

**Social Impact Assessment  
Study of**

**Construction of Vengallur 220 KV  
Substation**

**Thalakkadu Village of  
Tirur Taluk of  
Malappuram District**

**85.75 Ares**

**Draft Report**

**Date: 20/05/2022**

**Requisition Agency**

**Kerala State Electricity Board Limited  
(KSEB Ltd.)**

By

**KERALA VOLUNTARY HEALTH SERVICES**

COLLECTORATE P.O.

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**CHAPTER 1**  
**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

**1.1. Introduction – Project and Public purpose**

The proposed project 220 KV Vengallur sub station is one of the major infrastructure development project under Long Term Transmission Plan (LTTP) of KSEB with the objective of ensuring 24x7 quality power to the consumers in the State and to enable constraint-free transportation of bulk power from generating stations and ISTS nodes by minimizing the transmission losses. KSE Board had approved a Long Term Transmission Plan (LTTP) up to the year 2023. Considering the peculiar geographical shape of the State, a 400 KV backbone transmission network from the northern part of the State to the southern part was proposed in the plan with intermediate substations at 220 KV and 110 KV voltage levels to cater to the load requirement of various load centres.

The above LTTP was formulated with the information on demand and supply options available at that period. Major capacity addition proposals in the generation and transmission, especially in the central sector, such as the 2000 MW Pugalur-Madakkathara HVDC link was materialized subsequently, which will increase the inter-state transmission capacity of Kerala by about 5800 MW by 2021. The intra-state transmission system strengthening works/capacity addition works required for the evacuation of this additional power was not envisaged in the earlier LTTP. Further, constraints in obtaining new Rows and new technological advancements in line construction such as narrow-based towers, high capacity conductors like HTLS, etc., it was felt prudent to plan new 400 KV and 220 KV lines through the Row of existing sub-transmission lines using multi-voltage multi-circuit towers instead of acquiring new Rows. Also, the State's large scale capacity addition plan in the renewable sector necessitated additional transmission infrastructure required for integration of these renewables into the grid.





Taking into consideration the above factors, a revised long Term Transmission Plan named Trans Grid 2.0 was approved by KSEBL in 2016, with a mission to enhance system reliability and security and to reduce system losses with minimum disturbance to the environment and the public and a green vision for better energy management. The new long term transmission plan spanned the period 2016-32 with an approximate financial outlay of Rs.10, 000 crore. It is expected that the implementation of the projects envisaged in Trans Grid 2.0 will bring about a reduction in peak load system loss of about 107.8 MW and corresponding annual energy savings of 522.21 MU.

The Trans Grid 2.0 projects are planned for execution in two phases. The elements which are critical to the system for relieving congestion and for constraint-free power evacuation from the HVDC and other ISTS/Generation nodes are included in Phase-1 and will be completed by 2021-22. The works pertaining to the evacuation of power from renewable resources are proposed to be carried out under Green Energy Corridor project funding and are planned to be completed along with Phase-1 projects. Phase-2 works are to be taken up in coordination with the completion of Phase-1 works so that the seamless integration of the planned elements is achieved for strengthening the network. The Phase-1 and Phase-II projects are being funded by KIIFB.

The proposed 220 KV Kerala State Electricity Board Substation in Vengallur of Thalakkadu Panchayath is one of the LTT project KSEB initiated to strengthen the power distribution system, to strengthen the transmission by minimize the power lose and address the issue of insufficient voltage for running industrial units. Vengallur and surrounding areas in Malappuram district is a fast developing industrial cum residential area in the state. KSEB's power consume data shows that the annual increase of power consumption of Malappuram district is more than 80%. Several small and medium mining and other industrial units are coming up or working in the area. This growth in the industrial frond increases the demand of Electric power. New 110KV and 220KV substations are under





implementation in Vengara, Thiruvalli, Oorakam etc. The proposed 220KV Sub Station will function as a feeder of these Substations. Government give administrative sanction to establish a 220 KV substation in Vengalur in 2017. Thereafter KSEB officials, people's representatives and local leaders started to identify a place for the construction of the substation. After verified several places the team of technical expert fixed the proposed acquiring land for the purpose. Due to some technical reasons and COVID -19 Pandemic situation the project was slightly delayed.

