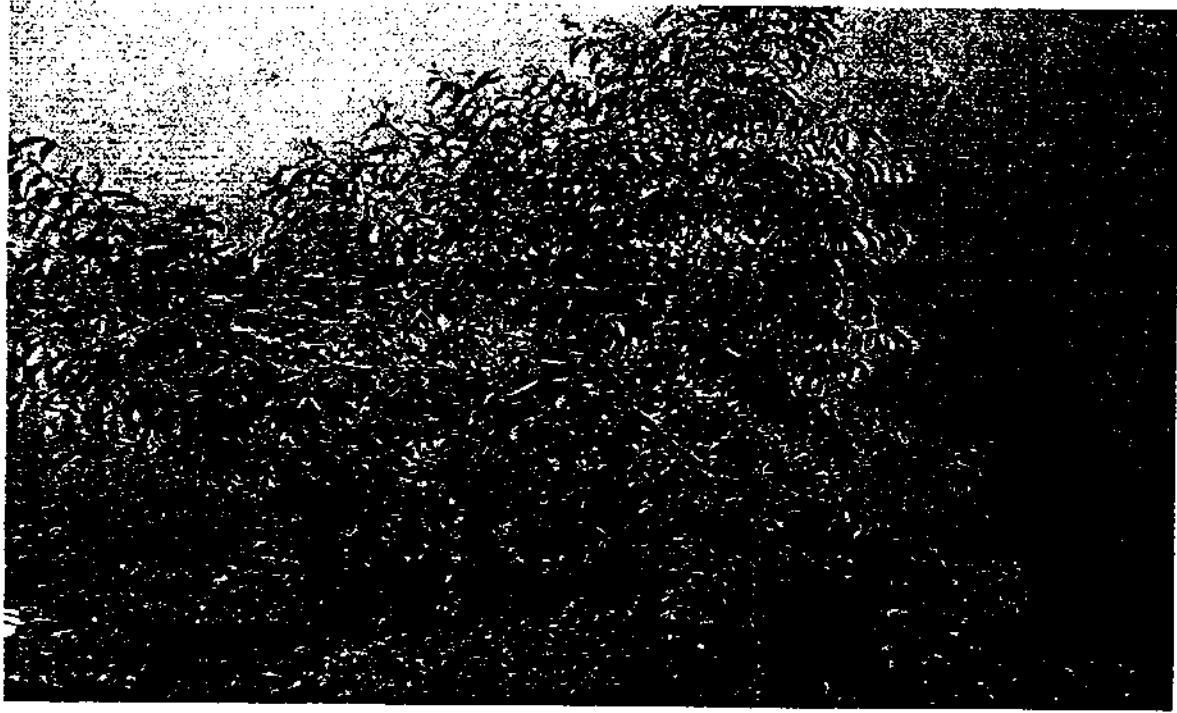


Figure 6: Threat to native plants - Acacia an invasive species planted for the protection of the artificial bund

