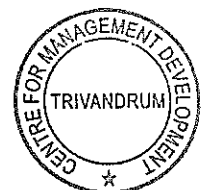


**SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT
OF LAND ACQUISITION FOR THE
CONSTRUCTION OF BRIDGE ACROSS BHARATHAPUZHA**

DRAFT REPORT



Centre for Management Development
Thiruvananthapuram



CONTENTS

	Title	Page No.
	<i>Executive Summary</i>	1
Chapter 1	Project Description	3
Chapter 2	Approach and Methodology	6
Chapter 3	Profile of the Project Area	10
Chapter 4	Estimation and Enumeration	12
Chapter 5	Socio-Economic and Cultural Profile	14
Chapter 6	Social Impact Management Plan	16
	Annexures	26



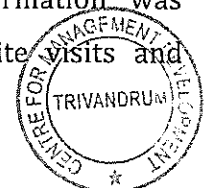
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background

The proposed project is intended for the construction of River Bridge across Bharathapuzha River and its associated approach road. The need for the project arises from the presence of an accident prone area at Vattappara near Valanchery, due to fast moving tanker containers and similar vehicles the amount of accidents and subsequent loss to life is high. The bridge will act as a deterrent for traversing through the accident prone area, providing easy access to NH 17 from Puthenthani. Administrative Sanction for the work was issued 2009 vide G.O (Rt) No. 1044/2009/PWD dated 14.07.2009.

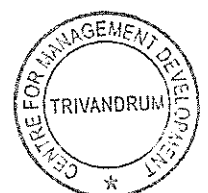
In compliance with section 4 of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Act (RFCTLARR) 2013, the present Social Impact Assessment (SIA) of the project was undertaken by Centre for Management Development, Thycaud, Thiruvananthapuram as per the Kerala State Government Gazette G.O.(P) No. 58/2018/RD dated 18/09/2018 at Thirunavaya and Thavanoor villages of Malappuram district, the place notified for construction of river bridge. The SIA was carried out with the objectives of identifying the potential socioeconomic positive and negative impacts of land acquisition and developing attainable mitigation measures to enhance positive impacts and reduce or avoid negative impact and thereby ensuring a participative, informed and transparent process of land acquisition for the construction of River Bridge across Bharathapuzha.

The objective of the study is to identify the social and economic impacts of proposed land acquisition, for the Construction of Bridge across Bharathapuzha on people and communities facing displacement, besides designing a Management Plan as mitigation measures. An inclusive approach was followed taking discussions and grievances from Representatives and affected citizens. Primary affected Persons were identified and relevant information was compiled. Data collection involved multiple step process of site visits and surveys, interviews with residents and focus group discussions.



The proposed project requires acquisition of 0.6785 hectares of land from Thavanoor and Thirunavaya villages. The land to be acquired involves building from a weaver's cooperative society and a portion of land from a school. One residential property will be lost completely on land acquisition. Property belonging to seven households will be affected directly or indirectly due to project completion.

The survey showed the impact on seven households, of which a major negative impact is the loss towards place of residence of a single family. The school will lose a portion of land employed for farming by the students. The positive impact the project will have on the people outweighs the negative by a wide margin. The citizens showed unanimous support towards land acquisition, although one family demanded resettlement for their loss in place of residence. Proper rehabilitations and resettlement measures for the affected parties should be discussed and an effective method shall be proposed.



CHAPTER 1

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Background

- 1.1 The term development defines a process that creates growth and progress in terms of the quality of human life, with respect to its physical, economic, environmental and social components. However, the process also brings ever increasing impact, leading to adverse changes in environmental conditions, human health and social conditions. In order to ascertain the impacts due to the implementation of the development projects, impact assessments form significant tools to provide a rational approach and to devise strategies for the mitigation of the adverse effects.
- 1.2 Social Impact Assessment (SIA) is a process of assessing, in advance, the social changes that are likely to result from the implementation of various projects, and forms an important tool to foresee and assess the social repercussions and the negative impacts, that are likely to follow, and forms an aid to the decision making regarding the mitigation of negative impacts. It also helps in the mapping of the affected people and coordinates the participation of all concerned stakeholders. In order to assess all the probable impacts, the assessment is carried out at household, community, village/LSGI and area levels, thus forming a strong foundation for the Resettlement (and Rehabilitation) Action Plan (RAP).
- 1.3 The traffic between the northern and southern parts of the state is being served by two bridges, the river bridge across Bharathapuzha River at Kuttippuram and the Regulator-cum-Bridge at Chamravattom. These bridges are characterized by a lot of traffic passing through them including heavy duty vehicles. The NH 17 road is also accident prone at various locations, such as the Vattappara area near Valanchery, particularly due to the fast moving containers. It is in this backdrop that a bridge connecting Tirur – Kuttippuram road at Thirunavaya and Kuttippuram – Thavanoor – Ponnani Road at Thavanoor was proposed. This bridge would ensure smooth and safe flow of traffic and would also save around 40 kms of travel between Kochi and Kozhikode.



Project Objectives

1.4 The objectives of the project are:

- ❖ To ensure smooth and safe flow of traffic in the area
- ❖ To reduce journey times and reduce energy consumption

Rationale for the Study

1.5 In order to reduce congestion in the existing river bridges and to ensure safe flow of traffic, the river bridge at Thirunavaya was proposed. The bridge would connect the Tirur-Kuttippuram road at Thirunavaya and Kuttippuram-Thavanoor-Ponnani road at Thavanoor. As part of the decision to construct the river bridge across Bharathapuzha river connecting Thirunavaya and Thavanoor, the Government of Kerala had accorded administrative sanction vide G.O.(Rt) No. 1044/2009/PWD dated 14/07/2009. A total area of 0.6785 hectares of land need to be acquired for the project.

1.6 The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2013, enacted by the Government of India, has mandated the conduct of Social Impact Assessment study prior to the land acquisition. In this context, the District Collectorate, Malappuram had invited proposals vide letter no. L.A. 4-21105/13 dated 07-09-2017 for conducting the Social Impact Assessment for acquiring 0.6785 hectares of land in the Thavanoor and Thirunavaya villages. Hence this study.

