

# Resettlement Plan

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June 2017

## IND: Karnataka State Highways Improvement III Project

Chintamani to Andhra Pradesh Border Road

## CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 16 September 2016)

Current unit	-	Indian rupee (Rs)
Rs1.00	=	\$0.01496
\$1.00	=	Rs.66.852

## ABBREVIATIONS

AC	-	Assistant Commissioner
ADB	-	Asian Development Bank
ADSW	-	Assistant Director Social Welfare
APL	-	Above Poverty Line
APs	-	Affected Persons
BP	-	Bank Policy
BPL	-	Below Poverty Line
BSR	-	Basic Schedule of Rates
CAO	-	Chief Administrative Officer
CPO	-	Chief Project Officer
CPR	-	Common Property Resources
IEC	-	Independent Engineer Consultant
CoI	-	Corridor of Impact
DC	-	Deputy Commissioner
DF	-	Displaced Family
DPs	-	Displaced Person
DF	-	Displaced Families
DPR	-	Detailed Project Report
EA	-	Executing Agency
FGD	-	Focus Group Discussion
GoI	-	Government of India
GoK	-	Government of Karnataka
GRC	-	Grievance Redressal Cell
GRM	-	Grievance Redressal Mechanism
IA	-	Implementing Agency
ID	-	Identity Card
IPDP	-	Indigenous People Development Plan
ITDP	-	Integrated Tribal Development Plan
IR	-	Involuntary Resettlement
KHA	-	Karnataka Highways Act
KSHIP	-	Karnataka State Highways Improvement Project
LAA	-	Land Acquisition Act
LAO	-	Land Acquisition Officer
LAP	-	Land Acquisition Plan
LARR	-	Land Acquisition Rehabilitation and Resettlement
LHS	-	Left Hand Side
MRR	-	Manager Rehabilitation & Resettlement
NA/NR	-	Not Available/Not Responded
NH	-	National Highway
NGO	-	Non-Governmental Organization
RFCT	-	Right to Fair Compensation and

LARR		Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013
OBC	-	Other Backward Class
OP	-	Operational Policy
PA	-	Project Authority
PAF	-	Project Affected Family
PAH	-	Project Affected Household
PAP	-	Project Affected Person
PHH	-	Physically Handicapped Household
PIU	-	Project Implementation Unit
PHC	-	Primary Health Center
PWD	-	Public Works Department
RTC	-	Record of Rights, Tenancy and Crop
R & R	-	Rehabilitation and Resettlement
RAP	-	Resettlement Action Plan
RC	-	Replacement Cost
RF	-	Resettlement Framework
RHS	-	Right Hand Side
RoW	-	Right of Way
RP IA	-	Resettlement Plan Implementing Agencies
RRS	-	Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme
SDO	-	Social Development Officer
SDRC	-	Social Development Resettlement Cell
SWI	-	Social Welfare Inspector
SC	-	Scheduled Caste
SPS	-	Safeguard Policy Statement
SoR	-	Schedule of Rates
ST	-	Scheduled Tribes
SH	-	State Highway
SHG	-	Self Help Group
SIA	-	Social Impact Assessment
TCS	-	Typical Cross Section
ToR	-	Terms of Reference
UR	-	Up gradation
WHH	-	Women Headed Household
ZP	-	Zilla Panchayat

## GLOSSARY

Agricultural land	means land being used for the purpose of: a) agriculture or horticulture; b) raising of crops, grass or garden produce; and c) land used by an agriculturist for the grazing of cattle, but does not include land used for cutting of wood only
Aralikatti	refers to a platform generally around a tree for the purpose of worship or sometimes for village meetings
Affected Family	<p>(a) a family whose land or other immovable property has been acquired; b) a family which does not own any land but a member or members of such family may be agricultural labourers, tenants including any form of tenancy or holding of usufruct right, share-croppers or artisans or who may be working in the affected area for three years prior to the acquisition of the land whose primary source of livelihood stand affected by the acquisition of land; c) the schedule Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers who have lost any of their forest rights recognized under the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 (2 of 2007) due to acquisition of land;</p> <p>(b) family whose primary source of livelihood for three years prior to the acquisition of land is dependent on forests or water bodies and includes gatherers of forest produce, hunters, fishers, folk and boatmen, and such livelihood is affected due to acquisition of land;</p> <p>(c) a member of the family who has been assigned land by the state Government or the Central Government under any of its schemes and such land is under acquisition;</p> <p>(d) a family residing on any land in the urban areas for proceeding three years or more prior to the acquisition of the land or whose primary source of livelihood for three years prior to the acquisition of the land is affected by the acquisition of such land.</p>
Assistance	Refers to the support provided to PAPs in the form of ex-gratia payments, loans, asset services, etc. in order to improve the standard of living and reduce the negative impacts of the project.
Bagar Hukum land	Refers to government land which has been allotted to a landless person/farmer by the Government decided through a Taluka level committee, without any legal title
Below Poverty Line (BPL)	As defined by the Planning Commission of India and those included in the State BPL list. Under this RP, all affected head of households who has a BPL card or is eligible to receive a BPL card because he/she is falling in the State-defined BPL category will be considered as vulnerable.
Bus Lay bye	Parking and waiting areas for buses along the road alignment to facilitate pickup and drop off for bus passengers

Compensation	Refers to the amount to be paid under RFCTLARR Act, 2013, for private property, structures and other assets acquired for the project. It refers to the amount as indicated in the Entitlement Matrix for the project. This Act specifies compensation to be provided at market value (as specified u/s 26 of the said Act) plus 100% solatium and ADB at replacement cost. The highest value between the two will be provided as compensation.
Corridor of Impact (Col):	The corridor of impact is the width of land required for the actual construction of the road, including carriageway, shoulder, embankments, longitudinal drainage, utility strip and any other features including roadway facilities recommended in the improvement proposal.
Cut-off Date	Cut- off date for Titleholders will be as per the date of Notification under section 11 (1) of RFCTLARRA, 2013. For Non-Titleholders the cut-off date will be, the end date of census and socio-economic survey
Direct Purchase	Purchase of land directly from the land owner. This is as per section 46 of RFCTLARR Act, 2013 there is provision of purchase of land through direct negotiations with land owners
Encroachers	are those persons who have extended their building, business premises or work places into government lands. Assistance will be provided to these persons, based on their loss as per the Entitlement Matrix.
“Family”	Includes a person, his or her spouse, minor children, minor brothers and minor sister’s dependent on him. Provided that widows, divorcees and women deserted by families shall be considered separate families. Explanation – An adult of either gender with or without spouse or children or dependents shall be considered as a separate family for the purpose of this RP.
Displaced family	means: any family, who as a result of the project needs to physically relocate from its homestead or commercial structure
Government	refers to the Government of Karnataka
“Land acquisition” or “Acquisition of land”	means acquisition of land under the RFCTLARR Act, 2013
Major Impacts	are those impacts when persons who lose their total house or livelihood, or those who become marginal farmers
Minor Impact	Refers to all other impacts which will be limited to one-time payment of cash or giving advance notice.
Minimum Wages	The wage of a person for his/her services/labour as fixed by the Labour Bureau, Department of Labour, GOK, the minimum wages for 2015-2016 for agricultural labour is Rs.288.66 per day.
Non-Perennial Crop	Any plant species, either grown naturally or through cultivation that lives for a season and perishes with harvesting of its yields has been considered as a non-perennial crop in the project. For example, paddy, sugarcane, groundnut, etc.
“Notification”	means a notification published in the Gazette of India, or as the case may be, the Gazette of State

Perennial Crop	Any plant species that live for years and yields its products after a certain age of maturity is a perennial crop. Generally, trees, either grown naturally or by horticultural and yield fruits or timber have been considered as perennial crop in the project. For example, tamarind, coconut, mango, teak, neem etc. are perennial crops.
Project Affected Family (PAFs)	Means: (i) a family whose primary place of residence or other property or source of livelihood is adversely affected by the acquisition of land for a project or involuntary displacement due to any other reason; (ii) any tenure holder, tenant, lessee or owner of other property, who on account of acquisition of land (including Bagar Hukum or other property) in the affected area of otherwise, has been involuntary displaced from such land or other property; (iii) any agricultural or non-agricultural labourer, landless person (not having homestead land, agricultural land, or either homestead or agricultural land), rural artisan, small trader or self-employed person; who has been residing or engaged in any trade, business, occupation or vocation continuously for a period of not less than five years in the affected area, and who has been deprived of earning his livelihood or alienated wholly or substantially from the main source of his trade, business, occupation or vocation because of the acquisition of land in the affected area or being involuntarily displaced for any other reason.
Project-Affected Persons (PAPs)	Refers to any persons who have economic interests or residence within the project impact corridor and who may be adversely affected directly by the project. Project-affected persons include those displaced, those losing commercial or residential structures in whole or part, those losing agricultural land or homesteads in whole or part, and those losing income sources as a result of project action.
Replacement Cost	The calculation of full replacement cost is based on the following elements: (i) fair market value; (ii) transaction costs; (iii) interest accrued. Transitional and restoration costs are provided as separate allowances in the Entitlement Matrix.
Severance of Land	Severance of Land can be defined as a land holding divided into two or more pieces due to acquisition of land mainly for laying new project alignment, such as a bypass or a re-alignment.
“Small farmer”	Means a cultivator with an un-irrigated land holding up to two hectares or with an irrigated land holding up to one hectare, but more than the holding of a marginal farmer.
Squatters	Means those persons who have illegally occupied government lands for residential, business, and or other purposes.
Tenants	Persons having bonafide tenancy agreements, written or unwritten, with a private or Government property owner with clear property titles, to occupy a structure or land for residence, business or other purposes.

Viability of Structure for use of APs	A structure will be considered unviable in this RP if 25% or more of the land/structure is impacted or that it is considered unviable by the AP and KSHIP.
Vulnerable group Households	Heads of households who are (i) poor (as defined as those possessing or eligible to a Below Poverty Level card in the state of Karnataka), (ii) landless or without legal title to land, (iii) elderly (over 60), (iv) women, (v) Scheduled Tribes, and (vi) marginalized Scheduled Castes, (vii) disabled.
Women Headed Household (WHH)	A household that is headed by women and does not have a male earning member is a Women Headed Household. These women may be widowed, separated or deserted person.

## Glossary of Important Terms used in the Karnataka Land Records

No.	Terms	Meaning
1	Adangal	The Register showing the area, classification value and assessment of a holding with the name of its holder.
2	Diversion Phody	Cases dealing with conversion of agricultural lands for non-agricultural purpose.
3	Alluvial land	Land formed by water's action through a gradual process of accretion.
4	Asmanitari	These are unregistered or dry lands on which paddy is cultivated. They have no recognised source of irrigation, public or private but are entirely dependent on the rain.
5	Atchkat Bagayat	Means any garden below a tank, without a right to a direct supply of water therefrom, or situated within the sphere of influence of the water spread of a tank or on the bank of a river or a halla with certain benefits to such lands by percolation. "Atchkat" implies a station in proximity to a tank or nala or stream containing water or springs for some time at least after rains cease, so as to allow of adjacent wells, if any deriving some benefit therefrom, such wells must in short be within the sphere of influence of such irrigational sources.
6	Akarband	A Register showing the area and rate of assessment of holdings.
7	Abandoned River Bed	River bed that is abandoned due to change of course of the river.
8	Amrit Mahal	The original name for the Civil veterinary department.
9	Bandharas	Earthen bunds constructed normally temporarily across the channels for the purpose of diversion of water for irrigation of lands.
10	Bajra	A kind of Millet (Sajje).
11	Banjar	Land which is lying fallow and includes land which its occupant at his own option has allowed to lie waste.
12	Batai	Rent taken by division of crop.
13	Bigha	A measure of area. Bigha is three fourth of an acre or 30 guntas.
14	Boundary Mark	Means any erection, whether of earth, stone or other material and also any hedge, unploughed ridge, or vacant strip of ground, other object, whether natural or artificial set up, employed, or specified by a survey officer, or other Revenue Officer having authority in that behalf, in order to designate the boundary of any division of land.



No.	Terms	Meaning
15	Bane	Forest land granted for the service of the holding of wet land to which it is allotted, to be held free of revenue by the Cultivator for grazing and to supply leaf manure, firewood and timber required for the agricultural and domestic purposes of the cultivator, so long as he continues in possession of the wet land. Such land was allotted by the Rajas for each warg in blocks varying from a few acres to 300 acres or more in Coorg District. These allotments were recorded in revenue accounts of Rajas' "Sists" under the name "bane". This land may not ordinarily be cultivated, and only the usufruct of the tree growth is allowed.
16	Barike	Low lying bane land capable of being brought under rice cultivation is known as Barike but is unassessed until brought under cultivation. Banes and Barikes were only granted in Coorg Proper.
17	Bandh Map	The length of a boundary of a field between any two adjacent points on the boundary line.
18	Bhudki	A bhudki is a well or pit sunk near the bed of a river or nala or halla into which water either percolates direct, or is led by means of a channel cut from the stream. It is a hollow pit excavated against the bank of stream from which water can be drawn by hand or by lift or any sort.
19	Bandhpahni	Inspection of boundary marks
20	Bagayat Thakta	A statement showing the particulars of water sources and garden crops raised, prepared at the time of Classification of garden lands.
21	Bechirak	This word literally means "unlighted or without lights", hence it has come to be associated with the word "uninhabited" when applied to a village.
22	Class of Land	Dry, Wet, Garden and Plantation lands.
23	Classification Compartment	The portion of land resulting from the division of a survey number into compartments for the purpose of determining its soil value. This portion or compartment is called Kasti.
24	Classification of Soil	This is a process by which the value of any piece of land used for agriculture can be determined taking into consideration the natural fertility. This is done for fixing of assessment.
25	Classification Value	The relative value of soils determined as a result of their classification and expressed in terms of Bhaganas. The soil of 100 per cent value is reckoned to be of 16 annas value.
26	Chakkubandi	Schedule of boundaries.
27	Classer Register	Classer Register is a Register showing the survey numbers, sub-divisions the tenure on which they are held, the total area and the nature of the land whether dry crop, wet or garden with the classification valuation per acre of each kind.
28	Darya	River.

<b>No.</b>	<b>Terms</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
29	Dastur-UI-Amal	Hand Book for the guidance of Revenue Officers in carrying out the provisions of the Revenue and Settlement Rules.
30	Dofasla	Land irrigated in both Abi and Tabi (Double Crop).
31	Doab	Country lying between two rivers.
32	Diluvial Land	means land washed away by the current of a river, stream etc.,
33	Devarkadus	Are sacred forests usually assigned to some particular deity or temple. The right to take firewood for temple worship, materials for constructing pandals and (with special permission) timber for repairing the temple are allowed to the temple authorities and servants, while the villagers generally have the rights to way and water, of grazing, of hunting, especially during the Keil Muhurat and Hutri festivals.
34	Dhruvapairu	Areca, Coconut, Plantain, Pepper, Cardamom, Betal leaves, Mulberry, whether irrigated from wells or other sources.
35	Dharsod	Margin of allowance. It also means the fractional part of the assessment left out of account in calculating the same.
36	Dharwari	In this the survey numbers of the village are arranged in groups, according to their classification valuation. Thus under the head "Sixteen annas valuation" all numbers of that classification value are brought and their areas are added together and so with all numbers classed as 0-15-6, 0-15-0 and so on. It is an important guide to a Settlement Officer since by applying trial rates to the total area under each head of the classification value he is enabled to work out final rates which would produce the total assessment of the whole Taluk.
37	Damasha	A proportionate share
38	Durasti	Restoration or incorporation in or correction of or insertion in survey records.
39	Ek Fasal	Yielding one crop in each agricultural year.
40	'F' line	Band Map
41	Fragment	A holding less in extent than the standard area determined under "the Prevention of Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holdings Act, 1966".
42	Ghatti Ceremony	A symbolical ceremony, whereby a ryot resigning his "Jama" land delivers to the Revenue Officers accepting the resignation a handful of soil (Ghatti) from the land and whereby a ryot acquiring Jama land receives "Ghatti" from the granting authority, and is required to pay a "Ghatti hana" or fee of one rupee in Coorg District.
43	Grazing rate	An assessment of 4 annas per acre imposed upon forest land used only for grazing and allied purposes in Coorg District.
44	G-Line	Lambi.—Base Line

<b>No.</b>	<b>Terms</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
45	Gomal	Lands set apart for grazing purposes.
46	Goshwar	An abstract or summary for the purpose of assessment of Land Revenue.
47	Gramathana	Village site
48	Group	Group means all lands in the zone which in the opinion of the State Government or an officer authorised by them in this behalf or sufficiently homogeneous in respect of the factors enumerated in Section 116 of the Karnataka Land Revenue Act 1964, to admit of the application to them of the same standard rates.
49	Hitlu	Forest land granted in connection with a wet holding, to be held free of revenue by the cultivator as a site for houses, cattle sheds and garden so long as it is not separated from the wet land.
50	Hiduvali	Holding
51	Hobli	The normal territorial jurisdiction of a Revenue Inspector variously known as Nad, Revenue Circle or Firka.
52	Hitlumanedals and Uruguppes	Portions of bane land specially allotted for dwelling places and farm yards are known as "Hittlu Manedals", while land set apart for a collective village site is termed "Uruguppe".
53	Holas or Sariges	Assessed dry lands in Coorg District are known as Hola or Sarige.
54	Hudbust	Fixation of boundary
55	Hath	A cubit measured from the elbo to the tip of the middle finger 18" or 45 cm.
56	Inamdar	When a person's name is entered in Government records as holding Inam lands he is called the Inamdar of that land,
57	Jahagir	An estate held free of payment to Government in the shape of Land Revenue.
58	Jama Bane	Bane attached to Jama wet land.
59	Jama Land	Wet land assessment at one half the normal (sagu) rate of assessment (Coorg District).
60	Jodi	A favourable rent or light assessment the proportion of which to the full rates varies in Coorg District. However Jodi pertaining to grants to Major religious Institutions and the allowance of the assessment was 50 per cent.
61	Jama Malles	are portions of the reserve forests on the western ghats in which the hereditary right of growing cardamoms on the indigenous system is admitted. These mallas have been separately resettled.

No.	Terms	Meaning
62	Wanti holas	In the North Eastern tract inferior dry lands known as "Wantiholas" which are cultivated once in three or more years were formerly allowed to be held free of assessment but in the summary settlement a nominal rate of three annas per acre was imposed. It is possible that the grant of these lands originally resembled the grant of banes in South Coorg and it is not worthy that in the adjoining Manjarabad portion of Mysore State dry lands known as "Vanti" were granted in former times on very easy terms as a means of the cultivation of abandoned wet lands.
63	Jama	Land Revenue Demand
64	Janthri	Ready Reckoner of assessment.
65	Kabja	Possession
66	Kabjeddar	Occupant.
67	Kandaya	Assessment (Land Revenue).
68	Katcha	Rough,
69	Katri	Inter section point of fields junction.
70	Khariff	Autumn harvest
71	Khasra	List of fields—Field Register
72	Khalsa	Government.
73	Khandam	Part.
74	Karda or Khatedar	Signifies the occupant or the eldest or principal of several joint occupants, whose name is authorised and entered in the Government records as holding un-alienated land whether in person or by his co-occupant, tenant, agent, servant or other legal representatives.
75	Kumri	Signifies land on the mountain slopes in the Malnad on which the jungle is cut down and burnt previous to land being sown. These are cultivated only one or two years, and then allowed to lie waste, until the jungle grows up again.
76	Kuravu, Gerekadu and Hullugavalu	In order to protect the margins of wet lands from ingress of cattle, damage by overhanging branches of trees, etc., the Rajas granted the adjoining narrow strips of highlying land, 5 to 10 metres wide, under the name of "Kuravus", free of assessment. No such grants were specified for the wargs in Coorg proper, but it is an established custom that each wet land can claim a "Gerekadu" which indicates a narrow strip of high land not more than 5 metres in breadth and adjoining wet lands. In the sampajinad below the ghats, grazing lands, known as Hullugavalus were granted by the Rajas under similar circumstances.
77	Khsetra	The measurement sketch of a number drawn to scale.
78	Khsetra Book	The measurement book containing such khsetras.
79	Kammi Jasti Patrike	Statement showing the variations in extent and assessments prepared at the time of Durasti.

<b>No.</b>	<b>Terms</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
80	Kayam dara Takta	A statement showing the bhaganna of a holding, the rate applicable to it and the assessment leviable on it.
81	Land Records	Means records maintained under the provision of or for the purposes of, the Karnataka Land Revenue Act, 1964. The term includes survey records, the record of rights and the village records.
82	Lambi	Base line
83	Lavani Faisal Patrik	Record of the final settlement of each survey number in the village.
84	Mafi	Revenue Free.
85	Malguzari	Land Revenue Demand.
86	Mauza.—Mouje	Village
87	Minjumla	Part out of a whole.
88	Misrit Shet	Is land containing more than one of the three kinds of crops, viz., dry, rice and garden.
89	Motasthal	Lands irrigated by Moats (Lift).
90	Mahewar	Statement showing the monthly performance of the Surveyors.
91	Mutation	As understood in the department is a transfer of right
92	Mutation phodi	Sub-division of lands as a result of transfer of right.
93	Malki	Value of trees standing on agricultural land.
94	Nanje	Nanje is the equivalent of vernacular expression thari.
95	Neemtana	Inspection.
96	Nirsardi	Water rate
97	Pakka Book	Field Book
98	Patta	Certificate of title
99	Patwari	Shanbhogue, Karnam or Talathi—a Village Accountant.
100	Parampoke	Means rocky portions of land void of earth, which cannot be ploughed if and on which even grass does not grow, and also which in consequence of being with thick jungle cannot be cultivated.
101	Paradi Land	Certain lands surrounding houses within a village site.
102	Pot	Water course
103	Paisari Land	All waste and forest lands which are declared to be the property of the Government and which have not been notified as protected forests or as forest reserved.
104	Patel	The headman of a village.
105	Pattadar	The registered holder of a land.
106	Phot-Kharab	Means a piece or pieces of land classed as unarable and included in a survey number.
107	Pherpali	Rotation.
108	Phahnisystem	Measurement adopted in maintenance stage for effecting sub-divisions.
109	Punje	The equivalent of vernacular expression Khushki.
110	Pahanisud	A survey statement showing old and new survey numbers, names of fields, description of tenure and names of occupants.
111	Phodi	Sub-divided fields.

<b>No.</b>	<b>Terms</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
112	Rabi	Spring harvest.
113	Roznama	Daily diary of a Surveyor.
114	Rundhi	An offset.
115	Rujuwath Gunakar	Calculation of area by compartments.
116	Revenue Survey	By this it is meant the Survey of any land in any part of the state undertaken with a view to the settlement of the Land Revenue and to the recording and presentation of Rights connected therewith or for any other similar purpose.
117	Revision Survey	Survey operations conducted at the instance of Government at any time after original survey.
118	Representative Village	Means a village selected by the settlement officer for the purpose of holding a local enquiry.
119	Salesal	Year to year.
120	Sanad	A deed of grant
121	Schadda	Tri-junction point of three villages.
122	Survey Number	Means a portion of land of which the area and other particulars are separately entered under an indicative number in the land records.
123	Sub-division of a Survey number	Sub-division of a survey number means a portion of a survey number of which the area and assessment are separately entered in the land records under an indicative number subordinate to that of the Survey Number of which it is a portion.
124	Sagu Assessment	The full or ordinary assessment of wet land-but, privileged tenures have for various reasons been so freely granted in the past that the sagu tenure only represents 43 per cent of the total holdings.
125	Saguvali	Cultivation.
126	Shet	All lands held by one khatedar and enclosed within a continuous line of boundary.
127	Settlement	Means the result of the operation in a taluk or part of a taluk in order to determine the land revenue assessment.
128	Standard Rate	Means with reference to any particular class of land in a group, the normal assessment per acre of land in that class of sixteen annas classification value.
129	Survey Mark	.—A mark or object erected made employed or specified by a Survey Officer to indicate or determine or assist in determining the position or level of any point or points.
130	Tabi	Land irrigated in hot (summer).
131	Termim	Correction.
132	Talepariges	Water springs under which lands are cultivated by taking water.
133	Tippan	The sketch of a number not drawn to scale but showing the measurements.
134	Tippan Book	The book containing tippans.
134	Traverse Book	A record prepared at the time of conducting survey by Theodolite. It gives the details of base lines on which the survey is conducted.

No.	Terms	Meaning
135	Tale Square	Scale drawn graph paper by means of which the area of piece of land plotted to scale is computed.
136	Theodolite stone on station	It is a survey mark fixed for the purpose of running a traverse.
137	Urudves	In the north eastern part of Coorg, where no banes were allotted, the system as allowed to graze their cattle in and take firewood and timber for agricultural purposes from communal lands known as "Urudves" <i>i.e.</i> , village forests.
138	Urambals and Mandus	Urambals and Mandus are communal village lands reserved for panchayat meetings and for dancing on festival occasions, the villagers have the right of grazing thereon.
139	Udafa	The term Udafa means a non-contiguous survey number which cannot be found in its serial order on the map of a village.
140	Umbli Lands	Inam lands given to persons from whom generally some service real or nominal, is expected.
141	Varga Mul	Square roots.
142	Vasala	The triangles and trapezia into which survey numbers are divided for the purposes of calculation of area.
143	Vazai Vasala	A vasala due to an offset passing outside the number and which has to be deducted in making out the area.
144	Vasulbaki	Statement showing the full particulars of each occupant's entire holdings under the old and new systems.
145	Wahivat	Enjoyment.
146	Wat Hukum Bagayet	Dry land where coconuts are grown without irrigation.
147	Warg	A holding of wet land
148	Wargdar	A holder of a warg
149	Zonal	Means a local area comprising a Taluk or group of Taluks or portion thereof of one or more districts of which in the opinion of the State Government or an officer authorised by it in this behalf is contiguous and homogeneous in respect of: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Physical configuration,</li> <li>2) Climate and Rainfall,</li> <li>3) Principal Crops grown in the area,</li> <li>4) Soil characteristics.</li> </ol>

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## CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY		I
A.	Scope of the Project	i
B.	Project Description	i
C.	Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Impacts	i
D.	Socio-economic Information and Profile	iii
E.	Information Disclosure, Consultation, and Participation	iii
F.	Grievance Redress Mechanism	iv
G.	Legal Framework	iv
H.	Entitlements, Assistance and Benefits	iv
I.	Relocation of Housing and Settlement	iv
J.	Income Restoration, Rehabilitation and Provisions for Affected Vulnerable Households	v
K.	Resettlement Budget and Financing Plan	v
L.	Institutional Arrangement	v
M.	Implementation Schedule	v
N.	Monitoring and Reporting	vi
I.	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	1
A.	Introduction	1
B.	Existing Road Description	1
C.	Proposed Improvements	2
D.	Methodology for Impact Assessment	3
E.	Comparative Analysis of Alternatives Considered for Minimizing the Impact	4
II.	SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMEN	5
A.	Ownership of Right of Way Verification	5
B.	Overall Impacts	5
C.	Impact on Land	6
D.	Overall impact on structures	8
E.	Impact on private structures	8
F.	Impact on Common Property Resources	10
G.	Loss of Income	11
H.	Loss of crops and trees	11
I.	Types of affected households	12
J.	Steps for minimizing Adverse Impacts	12
III.	SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE	14
A.	Gender Characteristics of affected persons	14
B.	Religious Category of affected households	14
C.	Social Categories of the Affected Households	14
D.	Annual Income Level of the Affected Households	15
E.	Educational Status of Affected Households	15
F.	Occupational Status of Affected Households	15
G.	Impacts on the Poor, Indigenous and/or Ethnic Minorities and Other Vulnerable Groups	16
IV.	INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION	20
A.	Activities undertaken to disseminate project impacts and resettlement information	20
B.	Scope of consultations	20
C.	Summary of Consultations and Action Taken	21
D.	Gender and Resettlement Impacts	22
E.	Confirm the Disclosure of the Draft Resettlement Plan to Affected Persons	23



	F.	Plan for the Information Disclosure and Dissemination and Consultation during Implementation	23
V.		GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM	25
	A.	Introduction	25
	B.	Current Process of Grievance Handling	25
	C.	Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC)	25
	D.	Grievance Redressal Process	26
	E.	Steps for Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)	26
	F.	Costs	26
	G.	Gender Sensitivity in GRM	27
VI.		LEGAL FRAMEWORK	28
	A.	Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policies	28
	B.	Legal and Policy Commitments from the Executing Agency, Resettlements Framework Principles and Entitlement Matrix	30
	C.	Principles and Methodologies for Determining Valuations and Compensations	31
	D.	Steps for Land Acquisition Process (LA) and Schedule for LA	32
VII.		ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS	33
	A.	Entitlements Criteria for Project Affected Persons (PAPS)	33
	B.	Assistance to Vulnerable Groups	38
	C.	Potential Opportunities for PAPs to get Developmental Benefits	38
VIII.		RELOCATION OF HOUSING AND SETTLEMENTS	39
	A.	Physically displaced households	39
	B.	Compensation option for displaced household	39
	C.	Physical Relocation Allowances Provided by the Project	39
	D.	Assistance from RP Implementing Agencies in Finding Alternative Places to Buy or Rent	39
	E.	Legal Arrangements to Regularize Tenure and Transfer of Titles	40
IX.		INCOME RESTORATION AND REHABILITATION	41
	A.	Loss of Livelihoods in the project	41
	B.	Income Restoration Measures Provided by the Project	41
	C.	Special Measures to Support Vulnerable Groups	41
	D.	Livelihood and Income Restoration Training Program	42
	E.	Participation in the project construction activities	42
X.		RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN	43
	A.	Itemized Budget for Resettlement Activities	43
	B.	Methods for Assessment of Replacement Cost	43
	C.	LA & R&R Cost Estimation	43
	D.	R&R Assistances	46
	E.	RP Implementation and Other Expenses	48
	F.	Total LA and R&R Cost	49
	G.	R&R Assistance Disbursements	49
	H.	Flow of Funds	50
	I.	Source of Funding	50
XI.		INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION	51
	A.	Institutional Arrangement, Responsibilities and Mechanisms	51
	B.	Capacity Building and Training	55
XII.		IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE	60
	A.	Introduction	60
	B.	R&R Activities to be initiated after Completion of LAP	60
	C.	Land Acquisition Schedule	61
XIII.		MONITORING AND REPORTING	63

## **ANNEXURES**

Annexure 1: Land Acquisition Process, RoW Details and Sample Copy of Revenue Map .....	66
Annexure 2: List of Affected of Land Owners .....	70
Annexure 3 - List of Tenants/Employee.....	76
Annexure 4: Extent of Impact on the Private Structures .....	77
Annexure 5: List of Affected CPRs/Government Properties .....	81
Annexure 6: Mitigation Measures Taken .....	82
Annexure 7: Description of the Consultation Process, Attendance and Photos .....	84
Annexure 8: Summary Leaflet of the Resettlement Plan - Chintamani to AP border .....	89
Annexure 9: Snapshot of the Website and PRC'S Helpline Information .....	91
Annexure 10: Draft Notification for Direct Purchase model.....	92
Annexure 11: Comparison between the Borrower and ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement.....	99
Annexure 12: Schedule for Land Acquisition work for KSHIP Project as per (Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (RFCTLARRA, 2013) .....	103
Annexure 13: Land Rates .....	104
Annexure 14: Methodology for calculation of replacement cost for land and structure.....	106

## **LIST OF TABLES**

Table 1: Summary of Key Impacts .....	ii
Table 2: Summary of impacts on households.....	iii
Table 3: Types of affected households.....	iii
Table 4: Key Impacts .....	5
Table 5: Type of land affected.....	6
Table 6: Details of Land being acquired for the Project .....	7
Table 7: Type of the Land being acquired for the Project .....	7
Table 8: Use of Land to be acquired for the Project .....	7
Table 9: Impact on Private land.....	8
Table 10: Extent of impact on affected households/families .....	8
Table 11: Details of Affected Structures .....	8
Table 12: Impact on Private Structure .....	9
Table 13: Details of Other Private Assets.....	9
Table 14: Details of Ownership of Properties .....	9
Table 15: Intensity of Impact on Structures .....	10
Table 16: Type of Construction of Affected Structure .....	10
Table 17: Types of CPRs and Government Properties likely to be affected.....	10
Table 18: Loss of Livelihoods.....	11
Table 19: Types of Trees likely to be affected .....	12
Table 20: Legal status of affected HH .....	12
Table 21: Other impacts on households.....	12
Table 22: Mitigation Measures Taken .....	13
Table 23: Details of Proposed Realignment .....	13
Table 24: Number of Affected Persons .....	14
Table 25: Religious Categories of PAHs along the Project Road .....	14
Table 26: Social Categories of the PAHs .....	14
Table 27: Annual Income Level of the Affected Households.....	15
Table 28: Educational Status of APs.....	15
Table 29: Occupational Status of Affected Households.....	16
Table 30: Profile of ST Households.....	17

Table 31: Vulnerable Categories of Affected Households .....	18
Table 32: Number of Women Headed Households likely to be affected .....	18
Table 33: Women Headed Households (WHH) Land loss .....	18
Table 34: Physically displaced Women Headed Households .....	19
Table 35: Women Headed Households Educational status .....	19
Table 36: Women Headed Households Occupation .....	19
Table 37: Village wise Public Consultations (PC) and Focus Group Discussion (FGD) .....	20
Table 38: Structure of District Level GRC .....	26
Table 39: KSHIP III – Entitlement Matrix .....	33
Table 40: Compensation Option for Displaced Households .....	39
Table 41: Loss of Livelihoods .....	41
Table 42: Estimated Land Acquisition Cost .....	43
Table 43: Replacement value for loss of buildings/structures .....	45
Table 44: R&R Assistance for Land & Building Owners .....	46
Table 45: R&R Assistance for Tenants & Employees in LA Buildings .....	47
Table 46: R&R Assistance for Squatters .....	47
Table 47: Allowance for IG activities for Displaced Vulnerable Families .....	48
Table 48: Replacement Value for Community, Religious and Government Structures .....	48
Table 49: RP Implementation & Other Expenses .....	48
Table 50: Total LA and R&R cost .....	49
Table 51: Key Staff in PIU .....	51
Table 52: Administrative and Financial Responsibilities of Officials and Agencies for RP Implementation .....	52
Table 53: Competent Authority for Approvals .....	54
Table 54: In-House Training programme .....	55
Table 55: Indicative Indicators for Monitoring .....	63
Table 56: Reporting Requirements .....	65

## **LIST OF FIGURES**

Figure 1: Location Map of Road Section: Chintamani-AP Border .....	1
Figure 2: Start point of the Project at a junction with NH 234 and Km 47.450 on SH 82 near Chintamani .....	2
Figure 3: End point on SH 82 at AP Border .....	2



## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### A. Scope of the Project

1. The Government of Karnataka through the Government of India is expected to receive a second loan of about US\$ 350 million from the Asian Development Bank (ADB) to finance the Karnataka State Highways Improvement Project – III (KSHIP-III), designed to upgrade 419 km of state roads to 2-lanes or 4-lanes with paved shoulders, bypasses and other capacity augmentation improvements as required.<sup>1</sup> These roads will be built under 3 contract packages. The project's Executing Agency (EA) is Karnataka Public Works Department. The Project Implementation Unit is Karnataka State Highways Improvement Project (PIU-KSHIP).

2. The following document is the Resettlement Plan (RP) for Chintamani-AP Border Road, of a total design length of 39.8 km. An estimated 23.64 Ha of land needs to be acquired for the road improvement, which includes private, forest, government/waste land. The census survey and inventory of lost assets included in this RP is based on the final design. This RP will thus be treated as final. However, should there be significant delays between the disclosure of this RP and its actual implementation (2 years), the document and related census and asset survey will be updated.

### B. Project Description

3. The project road starts at Medikere Cross near Chintamani at Km 47.203 of State Highway (SH) 82 junction with National Highway (NH) 234 and terminates at Andhra Pradesh border at Km 86.977. The project road predominately traverses through plain terrain, passes through Raylpadu Reserve forest for approximately 11.37 km.

4. The project will provide local residents, including the poor and vulnerable, with improved access to economic opportunities and higher quality services. An efficient road network linking villages, towns, and cities will provide stronger links between remote, poor regions and more developed markets and urban hubs. There will also be improved access to public and social service facilities such as government agencies, health centers, and schools.

### C. Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Impacts

5. The existing Right of Way (ROW) varies from 17.47 mtrs to 50.00 mtrs (for details see Annexure 1) . ROW boundaries were assessed using available records from the Revenue Department and were marked and verified during field visits. It is estimated that 23.73 Ha of land needs to be acquired for the project, including private, forest, government/waste land. The Resettlement Plan (RP) was prepared based on the corridor of impact (COI). The corridor of impact is the width required for the actual construction of the road, including carriageway, shoulder, embankments, longitudinal drainage and utilities. Land and properties within the COI were surveyed and included in the list of assets likely to be affected.

6. A summary of overall project impacts based on the census survey carried out from 19th November to 23rd November 2015 and verified during 20<sup>th</sup> to 24<sup>th</sup> January 2016 is provided in Table 1.

