SOCIAL IMPACT STUDY ON LAND ACQUISITION FOR CONSTRUCTION OF PANTHEERANKAVU 110 KV SUBSTATION IN OLAVANNA GRAMAPANCHAYATH OF KOZHIKODE DISTRICT- FINAL REPORT

07.02.2023
Chairman
Social Impact Assessment Study Unit
(KAIROS, KANNUR)
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• Families which depend on common property resources which will be affected due to acquisition of land for their livelihood
• Families which have been assigned land by the state government or the central government under any of its schemes and such land is under acquisition
• Families which have been residing on any land in the urban areas for preceding 3 years or more prior to the acquisition of the land
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SOCIAL IMPACT STUDY ON LAND ACQUISITION FOR CONSTRUCTION OF PANTHEERANKAVU 110 KV SUBSTATION IN OLAVANNA GRAMAPANCHAYATH OF KOZHIKODE DISTRICT- FINAL REPORT

The final report submitted by ‘KAIROS’ Kannur, the authorized agency tasked with carrying out social impact assessment in accordance with the provisions and regulations of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013, in connection with acquiring 142 cents of private land belonging to R.S 133/1A of Olavanna village in Kozhikode taluk in Kozhikode district, for the construction of a new 110 KV substation at Pantheerankavu.

Executive summary

• Project and public purpose
The administrative sanction to construct a 110 KV substation at Pantheerankavu at olavanna village in Kozhikode district was accorded by the Kerala Government as per Go (Rt) no 61/2022 Power dated 18.04.2022. Subsequently, as per Go (Rt) 2108/2022/RD order dated 10.05.2022, the government gave to the Kozhikode District Collector to acquire 142 cents of land in RS 133/1A of Olavanna Village for this purpose. A tower with Multi Circuit Multi Voltage System (Four circuits in one tower) has already been constructed at the proposed acquisition site. These include 220 KV Thrissur - Nallalam, 220 KV Malaparamba - Nallalam, 110 KV Nallalam - Cheleri and 110 KV Nallalam - Kizhisser circuits. The proposed substation will have 2X125 MVA installed capacity with 110 KV DC tower mounted on 110 KV LILO feeder arrangements.

• Location
The proposed land for constructing Pantheerankavu 110 KV substation is a plot of 142 cents in R S 133/1A of Olavanna Village in Kozhikode Taluk in Kozhikode District.
• **Size and attributes of land acquisition**

142 cents of land is required to construct a substation at Pantheerankavu. This land is located on Kozhikode- Moorkkanad- Arapuzha road, and lies in between Koyakkode road at Kozhikoden Kunnu and the untarred approach road to Noonjiyil Kariyathan kaavu.

• **Alternatives considered**

The land is proposed to be acquired for the construction of 110 KV substation. The land to be acquired is located in one of the less populated and high altitude areas of Kozhikoden Kunnu. This is the perfect location for such a project. And the owner of this land has expressed her willingness to give the land for the project. There is no need to inquire or consider alternative land as it is the most suitable location. Apart from this, the existing 110 KV feeds Nallalam - Chelari and Nallalam - Keezhssery also pass horizontally through this land. Also 220/110 KV MC MV tower is located at this site, so no need to extend line for construction of new substation.

• **Social impacts**

The land proposed to be acquired is a vast wasteland in the Kozhikode hills. It is a high rocky area. There are no attributes here. Due to the recent good rains, shrubs, thorn bushes etc. have grown. It's a barren cliff with nothing on it during a typical fine summer.

It is a watershed area. The rainwater that is recieved here during the monsoons flows into Poochirathodu, a tributary of Mampuzha which flows near Olavanna village. Similarly, the water for the ponds of the old Namboothiri families in the foothills of this area is also sourced from this area. Even if the new substation is built, the character of watershed does not change. This land acquisition does not affect any individuals, employment, or thereby income. There are no public institutions or other institutions and there is no harm to the environment or its surroundings. Here, the owner who is willing to give this land gets compensation.
as per the current law, and the potential impact on the owner is eliminated. Overall, there is no social impact in acquiring this land.