Details of the Project Area

1.7 A total area of 0.6785 hectares is required for the proposed project. Out of the total, 0.2860 hectares of land is in Thirunavaya village and the remaining area is in Thavanoor village. Figure 1 shows the location identified for the proposed project and the land affected by acquisition, after critically analysing various alternatives.

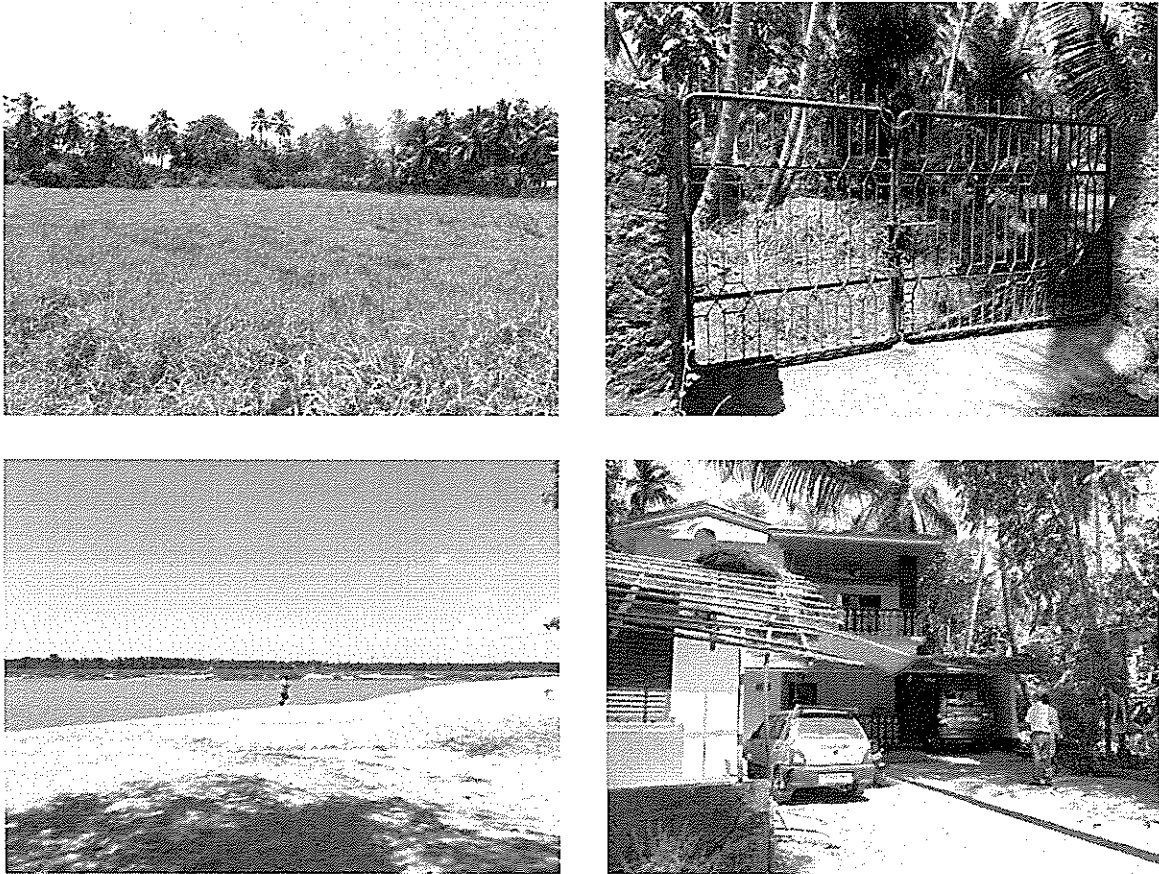
1.8 The area to be acquired includes properties owned by seven individuals and two Common Property Resources (a school and a Weavers' Cooperative Society). Two structures, one residential and the other a Common Property Resource (CPR) have to be demolished for the execution of the project.



Applicable Legislation

- 1.9 The land acquisition for the proposed project is governed by the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2013, and its amendments.

Figure 1: Land required for project acquisition



APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

Background

2.1 The Government of Kerala (GoK) had accorded administrative sanction vide G.O.(Rt) No. 5426/18/RD dated 07/10/2013 to acquire a total area 0.6785 hectares of land in Thirunavaya and Thavanoor villages in Malappuram district in connection with the Construction of Bridge across Bharathapuzha. The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RFCTLARR) Act 2013, enacted by the Government of India, has mandated the conduct of Social Impact Assessment study prior to the land acquisition. GoK vide G.O.(P) No. 58/2018/RD dated 18/09/2018 had accorded sanction to the Centre for Management Development, Thiruvananthapuram to conduct SIA in this regard and to prepare a Social Management Plan for the same.

Team Composition

2.2 The details of the team members involved in the SIA are as follows:

Sl. No.	Name	Designation	Qualification
1	Dr. G. Suresh	Project Director	Ph. D.
2	Shri. Riyas K. Basheer	Project Coordinator	MBA, B.Tech.
3	Dr. T. A. Menon	Domain Expert	Ph. D.
4	Shri. Prem Prasanth	Field Coordinator	MBA, B. Tech.
5	Shri. Albin M.	Field Investigator	MBA
6	Shri. Vishnu Prasad S.	Field Investigator	MBA
7	Shri. Amal M. K.	Field Investigator	MBA

Objectives of the Study

2.3 The broad objective of Social Impact Assessment (SIA) is to identify the social and economic impacts of proposed land acquisition, for the Construction of Bridge across Bharathapuzhain Thirunavaya and Thavanoor villages of Malappuram district, on people and communities facing displacement, besides designing Management Plan as mitigation measures.

