

**Social Impact Assessment
Study of**

**Construction of Kadampuzha
Maravattom 110 KV Substation
Melmuri Village of
Tirur Taluk of
Malappuram District
0.4702 Hectares**

**Draft Report
Date: 30/11/2021**

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

By
KERALA VOLUNTARY HEALTH SERVICES

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CHAPTER 1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1. Introduction – Project and Public purpose

Kadambuzha, Kottakkal, Puthanangadi, and Endayur are among the rapidly developing regions in Malappuram district. Moreover, industrial units and residential apartments are increasing almost on a daily basis. Besides, Kadampuzha and Endayur are also famous for red laterite stone mining. The shift from traditional mining to electric-powered mining for industrial production has led to an increase in the use of electricity in the region. Insufficient supply from the existing feeders resulting in frequent power supply interruptions persisting over several hours have become regular issues in these regions. As a solution to this specific problem, the government has decided to install the Kadampuzha - Maravattam 110 kV Substation. In 2019, an application pertaining to the above was submitted to the Kerala government by the executive engineer, power system engineering and a detailed planning report was created. Following the acceptance of the authorities, due to the unavailability of government land in the above-mentioned regions, it was decided to acquire private land for the project. Accordingly, the local self-government authorities in consultation with the KSEB officials identified three areas. The specified land was recommended by technical experts following a detailed evaluation. Direct land acquisition procedures, compensation, and rehabilitation were initiated as per the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013, and the acquired land was submitted for a social impact study. A draft report of the aforementioned study on social impact is presented here.



1.2. Location

The project area is around 1 km in Grace Valley College and Maravattam road from Kadampuzha junction. The land to be acquired is next to the PWD road and is a dense red Laterite stone region. Adjacent to this land, a private food packing and processing unit is functioning. The neighbouring lands are used for red laterite stone mining, small-scale mineral mining, and animal rearing centers. Due to water scarcity, this place has become uninhabitable. The above-mentioned business enterprises have made the region an unofficial industrial park. The presence of Grace Valley educational institutions has led to an increase in the region's development. There are few residential homes in 1 km peripheral area of the acquired land. However, there are several laterite stone mining units in the vicinity that consume a lot of electricity. The land is also unsuitable for agriculture due to the presence of laterite stones. A few shade trees and cashew trees are the only vegetation in the region.

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

1.1618 acre land of Sri. Mammadu Kallidumpil and Sri Basheer, Sri Sharafudeen, Managing directors of Malabar Paper Converters, Consortium Private Limited is acquiring for the project. The landowners are staying around 2 kms away from the acquired land. The landowners belong to upper social, economic class.



(C) Details of the acquiring land

0.4702 hectare land is to be acquired from each landowner as part of the project. As the landowners are staying around 2 kms away from the acquired land, the chances of affecting their social, cultural and family relations, due to the acquisition, are negligible. As the land is not a source of daily income for any of the landowners, this acquisition is unlikely to affect their financial stability. The landowners belong to upper social, economic class.

(D) 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 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 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.

1.4. Alternatives Considered

No alternative suggestions proposed or recommended either by public or by elected representatives.

1.5. Social Impact

As part of land acquisition, officials from KSEB and public representatives had conferred with the affected people whose lands were to be acquired. The latter agreed for land acquisition on receipt



of proper compensation. This has reduced the consequences of the project. However, if land acquisition is further delayed, then the consequences of the affected person will result in financial crisis, which may escalate the consequences of the project. Therefore, the possible solution to avoid consequences would be to start land acquisition procedures without further delay and distribute the compensations as early as possible.

However, the project can help in regional industrial development, reduce transmission losses as well as to alleviate the current power shortage in the area.

1.6. Mitigation Measures

Sl.No.	Risk Assumed	Approach	Mitigation Strategy
1	Loss of part of land	Compensation	Compensate the loss.
2	Loss of trees	compensation	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.

1.7. Detailed Mitigation Plan

Potential Impact	Positive / Negative	Likely hood	Magnitude	Pre-Mitigation Level of Impact	Post - Mitigation Level of Impact	Mitigation Measures
Loss of part of	Negative	Possible	Minimum	Low	Low	Compensate the



land						loss.
Loss of trees	Negative	Possible	Minimum	Low	Low	Compensate loss and plant equal number of trees in government lands.
Involved in land acquisition process	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.

1.8. Assessment of Social Costs and Benefits

As part of finding the project area, officials from KSEB had detailed discussions with public representatives and people from the area. These discussions considered the public interest and made the selection of the project area more transparent. The unofficial meetings with the land owners made the acquisition of the land



easier. These steps have helped in reducing the consequences of the project. It was also noted that giving away the land will not affect the current financial status of the land owners.

However, it is to be noted that land acquisition procedures are still being continued for more than 2 years and any further delay can affect the land owners. Timebound land acquisition and providing compensation without further delay can therefore decrease the consequences. The project land has water scarcity. Adding measures such as water harvesting systems into the outline of the project can reduce the risk of future land acquisition.