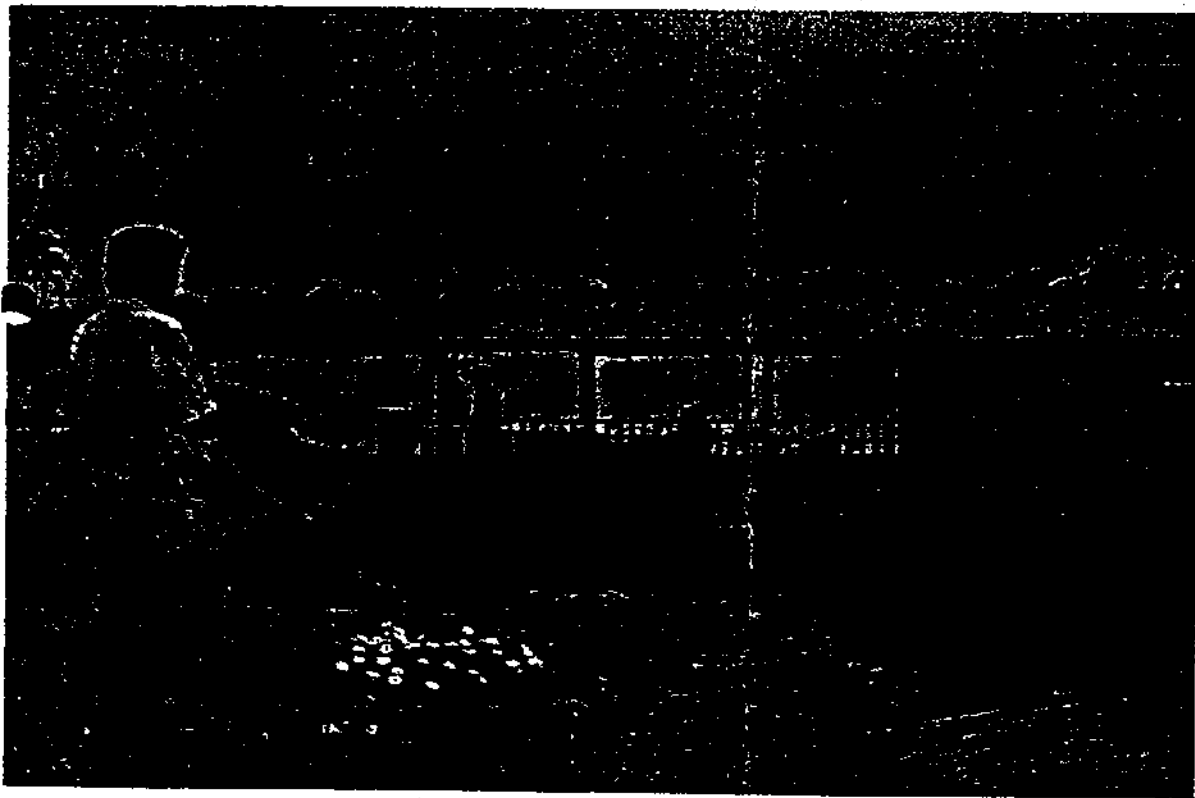


Figure 7: House Boat entering from Mala Kayal to Ithikkara River - View from the abrupt end of the artificial bund

