LAND ACQUISITION FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF APPROACH ROAD FOR MARIYIL KALUNK BRIDGE

10th August 2019

Requiring Body

PWD (ROADS)
Thodupuzha, IDUKKI

SIA Unit

Rajagiri College of Social Sciences
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<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 7.6.1</td>
<td>Mitigation Plan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER 1
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1. Project and Public Purpose

The villages in India are in their developmental stages, it is imperative to spurn the isolation of these villages by developing convenient transportation facilities. The rivers, mountains and valleys hinder the people in their transportation and movement from one place to another. The construction of roads and bridges will connect the villages to towns and other localities. The movement of the people will be easiest through the construction of bridges and roads, which will bring social and economical development of the community. Hence the construction of bridges and roads is closely linked with the development of the society.

Mariyil Kalunk bridge across Thodupuzha River connects Thodupuzha-Puliyanmala State high way with Karikkode-Kanjiramattom road. It will make easiest to reach some pilgrim centres includes Kanjiramattom temple from Thorupuzha-Puliyanmala road. Via G.O.(Rt)No.1185/09/PWD dated 14/08/2009 Government of Kerala has accorded administrative sanction and special sanction for the construction of 77 bridge works for an amount of Rs.282.95 crores in which the construction Mariyil Kalunk bridge is included and sanction was accorded for Rs.550 lakhs for its construction. The agreement for the work is executed by PWD department with Marymatha Construction company via agreement No:31/SECCA/2013-2014 dated 1/06/2013 and the site was handed over to the contractor on 07/06/2013. Now the 1st phase of the project i.e., construction of bridge has been completed and the proposed land acquisition is to construct approach road at both sides of the bridge. The public will get the expected benefit of the bridge only when the approach road becomes a reality.
As per the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (30 of 2013) Section 2(1)b(i) the project can be considered as a public purpose.

1.2. Location

It is proposed to acquire land from both sides of Mariyil Kalunk bridge. Kanjiramattom and Mariyil Kalunk, the affected areas belong to Thodupuzha Municipality 23rd and 27th ward respectively. It belongs to Thodupuzha Taluk, Thodupuzha village in Idukki district.

1.3. Size and Attributes of Land Acquisition

0.28.59 hectares of land from survey numbers 282,284 and 241 is proposed to be acquired for the construction of approach road for Mariyil Kalunk bridge. As per the revenue records these land belongs to “Dry land” and in “wet land” categories.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No.</th>
<th>Survey No.</th>
<th>Approximate Extend of land in hectors</th>
<th>Discription</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>282/5-2</td>
<td>0.0428</td>
<td>Wet land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>282/6-2</td>
<td>0.10.18</td>
<td>Wet land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>284/12-b1-2</td>
<td>0.00.13</td>
<td>Dry land</td>
</tr>
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<td>4</td>
<td>284/12-b1-4</td>
<td>0.00.22</td>
<td>Dry land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>284/12-b1-6</td>
<td>0.00.28</td>
<td>Dry land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>284/12-b1-8</td>
<td>0.00.27</td>
<td>Dry land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>241/2-1</td>
<td>0.00.85</td>
<td>Dry land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>241/3-3</td>
<td>0.00.70</td>
<td>Dry land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>241/4-4</td>
<td>0.01.15</td>
<td>Dry land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>241/4-3</td>
<td>0.00.70</td>
<td>Dry land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>241/4-6</td>
<td>0.00.80</td>
<td>Dry land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>241/4-2</td>
<td>0.01.22</td>
<td>Dry land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>241/1-3</td>
<td>0.00.62</td>
<td>Dry land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>241/1-1</td>
<td>0.00.89</td>
<td>Dry land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Total 0.28.59</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1.4 Alternatives considered

Since the construction of bridge has been completed in the project area, no other alternatives are to be considered for its approach road.

1.5 Social Impact

Land owned by 14 families and 1 religious institution is proposed to be acquired for the construction of approach road for Mariyil Kalunk bridge. The social impact of the land acquisition in general is assessing in the table 1.5.1.