Government issued 4(1) notification to start acquisition process and entrusted Kerala Voluntary Health Services for conducting Social Impact Assessment. This report is prepared as part of the Social Impact Assessment study.

## **1.2. Location**

The Project Area is 0.8575 hectare which situated in Thalakkad Village in Tirur Block in Malappuram District of Kerala. It comes under Thalakkadu Panchayath and belongs to North Kerala Division. It is located 26 KM towards South West from District headquarters Malappuram. 8 KM from Tirur and 333 KM from State capital Thiruvananthapuram. Tirur, Ponnani, Malappuram, Perinthalmanna are the nearby Cities to Vengallur. The project area consists of Paddy land and Converted dry land and having Panchayath road access in North and south. The area is agricultural land which belongs to Six title holders. The land is well irrigated and having coconut plantation in 75% of its area and 25% is Paddy land. Only a shed which was used for stocking of farming equipment as the only structure in the area and now it is rented for the residence of few migrant workers. A well planned water distribution system for irrigating the coconut trees is there with two all seasonal wells. This also should include in the structural valuation along with some compound walls.



### **1.3 Size and Attributes of Land Acquisition**

#### **(A) Land Acquisition Authority**

Land acquisition Special Tahsildar (LA) General, Tirur, Malappuram was preparing the acquisition details including land sketched and extent of acquisition etc.

#### **(B) Details of project affected families**

Out of the six title holders five are not living in the project area. All are having middle income economic status. The education distribution shows that all are literate. The age distribution says that all are having above 40 years of age. All families are doing either business or doing agriculture.

#### **(C) Details of the acquiring land**

85.75 ares land is to be acquire for the project. It is located 26 KM towards South West from District headquarters Malappuram. 8 KM from Tirur. 333 KM from State capital Thiruvananthapuram. Tirur, Ponnani, Malappuram, Perinthalmanna are the nearby Cities to Vengallur

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

#### **(A) Requisition Agency- Kerala State Electricity Board Limited**

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 kilometers respectively. At present, the Board caters to the needs of over 1 crore 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 more costly 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**

Government of Kerala has given administrative sanction to acquire 85.75 ares of land for construction of Vengallur 220 KV Substation in Thalakkadu Village of Tirur Taluk of Malappuram District.

## **(C) Applicable law and policies.**

<b>Sl.No.</b>	<b>Laws &amp; Policies</b>	<b>Area of Application</b>
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 Considered**

The methodology used for identify the land minimize the chances of alternative suggestions.

## **1.6 Study Approach and Methodology**

### **(A) Background**

Government of Kerala was given administrative sanction to acquire 85.75 ares of land for construction of Vengaloor 220 KV Substation in Thalakkad Village of Tirur Taluk of Malappuram District. And Kerala Government entrusted Mr. Saju.V.Itty, Executive Director, and Kerala Voluntary Health Services to conduct the Study through Kerala Gazette NO. 1491 dated 07<sup>th</sup> May 2022 and Notification No.DCMPM/2562/2020/LA-4dated, 23<sup>rd</sup> April 2022.



**(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	28 years experiences in social work, social survey including R&R experience in KSTP & Tsunami Rehabilitation. Conducted social research study on health child rights and rehabilitation & resettlement. Conducted SIA study for five sub projects of Kannur International Airport, Kanjirappally Bypass, Kochi Metro Extension, Mattannur Industrial Park, Perambra Bypass, Railway Over Bridge Chettippady Malappuram and Kuttothu –Attakundu road Kozhikodu etc.
2	Rakesh R Nair	R & R Specialist & Social Investigator	13 years experiences in social work including social research, R & R activities and community mobilization. Team Member in SIA study for five sub projects of Kannur International Airport, Kanjirappally Bypass, Kochi Metro Extension, Mattannur Industrial Park, Perambra Bypass, Railway Over Bridge Chettippady Malappuram and Kuttothu – Attakundu road Kozhikodu etc.