2.4 The specific objectives of the study are:

- To build trust and cooperation among inhabitants of the affected area in the implementation of project,
- To identify the families/people, community structures and common properties anticipated to be affected by the land acquisition in Thirunavaya and Thavanoor villages for the Construction of Bridge across Bharathapuzha.
- To make an assessment of the socio-economic conditions of the people who will be affected by the project,
- To determine the anticipated impact of project on people in terms of socio-economic aspect, and
- To develop a Social Impact Management Plan indicating measures to mitigate the impact.

Study Approach

2.5 An inclusive and participatory approach through involvement of multiple stakeholders such as elected representatives of Panchayats/concerned Ward Members of Thirunavaya and Thavanoor Grama Panchayats, local MLA, MP, CBOs, NGO, women's groups, social activists and vulnerable sections such as Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, women, and those among below poverty line, at appropriate stages of the project.

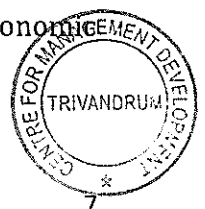
Methodology and Data Collection

Project Affected Persons and Families were identified and information concerning them was duly noted. Methodology espoused for the assessment work primarily includes gathering information by household surveys. All the PAP was contacted and their concerns were noted during the field survey and household survey.

Source of Data

Primary Data Collection

- i. Site visits and ground verification of land records.
- ii. Interviews with residents of Panchayats/land owners-socio economic survey.



- iii. Focussed Group Discussion (FGD) with residents of Panchyats/affected members of the household/owners.
- iv. Discussions with concerned officers of district administration to ascertain the public purpose of land acquisition whether alternative sites have been considered etc with supporting documents

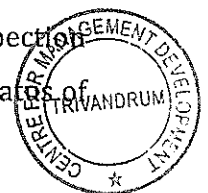
Secondary Data Collection

Secondary Data Collection through Malappuram District Collector/verification of records from concerned offices:

- i. Detailed Project Reports (DPR), total area of land proposed to be acquired; location maps with boundaries; project justification/public purpose being addressed; whether alternative sites were considered; details of rehabilitation/compensation plans proposed.
- ii. Details of land to be acquired:
 - a) Survey Numbers in each Panchayats;
 - b) Area of land under each Survey Numbers;
 - c) land utilisation pattern under each Survey Number;
 - d) Other structures/activities in the area;
 - e) Name and address of owners of land under each Survey Number.

Methods and Tools

2.6 Qualitative information will be gathered along with the field survey through public consultation/Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) with all relevant stakeholders. The public consultation will encompass the project components as well as its socio-economic impacts. The SIA team had preliminary discussions with the key officials of the district administration and gathered information regarding the status of the government procedures, the project area and intensity of the acquisition. The team also made a preliminary site visit with the officials for physical inspection and information dissemination purposes. The existing conditions of land, status of



infrastructure/structures, land use pattern and the facilities available to people residing in the project area were analysed.

- 2.7 The quantitative information regarding the development of Social Impact Management Plan.
- 2.8 Only one family is affected by the project and will require resettlement under the Act, and the household level survey was completed.

Public Discussion

- 2.9 In accordance with the Section 5 of Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013, discussions were conducted with every Project Affected Persons, and their relevant concerns were answered.



PROFILE OF THE PROJECT AREA

Introduction

- 3.1 The proposed project of construction of Bridge across Bharathapuzha and its associated approach road will require 0.6785 hectares of land to be undertaken in Thavanoor and Thirunavaya villages of Malappuram district. The land will be acquired as multiple plots lying along the path of proposed bridge, the land acquired will include wetlands as well. This chapter discusses the characteristics of the land to be acquired for the proposed project.

Land Requirement for the Project

- 3.2 In order to complete the construction of the bridge across Bharathapuzha and its associated approach road, a total area of 0.6785 hectares of land has to be acquired in the Thavanoor and Thirunavaya villages. The sketches showing the plots to be acquired for the proposed bridge and by road are given in Annexure V.

Nature of Land and Cropping Pattern

- 3.3 The land identified for acquisition is predominantly used for residential purpose, and a portion of land owned by VHSC School and Khadi Bhavan. Out of which a total of 0.3200 hectares of land can be classified as wet land, however, the wet land has not been under cultivation for a long period of time. The rest of the area is classified as dry land.

Ownership Pattern and Land Distribution

- 3.4 The land acquisition will affect 7 families in the project area. The list of land holders (private and government) and the extent of holding with survey numbers is given in Table 3.1 and Table 3.2

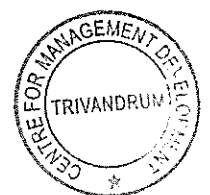


Table 3.1: Ownership Pattern

Sl No.	Type of Ownership	Size of Land Holding (In cents)	Percentage
1.	Owned	32.80	19.41
2.	Government Property	53.6	32.09
3.	Wet Lands	80.9	48.5

Table 3.2: Extent of holdings

Village	Survey No.	Extent (In Hectares)
Thirunavaya	347/1	0.2050
	347/2	0.0210
	347/4	0.0600
Thavanoor	108/1	0.0100
	108/2A	0.0565
	108/2B	0.0350
	93/1A	0.0100
	92/5	0.0020
	92/6	0.2170
	92/8	0.0076
	92/9	0.0534
	88/7	0.0010
	Total	0.6785

3.5 It is observed from the preliminary site visit that no land transaction or maintenance of the residential structures had occurred since 2011, owing to the speculation regarding implementation of the proposed project.



ESTIMATION AND ENUMERATION

Introduction

- 4.1 The proposed project for the construction of bridge across Bharathapuzha and its associated approach road requires a total of 0.6875 hectares of land from Thavanoor and Thirunavaya villages of Malappuram district. The acquisitions of land have direct or indirect consequence on the settlement. This chapter discusses about an estimation of units affected by the construction of projects.

Ownership of the land

- 4.2 The area in need for acquisition for the proposed project accounts to 1.69 acres is predominantly privately owned. A portion of the land required lies within a school compound and a houses an old building of Khadi bhavan.

