

**Social Impact Assessment Study
Of
Construction of Thottappally - Naluchira
Bridge**

**Purakkadu Village of Ambalapuzha
Taluk, Alapuzha District
(2.0534 Hectare)**

Final Report

**Requisition Authority
Public Works Department**

By
KERALA VOLUNTARY HEALTH SERVICES

COLLECTORATE P.O.

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Abbreviations

APL	Above Poverty Line
BPL	Below Poverty Line
KSEB	Kerala State Electricity Board
DLPC	District Level Purchasing Committee
LA	Land Acquisition
NGO	Non - Governmental Organization
NTH	Non - Title Holder
MSW	Master of Social Work
PAP	Project Affected Person
PAF	Project Affected Family
TH	Title Holder
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
SIMP	Social Impact Management Plan
RTFCTLARR Act	The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act



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CHAPTER 1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1. Introduction – Project and Public purpose

The proposed project i.e. Thottappally –Naluchira Bridge and its approach road is situated in Purakkadu Village of Ambalapuzha Taluk of Alapuzha District. The purpose of the project is to construct a bridge between Thottappally and Naluchira over the Pamba River (Thottappally – Viyapuram stretch). Pamba River in this portion was widened manually in late 50s and early 60s to improve irrigation and upscale paddy production. This area is part of Kuttanadu which is famous for its Nederland model of existence ie below sea level. “Naluchira” is an area situated both sides of Pamba River and 1-2 Km away from Thottapally Spill Way& 100-200 mts from National High Way 66. People are living in the river banks and high lands nearby. Naluchira is an area including river banks and island surrounded by river and backwaters. The people living in the island portion are not having road traffic facilities. They depend on water transport like boats, Junkar etc. for access to school, hospitals, and other public services. The proposed project is addressing this long due issue. The primary estimation shows that near about 250-400 families directly benefited by the project. This quantity of benefit and people’s support to the project defines the level public interest.

The project area is an ancient habitation of the state. The area was ruled by Chempakaserry dynasty in 15th and 17th century. Before that it was the part of Pandya Dynasty. Later in early 18th century this becomes part of Travancore Kingdom. The history also says that most of the paddy land in the area was belongs to different Devasams (Administrative body of Temple). But now the lands in the area belong to many title holders.

The project is having a history of one decade long discussion and planning which starts with the development of Thottappally-SN Kadavuroad development in 2012-13 by the initiative of Mr.G.Sudakaran, MLA. The proposed project will provide road access to near about 250-400 families. No viable alternative of the project was either suggested or recommended by the people in the area.



1.2. Location

The project area is located in Purakkadu Panchayath of Ambalappuzha taluk of Alappuzha District and near about 19 KM from District Head Quarters Alappuzha and 1.5 km from Purakkadu Panchayath Office. Purakkadu is a coastal village situated near NH 66. This village is spread up to Pulikkezhu towards east (Boarder village of Pathanamthitta). Thottappally Spilway is situated one kilometer away from the project area and it is Kuttanad's drain-way-out to the Arabian Sea. The Thottappally Spillway splits the Thottappally lake with the fresh water part to the east (Pamba River) and saline Thottappally river mouth to the west merging with the Arabian Sea.

1.3 Size and Attributes of Land Acquisition

Land Acquisition Authority

Land acquisition Special Thahsildar office Alappuzha was prepared the acquisition details. Boundary stones were laid for proposed acquisition lands.

Details of project affected families

The social Impact Assessment Survey finds that 28 tile holders are losing their land for the project and out of them one lost his residence. The economic situation of the affected families shows that all families are in below middle income except few. The religious details shows that 90% are Hindus and the remaining are Christians. Occupational distribution shows that 60% are farmers, the remaining are doing various jobs like fishing, business, coolie etc. Educational qualification of Project affected title holders reveals that 85% are having educational qualification 8th or above standard. Out of them 3% are having higher/ professional education. No one found as illiterate. Land holding pattern among the affected title holders shows that 30% are having land less than 50 cents. In the other side 30% are having more than one acre of land. Average family size of THs is 4-5. Out of the 28 affected title holders, 10 are living in the island portion of the acquiring land.



Details of the acquiring land

The Acquiring land is situated in Purakkadu Panchayath of, Ambalappuzha Taluk of Alappuzha District. The total land acquiring for the project is 2.0534 Hectare in left side of National High Way 66, Alappuzha-Harippadu stretch. Part of the area is residential and remaining is agricultural. The acquiring land is situated both sides of Pamba river and very near to Thottappally Spill way. 95% of the acquiring land is paddy growing agricultural land and are active in agricultural activities.

Socio Economic and Cultural Profile

The Socio Economic and Cultural profile of the Project affected Title Holders shows that all are belongs to middle class and 90% of them are Hindus.85% of them are holding ancestor land. None of them are belongs to Scheduled Cast or Scheduled Tribe. Distribution of Education qualification shows that 80% are having education above 8th standard. Out of twenty eight Title holders 14 are having qualification 10th or above. Two title holders are women. Residence of One title holder is displaced by the project. The average incomes of Tile Holders are above Rs 5000. No one is identified as socially vulnerable. All Title holders are staying in the area. For 95% of Title holders the affected property is not their main source of income.

1.4. Alternatives

Sl.No	Alternatives proposed	Remarks
1	Widening the existing Thottappally -Naluchira Road and construct the Bridge there after.	More Houses and structures will be affected.

1.5. Social Impact

Loss of residents of one title holder, loss of agriculture land of 20 title holders are the major impact of the project. The displaced residential house holder is not having any other land; therefore the rehabilitation will be planned in the remaining portion of the land. The title holder claimed that during the planning phase



discussions Government and People's representatives assured a comfortable rehabilitation. The loss of agricultural land is the major impact of the project. But the proposed project may help farmers to do mechanized farming and Harvesting and it may improve the production three to four times. More area can be also being cultivated. The project also estimated to reduce the cost of cultivation marginally (At present machinery, manure, laborers etc are transported by Boat). This will also bring diversification and mechanization in agricultural practices. Marketing of agricultural products is another area which will expect a boom due to the project. The improved transportation may provide better price to farm products. This may motivate farmers to do intensive farming. In the other side the project may improve the chances of conversion of paddy land to dry land and agricultural land to commercial or residential land. The project may also increase the land transaction in the area and this may increase the number of small holdings. Difficulties to access to the remaining portion of the land, formation of uneconomic holdings etc. are the other anticipated impact of the project.