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<sup>1</sup>Chintamani to AP Border (39.8 km); Bengaluru (NICE Road) to Kunigal (50.8 km); Kollegal to Hannur (23.8 km); Magadi – Somwarpet (166 km); Gadag – Honnali (138.2 km)

**Table 1: Summary of Key Impacts**

Sl. No.	Categories of Impact	Sub-categories	No.		
<b>A</b>	<b>Impact on Land</b>				
	Private land to be acquired (in Ha.)	Irrigated	1.13		9.79
		Non-irrigated	6.01		
		NA	2.65		
	Government/Forest land (in Ha.)	Government	10.50		13.94
Forest		3.44			
	<b>Total (ha)</b>				<b>23.73</b>
<b>B</b>	<b>Impacts on households/families/persons</b>		<b>No. HHs</b>	<b>No. Family<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>No. PAPs</b>
	Title-holders losing Land and Structure	Land	202	511	794
		Land & Structure	88	180	346
	Non-Titled Holders	Squatters	57	157	293
		Encroachers	0	0	0
		Renters	29	70	126
		Employees	8	21	39
	<b>Total Affected</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>939</b>	<b>1598</b>	
<b>C</b>	<b>Extent of Impacts</b>				
	Physically displaced (More than 25% of loss of structure)	Titled	65	127	247
		Non-Titled	75	202	362
	Affected with Less than 25% of loss of structure	Titled	225	564	893
		Non-Titled	19	46	96
	Vulnerable affected	Titled	209	624	1026
Non-Titled		91	243	448	
<b>D</b>	<b>Community Structures</b>				
	CPRs affected	5	-	-	5
	Religious Structures affected	7	-	-	7
	Government Structures affected	30	-	-	30

7. The project will impact 384 households (1598 persons), including 140 households who will be physically displaced<sup>3</sup> (i.e. fully affected residential and commercial structures). Most fully affected structures are commercial (77 out of 115). In addition, there are 5 common property resources (CPRs), 7 religious structures and 30 government structures that will be affected.

8. Among the 384 households, 290 (75%) are titled-holders. The remaining 94 affected households are non-title holders, which include squatters, encroachers, tenants and employees.

<sup>2</sup> Family here refers to the "Family" as defined in RFCTLARR Act, 2013. "Family" includes a person, his or her spouse, minor children, minor brothers and minor sister's dependent on him. An adult (18 years and above) of either gender with or without spouse or children or dependents shall be considered as a separate family for the purpose of this Act.

<sup>3</sup> Physically displaced household refers to households losing 25% or more of their residential or commercial structure. During implementation, if KSHIP, the resettlement NGO or the affected households demonstrate that the residential or commercial structure is unviable even though less than 25% is affected, these households will be considered as physically displaced.

300 households (78.12%) are vulnerable. Moreover, 319 households will be economically affected as a result of the project, including 202 households losing only agricultural land and 117 households owning shops, as well as tenants of commercial structures, artisans and employees.

9. The summary of affected households including structure owners, tenants, employees and landowners is given in Tables 2 and 3.

**Table 2: Summary of impacts on households**

SI	Status	Category	Households	Families	Persons
A	Titled Holders	Land and structure	88	180	346
		Land Only	202	511	794
B	Non-title Holders	Squatters	57	157	293
		Encroachers	0	0	0
		Tenants	29	70	126
		Employees	8	21	39
<b>Total</b>			384	939	1598

**Table 3: Types of affected households**

	Households	Families	Persons
<b>Total affected</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>939</b>	<b>1598</b>
Vulnerable	300	867	1474
Physically Displaced	342	840	1403
Economically affected	319	792	1291

#### D. Socio-economic Information and Profile

10. The project road goes through Chikkabalapura and Kolar districts in Karnataka. According to the 2011 census, the total population of Chikkabalapura and Kolar districts is 1.2 million and 1.5 million respectively. 77.60% of the population of Chikkabalapura and 68.75% of Kolar district live in rural areas, respectively. The socio-economic information of 100% of affected persons has been collected during the census survey. The income level of the majority (36.98 %) of affected households is above Rs. 100,000 annually. The majority (33.59 %) of affected households are engaged in agriculture, followed by business (30.73 %). The majority (87.76 %) of the affected households are Hindus. As regard to the social category of APs, 8.33 % are Scheduled Tribe (ST) and 7.30 % are Scheduled Caste (SC). The total number of vulnerable households<sup>4</sup> (including land and structure) is 300.

#### E. Information Disclosure, Consultation, and Participation

11. During the RP preparation, consultations were held with affected households and commercial establishment owners along the project corridor, as well as other members of the community. Moreover, officials of the district administration, Land Revenue department and elected members of the local panchayat were consulted. Between 15<sup>th</sup> August 2015 to 22<sup>th</sup> November 2015, 4 public consultation meetings and 1 Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) were conducted, involving the participation of more than 145 people including 19 women. The discussions focused on the presentation of the project's features, social impacts, benefits and

<sup>4</sup> Defined as female-headed, below-poverty level headed, elderly above 65 headed, disabled-headed and ST or SC headed.

entitlements to affected persons. The suggestions of the individual;s consulted were addressed to the extent possible and changes were incorporated into the project design.

#### **F. Grievance Redress Mechanism**

12. The EA will establish a grievance redressal committee at local and district levels to receive and facilitate the resolution of affected persons' concerns and grievances. The Government of Karnataka has initiated the process of establishing a 5 member Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) with the Deputy Commissioner (DC)/Special DC Land Acquisition as the Chairman in each project district. The phone number and location of the grievance officer will be put on signboards in strategic places along the project corridor.

13. In addition to the standard Grievance Redress Mechanism described above, the project will build-up on the experience of KSHIP1 and KSHIP 2 and continue using its mobile and web-based grievance redress platform. KSHIP has a fully-staffed Public Response Center that uses a 24\*7 phone helpline and its project website to receive, quickly address and efficiently follow-up and monitor complaints and grievances. Complainants can submit their grievances in English or Kannada using their mobile and SMS, landline, website, social media and in writing to the Public Response Center. The resolution status of grievances can be monitored on the website by KSHIP staff and the wider public at: [www.kship.in](http://www.kship.in). Both of the grievance systems described above will be readily accessible to the APs at no costs.

#### **G. Legal Framework**

14. The preferred approach of the project will be direct purchase for the acquisition of private land and structures based on the provisions of Section 46 of RFCTLARR Act, 2013 and ADB's SPS (para. 25, Involuntary Resettlement Requirement 2, Appendix 2, p. 48). As per SPS requirements, a third party monitor will be recruited by ADB to monitor the fairness and transparency of the direct purchase process. It is expected that some asset owners may not agree for direct purchase. Should negotiations fail, land will be acquired through the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (RFCTLARR Act 2013) and the Involuntary Resettlement Standard Requirement of the ADB's Safeguards Policy Statement, 2009.

#### **H. Entitlements, Assistance and Benefits**

15. All affected households are entitled to receive assistance and compensation for their losses at replacement cost, as per the Entitlement Matrix of KSHIP-III. Special assistance will be provided to physically displaced households and those losing their land. Financial assistance measures are also in place for those losing any of their productive assets and income. Compensation and other resettlement benefits will be paid to APs prior to any physical or economic relocation.

#### **I. Relocation of Housing and Settlement**

16. In the project, 140 households will be physically displaced due to the loss of their commercial and residential structures. Physically displaced households are scattered along the project road in a stretch of 39.744 kilometers. In a response to relocation option during the census survey, the majority of displaced persons (85.39%) opted for self-relocation close to the original impact location. In that perspective, cash compensation at replacement cost and assistance under the entitlement matrix are the APs preferred option.



## **J. Income Restoration, Rehabilitation and Provisions for Affected Vulnerable Households**

17. The social impact assessment reveals that 319 affected households will be economically displaced due to the loss of agricultural land and commercial structures. As per the findings of the census survey, these include 202 agricultural landowners, 87 owners of shops, 3 artisans, 7 employees in commercial units and 20 tenants. In addition, the project will also temporarily impact the livelihood of 27 households, whose commercial establishment will be partially damaged. The entitlement matrix has financial assistance provisions to address the permanent and temporary loss of income. Income restoration measures for agricultural landowners and structure owners through the provision of Rs. 500,000 (entitlement measure 3.2) have been included in the entitlement matrix to compensate for these losses – including for the loss of 10% or more of agricultural land loss.

18. The entitlement matrix proposed for the project has adequate provisions for the restoration of livelihood of affected persons in order for them to at least regain their previous living standards.

## **K. Resettlement Budget and Financing Plan**

19. The resettlement cost estimate for the direct purchase and RP includes the compensation for structures at replacement cost without depreciation, compensation for livelihood loss, resettlement assistances and cost of RP implementation. The total resettlement cost for the project is INR **63.87** Crores. The EA will provide the necessary funds for compensation for land and structures and R&R assistance. The EA will ensure timely availability of funds for the smooth implementation of the RP.

## **L. Institutional Arrangement**

20. Karnataka Public Works Department (Karnataka PWD) will be the Executing Agency (EA) for this Project. A Superintending Engineer (SE) in the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) based in Bangalore will be designated as person in charge for project implementation. A dedicated unit called the Social Development and Resettlement Cell (SDRC) has been set up within the KSHIP 1 and 2 PIU for the implementation of resettlement activities. All aspects of resettlement and rehabilitation and the delivery of entitlements will be managed by the SDRC. The key SDRC officials are: the Special DC Land Acquisition, Chief Administrative Officer, the Assistant Director Social Welfare (ADSW), the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Manager (RRM), Social Development Officers (SDOs) and Social Welfare Inspectors (SWIs). The SDRC will be responsible for ensuring compliance of social safeguards of all project roads. The SDRC team will be supported by three NGO/implementing agencies that will conduct the day-to-day resettlement activities. Their activities will be monitored by an External Consultant Team hired by KSHIP. In addition, an Independent Monitor, recruited by ADB, will assess the implementation of the direct purchase process (see below).

## **M. Implementation Schedule**

21. The RP implementation is divided into three stages which are project preparation activities, RP implementation activities, and monitoring and reporting activities. The RP will be implemented over a period of 3 years.

## **N. Monitoring and Reporting**

22. The monitoring mechanism for the RP shall comprise of both internal and external monitoring. While internal monitoring will be carried out by the RP implementing agencies (Consultants/NGOs) and PIU, external monitoring will be carried out by the Monitoring Consultant. An independent monitor hired by ADB will monitor the direct purchase and negotiated settlement to assess the fairness and transparency of the process.

23. Semi-annual social monitoring reports describing the implementation of the RP will be disclosed on ADB's website as well as on the EA's website.

## I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

### A. Introduction

1. The Government of Karnataka through the Government of India is expected to receive a second loan of about US\$ 350 million from the Asian Development Bank (ADB) to finance the Karnataka State Highways Improvement Project – III (KSHIP-III), designed to upgrade 419 km of state roads to 2-lanes or 4-lanes with paved shoulders, bypasses and other capacity augmentation improvements as required. This will improve connectivity to important tourism locations and industrial estates. The list of project roads is outlined below. The project's Executing Agency (EA) is Karnataka Public Works Department. The Project Implementation Unit is Karnataka State Highways Improvement Project (PIU-KSHIP).

- Chintamani to AP Border (39.8 km)
- Bengaluru (NICE Road) to Kunigal (50.8 km)
- Kollegal to Hannur (23.8 km)
- Magadi – Somwarpet (166 km)
- Gadag – Honnali (138.2 km)

### B. Existing Road Description

2. The project road (Figure 1) is State Highway 82 (SH-82), starting in Chintamani and ending at the Andhra Pradesh (AP) border. It passes through the two districts of Chikkabalapura and Kolar. The total design length of the project road is 39.8 kms. The project road starts at Medikere Cross near Chintamani at Km. 47.203 and terminates at the AP border at Km. 86.977 as shown in **Figure 2 and Figure 3**. The project road predominantly traverses through plain terrain and does not pass through any major cities. However, it passes through the settlements of Thadigol cross, Jodikothapali, Luxmipura Cross and Raylpadu. The project road also passes through Raylpadu Reserve forest for approx. 11.37 kms.

**Figure 1: Location Map of Road Section: Chintamani-AP Border**



**Figure 2: Start point of the Project at a junction with NH 234 and Km 47.450 on SH 82 near Chintamani**



**Figure 3: End point on SH 82 at AP Border**



3. The land use along the corridor road is predominantly agricultural where a variety of crops are cultivated. The existing carriageway is a double lane configuration with earthen shoulders on both sides with a width varying between 5 m to 7 m. The road geometry and existing pavement condition is not satisfactory.

4. The major villages/settlements along the project road are Aimareddihalli (km. 50.000), Marinaikanahalli (km. 54.000) in Chikkabalapura district and Thadigol (km. 62.000), Jodikothapalli (km. 67.000) and Luxmipura Crossing (km. 72.000) in Kolar district. Out of these villages Aimareddihalli (Km. 50.000), Marinaikanahalli (Km. 54.000) in Chikkabalapura district are the critical settlements in this project road.

### **C. Proposed Improvements**

5. Considering the projected traffic on the project road, the following improvements are proposed: 2 lanes with paved shoulder for a maximum design speed of 80/100 kmph in plain/rolling terrain. The proposed corridor of impact (Col) varies from 16 mtrs to 30 mtrs depending on factors like urban, rural, terrain conditions etc. There are 40 bus laybye, 1 (one) No. Truck laybye, 2 realignments and 6 pedestrian crossings proposed on the project road. The project road does not pass through highly congested settlements and as such no bypasses are envisaged.

6. More specifically, the following major components are proposed for the project.

- (i) **Lane Width:** The width of a basic traffic lane is proposed to be 3.50m. Thus, for the proposed 2 lanes, the width for the main carriageway will be 7.0m in both settlements and rural road sections.
- (ii) **Paved Shoulders:** Paved shoulders are proposed to be 1.5m wide on either side of the proposed main carriageway for sections passing through open country and 2 m for sections passing through built up locations.
- (iii) **Earthen Shoulders:** Earthen shoulders are proposed to be 2 m wide on either side of the proposed main carriageway for sections passing through open country.
- (iv) **Drainage:** Toe drains on both side of the road are proposed for sections passing through open country and covered lined drain is proposed on both in settlement locations.

- (v) **Road side Facilities:** These include Bus Bayes, Truck laybys, Toll Plazas, Rest area and others as specified.
- (vi) **Corridor of Impacts (COI):** the COI will vary between 16 to 30 m meters depending on the road section (minimum 26 mtrs in open, 20 mtrs in 4 lane urban and 16 mtrs in 2 lane rural section). This COI also includes road side facilities.

#### D. Methodology for Impact Assessment

7. The project followed both quantitative and qualitative approach for data collection. The key activities undertaken during the social impact assessment are detailed below:

- (i) **Resettlement screening:** A social screening exercise was performed through a reconnaissance survey to gather first-hand information on impact of land acquisition and resettlement with specific attention on land use, presence of legal and/or illegal housing, traffic patterns, cultural resources, congested settlements and other sensitive areas. The aim of the reconnaissance survey was to assess the scope of land acquisition and resettlement study for the preparation of the resettlement plan.
- (ii) **Confirmation of the ownership of the RoW/Land acquisition:** Once the alignment was finalized in the detailed engineering design, Karnataka PWD's Right of Way (RoW) ownership was validated with the records from the Land Revenue department and consultations with affected people. The survey was carried out and accordingly the Land Acquisition Plan (LAP) was prepared. More information about this is provided in Chapter 2 and Annexure 1.
- (iii) **Census Survey and Inventory of Assets:** Following the finalization of the road alignment, cross-sections design and land acquisition requirements, a census and socio-economic survey of affected persons (APs) was carried out within the proposed Col which ranges between 26-16 meters (i.e. restricted to a minimum 26 mtrs in open section, 20 mtrs in 4 lane urban section and 16 mtrs in 2 lane rural section). The objective was to identify all APs and to make an inventory of the assets that are likely to be affected and loss of income due to the project. The census survey and inventory of assets has been the basis for the calculation of the compensation and assistance budget. The census also included data on household characteristics, including social, economic and demographic profile. The census survey and inventory of assets was carried out from 19th November to 23rd November 2015 and the census survey of Land owners, and realignments conducted from 20th to 24th January 2016. The census survey and inventory of lost assets is based on the final design.
- (iv) **Consultation with Stakeholders:** To ensure people's participation in the planning phase and public understanding of the project and associated developmental problems (i.e. local needs of road users, problems and prospects of resettlement), various sections of affected persons (APs) and other stakeholders were consulted through focus group discussions (FGDs), individual interviews and public meetings between 15th August 2015 and 22nd November 2015. Vulnerable groups and women members of the community were also included in this process.

**E. Comparative Analysis of Alternatives Considered for Minimizing the Impact**

8. The project road does not pass through any congested settlement and as such no bypasses are envisaged for this road. However, the existing road has substandard horizontal geometry at some locations as such, in order to improve the safety of highway users, short realignments have been proposed. There are two small realignments namely at Thadigol Crossing and near Thopalli Village for a total length of 0.575 Km. & 0.400 Km. respectively. The design for the road improvement was also adjusted to minimize resettlement impacts (see section D, Chapter 2).

## II. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

### A. Ownership of Right of Way Verification

9. The Right of Way (RoW), which is owned by the State Government and administered by Karnataka PWD, was verified through the following steps:

- (i) **Verification of RoW with Land Revenue Records:** The legal boundaries of the right of way and private properties and land to be acquired within the proposed Col were confirmed with PWD's records and the revenue department maps. More information on the methodology and a sample of cadastral maps both signed and stamped by the Revenue Department and Karnataka PWD and the RoW width along the entire corridor are provided in Annexure 1.
- (ii) **Verification with Affected Persons:** The findings from the Land Revenue Records were confirmed during the census survey process. During the survey, the majority of affected title holders voluntarily showed their ownership records. However, some refused to show their legal documents to the social team.

### B. Overall Impacts

10. The verification process confirms that the project does involve a small amount of acquisition of private land (9.79 Ha.). The census survey of land owners revealed that 202 households, which include 511 families (as per definition given in RCFTLARRA, 2013, ref. glossary) will be affected. As for private structures, there will be impact on 88 title-holders and 57 non-titleholder households, including 29 tenants and 8 employees representing 1598 affected persons. The census survey was carried out from 19th November to 23rd November 2015.

11. **Eligibility Criteria.** Affected persons considered eligible for resettlement compensation and assistance are (i) APs who lose either land, structures, trees, crops or livelihood with title to the land; (ii) APs who lose either land, structures, trees, crops or livelihood without title to the land who have been surveyed prior to the cut-off date (see below).

12. In the project road 9.79 Ha of private land is likely to be acquired. The cut-off date for legal title holders is the date of Notification under Section 11(1) of RFCTLARR Act 2013. For non-titleholders, the cut-off date has been set as the completion date of the survey, i.e. 23rd November 2015. This was communicated to the affected people during the survey and public consultation process. People moving into the project area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to any assistance. However, some flexibility will be considered during implementation to take into account any non-titled-holders who may not have been present during the survey and who owned assets within the Col prior to the cut-off-date.

13. The summary of impacts of the project are presented in the table below:

**Table 4: Key Impacts**

Sl. No.	Categories of Impact	Sub-categories	No.		Total
A	<b>Impact on Land</b>				
	Private land to be acquired (in Ha.)	Irrigated	1.13	-	9.79
		Non-irrigated	6.01	-	
		NA	2.65	-	
	Government/Forest land (in Ha.)	Government	10.50	-	13.94
Forest		3.44	-		
	<b>Total (ha)</b>				<b>23.73</b>

Sl. No.	Categories of Impact	Sub-categories	No.		Total
B	<b>Impacts on households/families/persons</b>		<b>No. HHs</b>	<b>No. Family<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>No. PAPs</b>
	Title-holders losing Land and Structure	Land	202	511	794
		Structure	88	180	346
	Non-Titled Holders	Squatters	57	157	293
		Encroachers	0	0	0
		Renters	29	70	126
		Employees	9	21	39
<b>Total Affected</b>			384	939	1598
C	<b>Extent of Impacts</b>				
	Physically displaced (More than 25 % of loss of structure)	Titled	65	127	247
		Non-Titled	75	202	362
	Affected with Less than 25 % of loss of structure	Titled	225	564	893
		Non-Titled	19	46	96
	Vulnerable affected	Titled	209	624	1026
Non-Titled		91	243	448	
D	<b>Community Structures</b>			-	-
	CPRs affected	5	-	-	5
	Religious Structures affected	7	-	-	7
	Government Structures affected	30	-	-	30

### C. Impact on Land

14. **Scope of Land acquisition.** The requirement of land acquisition in the project road section is due to the following reasons:

- To meet the minimum requirement of the proposed Col and
- For realignment and to improve the geometric configuration of the project road and thereby improve the safety of the road users.

15. The scope of land acquisition is quite limited in the project because of the availability of the RoW. According to the Land Acquisition Plan (LAP) 23.73 Ha of land will be acquired for the project, out of which 9.79 Ha is private land. The details of the affected land is presented in table 5.

**Table 5: Type of land affected**

Type of land		Affected Land Ha.
Private	Irrigated	1.13
	Non-Irrigated	6.01
	NA	2.65
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>9.79</b>
Public	Forest Department	3.44

<sup>5</sup> Family here refers to the "Family" as defined in RFCTLARR Act, 2013. "Family" includes a person, his or her spouse, minor children, minor brothers and minor sister's dependent on him; and adults (18years and above) of either gender with or without spouse or children or dependents shall be considered as a separate family for the purpose of this Act.



Type of land		Affected Land Ha.
	Government	10.50
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>13.94</b>

16. **Ownership of land being acquired for the project.** Out of total 23.73 Ha of land, which is going to be affected, 9.79 (41.26%) Ha land is privately owned, while 10.5 (44.25%) Ha and 3.44 Ha. (14.50%) land belongs to Government/Waste & Forest Land respectively. The details of land acquisition requirement are summarized in Table 6.

**Table 6: Details of Land being acquired for the Project**

Sl. No.	Land Details	Acquisition of Land Area (Ha.)	Percentage
1	Private Land	9.79	41.26
2	Forest land	3.44	14.50
3	Govt. Land / Waste Land	10.5	44.25
<b>Total</b>		<b>23.73</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Land acquisition Plan, ICT Pvt. Ltd 2015

17. **Type of the land to be acquired for the Project.** All of the private land that needs to be acquired for the project is agricultural. Some plots are irrigated, non-irrigated and other are of a mixed nature (waste/barren/forest). Out of 202 private affected plots, 14 plots are irrigated land, 158 plots are non-irrigated land and 30 Not Available (NA) categories of plots. Various types of land with the number of affected plots are presented in Table 7.

**Table 7: Type of the Land being acquired for the Project**

Sl. No.	Type of Land	No. of Plots	Area in (Ha.)	Percentage
1	Irrigated	14	1.13	11.57
2	Non-Irrigated	158	6.01	61.41
3	NA	30	2.65	27.02
<b>Total</b>		<b>202</b>	<b>9.79</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Census Survey 2015-16

18. **Use of land to be acquired for the project.** The land use pattern of affected private plots shows most are used for agricultural purposes: out of 202 plots, 53 (26.37%) are being used for cultivation, 119 plots (59.20 %) are orchard and 30 plots (14.93 %) are of other categories.

**Table 8: Use of Land to be acquired for the Project**

Sl. No	Land Usage	No. of Plots	Percentage
1	Cultivation	53	26.37
2	Orchard	119	59.20
3	NA	30	14.93
<b>Total</b>		<b>202</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Census Survey 2015-16

19. **Impact on household due to acquisition of private land:** The social impact assessment reveals that 202 households (511 families) are affected. The list of landowner households is attached in Annexure 2. The extent of impact on each household's total land plot has also been assessed. Most households (69%) will lose 10% or less of their plot as a result of the project. However, 31% will lose between 10 and 25%. No household will lose more than 25% of its plot. More details can be found in Table 9.

**Table 9: Impact on Private land**

Sl. No.	Type of Private Property	Total No. of Plot	Total No. of Trees	No. of Affected HHs	No. of Affected Families*	No. of Affected Persons	No. of Women HH	Nos of Vulnerable HH
1	Private land	202	518	202	511	794	2	153

Source: Census Survey 2015-16

**Table 10: Extent of impact on affected households/families**

Extent impacts	0-10%	> 10-25 %	>25-50%	> 50-75%	> 75%-100%
No. HH losing agricultural land	139	63	0	0	0
No. HH losing 10% or more of their land not already included in the vulnerable category		43	0	0	0

#### D. Overall impact on structures

20. 187 structures including government and common property resources (CPRs) are likely to be affected. Out of 187 affected properties, 145 (77.54%) are private structures owned by 88 titleholders and 57 non-titleholder households, while 30 structures are government properties (i.e. mini water tanks, bus shelters, 1 primary school, hand pumps) and 7 are religious structures. The details of affected properties are presented in Table 11.

**Table 11: Details of Affected Structures**

Sl. No.	Structure/ properties in the Affected Area	Number of affected properties	Fully Affected	Percentage
1	Private Structures	145	115	77.54
2	Government Structures	30	28	16.04
3	Community Structures (CPRs), excluding religious structures	5	5	2.67
4	Religious structures	7	7	3.74
<b>Total</b>		<b>187</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Census Survey 2015-16

#### E. Impact on private structures

21. As per the census survey, 145 private properties are likely to be affected due to the road improvement project. These private properties are residential, commercial and residential-cum-commercial. 115 private structures are fully affected and 30 private structures will be partially affected and will remain viable for use. This has been assessed during the survey based on whether 25% or more of the structure is affected (see section 2.1.11), in which case, it was considered as fully affected. During the RP implementation, if the affected household or KSHIP can demonstrate that a structure that is impacted less than 25% remains unviable, it will be considered as fully affected.

22. Both partially and fully affected structures are owned by 88 title-holders and 57 non-titled holders. Details on the loss of private assets are given in Table 12. The list of affected structure owners is attached in Annexure 2.

**Table 12: Impact on Private Structure**

Sl. No.	Type of Private Property	Total No. of Structures	Partially affected Structures	Fully affected Structures	Total affected HHS (including Tenants & Employees)	No. of partially affected HH (including Tenants & Employees)	No. of fully affected HH (including Tenants & Employees)	Total no. of affected Families* (including Tenants & Employees)	No. of affected Persons (including Tenants & Employees)
1	Residential	35	8	27	38	8	30	94	194
2	Commercial	94	17	77	123	26	96	278	509
3	Res-Cum-Commercial	13	3	10	18	5	13	51	91
4	Boundary wall	3	2	1	3	3	1	5	10
<b>Total</b>		<b>145</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>428</b>	<b>804</b>

Source: Census Survey 2015-16

23. **Impact on affected assets attached to private structure.** The census survey also identified impacts on other private assets. These assets tend to be connected to the day -to -day activities and some are also linked with livelihood related activities. The details of these assets and the extent of the likely impact due to the widening of the project road are given in Table 13.

**Table 13: Details of Other Private Assets**

Sl. No.	Type of Assets	Nos. of Other Assets attached to Structures	Titleholder	Non-Titleholder
1	Hand Pump	2	1	1
2	Open Well	2	2	0
3	Bore Well	3	2	1
4	Tree	5	5	0
5	Toilet	11	10	1
6	Cattle Shed	6	6	0
7	Garage	3	2	1
<b>Total</b>		<b>32</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>4</b>

Source: Census Survey 2015-16

24. **Legal ownership of the properties/structures.** The likely impact on Titleholders and Non-Titleholders were assessed through the census survey undertaken within Col of the project road. The details of formal ownership status of properties are presented in Table 14.

**Table 14: Details of Ownership of Properties**

Sl. No.	Type of Properties	No. of Households		Total	Percentage
		Titleholder	Non-Titleholder		
1	Residential	19	16	35	24.14
2	Commercial	57	37	94	64.83
3	Res-cum-commercial	10	3	13	8.97
4	Boundary Wall	2	1	3	2.07
<b>Total</b>		<b>88</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Census Survey 2015-16

25. **Severity of impact on households losing structures.** The analysis of impact on the scale of severity reveals that out of 145 private structures, 30 structures are partially affected (up to 25%), while 115 structures are fully affected, leading to physical displacement. The intensity of impact is further classified in the Table 15. The details of the extent of impact on structures are attached as Annexure 4.

**Table 15: Intensity of Impact on Structures**

Sl. No.	Scale of Impact	To the scale of 25 %	No. of Household	No. of Families	Percentage
1	Fully Impacted	(More than 25%)	115	269	79.31
2	Partially Impacted	(Less than 25%)	30	68	20.69
<b>Total</b>			<b>145</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Census Survey 2015-16

26. As outlined earlier, if during implementation the affected household or KSHIP can demonstrate that a structure that is impacted less than 25% remains unviable, it will be considered as fully affected.

27. **Type of construction and affected areas of private structures.** The private structures affected are of various types, the majority being pucca structures, followed by semi-pucca, then by kutcha / thatched structures. The details of type of constructions of the affected and displaced properties are summarized in Table 16.

**Table 16: Type of Construction of Affected Structure**

Sl. No.	Type of Construction	No. of Partially affected properties	Area (in sq.mtrs)	Fully affected structures	Area (in sq.mtrs)
		Private		Private	
1	Pucca	17	414.29	50	1568.4
2	Semi-Pucca	8	59.71	43	1975.4
3	Kutcha/ Thatched	3	17.84	20	566.65
4	Wooden	0	0	1	28.8
5	Compound Wall	2	270	1	303.3
<b>Total</b>		<b>30</b>	<b>761.84</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>4442.55</b>

Source: Census Survey 2015-16

#### F. Impact on Common Property Resources

28. There are 12 CPRs properties affected along the project road which includes 3 aralikatte, 1 ashram, 1 statue, and 7 small temples. Out of 30 affected government properties, 11 are mini water tanks, 10 bus shelters, 2 panchayats, 2 pump houses 2 schools, 1 RTO check post, 1 check post, and 1 hand pump. The summary list of CPRs affected along the project is presented below and details are provided in **Annexure 5**.

**Table 17: Types of CPRs and Government Properties likely to be affected**

Sl. No.	Types of Properties	Items	Partially Affected	Fully Affected	Total	Percentage
1	A. The Other Community Properties (CPRs)	Aralikatte	2	1	3	7.14
2		Ashram	0	1	1	2.38
3		Statue	0	1	1	2.38

Sl. No.	Types of Properties	Items	Partially Affected	Fully Affected	Total	Percentage
4	B. Religious Properties	Temple	2	5	7	16.67
5	C. Government Properties	Primary School (PS)	0	1	1	2.38
6		Bus Shelter (BS)	8	2	10	23.81
7		Hand Pump (HP)	1	0	1	2.38
8		High School (HS)	1	0	1	2.38
9		Mini water tank	5	6	11	26.19
10		Check post	0	1	1	2.38
11		Gram Panachayath	2	0	2	4.76
12		Pump house	1	1	2	4.76
13		RTO check post	0	1	1	2.38
<b>Total</b>			<b>22</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Census Survey 2015-16

### G. Loss of Income

29. A total of 319 households will lose income as a result of the project, including households losing agricultural land, commercial structure fully or partially, artisans, tenants and employees of commercial structures. The details of the economic impacts as per the category of affected households are presented in Table 18 below. Out of 144 total households losing their income from impact on their commercial structures, 117 are fully affected and 27 are partially affected. The majority of them are owners conducting commercial activities in these structures (75.00%) but some of them are tenants who have taken the premises on rent for commercial purpose (17.36%). The list of affected tenants and employees can be found in Annexure 3.

**Table 18: Loss of Livelihoods**

Sl. No.	Loss	Partially affected Households	Fully affected Households	Total affected Households	Total Affected Families	%
	Loss of agricultural land	-	202	202	511	63.32
1	Owners of Shop	21	87	108	209	27.27
2	Artisans	0	3	3	7	0.94
2	Tenants	5	20	25	47	6.27
3	Employees	1	7	8	18	2.19
<b>Total</b>		<b>27</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>792</b>	

Source: Census Survey 2015-16

### H. Loss of crops and trees

30. The entitlement framework has provisions for the compensation for standing crops and trees (fruit-bearing or non-fruit-bearing) planted by private individuals. During the Census and

Socio-economic survey, this type of impact was also identified. Details of types of trees likely to be affected are given in table 19.

**Table 19: Types of Trees likely to be affected**

Sl. No.	Tree Details	Nos. of Tree
1	Mango	345
2	Coconut	39
3	Other (Fruit bearing and fuel wood)	134
<b>Total</b>		<b>518</b>

#### I. Types of affected households

31. Overall, most households affected by the project are title-holders (76%), most of whom (70%) will be losing land only. Non-titled holders have been defined as squatters, encroachers, tenants and employees. Squatters are the most numerous of non-title holders, representing 60% of all non-titled households. Details on the legal status of household are presented below.

**Table 20: Legal status of affected HH**

SI	Status	Category	Households	Families	Persons
A	Titled Holders	Land and structure	88	180	346
		Land Only	202	511	794
B	Non-title Holders	Squatters	57	157	293
		Encroachers	0	0	0
		Tenants	29	70	126
		Employees	8	21	39
<b>Total</b>			<b>384</b>	<b>939</b>	<b>1598</b>

32. Out of the 384 households, 30% will have to physically relocate their residence or commercial structure. The majority of households (83%) are economically affected and (78%) are vulnerable. Details on the category of vulnerability can be found in Chapter 3, section G.

**Table 21: Other impacts on households**

	Households	Families	Persons
Total affected	<b>384</b>	<b>939</b>	<b>1598</b>
Vulnerable	300	867	1474
Physically Displaced	342	840	503
Economically affected	319	792	1291

#### J. Steps for minimizing Adverse Impacts

33. Social impacts, in particular impacts on very congested areas and sensitive structures (i.e. clusters, community and religious structures), were minimized to the extent possible through the following steps:

34. The Col was reduced to 16 meters for 2-lane in open areas and 20 meters in 4 lane built-up areas, instead of following the codal provisions of 45 mtrs in open areas and 30 mtrs. in built-up areas, respectively.

35. The social team weighed up the alternative alignment options proposed by the design team through field visits and consultations and discussed with the design team the best options

to avoid or minimize adverse impacts on large number of households and sensitive sites. Suggestions offered by road residents were considered. These minimization efforts resulted in:

- Avoiding sensitive/religious sites by adjusting the alignment
- Minimizing impacts on structures by using realignments/bypasses;
- Fixing the speed in the built up areas including schools and hospitals as per local needs and problems of the people;
- Deciding the rural and settlement location road cross-sections based on field surveys and likely impact on the people; and

36. More specifically, a total of 3.67 ha of private land and 124 structures were avoided, as described in Table 22 below and in Annexure 6:

**Table 22: Mitigation Measures Taken**

Sl. No.	As per codal provision		As per measures adopted to minimize impact		Remarks
	Structures Affected	Land Required (Ha.)	Structures Affected	Land Required (Ha.)	
1	311	25.80	187	22.13	This process saved 124 structures and 3.67 Ha of land

37. At some instances, the alignment has been modified to avoid certain sensitive structures. Key examples are at Aimareddihalli (km. 50.000) and Marinaikanahalli (km. 54.000) in Chikkabalapura, where district temples were avoided. At Aimareddihalli, one temple was avoided by including a retaining wall in front of the temple. Similarly, at Marinaikanahalli one big temple of Shani Mahatma was avoided by shifting the alignment to the left (eccentric widening). The details of the proposed realignments are tabulated in Table 23.

**Table 23: Details of Proposed Realignment**

Sl. No.	Name of Town/Village	Existing Chainage Km		Realignment Chainage		
		Start	End	Start	End	Length (Km)
1	Tadgol Crossing	63+500	64+200	63+470	64+045	0.575
2	Thopalli	75+130	75+600	74+900	75+300	0.400

### III. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

#### A. Gender Characteristics of affected persons

38. **Number of Affected Persons (APs).** There are a total of 1598 APs being affected, which includes 830 (51.93 %) males and 768 (48.07 %) females. The average household size is 4.2 and the sex ratio amongst the APs is 925. The details of APs being affected in the project are summarized in Table 24.

**Table 24: Number of Affected Persons**

Sl. No.	Categories of APs	Number of Affected Persons	Percentage (%)
1	Male	830	51.93
2	Female	768	48.07
<b>Total</b>		<b>1598</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Census Survey 2015-16

#### B. Religious Category of affected households

39. Social customs and traditions play a major role in determining the socio- economic development as well as occupational patterns in the influence area. Keeping this in mind, an initial analysis was conducted to understand the religious profile of affected households. The majority of them belong to the Hindu religion (87.76 %) and 1.56 % of them are Muslims. However, nearly 10.68 % of households did not respond to the question related to religion. The trend shows that Hindu communities dominate the project road. Table 25 delineates the religious categories of the affected households.

**Table 25: Religious Categories of PAHs along the Project Road**

Sl. No.	Religious Group	No. of Households	Percentage (%)
1	Hindu	337	87.76
2	Muslim	6	1.56
3	NA/NR	41	10.68
<b>Total</b>		<b>384</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Census Survey, 2015-16

#### C. Social Categories of the Affected Households

40. As per the census survey 173 households (45.05 %) are from the general category, 100 households (26.04 %) are from other backward caste (OBC), 28 household (7.30 %) are from scheduled caste (SC), and 32 household (8.33) are from scheduled tribe (ST) category. The details of social categories in the project area are presented in Table 26.

**Table 26: Social Categories of the PAHs**

Sl. No.	Type of Social Category	No. of Households	Percentage (%)
1	General	173	45.05
2	Other Backward Class	100	26.04
3	Scheduled Caste	28	7.30
4	Scheduled Tribe	32	8.33
5	NA/NR	51	13.28
<b>Total</b>		<b>384</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Census Survey 2015-16



#### D. Annual Income Level of the Affected Households

41. The census data revealed that 19 affected households (4.95 %) earn income that is up to Rs. 30,000. Most households (36.98 %) earn above Rs.100,000 annually, while 25.52 % households did not respond. The number of households under each category of income level is summarized in Table 27.

**Table 27: Annual Income Level of the Affected Households**

SI. No.	Annual Income	No. of Households	Percentage (%)
1	24001-30,000	19	4.95
2	30,001 to 40,000	19	4.95
3	40,001 to 50,000	17	4.43
4	50,001 to 60,000	5	1.30
5	60,001 to 70,000	30	7.81
6	70,001 to 80,000	23	5.99
7	80,001 to 90,000	6	1.56
8	90,001 to 100,000	25	6.51
9	Above 100,000	142	36.98
10	NA/NR	98	25.52
<b>Total</b>		<b>384</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Census Survey 2015-16

#### E. Educational Status of Affected Households

42. A significant percentage of the head of affected households (48.96 %) are illiterate, 10.16 % are up to middle school, 7.55 % are below matric, 13.80 % APs are Matric (10th standard), 4.43 % are educated up to graduate level. The details are summarized in Table 28.