3	Smitha R	R & R Specialist & Social Investigator	18 years experiences in social work including social research, R & R activities and community mobilization. Team Member in SIA study for five sub projects of Kannur International Airport, Kanjirappally Bypass, Kochi Metro Extension, Mattannur Industrial Park, Perambra Bypass, Railway Over Bridge Chettippady Malappuram and Kuttothu - Attakundu road Kozhikodu etc.
6	Sheeba Johnson	Data Analyzer & Data entry	28 years experiences in social work and data entry operation. Team Member in SIA study for five sub projects of Kannur International Airport, Kanjirappally Bypass, Metro Extension, Mattannur Industrial Park, Perambra Bypass, Railway Over Bridge Chettippady Malappuram and Kuttothu -Attakundu road Kozhikodu etc.

**(C) Study Approach**

Stake holder analysis was conducted to 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 collected opinion, family details, Socio-Economic details and suggestions of the project affected person. Apart from this SIA team has conducted discussion and consultation with Local Body Representatives and local public and recorded their suggestions and



opinion. The study also used transit walk and observation visit to cross check the suggestions and grievance which were recorded.

#### **(D) Process and Schedule of Activities**

- 25/03/2022 – Received letter from District Collector.
- 07/05/2022– Government Notification to entrust Kerala Voluntary Health Services to conduct the SIA study
- 11/05/2022-13/05/2022 Social Survey
- 20/05/2022 - Draft Report Submission.

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

- 1) Time bound acquisition process will mitigate the impact.
- 2) Reasonable compensation shall be provide for land.

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

The proposed project influences the development of the North Kerala, and Malappuram district in particular.

#### **1.8.Social Impact**

The major impact of the project is the loss of land of six families and loss of paddy land approximately 0.4 Hectare. The area is a thickly populated residential area and near about fifteen houses situated with the radius of fifty meters from the project area. Residents near by the project area had an anxiety about the safety of their houses and area. All Title Holders are willing to give their land for the project with a condition that they must get satisfactory compensation. The owners of the coconut plantation area expressed their concern that due to the long delay of the project they has been faced huge loss in the earnings from agriculture in last four years due to lack of care and non-applying of manure. This huge loss should be also considered while calculating the compensation. The whole area of





land is in freezing stage in last five years. Uncertainty, delayed proceedings, lack of communication etc are the major issues they listed out as the reasons for their grievance and non-cooperation. During the discussion requisition agency representatives told that the area was selected after the site verification of five similar sites. The most important attraction of this area is its presents very near to the existing high tension supply line. So connecting the substation to the supply line is easy and no need of acquisition for it.

The project will strengthen the power distribution system of the area and it will support the industrial growth and overall development.

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

Not Applicable

**1.10. Measures that the Requiring Body has stated it will introduce in the Project Proposal**

Not Applicable

**1.11. 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



## 1.12. Mitigation Measures

Sl.No.	Risk Assumed	Approach	Mitigation Strategy
1	Loss of land	Compensation	Compensate the loss.
2	Loss of part of land	Compensation	Compensate the loss.
3	Loss of trees	compensation	Compensate lose and plant equal number of trees in government lands.
4	Loss of cash crops	Compensation	Compensate the loss.
5	Loss of well	Control/Avoided	Protect as possible.
6	Loss of rented House	Compensation	Compensate the loss.
7	Loss of Structure	Compensation	Compensate the loss.
8	Involved in land acquisition process	Control	Ensure community participation in the whole process.
9	Grievance	Control	Functional grievance redressal committee at village and district level.