Table 1.5.1. Social Impact

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No.</th>
<th>Type of Impact</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Loss of Land</td>
<td>Land in 14 survey numbers owned by 14 families and 1 religious institution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Loss of Built up property</td>
<td>Compound wall (partial) : 5 Gate : 2 Karinkal Kayyala : 5 Sheeted shed (partial) : 1 Toilet : 1 Septic tank : 2 Tin sheeted structure : 1 Repository : 1 Flag Pole : 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Displacement</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Loss of Livelihood</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Loss of Trees</td>
<td>Coconut tree : 54 Anjili : 7 Teak : 8 Jackfruit tree : 2 Mango tree : 3 Curry leaves : 1 Tamarind : 1 Mahagani : 3 Jathi : 1 Panineerchampa: 1 Paruthy : 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Loss of Government property</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>----------------------------</td>
<td>-----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Loss of Public property</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Loss of Religious property</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

- Resettlement procedures as per the Policy vide 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 RFCTLAR&R Act 2013
2.1. Background of the Project

Via G.O.(Rt)No.1185/09/PWD dated 14/08/2009 Government of Kerala has accorded administrative sanction and special sanction for the construction of 77 bridge works for an amount of Rs.282.95 cores in which the construction Mariyil Kalunk bridge is included and the sanction was accorded for Rs.550 lackhs for its construction. Mariyil Kalunk is a suburb near to Thodupuzha town belongs to Thodupuzha Municipality in Idukki district. Mariyil Kalunk bridge across Thodupuzha River connects Thodupuzha-Puliyanmala State Highway with Karikkode-Kanjiramattom road.

The agreement for the work is executed by PWD department with Marymatha Construction company via agreement No:31/SECCA/2013-2014 dated 1/06/2013 and the site was handed over to the contractor on 07/06/2013. Now the 1st phase of the project ie., construction of bridge has been completed and the proposed land acquisition is to construct approach road at both sides of the bridge.

2.2. Rationale for Project

Mariyil Kalunk bridge has been constructed over Thodupuzha River which connects Thodupuzha-Puliyanmala State Highway with Karikkode-Kanjiramattom road. The project sites ie Mariyil Kalunk and Kanjiramattom are the nearby places to Thodupuzha town belongs to Thodupuzha Municipality. Mariyil Kalunk bridge and approach road project is proposed to improve the connectivity of these interior places to Thodupuzha town. The agricultural products from these interior places can be transported to Kochi or to the nearest town like Muvattupuzha, Kottayam etc. through the corridor. Many tourist destinations including Malankara Eco tourism are present in the area. The project
will enhance the tourism sector of the region. Besides that easy access to the pilgrim centres like Kanjiramattom, Karikode temple, Ninar Jumamasjid etc will be possible when the project comes in true.

As per the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 Section 2(1)b(i) the project can be considered as a public purpose.

2.3. Details of Project - size, Location, Production Targets, Cost and Risks

Mariyil Kalunk bridge has been constructed over Thodupuzha River and the proposed land acquisition is to construct approach road at both sides of the bridge. It is proposed to be acquired 0.28.59 hectares of land from survey numbers 282, 284 and 241 in Thodupuzha village in Thodupuzha Taluk in Idukki district. The proposed sites belong to 23rd and 27th wards of Thodupuzha Municipality.

Cost:

Construction of Mariyil Kalunk bridge and approach road is included in the list of 77 bridges which got administrative and special sanction via G.O.(Rt)No.1185/09/PWD dated 14/08/2009. Government has accorded sanction for Rs.550 lakhs for Mariyil Kalunk bridge construction. The total estimated amount for constructing the bridge and approach road at both sides is Rs.5,27,69,526.1/-.

2.4. Examination of Alternatives

Since the construction of bridge has been completed, consideration of alternative for approach road is not relevant.

2.5. Phases of the Project Construction

The construction of Mariyil Kalunk bridge structure has been completed as the 1st phase of the project. Construction of approach road is the 2nd phase.
2.6. Core design Features and Size and Type of Facilities:

The design of the project was made by PWD Design Wing as per Indian standard and PWD specification.

Bridge structure consist of foundation, pier, abutments girders and deck slab. The total length of approach road is 300 meter and width varies from 12 to 18 meters.