**Table 28: Educational Status of APs**

SI. No.	Type of Educational Category	No. of Head of Household	Percentage (%)
1	Illiterate	188	48.96
2	Up to middle (7 <sup>th</sup> standard)	39	10.16
3	Below Matric ( Below 10 <sup>th</sup> standard)	29	7.55
4	Matric (10th standard)	53	13.80
5	Up to graduate	17	4.43
6	Above Graduate	6	1.56
7	NA/NR	52	13.54
<b>Total</b>		<b>384</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Census Survey 2015-16

#### F. Occupational Status of Affected Households

43. The findings of the census survey revealed that 33.59 % of affected households are engaged in agriculture, 6.77 % in agriculture labor, 4.69 % are daily wage earner, and 30.73 % households have businesses as their main occupation. The details of the occupational status of affected households are summarized in Table 29.

**Table 29: Occupational Status of Affected Households**

Sl. No.	Occupation	No. of Households	Percentage
1	Agriculture	129	33.59
2	Agriculture Labor	26	6.77
3	Daily Wage Earner & Labor	18	4.69
4	Private Employee	5	1.30
5	Rural Artisan	3	0.78
6	Service	10	2.60
7	Unemployed	9	2.34
8	Business	118	30.73
9	NA	66	17.19
<b>Total</b>		<b>384</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Census Survey 2015-16

### **G. Impacts on the Poor, Indigenous and/or Ethnic Minorities and Other Vulnerable Groups**

44. **Impact on Indigenous and Vulnerable Households.** Primitive Tribal Groups are identified as isolated communities among the Scheduled Tribe (STs) characterized by a low rate of population, a pre-agricultural level of technology and extremely low levels of literacy. The Director of Tribal Welfare GoK, has indicated through a letter No. DSTW: TSP: OSCR 12 / 2010-11 dated 26.4.2010, that no village in the State of Karnataka has been designated as tribal village, and that the project roads are not passing through any Integrated Tribal Development Plan (ITDP) areas.

45. Based on the information provided by the Tribal Department and the census surveys, an Indigenous People's Development Plan (IPDP) will not be required as there are no traditional tribal groups and other traditional forest dwellers who are affected due to widening of this project road. These groups within the impact zone do not fulfill the requirements to trigger ADB's Indigenous People Safeguards Policy.

46. The census and socio-economic survey has looked into the presence/absence and existing situation of tribal and other vulnerable groups. Both the socio-economic survey and census survey explored the potential impacts on tribal people and other vulnerable groups along the project road and nearby areas. The possible impacts were considered from various dimensions such as social, cultural, economic and administrative.

47. The findings of the survey brought out that although 32 Scheduled Tribe households are living along the project road, they are fully integrated with the respective communities. They are presently leading a life style which is more or less similar to other groups of the people living in the community. They have integrated into the mainstream of the society. They are currently working in agriculture, business and other services. Their children are going to school. They are participating in similar social and economic activities as the non-Scheduled Tribe members of society: they are speaking the same language (Kannada) and share the same religious beliefs as non-Scheduled Tribes. The profile of ST households is given along with that of other project affected households (PAHs) in the Table 30.

**Table 30: Profile of ST Households**

<b>Education status</b>	<b>Number of HH for ST</b>	<b>Number of HH for Others</b>
Illiterate	21	167
Literate	0	39
Up to Middle	0	29
Below metric	5	48
Metric	6	11
Up to Graduation	0	6
Above Graduation	0	52
<b>Occupation</b>	<b>Number of HH for ST</b>	<b>Number of HH for Others</b>
Agriculture	3	126
Agriculture Labor	6	20
Business	8	110
Daily wage	8	10
Private employee	4	1
Rural artisan	1	2
Govt. Employed	0	10
Unemployed	2	7
NA	0	66
<b>Income level</b>	<b>Number of HH for ST</b>	<b>Number of HH for Others</b>
24000-30000	1	18
30001-40000	1	18
40001-50000	3	14
50001-60000	4	1
60001-70000	0	30
70001-80000	4	19
80001-90000	0	6
90001-100000	1	24
>100000	14	128
NA	4	94
<b>Religion</b>	<b>Number of HH for ST</b>	<b>Number of HH for Others</b>
Hindu	32	305
Muslim	0	6
Christian	0	0
Others	0	0
NA	0	41
<b>Language</b>	<b>Number of HH for ST</b>	<b>Number of HH for Others</b>
Kannada	32	352
Telugu	0	0
Hindi	0	0
Tamil	0	0
Others	0	0

48. **Vulnerable Affected Households:** Vulnerable Households are defined as Heads of households who are (i) poor (as defined as those possessing or eligible to a Below Poverty Level card in the state of Karnataka), (ii) landless or without legal title to land, (iii) elderly (over 60), (iv) women, (v) Scheduled Tribes, and (vi) marginalized Scheduled Castes, (vii) disabled.

49. The findings of the census survey indicate that there are 300 vulnerable households affected by the project. There are 200 households Below Poverty Line (BPL), 28 scheduled caste (SC) households, 7 Squatters (who do not fall into the other vulnerable categories) and 8 women headed households (WHH), 20 elderly households and 32 Scheduled Tribe households. They will be provided special assistance and entitlements as per the provisions of the Entitlement Matrix. The detailed break-up of vulnerable households likely to be affected who are living along the project corridor are presented in Table 31.

**Table 31: Vulnerable Categories of Affected Households**

Sl. No.	Categories	No. of Households
1	Schedule Caste (SC) Households	28
2	Schedule Tribes (ST) Households	32
3	Below Poverty Line (BPL) Households	200
4	Women Headed Households (WHH)	8
5	Physically Handicapped Households (PHH)	5
6	Elderly Households	20
7	Squatters (who do not already fall into the other categories mentioned above)	7
<b>Vulnerable</b>		<b>300</b>
<b>Other non-vulnerable affected households</b>		<b>84</b>
<b>Total affected Households</b>		<b>384</b>

Source: Census Survey 2015-16

50. **Gender considerations.** According to the social impact assessment, women will not be disproportionately affected by resettlement impacts. Out of 384 affected households there are 8 women headed households. 6 out of the 8 will be physically displaced (4 from their commercial structures and 2 from their residential/commercial structures), and 2 will be losing land (less than 10% of their plot). Overall, this is a minor number of women headed household affected compared to the overall figures of all affected persons.

51. Female-headed households are characterized by higher number of dependents and a poor economic standing. Among them, 2 work in agriculture labour, 3 are daily wagers, 1 is a business owner and 1 is unemployed (see tables 35 and 36 below). Moreover, 7 out of the 8 female-household heads are illiterate. Payments will be made directly to these women and the RP implementing NGO/Agency will ensure that they have bank accounts opened in their names. They will also receive additional financial assistance and be eligible to the livelihood training, as they are considered as vulnerable as per the entitlement matrix.

**Table 32: Number of Women Headed Households likely to be affected**

Sl. No.	Properties	No. of Women Headed Household	Percentage
1	Land	2	25.00
2	Structure	6	75.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>8</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Socio Economic Survey, 2015-16

**Table 33: Women Headed Households (WHH) Land loss**

Extent of impact	No. of WHH
Losing more than 10%	0
Losing less than 10%	2

**Table 34: Physically displaced Women Headed Households**

	<b>Commercial Structure</b>	<b>Residential-cum-Commercial</b>	<b>Residential</b>
Physically Displaced WHH	4	2	0
Partially affected	0	0	0

**Table 35: Women Headed Households Educational status**

<b>Educational Status</b>	<b>No. of WHH</b>
Illiterate	7
Below matriculation (9th Class)	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>

**Table 36: Women Headed Households Occupation**

<b>Occupation</b>	<b>No. of WHH</b>
Agriculture	1
Daily Wage Earner & Labor	3
Agriculture labor	2
Business	1
Unemployed	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>

52. The proposed up-gradation of the road is expected to open up new economic opportunities for women to upgrade their skills and facilitate their access to educational and health facilities. The project is also expected to reduce the travel time, which while it is a direct benefit from the project, this development may also lead to increased accidents in village areas as children tend to play near the road.

#### IV. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

##### A. Activities undertaken to disseminate project impacts and resettlement information

53. Consultations with various stakeholders were carried out at various levels in the project area during preparation. Key issues raised during public consultations and focus groups discussion are provided in Annexure 7. Key stakeholders consulted included affected people as well as other community members living along the project road, community-based organizations and business communities in the area. Moreover, revenue officials, village heads, head of Gram Panchayat, and village administrative officers were also consulted. The consultation methods included general public consultation meetings, and focus group discussions (FGDs) with women groups, with a total of 145 members. The key activities of the consultation process are summarized in Table 37.

**Table 37: Village wise Public Consultations (PC) and Focus Group Discussion (FGD)**

Sl. No.	Village Name	Date	District	No. of Participants	Types of PC/FGD
1	Aimareddihalli (Km. 50.900)	22/11/2015	Chikkabalapura	21	Public Consultation
2	Marinaikanahalli (Km. 54.850)	22/11/2015	Chikkabalapura	24	Public Consultation
3	Jodikothapali (Km.67.000 )	07/09/2015 & 23/11/2015	Kolar	67	Public Consultation
4	Luxmipura Crossing (Km.72.000 )	07/09/2015 & 23/11/2015	Kolar	20	Public Consultation
5	Seegalapalya (Km.59.000 )	22/11/2015	Kolar	13	Women Group (FGD)
<b>Total</b>				<b>145</b>	

54. Women's participation to the consultation process was minimal as they were discouraged by male participants to take part in the discussions. This was particularly the case in rural areas that tend to be more conservative. In order to ensure that their views are incorporated in the project and RP designs, separate FGDs with women were conducted ensuring the participation of at least 19 women (see section D below).

55. In addition, one-on-one interviews were conducted as part of the census survey process.

##### B. Scope of consultations

56. The objectives of the consultation process are:

- To ascertain the views of the PAPs, with reference to the project road alignment and resettlement impacts;
- Understand the views of the community on resettlement and rehabilitation options;
- Identify and assess the major socio-economic characteristics of the villages in order to enable effective planning and implementation;
- Capture the opinion of the community on issues related to the impacts on community property and relocation of the same;
- Examine PAPs' opinions on problems and prospects of road related issues;
- Understand concerns and expectations specific to women, vulnerable groups, the

- business community and farmers;
- Identify the overall developmental goals and benefits of the project; and
- Disseminate the cut-off date information.

## **C. Summary of Consultations and Action Taken**

### **1. Consultations Participants**

57. Both affected persons and local residents of the village participated in the consultation process.

### **2. Concerns of Community Members**

58. Overall, the key concerns raised by the community members were the following:

- Road widening is necessary to avoid accidents but, it should not affect the religious structures adversely.
- Loss of private land, residential and commercial structures due to road improvement is a general concern. Adequate mitigative measures should be taken to avoid/minimize land acquisition.
- Dismantling of commercial and residential cum commercial structures would lead to loss of major source of income of not only the owners of the property but also the employees and tenants.

### **3. Suggestions from Community Members**

59. A number of suggestions were provided by the affected community during the time of the consultation which is described below:

- Proper road safety measures;
- Adequate support should be provided to the affected households for the restoration of their livelihood;
- Minimal impact on stakeholders besides the project road;
- Design of Safer roads by provision of traffic calming measures;
- Covered drains, bus lay bye and toilets should be provided;
- Adequate periodic maintenance for pot hole repairs;
- Speed restriction in settlement locations; and
- Street lighting at major junctions and settlement locations.
- Suggestions regarding location of Bus Stops.

### **4. Responses to Concerns and Suggestions from the Community and addressing them**

60. Based on the above suggestions, the following issues have been addressed in this RP and the overall project detailed designs:

- Suggestions of the community regarding the provision of bus stop have been integrated into the design. There are 20 bus shelters proposed for this road covering all settlement areas.
- Proper road safety measures have been integrated into the road design e.g., at

design chainage Km. 47.703, 54.915 (Bus Stop Signage), Km. 63.400 (School Ahead Signage).

- Adequate support provisions for SC, ST and other vulnerable households for livelihood restoration have been integrated into the Entitlement Matrix.
- Covered drains in urban locations and bus lay byes have been integrated into the detailed designs.
- Traffic calming measures have been assessed and recommended wherever felt necessary.
- The design will ensure safer movement of traffic.
- The design speed urban location was reduced.
- The alignment section passing through settlement will be within a customized cross section of 16/ 20 m to minimize impacts on existing settlers and a footpath with drains on both sides have been included in the design.

#### **D. Gender and Resettlement Impacts**

61. The consultation process included the participation of 19 (13 in FGD and 6 in Public Consultation) women. The census survey and discussion with women in the project area show that close to 83% of women spend time supporting their male partner in business activities. Most women reported that simultaneously work to earn income and take care of household tasks, such as cooking, washing, cleaning, nursing, bearing and looking after children, fetching water and fuel, etc. Any activity that can generate cash income is preferred to be done at home, or near home.

62. The gender assessment also highlights a lack of basic facility and transportation in the project area. Accessibility to amenities and facilities affects women's daily lives. During the survey process, the accessibility to services and facilities has been assessed, the most important of which was the finding that it could take 2 to 3 hours to access a health facility. The FGDs revealed that women reported having limited mobility and therefore expressed preference to work near their homes.

63. The perceived benefits of the project were also discussed and included. These are as follows:

- Improved access to social facilities like health, education;
- Increase in income generating activities;
- Frequent and affordable transport;
- Management of emergency situation;
- Increased frequency of health workers, extension workers visits;
- Improved access to market;
- Reduced time spent on firewood collection;
- Less flooding; and
- Side pavements will make walking easy.

64. Women consulted perceived little negative impacts of the road improvement besides for the loss of assets and road safety concerns. Road safety awareness campaigns for roadside residents will be conducted by the RP implementing NGO/Consultant. The NGO/Consultant will also inform residents of the safety designs of the road as well as other road safety capacity-building interventions financed by the project.



65. Affected women will be actively consulted during the consultation process and this will be monitored and reported on by the implementing NGO/Consultant in the semi-annual Social Monitoring Reports (see paragraph 65 below, last bullet point). In addition, the INGO/Consultant will ensure that women have their own bank account should they be the owner of the property affected. Finally, the project as a whole includes the following gender-mainstreaming features:

- (i) elderly-women-children-disabled (EWCD) friendly design, such as proper signage, marked crossings, pedestrian paths and bus stops;
- (ii) ensuring and monitoring the participation of at least 40% of women and girls in community awareness activities and consultations;
- (iii) monitor the employment of women in construction and maintenance activities.

#### **E. Confirm the Disclosure of the Draft Resettlement Plan to Affected Persons**

66. The disclosure will be done as per the method and process listed in RFCTLARRA 2013 and outlined in ADB's SPS and Public Communication Policy. The disclosure and the process have been indicated in following paragraphs.

#### **F. Plan for the Information Disclosure and Dissemination and Consultation during Implementation**

67. The effectiveness and success of the RP will depend to a large extent on the consultation and communication measures undertaken during implementation. Several additional rounds of consultations with PAPs will form part of project implementation, which will be conducted by KSHIP and facilitated by the RP implementing Consultant/NGO. These include the following:

- Translation of the entitlement matrix and a one-page summary of key RP process into leaflet format in the local language. One page RP summary is given in Annexure 8. Key information to use in the leaflet include: Project information; Key project impacts; Eligibility and cut-off date; summarized and key information from the EM; Contact number and location of local Grievance Redress Committee; Contact number of KSHIP and of the RP implementing NGO/Consultant area focal point.
- Disclosure of the RP on ADB and the Executing Agency (EA)'s websites and hard copies made available in local administration offices.
- Information dissemination, through public meetings, dissemination of leaflets, public announcements, disclosure in the local media and RPs made available in relevant Panchayat, government agencies (including the DC's office) in each major settlements, near affected areas, and PIU and PMU offices.
- Pictorial pamphlets will be designed by the NGOs and accordingly distributed.
- Setting-up posters with contact information of local KSHIP safeguards officer and local grievance redress in key locations.
- PAPs will be informed of any change in alignment through consultations and be consulted to minimize resettlement impacts.
- Information dissemination sessions will be conducted.
- Public meetings will be organized at different stages of implementation to appraise the communities about the progress of civil works and compensation and assistance.
- Consultation and focus group discussions with vulnerable groups like women, SC, ST, and Elderly will be conducted to ensure that their needs are taken into consideration.
- Efforts will be made to ensure that women are properly consulted during the implementation of the RP. Affected women's participation to the consultation process will be actively sought by the RP implementing NGO/Consultant, with a

target of at least 30% of affected people consulted. Should women not willingly participate to general public consultation meetings, specific focus-group discussions with affected women should be regularly conducted to ensure their views and concerns are taken into account in the resettlement process. This will be monitored and reported on in the semi-annual monitoring reports.

## V. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

### A. Introduction

68. A project-specific grievance redress mechanism (GRM) will be established to receive, evaluate and facilitate the resolution of affected people's concerns, complaints and grievances about the social and environmental performance at different levels of the project. The GRM will aim to provide a time-bound and transparent mechanism to voice and resolve social and environmental concerns linked to the project. The project-specific GRM is not intended to bypass the government's own redress process, rather it is intended to address affected people's concerns and complaints promptly, making it readily accessible to all segments of the affected people and is scaled to the risks and impacts of the project. The PAPs are free to approach the judicial system at any time.

### B. Current Process of Grievance Handling

69. KSHIP, for the implementation of KSHIP I and II, is currently following the grievances redress mechanism which includes Web-based and mobile technology platform, which uses mobile technology and a field-level grievance redress committee. The Web-based and Mobile Technology Platform is part of KSHIP's Public Response Centre (PRC). The PRC has 24\*7 helpline to address complaints / grievances and to submit complaint/grievance online, follow-up on the complaint resolution process and provide information of all grievances related to the project to a wider audience. A snapshot of the website and PRC's helpline information are given in **Annexure 9**. The complaints/ grievances are received by PRC through any of the following:

- Landline;
- Mobile;
- KSHIP Website ([www.kship.in](http://www.kship.in));
- SMS
- Social Media (Facebook, WhatsApp, email and Skype);
- In writing (through letters)

70. The complaints/grievances are handled by the Complaint Management System (CMS). There is a window of 30 days for addressing a complaint/grievance. A Complaint Management Officer (CMO) manages the operation of the complaint management system in PRC. The system includes electronic filing that includes information on the resolution status of the complaint and allows KSHIP to obtain data on number and types of complaints as well as the share of complaints resolved. The system has completed one year and is continuing. This is an innovative and efficient system which will be followed in KSHIP-III.

### C. Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC)

71. The project will also establish field-level and district-level grievance redress committees. Each District Grievance Redressal Committee will have representation from the project affected persons (PAPs), local government representatives, the RP implementing NGOs/agencies and other interest groups as necessary. These committees will hear complaints and facilitate solutions. The process as a whole will promote dispute settlement through mediation to reduce avoidable litigation. The GRC of each district will be headed by the Deputy Commissioner/ Special DC Land Acquisition.

72. The structure of the District Level GRC is presented in Table 38.

**Table 38: Structure of District Level GRC**

1.	Deputy Commissioner	Chairman
2.	Representative from Social Sector/Academia/Retired Government Officer(To be selected by DC)	Member
3.	Representative from Project Affected Person (PAPs) (To be selected by DC)	Member
4.	Concerned Executive Engineer	Convener

73. The main functions of the GRC will be:

- (a) To provide support to PAPs on problems arising out of eligibility for entitlements and R&R assistance as per the Entitlement Matrix of KSHIP-III;
- (b) To record the grievances of the PAPs, categorize and prioritize the grievance that needs to be resolved by the GRC and solve them within one month;
- (c) To inform PIU regarding serious cases within one week; and
- (d) To report to the aggrieved parties about the developments regarding their grievances and decisions of the PIU, within one month.

#### **D. Grievance Redressal Process**

74. The GRCs will meet regularly during the implementation of the RP, at least twice a month. The committee will suggest corrective measures at the field level itself and fix responsibilities for implementation of its decisions. The claim will be reviewed and resolved within 15 days from the date of submission to the committee. However the RP implementing NGOs/agencies will form the first level of intervention in resolving PAPs related grievances and attempt to motivate the PAPs to facilitate implementation of the R&R program. The option of contacting the project authorities is available to PAPs at any time. The Regional Commissioner will be the Appellate Authority.

#### **E. Steps for Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)**

75. The steps in the GRM are:

- (a) At the first level intervention the RP implementation NGO/agencies will attempt to resolve the grievance;
- (b) Next the Chief Administrative Officer (CAO) will attempt to address land related grievance and the Assistant Director Social Welfare ADSW will address the non-land related grievances;
- (c) The third step will be to approach the Grievance Redressal Committee;
- (d) If the PAP is not satisfied with the solution provided by the GRC, then he can approach the Regional Commissioner who is the Appellate Authority;

76. It is the responsibility of the Social Development Resettlement Cell (SDRC) RP implementing NGOs/agencies to inform the project affected persons regarding the GRC, its functions, procedures, and benefits to the PAPs to make it effective. The RP implementing NGOs/agencies will act as the first level of grievance redress mechanism.

77. The NGO shall assist in the Grievance Redress process whenever necessary.

#### **F. Costs**

78. All costs involved in resolving the complaints (meetings, consultations, communication and reporting / information dissemination) will be borne by the Project.

**G. Gender Sensitivity in GRM**

79. The GRM will ensure gender sensitivity and adequate access to the women PAPs for getting timely resolution of their grievances. This aspect of GRM will be emphasized to all SRDC staff, RP implementing NGOs/agencies and contractor staff. The SDRC and RP implementing agencies (NGOs/Consultants) will do the outreach activity with specific focus groups with women to disseminate information regarding the GRC and its process. The RP NGO/implementation agencies will focus on gender sensitive aspects of R&R activities and support women PAPs in getting their grievance resolved in timely and affective manner.

**H. Recourse to ADB's Accountability Mechanism**

80. If the complainant does not accept the project-level Committee decision, he/she may want to submit directly (in writing) to the ADB's Resident Mission or South Asian Transport and Communication Division. Should efforts to resolve the issue fail, the affected person may submit their complaint in writing directly to the ADB Accountability Mechanism: <http://www.adb.org/Accountability-Mechanism/default.asp>.

## VI. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

### A. Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policies

#### 1. Introduction

81. The policy framework and entitlements for the project are based on the relevant laws and policies such as The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013, (RTFCTLARR 2013), ADB SPS, 2009, and the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Karnataka) Rules, 2015. An Entitlement Matrix (EM) covering both Title and Non-Title Holders, compensation and resettlement and rehabilitation assistance has been prepared for the project. It is outlined in Chapter 7. Direct purchase of land will be the preferred approach in the project. However, in cases where negotiations fail, RFCTLARR Act 2013 will be invoked.

#### a. The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013

82. The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 has been effective from January 1, 2014 after receiving the assent of the President of Republic of India. The Act replaced the Land Acquisition Act, 1894. RFCTLARR Act 2013 is a first national/central law that addresses land acquisition and rehabilitation and resettlement collectively. Establishing a completely new Act, which was due from a long time, is a pioneering step taken by the Government of India (GoI) in providing a humane, participative, informed and transparent process for permanent/temporary land acquisition in the public interest. The Act lays down procedures for estimating fair compensation for the affected families (and not just the titleholders) due to land acquisition, rehabilitation and resettlement. The Act prohibits acquisition of multi-cropped irrigated land as a special provision to safeguard food security, unless in exceptional circumstances as a demonstrable last resort.

83. **Direct purchase under RFCTLARR Act, 2013.** Section 46 of RFCTLARR Act, 2013 permits direct purchase of land and undertaking direct negotiation with the land owner. For this project, KSHIP will conduct direct negotiations with land owners in a fair and transparent manner and land will be purchased upon agreement of a negotiated price. The detailed process of the direct purchase is described in Annexure 10.

84. The direct purchase approach is based on a time bound process of working out a reasonable rate based on the market conditions and arriving at the purchase price of the land in consultation with the land owner. The process makes the concerned deputy commissioner at district level heading a committee to decide on the purchase price. This process takes into account the market value of land, the value of assets attached to land, rural/urban factors etc.

85. The Committee will recommend the purchase price of the land on the basis of following guidelines/ principles such as:-

- Compensation for Land;
- Compensation for assets attached to land; and
- Additional Benefits

86. The Chief Project Officer (CPO - KSHIP) will decide on the purchase price within 15 days of receiving recommendation of the committee.

87. Other affected families (not land and structure owners but affected such as workers, share croppers, artisans, tenants etc) shall be entitled for the benefits. Squatters and encroachers who are displaced shall also be entitled for benefits.

88. **Karnataka LARR Rules, 2015.**The Government of Karnataka has formulated the Karnataka LARR Rules, 2015 under section 109 of RFCTLARR Act 2013. These rules will help in carrying out the provisions of RFCTLARR Act, 2013.

#### **b. ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), 2009**

89. The objectives of ADB's Safeguards Policy Statement (SPS) 2009<sup>6</sup> with regard to involuntary resettlement are:(i) to avoid involuntary resettlement wherever possible; (ii) to minimize involuntary resettlement (IR) by exploring project and design alternatives; (iii) to enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels; and (iv) to improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups. ADB's SPS (2009) covers physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods).

90. The three important elements of ADB's SPS (2009) are: (i) compensation at replacement cost for lost assets, livelihood, and income prior to displacement; (ii) assistance for relocation, including provision of relocation sites with appropriate facilities and services; and (iii) assistance for rehabilitation to enhance or at least restore the livelihood to all displaced persons relative to pre-project levels and to improve the standard of living of displaced poor and other vulnerable groups.

91. Moreover, SPS also encourages direct purchase, as long as the process is fair and transparent, maintain the same or better income and livelihood status and that the process is independently monitored. This is outlined in Appendix 2, p. 48, paragraph 25 of the SPS: "The borrower/client is encouraged to acquire land and other assets through a negotiated settlement wherever possible, based on meaningful consultation with affected persons, including those without legal title to assets. A negotiated settlement will offer adequate and fair price for land and/or other assets. The borrower/client will ensure that any negotiations with displaced persons openly address the risks of asymmetry of information and bargaining power of the parties involved in such transactions. For this purpose, the borrower/client will engage an independent external party to document the negotiation and settlement processes. The borrower/client will agree with ADB on consultation processes, policies, and laws that are applicable to such transactions; third-party validation; mechanisms for calculating the replacement costs of land and other assets affected; and record-keeping requirements."

#### **c. Comparison of IR Policies of the Government with ADB Policy**

92. Overall, the new Act now bridges the gaps between the Gol policy and ADB's SPS, 2009. In particular, the Act require social impact assessments for projects involving land acquisition, although it sets a minimum threshold of people affected for this provision to apply, while this is not required in the SPS. The Act also expands compensation coverage by a solatium of 100 percent of all compensation amounts. Overall, the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 brings the value of compensations for land and structures higher than replacement cost, which is the principle on

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<sup>6</sup><http://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/institutional-document/32056/safeguard-policy-statement-june2009.pdf>

which compensations are calculated under SPS. The Act furthermore is in line with ADB requirement that compensation be paid prior to project taking possession of any land.

93. The outstanding differences between the government and ADB policy is the establishment of a cut-off date for compensation or entitlements to non-title holders. The RFCTLARR Act, 2013 specifies that only non-titleholders residing on any land for the preceding three years or more will be entitled for compensation and assistance as per this Act. This gap has been bridged by incorporating the cut-off date for non-titleholders will be the end date of census survey which is provided in the entitlement matrix. Moreover, unlike SPS the new Land Act does not have special provisions for vulnerable households but only for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. Special measures for vulnerable households have been included in this RP. Details of the comparison are given in **Annexure 11**.

## **B. Legal and Policy Commitments from the Executing Agency, Resettlements Framework Principles and Entitlement Matrix**

94. Based on the above analysis of government provisions and ADB policy the following key resettlement principles, definitions and Entitlement Matrix have been recommended for the Project.

### **1. Key Resettlement Principles**

- land acquisition, and other involuntary resettlement impacts will be avoided or minimized exploring all viable alternative sub-project designs;
- where unavoidable, time-bound resettlement plans (RPs) will be prepared and APs will be assisted in improving or at least regaining their pre-program standard of living;
- consultation with APs on compensation, disclosure of resettlement information to APs, and participation of APs in planning and implementing sub-projects will be ensured;
- vulnerable and severely affected households will be provided special assistance;
- payment of compensation to APs including non-titled persons (e.g., informal dwellers/squatters, and encroachers) for acquired assets at replacement rates;
- payment of compensation and resettlement assistance prior to the contractor taking physical acquisition of the land and prior to the commencement of any construction activities;
- provision of income restoration and rehabilitation;
- Establishment of appropriate grievance redressal mechanisms.

### **2. Key Working Definitions**

95. The working definition of affected family is as follows:

96. **Families:** Household heads are the owner of the private asset, families are any persons living in the household who is 18 year and above. As per the RFCTR Act, they are eligible to resettlement assistance and therefore their number must be surveyed (in addition to the compensation/resettlement assistance to the asset owner). Family whose livelihood is fully dependent on the acquired land refers to sharecropper with agricultural labourer certificate issued by the District authority using private land that is affected.



97. **Cut-off dates:** For Titled-Holders, the cut-off date will be the date of publication of preliminary notification for acquisition under Section 11(1) of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013. For non-titleholders such as squatters, the cut-off date is the date of the completion of census survey of 24 January 2016. This was communicated during consultation and the census.

98. **Physically Displaced Households/families:** Any household/family who, as a result of the project is physically displaced from their residential/commercial structure. Physical displacement was assessed during the RP preparation based on an assessment of any residential or commercial structure affected 25% and over. During RP implementation, the viability of the structure will be further assessed and if a household claims that his/her residential or commercial structure is no longer viable – even if its impact is at less than 25% and this is verified and approved by KSHIP, the structure will be considered as fully impacted and the household as physically displaced.

99. **Vulnerable Affected Households:** Vulnerable Households are defined as heads of households who are (i) poor (as defined as those possessing or eligible to a Below Poverty Level card in the state of Karnataka), (ii) squatters who are landless, (iii) elderly (over 60), (iv) women, (v) Scheduled Tribes, and (vi) marginalized Scheduled Castes, (vii) disabled.

100. Squatters who are landless and do not fall under any other of the vulnerable categories described above will have to demonstrate that they do not own a title to land through an affidavit concurred by the office of the relevant district deputy commissioner. Encroachers, given that they already own land, will not be eligible to be included in this category.

### 3. Principles of the Entitlement Matrix

101. All persons affected by the project and meeting the cut-off date requirements will be entitled to a combination of compensation packages and resettlement assistance depending on the nature of ownership rights on lost assets and scope of the impacts:

- Compensations and assistance to be paid in full prior to physical and/or economic displacement.
- Compensation for the loss of land, crops/trees at their replacement cost;
- Compensation for structures (residential/ commercial) and other immovable assets at their replacement cost;
- Assistance in lieu of the loss of business/ wage income and income restoration assistance;
- Assistance for shifting and provision for the relocation site (if required), and
- Rebuilding and/ or restoration of community resources/facilities.
- Additional Support to Vulnerable Families
- Subsistence allowance for physically displaced households

### C. Principles and Methodologies for Determining Valuations and Compensations

102. The guiding principles and methodologies for determining the valuation and calculating the compensation are based on applicable government policies, RFCTLARRA, 2013, ADB SPS 2009 and Entitlement Matrix of KSHIP-III. Replacement cost is defined as (i) fair market value; (ii) transaction costs; (iii) interest accrued. Transitional costs are provided as separate allowances in the Entitlement Matrix. Restoration costs only apply to land that is used temporarily during construction (for access or to set up camps) and is already included in the Entitlement Matrix item loss 7.1.

**D. Steps for Land Acquisition Process (LA) and Schedule for LA**

103. The land acquisition process is a complex and time consuming exercise. The LA process requires lot of preparatory works which includes collection of land data from concerned revenue offices and verifying them on the field. The land acquisition plan is prepared based on this process which is detailed in Annexure 12. Based on the provisions of RFCTLARR Act, 2013 a tentative schedule has been prepared for meeting key procedural requirement for LA.

## VII. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS

### A. Entitlements Criteria for Project Affected Persons (PAPS)

104. Entitlement matrix, assistance to vulnerable groups including women, and potential opportunities for PAPS to get maximum developmental benefits are discussed in this chapter.

#### 1. Entitlement Matrix

105. The provisions of entitlement matrix are given in Table 39.

**Table 39: KSHIP III – Entitlement Matrix**

Sl. No.	Impact Category	Entitlements	Implementation Guidelines
<b>PART I. TITLE HOLDERS – Compensation for Loss of Private Property</b>			
1	Loss of Land (agricultural, homestead, commercial or otherwise)	1.1 <b>Compensation for Land</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Land will be acquired by the competent authority in accordance with the provisions of RFCTLARR Act, 2013.</li> <li>b. Replacement cost for land will be, higher of (i) market value as per Indian Stamp Act, 1899 for the registration of sale deed or agreements to sell, in the area where land is situated; or (ii) average sale price for similar type of land, situated in the nearest village or nearest vicinity area, ascertained from the highest 50% of sale deeds of the preceding 3 years; or (iii) consented amount paid for PPPs or private companies.</li> <li>c. Plus 100% solatium and 12% interest from date of notification to award on the total amount.</li> <li>d. The multiplier factor adopted by Government of Karnataka (GoK) for land in rural area, based on the distance from urban area to the affected area, will be applied. Currently, as per Government Order dated 22<sup>nd</sup> May 2014, the multiplier factor is 1.0 for land located in urban areas, 1.5 for rural areas within 5 km from urban area boundary, and 2.0 for all other rural areas.</li> <li>e. In case of severance of land, house, manufactory or other building, as per Section 94 (1) of the RTFCTLARR Act, 2013, the whole land and/or structure shall be acquired, if the owner so desires.</li> <li>f. Stamp duty and registration fee</li> </ol>	

Sl. No.	Impact Category	Entitlements		Implementation Guidelines
2	Loss of Structure (house, shop, building or immovable property or assets attached to the land)	2.1	<p>a. The market value of structures and other immovable properties will be determined by PWD on the basis of relevant PWD Schedule of Rates (SR) as on date without depreciation with 100% solatium or replacement cost, whichever is higher.</p> <p>b. Lump-sum of Rs.25,000 to all families who lose cattle shed, or replacement cost of structure, whichever is higher.</p> <p>c. Loss of other properties such as irrigation wells will be compensated at scheduled rates of Public Works Department (PWD) with 100% solatium, or replacement cost of asset, whichever is higher.</p> <p>d. Replacement cost of bore well, opens well and hand pumps, plus 100% solatium. Wells and hand pumps must be operational to be eligible.</p> <p>e. Owners have right to salvage materials of the affected structures.</p> <p>f. In case of impact to crops, three months (90 days) advance notification for the harvesting of standing crops (or) lump sum equal to the market value of the yield of the standing crop lost determined by the Agricultural /Horticulture Department.</p> <p>g. In case of impact to timber trees, Compensation based on timber value at market price or as valued by the Forest Department with 100% solatium whichever is higher. For other perennial trees as valued by the Horticultural Department with 100% solatium or replacement cost whichever is higher.</p>	1 month notice will be provided before demolition of the structure.
<b>PART II. REHABILITATION AND RESETTLEMENT</b> - Both Land Owners; and Families Whose Livelihood is primarily dependent on Land Acquired				
3	Land Owners losing land or structures	3.1	Each affected family will be given a one-time Resettlement Allowance of Rs 50,000.	-
		3.2	One-time lump sum payment (in lieu of employment or annuity) of Rs 5,00,000 for Affected Family whose land or other immovable property has been acquired and to those whose livelihood is fully dependent on the acquired land.	Affected Family whose land or other immovable property has been acquired and to those whose livelihood is fully dependent on the acquired land.
		3.3	<p>All affected families, if physically displaced from residence or commercial place due to acquisition, the following payments will be applicable:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rs 86,000 subsistence grant for vulnerable families; and Rs 36,000 subsistence grant for all other families;</li> <li>• Rs 50,000 for transportation;</li> </ul>	Vulnerable Families are those belonging to SC /ST category or those who are eligible to BPL Antyodaya Anna Yojana Scheme, Vulnerable Families are those belonging to SC /ST category or those are eligible to BPL Antyodaya

Sl. No.	Impact Category	Entitlements		Implementation Guidelines
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rs 150,000 in rural areas and Rs 200,000 in urban areas as house construction grant;</li> <li>• Rs 25,000 for each affected family of an artisan or self-employed.</li> </ul>	Anna Yojana Scheme, those headed by woman, elderly (above 60 years of age), or disabled and squatters who are landless. <sup>7</sup> KSHIP PIU will be responsible for identifying and acquiring land and assist affected family in house construction.
4	Families whose livelihood is primarily dependent on the private land or structures to be acquired (users of private land or structures such as workers, share-croppers, artisans, tenants etc.) Workers shall be of full time employment either in businesses or agriculture that are affected due to acquisition. In case of seasonal employed workers, these are not eligible for benefits.	4.1	Each affected family will be given a one-time Resettlement Allowance of Rs 50,000.	-
		4.2	All affected families, if physically displaced from residence or commercial place due to acquisition, the following payments will be applicable: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rs 86,000 subsistence grant for vulnerable families; and Rs 36,000 subsistence grant for all other families;</li> <li>• Rs 50,000 for transportation;</li> <li>• Rs 150,000 in rural areas and Rs 200,000 in urban areas as house construction grant;</li> <li>• Rs 25,000 for each affected family of an artisan or self-employed.</li> </ul>	a. Vulnerable Families are those belonging to SC /ST category or those are eligible to BPL Antyodaya Anna Yojana Scheme, those headed by woman, elderly (above 60 years of age), or disabled and squatters who are landless  b. KSHIP PIU will be responsible for identifying and acquiring land and support affected family in house construction
<b>PART III. IMPACT TO SQUATTERS / ENCROACHERS</b> - Those in the existing right of way where no land acquisition is done.				