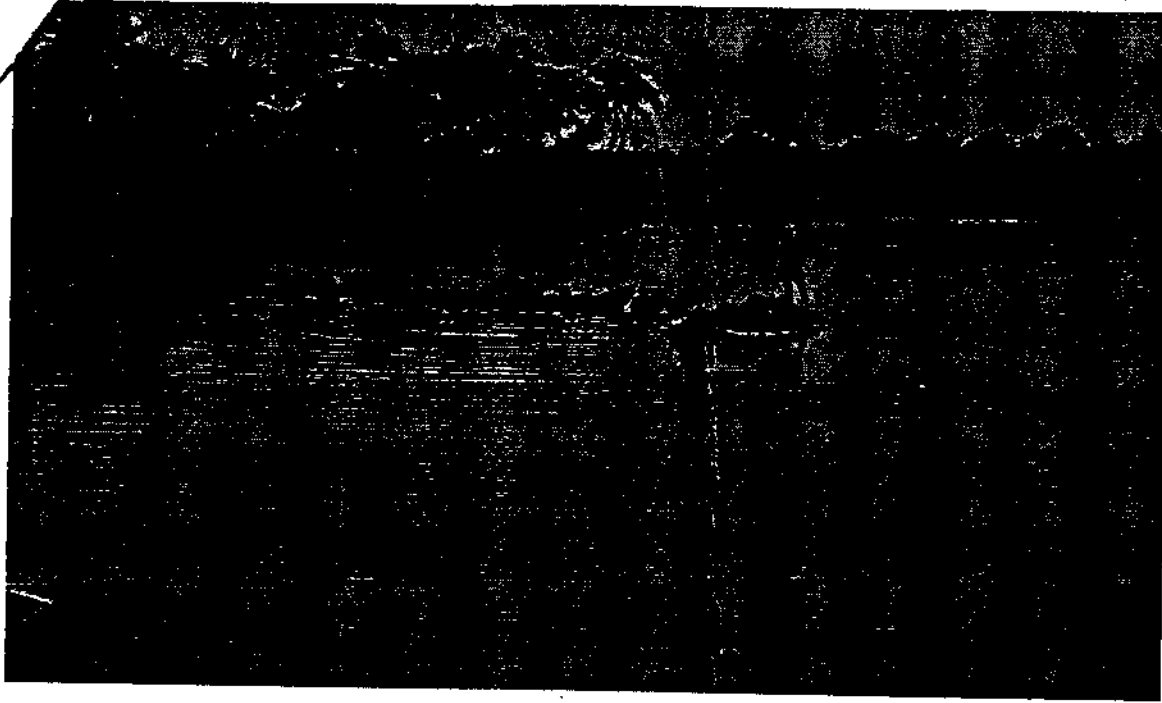


Figure 8: Illegal Sand Mining in the Ithikkara River –View from the abrupt end of the artificial bund

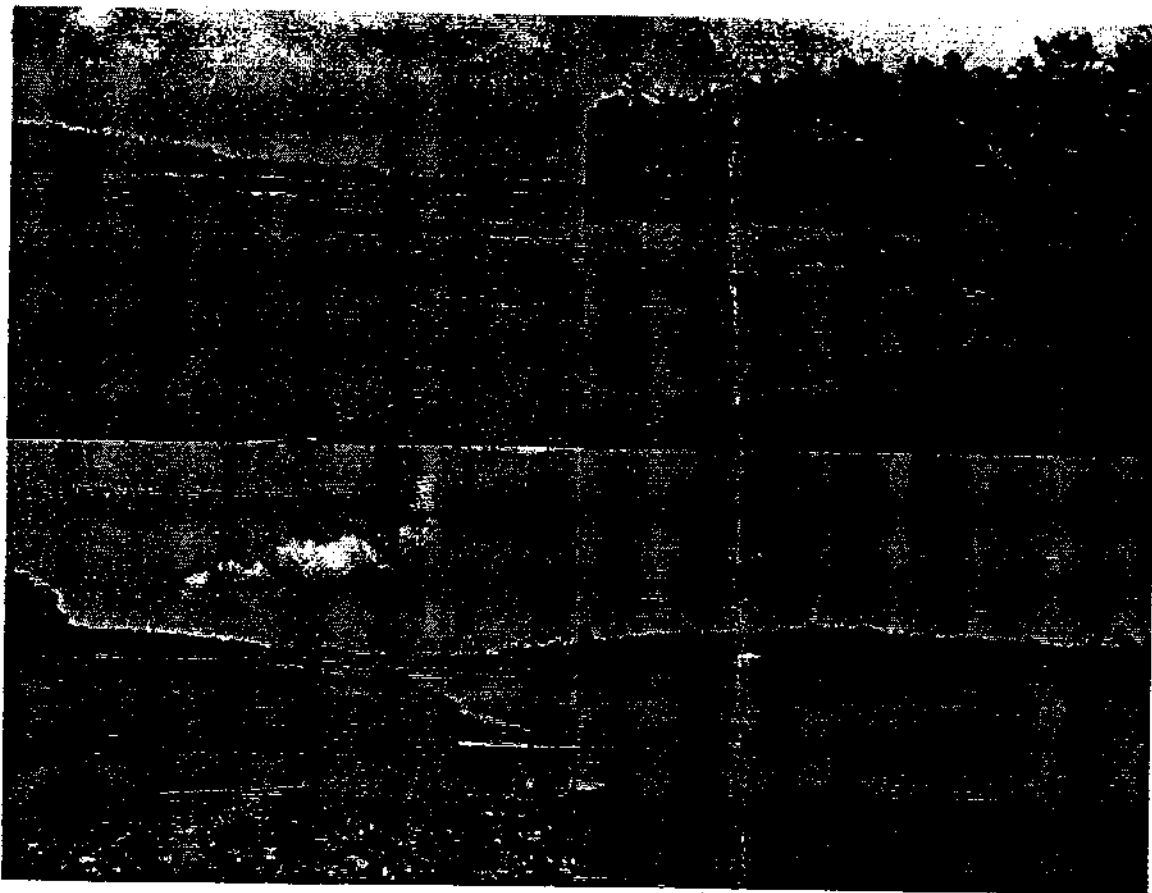


Figure 9: Paddy fields-Kept as fallow lands in Chirakkara Panchayath

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Despite of all these, it was also noticed that a lot of paddy fields which are presently suitable for paddy cultivation were kept as fallow paddy lands. It is possible to convert these fallow paddy lands into cultivable paddy fields with comparatively low cost than the malakkayal project. There are also chances for reclamation of Malakkayal for other real estate activities in future.

