

SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT STUDY

Entrusted by the Ernakulam District Administration

Land Acquisition for the Construction of Thathappilly-Valluvally Bridge & Approach Road in Parur Taluk, Ernakulam District

24.08.2020

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RequiringBody

**PWD (Roads and
Bridges)**

Ernakulam

SIA Unit

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CHAPTER 1

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 Project and Public Purpose

In the growing stage of villages it is indeed a need to spurn the isolation of the regions by developing transportation facilities. The construction of roads and bridges will connect the villages to towns and other places. The movement of the people will be easiest through the construction of bridges, and it shall bring social and economic development to the villages. A bridge is a link that connects both ends and provides continuous access for a road network. When the geographical components such as rivers, lakes etc. made impossible for the continuity of road network, the construction of bridges becomes an inevitable need.

The Proposed project is the construction of Thathappilly-Valluvally Bridge connecting East Valluvally and South Thathappilly regions which belongs to Kottuvaally Panchayath in Ernakulam district. Since the construction of bridge is almost completed the land acquisition is proposed for the construction of approach road. Presently the people commutes between Thathappilly and Valluvally in a country boat. The residents of Thathappilly can reach to Kottuvaally Panchayath Office and village office easily through the proposed bridge by travelling only around 1 k.m. Besides once completed the proposed road will enable to develop a direct link to NH 66, which will reduce the travel distance of 2.80 k.m. And it will be an easiest way to Ernakulam and North Parur. The people in the region depends these towns for education and employment. Hence it is expected that the project will benefited for the people in the region. It is also expected that the project will enhance the acquaintance and interaction among the people in East Valluvally and South Thathappilly which may cause multifacet development of these regions. The project comes under the Public Purposes mentioned in section 2(1)b of the RFCTLARR Act 2013.

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The Notification DCEKM/5948/2017-C1 issued from Ernakulam District Administration dated 29.06.2020 was published in Kerala Gazette (Extra ordinary) No.1654 dated 03.07.2020, indicates that approximately 13.36 Ares land from Kottuvally village in Parur Taluk may be required for a public purpose ie for the Project of the Construction of Thathappilly-Valluvally Bridge and published the land details. As per the Notification, Rajagiri College of Social Sciences, Kalamassery is entrusted to conduct the Social Impact Assessment Study of the project as insisted in Section 4 of RFCTLARR Act 2013.

This is the Draft Report of the Social Impact Assessment Study conducted in East Valluvally and South Thathappilly, the affected areas of the Project of Land Acquisition for the Construction of Thathappilly-Valluvally Bridge in Kottuvally Panchayath in Ernakulam district.

1.2 Location

The land proposed to be acquired for the Construction of Thathappilly-Valluvally Bridge belongs to Kottuvally village in Parur Taluk, Ernakulam district. South Thathappilly and East Kottuvally, the regions in both sides of the proposed bridge under construction, belongs to 8th and 9th wards of Kottuvally panchayath respectively.

1.3 Size and attributes of land acquisition

As per the Notification DCEKM/5943/2017-C1 dated 29.06.2020 of the District Collector, Ernakulam, the land required for the project is 13.36 Ares. The Table 1.5.1 shows the details of the land published in Kerala Gazette (Extra ordinary) No.1654 dated 03.07.2020.

Table 1.3.1 Details of the Land

Taluk: Parur
Village : Kottuvally

Sl.No.	Survey Number	Type	Approximate Extend	
			Ares	Sq.m.
1	44/1 pt	Dry land	05	71
2	44/2A pt	Wet land		
3	394/13A pt	Dry land	00	51
4	394/13B pt	Wet land		
5	394/13 C pt	Dry land		
6	403/5 pt	Dry land	03	57
7	404/1 pt	Dry land	03	57
	Total		13	36

1.4. Alternatives considered

The land proposed to be acquired for the construction of approach road for the Thathappilly-Valluvally bridge, which was almost constructed and the bridge has to be joined with the roads existed in both sides of the bridge, the consideration of alternative is not relevant.

1.5. Social Impacts

As per the present project alignment the land owned by 11 individuals will be affected. Decrease of the landholding is understand to be the main impact of the project. Besides the loss of properties including the trees attached to the land would be the other

impact. The land acquisition will not affect any livelihood activities, but the implementation of the project will cause the loss of livelihood of an aged widow who serves as a countryboat rider in the project area since nearly 40 years.

Table 1.5.1 Impacts of the Project

Sl.No.	Impacts	Discription
1	Displacement of Families	Nil
2	Loss of land	Land owned by 10 owners
3	Impact of basic facilities	Nil
4	Loss of Livelihoodää	1 country boat driver
5	Loss of properties attached	Sheet roof (1) Compound wall(2)
6	Loss of trees	Approximately 50 trees

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

1.6 Mitigation Measures

The following measures shall be taken to mitigate the impacts like loss of land, loss of attached properties, and loss of livelihood which may be occurred due to the land acquisition from Kottuvally village for the construction of Thathappilly-Valluvally bridge:

- Compensation shall be provided to the affected families as per the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2013 and Kerala Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules 2015.

- R&R package shall be provided for the affected properties as per the Policies vide G.O.(Ms)No.485/2015/RD dated 23/09/2015 and G.O.(MS)No.448/2017/RD dated 29/12/2017 issued by Revenue(B) Department, Government of Kerala for the rehabilitation and resettlement package for acquisition of land in the state in lieu of RFCTLARR Act 2013.
- Include the country boat driver in R&R package based on the sufficient documents.
- Plan the construction activities without affecting the people's movement and vehicle mobility.
- Ensure proper waste management activities during the project construction period.

CHAPTER 2

DETAILED PROJECT DESCRIPTIONS

2.1 Background of the project, including developer's background and governance/management structure

The construction of Thathappilly-Valluvally Bridge in North Parur constituency in Parur Taluk in Ernakulam district is a project included in 2013-14 financial year budget. Administration sanction was accorded for an amount of Rs.1200 lakhs (12 Crore) for the project via GO(Rt)762/2014/PWD,Tvm dated 10.06.2014. Technical sanction for the project was issued by the Chief Engineer vide order No. GO(Rt)697/2015/PWD,Tvm dated 23.05.2015. Kerala Public Works Department (Roads & Bridges) Ernakulam division, functions under Kerala State Government will be the project implementing agency. PWD undertakes the construction works on tender basis. The construction work of Thathappilly-Valluvally bridge was awarded to K.T.Mathew & Co., Kochumattom Constructions as per agreement No.23/SECCA/2016-17 dated 24.05.2016. The construction of the bridge is almost completed by the construction company.