<sup>7</sup>Squatters who are landless and do not fall under any other of the vulnerable categories described above will have to demonstrate that they do not own a title to land through an affidavit concurred by the office of the relevant district commissioner. Encroachers, given that they already own land, will not be eligible to be included in this category.

Sl. No.	Impact Category	Entitlements		Implementation Guidelines
5	Impact on Structures/Other Assets of Squatters and Encroachers	5.1	a. The market value of structures and other immovable properties will be determined by PWD on the basis of relevant PWD Schedule of Rates (SR) as on date without depreciation or replacement cost, whichever is higher.	1 month notice will be provided before demolition of the structure.
			b. For partly affected structures, if the remaining portion is unviable for usage, then compensation for the entire structure shall be given.	
			c. Lump-sum of Rs.25,000 to all families who lose a cattle shed, or replacement cost of structure, whichever is higher.	
			d. Loss of other properties such as irrigation wells will be compensated at scheduled rates of Public Works Department (PWD), or replacement cost of asset, whichever is higher	
			e. Replacement cost of bore well, opens well and hand pumps. Wells and hand pumps must be operational to be eligible.	
			f. Owners have right to salvage materials of the affected structures.	
			g. In case of impact to crops, three months (90 days) advance notification for the harvesting of standing crops (or) lump sum equal to the market value of the yield of the standing crop lost determined by the Agricultural /horticulture Department.	
			h. In case of impact to timber trees, Compensation based on timber value at market price or as valued by the Forest Department whichever is higher. For other perennial trees as valued by the Horticultural Department or replacement cost whichever is higher.	
	Other Entitlements to Squatters	5.2	<p>Each squatter family will be given a one-time Resettlement Allowance of Rs 50,000. All squatter families, if physically displaced from residence or commercial place, the following payments will be applicable:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rs 86,000 subsistence grant for vulnerable families; and Rs 36,000 subsistence grant for all other families;</li> <li>• Rs 50,000 for transportation;</li> <li>• Rs 150,000 in rural areas and Rs 200,000 in urban areas as house construction grant;</li> <li>• Rs 25,000 for each affected family of an artisan or self-employed.</li> </ul>	<p>a. Other Entitlements for Squatters are applicable for who live or do business there.</p> <p>b. Structure Owners in ROW/Government land who do not live there and rented out the structure will be provided Compensation under 5.1 and not eligible for Entitlements under 5.2. However, the occupier (Squatter tenant) will be eligible for Entitlements under 5.2.</p>
	Other Entitlements	5.3	All encroachers if losing income from the project as a result of physical relocation from commercial	-

Sl. No.	Impact Category	Entitlements		Implementation Guidelines
	to Encroachers		structure will receive the equivalent of 3 months minimum wage as per district's rate or monthly income for 3 months, whichever is higher, as applicable.	
<b>PART IV. IMPACT TO VULNERABLE HOUSEHOLDS</b>				
6	Vulnerable Households  Landowners losing 10% or more of their agricultural land (who are not already included in the vulnerable category)	6.1	<u>Support for Training and Income Generation</u> Provision of vocational training of 20,000 per household participant	a. Vulnerable Families are those belonging to SC /ST category or are eligible to BPL Antyodaya Anna Yojana Scheme, , those headed by woman, elderly (above 60 years of age), or andsquatters who are landless b. The KSHIP PIU with support from the NGO will identify the number of eligible vulnerable displaced families based on the 100% census of the displaced persons and will conduct training need assessment in consultation with the displaced families so as to develop appropriate training programs suitable to the skill and the region. c. Suitable trainers or local resources will be identified by KSHIP PIU and NGO in consultation with local training institutes.
<b>PART V. IMPACT DURING CIVIL WORKS</b>				
7	Temporary impact on land for land owners	7.1	Cash for land lease through written agreement of the landowner and contractor. Land will be returned to owner rehabilitated to original condition.	-
8	Temporary impact to structures and/or on income, regardless of their legal status	8.1	Payment Rs 5,000 per month for up to a maximum of 12 months.	Eligible when shop closed or access severely restricted due to civil works.
<b>PART VI. COMMON PROPERTY RESOURCES</b>				
9	Community assets	9.1	For private assets: compensation as per provisions above for private assets.	Additional documented consultation with

Sl. No.	Impact Category	Entitlements		Implementation Guidelines
			For Public owned assets: Reconstruction of affected assets and transfer to local authorities for maintenance.	communities and relocation assistance are required.
10	Schools and sensitive receptors (health centers, day care)	10.1	In addition to 9.1, Construction of safety fence and noise barriers by the project, if supported by sensitive receptor's administration	This will be included in the environmental management plan (EMP) cost.
11	Utilities such as water supply, electricity, OFC etc.	11.1	Will be relocated and services restored prior to commencement of civil works.	The KSHIP PIU will ensure that utilities are relocated prior to commencement of civil works in that stretch of the road corridor in accordance with the civil works schedule.
<b>PART VII. UNFORESEEN IMPACTS</b>				
Unforeseen impacts encountered during implementation will be addressed in accordance with the principles of RFCTLARR Act 2013/Asian Development Bank's Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009.				

## B. Assistance to Vulnerable Groups

106. The Social Impact Assessment identifies the vulnerable population in order to minimize the adverse impact and provide adequate mitigation measures. An assessment was made to bring out the vulnerable PAPs (BPL, SC, ST, Women-headed Households, Physically handicapped persons, Elderly and Squatters who are landless). The assistance available to vulnerable groups including women and other special groups additionally are given below:

- Rs 86,000 as Subsistence Allowance for Vulnerable Families
- Provision of vocational training of 20,000 per household participant

## C. Potential Opportunities for PAPs to get Developmental Benefits

107. The PAPs can access the developmental benefits through existing governmental schemes, income generation activities and skill training programs. The central government as well as government of Karnataka has several developmental schemes. Prominent among these schemes are:

- Janani Suraksha Yojna (under these schemes government of Karnataka provides financial assistance to poor women society for delivery case)
- Ashraya Schemes for rural area (Housing and financial assistance for poor people)
- Valmiki Ambedkar Scheme for urban area (Housing and financial assistance for poor people)
- Yeshasvini cooperative farmers' health care schemes.



## VIII. RELOCATION OF HOUSING AND SETTLEMENTS

### A. Physically displaced households

108. Out of 182 households whose structures are affected, it is expected that 115 structure owner households with 503 persons and 19 tenant households with 81 persons and 6 employees with 25 persons will require physical relocation as their residential or commercial structure will no longer be viable. This has been assessed based on the share of impact on the structures, if 25% or more of the structure is affected, it is deemed as fully affected. During implementation however, the viability of the structure will be further assessed and if less than 25% of a residential or commercial structure is affected but it is deemed by the affected household and KSHIP as unviable, then it will also be considered as fully affected.

### B. Compensation option for displaced household

109. A survey of the 115 households likely to require physical relocation has been conducted to assess their preference of relocation approaches. The survey shows that 66% of them favor cash compensation over land for land options or project-sponsored relocation sites. Six households (5%) requested alternative housing and three households (3 %) requested land for land. Details of relocation options by displaced households are given in the Table 40.

**Table 40: Compensation Option for Displaced Households**

Sl.No.	Compensation Options	No. of Households	Percentage*
1	Cash Compensation	76	85.39
2	Government Housing Scheme	4	4.49
3	Land for Land Loss	3	3.37
4	Equivalent Property for Property Loss	6	6.74
<b>Sub - Total</b>		89	100
5	NA/NR	26	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>115</b>	<b>-</b>

Source: Census Survey, 2015-16

\* The percentage may not add upto 100 as they are rounded off.

### C. Physical Relocation Allowances Provided by the Project

110. In addition to replacement cost of structure, any affected household who is physically displaced from his/her residence or commercial structure as a result of the project will receive the following relocation allowances:

- Subsistence grant of Rs. 36,000 (Rs. 86,000 subsistence grant for vulnerable households).
- Reconstruction grant of Rs. 150,000 for rural areas and Rs. 200,000 for urban areas
- Rs. 50,000 Transportation Grant

### D. Assistance from RP Implementing Agencies in Finding Alternative Places to Buy or Rent

111. Given the majority of households requested cash compensation and that the 10 households requesting a project sponsored property are scattered along the stretch of the road,

it is not practical for the project to offer an alternative relocation site that would satisfy the distance requirements of these households. However, the project will support all physically displaced households in finding an alternative place to buy or rent.

112. All households losing their land, homestead or business structure or rented structure will be supported by the RP implementation agencies in finding an alternative place to buy or rent. The RP implementing agencies will provide a list of available plots of land/vacant structures to buy or rent, provide support in legal documentation and negotiation for buying or leasing.

#### **E. Legal Arrangements to Regularize Tenure and Transfer of Titles**

113. As most of the people are not willing for resettlement colony, no legal arrangement for regularization of tenure and titles are required. However, if required there is provision for payment of stamp duty and other fees for registration of the land or house allotted to the affected families by the Executing Agency.

## IX. INCOME RESTORATION AND REHABILITATION

### A. Loss of Livelihoods in the project

114. As per the Census Survey of structures, 319 households will be economically displaced due to loss of land, commercial structure, or employment. Out of these 319 households, 202 will lose agricultural land, 87 are shop owners, 3 are artisans, 20 are tenants and 7 employees in commercial units. The details of impact on livelihoods in the project are summarized in the Table 41.

**Table 41: Loss of Livelihoods**

Sl.No.	Loss	Households	Families
1	Owners of Shop	87	209
2	Artisans	3	7
3	Tenants	20	47
4	Employee in Commercial units	7	18
	Sub-total	-	-
		<b>117</b>	<b>281</b>
5	<b>Households losing agricultural land</b>	-	-
		<b>202</b>	<b>511</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>792</b>

Source: Census Survey 2015-16

### B. Income Restoration Measures Provided by the Project

115. The project will provide assistance for loss of income as per the following:

- Loss of income for landowners or building owners: annuity of Rs. 500,000 for all affected landowners or building owners who are titile holders.
- Loss of income for sharecroppers, tenants of private commercial units, artisans: Rs. 50,000 annuity for other affected families.
- Loss of income of artisan or shop owners: Rs 25,000 financial assistance
- Moreover, priority employment will be given to the local people during the construction phase will enable them to benefit from the project.
- Provision of vocational training of 20,000 per vulnerable household participant. More information on the program is provided below (special measures to vulnerable households).

### C. Special Measures to Support Vulnerable Groups

116. As per the Census Survey 118 displaced vulnerable households (93 structures owners, 19 tenants & 6 employees) will be displaced from their original location due to the project. Out of 118 displaced vulnerable households, a total of 576 persons are likely to be affected.

117. The following special assistance measures will be provided to physically displaced vulnerable households:

- Subsistence allowance of Rs. 86,000 subsistence allowance
- Eligibility of one member of household to participate to the income improvement program (see description below).

#### **D. Livelihood and Income Restoration Training Program**

118. All other vulnerable households will be eligible to the following:

119. The project will facilitate linkage with existing government programs. The RP implementing NGOs/agencies will collect the information regarding the needs of vulnerable PAPs and accordingly prepare a facilitation plan to link them with national and local government programs, among which the following have been identified: (i) Janani Suraksha Yojna (under these schemes government of Karnataka provides financial assistance to poor women in society for delivery case); (ii) Ashraya Schemes for rural area (Housing and financial assistance for poor people); (iii) Valmiki Ambedkar Scheme for urban area (Housing and financial assistance for poor people); (v) Yeshasvini cooperative farmers health care schemes.

120. The project will provide training to one member each of displaced vulnerable households. The RP implementing Agencies (Consultants/NGOs) will identify the eligible candidates from the vulnerable families by carrying out training need assessment. Provision of vocational training of 20,000 per household participant. Details of the activities will be worked out by the RP implementing NGO in consultation with PAPs/DPs. Respective district level agencies/NGOs, and government officers will be consulted by the NGO in this regard. Special activities considering the requirements of the women will be prepared by the RP implementing agencies/NGO for this purpose. A detailed plan to address the livelihood related activities for PAPs will be developed by the RP implementing agencies/NGO. This plan preparation and required facilitation and support will be borne by the project.

121. Gender considerations will be an overarching theme in the entire RP in the livelihood segment. There will be special component in the livelihood plan focusing on the requirements for women. This will specially focus on promotion of Self-Help Groups (SHGs) including:

- Training and handholding of SHGs,
- Linking with financial institutions,
- Dovetailing with other government schemes,
- Accounts keeping,
- Supply chain management and
- Marketing

122. Support and facilitation by NGO/Development organizations will be sought. Grievances of vulnerable women will get priority of attention in Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM).

#### **E. Participation in the project construction activities**

123. It is expected that the project will generate work opportunity for skilled workers but that its demand for unskilled workers will be limited. The project involves a major road expansion, and most construction and maintenance activities will be conducted through machinery, requiring skilled labor, for which most APs and local community members will not be qualified. To the extent possible, affected persons and local community residents will be given preference for unskilled activities under the project.

## X. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

### A. Itemized Budget for Resettlement Activities

124. The budget is indicative of outlays for the different expenditure categories and is calculated at the current price index. These costs will be updated and adjusted to the inflation rate during the implementation phase of the project.

### B. Methods for Assessment of Replacement Cost

125. The applicable laws and entitlement matrix are the basis for calculating the compensation, R&R and other cost estimates. Details in this context are discussed in Chapter 7.

### C. LA & R&R Cost Estimation

#### 1. Compensation for loss of land

126. There are 9.78 Ha of private land to be acquired. The land rates are collected from registrar office of concerned taluka. The calculation for compensation of land has been considered based on guidance value of the relevant factor (Ranging from 1 to 2) and further adding 100% solatium which in effect attempts to match the market value. However any escalation to this value is the jurisdiction of the respective DCs and the price fixation committee.

127. In case of direct purchase the value of land would be negotiated according to the above calculation and additions. The land rates are attached in Annexure 13. The compensation and R&R assistance are calculated as per the Entitlement Matrix of KSHIP-III. Details of Entitlement Matrix are given in Chapter 7. However, these are broad calculations and actual valuation will be done by independent government approved valuers during project implementation. Thus, depending upon the available rates of land an estimate of land cost was calculated as given in the Table 42.

**Table 42: Estimated Land Acquisition Cost**

Sl. No.	Particulars	Unit Rate in (Rs)	Area in Ha.	Amount	Factors to be multiplied (1, 1.5, & 2)	With 100% Solatium	Total Amount in Rs. (Crores)
1	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Semi-Urban	2118000	0.58*	1237759.2	1856638.8	3713277.6	0.37
3	Rural	612000	9.20**	5627707.2	11255414.4	22510828.8	2.25
						<b>Sub total</b>	<b>2.62</b>

\* Rounded off figure (actual figure: 0.5844).

\*\* Rounded off figure (actual figure: 0.1956).

#### 2. Replacement Cost for Loss of Buildings/ Structures

128. The number of structures affected under the project can be categorized in to three. The methodology for the structures rate is attached in Annexure 14.

- a) Buildings owned by private parties (TH & NTH)
- b) Religious Structures

c) Common Property Resource

129. All affected households losing structures, regardless of legal title, will be paid compensation calculated based on the replacement cost of the structure. The calculation for titled-holders will be based on PWD rates in the area plus 100% solatium according to the RFCTLARR Act 2013. If these rates are higher than RC they will be maintained for the project. If these rates are lower than RC, then RC for the structure will be provide to titled-holders also. The number of buildings/ structures affected/ displaced in each category with the estimation of total replacement cost is summarized in Table 43.

**Table 43: Replacement value for loss of buildings/structures**

Sl. No.	Particulars	Unit	Unit rate	Quantity		Value of the building		With 100% Solatium for TH	Amount in (Rs)	Total Amount in Rs. (Crores)
				THs	NTHs	THs	NTHs			
1	Pucca Structures	Sq. m	12000	1341.79	640.925	16101480	7691100	32202960	39894060	3.99
2	Semi-pucca Structures	Sq. m	9000	1379.16	655.93	12412440	5903370	24824880	30728250	3.07
3	Wooden Structure	Sq. m	9000	0	28.8	0	259200	0	259200	0.03
4	Kutchha & Thatched Structure	Sq. m	5000	503.63	80.86	2518150	404300	5036300	5440600	0.54
5	Compound wall/Boundary wall (Stone masonry)	Running Meters	3000	453.30	120	1359900	360000	2719800	3079800	0.31
6	Hand Pump	Unit Cost	50000	1	1	50000	50000	100000	150000	0.02
7	Open Well	Unit Cost	75000	2	0	150000	0	300000	300000	0.03
8	Bore Well	Unit Cost	150000	2	1	300000	150000	600000	750000	0.08
9	Toilet	Unit Cost	25000	10	1	250000	25000	500000	525000	0.05
10	Garage	Unit Cost	25000	2	1	50000	25000	100000	125000	0.01
11	Trees	Unit Cost	10000	523	0	523 0000	0	10460000	10460000	1.04
12	Cattle Shed	Unit Cost	25000	6	0	150000	0	300000	300000	0.03
<b>Sub Total</b>									<b>92011910</b>	<b>9.20</b>

## D. R&R Assistancess

130. The R&R assistance for various heads such as transitional allowance, shifting allowance, economic rehabilitation assistance, training for skill up-gradation etc. has been estimated based on the entitlement matrix finalised for this project and is presented in below tables. The R&R assistance also varies based on the status of title and possession of assets.

131. The following are the various categories.

- a) Titleholders with significant impact
- b) Titleholder with moderate impact
- c) Tenants & employees in LA building
- d) Squatters
- e) Encroachers

### 1. R&R Assistance for Land & Buildings owners

**Table 44: R&R Assistance for Land & Building Owners**

SI No	Particulars	Number of PAFs	Unit rate	Amount	Amount in (Crores)
1	One-time Resettlement Allowance	691	50,000	3,45,50,000	3.46
2	One-time lump sum payment (in lieu of employment or annuity) for all affected families	691	500,000	345500000	34.55
3	Residential/commercial displaced families subsistence grant	16	36,000	5,76,000	0.06
4	Residential/commercial displaced vulnerable families' subsistence grant.	111	86,000	95,46,000	0.95
5	All displaced families (Transportation allowance)	127	50,000	63,50,000	0.64
6	Residential displaced families, house construction grant (rural)	52	1,50,000	78,00,000	0.78
7	Residential displaced families, house construction grant (Urban)	0	2,00,000	0	0
8	One time assistance for all affected family of an artisan or self-employed (owner himself doing business), petty shop etc.	136	25,000	34,00,000	0.34
<b>Sub Total</b>				<b>407800000</b>	<b>40.78</b>

### 2. Tenants & Employees in LA Building



**Table 45: R&R Assistance for Tenants & Employees in LA Buildings**

SI No	Particulars	Number of PAFs	Unit rate	Amount	Amount in Crores
1	One-time Resettlement Allowance	91	50,000	4550000	0.46
2	Residential/commercial displaced families subsistence grant	60	36,000	2160000	0.22
3	Residential/commercial displaced vulnerable families subsistence grant.	60	86,000	5160000	0.52
4	All displaced families (Transportation allowance)	60	50,000	3000000	0.3
5	Residential displaced families, house construction grant (rural)	5	150000	750000	0.08
6	Residential displaced families, house construction grant (Urban)	0	200000	0	0
7	One time assistance for all affected family of an artisan or self-employed (owner himself doing business), petty shop etc.	0	25,000	0	0
<b>Sub total</b>				<b>15620000</b>	<b>1.56</b>

**3. R&R Assistance for Squatters****Table 46: R&R Assistance for Squatters**

SI No	Particulars	Number of PAFs	Unit rate	Amount	Amount in Crores
1	One-time Resettlement Allowance	157	50,000	78,50,000	0.79
2	Residential/commercial displaced families subsistence grant	0	36,000	0	0.00
3	Residential/commercial displaced vulnerable families subsistence grant.	142	86,000	1,22,12,000	1.22
4	All displaced families (Transportation allowance)	142	50,000	71,00,000	0.71
5	Residential displaced families, house construction grant (rural)	41	1,50,000	61,50,000	0.62
6	Residential displaced families, house construction grant (Urban)	0	2,00,000	0	0.00
7	One time assistance for all affected family of an artisan or self-employed (owner himself doing business), petty shop etc.	118	25,000	29,50,000	0.30
<b>Sub total</b>				<b>3,62,62,000</b>	<b>3.63</b>

**4. Income generating program for displaced Vulnerable Families.**

**Table 47: Income generating program for Vulnerable Households and those losing over 10% of their agricultural land.**

Sl. No.	Particulars	Number HH	Unit rate	Amount	Amount in Crores
1	One member from each vulnerable Household	300	20,000	6000000	0.6
2	Households losing 10% or more of their land not already included in the vulnerable category	43	20,000	860000	0.086
<b>Sub total</b>				<b>6860000</b>	<b>0.686</b>

**5. Replacement cost for Community, Religious and Government Structures****Table 48: Replacement Value for Community, Religious and Government Structures**

	Component	Unit	Unit Rate	Quantity	No. of Structures	Amount in (Rs)	Total Amount in (Crores)
<b>1</b>	<b>Government Structures</b>						
1.1	Primary School (PS)	Sq.m	12000	79.1	1	949200	0.09
1.2	Bus Shelter (BS)*				10	0	0.00
1.3	Hand Pump (HP)	Unit Cost	50000		1	50000	0.01
1.4	High School (HS)	Sq. m	12000	93.1	1	1117200	0.11
1.5	Bore well	Unit Cost	15000 0		0	0	0.00
1.6	Check Post	Sq.m	12000	38.44	1	461280	0.05
1.7	Dairy	Sq. m	12000		0	0	0.00
1.8	Panchayat Bhawan	Sq.m	12000	18.4	2	220800	0.02
1.9	Pump house	Unit Cost	70000		2	140000	0.01
1.1	Mini Water Tank	Unit Cost	10000 0		11	1100000	0.11
<b>Sub total</b>							<b>0.40</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Religious &amp; Community Assets</b>						
2.1	Big Temples	Unit Cost	50000 0		3	1500000	0.15
2.2	Small Temples	Unit Cost	10000 0		4	400000	0.04
2.3	Aralikatte (AK)	Unit Cost	25000		3	75000	0.01
2.4	Ashrama	Sq. m	12000	92.4	1	1108800	0.11
2.5	Statue	Unit Cost	10000 0		1	100000	0.01
<b>Sub total</b>							<b>0.32</b>
<b>Total</b>							<b>0.72</b>

\*The cost Bus Shelter has already been included in civil Bill of Quantities (BOQ)

**E. RP Implementation and Other Expenses****Table 49: RP Implementation & Other Expenses**

Sl. No.	Particulars	Unit rate	Amount INR (in crores)
1	Training for Staff	Lump Sum	0.030

Sl. No.	Particulars	Unit rate	Amount INR (in crores)
2	RP implementation NGO/Consultant Recruitment	Lump Sum	0.65
3	Monitoring and Evaluation consultants	Lump Sum	0.30
4	Administrative expenses (GRM, Field Trips, arrangement of meetings etc.)	Lump Sum	0.50
5	Dissemination of Entitlement matrix and RP etc.	Lump Sum	0.15
<b>Sub total</b>			<b>1.63</b>

#### F. Total LA and R&R Cost

132. The total R&R cost for the project inclusive of all is estimated INR **63.87 Crore**. Details are given in Table 50.

**Table 50: Total LA and R&R cost**

Sl. No.	Particulars	Amount in Crore	Amount in Million
1	Market rates for loss of land (with Solatium)	2.62	26.2
2	Replacement Cost for Structures (with Solatium)	9.2	92
3	Replacement cost of Government and Religious Structures	0.72	7.2
4	R&R Assistance for land & Buildings owners	40.78	407.8
5	Tenants & employees in LA building	1.56	15.6
6	R&R assistance for Squatters	3.63	36.3
7	R&R assistance for Encroachers	0	0
8	Income generating program	0.69	6.9
9	Temporary impact to structures	0	0
10	RP Implementation and other expenses.	1.63	16.3
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>60.83</b>	<b>608.3</b>
11	Contingency (5% of total cost)	<b>3.04</b>	<b>30.4</b>
	<b>Total Cost</b>	<b>63.87</b>	<b>638.7</b>

#### G. R&R Assistance Disbursements

133. Resettlement and rehabilitation assistance to PAPs will be disbursed by the Executing Agency through RP IA either by cheque or account transfers. The RP IA will facilitate the opening of joint bank accounts of PAPs. PAPs will be informed well in advance by the RP IA, the date and location for disbursement of cheques. Proper documentation such as, signature or thumb impression of PAP, still photographs of recipient of cheques etc., would be arranged by the RP IA for record purpose.

134. The budget proposed above gives an overview of the estimated costs for the R&R implementation arrangement.

135. The budget for the Skills Development Program and the budget for implementation arrangement are estimated as per EM. The cost for the RP implementing Consultant/NGO, which will be involved in implementing the RP including conducting the Skills Development Program, awareness campaign on road safety, gender issues, HIV/AIDs and other social development

issues; external monitoring, and the grievance redress process etc. are also estimated. A 5% contingency has been added in order to adjust any escalation in costs.

#### **H. Flow of Funds**

136. The RP budget brings out various activities required for the smooth and successful implementation of the LA and R&R activities of the project. The flow of funds is necessary for executing the RP. After the approval of the RP along with the budget, KSHIP will meet the expenses from the government funding. Synchronization of funds requirement and disbursement of the funds will be worked out by KSHIP.

#### **I. Source of Funding**

137. R&R budget will be borne by EA for which funding will be from Government of Karnataka (GoK).

## XI. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION

### A. Institutional Arrangement, Responsibilities and Mechanisms

138. The description below is for the implementation of all 5 resettlement plans. The project will be implemented by a project implementation unit (PIU) headed by the Project Director (PD). The PIU will be located in the Bangalore KSHIP office. The PIU will have Technical staff including engineers, environment, social and LA related officers. The Social Development and Resettlement Cell (SDRC) will also be part of the PIU. The PIU will be supported by field offices based in Bangalore (PIU-KSHIP headquarter), Rannebennur and Krishnarajpet.

**Table 51: Key Staff in PIU**

Sl. No.	Position	Number
<b>PIU Staffing</b>		
1.	Project Director	1
2.	Superintendent Engineer	1
3.	Executive Engineer	1
4.	Assistant Executive Engineer	1
5.	Assistant Engineer	2
6.	Environment Expert	1
7.	SDRC Officials (The staffs of SDRC are given below)	
8.	Support Staff	10
<b>Field Office Staffing</b>		
1.	Executive Engineer (EE)	1
2.	Assistant Executive Engineer (AEE)	1
3.	Assistant Engineer (AE)	1
4.	Social Development Officer (SDO) <sup>8</sup>	4
5.	Social Welfare Inspector (SWI)	5
6.	Support Staff	TBD

#### 1. Social Development and Resettlement Cell (SDRC)

139. KSHIP has a dedicated unit called the Social Development and Resettlement Cell (SDRC) within the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) for the implementation of the RP. All aspects of resettlement and rehabilitation and the delivery of entitlements are to be managed by SDRC. SDRC was established during KSHIP-I.

140. The existing staffs of SDRC are of two types namely R&R staff and Land Acquisition (LA) staffs, these staff are present both in head office as well as in the field office.

141. The R&R staff in head office includes: Chief Administrative Officer (1), Special DC Land Acquisition (1), Assistant Director Social Welfare (1), R&R Manager/Expert (1), Social Development Officer (2), and Stenographer (1). CAO is head of SDRC which manages both R&R and LA activities.

142. **The R&R staff in field office includes:** Social Development Officers: Rannebennur office (1), Krishnarajpet office (1). Social Welfare Inspectors: Rannebennur office (2), Krishnarajpet office (2).

<sup>8</sup> In addition to the two existing positions for KSHIP 1 and 2 and including positions in Bangalore.

143. The SDRC handles LA and R&R activities of KSHIP-2 and is expected to handle the same for KSHIP-III. An assessment of SDRC functioning shows that the staff are well versed with Karnataka Highways Act (KHA), 1964 but for land acquisition under RFCTLARR Act, 2013 the staff needs training and capacity building. Under direct purchase the role and responsibility has to be worked out as per the changed requirement. The key staff of SDRC should not be changed and their tenure should be atleast three years in order to ensure smooth and timely LA and R&R activities. As the present staff strength is inadequate there is need to double the SDRC staff strength particularly in the field offices to handle KSHIP-III work smoothly. To facilitate the functioning of these works a vehicle is required in the head office. The details of the staff and their roles and responsibility have been given in Table 52.

**Table 52: Administrative and Financial Responsibilities of Officials and Agencies for RP Implementation**

<b>Institutions</b>	<b>Personnel /Agency</b>	<b>Administrative Roles and Responsibilities</b>	<b>Financial Powers</b>
PIU	Chief Project Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In charge of the overall project activities.</li> <li>• To decide on all policy matters regarding LA and R&amp;R.</li> <li>• Participate as a member secretary in the State level Committees to facilitate land acquisition, pre-construction activities, and implementation of R&amp;R activities.</li> <li>• Authorized to take decision in financial matters within the provided budget.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will be authorized to make any additional changes without having to refer to the Steering committee, provided the amount is within the budget</li> </ul>
	Project Director	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Over all in charge of day today activities of LA and R&amp;R.</li> <li>• Participate in State and District level meetings to facilitate LA and R&amp;R activities.</li> <li>• Responsible for contracting NGOs and monitoring consultants.</li> <li>• Periodic appraisal of progress and reporting to the Asian Development Bank and the Government on monthly basis.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To approve awards above Rs.50lakhs to Rs. One Crore.</li> <li>• To approve of R&amp;R assistance above One lakh.</li> </ul>

144. The SDRC facilitates land acquisition and compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement, distribution of assistance for the PAPs. The SDRC is responsible for the implementation of all resettlement and rehabilitation activities, including land acquisition. The responsibilities of SDRC include:

- i. Responsible for all land acquisition activities;
- ii. Liaison with State and District levels Departments/Agencies to facilitate PAPs access and take advantage of services and programs already in place;
- iii. Evolve mechanisms for coordinating the delivery of the compensation and assistance to entitled persons;

- iv. Review and provide social development perspectives and inputs to on-going project design and implementation by working closely with project planners, contractors, and construction supervision consultants;
- v. Link the project with state government agencies, provide liaison with PWD field units and impacted communities, coordinate with district-level committees regarding social development and resettlement operations in the field, mobilize assisting NGO partners, and support the organization of local community representing PAPs; and
- vi. Engage required training services, facilitate, and oversee a grievance redress process, actively monitor RP implementation, and cooperate with planned project evaluations.

## 2. SDRC and Staff Deployment

145. The RP will be implemented by the concerned division of PIU. Staffing suggested for the proposed institutional set up is based on the assessment of the available institutional capacity and interaction with concerned officials.

146. The key SDRC officials are:

147. **Special DC Land Acquisition** – Special Deputy Commissioner in the cadre of KAS will be in charge of the overall land acquisition. He will be assisted by two Assistant Commissioners for Land Acquisition who will be responsible for all activities related to land acquisition. One Assistant Commissioner will be stationed in the south zone office of Karnataka and the other one would be stationed at PIU Office in Bangalore.

148. **Chief Administrative Officer (CAO)** – The CAO in the cadre of KAS will be responsible for all resettlement and rehabilitation activities. The CAO will also be assisted by the Assistant Director Social Welfare (ADSW) who will be responsible for R&R work. On the land acquisition side CAO and the Assistant Commissioners will be responsible for fixing the negotiated price of the land along with the project affected persons according to the RFCTLARRA 2013, and disbursing the compensation.

149. **Assistant Director Social Welfare (ADSW)** – The ADSW is responsible for shifting of project affected persons, coordination of disbursement for assistance such as shifting allowance etc., disbursement of funds for income generating programs, and relief assistance, etc. The ADSW needs to have relevant experience of at least five years in resettlement projects, with a minimum educational qualification of Masters in Social Science.

150. **Resettlement and Rehabilitation Manager/Expert (RRM)** will assist the ADSW and coordinate all the rehabilitation work of the SDOs. The R&R Manager has to have experience in resettlement projects with minimum experience of three years, with a minimum educational qualification of Masters in Social Sciences.

151. The ADSW and the RRM will be assisted by the Social Development Officer (SDO). They will be assisted with 2 SDOs be stationed in the head office of PIU-KSHIP and one in the field office in the Bangalore division. The responsibility of SDO includes, support to resettlement and rehabilitation related work pertaining to RP implementation, such as issuance and verification of ID cards, identification of local income generation potential, monitoring rehabilitation work, providing assistance to vulnerable groups and coordinating with NGOs etc. The SDO should possess a minimum qualification of Master's Degree in Social Sciences.

152. The SDOs will be assisted by the 2 Social Welfare Inspectors (SWI) located at the head office of PIU KSHIP and 2 in the Bangalore South division. The SWI's will support the SDOs to carry out the R&R functions as per the requirements of RP implementation.

153. The staff of the 3 RP implementing agencies (NGOs/Consultants) will be the first point of contact at the field level. They will facilitate interaction as well as and grievance redress process at the local level.

154. The SDRC will have a Data Management Specialist. The responsibility of this person will be to monitor and update the data of all the project affected persons; to highlight any discrepancy in compensation and disbursement; and coordinate the inputs of information from the North and South Divisions to the Central database at PIU- KSHIP in Bangalore. The Data Management Consultant is to be supported by additional staff.

### **3. Valuation of other Structures/Assets**

155. The valuation of structures and other assets, will be carried out by Government approved valuers appointed by the PIU. Valuation will be done on the basis of current market rate assessment and PWD Schedule of Rates, without depreciation. Based on the valuation another 100% will be given as solatium. However, this will be approved and verified by the concerned Executive Engineer. It will be forwarded to the Project Director (PD) for approval. Trees, crops and vegetables will be valued by the Forest department/Agronomist/Horticulture department.

### **4. Roles and responsibilities of officials for RP Implementation**

156. The Administrative roles and responsibilities and financial powers - existing and to be delegated of the SDRC officials are to be specified as per the requirement of RP implementation . Delegations of financial powers have to be done through a Government Order.

### **5. Competent Authority for Various Approvals**

157. Table 53 identifies the competent Authority for various approvals during implementation.

**Table 53: Competent Authority for Approvals**

<b>Approvals Required</b>	<b>Competent Authority</b>
Approval for LA awards	Special DC LA and PD, PIU; Notification by Government
Approval for Roles and Responsibilities for SDRC officials and staff	Steering Committee
R&R Policy/ Entitlements and amendments to Policy	Government
RP and Budget	Steering Committee
Changes in R&R Policy / RP implementation and entitlements	Government
Consultants/NGOs output	CAO
Fixing compensation rate	Price Negotiation Committee–District level
Approval for issue of ID cards	CAOPIU jointly by Engineers/Revenue /NGO.
Approval of disbursement of Assistance	CAO;PD
Approval for structure valuation with land	Preparation By Divisional EE/ valuers and approval by PD and Special DCLA



Approvals Required	Competent Authority
Approval for structure valuation without land	Preparation By Divisional EE/ valuers and approval PD
Approval for shifting and relocation of community assets	Estimate preparation by Divisional EE and approval by PD
Approval for requirement of Resettlement site, vendor market for AFs	CAO,PD
Approval for any grievance related to R&R	Grievance Redress Committee

## B. Capacity Building and Training

158. KSHIP will establish sufficient implementation capacity to launch and carry out those components of project resettlement that must be completed before civil works. The capacity building and training of the PIU/SDRC is important for successful and timely implementation of the RP. To enhance capabilities, the SDRC staff will be given in house training periodically (once in six months at least). All SDRC officers and staff will have to attend the training programmes. Training will cover techniques in conducting participatory rural appraisal for micro-planning, conducting census and socio-economic surveys, dissemination of information, community consultation, and progress monitoring and evaluation. In house training will be carried out by professionals identified by the PIU. Local institutes such as the Indian Institute of Management, Institute for Social and Economic Change and private consultants can be identified for training.

### 1. Training Modules

159. Following training modules will be conducted during initial and repeat training sessions of Karnataka PWD staff (both at head office and at field level) and RP Implementation Agencies (Consultants/NGOs) staff.

**Table 54: In-House Training programme**

Source	Staff	Training Module
PIU	CAO;DCLA; ADSW; R&R Expert;SDO; SWI	R&R Policies of Government of India, Government of Karnataka, and Asian Development Bank;Socio-economicandCensusSurvey;ChecklistforR&R;ImplementationSchedule;TrainingNeedsAssessment; Monitoringindicators;Disseminationofinformation;PreparationofRP,LAP,Disbursementmethod,Disclosureofdocuments;Bestpracticesofot herR&Rprojects
Field	EE;AEE; Revenue staff	Measurementofstructures;Valuationprocedures;Resettlementsitesel ection;Minimizingresettlement;PreparationofLAPs,Disbursementme thods;ShiftingofCPRs
External	NGOs; Monitoring Consultants	Government schemes; Disbursement methods; Public consultation; Income generating activities.

160. The PIU - CAO; DC LA; ADSW ; R & R Expert; SDO; SWI - R&R Policies of Government of India, Government of Karnataka, and Asian Development Bank; Socio-economic and Census Survey; Checklist for R&R; Implementation Schedule; Training Needs Assessment; Monitoring indicators; Dissemination of information; Preparation of RP, LAP, Disbursement method, Disclosure of documents; Best practices of other R&R projects.