- **Mitigation measures**

Only reasonable compensation as provided by law and regulation is required for mitigation of impacts.

- **Detailed project description**

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

New development projects in Pantheerankavu and nearby areas such as Government Cyber Park, Uralungal Labor Contract Co-op Society's Cyber Park, Kolathara Industrial Estate, Highlight Mall, Landmark Developers and about fifty industrial firms like Odyssia, VKC etc. are operating in this area. With more industrial units coming here, Pantheerankavu can become the main load center of Kozhikode city. Similarly, more people will depend on Pantheerankavu for residential, industrial and commercial purposes, which is just 2 km away from the existing Vengalam-Ramanattukara bypass. Therefore, in the coming years, it is undoubtful that the use of electricity will skyrocket. This crisis canot be overcome with the existing substation. All the 11KV feeds in this section are being utilized over 90% of its working capacity. Hence a 110 KV substation at Pantheerankavu is indispensable.

Presently, 12 11KV transformers are feeding from Nallalam 220 KV substation. As mentioned above the transformers here are used to their maximum capacity. In case of maintenance of any one of the transformers, while redistributing, the entire load of the second 12.5 MVA transformer, being already fully loaded, becomes overloaded and results in the loadshedding of the 11 KV feeds. If any of the nearby 11KV feeders fails, during peak hours, it becomes difficult to backfeed from the heavily loaded existing Nallalam 220 KV substation and every surrounding 11 KV feeders will be forced to loadshedding thereby leading to huge
financial losses. This crisis cannot be overcome by increasing the capacity of the existing transformers in Nallam. With the Pantheerankavu substation becoming a reality, most of the 11 KV load at the Nallalam 220 KV substation can be transferred to the new substation.

KSEB Ltd, a public sector organization, is responsible for the construction of this project. Its organizational structure consists of efficient management authorities including senior and mid-level engineers and experienced contractors.

- **Rationale for the project including how the project fits the public purpose criteria listed in the act**
The construction of Pantheerankavu substation is completed and becomes operational, the new 11 KV feeders from this substation will be sufficient to address all the limitations of the existing 11 KV feeding system in and around the area. 11 KV feeds coming from Karad, Ramanattukara and Pantheerankavu Perumanna section are overloaded and stretched. Likewise, the 11 KV Karat feeders from 220 KV Nallalam substation carries the load in Arekkad, Beypur, Pantheerangaon, Ramanatukara and Karad sections. In this scenario, the Vazhayoor feeder from the new 110 KV Pantheerankavu substation, will resolve the current low voltage problems by subsequently avoiding the frequent shutdowns. As mentioned earlier the Nallalam - Chellari, Nallalam - Keezhssseri 110 KV lines pass through the proposed land. Also 220/110 KV MCMV tower is at this site.

- **Details of project size, location, capacity, output, production targets, costs, risks**
The land is acquired here for construction of Pantheerankavu 110 KV substation with installed capacity of 2 X 12.5 MVA with 110 KV DC tower fitted with 110 KV LILO feeder arrangements. LILO adjustment of 110 KV Nallalam - Chellari feeder as first phase and construction of 2 X 12.5 MVA 110/11 KV transformers and LILO adjustment of 110 KV Nallalam - Keezhssery feeder as second phase is proposed. This will increase the reliability and dependability of Pantheerankavu substation
and the reliability and dependability of Chelari, Parappanangady 110 KV substation.

This substation is proposed to be constructed in 142 cents of RS 133/1A at Olavanna Village in Kozhikode Taluk. It is an ideal flat rocky land near the Kozhikoden Kunnu.

The installed capacity of the station is 2 X 12.5 MVA as specified earlier.

With the construction of the station, the limitations of 11 KV feeding system in this area and surrounding areas can be solved. Loadshedding during the peak hours, voltage drop and intermittent interruptions can also be addressed.