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

A country boat is the presently used to commute between Thathappilly and Valluvally. The people from Thathapilly travels to Panchayth office and Village office in this country boat. . So an easy and safe travel will be possible with the implementation of the project. Besides for the people from Valluvally it will be an easy access to NH 66 and to reach Ernakulam and North Parur the near by towns. Most of the people in the region depend on these towns for their livelihood, education, treatment etc.

The project comes under the public purposes stated in Section 2(1)b of RFCTLARR Act 2013. Considering as public purpose, Forum (4) notification of The Collector,

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Ernakulam district was published in Kerala Gazette (Extra ordinary) No.1654 dated 3rd July 2020.

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

The present acquisition of land is to construct approach road for the proposed Thathappilly-Valluvally bridge. As per the present alignment the project requires 43.134 cents of land in total ie 25.203 cents from Valluvally and 17.931 cents from Thathappilly.

2.4 Examination of alternatives

The land proposed to be acquired for the construction of approach road to the Thathappilly-Valluvally bridge, which was almost constructed. The bridge has to be connected with the roads existing in both sides of the river ie at Thathappilly and Valluvally. Hence examination of alternatives is not relevant here.

2.5 Phases of the project construction

As the first phase the construction of the bridge structure is completed. The proposed land acquisition is for constructing approach road at both sides.

2.6 Core design features and size and type of facilities

The total length of the almost constructed bridge is 58.04 meters with 3 spans, each having 19.32 meter length.. Bored cast in situ piles are provided for foundation. R.C.C. Girder and R.C.C. slabs are recommended by the design. The overall width of the bridge is 11.50 meter with 7.5 meter carriage way and 1.5 meter wide foot path on both sides. The proposed approach road will have width of 12 meter and length of 150 meter at Valluvally side and 126 meter at Thathappilly side. The expected project cost is Rs.12 crores.

Structural Components of the Work

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- RCC Cast in Situ Pile
- Pile Cap
- Pedastal Wall, Pedastal
- RCC Girders
- Deck Slab
- Wearing Coat
- 1.5 meter Foot Path at both sides with Duct
- Hand Rails at both sides
- Total width of the bridge is 11.50 meter
- Carriage way width 7.5 meter

2.7 Need for ancillary infrastructural facilities

Project doesnot require ancillary infrastructural facilities related land acquisition.

2.8 Work force requirements (temporary and permanent)

The construction of Thathappilly-Valluvally bridge was awarded to K.T.Mathew & Co., Kochumattom constructions as per agreement No.23/SECCA/2016-17 dated 24/05/2016 and the company has almost completed the structure work of the bridge. The work force is equipped with modern machineries and planned man power in various range in terms of skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled labouts. Requiring body stated that the total workforce required for the project is approximately 16000 man per day.

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

As per the information received no studies are conducted regarding the social impacts, environmental impacts and technical feasibility of the project.

2.10 Applicable legislations and policies

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The applicable laws on land acquisition, with regards to compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement for the proposed land acquisition in Kottuvally village in Parur Taluk in Ernakulam District for the construction of Thathappilly-Valluvally Bridge and approach road are:

- The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013.
- Kerala The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules 2015
- Government of Kerala- Revenue (B) Department -State Policy for Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition vide G.O (Ms) NO.485/2015/RD dated 23/09/2015.
- Government of Kerala, Revenue (B) Department -State Policy for Rehabilitation and Resettlement Package for Land Acquisition in the State in lieu of RFCTLAR&R Act 2013 vide GO(MS)No.448/2017/RD dated 29/12/2017.
- Right to Information Act, 2005

CHAPTER 3

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

The Notification No: DCEKM/5948/2017-C1 dated 29.06.2020 of the Ernakulam District Administration published in Kerala Gazette (Extra ordinary) No.1654 dated 03.07.2020, stated that approximately 13.36 Ares of land requires from Kottuvally village in Parur Taluk for a public purpose ie for the project of construction of Thathappilly-Valluvally Bridge and published the land details. The Notification also reveals that Rajagiri College of Social Sciences, Kalamassery is entrusted to conduct the Social Impact Assessment Study of the project as insisted in Section 4 of RFCTLARR Act 2013. Further, a team was constituted by the SIA unit with experts who have engaged in similar projects and deployed them into the project with a set of specific roles and responsibilities. Further, a study team was formed by the SIA unit.

3.1 List of all team members with qualification

Social Impact Assessment study of the land acquisition for the construction of Thathappilly-Valluvally Bridge was conducted by 7 members who are experienced in conducting such studies. The study team is headed ny the Principal of Rajagiri College of Social Sciences, the SIA unit. Details of the study team is given in Table

Table 3.1.1. Study Team

Sl.N o.	Name	Qualification & Position	Experience
1	Dr.Binoy Joseph	Ph.D.,M.A(HRM),LLB Chairperson	26 years experience in teaching and research
2	Dr.Fr.Saju.M.D.	M.Phil,Ph.D Consultant	13 years experience in teaching and research
3	Fr.Shinto Joseph	M.S.W Consultant	5 years experience in teaching and research
4	Meena Kuruvilla	MSW Consultant	33 years experience in development sector
5	Maria Tency V.S.	M.A.,D.S.S. Research Associate	29 years experience in developmental sector
6	Biju.C.P.	B.A. Development Officer	29 years experience in developmental sector
7	Ranjith.K.U.	B.A.,D.S.S. Research Associate	27 years experience in developmental sector

3.2.Description and rationale for the methodology and tools used to collect information for the social impact assessment

To estimate the details of the project affected properties, number of project affected families and individuals, to find out the social impacts of the project and to prepare the Social Impact Mitigation Plan are the objectives of Social Impact Assessment study. The primary and secondary sectors have to be studied in detail to collect the data for the preparation of Social Impact Assessment Study. A questionnaire was prepared to collect the details from the project affected families based on the

investigation and primary visit of the study team in the project area. The questions related to the socio-economic status of the families, demographic details, details of the affected properties, opinions of the families about the land acquisition and the project were included in the questionnaire. Later, the primary data was collected by visiting the house and did a socio-economic survey by using the prepared questionnaire. Through the project area visit the SIA study team could understand that the land proposed to be acquired for the project belongs to 9 owners. In addition to the details collected from the affected families, key informant interviews were conducted with the LSG representatives to know about the expected impacts of the project in the region.

