

Social Impact Assessment *Study*
of

Construction of 110 KV Substation
Thimiri Village of Thaliparambu Taluk
of Kannur District
(0.6073 Hectare)

DraftReport

Date: 17-06-2024

Requisition Authority
Kerala Electricity Board Limited
(KSEBL)

By
KERALA VOLUNTARY HEALTH SERVICES
COLLECTORATE P.O.
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CHAPTER 1

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1. Introduction – Project and Public purpose

Thimiri area in Kannur District has a number of Educational Institutions, hospitals etc, with substantial industrial growth. At present, the area fed from 110 KV substation, Cherupuzha, 33 KV substation Alakkode and Nadukani. These stations are facing frequent interruption along with severe low voltage problems. It is essential to construct a 110 KV substation in the area to reduce frequent interruption problem. Construction of a 110 KV substation, in Thimiri by 5.5 km 110 KV line as LILO of Payyannur – Cherupuzha 110 KV line and installing 2 x 12.5 MVA 110 /11 KV Transformers are proposed as a project to address the above issues after Local Flow Study by KSEBL. This is the the background of the proposed project.

1.2 Location

Thimiri village belongs to Alakode and Chapparakadavu Panchayath of Thaliparambu Taluk of Kannur District.

It is situated 32 km away from sub district head quarter Thaliparambu and 60 km away from District head quarter i.e, Kannur. The sex ratio of Thimiri village is less than State average i.e 1000 : 1044. The overall literacy of the area is 94.3. Thimiri is in Western Ghut and having hilly regions. The area is one of the major centre of Malabar Migration. Hindu, Muslim, Christian communities lives here with religious harmony. Most people engaged in agriculture. Rubber is the major Plantation crops in the area. Many education institutions and Private Health care centers are located in the area.

1.3 Size and Attributes of Land Acquisition

(A) Land Acquisition Authority

The Special Tahsildar (LA) General, Thalassery office prepares the acquisition details including land sketch and extent of acquisition etc. Boundary stones were laid for proposed acquisition lands. The Deputy Collector (LA), Kannur is the supervising authority of the whole acquisition process.

(B) Socio Economic and Cultural Profile

The project affected family is a Christian middle income. The major source of income are agriculture and entrepreneurship. All the family members are well educated and having social status.

(C) Details of the acquiring land

The project land is an area of 0.6073 hector in Thimiri Village of Thaliparambu taluk. It also belongs to Alakode Panchayath. The Project land located 32 kilometer from sub district head quarter Thaliparambu and National High Way 66. The district head quarter Kannur is 60 km away from the land. The land is agricultural land and having eight residential houses within hundred meter radios. It is in the side of road.

1.4. Background of the project, including developers background and governance/ management structure.

(A) Requisition Authority –Kerala State Electricity Board (KSEB)

The Kerala State Electricity Board Limited has been incorporated under the Companies Act, 1956 on 14th January 2011 and started operations as independent company with effect from 1st November-2013.

The 'Board' consisting of the Chairman and the Members was the Supreme Governing Body and the Board was required to place

before the State Electricity Consultative Council, constituted by the State Government by their notification EL3-9345 dated 21-2-1958 under section 16 of the Electricity Supply Act, 1948 the annual financial statement and supplementary statements, if any, before submitting such statements to the State Government.

Over the last fifty-nine years, the Board has grown from a total installed capacity of 109 MW to an installed capacity of 2823 MW and created Transmission and Distribution networks of over 10404 and 272480 circuit kilometres respectively. At present, the Board caters to the needs of over 1 core consumers spread over the urban and rural areas of the State. This incremental growth in the power system brought several changes in the characteristics of the system. The input cost structure and revenue composition have undergone significant changes. Until the recent past, the hydroelectric plants owned by the Board supplied a major portion of the energy requirement of the state. However, after the promulgation of the Forest Conservation Act in 1980, the implementation of new hydroelectric projects had been seriously affected and costlier thermal energy had to be generated / purchased to meet the increasing demand.