1.6. Mitigation Measures

Sl.No.	Risk Assumed	Approach	Mitigation Strategy
1	Loss of Residence	Rehabilitation and Resettlement.	Compensation and Rehabilitation.
2	Loss of land	Compensation	Compensate the loss.
3	Loss of part of Land	Compensation	Compensate the loss.
4	Loss of Structure	Compensation	Compensate the loss.
5	Loss of part of Structure	Compensation	Compensate the loss.
6	Loss of wells	Control/Avoid	Protect as possible
7	Loss of access to houses and lands	Control/Re construct	Prepare a resettlement plan in consultation with Project Affected Families.
8	Loss of access to	Control &	Prepare a



	sub roads.	Resettle	resettlement plan in consultation with Project Affected people.
9	Road is very near to houses	Safety/Resettlement	Take necessary action for the safety of houses.
10	Loss of public irrigation facilities like canals and Natural Stream	Resettlement	Resettlement
11	Safety threats to building through the time of road	Resettlement	Resettlement
12	Loss of water supply pipes	Resettlement	Resettlement
13	Loss of Trees	Control and Compensation	Compensate and Plant equal number of trees in Government land.
14	Involved in land acquisition process	Control	Ensure community participation in the whole process.
15	Grievance	Control	Functional grievance redressal committee at village and district level.
16	Loss of Agricultural land	Compensation	Compensate the loss.
17	Formation of un useful land/bit lands	Control	Acquire and compensation.
18	Loss of commercial corps	Compensation	Compensate the loss.



1.7 Assessment of Social Costs and Benefits

Displacement of residence of one title holder and loss of land of 20 title holders are the primary impact of the project. This impact will not affect the overall socio-Cultural- economic situation of the area and also not affected the demographic details. The loss of 4.8 hector agricultural land is the major impact. But this also will not affect the agricultural production and working days of the labour force. The affected area is only the 0.03% of the total agricultural area of the Purakkadu Panchayath. Considering the above facts and level of people' support the public interest of the project can be termed as "good". The study also noticed that no viable alternative was suggested or recommended so far.

Several pre planning consultation with people was happened under the leadership of Member of the Legislation Assembly (MLA) and Local Body Leadership. This help to reduce the impact marginally and build confidence among the affected people. The displaced residential house holder is not having any other land for his rehabilitation therefore the rehabilitation will be planned in the remaining portion of the land. The title holder claimed that during the planning phase discussions Government and People's representatives assured a comfortable rehabilitation. If the Requisition agency could include the above assurance in their implementation plan it will mitigate the impact. The project will improve the road connectivity and surface transport facilities of the area and it impacted in the form of improved mechanization, increased technical input, systematic manure uses etc. This may improve agricultural production marginally and reduce the cost of input. The anticipating better marketing facilities may raise the value of agriculture products and this will motivate farmers to bring diversification and do intensify farming. All these factors will mitigate the impact due to the loss of agricultural land.

In the other side the improvement in surface transport facilities will increase land transaction and it increase the number of small holdings. By enforcing the paddy land protection act and other land rules the impact can be minimized.

Formation of uneconomic bit lands and deny of access to remaining portion of land etc are other possible impact of the project. The high level of approach road and bridge may also deny



easy access to the nearby land. Providing necessary service roads, walking steps etc will mitigate the impact. Continuous discussion with people in the area throughout the implementation period may mitigate most of the impact and it will be a better strategy for conflict resolution.

The project is treated as framed for a public purpose under the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (30 of 2013) Section 2 (i)(b)(iii). It is in this base, Government of Kerala notified to initiate acquisition procedure. After Considering the public importance and interest in compared to the impact the project seems to be in the character of public purpose. The analyzes also shows that the impact could mitigate successfully by possible resettlement and rehabilitation measures and advanced planning and consultation with people affected and people living in the area. Therefore the project has to be implemented.



CHAPTER 2 DETAILED PROJECT DESCRIPTION

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

The proposed project i.e. Thottappally –Naluchira Bridge and its approach road is situated in Purakkadu Village of Ambalapuzha Taluk of Alapuzha District. The purpose of the project is to construct a bridge between Thottappally and Naluchira over the Pamba River (Thottappally – Viyapuram stretch). Pamba River in this portion was widened manually in late 50s and early 60s to improve irrigation and upscale paddy production. This area is part of Kuttanadu which is famous for its Nederland model of existence ie below sea level. "Naluchira" is an area situated both sides of Pamba River and 1-2 Km away from Thottapally Spill Way& 100-200 mts from National High Way 66. People are living in the river banks and high lands nearby. Naluchira is an area including river banks and island surrounded by river and backwaters. The people living in the island portion are not having road traffic facilities. They depend on water transport like boats, Junkar etc. for access to school, hospitals, and other public services. The proposed project is addressing this long due issue. The primary estimation shows that near about 250-400 families directly benefited by the project. This quantity of benefit and people's support to the project defines the level public interest.

The project area is an ancient habitation of the state. The area was ruled by Chempakaserry dynasty in 15th and 17th century. Before that it was the part of Pandya Dynasty. Later in early 18th century this becomes part of Travancore Kingdom. The history also says that most of the paddy land in the area was belongs to different Devasams (Administrative body of Temple). But now the lands in the area belong to many title holders.

The project is having a history of one decade long discussion and planning which starts with the development of Thottapplly-SN Kadavuroad development in 2012-13 by the initiative of Mr.G.Sudakaran, MLA. The proposed project will provide road access to near about 250-400 families. No viable alternative of the project was either suggested or recommended by the people in the area.



2.1.1. Implementing Agencies

2.1.1.(a).Kerala Public Works Department

Public Works Department in the State of Travancore (which later formed the major part of Kerala State following the reorganization of states in 1956) made its beginning in the year 1823 with the formation of the Maramath Department as a branch of the Huzur Cutchery (Government Secretariat) with an executive branch known as the Panivakai Maramath. The Administration Report of the department for the year 1873-74 states that "the new roads of which very nearly 1000 miles have been either completely opened or are in various stages of progress have tapped an enormous tract of the country hitherto almost inaccessible, giving fresh impetus to agriculture".

The PWD Code was introduced in 1901. The department was periodically reorganized and in 1935-36, the administrative staff under the Chief Engineer consisted of 7 Executive Engineers in charge of divisions, 8 Assistant Engineers and 8 Sub-Engineers in charge of sub-divisions and Supervisors and Overseers in charge of sections. Over the years the department has grown substantially and now has 5 Chief Engineers, 22 Superintending Engineers, 81 Executive Engineers, 284 Assistant Executive Engineers, 638 Assistant Engineers and other supporting staff. The length of roads under the department at present is 33,593 km.

2.1.2. Land Acquisition Authority

Land acquisition Special Thahasildar office Alapuzha was prepared the acquisition details. Boundary stones were laid for proposed acquisition lands.

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

The proposed project Thottappaly - Naluchira Bridge and Approach Road is a decade long pending project. The initial discussion on the project started in 2008. The aim of the project is to give transportation road to 250-350 families in the



Naluchira area which is surrounded by river and backwaters. The project give support to mechanization farming and reduce the cost of agricultural products. Now the people in the Naluchira area is depending ferry services for access to traffic road. The project gives a permanent solution in their traffic problems. The anticipated traffic improvements by the project upscale the socio-economic status of the people living in the area.

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

Sl.No.	Risk Assumed	Numbers
1	Loss of Land	0
	Loss of part of land	27
2	Loss of residential houses	1
3	Loss of part of residential houses	0
4	Loss of Buildings	0
5	Loss of part of buildings	0
6	Loss of Access to Houses and Lands	4
7	Loss of Access to sub roads.	0
8	Loss of trees	200-300

2.3.1. Project Location

The Acquiring land is situated in Purakkadu Panchayath of, Ambalappuzha Taluk of Alappuzha District. The total land acquiring for the project is 2.0534 Hectare in left side of National High Way 66, Alappuzha- Harippadu stretch. Part of the area is residential and remaining is agricultural. The acquiring land is situated both sides of Pamba river and very near to Thottappally Spill way. 95% of the acquiring land is paddy growing agricultural land and are active in agricultural activities.