The secondary details for the study was collected from the Requiring Body and office of the Land Acquisition Officer.

Based on the scientific analysis of the data collected through the study the Draft Report of Social Impact Assessment Study was prepared including the Social Impact Management Plan.

In short, steps taken for the study are as follows:

- Study of relevant documents received from PWD (Roads & Bridges) and Special Tahsildar (L.A), N.H. No.1 Aluva.
- Visit to the project area
- Socio-economic survey and enumeration of the affected properties
- Analysis of the data received through the socio-economic survey
- Preparation of Draft Report

3.3 Sampling Methodology Used:

The impact of each family is different and as the Social Impact Assessment Study requires the data of the entire affected families and individuals. Therefore no sampling methods are used instead of it all universe were studied in detail.

3.4 Overview of information/ data sources used

A questionnaire was prepared, tested and finalized to collect data through a socio-economic survey. The questions related to the details of demographic, economic, livelihood, affected properties and the expected impacts were included in the questionnaire.

Both the qualitative and quantitative primary details and also the secondary details were scientifically collected and analysed by the study team. The primary data was collected from the affected families by using a questionnaire. The secondary data was collected from PWD and Revenue officials. The response and data points were analyzed and findings have reported along with recommendations.

3.5 Schedule of consultations with key stakeholders and brief description of public hearings conducted

Details of the interviews and visits conducted for the data collection are explaining in Table

3.5.1. Table 3.5.1. Activities and Time Schedule

<i>Activities</i>	<i>Date</i>
Initial visit to project area	11 th June 2020
Survey in the Families at Thathappilly	19 th June 2020
Survey in the families at Valluvally	22 nd June 2020
Interview with the LSG members of 8 th and 9 th ward	28 th June 2020
Notice distribution for Public Hearing	12 th , 14 th and 16 th August 2020
Public Hearing	27 th August 2020

CHAPTER 4

LAND ASSESSMENT

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

The present land acquisition is for the construction of approach road in connection with the Thathappilly-Valluvally bridge construction. The land proposed to be acquired belong to Kottuvally village in Parur Taluk in Ernakulam district. South Thathappilly and East Valluvally, the two sides of the bridge under construction, are comes under Kottuvally Panchayath 8th and 9th ward respectively.

4.2 Entire area of impact under the influence of the project (not limited to land area for acquisition)

The proposed project is aiming the construction of a bridge connecting Thathappilly and Valluvally regions in Kottuvally village in Parur Taluk in Ernakulam district. Presently a country boat is using for commuting between these regions which come under a single panchayath. Kottuvally Panchayath office and village office are situated at Valluvally. To avail the services of these two administrative offices, the peoples from Thathappilly have to depend on the country boat.

After the completion of the project, the people from Thathappilly will get easy access to Kottuvally Panchayath office and village office by travelling only around 1 k.m. Besides once completed the proposed road will enable to develop a link to NH 66, which will reduce the travel distance of 2.80 k.m. And it will be an easiest way to Ernakulam and North Parur. The people in the region depends these towns for education and employment. Hence it is expected that the project will benefited for the people in the region.

It is also expected that the project will enhance the acquaintance and interaction among the people in East Valluvally and South Thathappilly which may cause multifacet development of these regions.

The land proposed to be acquired for Thathappilly-Valluvally Bridge Construction project are owned by 11 individuals. Eventhough the families are residing in this land, none of their houses or infrastructure facilities will be affected. The reduction of land holding is understand as the main impact of the project. The compound wall of a family and a sheet roof in front of a house also will be affected. Besides around 50 trees have to be cut down for the project. SIA unit understands that the project cause an indirect impact in addition to the above said impacts of the land acquisition. After the implementation of the project an elderly widow, who has been running the country boat in the project area around 40 years, will lose her livelihood.

4.3 Total land requirement for the project

The Requiring Body stated that as per the present alignment the total land required for the project is 43.134 cents ie 25.203 cents of land from Valluvally and 17.931 cents of land from Thathappilly.

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

There is no public utilized land in the project area

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

As per the information received from the concerned office, no land is already purchased, alienated or leased for the project. The land proposed to be acquired will be used for the construction of approach road for Thathappilly-Valluvally bridge.

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

The land proposed to be acquired for the project belongs to 7 survey numbers in Kottuvally village in Parur Taluk in Ernakulam district. As per the revenue records 5 survey numbers are belonging to “Dry land” and 2 are “wet land”. These land are owned by 11 owners. The 4(1) Notification of the Ernakulam District Collector dated 29.06.2020 mentions that the project requires approximately 13.36 Ares land. The project area is a quiet beautiful place because of the presence of the river.

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

Out of the 7 survey numbers proposed to be acquired for the project 5 are “Dryland” and 2 are “wet Land” as per the Revenue records. These land are owned by 11 families. 4 families are using this land for residential purpose. There are 4 openland in which 2 land are having coconut trees. 1 family is running a workshop in the affected land and 2 families are using the land as the path to their house.

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

Among the affected families 4 families are using the land for residential purpose. Regarding the possession of the land 2 families possess the land hereditarily and the remaining 9 families were purchased the land in various period. Table 4.8.1 explains about the extent and date of the land possessed by the families.

Table 4.8.1: Details of the land possessed by the families

Sl.No.	Land Owner	Date of possession	Extent of land;
1	Nalini Madhavan	18.09.1985	15 Cents
2	Balakrishnan	Before 1950;	90 Cents
3	Thomas.P.V.	1987	5 Cents

4	Saradha	13.02.1989	16 Cents
5	Muraleedharanā	Information not received	24 Cents
6	Thomas (Late)	Before 1950;	57 Cents
7	Sunil	13.02.1989	1.5 acre
8	Vivekanandan	18.12.2007	21 Cents
9	Baby Antony	04.12.2006	7 Cents
10	Joseph.K.V.	1975	48 cents
11	Mini Jude	19.06.2015	2.62 Ares

4.9 Land prices and recent changes in ownership, transfer and use of lands over the last three years

As per the data given by the informants no transactions have been done in the proposed land for the last 3 years. 4 land owners are using the land for residential purpose. The land of 4 owners are plain land in which 2 lands are having coconut trees. 1 family is running a workshop in the land and 2 families are using the land as path to their houses.