Estimation of properties and families affected

- 4.3 The proposed project required acquisition from area extending up to 1 acre and 69 cents. This land spread over 12 survey numbers is owned by 7 families and their dependents. Acquisition of this land in association with the project will affect them in terms of loss of land and a marked deduction in source of income.

Residences or structures affected

- 4.4 A portion of land belonging to the VHSC School and Khadi Bhavan needs to be acquired for completion of approach road. An old structure in the Khadi Bhavan compound is located in the path of proposed approach road and the land has to be acquired for project completion. Complete loss of residential property of a family will occur as the property comes under proposed project area, the building and residential property commands full acquisition. The rehabilitation of the affected family is suggested.

Direct and Indirect impact

- 4.5 Property belonging to 7 families and their dependents will be lost on acquisition, of which an entire house will be lost completely. The project affects the members and students of the school, where a loss in land used for small scale non-commercial farming is observed. An old building belonging to the Weaver's Cooperative society is set for complete demolition for project completion.

Inventory of assets

- 4.6 Properties of 7 individuals spread over 12 survey numbers will be affected by the project. The lands affected are predominantly agricultural land that includes both wet and dry land. The entire place of residence of a single family is affected as it lies within the proposed project area, a total loss in building and surrounding property will be observed. A loss in commercial sector is inevitable, as Khadi Bhavan will lose a building to land acquisition, the VHSC School in the area will lose a section of land that is currently employed by students for non-commercial farming.



SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL PROFILE

Introduction

- 5.1 Establishing the baseline conditions is essential for describing the receiving environment, the *status quo* and for identifying and predicting potential impacts. An accurate baseline condition is essential to extrapolate prediction of change in relation to the frame of reference.

The CMD team in compliance with section 7 of The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules 2015 (Amendment), undertook the socio-economic survey and collected data on relevant socio-economic circumstance of the project affected population including family details, demographic information on social classification, education and occupation of family members, total family income based on all sources, identification of vulnerability, key issues likely to be faced with regards to land acquisition and compensation, quantification and criteria of people impacted by the project and the relevant strategies for minimizing impact on current land usage activities or cultural heritage. This chapter provides a summary of the baseline information on the finding of the socio-economic survey.

Demographic Profile of proposed area

- 5.2 The household survey was targeted to cover 7 households with a representation of cent percent of the directly affected families who have residence or holds ownership over land in the project area. Information related to various socio-economic aspects was gathered from the adult member representatives of each household. Detailed and relevant baseline information on affected population is discussed.

Total population affected

- 5.3 An overall population of more than 50 persons affected in 7 households. The directly affected population accounted to more than 20 persons from 7 households. Amongst them, women outnumbered men by a slight margin. It is



observed that one family alone resides in the project location, the remaining families has place of residence away from the proposed area.

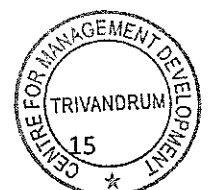
Social Profile

Religion

- 5.4 There were households adhering to the Hindu and Islam faiths amongst the surveyed households. It is in relation to the district wide figures, the households surveyed show a distinct figure where the majority belongs to Hindu religious belief, while the number of Islam households comes at second position.

Sources of income

- 5.5 Employment/occupation either in private or government sector was the major source of income for most of the surveyed households in the directly affected group. Business and pension as the source of income was reported for 2 households each. Besides, income derived from the land at the project site through cultivation was a source of income for 5 households.
- 5.6 The average age of the respondents who participated in the SIA study was middle aged citizens. In consonance with the average age, majority of the respondents from both the groups (directly and indirectly affected) were in age bracket of 40-75 years. Those below 45 years constituted only a marginal group.
- 5.7 Among the directly affected, seven out of ten possessed higher secondary or under graduation levels of education, those who participated in the survey from the indirectly affected group showed similar levels of education as well, with a minor section reporting no formal schooling.



SOCIAL IMPACT MANAGEMENT PLAN

Background

6.1 In compliance with Section 4 of The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, resettlement and rehabilitation Act of 2013, the present social impact assessment was undertaken by Centre for Management Development, Thiruvananthapuram as per Kerala State Government order for the construction of bridge across Bharathapuzha and its associated approach road. The study was carried out with the prime objective to identify the potential socio-economic positive and negative impacts of land acquisition and to develop attainable mitigation measures to enhance positive impacts and to alleviate negative impacts, thereby ensuring a participative, informed and transparent process of land acquisition for the project construction. This chapter summarizes and presents the social impacts both negative and positive, as well as the mitigation measures to be adhered to during various stages of the project with a vision to mitigate the negative social impact and to enhance the positive aspects.

Approach to Mitigation

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

Social Impact

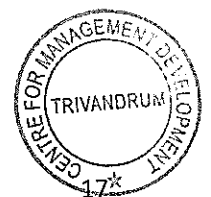
6.3 The area of the proposed project limited to an extent of 1 acre and 69 cents was possessed by 7 landholders and their dependents. Information elicited through a multipronged strategy highlighted that the land holders were unanimous in welcoming the bridge project in the area and were ready to relinquish the land, the family who will lose their place of residence demanded compensation for the same. At the same time they expressed certain concerns that could affect/impact their social and economic life in the society due to the acquisition of their land. The major anticipated impact is discussed below.

Negative impact

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

6.3.2 Impact on livelihood

Among the land holders in the project area several households reported about cultivating certain plots of their land until its notification for land acquisitions by the government. As per their responses they were cultivating paddy on certain plots up to 3 crops every year depending on the availability of water. Accordingly, acquisition of their land will permanently take away a portion from their source of income. It was observed that the school compound housed a portion of land employed for non-commercial farming of paddy field monitored by the students. The field served the purpose of the school and in house members, the acquisition of this portion of land will see an asset of the school affected.



6.3.3 Impact on land

The identified land for construction of bridge and approach road is primarily an agricultural land. While certain plots were utilized for cultivation of various agricultural produce until 2017, certain other plots were laying barren for decades. Nevertheless, acquisition will lead to loss of entire agricultural land at the disposal of families and their dependents.