2.4. Phase of project construction

For the process of Land Acquisition the project area is submitted to Social impact assessment study. Boundary stones are fixed.

2.5. Core design features and size and types of facilities.

Not Applicable



2.6. Need for ancillary infrastructural facilities.

Not Applicable

2.7. Work force requirements (temporary and permanent).

Not Applicable

2.8. Details of Social Impact Assessment / Environment Impact Assessment if already conducted and any technical feasibility reports.

Not Applicable

2.9. Applicable law and policies.

Sl.No.	Laws & Policies	Area of Application
1	The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2013.	Mitigation of Impact
2	Land Acquisition Act 1893, Land Acquisition Act (Kerala) Rules 1990, Kerala Land acquisition Act 1961, Kerala Land Acquisition Act rules	Land acquisition



CHAPTER 3
STUDY APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

3.1 Background

Government of Kerala give administrative and financial sanction for acquisition of a compact area 2.0534hectare land for construction of Thottappally – Naluchira Bridge in Purakkadu Village of Alapuzha District and Kerala Government entrusted Mr.Saju.V.Itty, Executive Director, Kerala Voluntary Health Services to conduct the Study through GO.P NO.61/2019/RD dated 09/10/2019

3.2. Social Impact Assessment Team – Profile of Team Members

Sl. No.	Name & Address	Designation in the SIA Team	Profile
1	Saju V. Itty	Team Leader	26 years experiences in social work, social survey including R&R experience in KSTP & Tsunami Rehabilitation. Conducted social research study on health child rights and rehabilitation & resettlement. Conducted SIA study for five sub projects of Kannur International Airport ,Kanjirappally Bypass ,Kochi Metro Extension, Mattannur Industrial Park, Perambra Bypass, Railway Over Bridge Chettippady Malappuram and Kuttothu –Attakundu road Kozhikodu etc.
2	Rakesh R Nair	R & R Specialist & Social Investigator	11 years experiences in social work including social research, R & R activities and community mobilization. Team Member in SIA study for five sub projects of Kannur International



			Airport, Kanjirappally Bypass, Kochi Metro Extension, Mattannur Industrial Park, Perambra Bypass, Railway Over Bridge ChettippadyMalappuram and Kuttothu -Attakundu road Kozhikodu etc.
3	Smitha R	R & R Specialist & Social Investigator	16 years experiences in social work including social research, R & R activities and community mobilization. Team Member in SIA study for five sub projects of Kannur International Airport, Kanjirappally Bypass, Kochi Metro Extension, Mattannur Industrial Park, Perambra Bypass, Railway Over Bridge Chettippady Malappuram and Kuttothu - Attakundu road Kozhikodu etc.
5	M.Ibrahim kutty	Sociologist	Rtd. Joint Director, Social Welfare Board.36 years of experience in social work.
6	Sheeba Johnson	Data Analyzer & Data entry	26 years experiences in social work and data entry operation. Team Member in SIA study for five sub projects of Kannur International Airport,Kanjirappally Bypass, Metro Extension, Mattannur Industrial Park, Perambra Bypass, Railway Over Bridge ChettippadyMalappuram and Kuttothu -Attakundu road Kozhikodu etc.
7	N.Vijayak umara Pilla	L.A. Consultant	Rtd. Revenue Inspector
8	O.C.Chan di	L.A. Consultant	Rtd. Village Officer



3.3. Study Approach

The land which proposed to be acquired for the project is owned by 28 land Holders of Purakkadu Village of Ambalappuzha Taluk of Alappuzha District. Stake holder analysis was conducted and find out key stake holders and their interest and involvement in the proposed acquisition process. After the secondary data collection Social Impact Assessment Unit developed a questionnaire for social survey and visited all Title Holders and collected opinion, family details, Socio-Economic details and suggestions. Apart from this SIA team has conducted discussion and consultation with Local Body Representatives and local public and recorded their suggestions and opinion. Special Case studies were prepared for selected cases. The study also used transit walk and observation visit to crosscheck the suggestions and grievance which were recorded.

3.4. Methodology & Tools

The study team reviewed the relevant and available documents in Special Tahasildar LA, Alappuzha and Deputy Collector LA, Alappuzha and PWD Bridges Division, Alappuzha offices. SIA unit had also examined the records and documents and made a site visit along with the land revenue officials for area identification and information dissemination. SIA team had also conducted a one to one discussion and consultation with all Land Holders. All land holders were contacted and collected their land and family details. Although SIA team had collected details by using pre prepared questionnaire. SIA team also had discussion and consultation with Local Body Representatives requisition agency officials and local public.

3.5. Sources of data collected

- a) Office of the Special Tahsildar(LA), General, Alappuzha
- b) PWD (Bridges Division), Alappuzha
- c) Village Office Purakkadu.
- d) Panchayath Office, Purakkadu
- e) Project Affected Families and Land Holders.
- f) Local Body members



3.6. Process and Schedule of Activities

- 09/10/2019 District Collector entrusted Kerala Voluntary Health Services to conduct the SIA study
- 26/10/2019 - Letter from Deputy Collector L A , Alapuzha,
- 05/11/2019 to 15/11/2019 - Secondary Data Collection.
- 17/11/2019 - 27/11/2019 - Mapping of Stake Holders
- 15/12/2019 - 15/01/2020 - Social Survey for Social Impact Assessment Study.
- 28/12/2019 - Meeting of project affected persons.
- 19/12/2019 - 23/12/2019 transit Walk, Observational Study and Case Studies
- 22/01/2020 - Draft Report Submission.
- 05/02/2020 Public Hearing
- 10/02/2020 - Final Report submission

3.7. Points Raised during Individual and Group Discussion with Title Holders

- 1) Time bound acquisition process will mitigate the impact.
- 2) Reasonable compensation will provide for land.
- 3) Regular information will provide on progress of acquisition.
- 4) Rehabilitation and Resettlement process will be well informed and ensure community participation and consultation.

3.8. Public Hearing- Premises of Mr. Podiyans House on 05/02/2020

Sl.No.	Points raised/suggestions	Analysis
1	Requisition Agency gave certain assurance like fair compensation, truly completion etc. in the meeting of PAPs and peoples representatives at the time of initiation of the project. People told that the above assurances were breached. The project will complete in time bound manner.	The representatives of the requisition agency told that the delay of implementation happened due to some technical problems and assured time bound implementation in future.
2	The existing irrigation and	Report also



	drainage canals and channels will be either protected or resettled.	recommended the demand. The protection and resettlement of existing irrigation and drainage canals and channels will be includes in the detailed implementation plan.
3	<p>The displaced residential house owner Mr. Podiyan's Son presented the list of assurance made by peoples representatives during the discussion session he had with them. He clamed that he got following assurance regarding his rehabilitations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right to construct house in the remaining portion of his land, • Fair compensation for land and building. • Construct retaining wall for his remaining land and ensure free access to the newly constructed road 	The above request and demand will marginally mitigate the impact.
4	Necessary rails and service roads will be constructed for the easy access of land holders to the bridge and approach road	This will mitigate the grievance regarding the access.
5	The people who are residing near to the proposed project area feared that the construction activities like pailing , excavation, rock unloading etc will affect the safety of the houses. People demanded that if any damage happened, the requisition agency would give compensation.	This is to be considered and included in the implementation plan.