CHAPTER 5

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

5.1 Estimation of families

There will be possibility of direct and indirect impacts when a land acquired for a public purpose. The owners of the land to be acquired would be considered as the families facing direct impact and those who have been depending on the said land for their livelihood/residence/any basic facilities would be considered as the families face indirect impact. The land acquisition for Thathappilly-Valluvally Bridge cause only direct impact. But the SIA study team could understand that there is an indirect impact due to the implementation of the project. The families of 11 owners of the land to be acquired would be considered the families facing the direct impact of the project and the livelihood affected elderly widow who have been running a country boat in the project area nearly 40 years would be considered as those facing indirect impact of the project.

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

As per the Notification DCEKM/5948/2017-C1 of the District Collector, Ernakulam dated 29/06/2020, published in Kerala Gazette (Extra ordinary) No.1654 dated 03/07/2020, approximately 13.36 Ares land is proposed to be acquired from Kottuvalluvally village in Parur Taluk for the project of the Construction of Thathappilly-Valluvally Bridge. The said land is owned by 11 families. The details of those families are given Table 5.1.1.

Table 5.1.1.Name, Address and the expected loss to the Land Owners

Sl.N o.	Name & address of the Land Owner	Survey No.	Expected Loss to the Land Owner
1	Nalini Madhavan	44/2A1	Loss of land, mango

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	Nalpathupara House, Jayanthi Road Thathappilly		tree(2), Coconut tree (5) and arecanut (8)
2	Balakrishnan Anthalattu House, Thathappilly	44/2A	Loss of land
3	Thomas.P.V. Puthussery House,Koonammavu.P.O Valluvally	394/13A2	Loss of land, Aini tree (1), Parathy(1), Coconut tree (1) and sheeted roof
4	Sharadha Companyparambu,Nalpathupara House, Thathappilly	44/2A1	Loss of land, Jackfruit tree (1), Mahagani (2), Elanji(1) and Arecanut (1)
5	Muraleedharan Paliparambil house, New Jayanthi Road, Thathappilly	44/2A/12	Loss of land, Mango tree(1), Plantain (6), Anjili (1) Coconut tree(2) small coconut tree(2), Mahagani (1) and a portion of compound wall and gate
6	Thomas (Late) Thekkinedath House, Valluvally		Loss of Land, and Coconut tree (3)
7	Sunil Thareparambil house, Kochal Koonammavu	44/2A/20	Loss of land, Coconut tree(3), Mango tree(1) and Softtree(1)
8	Vivekanandan Vattathara house, Jayanthi Road Thathappilly	44/2A/13	Loss of land, Arecanut (7), Anjili (1) and Sheemakonna (2)
9	Baby Antony Chullikkad house, Thathappilly	44/2A/1	Loss of land
10	Joseph K.V. Kachappilly House, Malad West West Mumabi		Loss of land and coconut tree(2)
11	Mini Jude Kochikkad house, Ward 91408 (480 old), Koonammavu.P.O,Kottuvally		Loss of land a portion of compound wall

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

Neither Scheduled Tribe families nor any traditional forest dwellers are being affected by the project. â

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

None of the livelihood related common property resources are being affected due to the project.

5.4 Families which have been assigned land by the State Government or the Central Government under any of its schemes and such land is under acquisition

No such families are residing in the project area.

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

No such families are residing in the project area.

5.6 Families which have depended on the land being acquired as a primary source of livelihood for three years prior to the acquisition

One of the affected family is running a workshop in the affected land but the land acquisition will not disturb its functions. So none of the family's livelihood are being affected due to land acquisition. However Mrs.Devu Sivan, a widow who serves as the country boat operator in the affected area will lose her livelihood since the project is implemented in lieu of the country boat service.

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

Nobody is indirectly impacted due to the land acquisition but the country boat operator in the project area who lose livelihood due to the implementation of the project should be considered as the indirectly impacted person of the project.

5.6.2 Inventory of productive assets and significant lands.

The project does not cause any impact on building since most of the land to be acquired are plain land. However around 51 trees in the affected area including fruit bearing trees should be cut down and the details of those trees are given in Table 5.6.2.1.

Table 5.6.2.1. Project Affected Trees

Sl.No.	Name of the Tree	Number
1	Coconut tree	18
2	Mango tree	3
3	Jackfruit tree	1
4	Anjili	2
5	Parathi	1
6	Mahagani	3
7	Elanji	1
8	Arecanut	12
9	Plantain	6
10	Other trees	4
	Total	51

CHAPTER 6
SOCIAL ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL PROFILE
(AFFECTED AREA AND RESETTLEMENT SITE)

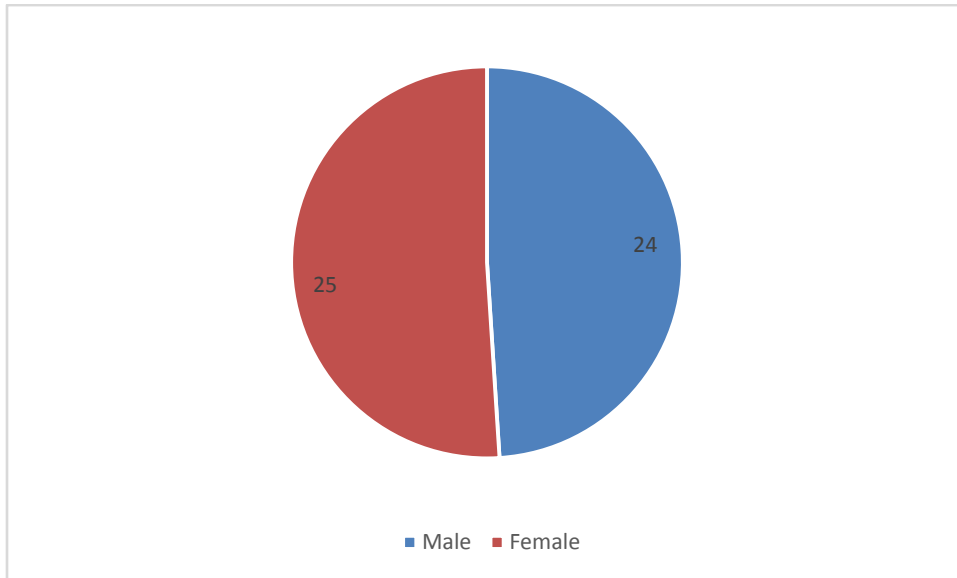
This chapter contains information about the socio-economic and cultural aspects of the affected families. It includes the demographic details, economic status, vulnerability among the affected families, local economic activities in the area, enumeration of the livelihood affected families and other related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

Social Impact Assessment Unit could identify 11 project affected land owners through the survey conducted in the affected area. The SIA unit studied the socio-economic background of all families through a socio-economic survey by using a specific questionnaire. This chapter analyzes the socio-economic background of the 11 families of the project affected land owners.