Its installed capacity will be 25 MVA.

The estimated cost of the project is Rs 16.90 crore. Estimates are prepared based on the latest data for transmission works and information available on board for such works and this amount can be found from the budget provision for 2023-24 and 2024-25. The project is slated to be commissioned by December 31, 2024. The period to complete the work is 18 months.

- **Examination of alternatives**
  Here, an unpopulated industrial area which is empty and characterised as rocky has been selected for this project. This area is between Kozhikode-Moorkanad-Arapuzha road and Koyakad road. Also Nallalam - Cheleri , Nallalam – Keezhsseri 110 KV lines run parallel to this field. There is a 110 KV MCMV tower on this land itself. The owner is ready to give the land. Therefore, as it is the most suitable place, no other land is to be considered.

- **Phases of project construction**
  Once the land acquisition is completed and handed over to the requisition authority, the project is expected to be completed within 18 months and commissioned before December 31, 2024.
Various stages of project implementation

- Tender for construction of transformer, 110 KV tower and ancillary buildings
- Building work, erection and distribution of tower and related columns.
- Design, manufacture and distribution of 12.5 MVA transformer.
- Construction of earhat, cable trench and equipt foundation.
- Erection of materials, installation of control cable and wiring of building.
- Installation of No 1, No 2 12.5 MVA transformer
- Supply and T & C of 11 KV Indoor Panel
- T & C and EI approval of 12.5 MVA transformer
- Commissioning of 11 KV feeders

Core design features and size and type of facilities

- Addition of 110 KV tower.
- Construction of 110 KV line from Nallalam - Chelari 110 KV Line to Pantheerankavu substation.
- Construction of 110 KV bays for two 110/11 KV and 12.5 MVA transformers.
- Two 110 KV feeders
- 110 KV bus
- A 11 KV Indoor VCB 10 Panel Set
- 50 X 40 m yard
- 25 x 15 m control room

Need of ancillary infrastructural facilities
There is no need to prepare associated infrastructure here. What is proposed to be acquired is a barren and rocky area. There are existing roads to all 3 sides of the land.

Details of social impact assessment/ Environment impact assessment if already conducted and any technical feasibility reports
No
Applicable law and policies
When land is acquired for public purposes, the applicable rules are set out below to minimize the impact on the income, livelihoods, environment and public health of the owners of the acquired land and those who depend on it for their livelihood.

1. RFCTLARR Act, 2013
2. RFCTLARR Act (Kerala) rules 2015
3. RTI Act 2005 etc

Team composition approach, methodology and schedule of the Social Impact Assessment

142 cents belonging to RS 133/1A of Olavanna village in Kozhikode taluk in Kozhikode district is intended to be acquired for construction of Pantheerankavu substation. The responsibility to conduct social impact assessment study for the project was given to KAIROS Kannur (KAIROS Kannur Association For Integrated Rural Organization and Support), a Track A NGO with headquarters in Burnassery that has been working in the area for the last 23 years. The responsibility has been assigned by the Kozhikode District Collector's letter DCKKD/6156/2020/B1 dated 14.12.2022. The authentic notification regarding this is published in the unusual Gazette dated 13.12.2022 numbered 4239. The structure of the Social Impact Assessment Study unit is shown below.

List of all team members with qualification

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl no</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Designation</th>
<th>Education Qualification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Fr. George Mathew</td>
<td>Chairman</td>
<td>BSc Psychology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ph:9447793430</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Fr. Shaiju Peter</td>
<td>member</td>
<td>MSW sociologist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ph: 9400371739</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Mr. K.V. Chandran</td>
<td>member</td>
<td>BA (Eco)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Description and rationale for the methodology and tools used to collect information for the social impact assessment