*Type of Facilities:*

| Carriage way width | : 7.5m |
| Footpath width      | : 1.5m |
| Number of span      | : 4 with 22.32 m length for each |
| Pier type           | : Oval |

*Figure 2.6.1 Allignment of the Bridge & approach road*

2.7. Need for Ancillary Infrastructural Facilities

The requiring body stated that the work is awarded to a contractor based on tender and it will be ensured that the contractor can complete the works including the ancillary infrastructural facilities with technical expertise.
2.8. Work Force Requirements:

As per PWD manuals standard bidding document, the contractor should meet the specifications and departmental norms for the work force.

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

No such studies were conducted.

2.10 Applicable Legislations and Policies

The applicable laws on compensation and resettlement for the land acquisition for Mariyil Kalunk and Kanjiramattom for construction of Approach Road for Mariyil Kalunk Bridge are:

- The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013
- Government of Kerala – Revenue Department -State Policy for Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition
- Right to Information Act, 2005
CHAPTER 3
TEAM COMPOSITION, STUDY APPROACH 
AND METHODOLOGY

As per the Notification No.C7-16097/10 dated 6th June 2019 of the District Collector, Idukki, published in Kerala Gazette No.1459 dated 3rd July 2019, Rajagiri College of Social Sciences, Kalamassery has entrusted to study the Social Impact Assessment of the land acquisition for the construction of approach road for Mariyil Kalunk bridge. Further, a team was constituted with experts who have engaged in similar projects and deployed them into the project with a set of specific roles and responsibilities.

3.1. List of all Team Members with Qualifications:

The study team headed by the Principal of Rajagiri college of Social Sciences, who is the Chairperson of SIA Unit. A team of 5 members having experience in conducting Social Impact Assessment Study and Socio-economic Surveys were assigned for field level data collection, monitoring of data collection and co-ordination of the study. Representatives from Revenue Department supported the investigators to identify the affected families. Details of the study team are given in the table 3.1.1.

Table 3.1.1. SIA Team Members

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Qualification and Designation</th>
<th>Experience</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Dr.Binoy Joseph</td>
<td>MA(HRM), LLB, Ph.D. Chairperson</td>
<td>23 years in teaching, research and training</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Meena Kuruvilla</td>
<td>MSW Consultant</td>
<td>30 years in development sector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Maria Tency.V.S</td>
<td>MA, DSS, Research Associate – SIA Unit</td>
<td>27 years in development sector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Biju C.P</td>
<td>A.B Philosophy Development Officer SIA</td>
<td>24 years in development sector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Tony Babu</td>
<td>MSW Research Associate</td>
<td>1 year in development sector</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.2. Description and Rationale for the Methodology and Tools Used to collect Information for the Social Impact Assessment:

Before preparing the Draft SIA study report the study team acquired maximum information about the project with the support of requiring body. The team visited the affected area and studied the socio-economic background of the affected families. Various impacts of land acquisition were assessed in detail. The primary data was collected from the affected families through a census model socio-economic survey for which a pretested questionnaire was used. Further, to collect the information and assess the impact of the affected parties whose residences are not in the vicinity, a telephonic survey was held with the same questionnaire schedule. Legal framework for land acquisition and compensation as per RFCTLAR&R Act 2013 were also studied. Various steps taken for the study are as follows:

- Study of relevant documents, reports and project alignment drawing.
- Site visits and information dissemination about the project
- Socio-economic survey and enumeration of affected properties
- Analysis of socio-economic survey data

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 family and the individual and no affected person can be left behind Therefore no sampling methods are used instead all the affected individuals are taken into consideration during the survey.
3.4. Overview of Information/Data Sources Used:

The primary data were collected through the face to face interview by visiting the all affected families. A pretested questionnaire was used for the face to face interview with the affected people. The questionnaire included both the closed and the open ended questions. Their basic demographic details, present use of the land to be acquired, the after effects of land acquisition, etc. were collected through the house visit.

The secondary information was collected from the Requiring Body and the Revenue department. RFCT LAR&R Act and the Policy and Rule framed by the State Government in lieu of the Act also were referred.