6.3.4 Impact on physical resources

Loss of assets

The impact of leaving lands uncultivated is observed in the land of project site, as fruit bearing trees apart from the coconut trees are present yet is seen to be unyielding for years. Besides, four respondents from the directly affected group stated about the existence of ponds and or wells in their land. They are still there but without maintenance.

Loss of pastures for grazing

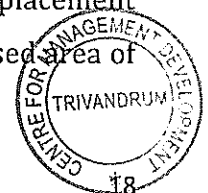
Several households residing adjacent to the project area were using certain parts of the project site for grazing their goats and cattle. Construction of bridge and its associated approach road would make this land inaccessible to them for grazing their livestock which acted as a major source of income for these families in the vicinity. Loss of pastures thus formed a problem/negative impact of the project for the indirectly affected.

6.3.5 Impact on infrastructure

The area required for the proposed project demands acquisition of two major properties, including a residential property and a building from the weaver's cooperative society. The Khadi bhavan will suffer complete loss of the building, a portion of school that students use for non-commercial farming will be acquired for project completion.

6.3.6 Displacement

A major negative impact of project implementation is related to the displacement of an entire household as their place of residence lies within the proposed area of



the project. A provision has to be made to arrange for rehabilitation of the family, the family demanded compensation in terms of resettlement and rehabilitation.

6.3.7 *Positive impact*

Responses highlight that with the construction and operation of the construction of the bridge across Bharathapuzha and its associated approach road, the people and the area will enjoy multiple benefits. A few of the major ones cited are:

Safer road connectivity

The construction of bridge across Bharathapuzha will alleviate the amount of accidents occurring at Vattappara near Valanchery (in NH 17) due to fast moving tanker containers and other vehicles. An easy access route to NH 17 from Puthenthani because of the bridge will altogether help to avoid the accident area as a whole. The transit time to reach Thrissur and Ernakulam will be reduced and the traffic congestion in the normal route can be reduced.

Better infrastructure

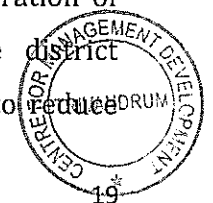
With the advent of River Bridge over Bharathapuzha, the infrastructure including road and transport facilities will have an immense growth which will result in easy accessibility to the area giving a boost for further development of the area.

Increase in land price

All were unanimous and definite that with the construction of bridge across Bharathapuzha and its associated approach road, the value of the land holdings in the entire area of Thavanoor and Thirunavaya is likely to go higher. However, they were quite apprehensive whether it should be considered as positive or negative aspect of the project.

Impact Mitigation/Management Plan

- 6.4 Based on the desk research, field investigations and consultations undertaken during the Social Impact Assessment study towards the construction of bridge across Bharathapuzha and its associated approach road, the following Social Impact Mitigation Plan has been developed to mitigate negative social impact that may arise from project completion. The responsibility for the incorporation of mitigation measure for the project implementation lies with the district administration and the proponent. This mitigation plan is addressed to reduce



negative social. This mitigation plan is addressed to reduce negative social impact of acquisition of 1 acre 69 cents in Thavanoor and Thirunavayya villages. Following are the measures suggested.

Economic Measures

- 6.4.1 The most significant social impact through the implementation of the project at the present location is the loss of property for 7 households and their dependents. Loss of property and the assets due to acquisition of land for the construction of bridge and its associated approach road should be compensated as mandated by the Act under sections 26-31 and which are listed in the First Schedule of the Act for the 7 households.

Environmental Measures

- 6.4.2 *Loss of tree, pastures*

The proponent can and should ensure that the water resources available at the project site are maintained and preserved so that these resources can be used for water conservation and distribution.

Rehabilitation Measures

- 6.4.3 One household is located in the path of proposed project area, and complete demolition

Other measures

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

Measures to Avoid, Mitigate and Compensate

- 6.5 Comparing/weighing the positive against the negative impacts, it can be easily concluded that the former outweigh the latter reaffirming the identified site as the most suitable and apt one for the construction of bridge and its associated approach road. It is observed that although the landholders for sure lose the land for construction of bridge and approach road, barring one family who will lose their place of residence, their quality of life is less likely to get affected as they



mainly depended on employment/business. The loss of assets of Khadi Bhavan is a manageable as the institution is prepared to shift towards a newer building without interruption in work flow. Displacement of household for a family is a major negative impact of the project. Other negative impact on land, livelihood, physical resources, public facilities or culture is comparatively lesser in relation. It is observed that many of the negative impacts highlighted in this chapter can be minimized or reduced with effective and relevant mitigation measures and strategies mentioned.

Institutional Framework

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

Institutional Structures & Key persons

The Government of Kerala has set up a well-established institutional framework for the implementation of social impact mitigation/management plan and to perform the functions under the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2013. The Kerala State Policy for Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition published as per G.O. (Ms) No.485/2015/RD, dated 23/09/2015 constituted a State level Empowered Committee with its members as Chief Secretary, Revenue secretary, Secretary of the Administrative department, Law secretary and Finance secretary to perform the functions designated to them in relation to RFCTLARR.

As per the same policy at the district level a Fair Compensation, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Committee with its members as District Collector, District Administrator for resettlement and rehabilitation, Land Acquisition Officer,



Finance Officer, Representatives of the requiring body to take financial decisions on its behalf and Representatives of Local Self-Government Institutions has been set up to undertake various functions under the Act. The Administrator in the committee appointed in line with sub-section (I) of section 43 of The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act.