In order to build the Pantheerankavu 110 KV substation, 142 cents of land belonging to RS 133/1A of the generally uninhabited area of Kozhikoden Kunnu, that lies in between, Kozhikode-Moorkkanad - Arapuzha road and the road to Noonjyil Kariyathan kaavu road is intended to be acquired. This land is a barren flat rocky area. The people are living alongside the south side of the road and the foothills. At the time of site visit, the cooperation of Olavanna Grama Panchayat Vice President Mr Jayaprasant, XII Ward Member Smt Sati Bai, Former Block Panchayat member Mr Vineesh, Nallalam Transmission division Asst. Engineer Mr Neruda, Sub Engineer Mr. Sajith P, Kozhikode Taluk office Surveyor Mr Shafiq was received. A lot of helpful Information to conduct the study was received from the above mentioned officials. Participatory Observation, Participatory Rural Appraisal, Informal interview with key informants was the tools used in general. A public hearing meeting was conducted on 27.01.2023.

Sampling methodology used

Methods of study

In addition to convenience sampling, voluntary response sampling and purposive sampling, Method of stakeholder analysis and beneficiary assessment are resorted here.
Overview of information/data sources used

It is to avoid voltage variation, load shedding and other power supply disruptions in Pantheerankavu and nearby areas, during the peak time of electricity consumption, and to increase the reliability and dependability of the existing Chellari, Parappanangadi 110 KV substations, that a new 110 KV substation at Pantheerankavu will be set up. It is proposed to acquire 142 cents of barren rocky land near Kozhikoden Kunnu in Olavanna Village for its construction. In this regard, detailed information regarding land acquisition was collected from Assistant Engineer, Sub Engineer of Nallalam Transmission Division, Olavanna Gram Panchayat Vice President, Ward Member, Former Block Panchayat Member and Surveyor of Kozhikode Taluk Office.

Schedule of consultations with key stakeholders and brief description of public hearings conducted

Acquisition of this land does not directly or indirectly affect anyone. However, in order to better understand the problems and difficulties of the land owners and other stakeholders as prescribed by law and regulations, a public hearing was conducted on Friday 27.1.2023 at 11.45 am at Olavanna Gram Panchayat Hall. The meeting began at 11:45 in the Gramapanchayat President’s chamber. The social impact assessment study unit member Mr. K.V.Chandran welcomed the gathering and conveyed the aims and objectives of the meeting. The Panchayat President Smt. Sharuthi inaugurated the meeting and the member Smt. Sathibhai delivered the Presidential address. Land owner Smt. Sushamadevi N, her relative Sri Vinod M.K, KSEB Nallalam transmission division Asst. Engineer Sri . Nerooda P.M, social worker Sri. Ramachandran Melaparamba expressed their opinions at the meeting. The meeting was attended by 8 persons in total beginning from Smt. Sharuthi to Jincy.
Opinions and suggestions that were put forward in the meeting

1. The Panchayath President suggested to conduct a meeting in the project area to clarify the doubts of the residents of the area concerning the construction of 110KV substation. The ward member and Asst Engineer were assigned to decide the time, date and venue for the meeting.

2. The land owners did not put forward any opinion as they had already expressed their willingness to handover the land.

3. The ward member and Asst Engineer decided to conduct the meeting as suggested by the Panchayat President on Monday 30.01.2023 at 4 PM.

4. As the ward member was unavailable on 30.01.2023 the meeting was postponed to 01.02.2023. The meeting was convened on the day at the project area and it was reported that the Asst. Engineer had clarified and addressed all the doubts and concerns of the people in detail.

There was no specific suggestion that was raised during the public hearing meeting that is to be presented before the requisition authority for comments.

The meeting concluded at 1 PM.

Land assessment

Describe with the help of maps information from land inventory and primary sources.

The details of land

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl No</th>
<th>Survey No</th>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Village</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Rs. No. 133/1A</td>
<td>142 cents</td>
<td>Olavanna</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Entire area of impacts under the influence of the project. (not limited to land area for acquisition)

There is no impact on land acquisition for this project. The substation does not create any noise while operating. No special type of fuel or machinery is required.
here. Hence there is no noise, air and water pollution. As stated earlier, there is no need to cut down trees for this project as it is a flat rocky area with nothing growing on it. Hence there is no impact whatsoever.

