

Construction of Anakkampoyil small scale hydroelectric project – land acquisition by private individuals – final report



Social Impact Assessment Study Unit

(KAIROS Kannur)

17.10.2024



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Construction of small scale hydroelectric project at Anakkampoyil- Land acquisition by private individuals- Social Impact Assessment Final Report

For the construction of a small hydropower project to generate 8 MW of electricity on Iruvajanji river, a tributary of Chaliyar, 1149.6 cents of land at Nellipoil village in Thamarassery taluk of Kozhikode district, which has not been resurveyed but is located in different parts of old survey number 159, has been authorized to carry out a social impact assessment as per the Right to Fair Compensation, Transparency and Rehabilitation Act, 2013. The final form of the report prepared after conducting the necessary studies by the study unit Kairos Kannur.

Executive Summary

Project and public purpose

As per the GO (P1 no.25 / 2012 / PD) (03.10.2012) the government had formulated a Kerala Small Hydro Policy in 2012. Under this scheme, efforts are being made to generate green energy from natural resources to encourage and develop small hydropower projects with private participation. Under this, Small Hydro Power Projects identified by the Government or State sponsored agencies such as KSEB, ANERT, Energy Management Centre etc. and not reserved for development by KSEB shall be assigned to private developers as independent power projects or captive power project only through the competitive bidding route on Build Own Operate Transfer (BOOT) mode for 30 years from date of allotment.

According to this, the Emerging kerala meet held on 13.09.2012 suggested that 63 small hydropower projects with a capacity of 232 MW in 2012 be carried out with private

participation. Anakamppoil Small Hydropower Project is one of the proposed projects. Under this scheme, the private entrepreneurs set up the project and after 30 years, the project is handed over to the government free of charge. In the initial phase, the private entrepreneurs make a profit by making capital investment, but after the specified period of 30 years, it is completely owned by the government. This means that the ultimate beneficiaries of this project are the general public.

Location

The land under this project is the 11.6 cents of land belonging to the old survey no. 159, which has not been resurveyed, of Nellipoyil village in Tamarasseri taluk of Kozhikode district under the total required 1149.6 cents for this project. It is 49 km away from Kozhikode city. You can reach here from Kozhikode via Tiruvambadi-Nellipoyil-Kandapanchal. The nearest town is Anakampoyil.

Size & Attributes of law

The land proposed to be acquired is currently uninhabited and is generally forested land, of which 1138 cents of land has already been acquired in the first phase. Now only 11.6 cents place is to be acquired. As per written contract from the owner, the construction work at this place has been completed.

Alternatives Considered

The land is acquired here to lay a pipeline to pump water from the Iruvazhanji river to a standard surge tank of 10 m diameter and 115 m height. This place is on the same line where the pipeline is currently laid. Therefore, there is no need to consider the alternative location as the pipeline is in the middle of the line.

Social Impacts

It has been stated in the DPR that this project will be established in a manner that does not cause any damage to the nature and is nature friendly. No one lives in the land to be acquired

and no one earns a livelihood from the area. Therefore, the acquisition of this land does not affect the nature or anyone's job or livelihood.

Mitigation measures

The project has acquired 11.38 acres of land, leaving 11.6 cents of land remaining to be acquired. Adequate compensation will be provided as per requirement. If trees are cut down for the project and construction work is carried out with prior permission from the landowner, fair compensation will be paid. New trees can be planted in the surrounding area to offset the loss of trees.

Detailed project description

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

On 13.09.2012, in continuation of the Emerging Kerala Meet 2012 held in Kochi, the government formulated the Comprehensive Kerala small hydro power policy 2012. According to this policy, energy is generated from natural processes and it is continuously replenished using water in sunlight, wind and tides for zero pollution energy. For this, small hydropower projects are to generate from nature. For this, it is proposed to develop small hydropower projects with private participation across the state with appropriate incentives. Small hydropower projects will be built, owned, operated, and transferred under the BOOT (Build Own, Operate Transfer) model for a period of 30 years from the date they are identified by the Government/KSEB/ANERT/EMC and approved through competitive quotations by private entrepreneurs focused on development and not designated for KSEB development. The eligibility for the allowance is based on the terms and conditions outlined in the policy.

Anakamppoil Small Irrigation Project with a capacity of 8 MW is one of the proposed 63 small hydropower projects with a total power generation capacity of 232 MW and 62 projects have been sanctioned.

The company was established in 2011 and has been involved in power generation, storage, and distribution for the past 13 years. They have 16 years of experience in establishing their owngrid solar plant and possess the required expertise in this industry. Prior to this project, they have successfully completed two small hydropower projects.