161. Field EE; AEE; Revenue staff – Measurement of structures; Valuation procedures; Resettlement site selection; Minimizing resettlement; Preparation of LAPs, Disbursement methods; Shifting of CPRs

162. External NGOs; Monitoring Consultants Government schemes; Disbursement methods; Public consultation; Income generating activities.

## 2. Areas of Capacity Building

163. PWD needs to build their capacity in the following areas:

164. **Land Acquisition.** LA generally is a long and demanding process and therefore the project's R&R policy implementation will be challenging. The existing strength of PWD for this purpose is inadequate and requires augmentation.

165. The Project Director, apart from timely purchase or acquisition of land is also responsible for number of other important components of pre-construction work. Though the revenue department of the state government will do the purchase or acquisition, it will require constant follow up, which will be the responsibility of the PIU R&R Coordinator. Among other pressing assignments viz., identification and verification of PAFs, issuing identity cards, development of resettlement sites, etc., the R&R Coordinator will also be responsible for regular follow up of land purchase or acquisition.

166. In light of the above, it would be important to address the following:

- The procedural requirements have to be fulfilled. An official thoroughly conversant with the procedural requirements should be in a position to co-ordinate the land purchase or acquisition process.
- For better co-ordination, the officer responsible has to spend sufficient time at the site. To enable better follow up the officer should be of sufficiently high rank.
- The procedural requirements have to be formalized and documented for the benefit of all concerned.
- Ensuring timely land acquisition is a demanding requirement and requires full time involvement of an officer.

167. **Women's Participation.** It is imperative to bring the issue of women's development in the process of socio-economic uplift within the scope of RP. Encouraging women's participation in development projects is a policy being followed by Government of India. Involving women meaningfully at all levels of the project will help in promoting mainstreaming of gender in the project.

168. Possible areas of women's involvement include managing health and hygiene issues at the construction camps and in controlling the spread of diseases.

## 3. Need for RP Implementing Agencies (Consultants/NGOs)

169. To support the implementation of the resettlement plans, 3 RP implementing agencies (consultants/NGOs) will be recruited by PIU-KSHIP. The RP Implementing Agencies (Consultants/NGOs) will help in implementing various components of the RP, particularly the use of compensation and rehabilitation assistance for more productive purposes like purchase of land, self-employment, income generating activities (IGA) etc.

170. Being new to the area of working with PAPs, the selected RP Implementing Consultant/NGOs will have to work directly under the SDRC Coordinator who will be in charge for implementation of RP. Thus implementation becomes joint responsibility of PWD and RP Implementing Agencies. Developing rapport with the PAPs is one of the responsibilities of the RP Implementing Agencies as specified in the TOR. In order to do so, RP Implementing Agencies will hold regular community meetings and will also carry out door to door interaction with the PAPs. Whereas community meetings will include both PAPs as well as those who are not adversely affected, additional efforts will be made for vulnerable community members through door to door interaction.

#### **4. Role of RP Implementing Agencies (Consultants/NGOs)**

171. The work of the RP Implementation Agencies (Consultant/NGO) will include consultations and counseling of PAPs, encouraging PAPs to productively use compensation and rehabilitation grants, facilitating PAPs access to income generating assets, increasing the social acceptability, ensuring effectiveness of training programs organized for PAPs opting for participation in self-employment schemes, IGA etc. The SDRC has to ensure that the RP Implementation Agencies has sufficient experience and manpower in implementation of resettlement projects, especially in Karnataka.

172. The RP Implementing Agencies (Consultant)/NGOs will work as a link between the SDRC and the affected community. They will educate the PAPs on the need to implement the project, on aspects relating to LA and R&R measures and ensure proper utilization of various compensations/assistance extended to the PAPs under the R&R entitlement package. The tasks of the RP Implementation Agencies (Consultant)/NGOs will be to facilitate the R&R process. The functions of RP Implementing Agencies (Consultant/NGOs) will be:

- a) Identification, verification and updating of PAP Census: This includes verification of properties of PAPs and estimation of their type and details of losses for the preparation micro plans and ID Cards; update affected persons database
- b) Develop micro plans in consultation with the PAPs and PIU staff;
- c) Educate PAPs on their rights, entitlements, and obligations under the RP;
- d) Assist the PAPs to identify suitable alternate land for resettlement purposes; conduct surveys in local areas of available plots of land to buy and places to rent; support PAPs in negotiation processes and compiling legal documentation for lease/purchase.
- e) Preparation and distribution of entitlement identity cards. All eligible project displaced households will be issued Identity Cards, giving details of the type of losses and type of entitlements;
- f) Ensure that PAPs receive their full entitlements. Where options are available, the RP Implementation Agencies will provide advice to PAPs on the benefits of each option;
- g) Assist the PAPs in getting benefits from various government development programs;
- h) Rehabilitation of Affected Families and restoration of income and livelihood. The RP Implementation Agencies (Consultant)/NGOs will help the communities derive maximum benefits from the project without losing their livelihoods and the least impact on socio-cultural aspects of their lives;
- i) Assist PAPs on grievance redress through the established GRM.

- j) Assist in relocation of PAPs: Assist PIU in making arrangements for the smooth relocation of the PAPs; and no physical relocation from agriculture land, residential units, commercial establishments or other immovable properties will begin before alternate arrangements are made; and
- k) Any other responsibility that may be assigned by the PIU for the welfare of the affected communities and smooth implementation of RP.

173. In order to carry out the above tasks, RP Implementation Agencies' staff will be stationed in the site offices. Besides contacting the PAPs on an individual basis to regularly update the baseline information, group meetings and village-level meetings will be conducted by the support agencies on a regular basis. The frequencies of such meetings will depend on the requirements of the PAPs but should occur at least once a month. The support agencies will have to encourage participation of individual PAPs in meetings by discussing their problems regarding LA, R&R and other aspects relating to their socio-economic lives. Such participation will make it easier to find a solution acceptable to all concerned.

## 5. Consultants

174. **Project Coordinating Consultants.** The PCC is responsible for the preparation of Resettlement and Land Acquisition Plans. The PCC works in close coordination with the PIU. For the RP preparation includes interaction with project stakeholders and affected persons. The road designs prepared by the PCC have to reflect good practices by ensuring that designs lead to minimum displacement/impact on the people.

175. **Database Management Consultants.** A census database of potential PAPs has been created by the consultants. This database will be transferred to the SDRC, for upgrading and further use. The main purpose of the database and use will be to (i) track progress of R&R implementation; (ii) = determining the entitlements to be paid; (iii) track pending entitlements and amounts; (iv) =organize outputs for periodical reports and other project requirements; and (v) =establish input formats. The Database consultants will be responsible for (i) modifying the input/output formats as per the project requirements; (ii) training of SDRC staffs and other field level staffs; (iii) =aiding the RP Implementation Agencies in finalizing the entitlements of every PAP and PAH; (iv) providing required R&R data for decision making at the PIU; (vi) helping to monitor and regulate the land acquisition, distribution of compensation and assistance, grievance redress and financial progress. The database management consultants will manage monitor and update the data. The database consultants will need to depute data entry operators in the offices of the Assistant Commissioner. The data in the HQ will be updated based on the information sent by the division office. The database will be developed to suit the requirements of implementation and monitoring payments. The database will be made web enabled (based on consultation with SDRC).

176. **External Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Consultants.**The Monitoring and Evaluation consultants will be responsible for monitoring and reporting the progress of RP implementation for the entire construction period. The detailed tasks of the consultants are given in Chapter 13. They need to monitor that all compensation and assistance payments have been completed before the start of civil works.

177. **Independent Engineer Consultant (IEC).** The Independent Engineer Consultant's team will include two social experts (one key and one non-key experts) who will be responsible for guiding the implementation process of the direct purchase and resettlement activities, help set up

an internal monitoring system, participate and monitor the project-level grievance redress committee and support the preparation of the semi-annual resettlement monitoring reports.

178. **Independent Monitor (Direct Purchase).** As required by SPS, an independent monitor consulting team (specialist and 2 assistants) will be recruited to assess the transparency and fairness of the direct purchase process.

## **XII. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE**

### **A. Introduction**

179. During project implementation, the resettlement program will be coordinated with the timing of civil works. The required coordination has contractual implications, and will be considered in procurement and bidding schedules, award of contracts, and release of cleared Col sections to project contractors. The project will provide adequate notification, counseling and assistance to affected people through the RP implementing agencies/NGOs so that they are able to move or give up their assets without undue hardship before commencement of civil works and after receiving the compensation. The RP implementing agencies/NGOs staff will provide project LA and R&R related information to the PAPs, provide details of entitlements and procedures for getting compensations and availing R&R assistance. The agencies/NGOs will also provide assistance in updating the RP particularly with PAP and their asset details, facilitating issue of ID cards, opening of bank accounts, facilitate implementation of livelihood and income restoration program, coordinate with other various agencies, conduct awareness program for HIV/AIDS, health and hygiene, road safety, gender and human trafficking. Annexure 1412 provides the key benchmarks of implementing the RP. All other activities related to implementation and land acquisition will be undertaken simultaneously.

180. The proposed consideration of time to be taken for Land Acquisition under direct purchase will be given after it is finalized with KSHIP and under RFCTLARR Act, 2013, after the issue of Notice is about 2.5 years.

### **B. R&R Activities to be initiated after Completion of LAP**

#### **1. Appointment of the District Level Grievance Redress Committee (GRC)**

- i. Appointment of Committee for fixation of Land Value
- ii. Issue of EoI and RFP for hiring NGO and M&E for RP implementation (field mobilization of NGO is critical)
- iii. Issue of Notification for land acquisition.
- iv. Mobilization of independent monitor

#### **2. Other important R&R implementation activities include:**

- i. Appointment of all additional staff of SDRC;
- ii. Hiring of Database Management Consultants;
- iii. Selection and appointment of 3 RP implementation Agencies (Consultants) / NGOs and M& E Agency;
- iv. Disclosure of RP and entitlements;
- v. Completion of joint verification of assets; and
- vi. Consultations with PAPs.

181. The time taken for the implementation for the RP will be 3 years. Resettlement planning and updating of studies will be a continuous process throughout the project. The PIU will coordinate these efforts to assure that RP implementation and phasing is appropriately sequenced with designs and civil works.

182. Compensation and resettlement assistance must be paid prior to land acquisition and/or structure demolition. Therefore, the resettlement process must be well advanced before the start

of civil works. The contractor will have to prioritize the sections that have been freed of encumbrances and where affected households have been provided with their compensations and resettlement benefits. This prioritization and handover will be conducted by the PIU with the support of the NGO. Physically affected persons will be given at least three months' notice to vacate their property before civil works starts. The civil works schedule needs to be dovetailed into the land acquisition and resettlement implementation schedule. The LA and R&R Implementation schedule is given below:

### **C. Land Acquisition Schedule**

183. The land acquisition process is a critical component which many times delay the project implementation. LA process as such is also quite complex therefore, preparing LA schedule and monitoring its implementation will be crucial for successful and timely land acquisition. A tentative LA schedule is given in Annexure 12.





### XIII. MONITORING AND REPORTING

184. An internal monitoring system will be established by the PIU and the 3 RP implementing agencies/NGOs with the support of the Independent Engineer Consultant (IEC) resettlement experts. A set of process, outcome and baseline indicators will be developed and the baseline gathered at the onset of RP implementation. Indicative indicators for the project can be found in the Table 55 below. Moreover, the 3 RP implementing agencies/NGOs will develop a system to manage land acquisition and resettlement data (records of compensation and disbursements) as well as maintaining records of consultations, grievances and redress.

185. **Internal Monitoring:** An internal monitoring system will be established by the PIU and RP implementing agencies/NGOs with the support of the Independent Engineer Consultant (IEC) social experts. A set of process, outcome and baseline indicators will be developed and the baseline gathered at the onset of RP implementation. Moreover, the RP implementing agencies/NGOs will develop a system to manage land acquisition and resettlement data (records of compensation and disbursements) as well as maintaining records of consultations, grievances and redress.

186. **External Monitoring:** KSHIP will recruit external monitoring consultants to monitor the implementation of the resettlement plans and community awareness activities. Key activities will include (a) to review and assess the performance of the implementation of the resettlement plans; (b) monitor the implementation schedule against the targets achieved ;(c) monitor the implementation of HIV/AIDS and human trafficking prevention community awareness activities; (d) monitor compliance of the civil works with core labor standards.

187. **Independent Monitoring:** ADB will recruit a third-party monitor to assess the fairness and transparency of the direct purchase process. The independent monitor will report directly to ADB.

**Table 55: Indicative Indicators for Monitoring**

Monitoring Issues	Monitoring Indicators
Direct Purchase approach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Has an independent monitor been appointed and mobilized by ADB to assess the fairness of the direct purchase approach?</li> <li>• Has the direct purchase approach been fair and transparent</li> <li>• Have any complaints been voiced/filed related to the direct purchase approach (if so please specify their nature and resolution status)?</li> <li>• What is the percentage of affected land and structure owners who selected to proceed with the direct purchase approach?</li> </ul>
Budget and time frame	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Have all resettlement staff been appointed and mobilized for field and office work on schedule?</li> <li>• Have capacity building and training activities been completed on schedule?</li> <li>• Are resettlement implementation activities being achieved according to agreed implementation plan?</li> <li>• Are funds for resettlement being allocated to resettlement agencies on time? Have resettlement offices received the scheduled funds?</li> <li>• Have funds been disbursed according to RF?</li> <li>• Has the land been made encumbrance-free and handed over to</li> </ul>

Monitoring Issues	Monitoring Indicators
	the contract or in time for project implementation?
Delivery of entitlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Have all affected persons received entitlements according to numbers and categories of loss set out in the entitlement matrix?</li> <li>• How many affected households have relocated and built their new structures at new locations?</li> <li>• Are income and livelihood restoration activities being implemented as planned? Have affected businesses received entitlements?</li> <li>• Have the community structures (e.g. mosque, club, etc.) been compensated and rebuilt at new sites?</li> <li>• Have all processes been documented?</li> <li>• Are there discrepancies between the estimated number of affected persons as per the RP/RP addendum and actual numbers</li> <li>• Share of CCL disbursement vs total TH affected</li> <li>• Share of TH who have received “top ups”</li> <li>• Share of TH who have received entitlement benefits</li> <li>• Share of NTH who have been compensated market value for loss of structure, tree or crops</li> <li>• Share of NTH who have received entitlement benefits</li> </ul>
Relocation assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Has NGO prepared a list of alternative places to rent/buy?</li> <li>• Have affected households benefitted from support of NGO to find alternative place to rent/buy? If so, how many and what services were provided?</li> </ul>
Consultation, grievances, and special issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Have resettlement information brochures/leaf lets been prepared and distributed? Have consultations taken place as scheduled, including meetings, groups, and community activities?</li> <li>• Have any affected persons used the grievance redress procedures? What grievances were raised? What were the outcomes?</li> <li>• Have conflicts been resolved?</li> <li>• Have grievances and resolutions been documented? Have any cases been taken to court?</li> </ul>
Resettlement Benefit/Impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What changes have occurred in patterns of occupation compared to the pre-project situation?</li> <li>• What changes have occurred in income, expenditure and livelihood patterns compared to pre-project situation?</li> <li>• How many physically displaced households have relocated? Where are they relocated (i.e. remaining plot of land, newly purchased plot, rented plot/structure)</li> <li>• How many household have purchased plot?</li> <li>• What was compensations/resettlement benefits spent on?</li> <li>• Have the participants of the livelihood training program used their new skills? What was the seed grant spent on?</li> </ul>

188. Regular monitoring reports will be prepared for KSHIP and ADB. Table 56 below provides more details on the required reports to be produced.

**Table 56: Reporting Requirements**

<b>Type of Report</b>	<b>Content</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>
<b>RP update</b>	Provide the updated list of affected persons after the joint verification survey	Once	NGO /KSHIP/IEC
<b>Addendum(s)</b>	Detail the land acquisition and resettlement impacts, socioeconomic survey of affected persons, mitigation and rehabilitation measures, budgetary requirements and timeline for implementation	To be prepared when either conditions below is met: (i) for sections of project where design is not final  (ii) for unforeseen activities with resettlement impacts	NGO/KSHIP/IEC
<b>Monthly progress report</b>	Progress on land acquisition and resettlement activities, progress on indicators, results, issues affecting performance, constraints, variation from RP (if any) and reason for the same and corrections recommended	Monthly	NGO
<b>Semi-annual resettlement monitoring report</b>	Progress on land acquisition and resettlement activities, indicators, variations if any with explanation and outcome, recommended corrective actions.	Semi-annually	KSHIP/IEC
<b>External monitoring report</b>	Progress on land acquisition and resettlement activities, indicators, variations if any with explanation and outcome, affected person's satisfaction with process, compliance with ADB's SPS, corrective actions recommended	Semi-annually	External Monitor KSHIP
<b>Independent monitoring report – direct purchase</b>	Assess the fairness and transparency of direct purchase process and concerned owners' satisfaction with process	Semi-annually	Independent Monitoring team ADB
<b>Resettlement completion report</b>	Overall narrative of the land acquisition and resettlement process, outputs and outcomes of indicators from baseline, key variations/changes, lessons learned	Once	KSHIP/IEC
<b>Resettlement evaluation report</b>	Overall assessment of the land acquisition and resettlement process, compliance with ADB's SPS, indicators achievement when compared to baseline, lessons learned	Once	Independent Monitor ADB

## **ANNEXURE 1: LAND ACQUISITION PROCESS, ROW DETAILS AND SAMPLE COPY OF REVENUE MAP**

### **A. Land Acquisition Process for KSHIP – III**

1. The Government of Karnataka through the Government of India has received in principal approval for a loan from the Asian Development Bank (ADB) towards Karnataka State Highways Improvement Project –III (KSHIP-III) for developing State Road network under Public Private Partnership (PPP). M/s Intercontinental Consultants and Technocrats, New Delhi is appointed by KSHIP to prepare improvement proposal for 666 Km. The project roads as part of improvement proposal under KSHIP-III, Group II is as mentioned below.

#### **1. Chintamani to AP Border**

2. The steps for the Land Acquisition process was carried out for the project roads as explained below:

### **B. Stepwise process for verification of EROW for all Project Roads.**

#### **Step 1 involves collection of available Land Records.**

3. **Field Issues:** During collection of data for land acquisition purpose it has been observed that the revenue / village maps available are very old and in majority sections the revenue maps are as old as 100 years and it is not updated till date. Based on maps available a team for each project road is mobilized to update the existing EROW adopting following stepwise process.

- Collection of District & Taluk Maps from Revenue Survey Office and was done from the centralized revenue records office in Bengaluru.
- Collection of Revenue maps for all villages from Revenue survey Office Bengaluru, Some maps were not available in (RSO, Bengaluru) which was collected from concerned Taluk office.
- Collection of Tippan (rough sketch of plot / survey nos.) along the existing alignment as well as along proposed realignment / bypass.
- Collection of Atlas (scaled drawing of plot / survey nos.) along the existing alignment as well as proposed realignment / bypass.
- Collection of RTC (Title holder / Ownership detail) along the existing alignment as well as proposed realignment / bypass.
- The data required & collected from concerned Revenue office was segregated & filed separately for each village.

#### **Step 2**

- In order to minimize time data collection & field verification activity was carried out simultaneously.
- A team comprising of Surveyor / village accountant / Village Sahayak, LA expert with all necessary revenue records carefully identified existing extent of government land on both sides of the project roads as specified in the documents.
- The data extracted from various revenue records was measured on the field for its authenticity which includes measurement from existing boundary pillars wherever available from plots in and around plots abutting the project road.
- Upon field measurement the land boundary as identified on field was transferred on revenue maps in form of co-ordinates by using total station and also reference

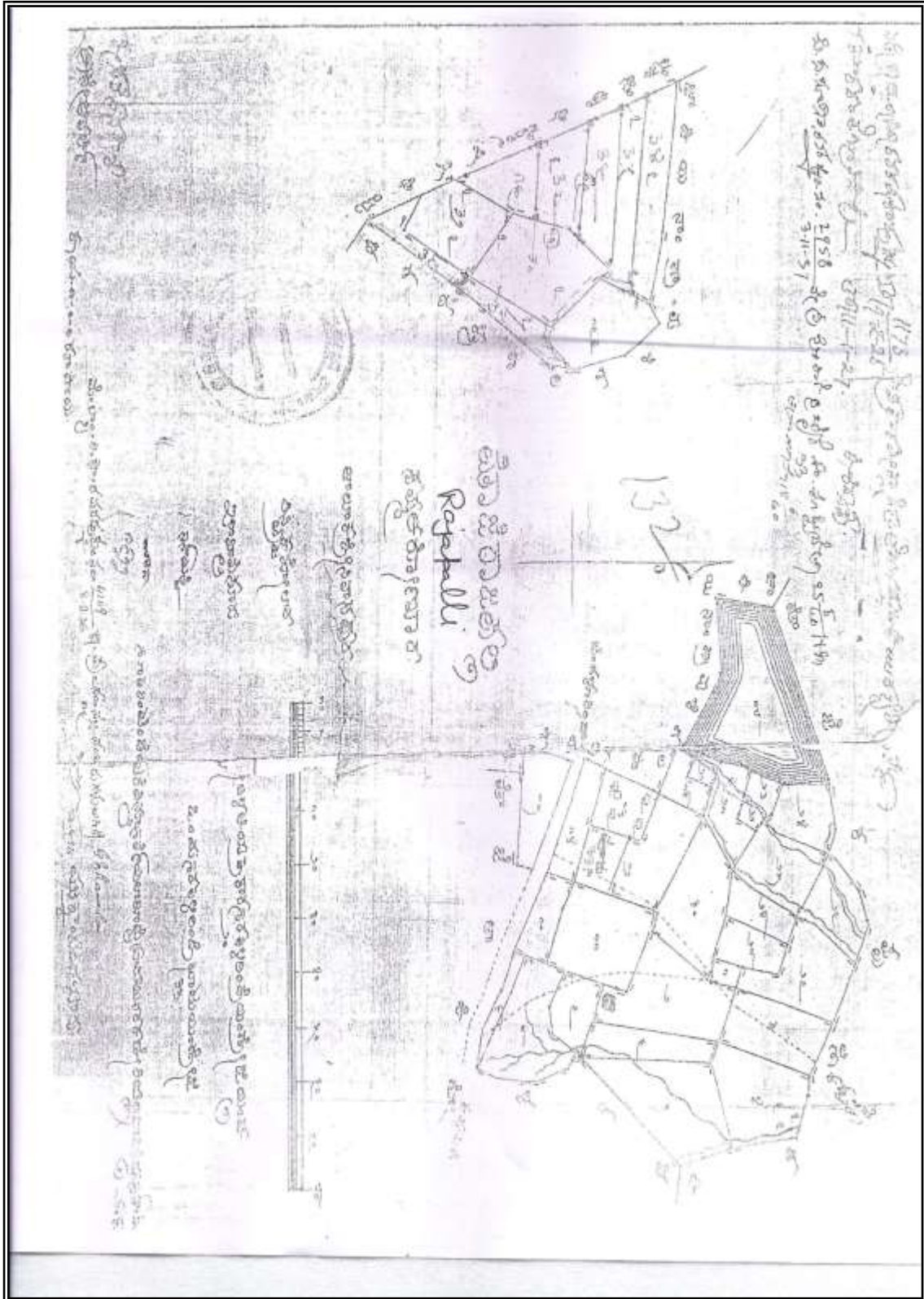
points matching with field established permanent structures (identified in topography survey, Culverts, bridges and etc.) available along project road.

- Based on above mentioned procedure and also further been verified by the concerned revenue record officers the ERow details collected from field was now transferred to project road design file including topo survey.
- Also the revenue maps which included plot boundaries were superimposed on the project road picked up during topography survey.
- The plot boundaries were digitized using AutoCAD software and the plot numbers transferred for each digitized plot along the project road.
- The various land records collected as specified in Step I forms the base of current plot numbers in the revenue records and also any land transfer or title change can be noted from these records.
- During field verification the Land Acquisition team had to face several ground problems including the weather condition, non-availability of revenue records officers due to their prior commitments to other activities as per government orders, frequent government holidays or closure of revenue records office due to local disturbance and also the survey team at locations faced opposition from people holding lands besides project road and also encroachers.
- Based on digitized plot boundaries and extent of existing row available the additional land required due to proposed widening, realignments and bypasses were marked.
- The land area to be acquired and the plot numbers affected were identified and noted as per the prescribed formats by the Executing Agency.
- The revenue records collected in form of RTC was used to identify title holders of the additional land to be acquired.

### **Step 3**

- Further upon having all available information, Land Acquisition Plan (LAP) was prepared village wise.
- Consultant also has prepared Section 15 Form as prescribed under Land Acquisition act for the state.

Revenue / Village Map – (Sample copy)



**Existing RoW Details of Chintamani-AP Border Road**

y	Existing Chainage (km)		Existing ROW	
	From	To	Min (m)	Max (m)
1	47+220	48+000	27.65	41.82
2	48+000	49+000	38.44	51.43
3	49+000	50+000	17.01	38.13
4	50+000	51+000	19.60	30.20
5	51+000	52+000	29.98	38.21
6	52+000	53+000	34.01	49.23
7	53+000	54+000	27.46	38.39
8	54+000	55+000	25.99	35.70
9	55+000	56+000	27.90	40.80
10	56+000	57+000	38.43	68.54
11	57+000	58+000	30.00	53.24
12	58+000	59+000	29.62	44.77
13	59+000	60+000	29.90	45.54
14	60+000	61+000	28.94	40.73
15	61+000	62+000	23.36	61.42
16	62+000	63+000	24.98	55.95
17	63+000	64+000	30.72	33.44
18	64+000	65+000	31.00	38.73
19	65+000	66+000	23.09	43.26
20	66+000	67+000	20.66	44.67
21	67+000	68+000	29.70	82.77
22	68+000	69+000	23.05	62.57
23	69+000	70+000	23.97	50.84
24	70+000	71+000	24.79	50.70
25	71+000	72+000	25.87	51.40
26	72+000	73+000	21.11	63.73
27	73+000	74+000	20.07	50.22
28	74+000	75+000	27.02	48.84
29	75+000	76+000	23.00	52.92
30	76+000	77+000	27.94	40.63
31	77+000	78+000	30.00	30.01
32	78+000	79+000	30.00	44.33
33	79+000	80+000	27.44	49.17
34	80+000	81+000	34.50	34.59
35	81+000	82+000	30.95	66.73
36	82+000	83+000	23.91	49.48
37	83+000	84+000	33.50	33.63
38	84+000	85+000	33.50	33.55
39	85+000	86+000	30.50	33.52
40	86+000	87+000	30.50	32.20
41	87+000	87+020	30.50	30.51

Source: Detailed Design Report (DPR Consultant)

## ANNEXURE 2: LIST OF AFFECTED OF LAND OWNERS

Sl. No.	Chainage Km.	Side	District	Block/Taluka	Village/Town	Location	Survey Number	Survey Number Parts	Extent of Total land owned (In Ha)	Proposed Land Acquisition (In Ha)	Name of Owner	Type of Land Use	Source of Irrigation	Main Crop	Supplementary Crop	Social Category
1	47.3	Right	Chikkaballpur	Srinivaspur	Medikere	Semi Urban	196	196/2	0.6	0.0671		Irrigated Land	Bore well	Tomato	NO	OBC
2	47.4	Left	Chikkaballpur	Chinthamani	Medikere	Semi Urban	197	197	1.57	0.155		Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Mango	Cashew nut	General
3	47.5	Right	Chikkaballpur	Chinthamani	Medikere	Semi Urban	198	198/1	1.2	0.04		Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Ragi	NO	General
4	47.5	Left	Chikkaballpur	Srinivaspur	Medikere	Semi Urban		198/2				Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Mango	Ragi	General
5	47.5	Right	Chikkaballpur	Srinivaspur	Medikere	Semi Urban						Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Ragi	Pulses Crop	General
6	47.5	Right	Chikkaballpur	Srinivaspur	Medikere	Semi Urban						Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Mango	Ragi	General
7	47.55	Right	Chikkaballpur	Srinivaspur	Medikere	Semi Urban	202	202	0.4	0.0489		Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Ragi	NO	NA
8	49.8	Right	Chikkaballpur	Srinivaspur	Hebbari	Semi Urban	128	128	1.07	0.0928		Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Tomato	Pulses Crop	General
9	49.8	Left	Chikkaballpur	Srinivaspur	Hebbari	Semi Urban	129	129/2	0.96	0.141		Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Ragi	NO	General
10	49.7	Right	Chikkaballpur	Chinthamani	Hebbari	Rural	127	127/1	3.24	0.2158		Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Pulses Crop	Tomato	General
11	49.7	Right	Chikkaballpur	Chinthamani	Hebbari	Rural						Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Ragi	NO	General
12	49.7	Right	Chikkaballpur	Chinthamani	Hebbari	Rural						Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Tomato	Chili	OBC
13	49.7	Right	Chikkaballpur	Chinthamani	Hebbari	Rural		127/36				Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Ragi	NO	General
14	50	Right	Chikkaballpur	Chinthamani	Aimareddihalli	Rural	76	76	0.6	0.0533		Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Ragi	NO	General
15	50.9	Right	Chikkaballpur	Chinthamani	Aimareddihalli	Rural	49	49/1	1.1	0.0349		Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Ragi	NO	General
16	54.9	Right	Chikkaballpur	Chinthamani	Marinayakanhalli	Rural	19	19	0.2	0.0746		Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Mango	NO	General
17	54.9	Left	Chikkaballpur	Chinthamani	Marinayakanhalli	Rural	89	89	0.3	0.1479		Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Mango	NO	NA
18	58.2	Left	Chikkaballpur	Chinthamani	Gopalli	Rural	27	27	0.42	0.0358		Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Mango	NO	OBC
19	58.75	Right	Chikkaballpur	Chinthamani	Gopalli	Rural	40	40	0.2	0.0176		Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Mango	NO	OBC
20	59.2	Left	Kolar	Srinivaspur	Thadigol	Rural	19	19	0.99	0.0962		Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Mango	NO	General
21	59.2	Left	Kolar	Srinivaspur	Thadigol	Rural						Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Ragi	NO	OBC
22	59.2	Left	Kolar	Srinivaspur	Thadigol	Rural						Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Ragi	NO	General
23	61.1	Right	Kolar	Srinivaspur	Seegalpalya	Rural	12	12	0.4	0.0223		Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Mango	Ragi	General
24	61.1	Right	Kolar	Srinivaspur	Seegalpalya	Rural						Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Mango	Ragi	General
25	61.1	Right	Kolar	Srinivaspur	Seegalpalya	Rural		12/1.				Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Mango	Ragi	General
26	61.1	Right	Kolar	Srinivaspur	Seegalpalya	Rural	11	11/12.	0.43	0.0421		Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Mango	Ragi	General
27	61.11	Right	Kolar	Srinivaspur	Seegalpalya	Rural		11/11.				Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Mango	NO	General
28	61.4	Left	Kolar	Srinivaspur	Seegalpalya	Rural	5	5	0.6	0.1455		Uncultivated-Barren land	Dry Land Cultivation	NO	NO	NA
29	61.6	Left	Kolar	Srinivaspur	Rajapalli	Rural	14	14	1.63	0.0309		Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Ragi	Pulses Crop	OBC
30	61.6	Left	Kolar	Srinivaspur	Rajapalli	Rural						Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Ragi	NO	OBC
31	61.6	Right	Kolar	Srinivaspur	Rajapalli	Rural						Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Ragi	NO	OBC
32	61.6	Right	Kolar	Srinivaspur	Rajapalli	Rural	15	15	1.01	0.1114		Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Mango	Ragi	OBC
33	62.1	Left	Kolar	Srinivaspur	Rajapalli	Rural	8	8	0.2	0.1374		Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Mango	Ragi	OBC
34	62.3	Right	Kolar	Srinivaspur	Kamavaripalli	Rural	36	36	1.02	0.0753		Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Ragi	NO	General
35	63.3	Right	Kolar	Srinivaspur	Kamavaripalli	Rural		36/1				Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Ragi	Pulses Crop	General
36	62.3	Right	Kolar	Srinivaspur	Kamavaripalli	Rural		36/2				Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Ragi	NO	OBC
37	63.3	Right	Kolar	Srinivaspur	Kamavaripalli	Rural						Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Ragi	Pulses Crop	General
38	63.3	Right	Kolar	Srinivaspur	Kamavaripalli	Rural						Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Ragi	Pulses Crop	General
39	63.4	Left	Kolar	Srinivaspur	Kamavaripalli	Rural	34	34	0.75	0.0918		Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Ragi	NO	General
40	63.5	Left	Kolar	Srinivaspur	Vyashnavaripalli	Rural	46	46/1	0.35	0.1625		Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Ragi	NO	General
41	63.5	Left	Kolar	Srinivaspur	Vyashnavaripalli	Rural						Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Ragi	Pulses Crop	OBC
42	63.5	Left	Kolar	Srinivaspur	Vyashnavaripalli	Rural						Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Ragi	Tomato	General
43	63.6	Left	Kolar	Srinivaspur	Kamavaripalli	Rural	72	72	1.1	0.0918		Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Papaya	NO	General
44	63.6	Left	Kolar	Srinivaspur	Thamavaripalli	Rural	37	37	0.37	0.0036		Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Ragi	Papaya	OBC
45	63.7	Left	Kolar	Srinivaspur	Kamavaripalli	Rural	64	64	2.3	0.3123		Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Papaya	Papaya	General
46	63.7	Right	Kolar	Srinivaspur	Kamavaripalli	Rural	62	62/2	1.04	0.1363		Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Ragi	Papaya	General
47	63.8	Left	Kolar	Srinivaspur	Kamavaripalli	Rural	63	63	0.75	0.0737		Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Ragi	NO	General
48	64.3	Left	Kolar	Srinivaspur	Kamavaripalli	Rural	58	58	3.3	0.3034		Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Ragi	NO	NA
49	64.4	Left	Kolar	Srinivaspur	Maripalli	Rural	32	32	1.6	0.9749		Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Mango	Vegetables	OBC



Sl. No.	Chainage Km.	Side	District	Block/Taluka	Village/Town	Location	Survey Number	Survey Number Parts	Extent of Total land owned (In Ha)	Proposed Land Acquisition (In Ha)	Name of Owner	Type of Land Use	Source of Irrigation	Main Crop	Supplementary Crop	Social Category
50	64.6	Left	Kolar	Srinivaspur	Maripalli	Rural	43	43	1.75	0.0644		Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Mango	Ragi	OBC
51	64.9	Right	Kolar	Srinivaspur	K.Sahattihalli	Rural	119	119	2	0.4208		Irrigated Land	Tank	Tomato	Vegetables	OBC
52	64.9	Right	Kolar	Srinivaspur	K.Sahattihalli	Rural						Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Tamarind	NO	General
53	65	Right	Kolar	Srinivaspur	K.Sahattihalli	Rural	120	120/4	1.04	0.3243		Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Ragi	NO	OBC
54	65	Right	Kolar	Srinivaspur	K.Sahattihalli	Rural						Irrigated Land	Tank	Paddy	NO	General
55	65.1	Right	Kolar	Srinivaspur	K.Sahattihalli	Rural						Irrigated Land	Tank	Paddy	Ragi	General
56	65.1	Right	Kolar	Srinivaspur	K.Sahattihalli	Rural	121	121	0.6	0.064		Irrigated Land	Tank	Paddy	Ragi	General
57	65.2	Left	Kolar	Srinivaspur	K.Sahattihalli	Rural	124	124	0.3	0.0194		Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Ragi	Tomato	SC
58	65.2	Right	Kolar	Srinivaspur	K.Sahattihalli	Rural	118	118	0.3	0.0416		Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Ragi	NO	NA
59	65.2	Right	Kolar	Srinivaspur	K.Sahattihalli	Rural	123	123	0.2	0.0134		Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Ragi	NO	OBC
60	65.3	Left	Kolar	Srinivaspur	K.Sahattihalli	Rural	113	113	1.23	0.0224		Irrigated Land	Bore well	Tomato	Ragi	General
61	65.35	Left	Kolar	Srinivaspur	K.Sahattihalli	Rural	114	114	1.1	0.0178		Irrigated Land	Tank	Paddy	NO	OBC
62	65	Left	Kolar	Srinivaspur	K.Sahattihalli	Rural						Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Mango	Ragi	OBC
63	65.5	Left	Kolar	Srinivaspur	K.Sahattihalli	Rural	149	149	1.53	0.0481		Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Mango	Tomato	OBC
64	65.8	Left	Kolar	Srinivaspur	K.Sahattihalli	Rural	150	150	1.47	0.0608		Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Mango	Ragi	OBC
65	66.4	Left	Kolar	Srinivaspur	Doddabandarapalli	Rural	77	77/1	1.2	0.0275		Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Ragi	NO	SC
66	66.4	Right	Kolar	Srinivaspur	DoddabandanaHalli	Rural						Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Ragi	NO	SC
67	66.5	Left	Kolar	Srinivaspur	Doddabandarapalli	Rural						Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Ragi	NO	SC
68	66.5	Left	Kolar	Srinivaspur	Doddabandarapalli	Rural	72	72/1	0.605	0.104		Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Ragi	NO	OBC
69	66.5	Left	Kolar	Srinivaspur	Doddabandarapalli	Rural		72/6				Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Ragi	NO	OBC
70	66.5	Right	Kolar	Srinivaspur	Doddabandarapalli	Rural		72/8				Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Ragi	NO	OBC
71	66.5	Left	Kolar	Srinivaspur	Doddabandarapalli	Rural		72/10				Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Ragi	NO	OBC
72	66.5	Left	Kolar	Srinivaspur	Doddabandarapalli	Rural		72/9				Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Ragi	NO	OBC
73	66.5	Left	Kolar	Srinivaspur	Doddabandarapalli	Rural		72/5				Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Ragi	NO	OBC
74	66.5	Left	Kolar	Srinivaspur	Doddabandarapalli	Rural		72/9				Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Ragi	NO	General
75	66.5	Left	Kolar	Srinivaspur	Doddabandarapalli	Rural		72/11				Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Ragi	NO	General
76	66.5	Left	Kolar	Srinivaspur	Doddabandarapalli	Rural		72/4				Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Ragi	NO	General
77	66.5	Left	Kolar	Srinivaspur	Doddabandarapalli	Rural		72/12				Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Ragi	NO	General
78	66.5	Left	Kolar	Srinivaspur	Doddabandarapalli	Rural		72/3				Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Ragi	NO	General
79	66.8	Left	Kolar	Srinivaspur	Gundedu	Rural	52	52	2.8	0.0616		Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Tomato	NO	General
80	67.6	Right	Kolar	Srinivaspur	Jodikothapalli	Rural	58	58	3.2	0.2504		Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Ragi	NO	General
81	67.6	Right	Kolar	Srinivaspur	Jodikothapalli	Rural		58/1				Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Tomato	NO	General
82	67.8	Right	Kolar	Srinivaspur	Jodikothapalli	Rural	57	57	2.2	0.0778		Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Tomato	NO	OBC
83	67.8	Right	Kolar	Srinivaspur	Jodikothapalli	Rural		57/1				Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Ragi	NO	General
84	67.8	Right	Kolar	Srinivaspur	Jodikothapalli	Rural	56	56/6	0.79	0.0575		Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Ragi	NO	OBC
85	67.8	Left	Kolar	Srinivaspur	Jodikothapalli	Rural	92	92/11	1.11	0.0378		Irrigated Land	Bore well	Paddy	NO	OBC
86	67.8	Left	Kolar	Srinivaspur	Jodikothapalli	Rural		92/12				Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Ragi	NO	OBC
87	67.9	Left	Kolar	Srinivaspur	Jodikothapalli	Rural		92				Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Mango	NO	General
88	67.9	Left	Kolar	Srinivaspur	Jodikothapalli	Rural		92/15				Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Ragi	NO	SC
89	67.9	Right	Kolar	Srinivaspur	Jodikothapalli	Rural	55	55/1	1.17	0.1284		Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Ragi	NO	General
90	67.9	Right	Kolar	Srinivaspur	Jodikothapalli	Rural	43	43/2	19.99	0.4919		Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Ragi	NO	SC
91	68	Right	Kolar	Srinivaspur	Jodikothapalli	Rural		43				Irrigated Land	Bore well	Ragi	NO	OBC
92	68.3	Right	Kolar	Srinivaspur	Jodikothapalli	Rural	41	41/1	0.2	0.0265		Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Ragi	Horse gram	General
93	68.4	Right	Kolar	Srinivaspur	Jodikothapalli	Rural		41/2				Irrigated Land	Bore well	Mulberry	NO	General
94	69	Left	Kolar	Srinivaspur	Chakapalli	Rural	83	83/11	1.18	0.2431		Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Tomato	Pulses Crop	General
95	69	Right	Kolar	Srinivaspur	Chakapalli	Rural						Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Ragi	NO	OBC
96	69.1	Left	Kolar	Srinivaspur	Chakapalli	Rural						Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Ragi	Pulses	OBC
97	69	Left	Kolar	Srinivaspur	Chakapalli	Rural		83/3				Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Ragi	NO	General
98	69.15	Left	Kolar	Srinivaspur	Chakapalli	Rural						Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Ragi	NO	General
99	69.5	Right	Kolar	Srinivaspur	Chakapalli	Rural	70	70	1.39	0.1149		Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Ragi	NO	OBC
100	69.5	Right	Kolar	Srinivaspur	Chakapalli	Rural						Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Mango	Ragi	OBC