**Total land required for the project**
For this project, as mentioned earlier, 142 cents of land is required.

**Land (if any) already purchased alienated, leased or acquired, and the intended use for each plot of land required for the project**

No

**Quantity and location of the land proposed to be acquired for the project**

For the construction of Pantheerankavu substation 142 cents of land belonging to Rs.133/1A in Kozhikoden Kunnu at Olavanna is intended to be acquired.

**Nature, present use and classification of land and if agricultural land, irrigation Size of holding, ownership patterns, land distribution and number of residential houses**

The land proposed to be acquired is a barren rocky area. Now this area is not used for anything. This is not agricultural land. It is private land in the owner's own possession. Here is a vast barren land as specified. It has no inhabited houses.

**Owners of land**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL no</th>
<th>Owner's Name</th>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Characteristics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Sushmadevi.N</td>
<td>142 cents</td>
<td>Barren</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

No transfer of land has taken place here in the last three years and there has been no change in ownership.
Estimation and enumeration (where required) of affected families and assets

Estimation of families

(a) Families which are directly affected (own land that is proposed to be acquired)

The owner of this place is Narikuni Madumpurat Sushmadevi. This land acquisition affects only them. They have expressed their willingness to hand over the land.

Family of scheduled tribes and other traditional forest dwellers who have lost any of their forest rights.

No such tribal people live here

Families which depend on common property resources which will be affected due to acquisition of land for their livelihood

No

Families which have been assigned land by the state government or the central government under any of its schemes and such land is under acquisition

No

Families which have been residing on any land in the urban areas for preceding 3 years or more prior to the acquisition of the land

No

Families which are indirectly impacted by the project (not affected directly by the acquisition of own land)

No

Inventory of productive assets and significant lands

The proposed acquisition site is a barren flat rocky area. Nothing grows here.
Socio-economic and cultural profile (affected area and resettlement site)

Demographic details of the population in the project area

No one lives in this place. Acquiring this land does not affect anyone. So there is no problem of resettlement.

No one lives in this project area. The owner of the land, Sushma Devi and her mother lives in the eastern side, right next to the proposed land. People live on both sides of the Mookknad-Arapuzha road. Not in the project area.

Income and poverty levels

Not applicable

Vulnerable groups

No

Land use and livelihood

It has already been clarified that the land proposed to be acquired is a barren rocky area. Nobody lives here. Hence no mention is made of livelihood.

Local economic activities

The foothills of the Kozhikode hill were the inhabited area in the early days. But with the establishment of new industrial centers here, it transformed into an industrial area. As a result of the demands of the locals, it was learned that a gazette notification was released declaring this as an industrial and residential areas. The Brahmin community living in the foothills works as priests in the temple. There are more than 50 industrial units here. Footwear and furniture industries are prominent.

Factors that contribute to local livelihood

Kozhikode Hill was an uninhabited area in the early days. But the valleys were inhabited areas. Now the local development has been given the highest speed by
the small industrial establishments here. Major footwear companies and furniture manufacturing centers contribute a lot to the livelihood of this region.

**Kinship patterns and social and cultural organizations.**

It has been clarified earlier that the proposed acquisition is an uninhabited, barren rocky area. But there are nuclear families residing on both sides of the road. Noonjiyil Sri Kariyathan Kavu is situated near this area. This is the center of worship of around 60 Harijan families in Chungam, Kozhikoden Kunnu, Chattothara and Pallipuram areas of Olavanna Gramapanchayat.

**Administrative organizations**

This region comes under the XII ward of Olavanna Gramapanchayat which is a part of local administration system.

**Political organizations**

There is the influence of political parties like C.P.I(M), Congress and B.J.P in the area.

**Community based and civil society organizations**

As stated earlier the Noonjiyil Kariyathan kaavu, a place of worship of a particular community is located near this place.