Rational for the project including how the project fits the public purpose criteria listed in the act

Is the land being acquired for public purpose?

Anakampoil Power Pvt, a private sector firm, is currently in the process of acquiring land. On 12th December 2012, 62 small hydropower projects were approved by Go(MS, No.30/2012/PD) to implement an 8 MW capacity project. This approval aligns with the Comprehensive Kerala Small Hydropower Policy 2012 and is part of the Emerging Kerala initiative. In addition, on 3rd October 2012, GO(P) No 25/2012/PD sanctioned 63 small irrigation projects with a combined capacity of 232 MW under the same policy. Furthermore, the project will be set up by private entrepreneurs under the BOOT scheme and will be handed over to the government free of charge after 30 years.

For a state like Kerala, which is facing a power shortage, a project that generates 8 MW of electricity and supplies it to the public distribution network at no significant cost is generally beneficial to the state government and thus to the public. The purpose of acquiring land here and constructing the project and generating electricity is to benefit the government. Therefore, this project is a public purpose project.

Details of project size, location, capacity, output, production targets, costs, risks

The project envisages a small hydropower plant of 8 MW capacity on the Iruvihinji River, a tributary of Chaliyar. It is located at Nellipoil Village at survey no. 159 on a land that has not been resurveyed.

8 MW power is proposed to generate 23.76 mu (million unit) of electricity per year with 10% overload. The main diversion structure is an overflow weir of 5 m height and 42.7 m length including power consumption. The weir has a 4x4.5m gate size low-level weir for cleaning silt and boulders from the river and the intake structure is 10m high. A screwrod hoist is provided at the Suisse gate for manual and electric operation. A flushing pipe of 600 mm diameter is installed to remove the mud and stone coming inside the intake.

- 994.50 m long MS pipe waterconductor system with 1.96 m diameter.

- *A typical surge tank of 10 m diameter and 11.5 m height
- *Intake for penstock with bile mouth entry with butterfly valve.
- *682.90 m long and 1.575 m diameter penstock divided into 3 units in power house.
- A power house measuring 44.75 m x 10.9 m (including service bay) containing three machines of horizontal Francis turbines.
- A 29.4m x 9.5m tail race pool with direct discharge into the river.

Core design features and size and type of facilities.

- The project has been completed and the work has started.

Need of ancillary infrastructural facilities.

The project is implemented in a non-residential area and therefore does not require additional infrastructure.

Details of social impact assessment/environment impact assessment if already conducted and any technical feasibility reports.

As it is a government sanctioned project, proposed in the Emerging Kerala Meet 2012, held at Kochi on 13.09.2012, the government has directly given permission to conduct the technical feasibility study.

Applicable laws and policies

Following are 282 rules and policies for fair compensation, transparency, rehabilitation and restoration of land owners, squatters, and those who lose employment opportunities (shopkeepers and their workers) who may suffer hardship when land is acquired for public purposes. The Act also deals with loss of income, loss of employment and impacts on livelihoods, environment and institutions

- RFCTLARR Act 2013
- RFCTLARR Act (Kerala) Rules 2015
- RTI Act 2005
- GO (MS) NO 485/2015/RD dtd 23/9/15
- GO (MS) NO 448/2017/RD dtd 29/12/17

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

The Kozhikode District Collector vide letter No. DCKKD/112/2022/81 dated 22.03.2024 has been tasked with acquiring 11.6 cents of unsurveyed 1149.6 cents of land at Nellipoil village for starting an 8 MW small hydro project at Anakampoi. An official notification in this regard has been published in the Gazette Extraordinary No. 943-)0 dated 13 March 2024.

List of all team members with qualification

SI No	Name	Position	Qualification
1.	Fr. George Mathew Ph :9447793430	Chairman	B.Sc Psy
2.	Fr. Shyju Peter Ph :9400371739	Member	MSW Sociologist
3.	Mr. KV Chandran Ph :9846871777	Member	BA (Eco) MA (His)
4.	Mrs. Jessy Reji Ph :9947584887	Member	BA (Mal) DCA (DTP Operator)

Description and rationale for the methodology and tools used to collect information for the social impact assessment

Methods and Subjects of Study

A tool called “Informal interview with key informants” was used to conduct the social impact study related to the acquisition of 11.6 cents of unresurveyed land under the 1149.6 cents of land in Nellipoil village in Thamarassery taluk of Kozhikode district for implementation of an 8 MW eco-friendly small hydropower project at Anakampoil on BOOT basis. The land proposed to be acquired is uninhabited and the landowner has given special consent for the implementation of the project. While visiting an area Kotanchery Gram Panchayat, President Alex Thomas Chembakassery XVI-0 Ward Member Chinna Asokan VII-0 Ward Member Eliamma Sebastian, Project Incharge Shri. Nishad, Nellipoil Village Officer and Village Assistant were present and a public hearing can be held as per law to find out more information.