6	The proposed project needs to extend for benefiting more people.	Government can consider this suggestions
7.	Panchayath member Mr. Prabalachandran demanded a time bound completion of land acquisition process.	The report also recommended the same.



CHAPTER 4 LAND ASSESSMENT

4.1 Description of the land

The Acquiring land is situated in Purakkadu Panchayath of, Ambalappuzha Taluk of Alappuzha District. The total land acquiring for the project is 2.0534 Hectare in left side of National High Way 66, Alappuzha-Harippadu stretch. Part of the area is residential and remaining is agricultural. The acquiring land is situated both sides of Pamba river and very near to Thottappally Spill way. 95% of the acquiring land is paddy growing agricultural land and are active in agricultural activities.

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

The project is up scaling the socio – economic status of the area. Now farmers are facing lot of problems to bring machine manure and other farming aids to the area. The project may help farmers to market their farm products. The project may also reduce the cost of constructions. Better transportation will help people to avail education, health care etc.

4.3. Total land requirement for the project.

The project area is located in Purakkadu Panchayath of Ambalappuzha taluk of Alappuzha District and near about 19 KM from District Head Quarters Alappuzha and 1.5 km from Purakkadu Panchayath Office. Purakkadu is a coastal village situated near NH 66. This village is spread up to Pulikkezhu towards east (Boarder village of Pathanamthitta). Thottappally Spilway is situated one kilometer away from the project area and it is Kuttanad's drain-way-out to the Arabian Sea. The Thottappally Spillway splits the Thottappally Lake with the fresh water part to the east (Pamba River) and saline Thottappally river mouth to the west merging with the Arabian Sea.

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

Government lands are not in the project area.



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

Not Applicable

4.6. Quantity and location of land proposed to be acquired by the project.

The Acquiring land is situated in Purakkadu Panchayath of, Ambalappuzha Taluk of Alappuzha District. The total land acquiring for the project is 2.0534 Hectare in left side of National High Way 66, Alappuzha-Harippadu stretch. Part of the area is residential and remaining is agricultural. The acquiring land is situated both sides of Pamba river and very near to Thottappally Spill way. 95% of the acquiring land is paddy growing agricultural land and are active in agricultural activities.

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

Sl.No.	Nature of land	Present Use of Land	Irrigated / Non irrigated	Cropping Pattern	No. of Holdings
1.	Dry	Commercial corps /Paddy/Vegetables	Irrigated	Commercial corps and Paddy Cultivation	7
2.	Dry	Residential	Irrigated	NA	10
3.	Marshy Land	Agricultural	Irrigated	Paddy cultivation	10
	Total				27

4.8 Size of holding ownership pattern land distribution and number of residential houses.

Land holding size in the project area is equal to the state average. The following figure shows the pattern of holding.

Size of Holdings	No. of Holdings
10cent<	5



10-20	4
20-30	4
30-40	2
40-50	3
50 cent- 1Acre	5
Above 1 Acre	4
Total	27

4.9 Land prices and recent changes in ownership, transfer and use of lands over the last 3 years.

Not Applicable



Chapter 5

Estimation and Enumeration of affected family and assets

5.1. Families which are directly affected.

The social Impact Assessment Survey finds that 28 tile holders are losing their land for the project and out of them one lost his residence. The economic situation of the affected families shows that all families are in below middle income except few. The religious details shows that 90% are Hindus and the remaining are Christians. Occupational distribution shows that 60% are farmers, the remaining are doing various jobs like fishing, business, coolie etc. Educational qualification of Project affected title holders reveals that 85% are having educational qualification 8th or above standard. Out of them 3% are having higher/ professional education. No one found as illiterate. Land holding pattern among the affected title holders shows that 30% are having land less than 50 cents. In the other side 30% are having more than one acre of land. Average family size of THs is 4-5. Out of the 28 affected title holders, 10 are living in the island portion of the acquiring land.

5.2. Families which are indirectly affected by the project.

All the families living in the Naluchira area are the beneficiaries of the project. The project may improve their socio – economic status. The project may reduce the cost of agriculture and construction. This reflected as a boom in agricultural and construction activities. Those who are living very near to the project area may face problem of noise, dust and safety due to excavation and filling. The access to vehicle traffic may increase the chance of conversion of paddy land.

5.3. Inventory of productive assets and no significant lands.

All affected land holdings under the project is productive and significant.



Chapter 6 SOCIO ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL PROFILE

6.1. Demographic Details

The Socio Economic and Cultural profile of the Project affected Title Holders shows that all are belongs to middle class and 90% of them are Hindus.85% of them are holding ancestor land. None of them are belongs to Scheduled Cast or Scheduled Tribe. Distribution of Education qualification shows that 80% are having education above 8th standard. Out of twenty eight Title holders 14 are having qualification 10th or above. Two title holders are women. Residence of One title holder is displaced by the project. The average incomes of Tile Holders are above Rs 5000. No one is identified as socially vulnerable. All Title holders are staying in the area. For 95% of Title holders the affected property is not their main source of income.

6.2. Age wise distribution of Land Holders

Age of THs	No of THs
20-30	0
31-40	0
41 – 50	10
51 – 60	8
61 – 70	8
Above 70	2
Total	28

6.3. Family size of Land Holders

Family Size of THs	No of Families
1-2	4
3-4	17
5-7	7
Total	28



6.4. Educational Qualification of Land Holders

Educational Qualification	No of THs
Below SSLC	16
SSLC	11
PDC	1
DEGREE	0
PG	0
Total	28

6.5. Religious Distribution of Land Holders

Religion of THs	No. of THs
Hindu	27
Muslim	1
Christian	0
Total	28

6.6. Economic Distribution of Land Holders

Economic Status of THs	No. of THs
APL	11
BPL	17
Total	28

6.7. Occupational Distribution Land Holders

Major Occupation of THs	No of THs
Agricultural	23
Business	2
Government service	1
Private Job	0
Other	2
Un employed	0
Total	28



6.8. Income distribution of THs

Monthly Income of THs	No of THs
Below 5000	18
5000-10000	8
10000-25000	2
26000-50000	0
51000-75000	0
76000-100000	0
Above 100000	0
Total	28

6.9. Socio Economic Profile of Project Affected Family Members.

6.9.1. Age wise distribution of PAF Members

Age of PAF Members	No of PAF Members
≤10	6
11-20	20
21-30	17
31-40	13
41 - 50	14
51 - 60	3
61 - 70	4
Above 70	1
Total	28

6.9.2. Educational Qualification of PAF Members

Educational Qualification	No of PAF Members
Below 10 th	19
10 th	21
+2	20
Degree	4
PG	1
Professional	8
Other	0
Total	73