### 1.13. Detailed Mitigation Plan

Potential Impact	Positive/Negative	Likelihood	Magnitude	Pre-Mitigation Level of Impact	Post - Mitigation Level of Impact	Mitigation Measures
Loss land	Negative	Possible	Minimum	Low	Low	Compensate the loss.
Loss of part of land	Negative	Possible	Minimum	Low	Low	Compensate the loss.
Loss of trees	Negative	Possible	Minimum	Low	Low	Compensate lose and plant equal number of trees in government lands.
Loss of cash crops	Negative	Possible	Medium	Minimum	Low	Compensate the loss.



Loss of well	Negative	Possible	Low	Minimum	Low	Protect as possible.
Loss of rented house	Negative	Possible	Medium	Minimum	Low	Compensate the loss.
Loss of Structure	Negative	Possible	Maximum	Maximum	Medium	Compensate the loss.
Involved in land acquisition processes	Negative	Possible	Minimum	Low	Low	Ensure community participation in the whole process.
Grievance	Negative	Possible	Minimum	Low	Low	Functional grievance redressal committee at village and district level.





#### 1.14. - 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 (LA)	Compensation
District Forest Officer	Compensation measurement for trees
Requisition Authority	Resettlement of access and structure valuation

#### 1.15. Key Monitoring and Evaluating Indicators

- Methodology of fixing compensation
- Utilization of compensation
- Formation of Grievance Redressal Committee
- Number of times GRC met
- Number of PAPs approached court

#### 1.16. Assessment of Social Costs and Benefits

Since the loss of land is not affecting the economic status of any title holders the direct impact of the project scaled as very minimum. But the concerns and anxiety of the residents near by the project area need to be addressed and ensure satisfactory care, safety and protection to their peaceful living. The satisfactory compensation will mitigate the impact of Title Holders. Title Holders are not satisfied with the previous discussions they had with District Administration. Long delay in the acquisition process further increased their grievances. So time bound action and transparent communication may reduce the impact further.

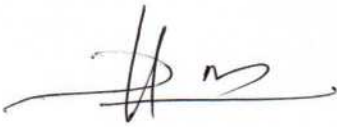
On the other side the project may improve the electric Power distribution and solve the problem of voltage deficiency in the region.



This may help the small industrial units working without power interruption. The project may catalyze the industrial development of the area further.

The methodology used for identify the land minimize the chances of alternative suggestions.

The above fact shows that the project is having high level of public interest and minimum chance of alternatives. Therefore, the government can proceed with land acquisition as per the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013.



**SAJU V ITTY**  
**CHAIRMAN**  
**SIA UNIT**  
**KERALA VOLUNTARY HEALTH SERVICES**

### **Annexures**

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





**Annexure-1**

തിരുർ താലൂക്ക്, തലക്കാട് വില്ലേജ്  
 വെങ്ങാലൂർ 220 കെ.വി. സബ് സ്റ്റേഷൻ  
 പദ്ധതി ബാധിതരുടെ പേര് വിവരങ്ങൾ