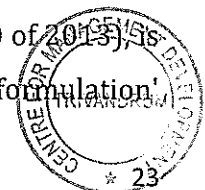
The **Administrator** in the committee appointed in line with sub-section (I) of section 43 of Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2013 (Central Act 30 of 2013), is responsible for the rehabilitation and resettlement formulation 'execution and monitoring of the rehabilitation and resettlement scheme in respect of land acquisition. Government of Kerala as per G.O (P) M. No. 590/2015/RD dated 11 November 2015 has appointed the Deputy Collector (Land Acquisition) in each District as the Administrator for rehabilitation and resettlement for performing the functions under the said Act and rules made there under in respect of the persons who are involuntarily displaced due to acquisition of land Besides as per G. O. (P) M. 589/2015/RD dated 11 November 2015, has appointed the Land Revenue commissioner as the Commissioner for Rehabilitation and Resettlement in accordance with sub-section (1) of section 44 of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (Central Act 30 of 2013), for supervising the formulation of Rehabilitation and Resettlement scheme or plans, proper implementation of the same and to carry out post-implementation of social audit. At the district level as per G O. (P) No. 649/2015/RD dated 4 December 2015, the Government of Kerala in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (g) of Section 3 of Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (Central Act 30 of 2013), r/w sub-rule (I) of rule 3 of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Kerala) Rules, 2015 has appointed Special Tahasildar LA No. II & Deputy Collector LA Malappuram to perform any one or more functions of a Collector under the said Act within the area specified in column (3) thereof and authorize them, their servants and workmen to exercise the powers conferred by section 12 in respect of any land within their respective jurisdiction for the



acquisition of which a notification under sub-section (1) section 11 of the above Act. The district level committee is mandated to ensure finalization of Fair compensation and appropriate Resettlement and Rehabilitation package and Mitigation measure and its proper implementation from the construction phase onwards.

Monitoring and Evaluation

- 6.7 Monitoring is a long-term process, which should begin from the start of construction of the bridge and its associated approach road and should continue throughout the life of the project. Its purpose is to establish benchmarks so that the nature and magnitude of anticipated social impacts can be continually assessed. Monitoring involves the continuous or periodic review to determine the effectiveness of recommended mitigation measures. The types of parameters that can be monitored may include mitigation measures or design features, or actual impacts. However, other parameters, particularly those related to socio-economic and ecological issues can only be effectively assessed over a more prolonged period of say 3 to 5 years. The government of Kerala in accordance with the State Policy for Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition frame in connection with the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (Central Act 30 of 2013), has established district and state level mechanisms for reporting and monitoring the land acquisition process and the implementation of various social mitigation measures. It includes the following: At the state level as per G. O. (P) M. 589/2015/RD dated 11 November 2015, the Land Revenue commissioner appointed as the Commissioner for Rehabilitation and Resettlement in accordance with sub-section (1) of section 44 of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (Central Act 30 of 2013), is responsible for supervising the formulation of Rehabilitation and Resettlement scheme or plans, proper implementation of the same and to carry out post-implementation of social audit. At the district level, the Administrator appointed in line with sub-section(1) of section 43 of Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2013 (Central Act 30 of 2013), is responsible for the rehabilitation and resettlement formulation.

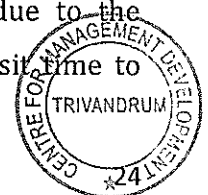


execution and monitoring of the rehabilitation and resettlement scheme in respect of land acquisition. Government of Kerala as per G.O (P) No. 590/2015/RD dated 11 November 2015 has appointed the Deputy Collector (Land Acquisition) of Malappuram District as the Administrator for rehabilitation and resettlement for performing the functions under the said Act and rules made there under in respect of the persons who are involuntarily displaced due to acquisition of land. Besides, the **Fair Compensation, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Committee at the District level and State Level Empowered Committee** is authorized to ensure finalization, implementation and monitoring of the compensation, rehabilitation & resettlement package and mitigation measures.

The District level committee is expected to finalize the fair and reasonable price of land and compensation along with the Rehabilitation and Resettlement package to be given to the affected person/family. The committee shall ensure that eligible affected family is given Rehabilitation & Resettlement as envisaged in the second and third schedule of the Act. The state level empowered committee is expected to approve or return the estimate prepared and submitted by the District level Fair compensation, Resettlement and Rehabilitation committee with suggestions/observations.

Analysis of Costs and Benefits

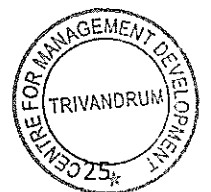
- 6.8 Construction of River Bridge across Bharathapuzha and its associated approach road is an important milestone to the district of Malappuram. The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 declares through section 2(1) that bridges, roads or related infrastructure comes under 'Public Purpose'. Accordingly, the provisions of the Act authorize the government to invoke the provisions of this Act for the acquisition of any land for the concerned purpose by adhering to the due compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement measures as provided in the Act of 2013. Through the establishment of the bridge across Bharathapuzha, it connects the NH 17 from Puthenthani, thereby eliminating the need to traverse the accident prone area at Vattappara near Valancherry (in NH 17) due to the presence of fast moving tanker containers and similar vehicle. Transit time to



reach Thrissur and Ernakulam will be cut short by a considerable margin, thereby reducing traffic congestion and loss of life in the normal route.

Recommendation on acquisition

- 6.9 The most significant challenge or negative impact with the establishment of the project is its impact on the agricultural land monitored by students of VHSC school, which was employed for non-commercial purposes. An old building owned by Weaver's Cooperative Society needs to be demolished along with a residential property of a single family. Rehabilitation and Resettlement measures needs to be followed according to set norms and procedures to assist the displaced persons with certain benefits for livelihood restoration. Under Section 26 of land Acquisition act of the Land Acquisitions, Rehabilitation, And Resettlement Act, 2013- "Determination of market value of land by collector" gives the District Collector authority to adopt a set criteria in assessing and determining the market value of land in question. It is determine by analysing the minimum land value specified in the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 for registration of sale deeds or agreements to sell, as the case may be, in the area, where the land is situated, the average sales price for similar type of land situated in the nearest village or nearest vicinity area or the consented amount of compensation as agreed upon under sub-section (2) of section 2 in case of acquisition of lands for private companies or for public private partnership projects. The amount chosen shall be the highest among the sub categories, provided that the date for determination of market value shall be the date on which the notification has been issued under section 11.