CHAPTER 7 SOCIAL IMPACT MANAGEMENT PLAN

Loss of residents of one title holder, loss of agriculture land of 20 title holders are the major impact of the project. The displaced residential house holder is not having any other land therefore, the rehabilitation will be planned in the remaining portion of the land. The title holder claimed that during the planning phase discussions Government and People's representatives assured a comfortable rehabilitation. The loss of agricultural land is the major impact of the project. But the proposed project may help farmers to do mechanized farming and Harvesting and it may improve the production three to four times. More area can be also being cultivated. The project also estimated to reduce the cost of cultivation marginally (At present machinery, manure, laborers etc are transported by Boat). This will also bring diversification and mechanization in agricultural practices. Marketing of agricultural products is another area which will expect a boom due to the project. The improved transportation may provide better price to farm products. This may motivate farmers to do intensive farming. In the other side the project may improve the chances of conversion of paddy land to dry land and agricultural land to commercial or residential land. The project may also increase the land transaction in the area and this may increase the number of small holdings. Difficulties to access to the remaining portion of the land, formation of uneconomic holdings etc. are the other anticipated impact of the project.

7.1. Approach to Mitigation/ Measures to avoid, mitigate and compensate impact

Sl.No.	Risk Assumed	Approach	Mitigation Strategy
1	Loss of Residence	Rehabilitation and Resettlement.	Compensation and Rehabilitation.
2	Loss of land	Compensation	Compensate the loss.
3	Loss of part of Land	Compensation	Compensate the loss.
4	Loss of Structure	Compensation	Compensate the loss.



5	Loss of part of Structure	Compensation	Compensate the loss.
6	Loss of wells	Control/Avoid	Protect as possible
7	Loss of access to houses and lands	Control/Re construct	Prepare a resettlement plan in consultation with Project Affected Families.
8	Loss of access to sub roads.	Control & Resettle	Prepare a resettlement plan in consultation with Project Affected people.
9	Road is very near to houses	Safety/Resettlement	Take necessary action for the safety of houses.
10	Loss of public irrigation facilities like canals and Natural Stream	Resettlement	Resettlement
11	Safety threats to building through the time of road	Resettlement	Resettlement
12	Loss of water supply pipes	Resettlement	Resettlement
13	Loss of Trees	Control and Compensation	Compensate and Plant equal number of trees in Government land.
14	Involved in land acquisition process	Control	Ensure community participation in the whole process.
15	Grievance	Control	Functional grievance



			redressal committee at village and district level.
16	Loss of Agricultural land	Compensation	Compensate the loss.
17	Formation of unuseful land/bit lands	Control	Acquire and compensation.
18	Loss of commercial corps	Compensation	Compensate the loss.

7.2 Measures those are included in the terms of Rehabilitation and Resettlement

Not Applicable

7.3 Measures that the Requiring Body has stated it will introduce in the Project Proposal

Not Applicable

7.4 Alterations to project design and additional measures that may be required to address the extent and intensity of impacts across various groups as identified during the Social Impact Assessment Process.

Not Applicable

7.5 Detailed Mitigation Plan

Potential Impact	Positive/Negative	Likelihood	Magnitude	Pre-Mitigation Level of Impact	Post-Mitigation Mitigation Measures
Loss of Residence	Negative	Possible	Maximum	Maximum	Medium Compensation and Rehabilitation.



Loss of land	Negative	Possible	Minimum	Minimum	Low	Compensate the loss
Loss of part of Land	Negative	Possible	Minimum	Minimum	Low	Compensate the loss
Loss of Structure	Negative	Possible	Minimum	Minimum	Low	Compensate the loss.
Loss of part of Structure	Negative	Possible	Minimum	Minimum	Low	Compensate the loss.
Loss of wells	Positive	Possible	Medium	Medium	Medium	Protect as possible
Loss of access to houses and lands	Negative	Possible	Medium	Minimum	Low	Conduct technical study and include in rehabilitation package
Loss of access to sub roads.	Negative	Possible	Medium	Minimum	Low	Prepare a resettlement plan in consultation with Project Affected people.
Road is very near to houses	Negative	Possible	Medium	Minimum	Low	Take necessary action for the safety of houses.



Loss of public irrigation facilities like canals and Natural Stream	Positive	Possible	Medium	Medium	Medium	Protect and resettlement
Safety threats to building through the time of road	Negative	Possible	Medium	Minimum	Low	Resettlement
Loss of water supply pipes	Positive	Possible	Medium	Medium	Medium	Protect and resettlement
Loss of Trees	Negative	Possible	Minimum	Minimum	Low	Compensate lose and plant equal number of trees in government lands.
Involved in land acquisition process	Positive	Possible	Minimum	Minimum	Low	Ensure community participation in the whole process.
Grievance	Positive	Possible	Minimum	Minimum	Low	Functional grievance redressal committee at village and district level.
Loss of Agricultural land	Positive	Possible	Medium	Minimum	Low	Promote agriculture in the vacant land nearby.



Formation of un useful land/bit lands	Negative	Possible	Moderate	Minimum	Low	Compensate and Acquire the land
Loss of commercial corps	Positive	Possible	Medium	Minimum	Low	Compensate the loss.



CHAPTER 8

SOCIAL IMPACT MANAGEMENT PLAN AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

8.1- Institutional structure for key personal

Key persons responsible for mitigation	Role in mitigation
District Collector	Compensation & Grievance redress
Deputy Collector (L.A)	Compensation
Special Thahasildar(LA)	Compensation
District Forest Officer	Compensation measurement for trees
Requisition Authority	Resettlement of access and structure valuation
Director of Public Instruction	Requisition authority



CHAPTER 9

SOCIAL IMPACT MANAGEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING OF MITIGATION

9.1 Costs of all resettlement and rehabilitation costs

Not Applicable

9.2 Annual budget and plan of action

Not Applicable

9.3 Funding sources with breakup

Not Applicable



CHAPTER 10

SOCIAL IMPACT MANAGEMENT PLAN MONITORING AND EVALUATION

10.1. Key Monitory and Evaluating Indicators

- Participation of THs and Land Holders in DLPC meeting
- Number of direct purchases happened.
- Methodology of fixing compensation
- No. of affected access resettle
- Amount of compensation paid for land/structure
- Entitlement of PAPs-land/cash
- Utilization of compensation
- Formation of Grievance Redressal Committee
- Number of time GRC met
- Number of appeals placed before grievance redressal cell
- Number of grievances referred and addressed by GRC
- Number of cases referred and addressed by arbitration
- Number of PAPs approached court
- Women concern

10.2. Reporting mechanisms and monitoring roles

Not Applicable

10.3. Plan of Independent Evaluation

Not Applicable



CHAPTER 11

ANALYSIS OF COSTS AND BENEFITS ANDRECOMMENDATION ON ACQUISITION

Displacement of residence of one title holder and loss of land of 20 title holders are the primary impact of the project. This impact will not affect the overall socio-Cultural- economic situation of the area and also not affected the demographic details. The loss of 4.8 hector agricultural land is the major impact. But this also will not affect the agricultural production and working days of the labour force. The affected area is only the 0.03% of the total agricultural area of the Purakkadu Panchayath. Considering the above facts and level of people' support the public interest of the project can be termed as "good". The study also noticed that no viable alternative was suggested or recommended so far.