Sl. No.	Chainage Km.	Side	District	Block/Taluka	Village/Town	Location	Survey Number	Survey Number Parts	Extent of Total land owned (In Ha)	Proposed Land Acquisition (In Ha)	Name of Owner	Type of Land Use	Source of Irrigation	Main Crop	Supplementary Crop	Social Category
101	69.85	Right	Kolar	Srinivaspur	Chakapalli	Rural	69	69	0.18	0.0199		Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Mango	Ragi	OBC
102	69.9	Left	Kolar	Srinivaspur	Chakapalli	Rural	79	79/2	0.23	0.0669		Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Mango	NO	OBC
103	69.9	Right	Kolar	Srinivaspur	Chakapalli	Rural	68	68	0.38	0.0378		Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Mango	NO	OBC
104	69.9	Right	Kolar	Srinivaspur	Chakapalli	Rural						Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Mango	NO	OBC
105	70.9	Left	Kolar	Srinivaspur	Nalavanki	Rural	30	30/8	0.54	0.0147		Uncultivated-Barren land	Dry Land Cultivation	NO	NO	OBC
106	70.9	Left	Kolar	Srinivaspur	Nalavanki	Rural						Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Ragi	NO	OBC
107	71.2	Left	Kolar	Srinivaspur	Nalavanki	Rural	28	28/2	0.67	0.042		Irrigated Land	Bore well	Tomato	NO	OBC
108	71.2	Left	Kolar	Srinivaspur	Nalavanki	Rural						Irrigated Land	Bore well	Mango	NO	OBC
109	71.45	Left	Kolar	Srinivaspur	Nalavanki	Rural	44	44	2.03	0.2151		Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Ragi	NO	SC
110	71.45	Left	Kolar	Srinivaspur	Nalavanki	Rural						Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Ragi	NO	OBC
111	71.45	Left	Kolar	Srinivaspur	Nalavanki	Rural						Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Mango	Ragi	OBC
112	71.45	Left	Kolar	Srinivaspur	Nalavanki	Rural						Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Mango	Ragi	OBC
113	71.5	Left	Kolar	Srinivaspur	Nalavanki	Rural						Uncultivated-Barren land	Dry Land Cultivation	NO	NO	OBC
114	72.5	Right	Kolar	Srinivaspur	Manchineelkote	Rural	155	155	1.1	0.0052		Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Ragi	Pulses Crop	General
115	72.7	Left	Kolar	Srinivaspur	Manchineelkote	Rural	13	13	0.5	0.0071		Irrigated Land	Bore well	Tomato	NO	General
116	72.8	Left	Kolar	Srinivaspur	Manchineelkote	Rural	10	10	1.1	0.137		Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Ragi	Pulses Crop	General
117	72.9	Left	Kolar	Srinivaspur	Manchineelkote	Rural	8	8	2.025	0.29		Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Ragi	NO	General
118	72.95	Left	Kolar	Srinivaspur	Manchineelkote	Rural	7	7/5.	0.67	0.2139		Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Ragi	NO	General
119	73.1	Left	Kolar	Srinivaspur	Manchineelkote	Rural		7/6.				Irrigated Land	Bore well	Paddy	Tomato	General
120	73.2	Right	Kolar	Srinivaspur	Manchineelkote	Rural	235	235	0.3	0.014		Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Ragi	NO	General
121	73.2	Left	Kolar	Srinivaspur	Manchineelkote	Rural	68	68/2	1.52	0.0731		Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Pulses	Ragi	General
122	73.5	Right	Kolar	Srinivaspur	Manchineelkote	Rural	73	73	1.4	0.0279		Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Ragi	NO	General
123	73.7	Left	Kolar	Srinivaspur	Mandyala	Rural	96	96	5.55	0.2237		Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Ragi	NO	NA
124	73.7	Left	Kolar	Srinivaspur	Sunkallu	Rural	68	68	0.6	0.1554		Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Ragi	NO	General
125	73.7	Left	Kolar	Srinivaspur	Manchineelkote	Rural		68/3				Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Ragi	NO	General
126	74	Left	Kolar	Srinivaspur	Thopalli	Rural	22	22/2	1.33	0.0644		Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Ragi	Pulses Crop	General
127	74	Left	Kolar	Srinivaspur	Thopalli	Rural		22/2				Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Ragi	Pulses Crop	General
128	74.4	Right	Kolar	Srinivaspur	Thopalli	Rural	11	11/1.	1.57	0.043		Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Tomato	Ragi	General
129	74.4	Right	Kolar	Srinivaspur	Thopalli	Rural						Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Maize	Pulses Crop	General
130	74.4	Right	Kolar	Srinivaspur	Thopalli	Rural						Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Maize	NO	General
131	74.4	Right	Kolar	Srinivaspur	Thopalli	Rural		11/2.				Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Tomato	NO	General
132	74.4	Right	Kolar	Srinivaspur	Thopalli	Rural		11/3.				Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Maize	NO	General
133	74.5	Right	Kolar	Srinivaspur	Thopalli	Rural	7	7/1.	1.51	0.0256		Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Tomato	NO	General
134	74.5	Right	Kolar	Srinivaspur	Thopalli	Rural		7				Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Ragi	Mango	General
135	74.5	Right	Kolar	Srinivaspur	Thopalli	Rural						Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Ragi	Pulses Crop	OBC
136	74.5	Right	Kolar	Srinivaspur	Thopalli	Rural	63	63/1.	9.34	0.3117		Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Ragi	Pulses Crop	General
137	75.3	Right	Kolar	Srinivaspur	Thopalli	Rural		63				Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Ragi	NO	NA
138	75	Left	Kolar	Srinivaspur	Thopalli	Rural	61	61	4.6	0.3441		Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Horse gram	NO	General
139	75	Left	Kolar	Srinivaspur	Thopalli	Rural		61/4				Irrigated Land	Bore well	Paddy	NO	OBC
140	75	Left	Kolar	Srinivaspur	Thopalli	Rural		61/P2				Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Mango	Ragi	ST
141	78.1	Left	Kolar	Srinivaspur	Mandyala	Rural	140	140/1	0.91	0.0653		Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Ragi	Tomato	General
142	78.15	Left	Kolar	Srinivaspur	Mandyala	Rural		140/1				Uncultivated-Barren land	Dry Land Cultivation	NO	NO	SC
143	78.1	Left	Kolar	Srinivaspur	Mandyala	Rural		140/2				Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Eucalyptus	NO	General
144	78.1	Left	Kolar	Srinivaspur	Mandyala	Rural		140/3				Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Pulses Crop	NO	NA
145	78.1	Right	Kolar	Srinivaspur	Mandyala	Rural	145	145	4.74	0.2149		Forest	Dry Land Cultivation	Forest	Forest	Forest
146	78.15	Left	Kolar	Srinivaspur	Mandyala	Rural	139	139	0.2	0.0039		Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Ragi	NO	General
147	78.35	Left	Kolar	Srinivaspur	Mandyala	Rural	97	97/2	3.4	0.2088		Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Ragi	NO	NA
148	78.35	Left	Kolar	Srinivaspur	Mandyala	Rural		97				Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Ragi	NO	NA
149	78.85	Right	Kolar	Srinivaspur	Madarankapalli	Rural	47	47/7	3.3	0.2289		Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Tomato	NO	General
150	78.85	Left	Kolar	Srinivaspur	Madarankapalli	Rural		47				Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Cucumber	Tomato	NA
151	79	Left	Kolar	Srinivaspur	Madarankapalli	Rural						Irrigated Land	Bore well	Paddy	NO	OBC

Sl. No.	Chainage Km.	Side	District	Block/Taluka	Village/Town	Location	Survey Number	Survey Number Parts	Extent of Total land owned (In Ha)	Proposed Land Acquisition (In Ha)	Name of Owner	Type of Land Use	Source of Irrigation	Main Crop	Supplementary Crop	Social Category
152	80.2	Left	Kolar	Srinivaspur	Yendaguttapalli	Rural	55	55	0.79	0.1701		Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Ragi	NO	NA
153	80.8	Left	Kolar	Srinivaspur	Royalpad	Rural	341	341	0.38	0.0886		Govt. Land	Dry Land Cultivation	Govt. Land	Govt. Land	Govt. Land
154	81	Left	Kolar	Srinivaspur	Royalpad	Rural	340	340	0.92	0.0152		Forest	Dry Land Cultivation	Forest	Forest	Forest
155	81.4	Left	Kolar	Srinivaspur	Royalpad	Rural	267	267	2	0.1365		Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Ragi	NO	General
156	81.4	Left	Kolar	Srinivaspur	Royalpad	Rural	267	267/1				Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Ragi	NO	General
157	81.6	Right	Kolar	Srinivaspur	Royalpad	Rural	268	268	4.8	0.5935		Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Ragi	NO	General
158	81.8	Left	Kolar	Srinivaspur	Royalpad	Rural	342	342	0.45	0.0522		Forest	Dry Land Cultivation	Forest	Forest	Forest
159	81.8	Left	Kolar	Srinivaspur	Royalpad	Rural						Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Tomato		General
160	81.9	Left	Kolar	Srinivaspur	Royalpad	Rural	343	343	2	0.0397		Forest	Dry Land Cultivation	Forest	Forest	Forest
161	81.9	Left	Kolar	Srinivaspur	Royalpad	Rural						Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Groundnut	Tomato	General
162	84.35	Left	Kolar	Srinivaspur	Gonthapalli	Rural	110	110	0.9	0.1266		Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Ragi	NO	NA
163	84.35	Left	Kolar	Srinivaspur	Gonthapalli	Rural						Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Tomato	Ragi	General
164	85.65	Left	Kolar	Srinivaspur	Gonthapalli	Rural	16	16	1.6	0.2704		Forest	Dry Land Cultivation	Forest	Forest	Forest
165	85.8	Right	Kolar	Srinivaspur	Gonthapalli	Rural	18	18	0.6	0.0583		Forest	Dry Land Cultivation	Forest	Forest	Forest
166	65.7	Left	Kolar	Srinivaspur	K.Sahattihalli	Rural	87	87	0.8	0.0711		Uncultivated-Barren land	Dry Land Cultivation	NO	NO	NA
167	68.1	Right	Kolar	Srinivaspur	Jodikothapalli	Rural	42	42/1	1.67	0.038		Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Ragi	NO	NA
168	78.25	Left	Kolar	Srinivaspur	Mandyala	Rural	146	146	0.49	0.0717		Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Ragi	NO	NA
169	79.6	Left	Kolar	Srinivaspur	Royalpad	Rural	269	269/p3	2	0.2843		Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Ragi	NO	NA
170	80.1	Left	Kolar	Srinivaspur	Yendaguttapalli	Rural	15	15	0.6	0.0838		Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Ragi	NO	NA
171	82.2	Left	Kolar	Srinivaspur	Royalpad	Rural	265	265	1	0.1422		Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Ragi	NO	NA
172			Chikkaballpur	Chintamani	Medikere	Rural	195			0.0233		Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Ragi	NO	
173			Chikkaballpur	Chintamani	Medikere	Rural	200			0.0291		Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Horse gram	NO	
174			Chikkaballpur	Chintamani	Medikere	Rural	201			0.0283		Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Ragi	NO	
175			Chikkaballpur	Chintamani	Medikere	Rural	203			0.0064		Govt. Land	Dry Land Cultivation	Govt. Land	Govt. Land	Govt. Land
176			Chikkaballpur	Chintamani	Hebbari	Rural	125			0.058		Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Horse gram	NO	
177			Chikkaballpur	Chintamani	Hebbari	Rural	126			0.0144		Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Ragi	NO	
178			Chikkaballpur	Chintamani	Aimareddihalli	Rural	48			0.0309		Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Horse gram	NO	
179			Chikkaballpur	Chintamani	Aimareddihalli	Rural	50			0.0122		Govt. Land	Dry Land Cultivation	Govt. Land	Govt. Land	Govt. Land
180			Chikkaballpur	Chintamani	Aimareddihalli	Rural	53			0.0294		Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Horse gram	NO	
181			Chikkaballpur	Chintamani	Aimareddihalli	Rural	54			0.016		Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Ragi	NO	
182			Chikkaballpur	Chintamani	Aimareddihalli	Rural	56			0.0111		Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Horse gram	NO	
183			Chikkaballpur	Chintamani	Aimareddihalli	Rural	58			0.0221		Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Ragi	NO	
184			Chikkaballpur	Chintamani	Aimareddihalli	Rural	59			0.0122		Govt. Land	Dry Land Cultivation	Govt. Land	Govt. Land	Govt. Land
185			Chikkaballpur	Chintamani	Aimareddihalli	Rural	60			0.0215		Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Horse gram	NO	
186			Chikkaballpur	Chintamani	Aimareddihalli	Rural	77			0.0284		Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Ragi	NO	
187			Chikkaballpur	Chintamani	Aimareddihalli	Rural	80			0.0437		Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Horse gram	NO	
188			Chikkaballpur	Chintamani	Aimareddihalli	Rural	112			0.0315		Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Horse gram	NO	
189			Kolar	Srinivaspur	Alavati	Rural	30			0.0582		Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Ragi	NO	
190			Kolar	Srinivaspur	Alavati	Rural	31			0.0205		Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Horse gram	NO	
191			Kolar	Srinivaspur	Alavati	Rural	34			0.0353		Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Ragi	NO	
192			Kolar	Srinivaspur	Alavati	Rural	35			0.0155		Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Horse gram	NO	
193			Kolar	Srinivaspur	Alavati	Rural	36			0.0551		Govt. Land	Dry Land Cultivation	Govt. Land	Govt. Land	Govt. Land
194			Chikkaballpur	Chintamani	Marinayakanhalli	Rural	16			0.0207		Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Horse gram	NO	
195			Chikkaballpur	Chintamani	Marinayakanhalli	Rural	133			0.0407		Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Ragi	NO	
196			Chikkaballpur	Chintamani	Kodivaripalli	Rural	17			0.0095		Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Ragi	NO	
197			Chikkaballpur	Chintamani	Goppalli	Rural	25			0.0258		Govt. Land	Dry Land Cultivation	Govt. Land	Govt. Land	Govt. Land
198			Chikkaballpur	Chintamani	Goppalli	Rural	26			0.0045		Govt. Land	Dry Land Cultivation	Govt. Land	Govt. Land	Govt. Land
199			Kolar	Srinivaspur	Nachagadde	Rural	4			0.0271		Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Ragi	NO	
200			Kolar	Srinivaspur	Nachagadde	Rural	5			0.0301		Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Horse gram	NO	
201			Kolar	Srinivaspur	Nachagadde	Rural	7			0.0008		Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Ragi	NO	
202			Kolar	Srinivaspur	Nachagadde	Rural	8			0.0139		Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Horse gram	NO	

Sl. No.	Chainage Km.	Side	District	Block/Taluka	Village/Town	Location	Survey Number	Survey Number Parts	Extent of Total land owned (In Ha)	Proposed Land Acquisition (In Ha)	Name of Owner	Type of Land Use	Source of Irrigation	Main Crop	Supplementary Crop	Social Category
203			Kolar	Srinivaspur	Nachagadde	Rural	15			0.0869		Govt. Land	Dry Land Cultivation	Govt. Land	Govt. Land	Govt. Land
204			Kolar	Srinivaspur	Nachagadde	Rural	16			0.0082		Govt. Land	Dry Land Cultivation	Govt. Land	Govt. Land	Govt. Land
205			Kolar	Srinivaspur	Nachagadde	Rural	17			0.0274		Govt. Land	Dry Land Cultivation	Govt. Land	Govt. Land	Govt. Land
206			Kolar	Srinivaspur	Nachagadde	Rural	19			0.0221		Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Ragi	NO	
207			Kolar	Srinivaspur	Thadigol	Rural	49			0.1261		Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Horse gram	NO	
208			Kolar	Srinivaspur	Thadigol	Rural	50			0.0094		Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Ragi	NO	
209			Kolar	Srinivaspur	Thadigol	Rural	51			0.0258		Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Ragi	NO	
210			Kolar	Srinivaspur	Thadigol	Rural	53			0.1247		Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Horse gram	NO	
211			Kolar	Srinivaspur	Thadigol	Rural	55			0.0176		Dry Land Cultivation	Dry Land Cultivation	Ragi	NO	
212			Kolar	Srinivaspur	Thadigol	Rural	58			0.0029			Dry Land Cultivation			
213			Kolar	Srinivaspur	Thadigol	Rural	59			0.0153			Dry Land Cultivation			
214			Kolar	Srinivaspur	Thadigol	Rural	348			1.9811		Govt. Land	Dry Land Cultivation	Govt. Land	Govt. Land	Govt. Land
215			Kolar	Srinivaspur	Thadigol	Rural	349			0.524		Govt. Land	Dry Land Cultivation	Govt. Land	Govt. Land	Govt. Land
216			Kolar	Srinivaspur	Thadigol	Rural	357			0.4691			Dry Land Cultivation			
217			Kolar	Srinivaspur	Thadigol	Rural	361			0.1078			Dry Land Cultivation			
218			Kolar	Srinivaspur	Thadigol	Rural	368			0.0157			Dry Land Cultivation			
219			Kolar	Srinivaspur	Thadigol	Rural	369			0.0191			Dry Land Cultivation			
220			Kolar	Srinivaspur	Thadigol	Rural	370			0.0312			Dry Land Cultivation			
221			Kolar	Srinivaspur	Rajapalli	Rural	9			0.1198			Dry Land Cultivation			
222			Kolar	Srinivaspur	Rajapalli	Rural	19			0.0457			Dry Land Cultivation			
223			Kolar	Srinivaspur	Kamlavaripalli	Rural	22			0.0266			Dry Land Cultivation			
224			Kolar	Srinivaspur	Kamlavaripalli	Rural	57			0.2137			Dry Land Cultivation			
225			Kolar	Srinivaspur	Vyashanavaripalli	Rural	6			0.0033			Dry Land Cultivation			
226			Kolar	Srinivaspur	Vyashanavaripalli	Rural	17			0.0575			Dry Land Cultivation			
227			Kolar	Srinivaspur	Vyashanavaripalli	Rural	44			0.2717		Govt. Land	Dry Land Cultivation	Govt. Land	Govt. Land	Govt. Land
228			Kolar	Srinivaspur	Maripalli	Rural	31			0.038		Govt. Land	Dry Land Cultivation	Govt. Land	Govt. Land	Govt. Land
229			Kolar	Srinivaspur	Maripalli	Rural	44			0.06			Dry Land Cultivation			
230			Kolar	Srinivaspur	Doddabandaralapalli	Rural	34			0.1071		Govt. Land	Dry Land Cultivation	Govt. Land	Govt. Land	Govt. Land
231			Kolar	Srinivaspur	Doddabandaralapalli	Rural	74			0.285		Govt. Land	Dry Land Cultivation	Govt. Land	Govt. Land	Govt. Land
232			Kolar	Srinivaspur	Doddabandaralapalli	Rural	75			0.0328		Govt. Land	Dry Land Cultivation	Govt. Land	Govt. Land	Govt. Land
233			Kolar	Srinivaspur	Doddabandaralapalli	Rural	78			0.0551			Dry Land Cultivation			
234			Kolar	Srinivaspur	Doddabandaralapalli	Rural	79			0.0156			Dry Land Cultivation			
235			Kolar	Srinivaspur	Doddabandaralapalli	Rural	80			0.2628			Dry Land Cultivation			
236			Kolar	Srinivaspur	Jodi Kothapalli	Rural	5			0.052		Govt. Land	Dry Land Cultivation	Govt. Land	Govt. Land	Govt. Land
237			Kolar	Srinivaspur	Jodi Kothapalli	Rural	8			0.0434			Dry Land Cultivation			
238			Kolar	Srinivaspur	Jodi Kothapalli	Rural	52			0.0616		Govt. Land	Dry Land Cultivation	Govt. Land	Govt. Land	Govt. Land
239			Kolar	Srinivaspur	Jodi Kothapalli	Rural	72			0.0406		Govt. Land	Dry Land Cultivation	Govt. Land	Govt. Land	Govt. Land
240			Kolar	Srinivaspur	Jodi Kothapalli	Rural	154			0.001		Govt. Land	Dry Land Cultivation	Govt. Land	Govt. Land	Govt. Land
241			Kolar	Srinivaspur	Chakapalli	Rural	51			0.0291			Dry Land Cultivation			
242			Kolar	Srinivaspur	Chakapalli	Rural	54			0.0071			Dry Land Cultivation			
243			Kolar	Srinivaspur	Chakapalli	Rural	55			0.0223			Dry Land Cultivation			
244			Kolar	Srinivaspur	Chakapalli	Rural	56			0.0257			Dry Land Cultivation			
245			Kolar	Srinivaspur	Chakapalli	Rural	77			0.0162			Dry Land Cultivation			
246			Kolar	Srinivaspur	Chakapalli	Rural	78			0.024			Dry Land Cultivation			
247			Kolar	Srinivaspur	Nelavanki	Rural	3			0.006			Dry Land Cultivation			
248			Kolar	Srinivaspur	Nelavanki	Rural	14			0.0114			Dry Land Cultivation			
249			Kolar	Srinivaspur	Nelavanki	Rural	18			0.0033		Govt. Land	Dry Land Cultivation	Govt. Land	Govt. Land	Govt. Land
250			Kolar	Srinivaspur	Nelavanki	Rural	22			0.0049			Dry Land Cultivation			
251			Kolar	Srinivaspur	Nelavanki	Rural	45			0.034		Govt. Land	Dry Land Cultivation	Govt. Land	Govt. Land	Govt. Land
252			Kolar	Srinivaspur	Manchineelakote	Rural	1			0.0375		Govt. Land	Dry Land Cultivation	Govt. Land	Govt. Land	Govt. Land
253			Kolar	Srinivaspur	Manchineelakote	Rural	2			0.0091			Dry Land Cultivation			

Sl. No.	Chainage Km.	Side	District	Block/Taluka	Village/Town	Location	Survey Number	Survey Number Parts	Extent of Total land owned (In Ha)	Proposed Land Acquisition (In Ha)	Name of Owner	Type of Land Use	Source of Irrigation	Main Crop	Supplementary Crop	Social Category
254			Kolar	Srinivaspur	Manchineelakote	Rural	5			0.0652			Dry Land Cultivation			
255			Kolar	Srinivaspur	Manchineelakote	Rural	9			0.0677			Dry Land Cultivation			
256			Kolar	Srinivaspur	Manchineelakote	Rural	11			0.0697			Dry Land Cultivation			
257			Kolar	Srinivaspur	Manchineelakote	Rural	27			0.0117			Dry Land Cultivation			
258			Kolar	Srinivaspur	Manchineelakote	Rural	64			0.009		Govt. Land	Dry Land Cultivation	Govt. Land	Govt. Land	Govt. Land
259			Kolar	Srinivaspur	Manchineelakote	Rural	69			0.0099			Dry Land Cultivation			
260			Kolar	Srinivaspur	Manchineelakote	Rural	70			0.0529			Dry Land Cultivation			
261			Kolar	Srinivaspur	Manchineelakote	Rural	107			0.0354			Dry Land Cultivation			
262			Kolar	Srinivaspur	Manchineelakote	Rural	108			0.055			Dry Land Cultivation			
263			Kolar	Srinivaspur	Manchineelakote	Rural	152			0.0509			Dry Land Cultivation			
264			Kolar	Srinivaspur	Manchineelakote	Rural	154			0.0064			Dry Land Cultivation			
265			Kolar	Srinivaspur	Manchineelakote	Rural	157			0.0421			Dry Land Cultivation			
266			Kolar	Srinivaspur	Manchineelakote	Rural	166			0.0511			Dry Land Cultivation			
267			Kolar	Srinivaspur	Manchineelakote	Rural	167			0.0294			Dry Land Cultivation			
268			Kolar	Srinivaspur	Manchineelakote	Rural	173			0.0239			Dry Land Cultivation			
269			Kolar	Srinivaspur	Manchineelakote	Rural	226			0.013			Dry Land Cultivation			
270			Kolar	Srinivaspur	Thopalli	Rural	6			0.0438			Dry Land Cultivation			
271			Kolar	Srinivaspur	Thopalli	Rural	13			0.0103			Dry Land Cultivation			
272			Kolar	Srinivaspur	Thopalli	Rural	15			0.015			Dry Land Cultivation			
273			Kolar	Srinivaspur	Thopalli	Rural	16			0.017			Dry Land Cultivation			
274			Kolar	Srinivaspur	Thopalli	Rural	19			0.0176			Dry Land Cultivation			
275			Kolar	Srinivaspur	Thopalli	Rural	20			0.0336			Dry Land Cultivation			
276			Kolar	Srinivaspur	Thopalli	Rural	62			0.8379		Govt. Land	Dry Land Cultivation	Govt. Land	Govt. Land	Govt. Land
277			Kolar	Srinivaspur	Thopalli	Rural	66			0.0029			Dry Land Cultivation			
278			Kolar	Srinivaspur	Thopalli	Rural	67			0.0056		Govt. Land	Dry Land Cultivation	Govt. Land	Govt. Land	Govt. Land
279			Kolar	Srinivaspur	Thopalli	Rural	69			0.0068			Dry Land Cultivation			
280			Kolar	Srinivaspur	Mandyala	Rural	144			0.0105			Dry Land Cultivation			
281			Kolar	Srinivaspur	Mandyala	Rural	157			0.1843			Dry Land Cultivation			
282			Kolar	Srinivaspur	Gontapalli	Rural	17			0.6461			Dry Land Cultivation			
283			Kolar	Srinivaspur	Gontapalli	Rural	23			0.055			Dry Land Cultivation			
284			Kolar	Srinivaspur	Gontapalli	Rural	111			1.2875			Dry Land Cultivation			
<b>Total</b>										<b>22.1329</b>			Dry Land Cultivation			

## ANNEXURE 3 - LIST OF TENANTS/EMPLOYEE

SI No	Chainage Km.	Asset No.	Side	District	Block/ Taluka	Village/Town	Name of Owner	Name of the Tenant/ Employee	Occupation	Religion	Male	Female	Total	Entitle category	Advanced paid	Rent paid per month	Tenant Annual income
1	47.390	R47/5A	Right	Chikkaballpur	Chintamani	Medikere			Business	Hindu	2	1	3	Others	180000	18000	120000
2	47.390	R47/3A	Right	Chikkaballpur	Chintamani	Medikere			Business	Muslim	2	1	3	BPL	25000	2500	120000
3	47.390	L47/1A	Left	Chikkaballpur	Chintamani	Medikere			Business	Hindu	3	1	4	BPL	100000	10000	240000
4	47.395	R47/4A	Right	Chikkaballpur	Chintamani	Medikere			Daily Wage Earner & Labour	Hindu	3	2	5	BPL	50000	5000	60000
5	47.400	L47/2A	Left	Chikkaballpur	Chintamani	Medikere			Business	Hindu	1	4	5	BPL	200000	20000	240000
6	47.405	L47/1	Left	Chikkaballpur	Chintamani	Medikere			Agriculture	Hindu	1	2	3	PHH	40000	4000	24000
7	47.406	R47/6A	Right	Chikkaballpur	Chintamani	Medikere			Daily Wage Earner & Labour	Hindu	2	2	4	BPL	75000	7500	60000
8	47.414	R47/7A	Right	Chikkaballpur	Chintamani	Medikere			Business	Hindu	2	3	5	BPL	30000	3000	120000
9	47.430	R47/9A	Right	Chikkaballpur	Chintamani	Medikere			Business	Hindu	2	1	3	BPL	100000	10000	180000
10	47.500	L47/3	Left	Chikkaballpur	Chintamani	Medikere			Business	Hindu	6	4	10	BPL	20000	2000	174000
11	50.100	L50/2	Left	Chikkaballpur	Chintamani	Aimareddihalli			NA	Hindu	3	1	4	BPL	50000	5000	96048
12	53.650	L53/1	Left	Chikkaballpur	Chintamani	Aimareddihalli			Daily Wage Earner & Labour	Hindu	3	2	5	ST	20000	2000	72000
13	54.800	R54/3	Right	Chikkaballpur	Chintamani	Marinayakana halli			Business	Hindu	3	1	4	BPL	5000	500	60000
14	54.903	L54/6	Left	Chikkaballpur	Chintamani	Marinayakana halli			Daily Wage Earner & Labour	Hindu	3	2	5	BPL	20000	2000	144000
15	54.905	L54/7	Left	Chikkaballpur	Chintamani	Marinayakana halli			Daily Wage Earner & Labour	Hindu	2	2	4	WHH	4000	400	120000
16	54.950	R54/5	Right	Chikkaballpur	Chintamani	Marinayakana halli			Agriculture Labour	Hindu			0	BPL	10000	1000	72000
17	54.960	L54/5	Left	Chikkaballpur	Chintamani	Marinayakana halli			Unemployed	Hindu	3	1	4	ST	1000	100	72000
18	62.690	L62/3	Left	Kolar	Srinivaspur	Tadigol			Daily Wage Earner & Labour	Muslim	3	3	6	BPL	10000	1000	54000
19	62.735	L62/7	Left	Kolar	Srinivaspur	Tadigol			Agriculture	Hindu	3	3	6	BPL	20000	2000	156000
20	62.740	R62/3	Right	Kolar	Srinivaspur	Tadigol			Business	Hindu	3	2	5	BPL	NA	NA	48000
21	62.745	R62/4	Right	Kolar	Srinivaspur	Tadigol			Business	Hindu	1	1	2	BPL	50000	5000	120000
22	62.750	R62/5	Right	Kolar	Srinivaspur	Tadigol			Business	Hindu	2	3	5	BPL	50000	5000	120000
23	62.760	L62/11	Left	Kolar	Srinivaspur	Tadigol			Business	Hindu	3	2	5	SC	10000	1000	72000
24	67.800	R67/1	Right	Kolar	Srinivaspur	Kusandra			Business	Hindu	3	2	5	Others	100000	10000	120000
25	67.890	L67/3	Left	Kolar	Srinivaspur	Kusandra			Daily Wage Earner & Labour	Muslim	3	3	6	BPL	5000	500	144000
26	72.000	R72/5	Right	Kolar	Srinivaspur	Kusandra			Salaried Govt.	Hindu	1	3	4	BPL	130000	13000	36000
27	72.200	L72/1	Left	Kolar	Srinivaspur	Kusandra			Business	Hindu	1	1	2	BPL	NA	NA	24000
28	72.350	L72/3	Left	Kolar	Srinivaspur	Kusandra			Agriculture	Hindu	4	1	5	BPL	100000	10000	60000
29	75.632	L75/2	Left	Kolar	Srinivaspur	Thupalli			Daily Wage Earner & Labour	Hindu	2	2	4	BPL	50000	5000	132000
1	54.980	R54/11	Right	Kolar	Srinivaspur	Marinayakana halli			Private EmPLY.	Hindu	1	2	3	ST	-	-	672000
2	62.690	L62/3	Left	Kolar	Srinivaspur	Tadigol			Daily Wage Earner & Labour	Hindu	1	1	2	Others	-	-	NA
3	62.740	R62/3	Right	Kolar	Srinivaspur	Tadigol			Daily Wage Earner & Labour	Hindu	1	3	4	SC	-	-	NA
4	62.745	R62/4	Right	Kolar	Srinivaspur	Tadigol			Daily Wage Earner & Labour	Hindu	1	3	4	ST	-	-	84000
5	62.750	R62/6	Right	Kolar	Srinivaspur	Tadigol			Daily Wage Earner & Labour	Hindu	1	1	2	BPL	-	-	120000
6	62.760	L62/11	Left	Kolar	Srinivaspur	Tadigol			Private EmPLY.	Hindu	3	2	5	SC	-	-	NA
7	62.830	L62/20	Left	Kolar	Srinivaspur	Tadigol			Daily Wage Earner & Labour	Muslim	3	4	7	BPL	-	-	NA
8	67.800	R67/1	Right	Kolar	Srinivaspur	Kusandra			Daily Wage Earner & Labour	Hindu	8	4	12	SC	-	-	108000