Sampling methodology used

Here the total land acquired for this project is 1149.6 cents. Out of this 1138 cents of land has been purchased by the company which is 99.1% of the total required land and now 0.9% of the land is 11.6 cents to be acquired. This place is located between the pipeline from the intake point of the Iruvazhinji river to the surge tank and this is not a residential area. Therefore, the study has been conducted by directly visiting the place with the project officials, Kotanchery Gram Panchayat President, members and village officials. Therefore, no special sampling methodology has to be used.

Over view of information/ data sources used

This land is being acquired as a small scale irrigation project in Anakkampoyil. The project has already started. Now, the project has been carried out after making a separate agreement with the owner of the 11.6 cents of land that is to be acquired. The information required for this study has been collected from the detailed project report and the related officials. It was possible to collect necessary information from people ranging from the panchayat president, representatives from the public, village officials, and all the project officials to conduct a general review.

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

The land here is required from a land owner and he had clarified that he is willing to release land for smooth implementation of the project and has entered into an agreement with the project implementing company. However, a public hearing meeting was held on Thursday 5.09.2024 at 10.45 am at Kotanchery Gram Panchayat Hall as per RFCTLARR Act. 13 people ranging from the Vice President Kotanchery Gram Panchayat, Mrs. Jamila Aziz to Mr. KV Chandran participated in the meeting. A member of the study unit welcomed the attendees and explained the importance of the Public Hearing meeting. Honorable Gram Panchayat Vice President Mrs. Jamila Aziz inaugurated the meeting. Mrs. Lija M (Special Tehsildar (LA) Kozhikode) answered and explained the questions and doubts raised by the land owner. The ward members concerned and the Manager of Anakampoil Power Pvt. Ltd. were also present in the meeting.

Below are the suggestions that emerged from the landowners in the meeting.

Mr. Biju Joseph (Land Owner)

When will my land be acquired for the project?

As part of the project, after laying the pipeline on both sides of my land, the construction work started through my field. The pipeline was laid through the middle of VII-0 ward of this panchayat. There are places of worship situated here. In case of any accident related to this power project, this village will be completely destroyed. A tank with a storage capacity of 3 lakh liters has been constructed here. He is ready to give up the land. Demanded a fair price as compensation.

I own 25 cents of land located half a kilometer away from this area, where my current residence is situated. While the construction of this project was underway, rainwater seeped in, causing muddy water to enter the house and rendering the bathroom unusable.

The only one landowner's location was yet to take. No additional feedback was given, and the meeting continued. To wrap up, Ms. Ginsi CH, the Kairos Office Project Assistant, delivered a vote of gratitude, and the meeting concluded at 1:20 p.m.

After the public rights meeting, the suggestions of the participating landowners were forwarded to the managing director of Anakampoil Power Pvt Ltd. and then the comment note received from the General Manager is shown below:

ANAKAMPOIL POWER PRIVATE LIMITED

സ്വീകർത്താവ് ,
ചെയർമാൻ
സാമൂഹ്യ ആഘാത പഠന യൂണിറ്റ്
(കയ്റോസ് കണ്ണൂർ)

സർ,
ആനക്കാംപൊയിൽ ചെറുകുടി ജലവൈദ്യുത പദ്ധതിയുടെ നിർമ്മാണത്തിനായി സ്വകാര്യ വ്യക്തിയുടെ ഭൂമി ഏറ്റെടുക്കുന്നതിന് നടത്തിയ പൊതുയോഗത്തിന് നന്ദി രേഖപ്പെടുത്തുന്നു.

പദ്ധതിയുമായി ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട് ശ്രീ ബിജു ജോസഫ് (ഭൂ ഉടമ) സൂചിപ്പിച്ച അപകടങ്ങൾ അസ്ഥാനത്താണ് .വളരെ ശ്രദ്ധയോടെയും സേഫ്റ്റി പ്രിന്സിപ്പിൾ പാലിച്ചുകൊണ്ടുമാണ് പദ്ധതി നിർമ്മിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളത്.