The above-mentioned details indicate that Kadampuzha-Maravattam 110 KV substation construction is of public interest and alternate suggestions and its technicalities were inspected and then finalized. The project land acquisition was a transparent process and reached the final implementation stage after several meetings at different levels. 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



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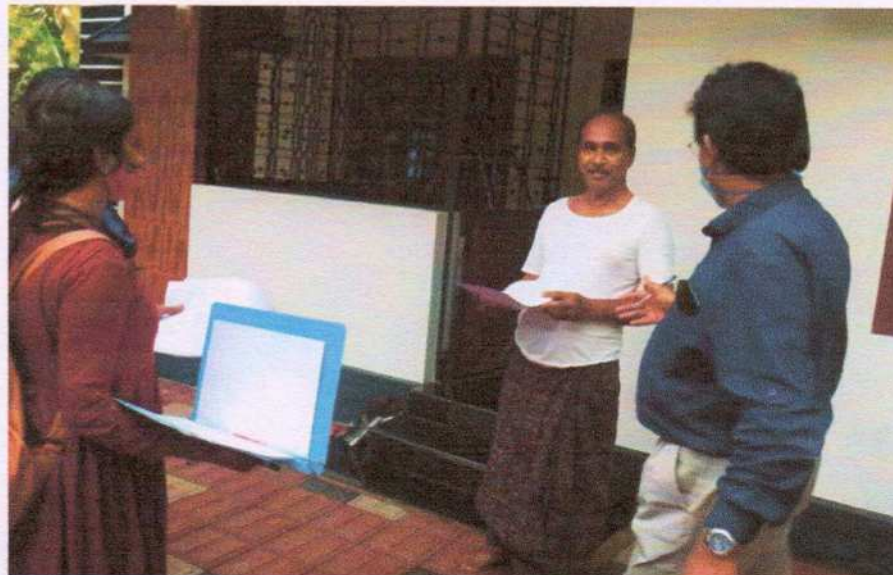
കാടാമ്പുഴ മരവട്ടം 110 കെ.വി സബ്സ്റ്റേഷൻ നിർമ്മാണം
മേൽമുറി വില്ലേജ് , തിരുർ താലൂക്ക്, മലപ്പുറം ജില്ല

പദ്ധതി ബാധിതന്റെ പേര് വിവരങ്ങൾ

ക്രമ നം.	സർവ്വേ /നമ്പർ	പേരും മേൽവിലാസവും	ഫോൺ നമ്പർ	ബാധിക്കപ്പെടുന്ന വസ്തുവിന്റെ വിവരണം
1	300/1	മമ്മദു, കല്ലിടുമ്പിൽ S/o കോയക്കുട്ടി ഹാജി ഇന്ത്യനൂർ പി.ഒ, കുരിയാട്	8113925956 9846900084	വസ്തു
2.	300/1	ബഷീർ, ഷറഫുദീൻ കെ. മുതൽപേർ മാനേജിംഗ് ഡയറക്ടർ മലബാർ പേപ്പർ കൺവട്ടേഴ്സ്, കൺസോർഷ്യം, പ്രൈവറ്റ് ലിമിറ്റഡ് (ഗ്രേയ്സ് ട്രേഡിംഗ് ബിൾഡിംഗ്, പറങ്കി മുച്ചിക്കൽ, ചാപ്പനങ്ങാടി പി. ഒ., കോട്ടയ്ക്കൽ - 676503) ഷറഫുദീൻ കെ. കല്ലിടുമ്പിൽ ഇന്ത്യനൂർ പി.ഒ, കുരിയാട്	9846900084	വസ്തു



Photographs





കേരള ഗസറ്റ്
KERALA GAZETTE

അസാധാരണം
EXTRAORDINARY

ആധികാരികമായി പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തുന്നത്
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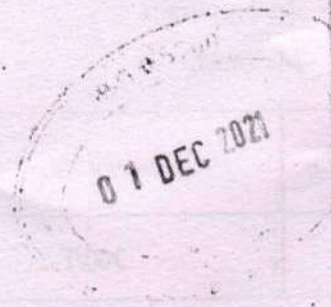
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FORM NO. 4
[See Rule 11(3)]
NOTIFICATION



No. DCMPPM/5645/2021/LA4.

17th November, 2021.

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 Kadampuzha 110 KV Substation in Malappuram District;



AND 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 dated 29-6-2016 published S.R.O. 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 30 days, not exceeding six months in any case.

SCHEDULE

District—Malappuram.

Village—Melmuri.

Taluk—Tirur.

Desom—Karayakkad.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Survey No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Extent (Hectares)</i>
1	300/1	Dry Land (Asthira Punja)	0.4702
	Total		0.4702

(Sd.)

DISTRICT COLLECTOR,
(in-charge), Malappuram.