Several pre planning consultation with people was happened under the leadership of Member of the Legislation Assembly (MLA) and Local Body Leadership. This help to reduce the impact marginally and build confidence among the affected people. The displaced residential house holder is not having any other land for his rehabilitation therefore the rehabilitation will be planned in the remaining portion of the land. The title holder claimed that during the planning phase discussions Government and People's representatives assured a comfortable rehabilitation. If the Requisition agency could include the above assurance in their implementation plan it will mitigate the impact. The project will improve the road connectivity and surface transport facilities of the area and it impacted in the form of improved mechanization, increased technical input, systematic manure use etc. This may improve agricultural production marginally and reduce the cost of input. The anticipating better marketing facilities may raise the value of agriculture products and this will motivate farmers to bring diversification and do intensify farming. All this factors will mitigate the impact due to the loss of agricultural land.

In the other side the improvement in surface transport facilities will increase land transaction and it increase the number of small holdings. By enforcing the paddy land protection act and other land rules the impact can be minimized.



Formation of uneconomic bit lands and deny of access to remaining portion of land etc are other possible impact of the project. The high level of approach road and bridge may also deny easy access to the nearby land. Providing necessary service roads, walking steps etc will mitigate the impact. Continuous discussion with people in the area throughout the implementation period may mitigate most of the impact and it will be a better strategy for conflict resolution.

The project is treated as framed for a public purpose under the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (30 of 2013) Section 2 (i)(b)(iii). It is in this base, Government of Kerala notified to initiate acquisition procedure. After Considering the public importance and interest in compared to the impact the project seems to be in the character of public purpose. The analyzes also shows that the impact could mitigate successfully by possible resettlement and rehabilitation measures and advanced planning and consultation with people affected and people living in the area. Therefore the project has to be implemented.

Saju V. Itty
Chairman
SIA unit

Annexures

1. List of PAFs.
2. Photographs – Field Investigation
3. Newspaper Notification
4. Notice for Public hearing
5. Attendance Public Hearing
6. Gazette Notification regarding SIA study.



Annexure 1

പദ്ധതി ബാധിതരുടെ പേരു വിവരങ്ങൾ

ക്രമ നം	പേരും മേൽവിലാസവും	ഫോൺനമ്പർ
1	മനോജ്, ചൈത്രം, കൊട്ടാര വളവ്, തോട്ടപ്പള്ളി പി.ഒ	9656112282
2	സദാനന്ദൻ, പഴയ ചിറയിൽ, കൊട്ടാര വളവ്, തോട്ടപ്പള്ളി പി.ഒ	8606554424
3	സാവിത്രി, പുത്തൻ പറമ്പ്, കൊട്ടാര വളവ്, തോട്ടപ്പള്ളി പി.ഒ	8921987164
4	പ്രദീപൻ ജി, സേട്ടുവിന്റെ ചിറ, കൊട്ടാര വളവ്, തോട്ടപ്പള്ളി പി.ഒ	9447909185
5	പ്രദീപ്, സുനിത, പുത്തൻചിറയിൽ, കൊട്ടാര വളവ്, തോട്ടപ്പള്ളി പി.ഒ	9946035988
6	സുരേശൻ, വിജയമ്മ, അശ്വതി ഭവനം, കൊട്ടാര വളവ്, തോട്ടപ്പള്ളി പി.ഒ	9496042078
7	വിജയമ്മ, അശ്വതി ഭവനം, കൊട്ടാര വളവ്, തോട്ടപ്പള്ളി പി.ഒ	9496042078
8	ശാന്തമ്മ ഹരിദാസ്, പുത്തൻ പറമ്പ്, കൊട്ടാര വളവ്, തോട്ടപ്പള്ളി പി.ഒ	9961743649
9	പൊടിയൻ, ബണ്ടുചിറ, കൊട്ടാര വളവ്, തോട്ടപ്പള്ളി പി.ഒ	9526192088
10	ദാസുര, കളത്തിൽ, നാലുചിറ, ഇല്ലിച്ചിറ പി.ഒ	9526942070
11	രഘു, ശോഭ, പുത്തൻപറമ്പ്, നാലുചിറ, ഇല്ലിച്ചിറ പി.ഒ	8606676750
12	ശോഭ, പുത്തൻപറമ്പ്, നാലുചിറ, ഇല്ലിച്ചിറ പി.ഒ	8606676750
13	രാജുഷൻ, പുത്തൻചിറ, നാലുചിറ, ഇല്ലിച്ചിറ പി.ഒ	9847716540
14	പവിത്രൻ, കൊട്ടാരത്തിൽ. കൊട്ടാരവളവ്, തോട്ടപ്പള്ളി പി.ഒ	9562090458
15	ബേബി, കൊട്ടാരത്തിൽ. കൊട്ടാരവളവ്, തോട്ടപ്പള്ളി പി.ഒ	9562090458
16	പൊന്നപ്പൻ, കൊട്ടാരത്തിൽ. കൊട്ടാരവളവ്, തോട്ടപ്പള്ളി പി.ഒ	9400936108
17	രമണൻ, ശാന്തമ്മ, പഴയചിറ (ബിജു നിവാസ്)	8848734050



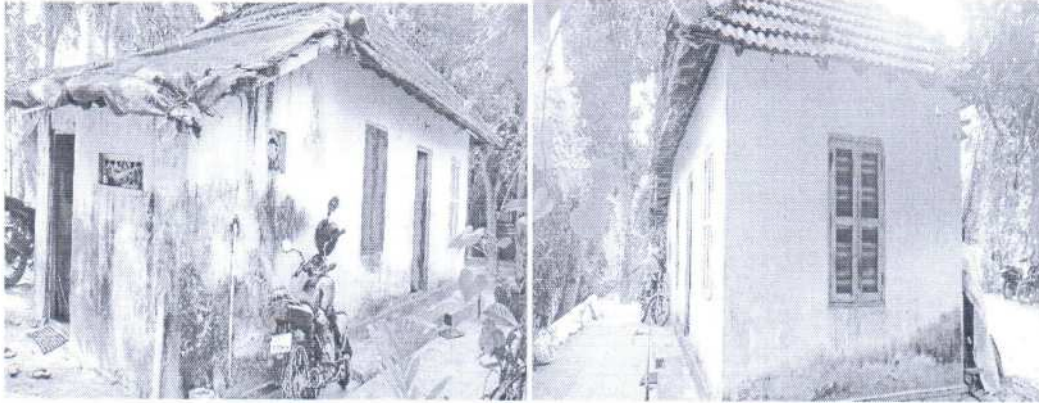
	കൊട്ടാരവള്ളവ്, തോട്ടപ്പള്ളി പി.ഒ	
18	രാജമണി, പുത്തൻചിറയിൽ, കൊട്ടാരവള്ളവ്, തോട്ടപ്പള്ളി പി.ഒ	8157887852
19	നബീസത്ത് ബീവി (ലത്തീഫ്), റഹീമ മൻസിൽ, കക്കാട്ടം പി.ഒ അമ്പലപ്പുഴ - 688005	9447173146
20	കനകമ്മ, പുത്തൻചിറ, നാലുചിറ, കൊട്ടാരവള്ളവ്, തോട്ടപ്പള്ളി പി.ഒ	9288058707 7736588865
21	Late. ഭവാനി, (പൊന്നപ്പൻ) പുത്തൻചിറ, നാലുചിറ, ഇല്ലിച്ചിറ പി.ഒ	7736588865
22	ചന്ദ്രൻ & സോമവല്ലി പുത്തൻചിറ, നാലുചിറ, ഇല്ലിച്ചിറ പി.ഒ	9497236769
23	Late. പൊന്നപ്പൻ (ശാന്ത), പുത്തൻചിറ, നാലുചിറ, ഇല്ലിച്ചിറ പി.ഒ	8089004670
24	പ്രിൻസ്, ബംഗ്ലാവിൽ, തോട്ടപ്പള്ളി പി.ഒ	9961419873
25	സുരേന്ദ്രൻ കവിതാലയം, തോട്ടപ്പള്ളി പി.ഒ	9446036273
26	ഐഷ സുരേന്ദ്രൻ കവിതാലയം, തോട്ടപ്പള്ളി പി.ഒ	9446036273
27	ഭവണു, വിഷ്ണു ഭവനം	9747402574
28	സാബു, പുത്തൻപുരയിൽ, തോട്ടപ്പള്ളി പി.ഒ	9995287560