പദ്ധതിയുടെ പൈപ്പ്ലൈൻ വരുന്ന റൂട്ടിൽ ശ്രീ ബിജുവിന്റെ ഭൂമിയുടെ ഇരുവശത്തും പൈപ്പ്ലൈൻ സ്ഥാപിച്ചിട്ടും ശ്രീ ബിജുവിന്റെ 11.6 സെന്റ് ഭൂമി ലഭിക്കുന്നതിന് കാലതാമസം നേരിട്ടുകൊണ്ടാണ് അക്വിസിഷൻ നടപടികൾ അപേക്ഷിച്ചത്.

ശ്രീ ബിജുവിന്റെ ഇരുവശത്തുമുള്ള സ്ഥലം ന്യായമായ വിലക്ക് കമ്പനി വാങ്ങിയതാണ് .അതുപ്രകാരം ശ്രീ ബിജുവിന്റെ സ്ഥലത്തിനും ന്യായവില നൽകുവാൻ കമ്പനി തയ്യാറാണ്.

ശ്രീ ബിജു സൂചിപ്പിച്ച വിടിൻ സംഭവിച്ച നാശനഷ്ടങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടായതായി ഇതുവരെ ആരും ശ്രദ്ധയിൽ പെടുത്തിയിട്ടില്ലാത്തതിനാൽ അതിനെ കുറിച്ചു കമ്പനിക്ക് അറിയില്ല .

കഴിയുന്നതും വേഗം അക്വിസിഷൻ നടപടികൾ പൂർത്തീകരിച്ചു നൽകണമെന്ന് അപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നു.

എന്ന്,



മാനേജർ
ആനക്കാംപൊയിൽ പവർ (പ്ര .ലി)



We express our sincere gratitude for the public hearing meeting conducted in connection with the land acquisition process.

The possibility of calamities pointed out by Sri. Biju Joseph is baseless. The project was completed with maximum care after taking safety precautions.

The request for acquisition was submitted, because pipe line was laid on either sides of the plot of Biju, but can't lay the pipe line through the plot of Biju due to the delay in getting possession.

The company has given fare compensation to the land owners of either sides of the plot of Biju, and the same compensation shall be given to Biju Joseph also.

The company was not aware of the damage caused to his house, as nobody pointed out this issue to the attention of the company.

We request to complete the acquisition process at the earliest.

Manager,
S/d
Anakkampoil Power Pvt. Ltd

Land assessment

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

Details about the land to be acquired

SI No	Survey Number	Area
1	Unsurveyed land (old no 159/pt)	11.6 cent

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

Here the land is acquired in an environment friendly manner and there are no people or institutions in the acquired land so that as the owner gets fair compensation, the hardship and trauma caused to them is removed. Therefore, there are no other ancillary impacts on land acquisition.

Total land required for the project

The total requirement for this project is 1149.6 cents of land out of which 1138 cents of land has been purchased by the company and the project work has started. Now only 11.6 cents of land is left for acquisition.

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

The company has already purchased 1138 cents of land for this project

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

11.6 cents of land along the route of the pipeline is also left 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

Though the land belongs to plantation category, it is a rocky place and no kind of cultivation is done here. It is a kind of barren land. It is owned by a private person. It does not come under land distribution. No one lives here.

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

For this project, the company itself has acquired 99.1% of the land on lease. The cost is around Rs 2500-3000 per cent but the company is known to have paid up to Rs 20000 per cent while foreclosing the land.

Estimation and enumeration (where required) of affected families and assets

No one lives in this place

Estimation of families

No one lives in this place.

Inventory of productive assets and significant lands

Owner's Name	Asset
Mattathil Biju Joseph	Nothing, just a barren rocky area

Socio-economic and cultural profile (affected area and resettlement site)

It is an empty, uninhabited area. The land proposed to be acquired is a barren rocky area. No socio-economic and cultural reference is made to this area and there is no need for any type of rehabilitation related to the land acquisition.

Income and poverty levels

Not Applicable (Uninhabited Area)

Vulnerable groups

Not applicable.

Land use and livelihood

As stated earlier, the land is not used for anything because it is a barren rocky area. Likewise it is not a means of livelihood.

Local economic activities

Not Applicable (Deserted Area) 100 meters away from this site is inhabited.

Factors that contribute to local livelihood

Not applicable

Kinship patterns and social and cultural organizations.

Not applicable

Administrative organizations

Kotanchery gram panchayat belongs to vii-jo ward.

Political organizations

Although the area is uninhabited, political parties CPI (M),INC, BJP are operating in the residential area about 100 m away from the project area.

Community based and civil society organizations

Nothing

Regional dynamics and historical change processes

In Kozhikode district, on the western side of the Western Ghats, Neelamala to the north, Vellarimala to the east, and Maruthumkott to the south.