**Regional dynamics and historical change processes**

The proposed land to be acquired is near Kozhikoden Kunnu which is in ward XII of Olavanna Grama Panchayat. This area was deserted years back. About a thousand families are living in the foothills of Kozhikoden kunnu. At present, there are residents nearby the road on the sides of the project area. In the past, the Namboothiri society depended upon temples and agriculture for livelihood. Now Kozhikoden Kunnu has developed to an industrial hub with more than fifty industries, concentrating mainly on manufacturing footwear and furniture.
Many of the present residents are the ones who purchased land from early Namboothiri families. Chirayakmat Appunni (L) was one of the prominent landowners in those times. Many people bought land from him and built houses and started living here. It is the Namboothiri society that gave land for Noonjiyil Cariathan kaavu. As specified earlier, the Noonjiyil Kariyathan kaavu which is approximately a hundred years old is the place of worship of more than 60 Harijan families of Kozhikoden kunnu, Chungam, Chattothara and Pallipuram.

Apart from this, Thalappana Vishnu Temple is situated on the south side of this land. According to the ancients, the Talapana Vishnu Temple was built in the 15th century during the reign of Manavikraman (1467 – 75), a samoothiri of Kozhikode, in honor of the ‘Pathinettarakavikal’ (Pathinettarachakavikal) who adorned his court. Moorkkanadu temple is also nearby. This is the temple of Sri Murugan. It is said that Muruganadu became Moorkkanadu over the years. It is said that this temple was attacked during the Malabar riots of 1921. It is ironical that the majority of Muslim families live in the vicinity of Talappana temple and Murukanad temple. They are providing all cooperation for the protection and development activities of these temples. Apart from this, the elderly residents of the area opine that, the early leaders of the communist movement, A. K. G., P. Krishnapilla and E.M.S lived and worked in this area during their years of absconding. Although these areas were originally residential areas, the Kozhikoden Kunnu was declared as an industrial area due to the increase of industrial establishments, but the government later on notified this area by gazette declaration as a residential cum industrial area respecting the wishes of the people.

**Quality of living environment**

The quality of living in this area is excellent.
Social Impact Management Plan

Approach to mitigation
In Pantheerankavu and nearby areas under the operational area of Nallalam KSEB transmission station, during peak hours, especially during 6 pm to 9 pm, power consumption is very high and it creates voltage shortages, supply disruptions and load shedding. To avoid this situation by considering the importance of the industrial sector, new 110 KV substation at Pantheerankavu is to be constructed to create better distribution network without interruption and good voltage. After talking with the owner in person he has indicated that he is ready to handover 142 cents of land under her possession for this purpose.

Measures to avoid, mitigate and compensate impact
It has already been clarified that there will be no significant impact on the acquisition of this land. The impact here is when the land is handed over by the owner.

Financial measures
As stated earlier, 142 cents of land to be acquired lies in a barren and rocky area. Fair compensation for acquisition of land is to be provided according to the provisions of RFCTLARR Act. Therefore, the impact on the owner can be mitigated and avoided.

Environmental measures
Here when a 110 KV substation is constructed and becomes operational, it does not create any sound or require machinery or any kind of fuels to work. Therefore, there is no impact for the atmospheric air, rain water or the watershed characteristic of the area. As it is a very barren place there are no trees, and hence there arise no need to cut off any of them. In precise, no specific measures to reduce environmental impacts are to be undertaken.
**Measures that are included in the terms of rehabilitation and resettlement and compensation as outlined in the act**

As this is an uninhabited area, no special measures for rehabilitation and resettlement are required. Here, only the compensation for the acquired land is necessary.

**Measures that the requiring body has stated it will introduce in the project proposal**

Once acquired, the various phases of constructing the 110 KV substation has been specified earlier. As there is no occurrence of any kind of impacts, there is no need to mention measures to resolve and rectify the impacts.