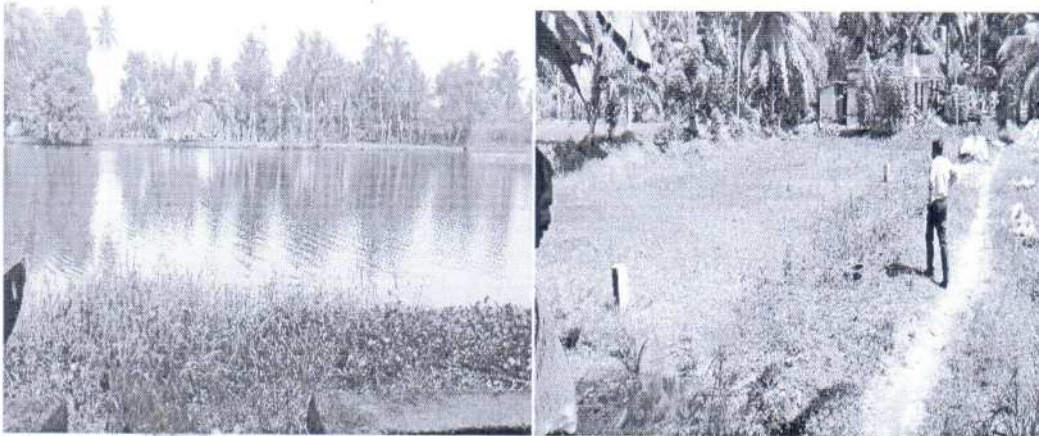
Annexure 2

PHOTO GALLERY

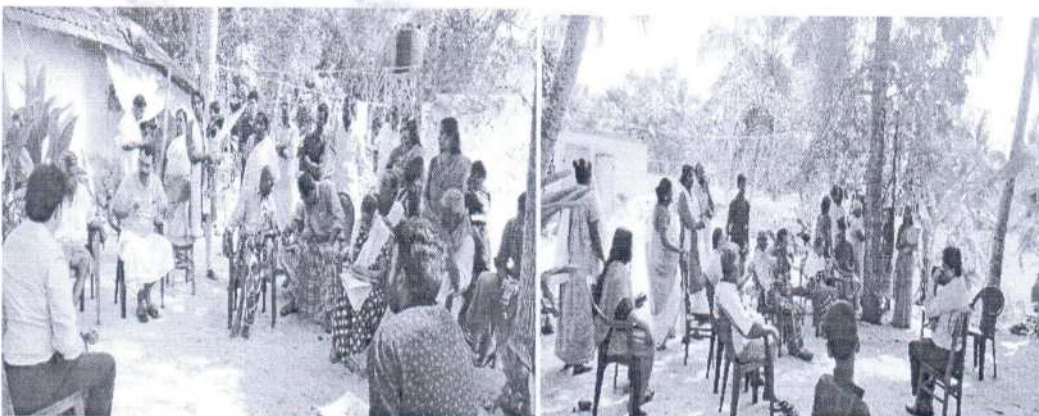
AFFECTED HOUSE



THE PROJECT AREA



FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION



PUBLIC HEARING



Annexure 4


ബോർഡ്

സ്പെഷലിസ്റ്റ്

ആരോഗ്യ മന്ത്രിയുടെ, അനുബന്ധ താല്പര്യങ്ങൾ, പുറംതാഴ് വിഭാഗത്തിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുന്ന രൂപി ഒരു കോട്ടു ആരോഗ്യകേന്ദ്രത്തിൽ, അതോടനുബന്ധിച്ച് താല്പര്യങ്ങൾ പരിശോധിക്കാനും അനുബന്ധമായിട്ടും വേണ്ടി അനുബന്ധിക്കാനും, തദ്ദേശസ്വയംഭരണസംരംഭനം കേരള സർക്കാർക്ക് അനുബന്ധിക്കാനും, രൂപി കോട്ടു കേന്ദ്രത്തിൽ താല്പര്യങ്ങൾ തിരിച്ചറിയുന്നതിനും, സമാഹരണത്തിനും പുനർനിർമ്മാണത്തിനും പദ്ധതിപരമായ സാമ്പത്തിക സഹായം അപേക്ഷിക്കാനും 2019 ജൂൺ 01 നു 20.00 കോടി രൂപയ്ക്ക് 4-ാം ഘട്ടത്തിൽ 10-ാം ഘട്ടത്തിൽ അനുബന്ധിച്ച് കേരള സർക്കാർക്ക് അനുബന്ധിച്ച് 2019 പ്രകാരം പുറംതാഴ് വിഭാഗത്തിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുന്നതിനും, അതിന്റെ പ്രകാരം പ്രസിദ്ധന പ്രകാരം ഒരു സാമ്പത്തിക പ്രസ്താവന വിവരിക്കുന്നതിൽ പരസ്യം അനുബന്ധിച്ച് അനുബന്ധിക്കാനും, ആരോഗ്യകേന്ദ്രത്തിൽ താല്പര്യങ്ങൾ പരിശോധിക്കാനും പ്രകാരം സാമ്പത്തിക ആരോഗ്യ പരസ്യം അനുബന്ധിക്കാനും 2020-2021-ൽ അനുബന്ധിച്ച് 2019-2020 ജൂലൈ മാസം 11 നു 20.00 കോടി രൂപയ്ക്ക് കോട്ടു കേന്ദ്രത്തിൽ, അനുബന്ധിച്ച്, അനുബന്ധിച്ച് അനുബന്ധിക്കാനും വ്യക്തമായ പദ്ധതിപരമായ സഹായം അനുബന്ധിക്കാനും ഇതിനാൽ അനുബന്ധിക്കാനും.