Anakampoil consists of Mavathukkal, Cherussery, Anakampoil, Karimp, Nadukkandam, Muthappanpuzha and Kandappanchal on both sides of the Iruvazhinjipuzha River. History mentions that the Christian community of Central Trivandrum migrated to Malabar to escape from the severe famine that occurred after the Second World War. Thus, a section of the migrants bought land in Anakampoil area and started cultivating cassava and pepper, thus making this hilly area habitable and then it came into the hands of Anakampoil Power Private Limited. And as a new chapter of development, a small hydropower project was also started.

Quality of living environment

No one lives in the acquired land. The daily wage earners are living in a residential area about 100 meters away from the project area.

Social Impact Management Plan

Approach to mitigation

9.1% of the area required for this small hydropower project has been acquired in the first phase and the remaining 11.6 cents (0.9%) is barren rock area and therefore does not have any serious impact.

Measures to avoid, mitigate and compensate impact

Financial measures

For this project, 11.6 cents of a land owner is left to be acquired. 1138 cents of land has already been acquired for this project and if the owner is given a fair compensation accordingly, his hardships can be completely removed.

Environmental measures

The implementation of this project is environmentally friendly and there is no environmental impact associated with the acquisition of this land.

Measures that are included in the terms of rehabilitation and resettlement and

compensation as outlined in the act

No special mention.

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

The amount for the land to be acquired is set aside separately.

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

As it is a project that has already started, there is no need to change the project design.

Detailed mitigation plan

As stated earlier, the owner has already entered into an agreement to hand over this vacant land for the project, so no action is required other than paying the statutory compensation.

SIMP-Institutional framework

Description of institutional structures and key person responsible for each mitigation measures

Assigned Revenue Officers under the RECTLARR Act

Specify role of NGO's etc, if involved

No

Indicate capacities required and capacity building plan, including technical assistance, if any

This organization, which has experience in implementing these types of large-scale hydropower projects, does not require special technical assistance once the project is completed.

Timelines for each activity

The project was completed.

Social impact management plan Budget and financing of mitigation plan

- **Cost of all resettlement and rehabilitation costs**

This is not necessary here.

Annual budget and plan of action

Not specifically mentioned as it is a private institution.

Funding sources with breakup

SIMP-Monitoring and evaluation

The project is completed and operational.

SIMP

- **Key monitoring and evaluative indicators**

The social effect mitigation based on the implementation of the project under the RFCTLARR ACT 2013, RFCTLARR ACT (KERALA) 2015 Rule shall include the timely payment of reasonable compensation to the family whose land is purchased.

- **Reporting mechanisms and monitoring roles**

This is in accordance with RFCTLARR ACT 2013 and RFCTLARR ACT(Kerala) 2015 Rules 2015 GO (MS) 30 485/2015/RD as mentioned earlier.

- **Plan for independent evaluation is not required**

Analysis of costs and benefits and recommendation on acquisition

The Project 23 is being undertaken by M/S Anakampoil Power Pvt Ltd, a private contractor under BOOT mode, which is undertaking and implementing this project. The company will run it for 30 years from the date of sanction and hand over to the government the entire investment required for this project. On expiry of the BOOT period, the Company shall hand over all the components related to this project, (Land, Transmission System) in working condition free of cost and without any encumbrances to the Government. Therefore, this provision is very beneficial for the government as it will indirectly provide long-term benefit to the government by availing this scheme and the resulting benefit will also be on a long-term basis. Also, this project is being implemented in a nature-friendly manner without any environmental pollution or impact on the environment. The fact that a good proportion of the employees required here are from these localities, is a big advantage.

Tangible benefits

The acquisition of land here is for a small hydro power project In the Emerging Kerala Meet 2012 held in Kochi on 13.09.2012, 63 small hydropower projects with a capacity of 232 MW can be carried out with the participation of private individuals, of which 10 MW Parakadav project was abandoned due to public opposition. The remaining 62 small hydropower project Anakamppoil is as per the instructions of EMC(Energy Management Centre) and the detailed project report. Necessary changes are made in the project and because the project is under BOOT and the government will get it for free after the expiry of the projectperiod, the ultimate beneficiary of this very important project is the government and the general public.

Less displacing alternatives

As per the GO(MS10/2015/PD of 23.3.2015,the installed capacity of the project has been increased from 6.75 MW to 8 MW and changes in the project have been proposed in view of the interest of local residents and the possibility of flooding. Furthermore, the project was modified in various ways, so there is no need to make any further changes in this project, after the operation has started.

Minimum requirement of land

The least amount of land required for this project has been acquired.

Nature and intensity of social impacts

During the implementation of this project, there is no impact on nature, people as well as other institutions or employment. In the case that 99.1% of the land required for the project was acquired in the first phase, only 0.9% of the land is being acquired now. There are no other types of impacts here.