3.5. Schedule of Consultations with Key Stakeholders:

- Pioneer visit to the project site: 24th June 2019
- Visit to the site along with requiring body & LA officials: 25th June 2019
- Survey in Project Affected families: 24th & 25th June 2019 & 3rd July 2019
- Telephonic interview with affected families: 12/07/2019
- Meeting with Municipality Division members: 8th August 2019
- Visit to M.L.A. office and meeting with PA: 8th August 2019

As per Form 5 of Rule 14(1) of the Kerala Right to Fair Compensation and Tansperancy in Land Acquisition and Resettlement Rules 2015, a public/community consultation (Public Hearing) is proposed to be held on 14/08/2019, Wednesday 11 am in Mourya Gardens Auditorium, Olamattom, Thodupuzha for which the notices are given to the affected parties. The queries, clarifications and remarks at the meeting would be incorporated in the final report.
CHAPTER 4
LAND ASSESSMENT

4.1 Land Description with the help of Maps, Information from Land Inventories and Primary Sources.

The affected area belongs to Thodupuzha village, Thodupuzha Taluk, in Idukki district. The land proposed to be acquired for the project is from both sides of Mariyil Kalunk bridge ie Kanjiramattom and Mariyil Kalunk, which belong to Thodupuzha Municipality 23rd and 27th ward respectively.

4.2 Entire area of impact under the influence of the project

The land belongs to 14 families and SNDP yogam is proposed to be acquired for the project. Land acquisition for the project causes various impacts to the land owners along with the loss of land like loss of built up property and cutting of trees. SNDP yogam will lose the structure where we are conducting prayer and religious class. The possible impacts of each land owners are assessing in the table below:
Table 4.2.1. Possible Impacts to the Land Owners

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Survey Number</th>
<th>Impact</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Anandavally, M.D. Dileep &amp; M.D. Dhanesh</td>
<td>282/5-2</td>
<td>0.0428 hector land, 3 coconut trees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>M.D. Dhanesh</td>
<td>282/6-2</td>
<td>0.1018 hector land, compound wall (P), coconut tree 40, Anjili 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>T.V. Manuel &amp; Chinnamma Manuel</td>
<td>284/12B1-2</td>
<td>0.0013 hector land, compound wall(p) and gate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Suji Manuel</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Boby Mathew Varghese &amp; Susan Boby</td>
<td>284/12-B1-2</td>
<td>0.0022 hector land, Karingal Kayyala (P), Teak 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>K.P. Nainar</td>
<td>284/12-B1-6</td>
<td>0.0028 hector land, Karingal kayyala (p)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Mathai Varghese</td>
<td>284/12-B1-8</td>
<td>0.0027 hector land, sheeted shed (p), toilet, Teak 5, Jackfruit tree 1, mango tree 1, curry leaves 1,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Valliyamma Narayanan</td>
<td>241/2-1</td>
<td>0.0085 hector land, septic tank, Tamarind 1, jackfruit tree 1, Mahagani 1, jathi 1, Mango tree 1, coconut tree 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>N. Balakrishnapillai (Late) &amp; T.N. Vijayakumari</td>
<td>241/3-3</td>
<td>0.0700 hector land, compound wall, Coconut tree 5, Mango tree 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Harikumar &amp; Leelamma Harikumar</td>
<td>241/4-4</td>
<td>0.0115 hector land, Compound wall &amp; gate, Anjili 3, Coconut tree 3, Mahagani 2, Paneer champa 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>P.A. Varghese</td>
<td>241/4-3</td>
<td>0.0070 hector land &amp; 0.0080 hector land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>S. Devakiyamma</td>
<td>241/4-6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>SNDP yogam 1137</td>
<td>241/4-2</td>
<td>0.0122 hector land, Tin sheeted structure, repository, Kodimaram, Karingal kayyala, parathy tree 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Rajesh P.S.</td>
<td>241/1-3</td>
<td>0.0062 hector land, Karingal kayyala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>C. Ambika</td>
<td>241/1-1</td>
<td>0.0089 hector land, Compound wall (p), kayyala (P), septic tank, Teak 2, Coconut tree 2, Anjili 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

None of the houses of the families are affected due to the project. SNDP yogam 137 will lose the structure and land where they conduct prayers and religious classes.