Over the years, the consumption of heavily subsidized domestic sector has been increasing and now, it accounts for approximately 46% of the total energy consumed. As a consequence, the peak demand in the state has increased to almost twice the off-peak demand. This forced more investment in the power system to meet the peak demand and purchase of thermal energy from outside the State. But the capacity so created for meeting the peak demand remains under-utilized during the off-peak periods. The Board had been supplying electricity at lowest price in the country for several decades. Because of this the Board had to resort to heavy borrowings to meet the expenses. Though the Board was statutorily enjoined to function as a commercial institution, it continued to function mainly with service orientation providing infrastructure facility, reliefs and concessions to other sectors like industry, agriculture and so on. Now, the State Commission insist upon to perform strictly on commercial considerations.

(B) Phase of project construction

The Government gives administrative sanction. Boundary stones were fixed and the process of Land Acquisition started.

(C) Core design features and size and types of facilities

Not Applicable

(D) Need for ancillary infrastructural facilities.

Not Applicable

(E) Work force requirements (temporary and permanent).

Not Applicable

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

Not Applicable

(G) Applicable law and policies.

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

1.5. Alternatives

Project affected people and people in the area had not made any suggestion as alternative in the time of social impact assessment study.

1.6 Study Approach and Methodology

(A) Background

As per the Kerala Gazette No. 1724 dated 29th May, 2024, Notification No. DCKNR/10000/2023-C2 dated 28th May 2024, Government of Kerala has selected Kerala Voluntary Health Service as the SIA Unit to study the Social Impact Assessment on the land acquisition for the Construction of 110 KV Substation at Thimiri Village of Thaliparambu Taluk of Kannur District.

(B) Social Impact Assessment Team – Profile of Team Members

Sl. No.	Name & Address	Designation in the SIA Team	Profile
1	Saju V. Itty	Team Leader	32 years' experiences in social work, social survey including R&R experience in KSTP & Tsunami Rehabilitation. Conducted social research study on health child rights and rehabilitation & resettlement.
2	Rakesh R Nair	R & R Specialist & Social Investigator	15 years' experiences in social work including social research, R & R activities and community mobilization.
3	Smitha R	R & R Specialist & Social	22 years' experiences in social work including social

		Investigator	research, R & R activities and community mobilization.
4	M.Ibrahimkutty	Sociologist	Rtd. Joint Director, Social Welfare Board.36 years of experience in social work.
5	Sheeba Johnson	Data Analyzer & Data entry	30 years experiences in social work and data entry operation.
6	N. Vijayakumara Pilla	L.A. Consultant	Rtd. Revenue Inspector
7	O.C.Chandi	L.A. Consultant	Rtd. Village Officer

(C)Study Approach

The land which proposed to be acquired for the project is 0.6073 hectares. Stake holder analysis was conducted and find out key stake holders and their interest and involvement in the proposed acquisition process. After the secondary data collection Social Impact Assessment Unit developed a questionnaire for social survey and visited all Title Holders and collected opinion. Apart from this SIA team has conducted discussion and consultation with Local Body Representatives and local public and recorded their suggestions and opinion. Special Case studies were prepared for selected cases. The study also used transit walk and observation visit to crosscheck the suggestions and grievance which were recorded.

(D) Process and Schedule of Activities

- 28-05-2024 - Gazette notification for SIA Study
- 08-06-2024 - Secondary Data Collection
- 09-06-2024 – Mapping of Stake Holders
- 14-06-2024 - SIA survey

**(E)Points Raised During Individual and Group Discussion
with Tittle Holders**

- 1) Time bound acquisition process will mitigate the impact.
- 2) The compensation of the land will be fixed in consultation with PAPs.
- 3) Reasonable compensation will provide for land and property
- 4) The commercial value of the land will be considered.
- 5) Regular information will provide on progress of acquisition.
- 6) Rehabilitation and Resettlement process will be well informed and ensure community participation and consultation.

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

The project is one of the priority development initiative of the State government. The infrastructure development due to the project may enhance the commercial and residential importance. This may have benefited to the entire area. The proposed power project may support to start several small industrial units in the corridor of the project.

1.8. Families which are indirectly impacted by the project.

Near about fifty families residing in the hundred-meter radius of the project land. The strategic security system of the project may indirectly affected the free life of the families living near.The benefit of the project may indirectly increase the importance of the area and its commercial status.