Viable mitigation measures extent to which mitigation measures will address costs

There is only one level of difficulty in acquiring land here. In order to mitigate and eliminate it completely, the impact can be fully redressed by giving fair compensation to the landowner as mentioned earlier.

Final recommendation on whether the acquisition should go through or not

Emerging Kerala meet 2012, is a strong step to solve the very serious power shortage that our state is facing. According to the Emerging kerala meet 2012, the government decided to implement 63 small power projects with a capacity of 232 MW under BOOT system with private participation. 99.1% of the land was first purchased from private individuals for this project, which is set up in a nature-friendly manner, without creating any impact on the nature, and on the remaining 11.6 cents (0.9%) of the land, an agreement was signed from the owner for permission to operate and the project was completed and production started using that land. The rest of the land can also be bought at a price, and the land acquisition process can be proceeded with for the smooth implementation of the project.

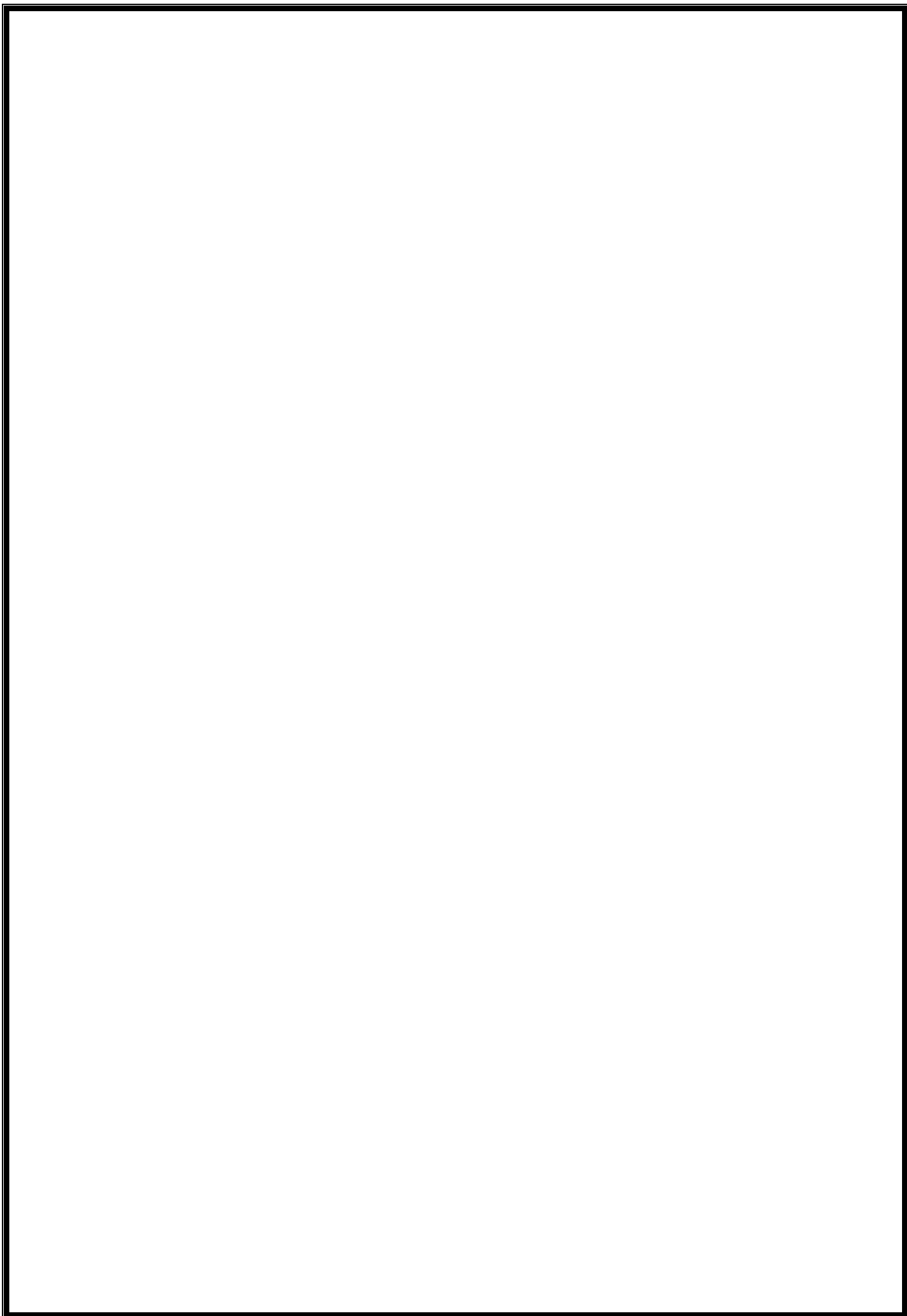
Chairman,



Social Impact Assessment Study Unit
(KAIROS Kannur)