## ANNEXURE 4: EXTENT OF IMPACT ON THE PRIVATE STRUCTURES

Sl. No.	Chainage Km.	Asset No.	Side	District	Village/Town	Impact	Name of Owners	Distance from the CPL	Total area of the structure				Total Affected Area of the Structures				% Affect	Type of Construction
									Length along the road	Width perpendicular to the Road	No. of Floors	Total Area	Length along the road	Width perpendicular to the Road	No. of Floors	Total Affected Area		
1	47.380	R47/1A	Right	Chikkaballpur	Medikere	Commercial		13.00	4	6	2	48.0	4	2.00	2	16.00	33.3	Pucca
2	47.385	R47/2A	Right	Chikkaballpur	Medikere	Commercial		14.00	5	10	2	100.0	5	1.00	2	10.00	10.0	Pucca
3	47.390	R47/5A	Right	Chikkaballpur	Medikere	Residential-cum-Commercial		14.00	5.3	6.5	2	68.9	5.3	1.00	2	10.60	15.4	Pucca
4	47.390	R47/3A	Right	Chikkaballpur	Medikere	Residential-cum-Commercial		14.00	3	10	2	60.0	3	1.00	2	6.00	10.0	Pucca
5	47.390	L47/1A	Left	Chikkaballpur	Medikere	Commercial		12.40	9.2	3	1	27.6	9.2	2.60	1	23.92	86.7	Semi- Pucca
6	47.395	R47/4A	Right	Chikkaballpur	Medikere	Commercial		10.80	10	14	1	140.0	10	4.20	1	42.00	30.0	Semi- Pucca
7	47.400	L47/2A	Left	Chikkaballpur	Medikere	Commercial		14.60	13	9.2	1	119.6	13	0.40	1	5.20	4.3	Semi- Pucca
8	47.405	L47/1	Left	Chikkaballpur	Medikere	Residential-cum-Commercial		8.50	10	14	1	140.0	10	6.50	1	65.00	46.4	Semi- Pucca
9	47.406	R47/6A	Right	Chikkaballpur	Medikere	Commercial		10.00	8	14	1	112.0	8	5.00	1	40.00	35.7	Semi- Pucca
10	47.414	R47/7A	Right	Chikkaballpur	Medikere	Commercial		10.00	4	15	1	60.0	4	5.00	1	20.00	33.3	Pucca
11	47.418	R47/8A	Right	Chikkaballpur	Medikere	Commercial		11.00	10	14	1	140.0	10	4.00	1	40.00	28.6	Semi- Pucca
12	47.430	R47/9A	Right	Chikkaballpur	Medikere	Commercial		14.00	5	6	1	30.0	5	1.00	1	5.00	16.7	Pucca
31	47.457	L47/2	Left	Chikkaballpur	Medikere	Commercial		6.30	10.4	10	1	104.0	10.4	8.70	1	90.48	87.0	Semi- Pucca
4	47.460	R47/10A	Right	Chikkaballpur	Medikere	Commercial		11.00	4	6	1	24.0	4	4.00	1	16.00	66.7	Semi- Pucca
15	47.500	L47/3	Left	Chikkaballpur	Medikere	Residential-cum-Commercial		10.00	7.3	15	1	109.5	7.3	5.00	1	36.50	33.3	Semi- Pucca
16	47.707	R/47/1	Right	Chikkaballpur	Medikere	Commercial		13.30	4.3	4	1	17.2	4.3	1.70	1	7.31	42.5	Semi- Pucca
17	50.050	L50/1	Left	Chikkaballpur	Aimareddihalli	Compound wall		10.00	23.1	13.13	1	303.3	23.1	5.00	1	115.50	38.1	Pucca
18	50.080	R/50/1	Right	Chikkaballpur	Aimareddihalli	Commercial		7.40	5.5	5.06	1	27.8	5.5	5.06	1	27.83	100.0	Pucca
19	50.082	R/50/2	Right	Chikkaballpur	Aimareddihalli	Residential		8.40	12	3.5	1	42.0	12	3.50	1	42.00	100.0	Semi- Pucca
20	50.084	R/50/3	Right	Chikkaballpur	Aimareddihalli	Residential		6.00	5.5	15	1	82.5	5.5	9.00	1	49.50	60.0	Kachcha
21	50.085	R/50/4	Right	Chikkaballpur	Aimareddihalli	Commercial		11.30	7.5	9	1	67.5	7.5	3.70	1	27.75	41.1	Thatched
22	50.090	R50/5	Right	Chikkaballpur	Aimareddihalli	Commercial		13.90	3.7	4.2	1	15.5	3.7	1.10	1	4.07	26.2	Semi- Pucca
23	50.100	L50/2	Left	Chikkaballpur	Aimareddihalli	Residential		10.00	10	10.5	1	105.0	10	5.00	1	50.00	47.6	Semi- Pucca
24	53.500	R53/1	Right	Chikkaballpur	Marinayakanahalli	Commercial		10.00	140	250	1	35000.0	140	5.00	1	700.00	2.0	Pucca
25	53.650	L53/1	Left	Chikkaballpur	Marinayakanahalli	Compound wall		11.00	30	25	1	750.0	30	4.00	1	120.00	16.0	Pucca
26	53.700	L53/2	Left	Chikkaballpur	Marinayakanahalli	Commercial		4.00	6.6	7	1	46.2	6.6	7.00	1	46.20	100.0	Pucca
27	54.500	R54/1	Right	Chikkaballpur	Marinayakanahalli	Commercial		13.50	8	8	1	64.0	8	1.50	1	12.00	18.8	Semi- Pucca
28	54.800	L54/1	Left	Chikkaballpur	Marinayakanahalli	Residential		11.00	3	5	1	15.0	3	4.00	1	12.00	80.0	Pucca
29	54.800	R54/2	Right	Chikkaballpur	Marinayakanahalli	Commercial		13.50	3	3	1	9.0	3	1.50	1	4.50	50.0	Pucca
30	54.800	R54/3	Right	Chikkaballpur	Marinayakanahalli	Commercial		12.10	3	3	1	9.0	3	2.90	1	8.70	96.7	Pucca
31	54.802	L54/2	Left	Chikkaballpur	Marinayakanahalli	Residential		8.00	4.5	7	1	31.5	4.5	7.00	1	31.50	100.0	Pucca
32	54.808	L54/3	Left	Chikkaballpur	Marinayakanahalli	Residential		8.50	4	7.1	1	28.4	4	6.50	1	26.00	91.5	Pucca
33	54.830	R54/4	Right	Chikkaballpur	Marinayakanahalli	Residential		13.50	8.5	3	1	25.5	8.5	1.50	1	12.75	50.0	Pucca
34	54.880	L54/4	Left	Chikkaballpur	Marinayakanahalli	Residential-cum-Commercial		8.50	4.2	8.5	1	35.7	4.2	6.50	1	27.30	76.5	Pucca

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									Length along the road	Width perpendicular to the Road	No. of Floors	Total Area	Length along the road	Width perpendicular to the Road	No. of Floors	Total Affected Area		
35	54.903	L54/6	Left	Chikkaballpur	Marinayakanahalli	Residential		11.00	5	4	1	20.0	5	4.00	1	20.00	100.0	Semi- Pucca
36	54.905	L54/7	Left	Chikkaballpur	Marinayakanahalli	Residential-cum-Commercial		11.00	3	4	1	12.0	3	4.00	1	12.00	100.0	Pucca
37	54.920	L54/8	Left	Chikkaballpur	Marinayakanahalli	Commercial		12.30	3.55	4	1	14.2	3.55	2.70	1	9.59	67.5	Pucca
38	54.950	L54/9	Left	Chikkaballpur	Marinayakanahalli	Commercial		13.60	2	3	1	6.0	2	1.40	1	2.80	46.7	Pucca
39	54.950	R54/5	Right	Chikkaballpur	Marinayakanahalli	Commercial		12.50	3.8	5	1	19.0	3.8	2.50	1	9.50	50.0	Pucca
40	54.955	R54/6	Right	Chikkaballpur	Marinayakanahalli	Residential		12.70	3.1	4.5	1	14.0	3.1	2.30	1	7.13	51.1	Pucca
41	54.960	L54/5	Left	Chikkaballpur	Marinayakanahalli	Residential		11.00	5	4	1	20.0	5	4.00	1	20.00	100.0	Semi- Pucca
42	54.960	R54/7	Right	Chikkaballpur	Marinayakanahalli	Commercial		12.50	3	4	1	12.0	2.5	2.50	1	6.25	52.1	Pucca
43	54.965	R54/8	Right	Chikkaballpur	Marinayakanahalli	Commercial		12.50	4.8	5	1	24.0	4.8	2.50	1	12.00	50.0	Pucca
44	54.965	R54/9	Right	Chikkaballpur	Marinayakanahalli	Commercial		11.40	2.8	3.9	1	10.9	2.8	3.60	1	10.08	92.3	Pucca
45	54.968	L54/10	Left	Chikkaballpur	Marinayakanahalli	Residential-cum-Commercial		13.60	5.1	4.2	1	21.4	5.1	1.40	1	7.14	33.3	Semi- Pucca
46	54.970	R54/10	Right	Chikkaballpur	Marinayakanahalli	Commercial		10.50	3	5	1	15.0	3	4.50	1	13.50	90.0	Pucca
47	54.980	R54/11	Right	Chikkaballpur	Marinayakanahalli	Commercial		10.00	2.8	6.3	1	17.6	2.8	5.00	1	14.00	79.4	Kachcha
48	56.120	L56/1	Left	Chikkaballapura	Marinayakanahalli	Residential-cum-Commercial		13.50	13	5	1	65.0	13	1.50	1	19.50	30.0	Pucca
49	58.200	R58/1A	Right	Chikkaballapura	Gopalli	Commercial		8.50	3	3	1	9.0	3	3.00	1	9.00	100.0	Semi- Pucca
50	58.250	L58/1	Left	Chikkaballapura	Gopalli	Commercial		12.50	3	4	1	12.0	3	2.50	1	7.50	62.5	Pucca
51	60.760	R60/1	Right	Kolar	Kamathampalli	Commercial		12.50	76	2.5	1	190.0	76	2.50	1	190.00	100.0	Semi- Pucca
52	61.060	R61/2	Right	Kolar	Seegalpalya	Residential		9.50	6.2	15	1	93.0	6.2	5.50	1	34.10	36.7	Pucca
53	61.080	R61/3	Right	Kolar	Seegalpalya	Residential		9.70	5.3	6.5	1	34.5	5.3	5.30	1	28.09	81.5	Pucca
54	61.150	L61/1	Left	Kolar	Seegalpalya	Residential-cum-Commercial		9.00	5.9	4.5	1	26.6	5.9	4.50	1	26.55	100.0	Pucca
55	61.150	R61/1	Right	Kolar	Seegalpalya	Residential		12.00	15.5	13	1	201.5	15.5	3.00	1	46.50	23.1	Pucca
56	61.770	L61/2	Left	Kolar	Seegalpalya	Commercial		8.10	5.9	6	1	35.4	5.9	6.00	1	35.40	100.0	Semi- Pucca
57	62.600	L62/1	Left	Kolar	Thadigol	Residential		13.50	17.4	6.5	2	226.2	17.4	1.50	2	52.20	23.1	Pucca
58	62.680	L62/2	Left	Kolar	Thadigol	Commercial		13.70	8.9	15.6	1	138.8	8.9	1.30	1	11.57	8.3	Semi- Pucca
59	62.690	L62/3	Left	Kolar	Thadigol	Commercial		11.70	14.1	16.3	2	459.7	14.1	3.30	2	93.06	20.2	Pucca
60	62.690	R61/1	Right	Kolar	Thadigol	Residential		12.70	4.5	7.6	1	34.2	4.5	2.30	1	10.35	30.3	Thatched
61	62.710	R62/2	Right	Kolar	Thadigol	Residential		10.50	6.3	6.3	1	39.7	6.3	4.50	1	28.35	71.4	Semi- Pucca
62	62.720	L62/4	Left	Kolar	Thadigol	Commercial		8.20	2.2	2.1	1	4.6	2.2	2.10	1	4.62	100.0	Thatched
63	62.725	L62/5	Left	Kolar	Thadigol	Commercial		10.00	5.1	4.8	1	24.5	5.1	4.80	1	24.48	100.0	Semi- Pucca
64	62.730	L62/6	Left	Kolar	Thadigol	Commercial		8.20	4	2.2	1	8.8	4	2.20	1	8.80	100.0	Semi- Pucca
65	62.735	L62/7	Left	Kolar	Thadigol	Commercial		8.00	5	3	1	15.0	5	3.00	1	15.00	100.0	Semi- Pucca
66	62.740	L62/8	Left	Kolar	Thadigol	Commercial		8.00	3	3	1	9.0	3	3.00	1	9.00	100.0	Kachcha
67	62.740	R62/3	Right	Kolar	Thadigol	Commercial		11.30	9.7	6.7	1	65.0	9.7	3.70	1	35.89	55.2	Pucca
68	62.745	L62/9	Left	Kolar	Thadigol	Commercial		8.00	4	3	1	12.0	4	3.00	1	12.00	100.0	Kachcha
69	62.745	R62/4	Right	Kolar	Thadigol	Commercial		8.80	7.5	6.5	1	48.8	7.5	6.20	1	46.50	95.4	Pucca
70	62.750	L62/10	Left	Kolar	Thadigol	Commercial		12.20	4	5.2	1	20.8	4	2.80	1	11.20	53.8	Semi- Pucca
71	62.750	R62/5	Right	Kolar	Thadigol	Commercial		8.90	5.2	5.9	1	30.7	5.2	5.90	1	30.68	100.0	Pucca
72	62.750	R62/6	Right	Kolar	Thadigol	Commercial		8.90	2.6	5.5	1	14.3	2.6	5.50	1	14.30	100.0	Pucca
73	62.753	R62/7	Right	Kolar	Thadigol	Commercial		9.40	4.5	9.6	1	43.2	4.5	5.60	1	25.20	58.3	Kachcha
74	62.755	R62/8	Right	Kolar	Thadigol	Commercial		9.50	4.2	4.5	1	18.9	4.2	4.50	1	18.90	100.0	Pucca



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									Length along the road	Width perpendicular to the Road	No. of Floors	Total Area	Length along the road	Width perpendicular to the Road	No. of Floors	Total Affected Area		
75	62.760	L62/11	Left	Kolar	Thadigol	Commercial		10.50	2.7	2.5	1	6.8	2.7	2.50	1	6.75	100.0	Kachcha
76	62.760	R62/9	Right	Kolar	Thadigol	Commercial		7.00	5.95	5	1	29.8	5.95	5.00	1	29.75	100.0	Pucca
77	62.765	L62/12	Left	Kolar	Thadigol	Commercial		9.60	3.3	14.7	1	48.5	3.3	5.40	1	17.82	36.7	Pucca
78	62.767	R62/10	Right	Kolar	Thadigol	Commercial		7.50	5.5	7.5	1	41.3	5.5	7.50	1	41.25	100.0	Pucca
79	62.770	L62/13	Left	Kolar	Thadigol	Commercial		10.00	1.8	14.7	1	26.5	1.8	5.00	1	9.00	34.0	Semi- Pucca
80	62.770	R62/17	Right	Kolar	Thadigol	Residential		9.50	8	3.6	1	28.8	8	3.60	1	28.80	100.0	Wooden
81	62.772	R62/11	Right	Kolar	Thadigol	Commercial		7.50	7.5	7.4	1	55.5	7.5	7.40	1	55.50	100.0	Pucca
82	62.775	R62/12	Right	Kolar	Thadigol	Commercial		7.50	6.1	7.95	1	48.5	6.1	7.50	1	45.75	94.3	Semi- Pucca
83	62.780	L62/14	Left	Kolar	Thadigol	Residential-cum-Commercial		7.50	5.5	7.5	1	41.3	5.5	7.50	1	41.25	100.0	Semi- Pucca
84	62.780	R62/13	Right	Kolar	Thadigol	Commercial		8.80	3.3	5.5	1	18.2	3.3	5.50	1	18.15	100.0	Kachcha
85	62.780	R62/18A	Right	Kolar	Thadigol	Commercial		8.00	2.7	2.5	1	6.8	2.7	2.50	1	6.75	100.0	Semi- Pucca
86	62.783	R62/14	Right	Kolar	Thadigol	Commercial		10.00	6.5	6.14	1	39.9	6.5	5.00	1	32.50	81.4	Pucca
87	62.786	R62/15	Right	Kolar	Thadigol	Commercial		9.35	5.4	9.35	1	50.5	5.4	5.65	1	30.51	60.4	Kachcha
88	62.795	L62/15	Left	Kolar	Thadigol	Commercial		9.00	2.6	3.7	1	9.6	2.6	3.70	1	9.62	100.0	Pucca
89	62.796	R62/16	Right	Kolar	Thadigol	Residential		6.50	6.5	4.6	1	29.9	8.95	4.60	1	41.17	137.7	Kachcha
90	62.802	L62/16	Left	Kolar	Thadigol	Commercial		9.00	3.5	9.65	1	33.8	3.5	6.00	1	21.00	62.2	Pucca
91	62.806	L62/17	Left	Kolar	Thadigol	Commercial		6.70	2	3.2	1	6.4	2	3.20	1	6.40	100.0	Semi- Pucca
92	62.815	L62/18	Left	Kolar	Thadigol	Commercial		8.50	2	5.2	1	10.4	2	5.20	1	10.40	100.0	Kachcha
93	62.825	L62/19	Left	Kolar	Thadigol	Commercial		8.40	2.7	4	1	10.8	2.7	4.00	1	10.80	100.0	Pucca
4	62.830	L62/20	Left	Kolar	Thadigol	Commercial		8.40	2.7	4	1	10.8	2.7	4.00	1	10.80	100.0	Pucca
95	62.834	L62/21	Left	Kolar	Thadigol	Residential		6.50	7.5	6	1	45.0	7.5	6.00	1	45.00	100.0	Kachcha
96	62.840	L62/22	Left	Kolar	Thadigol	Residential		8.70	7	3.2	1	22.4	7	3.20	1	22.40	100.0	Semi- Pucca
97	65.250	L65/1	Left	Kolar	Maripalli	Residential		11.70	3.4	5	1	17.0	3.4	3.30	1	11.22	66.0	Semi- Pucca
98	65.800	L65/2	Left	Kolar	K Shettihalli	Commercial		11.70	2.5	2.6	1	6.5	2.5	2.60	1	6.50	100.0	Pucca
99	65.810	L65/3	Left	Kolar	K Shettihalli	Commercial		11.70	2	2	1	4.0	2	2.00	1	4.00	100.0	Pucca
100	65.850	L65/4	Left	Kolar	K Shettihalli	Commercial		10.00	2.8	3.2	1	9.0	2.8	3.20	1	8.96	100.0	Semi- Pucca
101	66.900	L67/1	Left	Kolar	K Shettihalli	Commercial		12.50	3	4	1	12.0	3	2.50	1	7.50	62.5	Kachcha
102	67.800	R67/1	Right	Kolar	Kusandra	Commercial		12.50	7.2	8	1	57.6	2.8	2.50	1	7.00	12.2	Pucca
103	67.860	R 67/2	Right	Kolar	Kusandra	Commercial		12.70	18.4	15	1	276.0	18.4	2.30	1	42.32	15.3	Pucca
104	67.870	L67/2	Left	Kolar	Kusandra	Residential-cum-Commercial		7.50	7.5	9.5	1	71.3	7.5	7.50	1	56.25	78.9	Semi- Pucca
105	67.870	R67/3	Right	Kolar	Kusandra	Residential		12.70	18.4	15	1	276.0	18.4	2.30	1	42.32	15.3	Pucca
106	67.890	L67/3	Left	Kolar	Kusandra	Commercial		13.50	13.5	6.3	1	85.1	13.5	1.50	1	20.25	23.8	Pucca
107	69.278	L69/1	Left	Kolar	Jodikothapalli	Commercial		7.50	7.5	2.5	1	18.8	7.5	0.50	1	3.75	20.0	Thatched
108	69.310	L69/4	Left	Kolar	Jodikothapally	Residential		7.50	4.5	7.5	1	33.8	2	0.50	1	1.00	3.0	Semi- Pucca
109	69.400	R69/9	Right	Kolar	Jodikothapalli	Residential		7.30	2.7	3	1	8.1	2.7	0.70	1	1.89	23.3	Pucca
110	72.000	R72/5	Right	Kolar	Laxmipura	Commercial		9.50	2.5	7.5	1	18.8	2.5	0.50	1	1.25	6.7	Semi- Pucca
111	72.014	R72/4	Right	Kolar	Laxmipura	Commercial		9.30	2.5	7.5	1	18.8	2.5	0.70	1	1.75	9.3	Semi- Pucca
112	72.200	L72/1	Left	Kolar	Laxmipura	Commercial		7.90	2.1	3.1	1	6.5	2.1	2.10	1	4.41	67.7	Pucca
113	72.240	L72/5	Left	Kolar	Laxmipura	Commercial		6.80	2.2	6.6	1	14.5	2.2	3.20	1	7.04	48.5	Kachcha
114	72.245	L72/6	Left	Kolar	Laxmipura	Commercial		7.90	3.2	5.3	1	17.0	3.2	2.10	1	6.72	39.6	Semi- Pucca
115	72.250	L72/7	Left	Kolar	Laxmipura	Commercial		8.50	2	4	1	8.0	2	1.50	1	3.00	37.5	Pucca
116	72.350	L72/3	Left	Kolar	Mancineelakote	Commercial		9.00	2.3	5.4	1	12.4	2.3	1.00	1	2.30	18.5	Pucca
117	74.210	L74/2	Left	Kolar	Mancineelakote	Residential		7.00	5	10	2	100.0	5	3.00	2	30.00	30.0	Pucca
118	74.214	L74/3	Left	Kolar	Mancineelakote	Residential		7.00	13.3	11	1	146.3	13.3	3.00	1	39.90	27.3	Pucca

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120	74.286	L74/8	Left	Kolar	Mancineelakote	Residential-cum-Commercial		8.50	12.5	30	1	375.0	12.5	1.50	1	18.75	<b>5.0</b>	Pucca
121	74.304	L74/9	Left	Kolar	Mancineelakote	Commercial		9.30	4.7	12.5	1	58.8	4.7	0.70	1	3.29	<b>5.6</b>	Kachcha
122	74.313	L74/10	Left	Kolar	Mancineelakote	Residential		6.50	10.2	25	1	255.0	10.2	3.50	1	35.70	<b>14.0</b>	Pucca
123	74.348	L74/11	Left	Kolar	Mancineelakote	Residential		8.60	18.3	9.9	1	181.2	18.3	1.40	1	25.62	<b>14.1</b>	Semi- Pucca
124	75.632	L75/2	Left	Kolar	Thopalli	Commercial		9.70	10	6	1	60.0	10	5.30	1	53.00	<b>88.3</b>	Semi- Pucca
125	79.500	R79/1	Right	Kolar	Sannakal	Commercial		12.50	3	2.8	1	8.4	3	2.50	1	7.50	<b>89.3</b>	Pucca
126	79.505	L79/1	Left	Kolar	Sannakal	Residential-cum-Commercial		8.70	4.4	8.7	1	38.3	4.4	6.30	1	27.72	<b>72.4</b>	Kachcha
127	79.510	L79/2	Left	Kolar	Sannakal	Commercial		14.00	16.8	14	1	235.2	16.8	1.00	1	16.80	<b>7.1</b>	Pucca
128	79.515	R79/2	Right	Kolar	Sannakal	Commercial		10.90	5.48	2.75	1	15.1	0.48	2.75	1	1.32	<b>8.8</b>	Semi- Pucca
129	79.520	L79/3	Left	Kolar	Sannakal	Residential		14.00	10.8	14	1	151.2	10.8	1.00	1	10.80	<b>7.1</b>	Thatched
130	83.100	R83/1	Right	Kolar	Royalpad	Commercial		12.50	6.7	3.8	1	25.5	6.7	2.50	1	16.75	<b>65.8</b>	Semi- Pucca
131	83.160	R83/2	Right	Kolar	Royalpad	Residential		9.20	6.3	11.5	1	72.5	6.3	5.80	1	36.54	<b>50.4</b>	Semi- Pucca
132	83.180	R83/3	Right	Kolar	Royalpad	Commercial		12.70	2	2	1	4.0	2	2.00	1	4.00	<b>100.0</b>	Thatched
133	83.190	R83/4	Right	Kolar	Royalpad	Residential		13.50	7.5	2.5	1	18.8	7.5	1.50	1	11.25	<b>60.0</b>	Semi- Pucca
134	83.195	R83/5	Right	Kolar	Royalpad	Residential		9.50	4.5	11	1	49.5	4.5	5.50	1	24.75	<b>50.0</b>	Semi- Pucca
135	84.100	L84/1	Left	Kolar	Gontapalli	Commercial		7.50	3.2	7	1	22.4	3.2	7.00	1	22.40	<b>100.0</b>	Kachcha
136	84.200	L84/2	Left	Kolar	Gontapalli	Commercial		8.00	3.4	6	1	20.4	3.4	6.00	1	20.40	<b>100.0</b>	Semi- Pucca
137	84.200	L84/6	Left	Kolar	Gontapalli	Residential		10.40	3.8	9.2	1	35.0	3.8	4.60	1	17.48	<b>50.0</b>	Pucca
138	84.530	L84/3	Left	Kolar	Gontapalli	Residential		9.50	7.5	3.6	1	27.0	7.5	3.60	1	27.00	<b>100.0</b>	Semi- Pucca
139	84.530	L84/4	Left	Kolar	Gontapalli	Commercial		7.00	4	5.3	1	21.2	4	5.30	1	21.20	<b>100.0</b>	Semi- Pucca
140	84.530	R84/3	Right	Kolar	Gontapalli	Residential		9.50	3.6	3.6	1	13.0	3.6	3.60	1	12.96	<b>100.0</b>	Semi- Pucca
141	84.545	R84/1	Right	Kolar	Gontapalli	Commercial		7.80	7	6.3	1	44.1	7	6.30	1	44.10	<b>100.0</b>	Kachcha
142	84.550	L84/5	Left	Kolar	Gontapalli	Commercial		14.00	3.6	12	1	43.2	3.6	1.00	1	3.60	<b>8.3</b>	Pucca
143	84.560	R84/2	Right	Kolar	Gontapalli	Commercial		12.20	6.7	4.2	1	28.1	6.7	2.80	1	18.76	<b>66.7</b>	Pucca
144	84.560	R84/5	Right	Kolar	Gontapalli	Commercial		9.00	8.2	4.4	1	36.1	8.2	4.40	1	36.08	<b>100.0</b>	Pucca
145	84.590	R84/4	Right	Kolar	Gontapalli	Commercial		7.80	5.8	3.5	1	20.3	5.8	3.50	1	20.30	<b>100.0</b>	Semi- Pucca
146	84.650	L84/7	Left	Kolar	Gontapalli	Commercial		12.00	3.6	10.5	1	37.8	3.6	3.00	1	10.80	<b>28.6</b>	Pucca



## ANNEXURE 5: LIST OF AFFECTED CPRS/GOVERNMENT PROPERTIES

SL. No	Chainage	Side (LHS/RHS)	District	Taluk	Village	Distance from Centre line (mtr.)	Structure number	Type of structure	Owner	Total length (mtrs)	Total width (mtrs)	Number of floor	Total Area(sq. mtrs)	Affected Length (mtrs)	Affected width (mtrs)	Number of floor	Affected area (sq. mtrs)	Impact %
1	47.490	RHS	Chikkaballpur	Chintamani	Medikere	8.4	CR47/2A	Mini water tank	Government	2	2	1	4	2	2	1	4	100.0
2	47.450	RHS	Chikkaballpur	Chintamani	Medikere	9.6	R1/1	Statue	Community	3.7	3.7	1	13.69	3.7	3.7	1	13.69	100.0
3	47.490	RHS	Chikkaballpur	Chintamani	Medikere	8.4	CR47/2A	Mini water tank	Government	2	2	1	4	2	2	1	4	100.0
4	48.000	LHS	Chikkaballpur	Chintamani	Medikere	9.5	L47/1	Mini water tank	Government	1.5	1.5	1	2.25	1.5	1.5	1	2.25	100.0
5	50.083	RHS	Chikkaballpur	Chintamani	Aimaraddihalli	5.5	R50/1	Bus Shelter	Government	5.5	10	1	55	5.5	2.5	1	13.75	25.0
6	53.800	LHS	Chikkaballpur	Chintamani	Alvata	9	L53/3	Pump house	Government	2.5	2.5	1	6.25	2.5	2.5	1	6.25	100.0
7	54.850	LHS	Chikkaballpur	Chintamani	Marinayakanahalli	2.9	L54/1	Temple	Religious	8.5	8.5	1	72.25	8.5	8.5	1	72.25	100.0
8	55.755	LHS	Chikkaballpur	Chintamani	Nandiganahalli	4.8	L55/1	Aralikatte	Community	3.7	3.4	1	12.58	3.7	3.4	1	12.58	100.0
9	56.100	LHS	Chikkaballpur	Chintamani	Nandiganahalli	9.5	L56/1	Ashrama	Community	16.8	14.6	1	245.28	16.8	5.5	1	92.4	37.7
10	56.500	LHS	Chikkaballpur	Chintamani	Nandiganahalli	6	L56/3	Mini water tank	Government	5.7	4.5	1	25.65	5.7	4.5	1	25.65	100.0
11	58.240	LHS	Chikkaballpur	Chintamani	Gopalli	7.1	L58/1	Bus Shelter	Government	4.4	3	1	13.2	4.4	3	1	13.2	100.0
12	58.260	LHS	Chikkaballpur	Chintamani	Gopalli	7.5	L58/2	Temple	Religious	3.2	5	1	16	3.2	5	1	16	100.0
13	59.950	RHS	Kolar	Srinivasapur	Kamatampalli	8.6	R59/1	Mini water tank	Government	2.7	2.7	1	7.29	2.7	2.7	1	7.29	100.0
14	60.300	RHS	Kolar	Srinivasapur	Kamatampalli	9.1	R60/1	Temple	Religious	3	2.3	1	6.9	3	2.3	1	6.9	100.0
15	61.650	LHS	Kolar	Srinivasapur	Seegalpalya	8	L61/2	Primary School	Government	11.5	11.3	1	129.95	11.5	7	1	80.5	61.9
16	62.500	RHS	Kolar	Srinivasapur	Tadigol	5.7	R62/1	RTO check post	Government	7.2	6.2	1	44.64	7.2	6.2	1	44.64	100.0
17	62.700	RHS	Kolar	Srinivasapur	Tadigol	6.1	R62/2	Mini water tank	Government	2.7	2.7	1	7.29	2.7	2.7	1	7.29	100.0
18	65.900	LHS	Kolar	Srinivasapur	Tadigol	8	L65/2	Temple	Religious	12	20	1	240	12	7	1	84	35.0
19	65.910	LHS	Kolar	Srinivasapur	Tadigol	7	L65/3	Mini water tank	Government	2.5	1	1	2.5	2.5	1	1	2.5	100.0
20	66.900	LHS	Kolar	Srinivasapur	Doddabandaralahalli	8.5	L66/1	Bus Shelter	Government	5.8	2.8	1	16.24	5.8	2.8	1	16.24	100.0
21	67.810	RHS	Kolar	Srinivasapur	Kusandra	4.1	R67/1	Aralikatte	Community	5.5	5.5	1	30.25	5.5	5.5	1	30.25	100.0
22	67.820	LHS	Kolar	Srinivasapur	Kusandra	6.7	L67/2	Aralikatte	Community	6.5	8.8	1	57.2	6.5	5.3	1	34.45	60.2
23	67.830	LHS	Kolar	Srinivasapur	Kusandra	8.2	L67/3	Temple	Religious	50	15	1	750	50	7.8	1	390	52.0
24	69.268	LHS	Kolar	Srinivasapur	Jodikkothapalli	8	L69/1	High School	Government	14	13.3	1	186.2	14	7	1	98	52.6
25	69.275	LHS	Kolar	Srinivasapur	Jodikkothapalli	7	L69/2	Mini water tank	Government	2.2	2.2	1	4.84	2.2	2.2	1	4.84	100.0
26	69.370	RHS	Kolar	Srinivasapur	Jodikkothapalli	5.2	R69/2	Mini water tank	Government	2	2	1	4	2	2	1	4	100.0
27	69.410	LHS	Kolar	Srinivasapur	Jodikkothapalli	5	L69/3	Panachayath	Government	7.3	5.8	1	42.34	7.3	3	1	21.9	51.7
28	72.205	RHS	Kolar	Srinivasapur	Lakshmipura	6.6	R72/2	Panachayath	Government	2.5	1	1	2.5	2.5	1	1	2.5	100.0
29	72.250	LHS	Kolar	Srinivasapur	Lakshmipura	8.1	L72/2	Bus Shelter	Government	7.4	3.2	1	23.68	7.4	1.9	1	14.06	59.4
30	74.300	RHS	Kolar	Srinivasapur	Manchineela Koote	6.7	R74/1	Bus Shelter	Government	6.9	3.8	1	26.22	6.9	3.3	1	22.77	86.8
31	74.348	RHS	Kolar	Srinivasapur	Manchineela Koote	7	R74/2	Mini water tank	Government	3.9	1.5	1	5.85	3.9	1.5	1	5.85	100.0
32	75.300	LHS	Kolar	Srinivasapur	Manchineela Koote	9	CL75/3	Pump house	Government	3	4	1	12	3	4	1	12	100.0
33	75.825	RHS	Kolar	Srinivasapur	Thupalli	8.5	R75/1	Temple	Religious	2.2	3.5	1	7.7	2.2	3.5	1	7.7	100.0
34	77.550	LHS	Kolar	Srinivasapur	Thupalli	7	L77/1	Bus Shelter	Government	6.9	3.8	1	26.22	6.9	3.8	1	26.22	100.0
35	79.000	RHS	Kolar	Srinivasapur	Mandyala	8.4	R79/2	Bus Shelter	Government	5	3	1	15	3	3	1	9	60.0
36	79.500	LHS	Kolar	Srinivasapur	Sunakal	8.5	L79/1	Bus Shelter	Government	8.2	3.2	1	26.24	8.2	3.2	1	26.24	100.0
37	79.600	RHS	Kolar	Srinivasapur	Mandyala	8.4	R79/1	Bus Shelter	Government	6	3.5	1	21	6	3.5	1	21	100.0
38	83.185	RHS	Kolar	Srinivasapur	RoyalPad	7.5	R83/2	Check post	Government	4.5	5	1	22.5	4.5	0.5	1	2.25	10.0
39	84.520	LHS	Kolar	Srinivasapur	Gontapalli	9.5	L84/1	Mini water tank	Government	1.8	1.8	1	3.24	1.8	1.8	1	3.24	100.0
40	84.550	RHS	Kolar	Srinivasapur	Gontapalli	7.7	R84/1	Bus Shelter	Government	4.4	3.4	1	14.96	4.4	3.4	1	14.96	100.0
41	84.650	LHS	Kolar	Srinivasapur	Gontapalli	7.5	L84/2	Hand Pump	Government	3	3	1	9	3	3	1	9	100.0
42	86.000	LHS	Kolar	Srinivasapur	Gontapalli	7.2	L86/1	Temple	Religious	2.7	2.7	1	7.29	2.7	2.7	1	7.29	100.0

### ANNEXURE 6: MITIGATION MEASURES TAKEN

**Table 1** below provides more details on the reasons for which the place has been identified as a hot spot, along with suggestions to mitigate negative impacts. The measures proposed below were discussed with affected people/ community during the public consultations in detail.

**Table 1: Location identified as critical areas & Mitigation Measures**

Location	Identification	Public consultation	Photographs	Mitigation Measure/Alignment Option
<p><b>Imareddyhalli</b>  <b>Km. 50.900</b>  <b>22/11/2015</b>  <b>11.49 AM</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Imareddyhalli is a rural village which is famous for its 50 years old Temple, where more people use to gather to offer their pray daily. Temple is situated just 5 meters away from the Centreline of the road. So Temple would be demolished in this case.</li> <li>• Also 3-4 commercial structures are built just opposite to the Temple and shall be affected due to the widening of existing road.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• People have agreed to shift their religious structure of LHS to backside.</li> <li>• People suggested that EA will be responsible for all assistance</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is suggested to put the retaining wall in front of the Temple.</li> <li>• To save the Temple from being demolished, DPR consultant (Social &amp; Design team) discussed this issue on spot and finally the design team, agreed on a common ground for putting a retaining wall. Also entry point will be shifted from the present side (east) to the other side (west) of the temple.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Marinaikanahalli</b>  <b>Km. 54.850</b>  <b>22/11/2015</b>  <b>10.30AM</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Impact on Religious Structures (Temple). Sanimahatma Temple on Right hand side and on Garuda Stambh, Aralikatte and Lord Shiva Statue on Left hand side</li> <li>• Temple is 25 years old and 9 villages are</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• People have agreed to shift their religious structure of LHS (<b>Garuda Stambh, Aralikatte and Lord Shiva Statue</b>) to backside and suggested not to disturb or any harm to the</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is suggested to shift the alignment (Eccentric widening) to the left hand side as ample vacant land is available.</li> <li>• To save the RHS Sanimahatma Temple from being demolished, DPR consultant (Social &amp; Design team) discussed</li> </ul>

Location	Identification	Public consultation	Photographs	Mitigation Measure/Alignment Option
	<p>equally responsible for maintenance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Each and every Saturday people gather for prayer and worship. Also during the month of March and April people of different region of Karnataka attend for worship.</li></ul>	<p>Sanimahatma Temple of Right side.</p>		<p>this issue on spot and finally the design team, agreed on a common ground for shifting the alignment to the left hand side and save the main structure.</p>

### ANNEXURE 7: DESCRIPTION OF THE CONSULTATION PROCESS

This Annexure provides a summary of the key findings from the different consultation methods undertaken during the consultation process (i.e. public consultation meetings, FGDs, etc...).

#### A. Public Consultation Meetings/Individual interviews

Table A below relates to the public consultation meetings, where a significant number of persons participated in the consultations, undertaken during the process at different sections of the road.

Sl. No.	Location, Chainage, Date and Time	Issues Discussed	People's Suggestion/Outcome of the consultation	No of Participants
1	Imareddyhalli Km. 50.900 22/11/2015 11.49 AM	Impact on Temple	People have agreed to shift their religious structure of LHS to backside.	21
		Relocation of Temple	Executing Agency will be responsible for all assistance	
2	Marinaikanahalli Km. 54.850 22/11/2015 10.30AM	Awareness about the project	People were made aware about the project	57
		Problem in existing road	Project road has very limited RoW and the widening road will affect their religious structures and their sentiments attached to it.	
		Widening of the road	Suggested for widening the existing road within available RoW.	
		Impact on Religious Structures (Temple). Sanimahatma Temple on Right hand side and on Garuda Stambh, Aralikatte and Lord Shiva Statue on Left hand side	People have agreed to shift their religious structure of LHS to backside and suggested not to disturb or do any harm to the Sanimahatma Temple of Right side.	
		Temple is 25 years old and 9 villages are equally responsible for maintenance.		
Each and every Saturday people gather for prayer and worship. Also during the month of March and April people of different region of				

Sl. No.	Location, Chainage, Date and Time	Issues Discussed	People's Suggestion/Outcome of the consultation	No of Participants
		Karnataka gather for worship.		
		Road safety	They have suggested for installing speed breakers at entry and exit points of the village, schools and market areas.	
<b>3</b>	<b>Jodikothapali Km. 67.000 07/09/2015 10.30 AM &amp; 23/11/2015 5.10 PM</b>	Awareness about the project	People were not aware about the project. They were made aware about the same.	<b>19</b>
		Problem in existing road	Project road is in good condition but it has major curves	
		Traffic problem	At present no traffic problem	
		Widening of the road	Suggested for widening the existing road within available RoW. The people suggested for service road	
		Provision of Bypass	No bypass is proposed because <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enough space is available to widen exiting road</li> <li>• Only around 20 Houses will be damaged partially</li> <li>• Government land on either side of road is available for widening</li> </ul> No public property will be damaged	
		Road safety	They have two speed breakers at entry and exit points that should be continued/retained	
		Compensation	Cash compensation as per government norms and rules.	
<b>4</b>	<b>Laxmipura Crossing Km. 72.000</b>	Awareness about the project	People were not aware about the project. They were made aware about the same.	<b>25</b>

Sl. No.	Location, Chainage, Date and Time	Issues Discussed	People's Suggestion/Outcome of the consultation	No of Participants
	07/09/2015 & 23/11/2015 10.30AM	Problem in existing road	Project road is in good condition and no problem highlighted.	
		Traffic problem	At present no traffic problem	
		Widening of the road	Suggested for widening of the road as per the governments available right of way because government land was encroached for a shop that can be utilized. They suggested service road, bus stops and auto stand shall be provided It is connected to AP border with V shape.	
		Provision of Bypass	No bypass is proposed because all commercial shops are on encroached land No loss of private land due to widening of existing road is envisaged	
		Road safety	Speed breaker near school.	
		Compensation	As per government norms and rules	

## B. Focus Group Discussions with Specific Groups

Focus groups provide more in-depth insights on people's views about the project and specific needs. Focus groups can reveal a wealth of detailed and in-depth information on the issue of a particular group. Focus groups were held for women and businessmen, all these groups are considered as special stakeholders of this project whose views were particularly important to include in the design of this RP.