4.3 Total Land Requirement for the Project:

The construction of approach road for Mariyil kalunk bridge requires 0.2859 hectares of land. The proposed land will be acquired from 14 survey numbers from Thodupuzha village.
4.4. Present Use of any Public, Utilized land in the Vicinity of the Project Area: Thodupuzha-Idukki road is near to the project area. None of the public utilized land is affected due to the project.

4.5. Land Already Purchased, Alienated, Leased or Acquired, and the intended Use for Each Plot of Land:
No land is already purchased, alienated, leased or acquired for the project. The whole land to be acquired is proposed to use for the construction of approach road.

4.6. Quantity and Location of Land Proposed to be Acquired for the Project:
In total 0.28.59 hectares of land is proposed to be acquired for the project. The proposed land will be acquired from 14 survey numbers which belongs to 23rd and 27th ward of Thodupuzha Municipality. As per the official records most of the affected land belongs to “Dry land” category, still the presence of “wet land” is there.

4.7. Nature and Present use and classification of Land and if Agricultural Land, Irrigation Coverage and Cropping Patterns:

Figure 4.7.1 Type of land

![Pie chart showing 86% of land as dry and 14% as wet](image)

Figure 4.7.1 shows that 86% of the affected lands are dry land and 14% are wet land.
Figure 4.7.2. Present use of land

Figure 4.7.2 gives a picture about the present use of the affected land. Most of the affected land ie 57% are residential plots. 22% are using for commercial purpose and 14% of land are using for agricultural purpose. 1 plot ie 7% of the land is using for religious purpose.

4.8. Size of Holding, Ownership Pattern, Land Distributions and Number of Residential Houses

Figure 4.8.1. Size of Holding of the affected families
Out of the 14 affected properties 7 are under individual ownership, 6 are under joint ownership and the remaining is owned by a religious institution. 6 of the land owners and 2 tenants are residing in the project area.

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

Before 3 years the land in survey No.241/1-3 owned by Late Mr.Sankarankutty is transferred to his son Mr.Rajesh.P.S. Except that no transaction was done in the land to be acquired for the last 3 years as per the information received from the respondents.
CHAPTER 5
ESTIMATION AND ENUMERATION(WHERE REQUIRED) OF AFFECTED FAMILIES AND ASSETS

This chapter comprises of the details of the families that are directly and indirectly affected by the project and the extent of impact.

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

14 families and 1 religious institution (SNDP) are the directly affected parties of the land acquisition from Mariyil Kalung and Kanjiramattom which belongs to Thodupuzha village for the construction of approach road for Mariyil Kalung bridge. The list of the land owners affected by the proposed land acquisition is given in table 5.1.1

Table 5.1.1. List of Land Owners

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Anandavally, M.D. Dileep &amp; M.D. Dhanesh, Methanath House, Olamattom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>M.D. Dhanesh, Methanath House, Olamattom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>T.V. Manuel &amp; Chinnamma Manuel, Thayyil House, Olamattom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Suji Manuel, Thayyil House, Olamattom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5*</td>
<td>Boby Mathew Varghese &amp; Susan Boby, Kozhimannil House, Olamattom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6*</td>
<td>K.P. Nainar, Kavanal House, Olamattom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Mathai Varghese, Thayyil House, Olamattom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Valliyamma Narayanan, Vettukallel House, Kanjiramattom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>N. Balakrishnapillai (Late) &amp; T.N. Vijayakumari, Inchakatt House, Kanjiramattom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Harikumar &amp; Leelamma Harikumar, Pendanath House, Keerikode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>P.A. Varghese, Poovanveettil, Arakulam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>S. Devakiyamma, Thazhatheyil House, Kanjiramattom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Rajesh P.S., Valiya Parappillil House, Kanjiramattom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>C. Ambika, Valiyaparappillil House, Kanjiramattom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>The President, SNDP Yogam 1137, Kanjiramattom Sakha</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SIA unit could not collect details from Sl.No. 5 & Sl.No. 6 since the former is staying at Mumbai and his contact details are not available and the latter is not willing to co-operate with the survey.
5.2. Family of Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers who have lost any of their Forest Rights:
The proposed land is not belonging to a forest area.