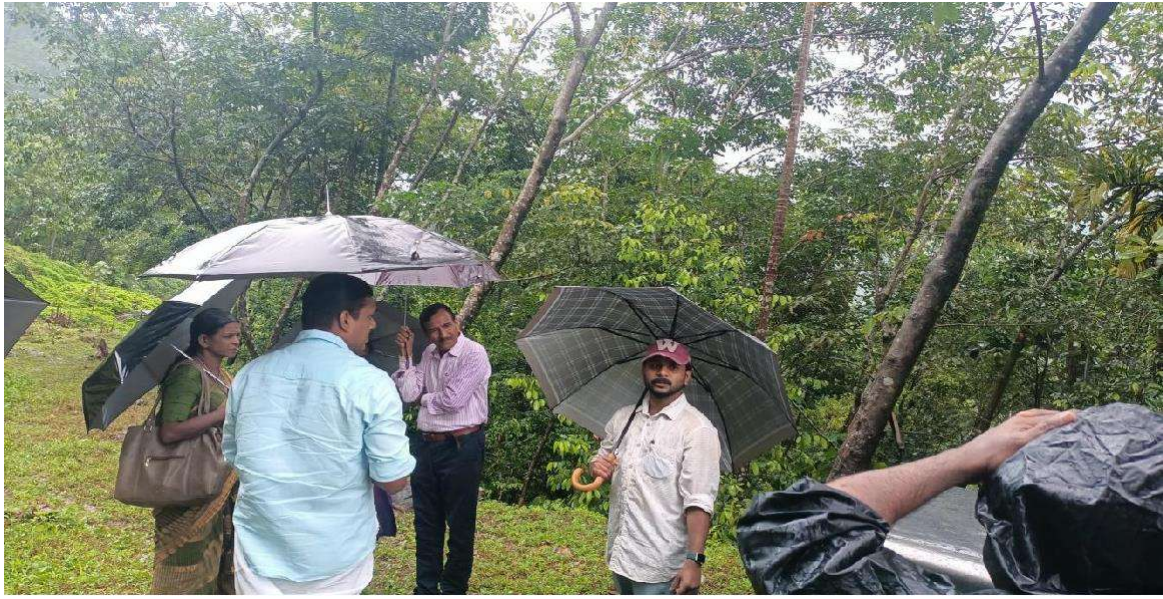


17.10.2024



Site visit by the members of the study along with the Panchayat authorities and revenue representatives





Photos of the land to be acquired









Pictures of the public hearing.





Copy of Gazette

കേരള സർക്കാർ
Government of Kerala
2024



Regn No. KERBIL/2012/45673
dated 05-09-2012 with RN
Reg No.KLTY(N)/634/2021-2023

കേരള ഗസറ്റ്
KERALA GAZETTE

അസാധാരണം
EXTRAORDINARY

ആധികാരികമായി പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തുന്നത്
PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

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	Thiruvananthapuram, Wednesday	1199 ക്രി.ശ. 29 29th Karthika 1199 1945 ഫാൽഗുണം 23 23rd Phalguna 1945	

GOVERNMENT OF KERALA
REVENUE (B) DEPARTMENT
NOTIFICATION

G.O.(F)No 91/2024/RD

Dated, Thiruvananthapuram, 13/03/2024

S. R. O. No. 274/2024

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 1165.6 cents of land in Nellipoyil Village of Kozhikode district for the 8 MW Anakampoil SHEP.

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.

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NOW THEREFORE, sanction is hereby accorded to Social Impact Assessment Unit, via Karos, Kannur to conduct a Social Impact assessment Study and to prepare a Social Impact Assessment Plan as provided in the Act. The process shall be completed within a period of Three months in any case.

SCHEDULE

District : Kozhikode
Taluk : Thamarassery
Village : Nellipoyil

(The extent given is approximate)

Survey Nos	Description (Village)	Extent in Area (Cents)
	Nellipoyil	1165.6
Total		1165.6 cents

By order of the Governor,
ABDUL NASAR B

ADDITIONAL SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT

Explanatory Note

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

The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules has come into force on 19.08.2015 and as per Rule 10 notifying a Social Impact Assessment Unit for conducting Social Impact Assessment Study is required. Requisition has been received for acquiring 1165.6 cents of land in Nellipoyil Village of Kozhikode district for the 8 MW Anakampoil SHEP.