6.1 Demographic details of the population in the project area

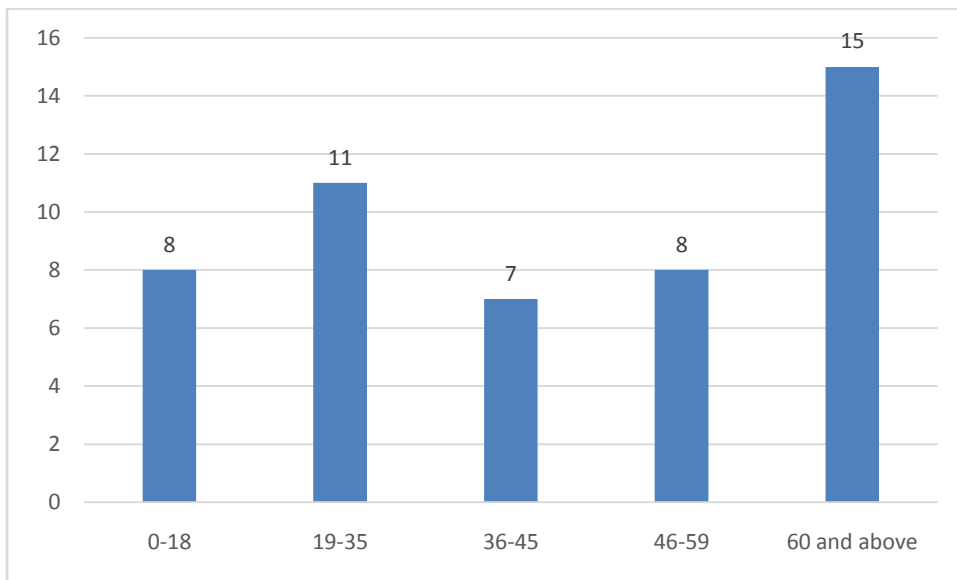
Among the project affected families only 3 are staying in the land proposed to be acquired for the construction of Thathappilly-Valluvally Bridge construction project. The following details are about the demographic situation of the 11 families of the project affected land owners.

Figure 6.1.2 : Demographic details of the project affected families



Out of 49 total population of the affected families 24 are male members and 25 are females.

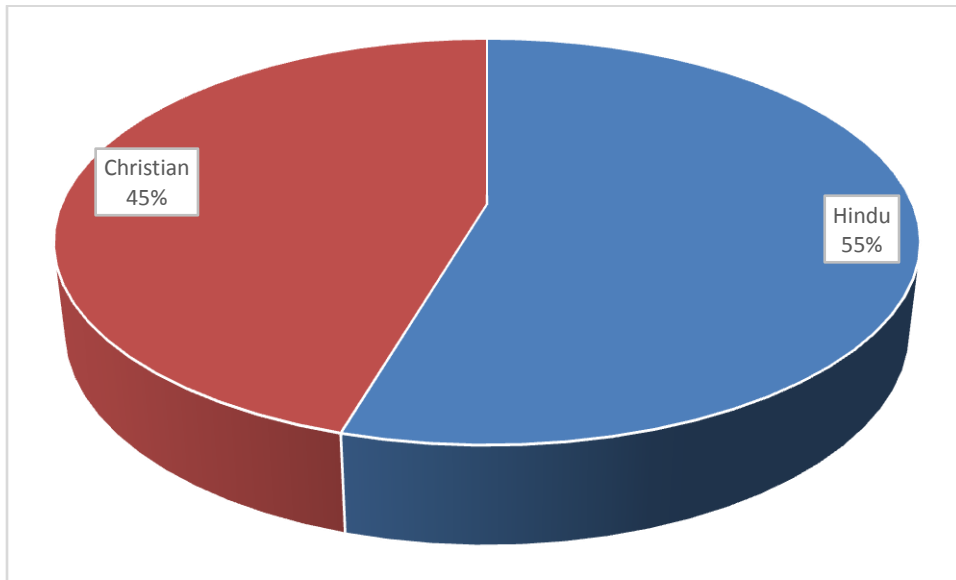
Figure 6.1.3.: Age of the Project Affected Family Members



Among the project affected family members 8 are in the age group of 0-18 and 11 are in the age group of 19-35. 7 family members are in the age group of 36-45 and 8 members are in the age group of 46-59. The remaining 15 members's age are 60 and above.

Social Background of the Project Affected Families

Figure 6.1.4: Religion of the Project Affected Families



The figure 6.1.3. depicts that majority of the project affected families is 6 families belong to Hindu religion and the rest ie 3 families belong to Christian religion.

Figure 6.1.5 : Social Group of the Project Affected Families

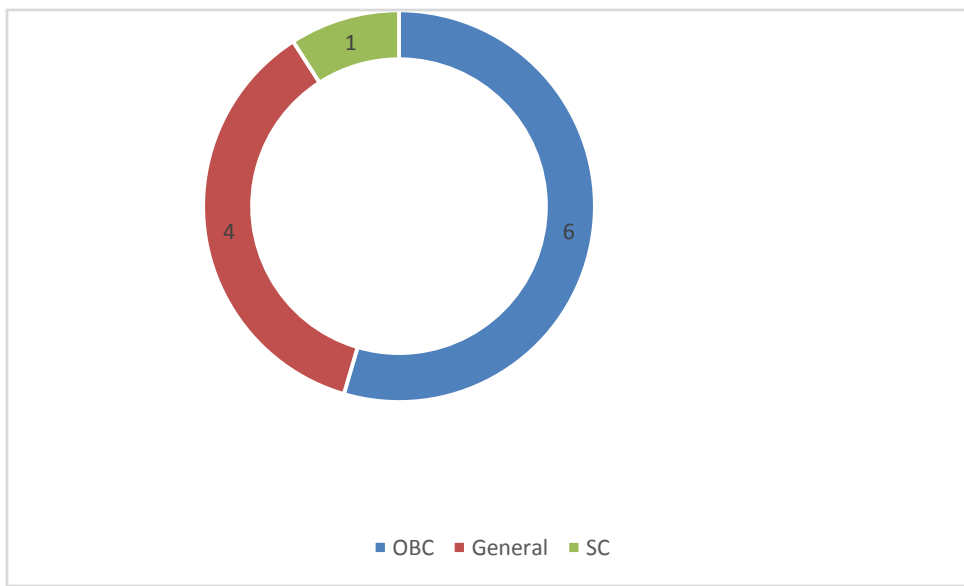


Figure 6.1.4 shows that 4 of the affected families belong to General category, 1 family belongs to Scheduled Caste and 6 families belong to Other Backward Community.