5.3. Families which depend on Common Property Resources which will be affected due to acquisition of land of their livelihood
Common property resources are not 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
No land assigned by the Government in the project affected 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
Among the affected families 2 families have been residing in urban areas and 1 family is staying abroad.

5.6. Families which have been depended on the land being acquired as a primary source of livelihood for three years prior to the acquisition.
3 families are using the land for commercial purpose but none of their livelihood are being affected because of the project.

5.6.1. Families which are indirectly impacted by the project (not affected directly by the acquisition of own lands)
There is no indirect impact for this land acquisition

5.6.2. Inventory of productive assets and significant lands
As per the official records most of the affected land belongs to “Dry land” category, still the presence of “wet land” is there.
Some trees have to be cut down for the project. Those are mentioning in the table 5.6.2.1.

Table 5.6.2.1 Details of the Trees Affected

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No.</th>
<th>Name of the Tree</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Coconut tree</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Anjili</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Mango tree</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Mahagani</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Jackfruit tree</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Teak</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Curry leaves</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Tamarind</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Jathi</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Paneerchampa</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Parathy</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER 6
SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL PROFILE

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 livelihoods of affected families, socialization pattern of the project affected persons, and other related information.

6.1. Demographic Details of the Population in the Project Area

The Social Impact Assessment unit surveyed 12 affected families and 1 religious institution. 1 family was not willing to co-operate with the study and another 1 family is staying at Mumbai and their contact details are not available. Demographic details of the 12 surveyed families are assessing in the following sessions.

Table 6.1.1. Age Group and Gender

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age in years</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0-18</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19-30</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31-45</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46-59</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 and above</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>19</strong></td>
<td><strong>26</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 6.1.1 reveals the age group distribution of the affected persons of the project. 12 family members ie 4 male and 8 female are above 60 years of age. Five members ie 2 male members and 3 female members are in the age group of 46-59. Six male
members and 5 female members belong to the age group of 31-45 years. Seven family members, including 4 male and 3 female belong to the 19-30 age group, and 10 members—3 boys and 7 girls, belong to the age group of 0-18 years.

**Table 6.1.2 Educational Attainment of Project Affected Persons**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Educational status</th>
<th>Completed</th>
<th>Continuing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Upto 5th</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6th to 10th</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plus Two/predegree</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Degree</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>..</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post Graduation</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional/Technical</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 6.1.2 reveals about the information regarding the educational attainment of the project affected persons. There are 33 educated elders and 10 students in the affected population. 1 member has attained primary education and 5 students are attaining primary education. There are 10 members who have attained education in between 6th and 10th class and 2 are studying in those classes. 4 members attained and 1 member is attaining Plus Two education. There are 6 graduated members, 5 Post graduated members and 7 Professional/Technically qualified members among the affected people. One each students are doing Post Graduation and Professional/Technical study.

**Table 6.1.3 Religious Group**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Religion</th>
<th>Number of families</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Christian</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>21.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hindu</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>64.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information not available</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>14.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 6.1.3 indicates the distribution of project affected families on the basis of religious group. Out of the 14 affected families, information was not received from 2 families. Three families (21.4%) follow Christian religion and nine families (64.3%) follow Hindu.

**Figure: 6.1.1. Social Group**

The figure 6.1.1 shows that 50% families are belonging to General category and 36% include in OBC category.

**6.2. Income and Poverty Level of the Affected Families:**

Based on the classification by *Public Distribution System* 6 families possess White ration card, 3 families possess Blue and 1 family possess Pink ration card. The information was not availed from 3 families and 1 family is a permanent resident of Australia and do not have ration card.
Out of the 14 affected families, 3 families are earning monthly income between Rs.3,000/- and 6,000/. One each families earn Rs.10,000/-, Rs.20,000/-, Rs.55,000/-, Rs.58,000, Rs.65,000 and Rs.1,00,000/- The information was not availed from 5 families.

Out of the total 45 affected population only 19 are earning members and 26 are dependants.