### 1. FGDs with Women along the Project Road

Women focus groups were conducted in Seegalapalya. It is important to mention that in spite of these efforts to involve women, many were not willing to participate in the FGDs and participation was limited to 14 women. Key concerns raised related to sanitation, drinking water, health and livelihood and safety concerns with the road impact on existing public infrastructure.



**Table B: Women FGDs**  
**Name of the Road – Chintamani-Andhra Pradesh (AP) Border**  
**Women Group**

Sl. No.	Name of Village/Town	Chainage/ Date and Time	Issues Raised	Outcome and Suggestions	No. of Participants
1	Seegalapalya	Km. 59.000 22/11/2015 1.10 PM	Sanitation/ Use of Toilets	Maximum nos. of HHs has toilets but around 25% HHs are not using toilet because of water scarcity and no interest to use toilet. Suggested Toilet facilities if possible.	14
			Provision of Drinking Water	Out of 4 Bore wells, 1 Bore well is working with 1020 feet depth. Water is not sufficient for all villagers. During Summer drinking water is being supplied by the Panchayat through Tanker at every alternative day. Suggested installation of hand pump and bore well.	
			Firewood	Only two HHs have LPG Gas and other people are using firewood that they collect from near forest which is 1 km away from village. It is suggested to link them with the government schemes available in order to improve their living standards.	
			Health	No major health diseases found. Asha workers working at the time of delivery. ANM regularly visiting the village. PHC is 16 Km from their village which is not easily accessible but a Taluka hospital is working which is 11 kms away from village is accessible.	
			Equal wage for equal work/ Labour	There is difference in wages of both Women and Men. Women are getting Rs. 120/- per day and Men are getting Rs. 250/- per day.  They should be linked with the government schemes in order to avoid this kind of disparity.	
HIV/AIDs	No HIV/AIDs case heard by women and awareness on HIV/AIDs is very much limited				

Sl. No.	Name of Village/Town	Chainage/ Date and Time	Issues Raised	Outcome and Suggestions	No. of Participants
			Livelihood	Majority of HHs depend on dry land (one crop agriculture) and dairy	

## 2. FGDs with the business community

FGDs were conducted in the market area of Luxmipura Crossing at Km.72.000. They are the most urbanized settlements along the corridor, with 90% people depend on business activities and where many of the structures likely to be impacted are commercial in nature. It is an important market where local people around the project influence area visits to buy and sell their commodities. FGDs were organized to inform the business community about the project and to voice their concerns and suggestions. A total of 15 business owners participated. Their key concerns were related to land and property acquisition, the need for parking spaces and public facilities such as toilets.

**Table C: Business community FGDs**

Business Group					
Sl. No.	Name of Village/ Town	Chainage/ Date and Time	Issues Raised	Outcome and Suggestions	No. of Participants
1.	Luxmipura Crossing	Km. 72.000 23/11/2015 10.30 AM	Awareness about the project road	Business People were well aware about project road.	15
			Acquisition & Compensation	Business People agreed to relocate shops to available space at backside.	
				Widening of existing road is suggested because this will lead to increase in tourism and their livelihood.	
				In general Business People have agreed to accept the compensation as per government norms and rules.	
			Service lanes and Parking space for vehicles	Business People are very much interested in widening of existing road with parking space for vehicles and service lanes.	
			Drainage systems	Business People were suggested the provision for drainage to avoid water logging in front of shops	
			Loss of livelihood	Substantial number of Business People have other income generations like Agriculture, sericulture and dairy	

### ANNEXURE 8: SUMMARY LEAFLET OF THE RESETTLEMENT PLAN - CHINTAMANI TO AP BORDER

The project road starts at Medikere Cross near Chintamani at Km 47.203 of SH 82 junction with NH 234 and terminates at Andhra Pradesh border at Km 86.977. Considering the projected traffic on the project road, the project road is proposed to be improved to 2 lanes with Paved Shoulder for maximum design speed of 80/100 kmph in plains/rolling terrain. 20 bus stops have been proposed on both sides of the road. 40 Bus bays (20 Locations) on the project road are identified as probable locations to address the need of people living along the stretch. Most of the bus bays have been located close to existing bus stops where ever available. To facilitate the truck traffic, one truck lay bye on both sides of the project road have been proposed at km 65+760 (Left) and Km 65+930 (right) nearby to the proposed toll plaza area All the built up locations as well Underpasses has been proposed lighting arrangements. Considering the safety of pedestrian traffic, Drain cum footpath has been proposed on both side of the project road in the following location locations.

The owners will receive appropriate compensation and assistance as per the entitlement matrix prepared for this project.

#### Summary of key impacts

Sl. No.	Categories of Impact	Sub-categories	No.		Total
A	<b>Impact on Land</b>				
	Private land to be acquired (in Ha.)	Irrigated	1.13		9.79
		Non-irrigated	6.01		
		NA	2.65		
	Government/Forest land (in Ha.)	Government	10.50		13.94
		Forest	3.44		
<b>Total (ha)</b>					<b>23.73</b>
B	<b>Impacts on households/families/persons</b>		<b>No. HHs</b>	<b>No. Family<sup>9</sup></b>	<b>No. PAPs</b>
	Title-holders losing Land and Structure	Land	202	511	794
		Land & Structure	88	180	346
	Non-Titled Holders	Squatters	57	157	293
		Encroachers	0	0	0
		Renters	29	70	126
		Employees	8	21	39
	<b>Total Affected</b>			<b>384</b>	<b>939</b>
C	<b>Extent of Impacts</b>				
	Physically displaced (More than 25% of loss of structure)	Titled	65	127	247
		Non-Titled	75	202	362
		Titled	225	564	893

<sup>9</sup> Family here refers to the "Family" as defined in RFCTLARR Act, 2013. "Family" includes a person, his or her spouse, minor children, minor brothers and minor sister's dependent on him; and adult (18years and above) of either gender with or without spouse or children or dependents shall be considered as a separate family for the purpose of this Act.

Sl. No.	Categories of Impact	Sub-categories	No.		Total
	Affected with Less than 25 % of loss of structure	Non-Titled	19	46	96
	Vulnerable affected	Titled	209	624	1026
		Non-Titled	91	243	448
<b>D</b>	<b>Community Structures</b>				
	CPRs affected	5	-	-	5
	Religious Structures affected	7	-	-	7
	Government Structures affected	30	-	-	30

**Contact information:** Any issues/complaints/grievances can be raised through the Public Response Center i.e. websites [www.Kship.in](http://www.Kship.in), Email: [Kshipprc@Vidyainfo.com](mailto:Kshipprc@Vidyainfo.com), Mobile No: **9482079947**, Landline No: **080-23205995**, SMS, Social Media: Facebook ID: [www.Facebook.com/pwd.KSHIP](http://www.Facebook.com/pwd.KSHIP), Whatsapp No: **9482079947**, and Skype ID: Kshipprc.

All affected and displaced households are entitled to receive compensation for their losses and Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R&R) assistance, as per the Entitlement Matrix of KSHIP-III. Special assistance will be provided to vulnerable affected households. Compensation and R&R assistance will be paid to Affected Households prior to acquisition of land/structures.

Details of Entitlement Matrix will be shared separately. A Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) will facilitate and support the R&R activities.

## ANNEXURE 9: SNAPSHOT OF THE WEBSITE AND PRC'S HELPLINE INFORMATION



**KSHIP**

**CALL US FOR YOUR SERVICE on the highway**

**Just call 080-23205995**

**KSHIP's 24x7 PUBLIC RESPONSE CENTRE**

**Also reach us on**

**Email:** [kshipprc@gmail.com](mailto:kshipprc@gmail.com)  
[piukship@gmail.com](mailto:piukship@gmail.com)

**SMS or Whatsapp:** 9482079947

**Web Chat:** Skype ID - KSHIPPRC

**Or log on to our Website:** [www.kship.in](http://www.kship.in)

**Sri Siddaramaiah**  
Hon'ble Chief Minister

**Sri H.C. Mahadevappa**  
Hon'ble Minister for Public Works, Ports & Inland Water Transport Department

**Write to Us :**  
PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION UNIT  
KARNATAKA STATE HIGHWAYS IMPROVEMENT PROJECT,  
1st Floor, PWD Annex building, K R Circle,  
BENGALURU - 560001

**Making your highway ride safe and sound**

**About KSHIP:**  
The Karnataka State highways Improvement Project (KSHIP) is the first large scale initiative of the State Government to improve the road network in the State with the external financial assistance. The project aims at providing better access and enhanced mobility for the State road network and institutional capacity development.

**You can now benefit from**

- (i) our 24x7 service
- (ii) the opportunity to register complaint/feedback and share concerns over the roads (of KSHIP)
- (iii) our facility for public interactions through cellphone, web chat, email and SMS
- (iv) our Single window support to KSHIP's emerging programmes
- (v) our responsive and transparent information landscape

Calls made on this helpline are 100% recorded  
All complaints and feedback have a timeline for closure on the lines of SAKALA

**ANNEXURE 10: DRAFT NOTIFICATION FOR DIRECT PURCHASE MODEL**

No. ....

From,

Principal Secretary  
Revenue Department  
Government of Karnataka

To,

1. All Principal Secretary/ Secretary  
Government of Karnataka
2. All Regional Commissioners/ all Deputy Commissioners, Karnataka
3. R&R Commissioner & Exofficio Secretary to Government  
Revenue Department, Karnataka
4. Chief Project Officer  
KSHIP

Bangalore Dated .....

**Subject: PROCEDURE FOR PURCHASE OF LAND FOR KSHIP PROJECTS ON THE BASIS OF MUTUAL COMPROMISE FROM THE LAND OWNERS.**

Sir,

1. Government of India has repealed the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 and has promulgated "The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2013 (Act no. 30 of year 2013)", which is effective since 01.01.2014. Under section 46 of the act there is provision of purchase of land through direct negotiations with land owners. As per section 46 of this Act, in the condition of persons other than the Specified Persons purchasing land directly, there is the provision of providing rehabilitation and resettlement benefits mentioned in the second schedule of the Act and for taking up procedure of purchase through the medium of Collector, in case the land proposed to be purchased exceeds the limit prescribed by the appropriate Government in this behalf.
2. For the purpose of speedy completion of highways projects being undertaken by Karnataka State Highways Improvement Project (KSHIP), the projects being of utmost importance for the overall development of the State, procedure for purchasing land directly from the land owners by KSHIP has been proposed.
3. Government considered the proposal in detail and prescribed the following procedures for purchase of land directly from land owners for KSHIP projects. For the purpose of sanction of purchase price, a Committee under the Chairmanship of concerned Deputy Commissioner of the District shall be formed, as under:

1.	Deputy Commissioner	Chairman
2.	Deputy Director of Land Records	Member
3.	Special Deputy Commissioner, PIU KSHIP	Member Secretary

4.	Deputy Inspector General of Stamp and Registration / Assistant Inspector General of Stamp and Registration / Sub Registrar of Stamp and Registration	Member
5.	District Forest Officer	Member
6.	Deputy / Assistant Director of Horticulture	Member
7.	Executive Engineer, KSHIP	Member
8.	Assistant Commissioner(s) of the concerned Sub-Division	Member(s)

- (1) The meetings and proceedings of the Committee shall be carried out by the Member Secretary. The proposal for purchasing land shall be made by KSHIP to the concerned Deputy Commissioner, who shall within seven (7) days from receipt thereof, refer the same to the Committee. The Committee shall decide the purchase price for the land to be purchased within a period of one month, and shall submit the final proposal before the Chief Project Officer (CPO), PIU-KSHIP for approval. If this procedure is not completed by the committee within the prescribed period of one month, then reasons for delay, in writing, shall have to be submitted by the Committee before the CPO.
- (2) The CPO shall convey his decision to the Committee within a period of 15 days of submission of the final proposal by the Committee.
- (3) The Committee will also examine whether the land to be purchased is without dispute and encumbrance free and it can obtain the necessary cooperation from any department / officer of the State and it will cross examine the submitted facts for fixing the purchase price, as may be necessary.
- (4) The Committee will recommend the purchase price of the land on the basis of following guidelines/ principles:-
  - i) The Purchase Price shall be  $I_f$  times the sum of Part A: Compensation for Land, Part B: compensation for assets attached to land, and Part C: Additional Benefits where
    - a)  $I_f$  is the incentive factor to incentivize direct purchase and shall be equal to 1.25
    - b) Part A: Compensation for land = 2 x market value of land (as decided by Direct Purchase Committee), which should not be less than the guidance value x Rural Urban Factor
    - c) Part B: Compensation for assets attached to land = 2 x value of assets attached to land
    - d) Part C: Additional Benefits as given in Annex 1
    - e) Guidance Value shall be as specified by the Government in the area, where the land or the average sale price for similar type of land situated in the nearest village or nearest vicinity area, whichever is higher;
    - f) Rural-Urban factor shall be 1 for urban area, 1.5 for rural areas within 5 km from urban boundary and 2 for all other areas;
    - g) Value of assets shall be summation of the following:
      - Value of assets situated on the land. For this purpose, the committee shall get the assessment of the necessary assets and their valuation from approved Government Valuer;
      - Valuation of standing crops, trees and properties on the land to be purchased;
  - ii) Consent will be obtained from the concerned land owners in respect of the purchase price on the enclosed Performa no. 1.
  - iii) Marginally Affected Families (not land owners but affected such as workers, share croppers, artisans, tenants etc shall be entitled for the benefits included in Annex 2. Squatters who are displaced shall be entitled for benefits included in Annex 3.

- (5) The Committee shall get the ownership, land records and the details of encumbrances in respect of the land to be purchased before finalization of purchase price.
- (6) After approval of final purchase price, KSHIP shall get the sale deed executed with the land owners and take over the possession of land directly purchased. The Committee shall ensure that appropriate payment have been made to the land owners, after recording the same in an appropriate manner, and mutation of the land be got done within the least possible time in favour of KPWD.
- (7) in case the Guidance value of the land are changed after approval of the purchase price by the Committee before the sale deed has been executed or a period of one year has elapsed from the date of the approval of purchase price, then the Committee shall re-fix the purchase price on the basis of new Guidance value.
- (8) Any grievance in this regard shall be referred to the respective District Grievance Redressal Committee for decision.
- (9) Land purchased under these principles shall be allowed to be registered without payment of any Stamp Duty and Registration charges.
- (10) In case the attempt to directly purchase the land from any land owner is unsuccessful, then such land shall be acquired by KSHIP under the provisions of LARR Act, 2013 and Rules framed thereunder.
- (11) It is directed that KSHIP shall be allowed to follow the norms of multi-lateral agencies funding various Projects of KSHIP while adopting the option of direct purchase of land.
- (12) Since the purchase price of land shall be fixed based on negotiations and mutual consent, therefore no separate rehabilitation and resettlement benefits shall be payable to the land owners.
- (13) Please conform strict compliance of the above mentioned order.

Sd/-

Revenue Department



**Annex 1****Additional Benefits for affected land owners under Direct Purchase**

1. Resettlement Allowance of Rs 50,000 for all affected Land Owners
2. Annuity Equivalent Payment of Rs 500,000 for affected land owners
3. Displaced Land owners are eligible for the following:
  - Rs 25,000 for workers, artisans etc al;
  - Rs 1.5 or 2.0 lakh for Housing Provision (Rural or Urban);
  - Rs 50,000 for Transport;
  - Rs 36,000 as Subsistence Grant (add Rs 50,000 for **Vulnerable Families**);
  - Budget for - Vocational training of Rs 20,000 per household participant.

**Annex 2****Additional Benefits for other affected families under Direct Purchase**

1. Resettlement Allowance of Rs 50,000 for all affected families;
2. Displaced affected families are eligible for the following:
  - Rs 25,000 for workers, artisans et al;
  - Rs 1.5 or 2.0 lakh for Housing Provision (Rural or Urban);
  - Rs 50,000 for Transport;
  - Rs 36,000 as Subsistence Grant (add Rs 50,000 for **Vulnerable Families**);
  - Budget for - Vocational training of Rs 20,000 per household participant.

**Annex 3****Additional Benefits for Squatters and Encroachers under Direct Purchase**

1. Resettlement Allowance of Rs 50,000 for all affected families
2. Displaced families are eligible for the following:
  - Rs 25,000 for workers, artisans et al;
  - Rs 1.5 or 2.0 lakh for Housing Provision (Rural or Urban);
  - Rs 50,000 for Transport;
  - Rs 36,000 as Subsistence Grant (add Rs 50,000 for Vulnerable Families);
  - Budget for - Vocational training of Rs 20,000 per household participant.

## PERFORMA NO.1

**COMPROMISE DEED TO BE EXECUTED BETWEEN LAND OWNER(S) AND KPWD FOR THE LAND TO BE PURCHASED FOR HIGHWAY PROJECTS THROUGH DIRECT PURCHASE.**

This compromise deed is duly executed today on \_\_\_\_\_ Month \_\_\_\_\_ Year \_\_\_\_\_ between the following land owner(s), who is/ are absolute owner(s) of the property(ies) which has/ have been mentioned along with their respective shares hereunder:

- (1) \_\_\_\_\_ S/o \_\_\_\_\_ Share \_\_\_\_\_
- (2) \_\_\_\_\_ S/o \_\_\_\_\_ Share \_\_\_\_\_
- (3) \_\_\_\_\_ S/o \_\_\_\_\_ Share \_\_\_\_\_

The First Party (hereinafter called as "Land Owners")

AND

Governor of Karnataka through Public Works & Inland Waterways Department, Government of Karnataka, the Second Party (hereinafter called as "KPWD").

Whereas KPWD is desirous of purchasing land from the First Party for its road projects;

Whereas the above mentioned parties have agreed on proportionate rate of land and the total land value, as more particularly provided in the Schedule hereof;

And whereas land owner(s) has / have further agreed that any fact described in the Schedule regarding land or any facts concerned with the land can be withdrawn by the approval of KPWD.

Therefore, the land owner and KPWD have agreed to the following:

- (1) That KPWD will be competent to take action without necessary acquisition within a maximum period of 12 months from the date of execution of this compromise deed.
- (2) That KPWD will have the right to take immediate possession of the land in case considered necessary by it, even without considering the fact that standing crop is upon the said land provided payment of rate and total land value as mentioned in the Schedule had been made.
- (3) That if it appears after payment of purchase price that the land owner does not have any right in respect of the total amount according to the sale deed executed in pursuance to this compromise deed, and KPWD is required to pay the purchase price to any other person, then the land owner shall immediately refund such amount on demand made by KPWD and shall also indemnify KPWD/State Government against all and any claims made by any person(s) in relation to the wrong payment made to him and the land owner(s) shall also have to pay any cost, charge and expenses incurred on the said payment made by KPWD at the rate of 9 percent for the first year and at rate of 15 percent for the next years.
- (4) If the land owner(s) fail in returning the amount mentioned in the previous para, then KPWD will have the right to recover the same in the form of outstanding land revenue through the medium of Deputy Commissioner or for taking action under any prevalent law for the recovery of such amount.
- (5) If there are any outstanding government due/ share/ premium on the land mentioned in the Schedule or loan of any financial institution is outstanding against the said land, then KPWD shall deduct such outstanding amount from the purchase price and pay the remaining amount to the land owner.

- (6) After approval of the compromise deed executed between KPWD and land owner, the necessary sale deed will be executed and registration of the same shall be done without payment of any Stamp Duty and Registration charges.
- (7) Possession of the land described in schedule-1 will be obtained by KPWD from the concerned land owner on the date of the execution of the sale deed.
- (8) KPWD may terminate this compromise deed after giving a notice of 15 days to the land owner on any of the following conditions:
  - (i) If land owner has executed the compromise deed fraudulently;
  - (ii) If the land owner has violated any condition of the compromise deed;
  - (iii) If it appears after the execution of this compromise deed, that ownership of the land described in Schedule is not with the land owner;
  - (iv) For any other reason the Government may consider fit to do.
- (9) In lieu of the foregoing, the First Party hereby expressly and unequivocally undertakes not to raise any claim of any nature whatsoever in respect of the transaction contemplated herein or in respect of the purchase price agreed mutually between the parties.

## SCHEDULE-1

Village \_\_\_\_\_ Pargana \_\_\_\_\_

Tehsil \_\_\_\_\_ District \_\_\_\_\_

Khata No.	Khasra No.	Area (In hectares)	Description of land, if it is part of survey number (Exhibiting four boundaries and ownership of the land owner)	Rate fixed for the total value of land (in Rs.)	Standing Crop on land	
					Description	Due amount in accordance with the valuation (In Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Description of other property on the land		Total value due (total of column 7, 8, 9)	Name and address of the person/ persons against whom amount is due
Description	Due amount in accordance with the valuation (In Rs.)		
8	9	10	11

Signature of land owner/ land owners

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Witness/ Deponent

- 1.
- 2.

Signature of the authorized officer

On behalf of KSHIP

FULL Name \_\_\_\_\_

Name of Designation \_\_\_\_\_

Witness/ Deponent

- 1.
- 2.

### ANNEXURE 11: COMPARISON BETWEEN THE BORROWER AND ADB'S SAFEGUARD POLICY STATEMENT

No.	Aspect	ADB Safeguard Requirement	Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013	Measures to Bridge the GAP
1.	Screen the project	Screen the project to identify past, present and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. Conduct survey and/or census of displaced persons, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement	4 (I) it is obligatory for the appropriate Government intends to acquire land for a public purpose to carry out a Social Impact Assessment study in consultation with concerned Panchayat, Municipality or Municipal Corporation, as the case maybe, at village level or ward level in the affected area. The Social Impact Assessment study report shall be made available to the public in the manner prescribed under section 6.	Screening of all sub-projects in line with the IR checklist of ADB, towards enabling identification of the potential resettlement impacts and associated risks.
2.	Consultation with stakeholders and establish grievance redress mechanism	Carry out consultations with displaced persons, Host communities and concerned NGOs. Inform all displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options	Whenever a Social Impact Assessment is required to be prepared under section 4, the appropriate Government shall ensure that a public hearing is held at the affected area, after giving adequate publicity about the date, time and venue for the public hearing, to ascertain the views of the affected families to be recorded and included in the Social Impact Assessment Report.  The Land Acquisition Rehabilitation and Resettlement Authority shall be established in each State by the concerned State Government to hear disputes arising out of projects where land acquisition has been initiated by the State Government or its agencies.	No gap between SPS and FCTLARR. Given that the Resettlement Impacts are not envisaged to be significant, a project level GRM is included.
3.	Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced, and payment at replacement	Improve or restore the livelihoods of all displaced persons through: (i) land-based resettlement strategies; (ii) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value, (iii) prompt compensation at full	The Deputy Commissioner (DC) having determined the market value of the land to be acquired shall calculate the total amount of compensation to be paid to the landowner (whose land has been acquired) by including all assets attached	No gap between SPS and FCTLARR. Assets to be compensated at replacement cost without depreciation

No.	Aspect	ADB Safeguard Requirement	Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013	Measures to Bridge the GAP
	cost	replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored, and(iv) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.	to the land.	
4.	Assistance for displaced persons	Provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance	Schedule I, provides market value of the land and value of the assets attached to land. Schedule II provides R&R package for land owners and for livelihood losers including landless and special provisions for Scheduled Tribes.	No gap between SPS and FCTLARR. Entitlement Matrix outlines compensation and assistance for APs.
5.	Improve standard of living of displaced vulnerable groups	Improve the standards of living of the Displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to at least national minimum standards	Special provisions are provided for vulnerable groups.	No gap between SPS and FCTLARR. Entitlement Matrix outlines assistance for vulnerable groups.
6.	Negotiated Settlement	Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement to ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status	Project will apply	To ensure a fair and transparent process, a third party independent monitor will be hired to certify the process
7.	Compensation for non-title holders	Ensure that displaced persons without title to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets.	This is included	No gap between SPS and FCTLARR. Entitlement Matrix outlines compensation and assistance for APs.
8.	Requirement of RP	Prepare a resettlement plan/ indigenous peoples plan elaborating on displaced persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.	Preparation of Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme including timeline for implementation. <i>Section: 16. (1) and (2).</i> Separate development plans to be prepared. <i>Section 41</i>	No gap between SPS and FCTLARR. RP will be prepared for subprojects with impact.

No.	Aspect	ADB Safeguard Requirement	Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013	Measures to Bridge the GAP
9.	Public disclosure	Disclose a draft resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and a form and language(s) understandable to displaced persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final resettlement plan and its update to displaced persons and other stakeholders	Under clause 18, the Commissioner shall cause the approved Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme to be made available in the local language to the Panchayat, Municipality or Municipal Corporation. As the case may be, and the offices of the District Commissioner (DC) the Sub-Divisional Magistrate and the Taluka, and shall be published in the affected areas, in such manner as may be prescribed and uploaded on the website of the appropriate Government.	In addition, to the publishing of the approved resettlement plan, the RF includes provision for disclosure of the various documents pertaining to RP implementation.
10.	Cost of resettlement	Include the full costs of measures proposed in the resettlement plan and indigenous peoples plan as part of project's costs and benefits. For a project with significant involuntary resettlement impacts and /or indigenous peoples plan, consider implementing the involuntary resettlement component of the project as a stand-alone operation.	16. (1) Upon the publication of the preliminary notification under sub-section (1) of section II by the Collector, the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement shall conduct a survey and undertake a census of the affected families, in such manner and within such time as may be Prescribed, which shall include: (a) particulars of lands and immovable properties being acquired of each affected family; (b) livelihoods lost in respect of land losers and landless whose livelihood share primarily dependent on the lands being acquired; (c) a list of public utilities and Government buildings which are affected or likely to be affected, where resettlement of affected families is involved; (d) details of the amenities and infrastructural facilities which are affected or likely to be affected, where resettlement of affected families is involved; and (e) details of any common property resources being acquired'	No gap between SPS and FCTLARR. Cost of resettlement will be covered by the EA.
11.	Taking over possession	Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before	38 (1) The Collector shall take possession of land after ensuring that full	No gap between SPS and FCTLARR.

No.	Aspect	ADB Safeguard Requirement	Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013	Measures to Bridge the GAP
	before Payment of compensation	physical oreconomic displacement. Implement the resettlementplan under closesupervision throughoutproject implementation.	payment of compensation as well as rehabilitation and resettlement entitlements are paid or tendered to the entitled persons within a period of three months for the compensation and aperiod of six months for the monetary part of rehabilitation and resettlement entitlements listed in the Second Schedule commencing from the date of the award made under section 30.	
12.	Monitoring	Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.	48 (I)The Central Government may, whenever necessaryfor national or inter-State projects, constitute a National Monitoring Committee for reviewing and monitoring the implementation of rehabilitation and resettlement schemes or plans under this Act.	For project, monitoring mechanism and frequency will follow ADB SPS based on categorization.



**ANNEXURE 12: SCHEDULE FOR LAND ACQUISITION WORK FOR KSHIP PROJECT AS PER (RIGHT TO FAIR COMPENSATION AND TRANSPARENCY IN LAND ACQUISITION, REHABILITATION AND RESETTLEMENT ACT, 2013 (RFCTLARRA, 2013))**

Sl. No.	Particulars / Notification	Mandatory Time Line as per RFCTLARRA, 2013	Probable Date of Completion
1.	Preparation of Social Impact Assessment Report (SIA Report). Report to be made available to local government bodies in local language and uploaded on website.	Within 6 months of notification for the same.	September 2016*
2.	Process of obtaining 70 percent consent from Land owners for Public Private Partnership project	As per Article 2(b) of the act, this activity shall be carried out, simultaneously with Preparation of SIA	
3.	Appraisal of SIA by Expert Group (EG)	Within 2 months of its constitution	November 2016
4	Appropriate Govt. to examine the Report of the Collector, if any, and Report of Expert Group on the SIA and recommend area of acquisition. Convey decision to DMs, SDMs and publish in the area. It will also ascertain if consent of PAPs has been taken or not as required under section2	No timelines specified	Jan 2017
5.	Preliminary Notification as per section 11 with details of land to be acquired and Carryout preliminary survey of land (sec12)	Within 12 Month from the date of appraisal of the Social Impact Assessment Report (SIA Report)	April 2017
6.	Filing of objections (Section 15)	Within 60 days from the date of publication of preliminary Notification	June 2017
7	Collector to conduct survey and undertake census of the affected families, conduct public hearing and prepare draft R&R Scheme and take approval from R&R commissioner (sec16-18)	No mandatory timelines specified.	Oct.2017
8.	Publication of declaration under (Section 19 of act)	Within 12 months from the date of Publication of Preliminary Notification	November 2017
9.	Period within which an award shall be made	Within 12 months from the date of Publication of the declaration under Section 19 and if no award is made within that period the entire proceedings for the acquisition of Land Shall Lapse unless the time is extended with proper justification.	February 2018
10.	Corrections to the award	Within 6 months of date of award	April 2018
11.	Possession of Land	Only after making full payment of compensation (within 3 months of award) and monetary part of R&R (within 6 months of award)	July 2018

\*Assuming Notification date as March 2016, the probable completion dates are further drawn for various activities. Hence it is likely to take about 2.5 years to complete the process laid down in RFCTLARRA, 2013

**ANNEXURE 13: LAND RATES**  
**Details of Land Rates collected from Chintamani and Srinivaspur Sub Registrar office**

Sl. No.	Village	Hobli	Taluk	District	Residential flat (Rs per square feet)	Commercial flat (Rs per square feet)	Dry land (Lakh per acre)	Wet land (Lakh per acre)	Orchard (lakh per acre)
1	Medikere	Kasaba	Chintamani	Chikkabalapura	70	100	7.26	8.47	9.08
2	Kambampalli	Kasaba	Chintamani	Chikkabalapura	70	100	6.05	6.05	5.45
3	Hebbari	Kasba	Chintamani	Chikkaballpur	70	100	7.26	7.26	8.47
4	Aimareddihalli	Kasba	Chintamani	Chikkaballpur	70	100	7.26	7.87	7.87
5	Dodda Arjanaahalli	Kasaba	Chintamani	Chikkabalapura	70	100	7.26	7.26	7.87
6	Alavati	Kasba	Srinivaspur	Kolar	40	46	1.55	1.55	2.40
7	Dandupalya	Murugamale	Chintamani	Chikkabalapura	50	70	0.99	1.10	1.21
8	Marinayakanahalli	Murgmalla	Chintamani	Chikkaballpur	50	70	1.10	1.21	1.32
9	Nandiganyahalli	Murugamale	Chintamani	Chikkabalapura	50	70	0.99	1.10	1.21
10	Bandapalli	Ronur	Srinivaspur	Kolar	30	38	1.35	1.35	2.30
11	Kodigivaripalli	Murugamale	Chintamani	Chikkabalapura	50	70	0.99	1.10	1.21
12	Jogayanahalli	Murugamale	Chintamani	Chikkabalapura	50	70	0.99	1.10	1.21
13	Gopalli	Kasaba	Chintamani	Chikkabalapura	50	70	0.99	1.10	1.21
14	Nachagadde	Ronur	Srinivaspur	Kolar	30	38	1.35	1.35	2.40
15	Thadigol	Ronur	Srinivaspur	Kolar	50	63	1.20	1.20	2.50
16	Seegalpalya	Ronur	Srinivaspur	Kolar	35	44	1.35	1.35	2.50
17	Rajapalli	Ronur	Srinivaspur	Kolar	30	35	1.15	1.15	2.20
18	Kamlavaripalli	Nelavanki	Srinivaspur	Kolar	35	44	1.05	1.05	1.60
19	Vyashanavaripalli	Nelavanki	Srinivaspur	Kolar	30	35	1.15	1.15	1.60
20	Maripalli	Nelavanki	Srinivaspur	Kolar	30	38	1.15	1.15	1.70
21	K. Shettihalli	Nelavanki	Srinivaspur	Kolar	35	44	1.10	1.10	1.60
22	Doddabandaralappalli	Nelavanki	Srinivaspur	Kolar	35	44	1.10	1.10	1.60
23	Koosandra	Nelavanki	Srinivaspur	Kolar	35	44	1.05	1.05	1.75
24	Gundedu	Nelavanki	Srinivaspur	Kolar	30	38	1.15	1.15	1.55
25	Jodi Kothapalli	Nelavanki	Srinivaspur	Kolar	30	38	1.10	1.10	1.60
26	Chakapalli	Nelavanki	Srinivaspur	Kolar	30	35	1.15	1.15	1.65
27	Nelavanki	Nelavanki	Srinivaspur	Kolar	60	75	1.30	1.30	2.00
28	Subbugundalappalli	Nelavanki	Srinivaspur	Kolar	30	38	1.30	1.30	1.80
29	Manchineelakote	Nelavanki	Srinivaspur	Kolar	30	35	1.25	1.25	1.75
30	Thopalli	Nelavanki	Srinivaspur	Kolar	35	44	1.20	1.20	1.60
31	Thammareddivaripalli	Nelavanki	Srinivaspur	Kolar	30	38	1.05	1.05	1.60
32	Mandyala	Royalpad	Srinivaspur	Kolar	30	38	0.95	0.95	1.05
33	Sunnakal	Royalpad	Srinivaspur	Kolar	30	38	1.20	1.20	1.60

Sl. No.	Village	Hobli	Taluk	District	Residential flat (Rs per square feet)	Commercial flat (Rs per square feet)	Dry land (Lakh per acre)	Wet land (Lakh per acre)	Orchard (lakh per acre)
34	Madrangapalli	Royalpad	Srinivasapur	Kolar	30	38	0.80	0.80	0.95
35	Yendaguttapalli	Royalpad	Srinivasapur	Kolar	30	38	0.85	0.85	1.00
36	Royalpad	Royalpad	Srinivasapur	Kolar	75	94	1.10	1.10	1.25
37	Gontapalli	Royalpad	Srinivasapur	Kolar	30	35	0.88	0.80	0.95

## **ANNEXURE 14: METHODOLOGY FOR CALCULATION OF REPLACEMENT COST FOR LAND AND STRUCTURE**

### **1. The consultants followed the following methodology for calculation of replacement cost for land.**

Guidance value for Rural, Semi Urban, and Urban areas along the project road were collected from respective registrar offices located in Taluk headquarters.

The guidance value is based on

#### **A. THE KARNATAKA STAMP (PREVENTION OF UNDERVALUATION OF INSTRUMENTS) RULES, 1957**

Rule – 5: Principles for determination of market value

1. Value of adjacent land or lands in the vicinity:
  - (i) Average annual yield from the land for five consecutive years till the determination and nearness to road and market, distance from village site, its location in general, level of land, transport facilities, facilities available for irrigation, such as tanks, wells and pump sets;
  - (ii) The nature of crops raised on the land.
  
2. In the case of house sites:
  - (i) The general value of house sites in the locality;
  - (ii) Nearness to road, railway station, bus route;
    1. Omitted by notification No. RD 264 MUNOMU 99, dated 18-8-1999, Karnataka Gazette dated 21-8-1999 page 1051.
    2. The word Provisional omitted by notification No. RD 264 MUNOMU 99, dated 18-8-1999, Karnataka Gazette dated 21-8-1999 page 1051.
      - (i) Nearness to market, shops and the like;
      - (ii) Amenities available in the place like public offices, hospitals and educational institutions;
      - (iii) Development activities, industrial improvements in the vicinity;
      - (iv) Land tax and valuation of sites with reference to taxation records of the local authorities concerned;
      - (v) Any other features having a special bearing on the valuation of the site; and
      - (vi) Any special features of the case represented by the parties.
  
3. In the case of buildings:
  - (i) Area of the land;
  - (ii) Plinth area and built up portion in each of the storeys;
  - (iii) Year of construction;
  - (iv) Material of the wall and material of the roofing;
  - (v) Locality in which constructed;
  - (vi) Amenities provided such as water supply, electric supply (ordinary or all electric), sewerage, well and garage;
  - (vii) Rate of depreciation;

- (viii) (viii) Fluctuation in rates;
- (ix) (ix) Any other features that have a bearing on the value;
- (x) (x) Property tax with reference to taxation records of local authority concerned;
- (xi) (xi) The purpose for which the building is being used and the income, if any, by way of rent per annum secured on the building; and
- (xii) (xii) Any other special feature having bearing on the valuation.

4. Properties other than lands, house-sites and buildings, -

- (i) The nature and conditions of the property;
- (ii) Purpose for which the property is being put to use; and
- (iii) Any other special features having a bearing on the valuation of the property.
  - The replacement cost is worked out by considering factors (Ranging from 1 to 2, Covering 1=Urban, 1.5=Semi-Urban, 2=Rural).
  - Then additional 100% is also included as solatium for all categories. Thus the rate calculated ranges from 2- 4 times of the guidance value.
  - However, in case of direct purchase the land prices will be fixed by DC along with the price fixing committee who will take into consideration if any gaps emerge at the time of implementation. As such these rates will be negotiated with the land owners in case of direct purchase.

**2. The replacement costs of structures/assets were based on the following considerations:**

- The PWD rates for structure /assets were collected
- Rates of various types of structures/assets were collected from the field during Surveys (Estimation of structure by PAPs and by Enumerators).
- Replacement cost of structures/Assets given to PAPs in similar other projects.

Both DPR consultants and PPTA consultant together analyzed these rates and developed a common indicative rate for types of Structures/Assets.