6.2. Income and poverty levels

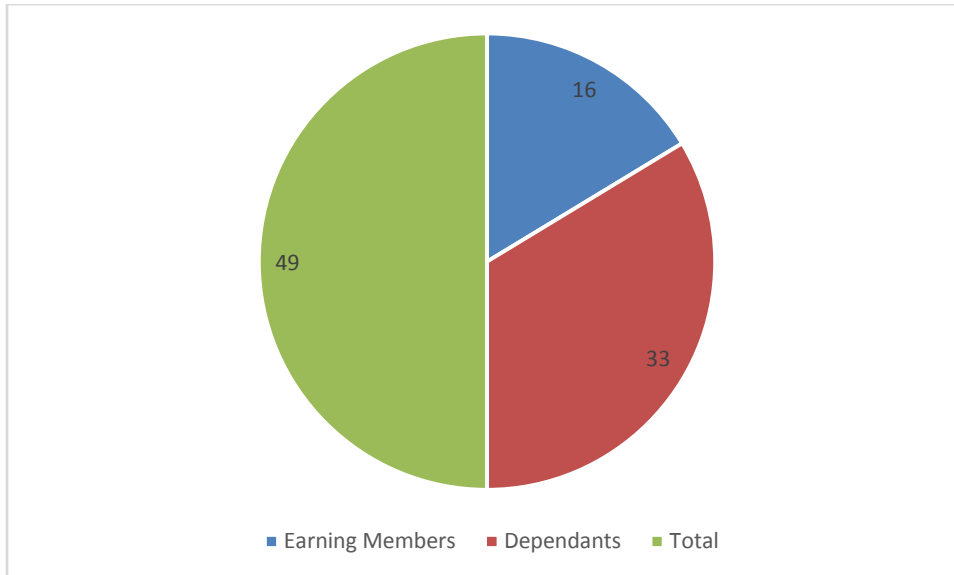
Based on the Public Distribution System out of the 11 project affected families 7 families possessed blue colour ration card and 2 families possessed pink colour ration card. The remaining 2 families reside outside the State.

Figure 6.2.1: Monthly Income and Expenditure of the Families



The figure 6.2.1. does a comparison about the families' monthly income and expenses. 1 of the affected family reveals that their monthly income is less than Rs.5000/-. 4 families having the monthly income between Rs.5000 and Rs.10,000/- and spends the same amount. 2 families earn between Rs.10001 and Rs.20000/- and 1 family spends the same amount. The monthly income and expenditure of 2 families is between Rs.20001 and Rs.30000/-. 1 family earns and spends per month between Rs.30001 and Rs.40000/-. Among the affected families 1 family did not reveal about the monthly income and the information about the monthly expenditure was not received from 3 families.

Figure 6.2.2. Earning Members and Dependants of the Project Affected Families



The figure 6.2.3. depicts that out of the total 49 population of the affected families only 16 members (32.7%) are earning members. Majority of the project affected population ie 33 members (67.3%) are dependants.

6.3 Vulnerable groups

8 members of the directly affected families are below 18 years of age and there are 15 elderly ie in the age of 60 and above among the affected population. 1 project affected family belongs to Scheduled Caste community.

6.4 Land use and livelihood

Among the land owners 4 families are using the land for residential purpose. The land of 4 owners are plain land in which there are coconut trees in the land of 2 owners. 1 is running a workshop in the affected land. 2 families are using the proposed land as a path to their house.

The workshop in the affected land is the livelihood means of the family. But it is understood that the functioning of the workshop will not be affected due to the land acquisition.

6.5 Local economic activities

Economic activities are not existed in the project area.

6.6 Factors that contribute to local livelihoods

Fishing is the main livelihood in the area. Among the project affected population 2 members engaged in fishing. The land acquisition will not affect the fishing activities.

6.7 Kinship patterns and social and cultural organization

Project affected families are nuclear families. None of cultural organization is present in the project affected land.

6.8 Administrative organization

None of the administrative organisations are being affected by the project. However it is understood that an unauthorized land is included in the project land.

6.9 Political organization

None of the political organisations are project affected.

6.10 Community based and civil society organizations

No such organisations are being affected by the project.

6.11 Regional dynamics and historical change processes

The project areas of Thathappilly-Valluvally bridge construction belongs to 8th and 9th wards of Kottuvally panchayath. Kottuvally panchayath is one of the early 9 panchayaths in Travancore. Kottuvally is a village belongs to Parur Taluk in Ernakulam district and it spread out in both sides of N.H.66. The project areas, Thathappilly and Valluvally are interior areas in Kottuvally panchayath. In earlier days boats and country boats were the means of travel in between Thathappilly and Valluvally and also to the other areas of Kottuvally village. In 1962 Cheriappilly bridge was inaugurated. Later

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because of the construction of other bridges the travel services is improved which leads to the multifacet development of region.

6.12 Quality of the living environment

People from Thathappilly have to travel in country boat to access the services of Kottuvally Panchayath office and village office. After commissioning Thathapilly-Valluvally Bridge the people from Thathappilly can reach Kottuvally panchayath office and village office easily by travelling only about 1k.m. Besides easy access to N.H.66 is possible and thus can reach Ernakulam and North Parur towns. The residents of the project areas depends on these towns for employment, education etc. Hence the project is expected to better the mobility and travel facilities and thus will improve the quality of the living environment.