Figure 6.2.2. Employment Details
The above diagram gives a picture about the employment of 19 earning members in the affected families. Most of the earning members are pensioners and businessman i.e. 5 members in each group. 2 members are working abroad, 2 are bank employees and another 2 are casual labourers. 1 each member engages in accountant, teacher and driver profession.

6.3. Vulnerable Group

Out of the total affected family members 10 are children below 18 years of age and 12 members are above 60 years of age among them 5 are widows. It is reported that 2 head of the families are Cardiac patients.

6.4. Land Use and Livelihood

Figure 6.4.1: Use of land

The figure above shows that the affected families are using the land for varied purposes. Most of the affected families (8 families) are using the land for residential purpose. 3 families depend on the land for commercial purpose, 2 are using it for agriculture and 1 land is using for religious purpose.
Three families who are doing business are depending on this land for their livelihood. A sheet roofed shed which is using as kitchen of a hotel will be partially affected. But none of their livelihood will be affected due to the project.

6.5. Local Economic Activities

The affected area belongs to Thodupuzha Municipality in Idukki district. Thodupuzha is driven by agriculture, business and small industries. Farmers in Thodupuzha raise a number of crops, mostly rubber. Other crops such as pineapple, coconut, rice, pepper, cocoa, tapioca, banana, ginger, turmeric etc., are also being cultivated in plenty. But none of the farmers are included in the proposed land acquisition. Most of the affected families are earning their income from business and as pension. 2 members are working abroad, 2 are bank employees and another 2 are casual labours. 1 each member engages in accountant, teacher and driver profession.

6.6. Factors that Contribute to Local Livelihood

There are some business activities that are shops, hotels etc. are in the affected area. Except a partial affect to a hotel none of these activities will be affected because of the project.

6.7. Kinship Patterns and Social and Cultural Organisation:

All the affected families are nuclear families. Land and structure of SNDP is included in the land acquisition where religious prayers and family gettogether are undertaking.

6.8. Administrative Organisation

None of the Administrative organization is affected due to the project

6.9. Political Organisation:

None of the Political organization is affected due to the project
6.10. Community Based Civil Society Organisation:

No such organizations are affected due to the project.

6.11. Regional Dynamics & Historical Change Process:

The project area is a suburb near to Thodupuzha town in Thodupuzha Municipality in Idukki district which is in a developing stage. The project will bring positive change and development to the place.

6.12. Quality of the Living Environment:

The project may improve the mobility of the people and transportation in the area. So the project will bring positive impact on the quality and living environment of the people of the region.
CHAPTER 7
SOCIAL IMPACT MANAGEMENT PLAN

7.1 Approaches to Mitigation

- Compensation for the land owners as per the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2013 & Kerala Rules 2015.
- The Resettlement package as per the Policy issued by Revenue(B) Department, Government of Kerala 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 shall be provided to the affected land owners.
- Immediate resettlement of the affected religious structures which is a part of spiritual life of a community.
- Reinstall the basic facilities such as kitchen, toilet and septic tank without causing inconvenience to the families.
- Distribute saplings or take initiatives to replant plants/trees which will be lost due to the project.
- Movement of the people during construction period and healthy disposal of wastages arise out of construction, should be ensured.
- Alternative plantation should be done in lieu of the trees to be destroyed for the project.

7.2 Measures to avoid mitigate and compensate impact

Consider the suggestions given in 7.1.

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

The Rehabilitation and Resettlement package as per the Policy issued by Revenue(B) Department, Government of Kerala 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 RFCT in LAR&R Act 2013

7.4. Measures that the Requiring Body has stated it will introduce in the Project Proposal
Sufficient fund has been reserved for payment of compensation to the affected title holders.