A cost effective study of the present project may be useful in the present scenario before continuing this project. Instead of converting the kayal into paddy field, it may be suitable for utilising the kayal for empowerment of local people through implementing modern aquaculture techniques such as cage culture which is already practiced in the Ithikkara River near the bund.



Figure 10: Cage Culture in the Ithikkara River near the bund – A suitable model for utilising Malakkayal for cultivation without disturbing the ecosystem

Conclusion

Malakayal was 'Padasekharam' and paddy cultivation was there years back. Later the area was flooded with water due to intensive sand mining and became unsuitable for paddy cultivation. Today the Malakayal has developed into a natural Kayal ecosystem. Creating a permanent bund will separate this kayal ecosystem from Ithikkara River which may disturb the ecosystem existing now in the area and extinction of native flora and fauna. This may also affect the tourism activities and the aesthetic beauty of the area. Intensive farming in this area adversely affect the water quality of the area. Converting existing fallow paddy fields in panchayath into paddy fields for paddy cultivation may be cost effective than the present

Object .There are also chances for reclamation of Malakkayal for other real estate activities in future. Instead of converting the kayal eco system into paddy field, it may be suitable for utilising the kayal for empowerment of local people through implementing modern aquaculture techniques such as cage culture. An eco-friendly approach for food security may be more sustainable for the area instead of disturbing a natural ecosystem for agricultural production. This will conserve the Malakkayal and biodiversity of the area, will promote eco-friendly tourism, and will improve the aesthetic values of the area.



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[Signature]

KERALA STATE COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

Sasthra Bhavan, Thiruvananthapuram, 695 004, Kerala

No. AN/AA/11/KCZMA

19 March 2011

Subj Violation of Coastal Zone Regulations Notification 2011 – Land reclamation in Mala Kayal by Chirakkara Grama Panchayat

Ref Representation from Odanavattom Vijayaprakash, General Convenor, Paristhithi Amarakshana Ekopana Samithi, Kollam dated 12 March 2011

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The Kerala State Coastal Zone Management Authority has received information that reclamation of parts of Mala Kayal is being done by the Chirakkara Grama Panchayat in violation of the provisions of CRZ Notification 2011.

Whereas the Coastal Stretches of the country and the inland water bodies having tidal influence have been notified as Coastal Regulation Zone vide CRZ notification 2011 and land reclamation, bunding or disturbing the natural course of sea water is prohibited as per section 3(iv) of the CRZ Notification 2011:

Now therefore in accordance with the provisions of section 5 of Environmental (Protection) Act 1986 and rule 4 of the said act the following directions are issued.

1. The Chirakkara Grama Panchayat shall immediately stop all developmental activities in the Mala Kayal area and will not undertake any activity prohibited under the CRZ Notification in the said area;
2. The Chirakkara Grama Panchayat shall, within 15 days of the receipt of this letter, provide an explanation to the Kerala State Coastal Zone Management Authority the reasons for undertaking the construction in the CRZ area without obtaining the necessary clearance and why further action should not be taken as per the provisions of the Environment (Protection) Act 1986.

In case the above directions are not complied with, the Kerala State Coastal Zone Management Authority will be constrained to initiate appropriate action as per the provisions in the Environment (Protection) Act 1986 without any reference.

[Signature]
D. C. T. S. Nair
Chairman
Kerala State Coastal Zone Management Authority

To:

The President/ Secretary
Chirakkara Grama Panchayat, PO: Chirakkara, Peravur, Kollam District

CC: The District Collector
Kollam District

The Principal Secretary, Local Self Government Department
Government of Kerala

[Signature]