CHAPTER 7

SOCIAL IMPACT MANAGEMENT

7.1 Approach to mitigation

To assess the mitigation, the expert research team of SIA Unit has adopted an approach that is spanned in four phases. In the first phase, a physical observation of the area was held and conducted a pilot study to understand major risks and opportunities involved with the project. Later the affected families was surveyed by using a structured questionnaire and collected details on the socio-economic background of the families, dynamics of risks of each affected families etc were collected. To understand the common risks and advantages involved with the project, in-depth interviews were held with selected key persons and stakeholders of the project. As the 4th stage a Public Hearing is proposed to be held on 27.08.2020, Thursday at 10.30 am at S,N.D.P. Branch No:849 Hall, Thathappilly in which the officials from LAO and the Requiring body is expected to be present. After presenting draft report, the project affected families and stake holders get opportunity to suggest additions and deletions required in the report. The anxieties raised by the project affected families regarding the project and land acquisition will be e replied by the Land Acquisition Officer and requiring body. It will be a venue for the affected families to share their anxieties and views about the project and land acquisition. The Draft Report of SIA which was prepared on the basis of the scientific assessment of the data received through the various stages of study will be presented in the public hearing. The affected families and the stake holders will get an opportunity to suggest additions or delitions to the report.

7.2 Measures to avoid mitigate and compensate impact

The proposed land acquisition for the project of constructing Thathappilly-Valluvally bridge is planned by the requiring body by minimizing the impact in the most possible manner. The land owned by 11 families will be acquired for the

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project. Decrease of the landholding of the families and loss of the properties including trees attached to the land are the impacts cause to the landowners. In addition to that the project may cause an indirect impact such as the loss of livelihood for the country boat operator who serves in the project area. Following measures can be taken to mitigate the above said impacts:

- Compensation shall be provided to the land owners as per the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2013 & Kerala Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules 2015.
- The Rehabilitation and Resettlement package shall be provided to the affected families as per the Policies issued by Revenue (B) Department, Government of Kerala vide G.O.(MS)No.485/2015/RD dated 23/09/2015 and vide G.O.(Ms)No.448/2017/RD dated 29/12/2017 for the rehabilitation and resettlement package for land acquisition in the state in lieu of RFCTLAR&R Act 2013
- Based on the sufficient documents, provide R & R package to the country boat rider who loss her livelihood
- Plan the project construction activities without disturbing people's mobility and vehicle movement.
- Ensure the scientific and timely disposal of construction waste..

7.3 Measures that are included in terms of Rehabilitation and Resettlement and Compensation as outlined in the Act

Measures for providing compensation and Rehabilitation and Resettlement package as per the RFCTLARR Act 2013 and the Policies issued by Revenue (B) Department, Government of Kerala vide G.O.(MS)No.485/2015/RD dated 23/09/2015 and G.O.(Ms)No.448/2017/RD dated 29/12/2017 for the rehabilitation and resettlement package for land acquisition in the state in lieu of RFCTLAR&R Act 2013 are applicable

for the project of land acquisition for the Construction of Thathappilly-Valluvally Bridge project.

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

Requiring Body stated that as per Government Order Rs.2,64,23,012 has been accorded for the land acquisition for the project of the Construction of Thathappilly-Valluvally Bridge.

7.5 Alterations to project design and additional measures that may be required to address the extend and intensity of impacts across various groups as identified during SIA

Requiring body is planned the project alignment in such a way to cause very minimum impacts to the families. Nobody has suggested any alterations or additional measures during the SIA study.

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

The social impacts of the proposed land acquisition can be mitigated by providing compensation and R&R package to the affected families as per the Policies issued by Revenue (B) Department, Government of Kerala vide G.O.(MS)No.485/2015/RD dated 23/09/2015 and G.O.(Ms)No.448/2017/RD dated 29/12/2017 for the compensation and R & R package for land acquisition in the state in lieu of RFLARR Act 2013 by strictly following the time plan and procedures stated in the Kerala Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules, 2015. On the basis of the scientific assessment of the data obtained through the SIA study a Social Impact Management Plan is prepared, to mitigate the impacts of

land acquisition for Thathappilly-Valluvally Bridge Construction Project, which is given in Table 7.6.1.

Table 7.6.1. Social Impact Management Plan

Sl. No.	Impacts	Impact Management	Time Plan	Monitoring Indicators
1	Loss of land	Provide compensation as per the 1 st schedule of RFCTLARR Act 2013 and the related policies of Kerala State Government	Time frame as per the Kerala Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules 2015.	Sensitize the affected families about the reasonable price and other legal benefits of the land
2	Loss of the properties attached to the land	Provide compensation as per the 1 st schedule of RFCTLARR Act 2013 and the related policies of Kerala State Government		Assets should be measured in the presence of the land owners and inform them the procedures of its valuation
3	Loss of livelihood	If sufficient document is available, provide R&R package to the country boat rider, as per the 2 nd schedule of RFCTLARR Act 2013 and the related policies of the State Government		Reasonable consideration for the dropping livelihood
4	Possible distraction in vehicle and people's	Measures for safety, seamless vehicle movement, undisturbed people's mobility etc.		Plan before project construction period.ã

	movement during project construction period	should be planned before project construction period.		traffic and people's mobility during project construction period
5	Waste formation during construction	Scientific and timely disposal of construction waste.	Plan for waste disposal before construction period	Ensure the wastage is properly disposed before the commissioning of the project without causing environmental issues to the area.

7.7 The SIA plan indicating which measures the Requiring Body has committed to undertake and those that have been proposed, but not committed to be undertaken by the Requiring Body

Not Applicable

CHAPTER 8

SOCIAL IMPACT MANAGEMENT PLAN INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

8.1 Description of institutional structures and key person responsible for each mitigation measures

RFCTLARR Act, 2013 section 43 and The Kerala RFCTLARR Rules 2015 Rule 22 define the Administrator appointed by the State Government would be the person responsible for Preparation of Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme for affected families of Land Acquisition. Subject to the superintendence/ directions / control of the appropriate Government and the Commissioner for Rehabilitation and Resettlement, the formulation, execution and monitoring of the Rehabilitation & Resettlement Scheme shall vest with the Administrator. Special Tahsildar (LA) N.H.No.2, Aluva is the Administrator of the land acquisition from Kottuvally village in Parur Taluk in Ernakulam district for the project of Construction of Thathappilly-Valluvally Bridge.

As per The Kerala Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules,2015 and the Policy framed by the State government via G.O. (Ms) No.485/2015/RD, dated 23/09/2015, 2 committees shall be constituted for the land acquisition in Kerala State.