ക്രമ നം.	സർവ്വേ /നമ്പർ	പേരും മേൽവിലാസവും	ഫോൺ നമ്പർ	ബാധിക്കപ്പെടുന്ന വസ്തുവിന്റെ വിവരണം
1	180/4	ശ്രീമതി ആയിഷ ചെങ്ങണക്കാട്ടിൽ D/o കുഞ്ഞാലി, ഫാത്തിമ സുഹറ, സെയ്താലികുട്ടി, ഷെബീർ അലി, ഷാഫി, സെയ്ഫുനീസ, റാഷിദ് തൊട്ടിയത്തിൽ ഹൗസ്, തെക്കൻ കുറ്റൂർ പി.ഓ. തിരുർ	9645010907	സ്ഥലം, മരങ്ങൾ
2	180/5	(Late) ആസിയ, ഫാത്തിമ വി.കെ. പാങ്ങാടൻ ഹൗസ് തെക്കൻ കുറ്റൂർ പി.ഓ. തിരുർ , ഒസാംപടി	9995886783	സ്ഥലം, മരങ്ങൾ
3	179/2	അബ്ദുൾ റഹിമാൻ കെ.പി. s/o സെയ്തലവി, കാവുങ്ങപ്പറമ്പിൽ ഹൗസ്, തിരുർ പി.ഓ.	9847552222	സ്ഥലം, മരങ്ങൾ
4	179/3	(Late) ഫാത്തിമ കെ. D/o മുഹമ്മദ് അബ്ദുൾ അസീസ്, അബ്ദുൾ നാസർ, റംല, ഹഫ്സത്ത്, സെഫിയ, സുലൈഖ, ലൈല, കമറുനീസ, മുന്താസ്, അബൂബക്കർ സിദ്ധിക് തറമ്മൽ, ഇല്ലത്ത് വളപ്പിൽ, തൃക്കണ്ടിയൂർ പി.ഓ. തിരുർ, മുത്തൂർ	9744569383	സ്ഥലം, മരങ്ങൾ
5	179/3	മുസക്കുട്ടി, s/o മമ്മാലി, തിരുടപ്പറമ്പിൽ വെങ്ങാലൂർ, തിരുർ,	9539100446	സ്ഥലം, മരങ്ങൾ
6	179/3	അബ്ദുൾ റഹിമാൻ, s/o മമ്മാലി, തിരുടപ്പറമ്പിൽ വെങ്ങാലൂർ, തിരുർ,	8592813183	സ്ഥലം, മരങ്ങൾ



**Annexure-2**

**PHOTOGRAPHS**





Annexure-3

കേരള സർക്കാർ  
Government of Kerala  
2022



Regn.No. KERBIL/2012/45073  
dated 05-09-2012 with RNI  
Reg No.KL/TV(N)/634/2021-2023

കേരള ഗസറ്റ്  
KERALA GAZETTE

അസാധാരണം  
EXTRAORDINARY

ആധികാരികമായി പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തുന്നത്  
PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

വാല്യം 11 Vol. XI	തിരുവനന്തപുരം, ശനി Thiruvananthapuram, Saturday	2022 മേയ് 07 07th May 2022 1197 മേടം 24 24th Medam 1197 1944 വൈശാഖം 17 17th Vaisakha 1944	നമ്പർ No. } 1491
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FORM NO. 4  
[See Rule 11(3)]  
NOTIFICATION

No. DCMPM/2562/2020/LA-4. 23rd April, 2022.

WHEREAS, it appears to the appropriate Government and the District Collector, Malappuram that the land specified in the schedule below is needed or likely to be needed for a public purpose, to wit for Land Acquisition for the Construction of Vengallur 220KV Substation in Malappuram District;

WHEREAS, in exercise of powers conferred by the provisions to clause (e) of section 3 of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (Central Act 30 of 2013), Government of Kerala have notified and authorized the District Collector as appropriate Government as per G.O.(P) No. 376/2016/RD

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dated 29-6-2016 and published as SRO No. 468/16, in Kerala Gazette dated 8-7-2016 for the purpose of acquisition of land not exceeding 200 Ares in a District for public purpose;

AND WHEREAS, in exercise of powers conferred in sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (Central Act 30 of 2013) the Appropriate Government and the District Collector, Malappuram, have decided to conduct a Social Impact Assessment in the area specified in the schedule below;

Now, THEREFORE, sanction is accorded to the Unit "Kerala Voluntary Health Services, Mullankuzhi, Collectorate P. O., Kottayam, Pin-686 002" to conduct a Social Impact Assessment Study and to prepare a Social Impact Management Plan as provided in the Act. The process shall be completed within a period of 35 days, not exceeding six months in any case.

SCHEDULE

District—Malappuram.

Taluk—Tirur.

Village—Thakkkad.

Desom—Thekkankuttoor.

Sl. No.	Survey No.	Description	Extent
1	180/4, 180/5, 179/3	Wet Land	85.75 Ares
<b>Total</b>			<b>85.75 Ares</b>

(Sd.)

DISTRICT COLLECTOR,  
Malappuram.

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AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS, THIRUVANANTHAPURAM, 2022

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