**Alterations to project design and additional measures that may be required to address the extent and intensity of impacts across various groups as identified during the social impact assessment process**

The related authorities have chosen the most suitable place to establish the 110 KV substation. This area is the unpopulated and very barren rocky area of Kozhikoden Kunnu. This Acquisition does not create any kind of impacts. Therefore there is no need to change the project design or set other special standards to reduce impact intensity.

**Detailed mitigation plan**

It has been specified that this land acquisition does not create any impact on individuals, institutions, employment or income.

The land owner who has expressed her willingness to handover the land deserves reasonable compensation according to the RFCTLARR Act. As there is no evidence for any land transactions in the area over the last 3 years, the value of the land can be determined by the authorities and discussed with the land owner to arrive at a fair and reasonable compensation. Timely handing over of the compensation for the land will contemplate for the loss of the owner.

More than this, as this land acquisition does not cause any kind of impacts; detailed impact mitigation plan is not required.
SIMP- Institutional framework

- Description of institutional structures and key person responsible for each mitigation measures
  The assigned authorities of Revenue department as per RFCTLARR Act
  KSEB (Transmission Division) authorities
- Specify role of NGO's etc, if involved
  No
- Indicate capacities required and capacity building plan, including technical assistance, if any
  No
- Timelines for each activity
  Time limit as prescribed by the laws and regulation

Social impact management plan 
Budget and financing of mitigation plan

- Cost of all resettlement and rehabilitation costs
  It has been specified earlier that no special provisions for rehabilitation or resettlement is required in this land acquisition.
- Annual budget and plan of action
  For the project, a total amount of Rs.16.9 Crore is allocated. Amount for land acquisition is also utilized from this provision. The provisions for this allocation can be found in 2023-24 and 2024-25 years Budget.

Funding sources with breakup

As specified above this fund is utilized from the own fund of K.S.E.B Ltd.
SIMP- Monitoring and evaluation

- **Key monitoring and evaluative indicators**

Subject to sections of RFCTLARR Act 2013 and rules of RFCTLARR Act (Kerala) Rules 2015

- **Reporting mechanisms and monitoring roles**

Subject to sections of RFCTLARR Act 2013 and rules of RFCTLARR Act (Kerala) Rules 2015

- **Plan for independent evaluation**

Subject to sections of RFCTLARR Act 2013 and rules of RFCTLARR Act (Kerala) Rules 2015

**Analysis of costs and benefits and recommendation on acquisition**

**Final conclusions on:**

- **Assessment of public purpose**

It was stated earlier that the Nallalam 220KV substation has two transformers of 110/11KV 12.5MVA capacity. This powers twelve 11KV feeders in the vicinity. Often these two transformers are used to their maximum potential. If any one of the transformer needs maintenance then the second transformer has to bear the entire burden. This resulted in overloading and forces to introduce loadshedding to the 11 KV feeders. If 2 MV of power for 3 hours a day is cut as loadshedding, there will be revenue loss of Rs 27,300/- (6000XRs. 4.55) per day. Increasing the capacity of the existing 2 transformers of Nallalam from 12.5 MVA to 20 MVA is not a solution to this issue. All these problems will be solved if Pantheerankavu substation becomes a reality. The loss of revenue is ultimately the loss of the common man. And when industrial enterprises come to Kozhikoden Kunnu, they will need more energy resources. When more enterprises come, its beneficiaries
are the general society, so the acquisition of this land is for the protection of public interest.

- **Less displacing alternatives**

Presently the 110KV Nallalam-Chelari, 110KV Nallalam-Keezhssery DC feeders are passing parallel through this land and there already exists a 220/110KV MCMV tower. This land is a barren rocky area with about 60 m width and facing the road for about 115 m in a generally sparsely populated area. Therefore, no other location should be considered as a substitute for this most suitable location.

- **Minimum requirement of land**

This is the minimum area required for this project and associated structures. So there is no extra cost.

- **Nature and intensity of social impacts**

It has already been clarified that there will be no social impacts of any kind due to the establishment of the 110 KV substation or by commencing its operations in the area. Hence the nature and severity of the impact itself is not specifically mentioned.