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

Not Applicable

7.6. Detailed Mitigation Plan including detailed activities to be carried out for each mitigation strategy, timelines for each mitigation strategy
To mitigate the social impact of the proposed land acquisition, R&R package should be provided to the families as per the Policy issued by Revenue(B) Department, Government of Kerala 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 RFCT in LAR&R Act 2013 by strictly following the time plan stated in the Kerala Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules, 2015

Table 7.6 Mitigation Plan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No.</th>
<th>Mitigation Strategies</th>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>Timeline</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Compensation and Resettlement</td>
<td>Assessing the impact Calculation of Compensation Acquisition of land and Disbursement of Compensation</td>
<td>As per Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Environmental Mitigation</td>
<td>Distribute saplings or take initiatives to replant plants/trees which will be lost due to the project</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Mitigation to ensure safety and continuous transportation</td>
<td>Plan and implement safety measures and develop plan of action for the undisrupted transportation and to dispose construction wastages</td>
<td>Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Kerala Rules 2015.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7.7. The Social Impact Management 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

RFCT in LAR&R Act, 2013 defines the Administrator appointed by the State Government would be the person responsible for Preparation of Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme for affected families of Land Acquisition. Subject to the superintendence/ directions / 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.

In the proposed land acquisition for the construction of approach road for Mariyil Kalung bridge, the major mitigation measures from the acquisition can be handled by providing the appropriate compensation under the RFCT in LAR&R Act, 2013.

As per G.O. (Ms) No.485/2015/RD, dated 23/09/2015, The Kerala State Policy for Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, the District Level Fair Compensation, Resettlement and Resettlement Committee comprising :
- District Collector, Administrator for resettlement and rehabilitation,
- Land Acquisition officer,
- Finance Officer,
- Representatives of the requiring body to take financial decisions on its behalf.

8.2 Specify the Role of Non Governmental Organization, if any

Not applicable

8.3 Indicate Capacities Required and Capacity Building Plan, Including Technical Assistance, if any

Not applicable
8.4 Timelines for Each Activity
Timeline will be finalized as per the Kerala Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules, 2015
CHAPTER 9
SOCIAL IMPACT MANAGEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING OF MITIGATION PLAN

9.1. Costs of all resettlement and rehabilitation costs
    Not Applicable

9.2. Annual budget and plan of action
    Not Applicable

9.3. Funding sources with breakup
    Not Applicable
CHAPTER 10

SOCIAL IMPACT MANAGEMENT PLAN MONITORING AND EVALUATION

10.1 Key Monitoring and Evaluative Indicators

- Fair compensation
- Resettlement procedures
- Speedy procedures and disbursement of compensation
- Time bound clearance of construction waste from the site

10.2 Reporting Mechanisms and Monitoring Roles

As per the State Policy issued by the Revenue(B) department as G.O.(MS)No.485/2015 RD dated 23/09/2015

10.3 Plan of 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

Mariyil Kalunk bridge across Thodupuzha River connects Thodupuzha-Puliyanmala State high way with Karikkode-Kanjiramattom road. It will make easiest to reach some pilgrim centres includes Kanjiramattom temple from Thorupuzha-Puliyanmala road. Now the 1st phase of the project ie., construction of Mariyil Kalung bridge has been completed and the proposed land acquisition is to construct approach road at both sides of the bridge. The public will get the expected benefit of the bridge only when the approach road becomes a reality.

With the current land mapping done for the project the land acquisition will cause less impact to the land owners. No one has to be replaced or no one’s livelihood will be affected. The land of 14 families and 1 religious institution is expected to be acquired. Suitable Resettlement/Compensation measures should be taken to mitigate the impact of the affected.

As per the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 Section 2(1)b(i) the project can be considered as a public purpose.
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 construction of approach road for Mariyil Kalunk bridge, SIA Team recommends the project to implement with the existing land mapping and acquisition plans. 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 negative impact the project brings. The following are recommended to mitigate the impact

- Compensation for the land owners as per the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2013 & Kerala Rules 2015.
- The Resettlement package as per the Policy issued by Revenue(B) Department, Government of Kerala 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 RFCTLR&R Act 2013 shall be provided to the affected land owners.
- Immediate resettlement of the affected religious structures which is a part of spiritual life of a community.
- Reinstall the basic facilities such as kitchen, toilet and septic tank without causing inconvenience to the families
- Distribute saplings or take initiatives to replant plants/trees which will be lost due to the project
- Movement of the people during construction period and healthy disposal of wastages arise out of construction, should be ensured.
- Alternative plantation should be done in lieu of the trees to be destroyed for the project