The notification is intended to achieve the above object.

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AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS, THIRUVANANTHAPURAM 2024

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Notice of Public hearing Meeting.

ഫോറം നം 5
 ചട്ടം (14) 1 കാനൂൺ
 പരസ്യം

കോഴിക്കോട് ജില്ലയിൽ താമരശ്ശേരി താലൂക്കിൽ നെല്ലിപ്പൊയിൽ അംശം ദേശത്തിൽപ്പെട്ട താഴെ പട്ടികയിൽ വ്യക്തമാക്കപ്പെട്ട ഭൂമി പൊതു താൽപ്പര്യത്തിന് ആവശ്യമുള്ളതിനാലും, അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ആവശ്യമുണ്ടാകാൻ സാധ്യത ഉള്ളതിനാലും 2024 മാർച്ച് മാസം 13 -10 തീയതിയിലെ 943 -10 നമ്പർ അസാധാരണ ഗസറ്റ് വിജ്ഞാപനത്തിനു അനുബന്ധമായി 2013 ലെ ഭൂമി ഏറ്റെടുക്കലിൽ ന്യായമായ നഷ്ടപരിഹാരത്തിനും, സുതാര്യതയ്ക്കും പുനരധിവാസത്തിനും, പുനഃസ്ഥാപനത്തിനും ഉള്ള അവകാശ നിയമത്തിലെ വകുപ്പ് 4 ഉപവകുപ്പ് (1) പ്രകാരം പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തുന്നത് ഈ ഭൂമിയുമായി താല്പര്യപ്പെടുന്ന മുഴുവൻ വ്യക്തികളും, സാമൂഹ്യ ആഘാത പഠന റിപ്പോർട്ട് തയ്യാറാക്കുന്നതിന് വേണ്ടി ഉള്ള പൊതു അവകാശ വാദത്തിന് 2024 സെപ്റ്റംബർ മാസം 5-10 തീയതി വ്യാഴാഴ്ച രാവിലെ 10.45ന് കോടഞ്ചേരി ഗ്രാമ പഞ്ചായത്ത് ഹാളിൽ ഹാജരാകണം എന്ന് ഇതിനാൽ അറിയിക്കുന്നു.

ക്രമ നം	സർവ്വേ നമ്പർ	വില്ലേജ്	വിവരണം	ഭൂഉടമസ്ഥർ
1	റീസർവ്വേ ചെയ്യപ്പെടാത്ത ഭൂമി (പ സ 159/pt.)	കോടഞ്ചേരി	തരിശ്	മറ്റത്തിൽ ബിജു ജോസഫ്

കണ്ണൂർ

20.08.2024
















ചെയർമാൻ (ഒപ്പ്)
 സാമൂഹ്യ ആഘാത പഠന യൂണിറ്റ്,
 കയറോസ്, കണ്ണൂർ

Attendance of Public hearing meeting and true copy of proposal

... ..
 16.00.00

...


...

1. Jameela Azeez vice president - 8086320157 
2. Lija-M, Spl. Tahsil dar (CA) kochi kochi 9446544555 
3. Rangan. E, Revenue Inspector (CA) kochi kochi 9606344624 
4. Binu chacko via Nellikuppam for  966983224
5.  
6. Ramesam P 
7. Shameer. U. 
8. Michael Rajeev TP, Arakkuppil Power putted 
9. Chinna Petroskan mampan kodumcherry 
10. Eliyamma. Sister's 7-ward. Member. 
5/9/24
11. Jincy. CH (KAIROS, KANNUR SIAS) 
5.01.24.
12. Sibi chryalyath H. chery 
13. K.V. Chava  



അമ്മേ. ടുവെ അട്റ്റിനാർ കമ്മ്യൂണിറ്റി കമ്മിറ്റി.
 മൂൻ പ്രിൻസിപ്പൽ സി: (എ) ലിംഗ് അഡ്വൈസ്, അഡ്വൈസ്
 വിദ്യാർത്ഥി ജീവനക്കർ അമ്മിറ്റിയർ വിൽ-അഡ്വൈസ് അഡ്വൈസ്
 → അമ്മിറ്റിയർ അഡ്വൈസ് അഡ്വൈസ്. അഡ്വൈസ്
 അഡ്വൈസ്.

അമ്മേ (എ) അഡ്വൈസ്.


 അമ്മിറ്റിയർ
 → അമ്മിറ്റിയർ അഡ്വൈസ്
 'അമ്മിറ്റിയർ' അഡ്വൈസ്