ANNEXURES

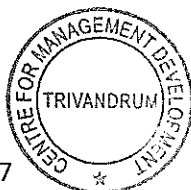
- i. Details of the land in the SIA study area for Thirunavaya-Thavanoor Bridge
- ii. List of key informants contacted and interacted
- iii. SIA Team members
- iv. G.Os on Social Impact management
- v. Implementation and monitoring system
- vi. Plots to be acquired
- vii. References



ANNEXURE-I

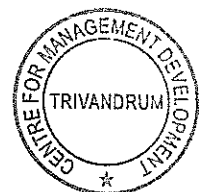
Details of the land in the SIA study area for Thirunavaya-Thavanoor Bridge

Village	Survey No.	Extent (In Hectares)
Thirunavaya	347/1	0.2050
	347/2	0.0210
	347/4	0.0600
Thavanoor	108/1	0.0100
	108/2A	0.0565
	108/2B	0.0350
	93/1A	0.0100
	92/5	0.0020
	92/6	0.2170
	92/8	0.0076
	92/9	0.0534
	88/7	0.0010
	Total	0.6785



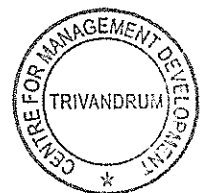
List of key informants contacted and interacted

1. Shri. Faisal Edassery, Panchayat President
2. Smt. Annie Godliph, Member of Azhakathukulam Ward
3. Shri. Mohammad Ali, Member of Tirur Block Panchayat
4. Shri. Sivadas T V, Member of Anthyalamkudam Ward



SIA Team members

Sl. No.	Name	Designation	Qualification
1	Dr. G. Suresh	Project Director	Ph. D.
2	Shri. Riyas K. Basheer	Project Coordinator	MBA, B.Tech.
3	Dr. T. A. Menon	Domain Expert	Ph. D.
4	Shri. PremPrasanth	Field Coordinator	MBA, B. Tech.
5	Shri. Albin M.	Field Investigator	MBA
6	Shri. Vishnu Prasad S.	Field Investigator	MBA
7	Shri. Amal M. K.	Field Investigator	MBA



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

13856
14/10/15



GOVERNMENT OF KERALA

Abstract

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

REVENUE (B) DEPARTMENT

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

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

ORDER

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

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

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


(By Order of the Governor)

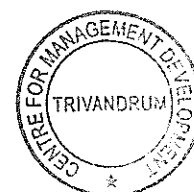
Dr. Vishwas Mehta
Principal Secretary to Government

To

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

Forwarded/By Order


Section Officer.



Policy of the State of Kerala for compensation in land acquisition

Introduction

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

Objectives

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

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

Frame work of the policy

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

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

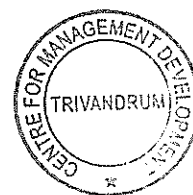
- i) District Collector
- ii) Administrator for Resettlement and Rehabilitation
- iii) Land Acquisition Officer
- iv) Finance Officer
- v) Representative of the Requiring Body empowered to take financial decisions on its behalf.
- vi) Representative of the Local Self Government Institution of the area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

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

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



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

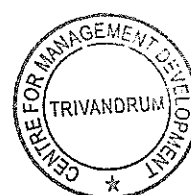


- (17) The Collector, upon receiving the consent, shall cause a Sale Deed in terms of the settlement arrived at in the proceedings before the District Level Fair Compensation, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Committee to be executed and registered between himself and the affected family or affected person.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

Appendix-I

Check List for District Level Purchase Committee

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



©
കേരള സർക്കാർ
Government of Kerala
2015



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

കേരള ഗസറ്റ്
KERALA GAZETTE

അസാധാരണം
EXTRAORDINARY

ആധികാരികമായി പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തുന്നത്
PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

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

GOVERNMENT OF KERALA

Revenue (B) Department

NOTIFICATION

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

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

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

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRESSES
AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS, THIRUVANANTHAPURAM, 2015.

33/4644/2015/S-25.



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

SCHEDULE

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Designation of the Officer</i>	<i>Area of Jurisdiction</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Special Tahsildar, LA General, Thiruvananthapuram	Thiruvananthapuram District
2	Special Tahsildar, LA No.II, Kundara, Kollam	Kollam District
3	Special Tahsildar LA General, Pathanamthitta	Pathanamthitta District
4	Special Tahsildar LA General, Alappuzha	Alappuzha District
5	Special Tahsildar, LA General, Kottayam	Kottayam District
6	Special Tahsildar, LA General, Thodupuzha, Idukki	Idukki District
7	Special Tahsildar, LA General, Kakkanadu, Ernakulam	Ernakulam District
8	Special Tahsildar, LA General, Thrissur	Thrissur District
9	Special Tahsildar, LA No.II, Palakkad	Palakkad District
10	Special Tahsildar, LA General, Tirur, Malappuram	Malappuram District
11	Special Tahsildar, LA General, Koyilandi, Kozhikode	Kozhikode District



©
കേരള സർക്കാർ
Government of Kerala
2015



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

കേരള ഗസറ്റ്
KERALA GAZETTE

അസാധാരണം
EXTRAORDINARY

ആധികാരികമായി പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തുന്നത്
PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

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

GOVERNMENT OF KERALA

Revenue (B) Department

NOTIFICATION

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

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

By order of the Governor,

DR. VISHWAS MEHTA,
Principal Secretary to Government.

33/4738/2015/S-26.



©
കേരള സർക്കാർ
Government of Kerala
2015



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

കേരള ഗസറ്റ്
KERALA GAZETTE

അസാധാരണം
EXTRAORDINARY

ആധികാരികമായി പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തുന്നത്
PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

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

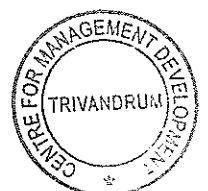
GOVERNMENT OF KERALA
Revenue (B) Department
NOTIFICATION

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

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

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

33/4739/2015/S-24.