- **Viable mitigation measures extent to which mitigation measures will address costs**

As stated earlier, the relief to the owner who has expressed willingness to surrender the land is the fair compensation available under the RFCTLARR Act in this regard. As soon as the benefit is received under this scheme, their impact will be removed. The amount of compensation to be paid on acquisition of this land is recovered in just two years, given the level of daily loss of income mentioned earlier. Considering the total cost of building the station, the leap in energy supply that can be achieved and its physical benefit will be valued many times the cost.
• Final recommendation on whether the acquisition should go through or not

It has been clarified that there will be no impact whatsoever due to the acquisition of 142 cents of barren rocky land in RS 133/1A in Olavanna village for the construction of Pantheerankavu 110 KV substation. The impact of the land owner willing to give up the land will be eliminated by giving fair compensation under the existing law. The watershed property of the land does not change due to this construction. During construction or when the construction is completed and fully operational, this substation does not pollute the air, water or cause any noise disturbance. The industrial environment of the Kozhikoden Kunnu will attract more entrepreneurs to the region than the existing ones and accelerate the economic development of the region. Hence it is recommended to move forward with this land acquisition procedures and to go ahead with the construction of Pantheerankavu 110 KV substation.

07.02.2023

Chairman
Social Impact Assessment Study unit
(KAIROS, Kannur)
Pictures of the land to be acquired
Site visit with people’s representatives and authorities
Public hearing meeting
"This document is electronically approved in eOffice by SALINI P P on 14-12-2022. Hence it does not require signature in ink"
Form No.4

[See rule 11(3)]

NOTIFICATION

No.DCKKD/6156/2020-B1

12th December, 2022

WHEREAS, it appears to the Government of Kerala that the land specified in the schedule below is needed or likely to be needed for a public purpose, to wit for the land acquisition of 142 cents for 110 KV substation at paneerankavu in Kozhikode District.

AND WHEREAS, in exercise of the 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), Government of Kerala have decided to conduct a Social Impact Assessment in the area specified in the schedule below.
Now, THEREFORE, sanction is accorded to the District level Social Impact Assessment Unit, Kannur Association for Integrated Rural Organisation and Support (KAIROS), Burnacherry P.O, Kannur District 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 28 days in any case.

**SCHEDULE**

**District:** Kozhikode  
**Taluk:** Kozhikode

(The extent given is approximate)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No</th>
<th>Village</th>
<th>Survey No</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Extent</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Olavanna</td>
<td>133/1A</td>
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<td>142 cents</td>
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District Collector  
Kozhikode
34

FOR SALE
FEB - 2015
MARUTI NEW ALTO
800 VXI BS IV
KL-10-AT-4561
INDUSIND BANK LTD
Ph: 9048883405

KAUMUDI
FOLLOW UP

30/12/2023

1431A

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<tr>
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110 ደ withdrawals and deposits were accomplished in the current financial year. The following are the highlights of the year:

1. The expansion of the network was completed in the current financial year.
2. The company’s revenue increased by 10% in the current financial year.
3. The company’s expenses decreased by 5% in the current financial year.
4. The company’s net profit increased by 15% in the current financial year.
5. The company’s capital expenditure decreased by 20% in the current financial year.
6. The company’s operating expenditure increased by 15% in the current financial year.
7. The company’s working capital increased by 20% in the current financial year.

The above highlights show the company's strong performance in the current financial year. The management is grateful to the shareholders for their continuous support.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

[Position]

[Date]
3.2 What are the criteria for evaluating a business plan?

In the evaluation of a business plan, the following criteria are generally considered:

- **Feasibility**: Does the business idea fit the market conditions and the company's resources?
- **Profitability**: Is the business expected to generate profits?
- **Risk**: What potential risks exist and how can they be mitigated?
- ** Scalability**: Can the business grow and expand?
- **Management**: Are the management team's skills and experience aligned with the business goals?
- **Sustainability**: Is the business model sustainable over the long term?