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

Not Applicable

1.10. Social Impact

Land lose to a title holder family is the primary impact of the project. The identified land is in a residential area even though the density of residence is low. The affected title holder told that he suffered the delay in the acquisition process is the major impact. The land was identified by the requisition authority in 2020, there after several technical inspections and negotiations happened.

The establishing a 110 KV substation in a residential area may impose some restrictions on residence like pre approval for construction and planting of trees etc. Advanced awareness on these restrictions will help the residents to took steps to mitigate the impact.

The establishing of the project may bring the area to a strategic zone in terms of safety and protection.

The project may increase the residential and commercial importance of the area. This may increase the value of land and support the establishment of small industrial units.

1.11. Mitigation Measures

Sl.No.	Risk Assumed	Approach	Mitigation Strategy
1	Loss of part of land	Compensation	Compensate the loss.
2	Loss of trees	Compensate & Control	Compensate lose and plant equal number of trees in government lands.
3	Involved in land acquisition process	Control	Ensure community participation in the whole process.
4	Grievance	Control	Functional grievance redressal committee at village and district level.

1.12. Detailed mitigation Plan

Sl.NO.	Potential	Positive/ Negative	Likely hood	Magnitude	Pre-Mitigation Level of Impact	Post Mitigation Level of Impact	Mitigation Measures
1	Loss of part of land	Negative	Possible	Maximum	Maximum	Medium	Compensate the loss.
2	Loss of trees	Negative	Possible	Minimum	Minimum	Low	Compensate lose and plant equal number of trees in government lands.
3	Involvement in land acquisition process	Positive	Possible	Minimum	Minimum	Low	Ensure community participation in the whole process.

4	Grievance	Positive	Possible	Minimum	Minimum	Low	Functional grievance redressal committee at village and Panchayat level.
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1.13. Institutional structure for key personal

Key persons responsible for mitigation	Role in mitigation
District Collector	Compensation & Grievance redress
Deputy Collector (L.A)	Compensation
Special Tahsildar	Compensation
Kerala Electricity Board	Requisition Agency
District Forest Officer	Compensation measurement for trees
Requisition Authority	Rehabilitation & Resettlement

1.1.4. Key Monitory and Evaluating Indicators

- Participation of THs in DLPC meeting
- Number of direct purchases happened.
- No. of affected access resettle
- Amount of compensation paid for land/structure
- Entitlement of PAPs-land/cash
- Number of business re-established
- Utilization of compensation
- House sites/business sites purchased
- Successful implementation of Income Restoration Schemes
- Methodology of fixing compensation

- Formation of Grievance Redressal Committee
- Number of time GRC met
- Number of appeals placed before grievance redressal cell
- Number of grievances referred and addressed by GRC
- Number of cases referred and addressed by arbitration
- Number of PAPs approached court
- Women concern

1.1.5. Assessment of Social Impacts at different Phases of Project

Since no residence and structure affected or displaced, the impact of the project scaled as very minimum. The loss of land of the title holder could be compensated with fair compensation. The affected title holder claimed that the primary impact is the long delay of the acquisition process, which started with the land identification in 2020. He requested a time bound acquisition to mitigate this impact.

The project land is located in a residential area, even though the density of population is less. Due to the establishment of the project some restrictions may imposed in very close area of the project land which may affect the title holders nearby. The requisition agency should give advance awareness on this may help them to took mitigation measures. The project will increases the Socio – Economic status of the area and it may scale up the residential and commercial importance. This may reflect in land value and land transactions. The safety measures like lightning protector installed for the project also benefited to the entire area.

The project is treated as framed for public purpose under the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (30 of 2013) Section 2 (i)(b)(iii). It is in this base, Government of Kerala notified to initiate acquisition procedure.

Considering the public advantage and interest and treating as an inevitable need, in compared to the social impact the project has to be implemented.

**SAJU V ITTY
CHAIRMAN,
SIA UNIT**

Annexure

1. List of PAFs.
2. Photographs – Field Investigation
3. Gazette Notification regarding SIA study.