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

By order of the Governor,

DR. VISHWAS MEHTA,
Principal Secretary to Government.

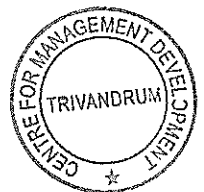
Explanatory Note

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

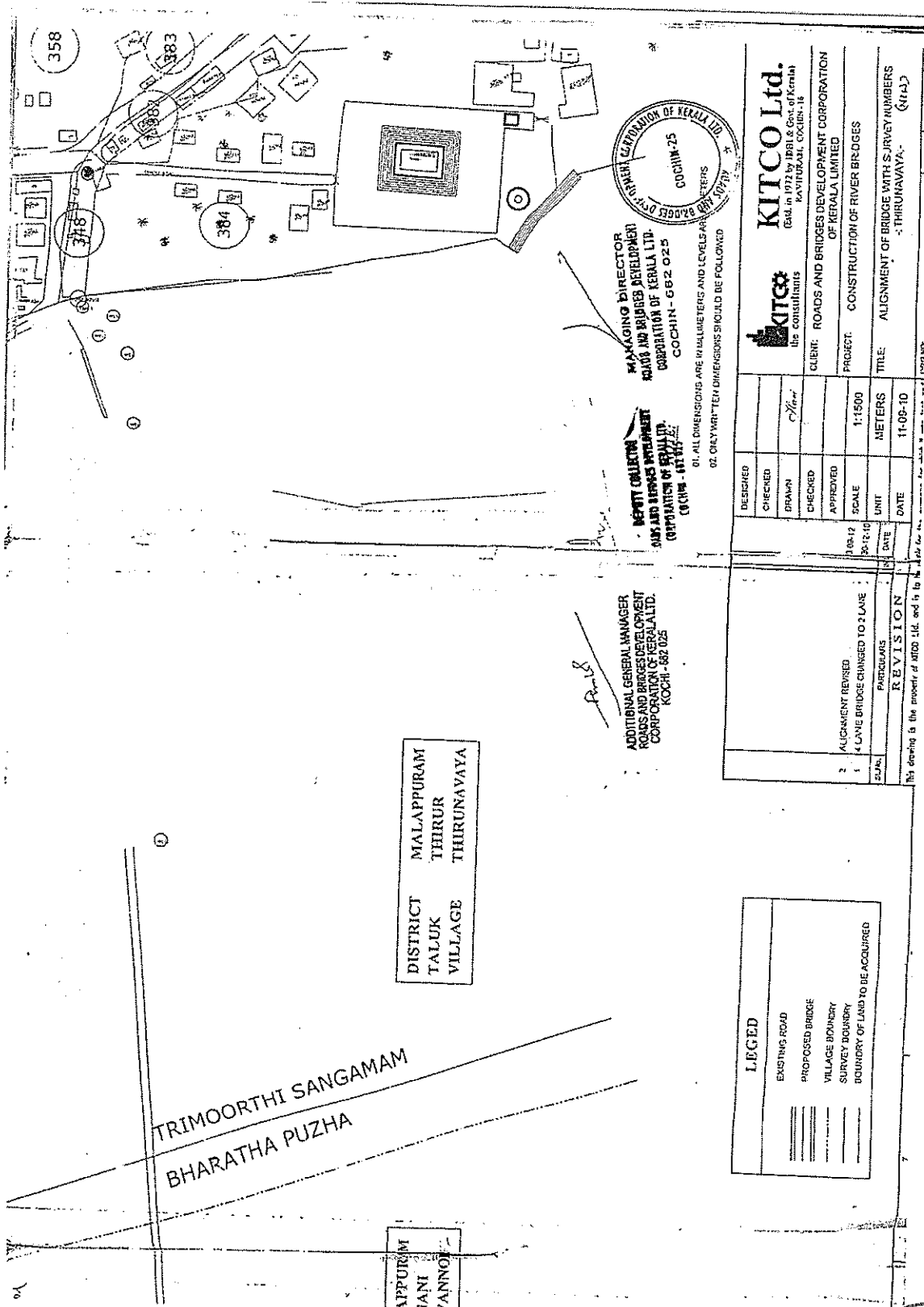
Sub-section (1) of section 43 of Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (Central Act 30 of 2013), provides for the appointment of an Administrator for rehabilitation and resettlement for the formulation, execution and monitoring of the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

This notification is intended to achieve the above object.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRESSES
AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS, THIRUVANANTHAPURAM, 2015.



**ANNEXURE-VI
PLOTS TO BE ACQUIRED**



**MANAGING DIRECTOR
ROADS AND BRIDGES DEVELOPMENT
CORPORATION OF KERALA LTD.
COCHIN - 682 025**

**PROPERTY COLLECTOR
ROADS AND BRIDGES DEVELOPMENT
CORPORATION OF KERALA LTD.
COCHIN - 682 025**

**ADDITIONAL GENERAL MANAGER
ROADS AND BRIDGES DEVELOPMENT
CORPORATION OF KERALA LTD.
KOCHI - 682 025**

KITCO Ltd.
Est. in 1972 by Kerala Govt. of Kerala
KAVIRAJAL, COCHIN-14

CLIENT: ROADS AND BRIDGES DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION OF KERALA LIMITED

PROJECT: CONSTRUCTION OF RIVER BRIDGES

TITLE: ALIGNMENT OF BRIDGE WITH SURVEY NUMBERS - THIRUNAVAYA - (4143)

DESIGNED	
CHECKED	
DRAWN	
CHECKED	
APPROVED	
SCALE	1:1500
UNIT	METERS
DATE	11-09-10

S.N.	REVISION	DATE
2	ALIGNMENT REVISED	
1	4 LANE BRIDGE CHANGED TO 2 LANE	
	PARTICULARS	

LEGED

EXISTING ROAD
PROPOSED BRIDGE
VILLAGE BOUNDARY
SURVEY BOUNDARY
BOUNDARY OF LAND TO BE ACQUIRED