സ്ഥലം : കോട്ടു
തീയതി : 25/01/2020

ബോർഡ്
സാമ്പത്തിക പ്രസ്താവന പരസ്യം
ഫോൺ നമ്പർ : 9495660885, 9744178708.



Annexure 5

സാമൂഹ്യ പ്രത്യാഘാത പഠനം
തോട്ടപ്പള്ളി - നാലുചിറ പാലവും അനുബന്ധ റോഡും
 പുറകൂട് വില്ലേജ്, അമ്പലപ്പുഴ താലൂക്ക്, ആലപ്പുഴ
 20534 ഹെക്ടർ

പൊതു അഭിപ്രായ സ്വീകരണം
 സ്ഥലം: തോട്ടപ്പള്ളി, കൊട്ടാരവളവ്, ബണ്ടുചിറ, ശ്രീ.പൊടിയന്റെ ഭവനാകണം
 തീയതി : 05/02/2020

ക്രമ നം.	പേരും മേൽവിലാസവും	ഫോൺ നമ്പർ	ഒപ്പ്
1	RADHAKRISHNAN U AE PWD, Bnygs Thrackalady	9496330874	
2	JAYARAJ. H Overseer Grade II	9061565614	
3	ഇസലേഖ് മെമ്പർ W VII കുറുത്തുരുത്തി അമ്പലമുക്ക്	0467465278	
4	P. Anandhan പുറകൂട് മനാല വിവാഹ മുദ്രയ്ക്ക്	9496036273	
5	റിട്ടയർഡ് എ. മി. പുഴയിൽ മെമ്പർ കൊട്ടാരവളവ് തോട്ടപ്പള്ളി	8157987852	
6	പൊന്നമുക്ക് മുത്തമുക്ക് നാലുചിറ, തോട്ടപ്പള്ളി		
7	പൊന്നമുക്ക് എ. മി. കൊട്ടാരവളവ് മീറ്റിംഗ് റൂമിൽ	9400936188	

ക്രമ നം.	പേരും മേൽവിലാസവും	ഫോൺ നമ്പർ	ഒപ്പ്
8	S ചന്ദ്രൻ കുഞ്ഞൻ തറയിൽ ഇളിയിറ P.O. നെയ്യാറ്റി	9497836769	
9	കി.ന. കുഞ്ഞു കൃഷ്ണൻ മിറ ഇളിയിറ P.O. നെയ്യാറ്റി	7736588865	
10	ബഹിന മൻ. കൃഷ്ണൻ മിറ ഇളിയിറ P.O. നെയ്യാറ്റി	9288058777	
11	കിരോടൻ പാണ്ടി കൊടാരമ്പലം കോട്ടയം P.O.	9526192088	
12	സരള പാണ്ടി ഇളിയിറ P.O.	9995150697	
13	മുരളി. ഗോപാൽ 68 8561 കോട്ടയം	9656112282	
14	P. സുരേഷ് കൊടാരമ്പലം മിറ കൊടാരമ്പലം കോട്ടയം	9446036973	
15	എ. സോമ കൊടാരമ്പലം കോട്ടയം	8187048433	
16	M. S. J. കൊടാരമ്പലം കോട്ടയം P.O.	8089004670	



ക്രമ നം.	പേരും മേൽവിലാസവും	ഫോൺ നമ്പർ	ഒപ്പ്
17	മലമ്പുഴ ട്രൈൽ ടി.എസ്. കെ.എസ്. കോളേജ്. പി.ഒ.	986554474	<i>[Signature]</i>
18	പാലക്കാട് ജില്ലാ ഡി.പി.ഒ. ഓഫീസ്. പി.ഒ.	9847339487	<i>[Signature]</i>
19	കോട്ടയം ജില്ലാ ഡി.പി.ഒ. ഓഫീസ്. പി.ഒ.	9846035988	<i>[Signature]</i>
20	കോട്ടയം ജില്ലാ ഡി.പി.ഒ. ഓഫീസ്. പി.ഒ.	9526942070	<i>[Signature]</i>
21	കോട്ടയം ജില്ലാ ഡി.പി.ഒ. ഓഫീസ്. പി.ഒ.	9961419873	<i>[Signature]</i>
22	കോട്ടയം ജില്ലാ ഡി.പി.ഒ. ഓഫീസ്. പി.ഒ.	9745691872	<i>[Signature]</i>
23	കോട്ടയം ജില്ലാ ഡി.പി.ഒ. ഓഫീസ്. പി.ഒ.		<i>[Signature]</i>
24	കോട്ടയം ജില്ലാ ഡി.പി.ഒ. ഓഫീസ്. പി.ഒ.		<i>[Signature]</i>
25	കോട്ടയം ജില്ലാ ഡി.പി.ഒ. ഓഫീസ്. പി.ഒ.		<i>[Signature]</i>



ക്രമ നം.	പേരും ട്രാൻസിലാസവും	ഫോൺ നമ്പർ	ഒപ്പ്
26	മുഹമ്മദ് ഹുസൈൻ കോളേജ് റോഡ് കോട്ടയം കോട്ടയം P.O	892957154	
27	മുഹമ്മദ് (സിദ്ദ്) കോളേജ് റോഡ് കോട്ടയം കോട്ടയം P.O		
28	വിജയൻ കോളേജ് റോഡ് കോട്ടയം കോട്ടയം P.O	9496042078	
29	ജോർജ്ജ് കോളേജ് റോഡ് കോട്ടയം കോട്ടയം P.O	9747648184	
30	കോളേജ് റോഡ് കോട്ടയം കോട്ടയം P.O	9506192058	
31	Rakesh. R. Nair Programme officer Kerala voluntary Health Services	9944778709	
32	Sajith. V. Iyer Executive Director Kerala Voluntary Health Services	9847819080	
33	Smitha R Programme officer Kerala Voluntary Health Services	9495686585	



Annexure 6

കേരള സർക്കാർ
Government of Kerala
2019



Regn No. KER/2019/244074
Dated 05-04-2019 with RN
Reg No.KI-TV/N/14/10/3/20

കേരള ഗസറ്റ്
KERALA GAZETTE
അസാധാരണം
EXTRAORDINARY

ആധികാരികമായി പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തുന്നത്
PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

വാല്യം 8 Vol. VIII	തിരുവനന്തപുരം തിരുവനന്തപുരം, Trivandrum, Trivandrum	2019 ഒക്ടോബർ 14 14th October 2019	നമ്പർ No. 2414
		1195 കന്നി 28 28th Kanai 1195 1941 ആഗസ്റ്റ് 22 22nd August 1941	

GOVERNMENT OF KERALA
REVENUE (B) DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION

G.O.(P)No.41/2019/BD

Dated: 05-10-2019

Thiruvananthapuram

S. R. O. No. 741/2019

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 of 2.0334 Hectares of land in Parakkal Village of Alappuzha District for the construction of Theppayy - Nalabara Bridge and its approach roads;

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 15 of 2013), Government of Kerala have decided to conduct a Social Impact Assessment Study in the area specified in the schedule below.

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