1. District Level Fair Compensation, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Committee comprises the following members:

- District Collector
- Administrator for resettlement and rehabilitation
- Land Acquisition officer,
- Finance Officer
- Representatives of the requiring body empowered to take financial decisions on its behalf.
- Representatives of Local Self Government Institution of the project area

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2. The State Monitoring Committee for Rehabilitation and Resettlement comprises the following members:

- Chief Secretary
- Revenue Secretary
- Secretary of the Administrative Department
- Law Secretary
- Finance Secretary

The District Level Fair Compensation, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Committee will finalize 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 and submit the same to the State Level committee. The State Level Empowered Committee shall approve the estimate or return it for reconsideration with suggestions/observations.

After the approval of the State Level Monitoring Committee 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. 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 the minutes of its proceedings to the District Collector for finalizing the conveyance of land in terms of the consent. 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. On completion of the conveyance the Collector shall take possession of the land.

8.2. Specify role of Non-Governmental Organizations

RFCTLARR Act 2013 section 4 insist to conduct a Social Impact Assessment study whenever the Government intends to acquire land for a public purpose. As per the Rule

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9 of The Kerala Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules 2015, the Government shall empanel the individuals/ organizations as Social Impact Assessment units to conduct the Social Impact Assessment study of the land acquisition. Hence Rajagiri College of Social Sciences, Kalamassery is entrusted by the District Collector via Notification No. DCEKM/5948/2017-C1 dated 29th June 2020 to conduct the Social Impact Assessment Study of the land acquisition for Thathappilly-Valluvally Bridge Construction Project. Therefore Rajagiri College of Social Sciences is responsible to conduct procedures for Social Impact Assessment including Public Hearing.

8.3. Indicate capacities required and capacity building plan, including technical assistance if any

Not applicable

8.4 Timelines for each activity

Timeline for each activity of the land acquisition will be as per the Kerala Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules, 2015.

CHAPTER 9

SOCIAL IMPACT MANAGEMENT PLAN BUDGET AND FINANCING OF MITIGATION PLAN

9.1 Costs of all resettlement and rehabilitation costs

The Government has accorded administrative sanction for Rs.2,64,23,012/- for the acquisition of land for the Project of Thathappilly-Valluvally Bridge Construction. 13.36 Ares land from 11 land owners is proposed to be acquired for the project . Rehabilitation is not required for the project. Still compensation shall be provided for the land to be acquired and the properties attached to that land. More over the affected livelihood of the country boat rider in the project area also to be considered for compensation. Considering all the impacts of land acquisition a draft R&R package plan will be prepared by the Administrator appointed for the project.

9.2 Annual budget and plan of action

Not Applicable

9.3 Funding sources with break up

Not Applicable

CHAPTER 10

SOCIAL IMPACT MANAGEMENT PLAN MONITORING AND EVALUATION

10.1 Key monitoring and evaluative indicators

- Land price and compensation amount
- Time frame of the procedures for compensation
- Time bound clearance of construction waste from the site

10.2 Reporting mechanisms and monitoring roles

Reporting mechanisms and monitoring roles of the land acquisition for the Construction of Thathappilly-Valluvally Bridge will be as per the Rules stated in the Kerala Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules 2015. The Special Tahsildar (LA) N.H.No.2, Aluva is the Administrator of the proposed project and he is responsible for the formulation, execution and monitoring of the Rehabilitation & Resettlement Scheme. A draft of the Rehabilitation & Resettlement Scheme prepared by the Administrator shall be finalized by the District Level Rehabilitation and Resettlement Committee formed for the project and shall be approved by the State Monitoring Committee.

10.3 Plan for independent evaluation

Not applicable

CHAPTER 11
ANALYSIS OF COSTS AND BENEFITS
AND RECOMMENDATION ON ACQUISITION

11.1 Final conclusions on assessment of public purpose, less displacing alternatives, minimum requirements of land, the nature and intensity of social impacts, and viable mitigation measures will address costs

The proposed project is the construction of Thathappilly-Valluvally Bridge which connects East Valluvally and South Thathappilly regions of Kottuvally Panchayath in Ernakulam district. Since the construction of bridge structure is almost completed the present land acquisition is proposed for the construction of approach road. At present the people travels in between Thathappilly and Valluvally in a country boat. While the project came into existence the residents of Thathappilly can easily reach Kottuvally Panchayath office and Village office by travelling almost 1 k.m only. The proposed road may make easy access to NH 66 so the travel to Ernakulam and North Parur may become easy. The people in the region depends these towns for education and employment. Hence it is expected that the project will benefited for the people in the region.

None of families' houses and basic facilities are being affected as per the present alignment. The reduction of the land holding of 11 families is understand to be the major impact of the project. Hence the impacts of the project can be mitigated by providing compensation and R&R package as per the RFCTLARR Act 2013 to the project affected families.

11.2 The above analysis will use the equity principle as a framework of analysis for presenting a final recommendation on whether the acquisition should go through or not.

Based on the analysis and assessment of the positive and negative impacts of the land acquisition for the construction of Thathappilly-Valluvally bridge , it is understood that the project is expected to improve quality of living in the region especially in case of transportation and the same is empathized by many of the affected persons despite the adverse impact the project brings. Hence the SIA Team recommends the project of Land Acquisition from Kottuvally village in Parur Taluk for the construction of Thathappilly-Valluvally Bridge, shall be implemented with the existing land acquisition plans. The following measures are recommended to mitigate the impacts:

- Compensation shall be provided to the land owners as per the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2013& Kerala Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules 2015.
- The Rehabilitation and Resettlement package shall be provided to the affected families as per the Policies issued by Revenue (B) Department, Government of Kerala vide G.O.(MS)No.485/2015/RD dated 23/09/2015 and vide G.O.(Ms)No.448/2017/RD dated 29/12/2017 for the rehabilitation and resettlement package for land acquisition in the state in lieu of RFCTLAR&R Act 2013
- Based on the sufficient documents, provide R & R package to the country boat rider who loss her livelihood
- Plan the project construction activities without disturbing people's mobility and vehicle movement.
- Ensure the scientific and timely disposal of construction waste.

REFERENCES

1. The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013
2. Kerala Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules 2015.
3. Kerala State Policy issued by Revenue (B) department G.O.(MS)No. 485/2015/RD dated 23.09.2015 for fair compensation and transparency
4. Kerala State Policy for Rehabilitation and Resettlement Package for acquisition of Land in the State in lieu of RCFTLAAR Act, 2013 G.O. (Ms) No. 448/2017/RD dated 29/12/2017
5. The project details received from Kerala PWD (Roads and Bridges) Ernakulam